# The Worker.

AGENTS, ATTENTION!

Agents sending in subscriptions without remittances must state distinctly how long they are to run,

Agents are personally charged and held responable for unpaid subscriptions sent in by them.

Only duly elected and approved agents acknowledged.

VOL. XIII.-NO. 37. NEW YORK, DECEMBER 13, 1903.

## FOR THE DAILY.

## Progress of the Work of Raising Funds.

The Importance of Having a Socialist Daily Newspaper Before the Presidential Campaign - Activity of the Daity Glabe Conference.

The work of raising the balance of the Daily Globe Fund is being taken hold of in earnest and before the end of this month it is hoped to have enlisted in this work every Socialist in Greater New York. The comrades in Brooklyn are especially active and have already made a good start.

Every cent that has been pledged must be collected this winter without fail, and comrades are urged to lend a helping hand and see that it is done O. Wegener, 11 Cooper Square, New York, is taking charge of the pledges in Manhattan, Bronx, and outside points, while Comrade Butscher will look after the pledges in Brooklyn, in addition to his many other duties for the party. Comrades in the respective boroughs are requested to give them generous support in the work they have attempted. Socialists and sym-pathizers out of the Greater City who have made pledges are requested to begin at once to make payments on ac-count, forwarding the money to Com-

rade Wegener. Socialists who have as yet not pledged or contributed to the Daily Globe Fund should know that it is the intention of their comrades in New York to publish the Daily Globe during ance of the money necessary can be raised in time. The great assistance a daily paper would be in spreading the ideas of Socialism among the working class must be obvious. A new impetus and interest would be immediately centered in the movement with the publication of our Socialist daily. If you believe these statements true, if you want to see the movement grow, if you want to reach the people and make them familiar with Socialist princines, help us to establish next year the first Socialist daily newspaper. Send in your contributions a once, no matter how small—but the larger the better—to help swell the fund, help push forward and strengthen the Socialist movement of

Below is a statement of pledges made since the last report and of

amounts collected.	
NEW PLEDGES.	
M. M. Lint	\$10.00
Anthony Lonsbury	2.00
Paul Werner	2.00
Rich. Meade	.50
Chas, Hoeg	1.00
Br. 68, W. S. & D. B. F.,	
Brooklyn	75.00
Br. 4, W. S. & D. B. F.,	
Brooklyn	100,00
Max Kaplan, Brooklyn	3.00
Wm. Goldman, Brooklyn	3.00
Sam Rutnanski, Brooklyn	3.00
A. Nimkowsky, Brooklyn	5.00
A. Kronenberg (additional	1
pledge)	5.00
Previously reported	7,674.50
Total amount pledged	\$7,884.00

CASH ON PLEDGES. A. M. Kaplan, City. . . . . . . F. Krafit, Jersey City. . . . . B. Holzman, City...... E. Weyse, Paterson, N. J... Jos. Rudka, Passaic, N. J... W. Zuberer, Passalc, N. J. Rudin, Passaic, N. J..... Alex. Fraser, Brooklyn ..... J. P. Hofstad, Brooklyn ....

M. M. Lint, City.....

Swinson. Brooklyn . . . . . . . .

Previously acknowledged. . . Total cash on pledges. . . . . . \$3,290,95 CASH CONTRIBUTIONS. Harry Greenwood, Philadel-delphia, Pa. Chas. Schmidt, Northport, Joe Abeles, Sea Cliff, L. I... Kingston, N. Y...... E. Windish, Pittsburg, Pa., Max Sand ..... Jos. Kaul .

Punch Cards 448-499..... K. Edelman ..... G. Gabert J. B. Rosenstein, Cleveland, Arbeiter Saengerbund, Utica, N. Y. Br. 88, W. S. & D. B. F. Utica, N. Y.

F. Feudins, Chicago, III.... Proceeds of Brooklyn Confer-8. Smith. Middletown, N. Y. Prewers' Union No. 69, 100.00 Butchers' Union No. 211,

New Castle Amalgamated Ment Cutters', Harrison, N. J.

Erotherhood of Carpenters. Ogdensburg, N. Y...... Union 1407, Perry, N. Y..... Jos. Gilliar, Jersey City.... Total contributions..... \$2,224.39 

Total collections......\$14,275.33 The members of the following organizations have voluntarily assessed themselves 25 cents each for the Daily Globe Fund: W. S. & D. B. F., Brooklyn. Branches 166, 103, and 155; 15th A. D., S. D. P., Brooklyn; 1st-2d-3d A. D., S. D. P., Brooklyn; Cigar Mak-ers No. 149, Brooklyn; Bushwick Lodge, I. A. of M., Brooklyn: Brothe hood of Carpenters No. 32, Brooklyn. Brewers' Union No. 60 and Branch 75, W. S. & D. B. B., have already paid their assessment, as given in report above. It is hoped that the many other labor organizations in Greater New York will follow this good example and do likewise, or better if

they can. Daily Globe Conference of New York. A regular meeting of the Daily Globe Conference was held Dec. 2 at the Labor Lyceum. Geo. McVey presided. E. Tysell and M. Kuppersmith from the United Journeymen Tailors of Greater New York were duly seated as delegates, as well as Wm. F. Ehret frem Local Union No. 382, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, Theo. Ker's and Phil. Bauer from the Manhattanville Branch No. 91, Arb. Kr. & St. Kasse.

Committee on securing speakers reported progress.

It was decided to elect a strong organization committee to act jointly with a like committee from the Socialistic Co-operative Publishing Asso ciation ("New Yorker Volkszeitung" and The Worker), Local New York of the Social Democratic Party, and the Bohemian paper "Hlas Lidu," to initiate and carry out a practical and sys

tematic agitation to establish the Daily Globe by harmonious and unified action between these bodies and all workers. A committee of five was elected to serve, according to the above plan, consisting of Aug. Lang. Theo. Kerfs, M. Kuppersmith, S. Solomou, and Chas. Steiner. E. Diemer and Gavan H. Jack were

After some discussion on the collection ion of about \$6,000 in pledges outstanding it was decided that delegates can be called upon to serve as col-lectors by O. Wegener, who has charge

of this part of the work. It was decided that nominations for the regular election of all officers of the Conference take place at the next regular meeting to be held on Thurs-day evening, Dec. 10, at the Labor Lyeum, 64 East Fourth street, and that the regular election be held at the

## Brooklyn Conference.

The Brooklyn Daily Globe Conference met on Dec. 3. New delegates were seated from the 8th, 15th, 16th the Kings County Committee of the Social Democratic Party, the Amalgamated Painters and Decorators, and Br. 155 of the W. S. & D. B. F. In addition to the organizations already pledged, delegates from Br. 155, W. S. & D. B. F., reported adoption of the assessment proposition. The Financial Secretary reported having received \$100 from Brewers' Union No. 69, re-sult of assessment; also \$2 from labor inlons outside New York. The delegate from Carpenters' Union No. 12 reported his local asked their Execu-tive Council to give official recognition to the Dally Globe Fund and push the matter in the trade paper. Some of the delegates present reported they would endeavor to have similar action taken by their rest ective bodies. Two speakers to the various unions in Brooklyn, whether represented or not, urgin githem to send delegates and to ask for voluntary assessments. A motion was passed permitting any body organized for the purpose of further-ing the interest of the Daily Globe to be represented at the Conference. Comrades Marr, Rixon, and Geiss were ap plonted on the Advisory Board of the Boar dof Management. They were in structed to recommend to that body a convenient method that can be used Fund. The next meeting of the Conference will be held on Thursday, Dec. 10, and every second and fourth Thursday thereafter, at the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum. Organizations will be notified when a delegate is absent for lected the 25-cent assessment from each member are urged to do so at once. Every Assembly District in Brooklyn was notified of this proposi-

## GORDON IS "CALLED."

Comrade Chas. H. Coulter, Mayor of Brockton, Mass., has brought an action for libel in the sum of \$20,000 against the "Million." the anti-Socialist paper published at Haverhill, for false statements made in connection with an attack made upon him by a disappointed office-seeker, who for merly claimed to be a Socialist. The attack was instigated in an attempt to defeat Coulter for re-election, every voter in Brockton having received the paper. One of the defendants in the libel suit is F. G. R. Gordon, editor of the paper. The sheriff was placed in charge of the "Million" office and press pending trial.

—The Social Democratic Party of New York is identical with the Social-ist Party of other states. The difference of name is due to requirements of the election law. Our emblem is the Arm and Torch.

## VOTED FOR.

Wage-Cuts and Shutdowns in Many Trades.

Workingmen Are Cetting the Natural Results of the System Most of Them Voted to Support-Cotton and Silk Workers, Coal Miners and Others Suffer.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Dec. 5.-Cot on manufacturers here have received circulars from manufacturers in North Carolina, inviting them to attend a meeting to be held in Charlotte, N. C., next Tuesday, for the purpose of con sidering some plan for a united curtail ment to meet the cotton crop condi-

Two of the local mill owners have apacity.

It is said here that if they report any strene'l in the movement in the South it is possible that an effort will be made to bring about favorable action

en a curtaliment proposition.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Dec. 5.—The
president of one of the largest cloth mills in the South said to-day: "The situation is critical, view it any way you may. Taken as a whole, believe the condition confronting us is

the worst in twenty-five years. The only remedy I see is a general curtail-ment, the chief benefit from that being that the mills could run at a

15,000 cotton mill operatives were reduced about 10 per cent. to-day in New Bedford, Fitchburg, Baltic, Conn.; Taftville, Conn.; Fisherville, Mass., and Pawtucket, R. I. The total num ber of millhands who have had their pay lowered during the present cotton crisis is now about 80,000. Five thou sand additional operatives in Berk-shire County have been given notice that their pay will be cut next week. Of the operatives affected by to-day's notice, about 12,000 are employed in

NORWICH, Conn., Dec. 7 .- Notices of a 10 per cent. reduction in wages, to take effect Dec. 14, were posted to-day in the mills of the Shetucket and Fall Companies. These mills employ 1,200 hands. At the Ballou, Attawagan, and Teteoket Mills, employing 2,500 operatives, a 10 per cent. reduction went into effect to-day.

#### Silk Workers Suffer. "Times" of Dec.

"Wages have been cut about 15 pe cent. in some of the silk mills at Pater son and elsewhere, and there are many idle looms in New Jersey, Pennsyl vania, and Connecticut, according to the manufacturers, commission men and selling agencies in this city.

"It has been reported that Johnson & Cowdin's employees at Paterson accepted the cut in wages, but that at the mill of Pelgram & Myers 50 out of 200 weavers refused to accept the reduced wage scale, and as a conse quence a strike may result in this mill and may spread to other plants. Re-garding the possibility of a strike a well known manufacturer said:

"There are never strikes in dull

times. The men are only too glad to get all the work they can. "Greef & Co. represent the Phoenix Silk Manufacturing Company, with a mill at Paterson and two Pennsylvania mills, one at Pottsville and the other at Allentown. It is said that the re striction of operation does not affect the Pennsylvania mills as much as the company's plant in Paterson. In explanation of this it is said that Nex Jersey silk labor is higher-priced than that of other states, and if a company has several mills it will naturally give the preference to the one having the said to act along this line, and there are said to be more idle loo ms in Paterson, in proportion to the total i manufacturing places."

## Coal Miners Threatened.

MEVERSDALE, Pa., Dec. 3.-No ces have been posted at the several mines of the Somerset, Continental and Merchants' Coal Companies in thi region notifying the employees of a 10 per cent, reduction in wages, to be come effectiv. Dec. 16

CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 3,-One of e largest soft coal operators in th Massillin district is quoted to-day as stating that a reduction in miners wages must be made at the termina-tion of the existing wage agreement It is said that the operators will pr pose a 10 per cent. reduction.

Secretary-Treasurer William D. Ryan of the United Mine Workers of Amer ics, in an interview to-day, declared he knew nothing about published state ments that the coal operators of the bituminous field, at a conference to be held at Indianapolis in January, would demand a reduction of from 10 to 2 per cent, in miners' wages, but tha if such attempt was made there would be such a strike of miners in the com petitive district, which includes Penn-sylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, that the latest strike in the anthracite

region would pale into insignificance YOUNGSTOWN, O., Dec. 6.-J. G. Pig Iron Association, said to-day re garding the output of pig iron that the blast furnaces tributary to the Lak Superior ore region show up to Dec. 1 sixty-five furnaces in blast and ninety one furnaces out of blast, or an idl capacity of 57 per cent. of the whole

against 167 for the previous week and 185, 237, 224, and 220 for the corresponding weeks of 1902 to 1890. About 82 per cent. of the total number of concerns falling had capital of \$5,000 or less and 11 per cent. had from \$5,000 to \$20,00 capital. \$5,000 to \$20,00 capital.

## MARK HANNA REJOICES.

Watched Haverhill Campaign with Much Interest.

Haverhill "Gazette" Says on Eve of Election that Republican National Committee Will Make Hational Com paign Against Socialism - Republicans Win in Haverhill and Brockton.

HAVERHILL, Mass., Dec. 8.-The tion here to-day, defeating the Socialist Mayor, Parkman B. Flanders, in his campaign for re-election.

publican camp, they recognize that the Socialist Party has a wenderful fac-ulty of growing stronger in defeat and coming back to victory at the next opportunity. We have had the experi-ence before. We elected Chase for two terms; then a Republican went in, only to be ousted by Flanders. So we re ember that there is another election and a more important one in 1904.

In Brockton, the result is the same The Republicans win and Mayor Coul-ter will take up the fight in the ranks. The following special correspon dence, which appeared in the Haver nill "Gazette" on the eve of election

sho". what we were "up against" and how the contest was regarded by our "(Special to the Haverhill Gazette.) "WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 5. Senator Hanna of Ohio, who is chair-man of the Republican National Committee, which meets in this city Dec.

11. is watching with no little interest the city campaign now on in Haver-hill, Mass., where such a determined effort is being made to defeat Socialism and adding to the laure's already won in that direction at the state election, when Representative Carey was supplanted by a Republican. "Senator Hanna and his associates on the National Committee are much

encouraged at the decided falling off in the Socialist vote at the Massachu setts state election and are keeping close tabs on the coming city election to see if the same decrease continues If it does they propose in next year's presidential contest to take a pro-nounced stand against Socialism and put up a strong campaign against it all over the country. This matter will ccuse up at the coming meeting of the National Committee.

"Senator Hanna is especially noting currences in Haverhill and Brockton and to talk with him one could easily get the impression that he is a residen of either place, so well does he seen to know local politics. Probably no one in Washington, unless it be Secre tary Moody, will read the Haverhill r turns next Wednesday morning with more interest than the Ohio Senator."

## PARTY MEETING.

#### Takes Action in Favor of Keening State Committee in New York City.

A party meeting of Local New York was held in the W. E. A. Clubhouse last Sunday to consider the state and national referendums. Comrade Lloyd presided. The meeting was declared to be without binding force, because of the lack of a quorum, and proceeded to the discussion of the questions at issue and expression of opinion there-

The proposition to remove the State mittee to Rochester was discussed at length by Comrades Phillips Spargo, Hillquit, Reichenthal hams, Bernstein, and others. It was pointed out that this proposition has been made without any public state-ment of reasons and that little interest vote in the districts that had reported. It was considered that the question was an important one and that its de-cision ought not to be allowed to go one way or the other by mere default

The following resolution was adopted:
"It is the sense of this meeting that, in view of the impending state and na tional compaigns, the removal of the state headquarters from New York to Rachester would be a dangerous experiment, and that we call upon the embers of the local to cast the Committee in New York until the campaign of 1904 is over."

It was also resolved to take action to get a special meeting of each district held during the week, to send a committee to explain the views of the general meeting and to get out a full vote on the question.

By unanimous vote the meeting de-

clared in favor of the proposed amend-ment to the national constitution of the party.

-"I wish to record myself in favo of the most rigid discipline within the party, so long as it is exercised from below and not by a few who hold offibelow ant of the control of the control position taken in Comrade Clark's article on 'The Need of Vigilance' in The So writes Com rade Gottschalk of Chatham, N. Y.

"The Economic Foundations of Repairly of 57 per cent of the whole region.

Many Failures.

Bradstreet's reports 230 failures in the United States during the week, York, for \$1.25.

# LABOR UNIONS.

Mitchell's Union Sued for \$85,000 Damages.

Capitalists, Encouraged by Labor' Political Conservatism, Grow More and More Aggressive in Their Use of the Courts Against Labor Organiza-

DENVER, Colo., Dec. 4,-The Vic tor Fuel Company of Trinidad, Colo., has brought a damage suit for \$85,000 against John Mitchell, President of the United Mine Workers, and other on men in connection with the

President Mitchell was also served with a summons to court in the suit of the Victor Fuel Company for an injunction to restrain the United Mina Workers' officials from "interfering in any manner with the operation of the company's mines."

CHICAGO, Dec. 4.-Judge Jesse Holdem in the Circuit Court decided to-day that Franklin Union of Press Feeders was in contempt of court as an organization for appointing and permitting pickets to interfere with the rights of individuals who had taken the places of striking press feed-

This is said to be the first time in this country that a trade union has been found guilty of illegal acts as a

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 5 .- Judge Thayer, acting as special Judge of the United States Circuit Court, granted an injunction to-day restraining seventyfive members of the St. Louis Type Founders' Union No. 5, and other for-mer employes of the St. Louis branch of the American Type Founders' Company, from "interfering with the busi-ness" of the present employes of the company.

Attorneys representing the American Type Founders' Company went before Judge Thaver, in Chambers, to day, and represented that the com-pany had been suffering from a strike declared in six cities.

Since the strike in St. Louis, it was strted, the striking employees, most of whom are members of Union No. 5, have been picketing the foundry here ing employees to quit.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Dec. 5.—The Palmer Window Glass Company, a New Jersey corporation, which owns and operates a sixty-pot window glas factory at Shingle House, Potter County, this state, has entered suit in the United States Circuit Court for an order to restrain President John Philllps, Jr., and the Window Glass Work-ers' Association of America from withdrawing the scale which it presented to the firm, and from threaten-ing to expel or expelling members of the association working in the factory of the plaintiff.

## VIOLENCE IN STRIKES

In a great street car strike ill ten per is inevitable on both sides. On the side of the corporation it finds vent in subtle ways. Professional "strike breakers," the kired thugs of detective agencies, are imported to play in the role of "honest workingmen" seeking honest work for an honest living and being denied this natural right by "vicious strikers"—a trick of corpora-tions which furnishes material for platitudinous editorials in plutocratic papers. Other tricks ever less excus-able and more subtle may be played by that party to a strike which fights with money instead of numbers. On the other side, strikers or their friends are apt to vent their temper with bricks and cobblestones. That these yiolent attacks are expressions of mo-mentary temper and not of malice or deliberate lawlessness, is evident enough. If the strikers were deliber ately lawless, they could wreck car lines beyond possibility of restoration for weeks. That they confine their disorders to personal assaults and petty obstructions makes it clear that they are irritated rather than s. But the real point is that disorders of this kind are inevitable in a great strike, while human nature is a ns which permit strikes that they can prevent, betray such reckless defi ance of public rights as to be unwor thy of any favorable considera from public opinion.—The Public.

## I CAN'T DO THAT SUM.

By Frank Ohnemus.

(With apologies to Mabel Barrison of the "Babes in Toyland" Company. If the working people of the world, Would never, never, once wake up, To divvy up the things they made With the rich bums who do not work Yielding them the robber's share, Just because they must, And getting back not quite enough To keep them all alive— How many skeenteen million years, Working on this plan, Would it take the intelligent working

Before they owned the earth? Put down six and carry the two-Tick-tack too, Gee, but this is hard to do

Tick-tack too,
Tick-tack too,
You may think and think and think a can't do that sum!

## UNITED WAR ON UNIONS.

Employers' Organization Denounces Even the Label.

Citizens' Industrial Association Meets at Dayton and Calls on All Capitalists to Join in Systematic Attack on Organized Labor.

DAYTON, Ohio, Dec. 4.-Before adournment to-day the Executive Committee of the recently organized C.ti-zens' Industrial Association of Amer-ica RESOLVED AGAINST MEM-BERS PLACING THE UNION LA-BEL on articles of their own manu-

The committee expressed its opposition to the Eight-Hour Bill now pensi-ing in Congress, and provided for the formation of a "labor information bureau" for the use of members.

The following platform was adopted s an open letter to the public and affiliated associations:

"The present industrial conditions have become so deplorable by reason of the indefensible methods and claims of organized labor that the time has come when the employing later ests and good citizenship of the coun-try must take immediate and effective measures to reaffirm and enforce those fundamental principles of American government guaranteeing free, competitive conditions.

"In its demand for the closed shop, organized labor is seeking to over-throw individual liberty and property rights, the principal props of our gov-erament. Its methods for securing this revolutionary and socialistic these of physical warfare.

"Because of this warrare the indus-trial interests of the nation during the last year have been injured to an irreparable degree. Many firms have been their will. driven into bankruptcy and the cases are innumerable in which workingment their will. have been disabled and even murder ed, while numerous families have been endered destitute by reason of the

clety by the strike organizations.
"A condition of anarchy has existed continuously in some states for months past, and, in fact, the acts of lawlessess committed under the sacred name of labor are of such frequent occup-rence that the public sense of their enormity has become blunted. The period of great prosperity brought about by the unrestricted operation of the law of supply and demand is also eing destroyed by the acts of violence of organized labor, and as a result we are now confronted with the possibliity of a period of depression.

"While we most emphatically object to being classed as enemies of organ-izations of labor that are conducted upon lawful and beneficent lines, ye we are unalterably opposed to t present program of violence, boyce ting, and tyranny now being carried out by the inajority of labor unions

We therefore urge the rapid organ-ization of those who believe in the maintenaince of law and order, and the perpetuation of our free institu tions, to the end that they may wield their full and proper influence upon the destinies of the nation.

"Since organizations exist for the apparent purpose of defying law and common sense, and are able to intimidate and influence public men and municipal authorities, there is no alter-native left to those who desire to pre-serve bearable conditions in our body politic than that of forming counter

organization that we can hope to exercise a potent and salutary influence over public thought and the conduct of public officials, to the end that the rights of American citizenship can be assured to free and independent labor, the rights of property protected and legislation of a socialistic nature prevented from being enacted into law "We invite all associations local

state, and national, that sympathize with the purpose of the Citizens' Industrial Association of America, to enter into affiliation with us at the earliest practical time, and we urge the immediate formation of local branches of the national organization in all the cities and towns where no organiza-tions now-exist that are eligible for membership in this association. "The committee herewith instructs

the secretary of the association to open the books of the organization and enroll in its membership all associations that desire to affiliate with it."

BAILWAY WORKERS' HEAVIER TASKS The tendency of the railroads-as of capitalist industry in general—to get more and more work out of a given per of men, is illustrated by figures of twenty important railways of the

On all but five of the twenty the average train load was larger in 1902 than in 1901, and on three of these five it was larger in 1902 than in 1900.

On all but eight of the twenty the was still larger than in 1901; and on two of the other three it was larger than in 1900—only one road showing a smaller average train load in 1903 than

in 1900.

These figures, with increased average speed, largely explain the enormous increase of the profits of railway companies. On the other hand, the figures are explained by longer hours and more intense labor for the engineer, the fireman, the conductor, the brakeman, the switchman, the Treight handlers, and all the others who do the world of the retireman.

## MARTIAL LAW IN COLORADO.

Military Officers Establish a Strict Censorship of

General Bell Threatens Death Penalty for Even "Unarmed Resistance" to His Will-Wilolesale Arrests without Charges or Chance of Trial-Roosevelt Ready to Send Regulars.

The extent to which the state authorities of Colorado have gone in United Mine Workers. helping the Standard Oil interests and the Colorado Fuel and Iron, Company to break the strikes of the gold and coal miners, organized in the Western Federation of Miners and the United Mine Workers, respectively, outdoes even the records of Homestead, Pu'lman, and the Cour d'Aleues.

The proposition to treat even UN-ARMED "resistance" to the commands of a military despot as treason, punishable by death, is something new in American history. In the most critical moments of the Civil War no such construction of the law of treason was ever resorted to.

Equally outrageous is the setting up of a military censorship of the local press and even of the dispatches to be sent to outside papers. After cutting off the appeal to elected judges and civil officers, the military too's of capitalism propose to cut off also the appeal to public opinion.

In his wearisomely wordy message to Congress, President Roosevelt says not a word about these unparalleled conditions, nor about the arrogant conduct of the same group of capitalist in Montara, who locked out a quarter of the working population of the state in order to force the Legislature to do

The news from Colorado which we give below is taken from Associated Press and other dispatches to the capitalist press. It is safe to say that the tyranny and seditious attacks upon, so facts are even worse than here pic tured.

DENVER, Col., Dec. 4.-Governor Peabody at noon to-day issued a pro-clamation, declaring Cripple Creek under martial law and suspending the He declares that the gold camp is in

a state of insurrection and rebellion, and that the civil authorities are powerless. Wholesale arrests of strikers su pected of implication in the Vindicator explosion and other cases of violence will be made to-morrow. The Bull

#### Pen will be enlarged so as to accomdate several hundred prisoners.

Federal Troops Ready. WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.-President Roosevelt declined to interfere in the strike conditions in the Telluride district of Colorado. He will not go so far even at this time as to order an investigation into the condition

An appeal from the Western Federation of Miners was presented to the President to-day by Senators Teller and Patterson of Colorado, urging him to exercise Federal authority in ing about an adjustment of the situa tion which has arisen between the miners and the authorities of the state of Colorado. Following is the text of

the telegram laid before the President: "In behalf of the metalliferous miners of the state of Colorado will you personally request President Roosevelt to immediately investigate conditions in the San Juan and Cripple

Creek districts of Colorado?" The telegram was sent by Charles

Federation of Miners. At the conclusion of the conference, between the President and the Colorado Senators the latter sent the following telegram to President Moyer: "The President states to us that under present conditions he the power nor the right to take such

action as you request." The New York "Evening Post," in a Washington special, under the headline "Troops Ready If Needed." says that the publication of an abstract report by General J. C. Bates, who was sent to the upheaved districts. coming simultaneously with the President's refusal of the miners' appeal may be construed as an indication that the Federal government had been get ting ready to send United States troops orado at a moment's notice should Governor Peabody request it, and cites President Roosevelt's and cites President promptness in sending troops to the Arizona copper mines last summer where the employees of the Ama gamated Copper Company were on strike. In that case the troops were on the ma.ch within thirty minute after the requisition was made.

DENVER, Col., Dec. 3.-Fred Wake man, a private in Company F, at Camp Goldfield, Cripple Creek, has been arrested as a spy. He is now in the military prison awaiting trial by court-martial.

court-martial.

Delos A. Chappell, President of the Victor Fuel Company, and F. J. Hearne, President of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, had a conference to-day at which it was defiultely decided to reject the proposition, which had been agreed upon at the conference at Trinidad between President Mitchell and the district offic als of the United Mine Workers, to call off the strike if the operators will man an eight-hour day, recognition

PRICE 2 CENTS.

the Press.

W. F. of M. Address. DENVER, Col., Dec. 5,-The Executive Pourd of the Western Federation of Miners to-day issued an address ledging the moral and financial support of the organization to its members in Colorado, Arizona, California, and everymother locality where they are fighting a battle against corporate des-

> Concerning Governor Peabody's netion in placing Cripple Creek under martial law, the address says: "The Executive Board can find no words sufficiently strong to denounce this action, the most brutal form of coercion that makes a Russian Siberia a paradise when compared with Colo

potism and for the uplifting of human-

"We know no surrender, and Justice will arise from the staggering bl administered by a callous executive. and the future will record the political revenge of an oppressed people who are awakening from their lethargy to smite unbridled tyranny a blow that will end in its eternal death."

### Press Consorship.

VICTOR Col. Dec 5 - A censorship of the press has been established here. Major Naylor called at the office of the Victor "Daily Record," the only daily paper in Victor, and informed its edifor and proprietor that a censorship had been placed upon the columns of he "Record."

Editor Kyner was told that he must not publish anything but ordinary news tratter, and was compelled to show his proofs.

Major Naylor PROHIBITED THE

PUBLISHING OF THE LEADING EDITORIAL Mr. Kyner had written commenting on the situation. He likewise FORBADE THE EDITOR TO PRINT THE OFFICIAL STATE-MENT OF THE MINERS' EXECU-

TIVE COMMITTEE. CRIPPLE CREEK, Dec. 5 .- Follow ing the suppression of an editorial in the Victor "Record," Provest Marshal McClelland threatened to cut off Cripple Creek from the outside world by looking up the correspondence of the Denver papers and :> CENSOR ALL MATTER TO BE SENT TO THE DENVER PAPERS.

Major Naylor, commanding officer in the absence of Colonel Verdeckberg, stated to-day that a news censor from the case of Denver would arrive in the district and be in charge of all news to be published in the future. The name of the censor he has not divulged.

The declaration of martial law has paralyzed business in this city. Heavi-ly armed pickets of the National Guards are stationed on all street corners, and many residents of the city

do not venture upon the streets.

Provost Marshal McClelland is occupying the Mayor's office. He has caused the arrest of several persons but no important arrests as yet.

In consequence of Governor Peaody's order placing Teller County un-

der martial law a committee of the Women's Auxiliary of the labor unions in this city, numbering 700 members, has sent a telegram to President Roosevelt appealing to him for protection against the unjust rulings of the Governor of the state." Judge Seeds has ordered the release of some of the many military prisoners by habeas corpus proceedings. Governor Peabody has declared that he will "take steps to nullify the ac-

orders have been issued to the militia to re-arrest those liberated by the It must be understood in this connection that many of the prisoners are held absolutely without accusation, at the mere arbitrary will of a military officer. Judge Seeds has granted orders for release only in cases where

Bull Pen prisoners are set free, and

## Treason Newly Defined.

no charges had been made

CRIPPLE CREEK, Col., Dec. 6.-Adjutant General Bell, who has arrived here, has issued a statement de fining martial law as it He defines "military neces insurrection, and treason, Of the latter, he says:

"Armed or UNARMED resistance by citizens of the United States against the lawful movements of the militia is TREASON and the punishment is DEATH."

James Gaughan, the Under Sheriff. whose action in releasing an impris-oned striker against whom an information charging assault was to be filed, was the immediate cause of the sending of troops to this district. Gaughan has been removed from office by the military.

The United States Constitution says, Art. III. Sec. 3: "Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort." But it seems that this militia general is able to set up a new definition and rule that unarmed re-sistance to the militia, in time of sistance to the militia, i peace, is a capital offense.

- Every reader of The Worker is invited to send in the addresses of such of his acquaintances as may be open to new ideas in order that sample copies of the paper may be sent to

#### The Worker. CH DREAM OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY (Known in Now York State as the Social Democratic Party.)

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the state of New York, on account of sin provisions of the election laws, the alist Party is officially recognized under name of Social Democratic Party, and mblem is the Arm and Torch, as shown Socialist Party (or Social Democratic in New York) should not be confused the so-called Socialist Labor Party, latter is a small, ring-ruled, morthund itantion which bitterly opposes the unions and carries on an abusive cam of slander against the real Socialist ment, which supports the trade unions.

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



#### THE TURNER PROTEST

The mass meeting held in Coope Union last week to protest against the deportation of John Turner "for disbelieving in government" was either very inspiring or very discouraging. according as one considers the attitude of the audience or that of the speakers The eminent gentlemen who spoke John S. Crosby, John DeWitt Warner, Henry Frank, Congressman Baker, and Ernest Crosby-as well as those who sent letters-notably Edward S. Shepard-were far too fearful of being considered extremists for their words to have much effect. Not content with merely stating their dissent from Anarchist ideas, they argued, almost without exception, that the law was product of excitement rather than of deliberate intent and made their main plea on the harmless, character of Mr. Turner's special sort of Anarchism, not on the reactionary character of the law itself. A protest that is one-third apology and another third qualification is not likely to frighten the capi-3:list statesmen of the Roosevelt type wery much. What saved the meeting from being a flasce, so far as moral effect is concerned, was the revolutionary attitude of the audience, which applauded most vigorously the most radical passages in the various addresses and evidently wished for more Shat it might applaud,

that the expulsion of Turner is the greatest outrage that has ever been gerpetrated under the American flag. it to go back to other instances, the notion that is now being taken by the state authorities of Colorado against the striking miners, and that with the evident approval of the Administration at Washington, outdoes the in famy of the Turner persecution a thou-

under which it is proposed to deport Turner and the proceedings that have been had against him are in flagrant violation of all constitutional guaranties and traditions of civil liberty and strike at the very basis of progress a small state may be just as wise and public order.

In the first place, the law provides that an alien may be expelled for the ought to have equal weight. This are holding of certain opinions, utterly regardless of his acts.

in his workings, providing that a man may be ordered expelled for the holdhas of such opinions even though he and is subject to instruction or to rehas lived up to three years in this country and formed material and so- He speaks and votes-or should speak clai ties here the breaking of which and vote-not for himself, but, for his may involve great suffering to him.

In the third place, the enforcement of this inquisitorial and retroactive law is put in the hands of the executive it is to be carried out by administrative process, just as political prisoners are dealt with in Russia; the party policy prevailing in that state. victim is deprived of the protection of ordinary trial by a jury or even by a judge.

One of the speakers at Cooper Union and the frankhees to say that he did able by the whole party. Whether the speakers and had even gone a speakers at the protection of the National Committee were to be a body of "wise men," representing the whole party, it ought to be elected by the speakers at Cooper Union by the party as a whole and removable favor of the resolution presented by the whole party. Whether the convention of Labor had voted in favor of the resolution presented by the whole party.

moment of excitement, that he did consider it as "part of a well considered policy of the men who control the great monopolies of the country to undernine civil and political liberties in the interest of their own privileges." Whether Mr. Baker or anyone of his party will act consistently on this ground, we have our doubts. But that the ground is well taken we are very sure, and that, if the government succeeds in carrying out this reactionary plan in dealing with allens holding opinions distasteful to the ruling class, it will soon proceed to apply still more drastic measures to all, whether allens or citizens, who dare to question the sacred rights of profit.

#### SOCIALISTS AND THE TRADE UNIONS.

A correspondent finds serious fault with what he considers the too moderate action of the Socialist delegates in the recent convention of the American Federation of Labor and, in view of the defeat of their resolutions, urges "that the time has arrived for the members of the Socialist Party to stop fawning at the feet of the Federa-

The strictures upon the course adopted by the Socialist trade unionists at Boston seem to us not well founded. They did not "diseard revo lutionary tactics and became pure and shaple reformers," They made it perfeetly clear that they stood for Socialism, unequivocal and unqualified, and that they wished the Federation to take such a stand. The battle was fought on that line against a well organized opposition and the clear test of strength which resulted seems to us very satisfactory.

With the second part of our correcondent's argument, however, we partly agree We have for some years past attached too much importance to the adoption or the defeat of Socialist esolutions in various unions or in the Federation. Such resolutions, if adopted, bind no one, and if they did bind anyone to act for Socialism against his own convictions, it would be very bad for the Socialist cause,

To our mind-and we have said it already three years ago-all that we as Socialists have a right to ask and all that we have reason to desire from the trade unions is a fair chance, an equal chance with our opponents, in carrying on the work of economic and political education in their midst. The introducing of resolutions is worth while only as it gives an opportunity fer discussion. The passing of such resolutions is important only in so far as it shows the effect of such discussion. If a Socialist resolution is passed on its own merits, that is an

indication that we are making prog-

ress, and it is nothing more. The trade union movement has its legitimate and important functions, Because the commissarint and the hospital brigade do not go to the front in battle and vould, by themselves, be powerless, it does not follow that an army can fight as well without those services at its back. The trade union cannot put an end to exploitation and class rule; it seems probable that it cannot even win for the working class as a whole any considerable increase in the share of their product that, they receive. But, granting all this, its usefulness as a means of defense and of mutual aid in the daily fight is not to be underestimated; and infinitely more important yet is its service in training the workers in organized action on class lines and unconsciously develop-

The trade union movement is here to stay. With all its faults, it is here for good. It is not our part to oppose it nor to ignore or neglect it nor to grow impatient with it and undervalue its work. It is our part to aid it and help in educating it, and in doing that there is no need that we at all neglect our work as a political party.

ing them to class consciousness

## THE NATIONAL REFERENDUM.

In supporting the proposed smendment to our national party constitution, to give the members of the Na tional Committee a voting power pro portionate to the membership they represent, we do not claim that this is an ideally perfect system, but only that it is a decided improvement on that

It is argued against this proposition that the National Committeeman from man as the representative of a large state, and that therefore his vote gument is not good, for the simple reson that the members of the Nationa In the second place, it is retroactive | Committee are not chosen as "wise men," but as representatives of stat organizations. Each of them is elected moval by the membership of his state constituency. If they fall to instruct and control him, that is their fault and it is regrettable; but even so, i may be supposed that the members in each state choose each year a man who fairly represents the ideas o If the National Committee were b

that would be a good plan is not the question before us. The question is: Having a National Committee composed of state representatives, is it fair or conductve to good results that the representative of the smallest state organization be vested with power equal to that of the representative of the largest state and that the majority of the members of the National Committee be elected by and held responsible to the minority of the party membership? If this is a fair and good plan, the amendment should be defented. If it is unfair and un wise, the amendment should be carried

According to the dues payments for the last three months, the state or territorial organizations of Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, Florida, Idaho, Kausas, Maine, Nebraska, New Hamp shire, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Orc gon, South Dakota, Texas, and Vermont, have less than 250 members each. Yet each of these has a voting strength equal to that of California, with its 1,600 members, or New York with its 2,200. The six states of Mass achusetts, New York, Pennsglvania Ohio, Illinois, and Celifornia have over 45 per cent, of the party membership; yet they have but one-fourth of the voting power in the National Committee. The seventeen smallest state organizations have altogether only about 22 per cent, of the membership yet they have a clear majority in the National Committee.

It is not in the interest of any one state or any one geographical section not in the interest of the large states any more than of the small ones, but in the interest of the party as a whole, in the interest of the justice and re sultant harmony that ought to charneterize a Socialist organization, that we urge every comrade to attend the meeting of his local and record his vote in favor of the proposed amendment.

#### THE SOCIALIST PARTY AND THE UNIONS.

To the Editor of The Worker:-What in the name of common sense was the matter with the Socialists who were delegates to the recent convention of the American Federation of Labor Why did they discard revolutionary Socialist treties, only to become full-fledged pure and simple reformers?

The press informs us that Comrado Max Hayes introduced the following resolution as a substitute for the Com-mittee on Resolutions' report to the

"Since wages can never be regarded as the full equivalent for labor's toil this convention recommends that the workers use their political and economic power along the lines of their class interests to secure for labor the full product of its toil."

Was Comrade Hayes ashamed to insert the word Socialism in the resolu tion? Was he hypnotized by Mr. Samuel Gompers? After introducing such a milk and water resolution, I au not surprised that Mr. Gompers and his labor lieutenants started to "roast" the Socialist delegates. I was not in the least surprised to learn that the "Hayes resolution" was snowed under. Why should the members of the So cailist Party beg an endorsement from a trade union? We have no more right to expect an endorsement from the American Federation of Labor than we have to expect an endorse-ment from the Civic Federation ugh the recognized leaders of that organization—Mark Hanna and his lieutenant, Samuel Gompers. Why not try to get an endorsement from the Citizens' Industrial Alliance? Why Citizens' Industrial Alliance? Why not try to capture the National Asso-ciation of Manufacturers? Why should Socialists try to capture the American Federation of Labor?

The objects of the American Federa tion of Labor is to secure for its mem bers a portion of what they produce It holds that the capitalist is entitled to a portion of the wealth that the laborers produce. It holds that the capitalist is a necessary factor in our system of production and distribution. It aims to keep the capitalist system intact and thus aids to perpetuat

wage-slavery.

It is my opinion that the time has arrived for the members of the Socialist Party to stop fawning at the feet of the American Federation of Labor. The principles of the Socialist Party

should never be trailed in the dust a the feet of Mr. Gompers or any other man, be he trade unionist or otherwise. The capitalist papers are unanimous in the statement that James F. Carev's defeat was largely attributable to th trade union quarrel which has torn the working class in Haverhill asunder during the past year. This quarrel was fomenfed by the capitalist emissaries in and out of the unions. What part did the President of the A. F. of L. play in the late campaign? The "Social Democratic Herald" published the following bit of information in its

"In connection with the labor union warfare which figured largely in the defeat of James F. Carey, it became known that the visit of Edward L. Dailey of Lynn to this city played an important part. He came to this city on a secret visit and interviewed many labor leaders. It was understood at the time that Mr. Dalley visited the time that Mr. Daney visited Haverhill, it was at the request of President Gompers of the A. F. of L., who wanted Carey defeated, as with the probability of the renewal of the fight over the recognition of Scienlism at the national convention of that organization in Boston, President Gompers wished to see Carry shore of his pers wished to see Carey shorn of his political honors rather than that he should attend the convention as a delegate with continued success in the

political world." There you have the whole story in a nutshell. In it you see the handl-work of the paid agents of the capi-

step further by declaring in favor of dependent political action, what ould be the result? Would the convention endorse the Socialist Party, or would it declare in favor of a national labor party, something on the same plan as the Union Labor party of San

Suppose the convention had recom-Francisco? mended the formation of a national union laber party, what a nice mess the Socialist delegates would be in then. To be consistent the Socialist delegates would have to support the action taken by the convention.

It is high time that Socialists began to understand that the trade union movement can never be anything mor than a palliative, and can do no mor good than a porous plaster can do by putting it on a wooden leg. The trade union movement cannot and does not propose to abolish the wage system of propose to abous the was shavery. The trade union can only it shavery. The trade union can only it prove the condition of a fraction of the working class, and that can only be ed at the expense of the other fraction.

The Socialist Party aims to abolish the system by which the laborer is robbed of two-thirds of the product of

his labor.
Comrades, the time has arrived fo us to concentrate our time and energy to propagating the principles of Socialism, rather than to divide it, in advo cating Socialism and pure and simple rade unionism in the one breath. Comrades, what is your opinion of

this subject? WILLIAM GLANZ.
Paterson, N. J., Nov. 22.

## PROPOSED AMENDMENT

TO THE CONSTITUTION.

To the Editor of The Worker:-Thus far but little has appeared in the So cialist press relative to the proposed amendment to our national constitution. This amendment is of so much importance that I cannot refrain from tion. Under the present constitution National Committeemen, so far as voting is concerned, stand in about the same relation to the party membership as United States Senators do to the people, except that there are two of the latter from each state and but one of the former. So matter what' the membership in any state, the Commit-teeman's vote balances the vote of any other Committeeman-though one may represent ten or twenty times as many disfranchisement of a percentage of the voting power of every state with a membership above the average; and, on the other hand, states with a membership below the average are enabled to pad their voting power far out of proportion to the membership of such state. Being opposed to both the priuciple of disfranchisement and "ballot-box stuffing," I want to register my protest against the continuation of a ystem that is foreign to the spirit of emocracy. If the Socialist movement stands for anything in party affairs ? stands for democratic management and control-not management and co trol through a representative system which gives to some states ten or twenty or fifty times more voting power in proportion to party member ship than some other states.

I happen to have been one of the Committee on Constitution at the In-dianapolis convention, and I well remember that this question of state representation and power in the Na tional Committee was one that caured considerable perplexity-to myself at any rate. I rentized that to give each membership would be inequitable and unjust. But with the limitations in very direction which then hamper the movement, just what plan to offer as a substitute was the puzzling ques tion. We were launching upon untried seas, and the only thing we could do was to adopt the plan which seemed best AT THE TIME, and trust to the value of experience to improve upon it. We have found from experience that the plan then adopted is foreign to the spirit of democracy—it is a mere copy of the capitalist system of representation—and the time has come when the Socialist movement of Amer-ica demands the substitution of some-

thing better. I may be something of a crank on the subject of democracy, but unless I am badly mistaken the first great lesson Socialists must learn is the lesson of democracy. We can never have we understand how to democratically control party affairs, not to mention industry. So anything that tends toward democratic control in the party ought to be encouraged. But we must learn as we go along and never hesttate to change our systems in any respect whenever it is advisable to do

in thinking of the proposed system of voting in the National Committee as referendum at all. We are now about to take a referendum rote on a constitutional amendment. If this amend ment is adopted then each National Committeeman will vote according to the members of the party in go standing in the respective stateswhich will still be a representative sys tem, but a long step nearer the demo-cratic ideal than the present plan of each state having one vote. Wipe out the state lines, and who for an instant would tolerate the present inequitable distribution of voting power! The system which brings into play propor-tional voting power in the National Committee is far more just than voting by states. And we shall continue to have the safeguard of the general

One argument I have heard against the proposed change is that if we rely too much upon the membership direct, opportunist movements may grow up n different sections which w seems to me, just as much as we are ever likely to be. The membership must be made to understand its resibilities, and in no way can this sponsionities, and in no way can this be accomplished so effectively as by placing responsibilities upon it. But this is beside the issue. National Com-mitteemen will continue to vote, under the new system, according to their best judgment, just as they do now-unless individual states take a referen-

dum on any given proposition for the purpose of instructing their Commit-teeman. The proposed change affects only the voting power of Committeemen. It is a step toward democratic control—in the direction of majority rule—and it is a very lame Socialist movement that can't rely upon the principle of majority rule. When we depart from that we follow in the foot-steps of the old parties, and everyone knows what that will lead to. I have faith in the general member

ship to do the right thing. The alleged 'half-baked" in the party evidently are a small minority. The majority is all right. Let us not seek to keep that majority from being heard, or prevent them from acting. Most of the Socinlist press is as clear as a beli-let them continue to do their duty and all will be well. The revolutionary press will, I am satisfied, from this tir largely outnumber the papers with an opportunist tendency. Therein lies our greatest safeguard. I can see no danger shead from the adoption of the proposed change in the constitution, and it will save us from the rocks and quicksands of opportunism. Let us adopt the amendment "by a unanimous rising vote."

F. L. ROBINSON. Louisville, Ky., Dec. 5,

#### A LETTER TO MILLS. Walter Thomas Mills, Kansas

City, Mo .: Dear Comrade:-In your circular etter of Nov. 19th to the comrades of Kansas, I find a statement which I feel obliged to correct out of justice to others. It concerns subjects upon which you must have been misinform-

ed, and will doubtless gladly co-oper ate with me in correcting.

I refer to the statement that Comrades Wentworth, Spargo, Mailly and others, are members of a "Fellowship" which is a special organization, and in no way answerable to the Socialist Party. Let me state that there is not and never-has been, any organizatio known as the "Fellowship." The te. The term was merely given to a fund set apart to enable a few young men to give their whole time to the Socialist move ment for a certain period of time. The distinct and first condition of this fund was that each recipient should be answerable only and solely to the Socialist Party, or the brauch of it with which he might be The members of the so-called "Fellow

ship" are answerable to no organiza-

tion or no person, and stand in exactly

the same relation to the Socialist movement that every comrade stands

or should stand. In the second place, I think the imolication concerning Comrade s especially unfortunate, as it suggests that he is receiving a salary from the fund in question and also his salary as National Secretary at the same time. Such a statement might be construed as a reflection upon his intestrity. The implication is absolutely incorrect. Mr. Mailly's membership in the so-called "Fellowship censed, and his meagre salary from the fund ceased, when he became es tablished as National Secretary of the Socialist Party, nor has he received a dollar from the fund since then, nor would be receive such a second salary under any circumstances. I think this ted, for, if there lives a man on the planet of more sensitive or chivalrous integrity than William Mailly, I do not know where to find him, nor do know where to find a man who is pouring out his life in greater fidelity or unselfish devotion to the Socialist movement. I think the implication is also unfortunate, because of the fact that we have troubles enough in the Socialist movement without creating any new personal equations or dis-putes. I deplore all such and wish that the energy which is devoted to personal attack and defense might be converted to the service of the caus

into the subject matter of your let u general, I have no desire to en-ud, indeed, my long absence be country has left me in ignor ance of the nature and cause of the varie is party controversies—an ignor-ance which I feel inclined to industrionsly cultivate. And this letter is no intended as any reflection upon your self, or as any participation in the con troversy: it is only written out of jus tice to the comrades whom you name, and out of justice to the movement in which they work, and I am sure you will be glad to join me in correcting any misinform tion which may have come to you upon the subject.

As your letter to the Kansas rades is an open and published letter I feel that it is only proper and just that I should also make this correc-tion an open and published letter, and I therefore send it to the Socialist at the same time I send it to Faithfully yours, GEORGE D. HERRON.

New York, Dec. 8.

## Current # # # Literature

HISTORY OF SOCIALISM IN THE UNITED STATES. By Morris Hillquit. New York. Funk & Wagnalls Co. 1903. Cloth, 321 pp., with index. Price, \$1.50.

The task of the historian of the So cialist movement in the United States, and especially of the first to undertake such a work, is about as difficult a one as any student would care to under-take. The ignorance or positive misconception among the general public concerning the very nature of the movement, as well as concerning its details, past and present, imposes upon him a sort of responsibility which the historian of the anti-slavery movement or of trade unionism or of almost any or or trade unionism or of almost any other social movement might compara-tively disregard; the two or three or more independent sources of the move-ment, involving different phases or aspects in its development, introduce complexities that make its history ob-scure, even to a large way of these scure, even to a large part of those who are active in its ranks to-day, and who are active in its ranks to-day, and the historian has to clear up this ob-scurity; again, so far as concerns cer-tain early and extremely interesting and important periods and episodes, the records and documents are incomplete and difficult of access, necessitat-

ing both diligence and careful judg-ment in the historian; finally, while no one outside of the movement can be expected to understand its spirit well enough to give even a tolerably intelli-gent account of its development, one who has long participated in its work is likely to labor under the proverbial disadvantage of being unable to see the forest for the trees. No one could have been named more competent to meet and overcome these many and various difficulties than Morris Hillquit, and the success with which his labors have been crowned is occasion for congratulation both to the author and to his readers-may their name

be Legion!
One might, perhaps, find fault with the book on the score of the things that it does not say and the subjects that it does not treat or treats but very briefly. Especially, it could undoubt edly have been made more entertain-ing—and to be entertaining is a virtue in any book, though not by itself : sufficient virtue-if the author had in cluded more quotations, personal de-tails, and anecdotes in the way of illustration and had given himself freer rein in parration, description, and comment. But the desire for conciseness was evidently ever present in his mind and the disproportion be tween the magnitude of his subject and the practical limitations on the size of a book in "these degenerate ys" quite justifies his course. We could wish for the expansion of the first part, dealing with the sectorian and utopian communities, into a vol-ume as large as the whole of this, and of the second part into perhaps two such volumes. Doubtless the author has anticipated the wish.

It is a good thing to "look unto the rock whence we are bewn and to the hole of the pit whence we are digged." It is not only nor chiefly by the pirical precepts or warnings from the recollection of past failures and successes that we can profit from the study of history; more important yet is its use in revenling to us the great principles of the evolving whole of which we now living and acting are a part; to understand how the presen has grown out of the past is to be able to look ahead and to adapt our ideas and our conduct to these prin cloles in the evolution of the future

The Socialist movement of today t omething very different indeed from the community movement of lifty or seventy-five years ago. Superficial ob servers would understand the former much better if they knew nothing of the latter. But there is a very reni connection between them, neverthe-less, and the student of modern Socialism must know the utopian period, just as the student of anatomy and physiology must investigate the emtryonic development and observe or rans or characteristics that disappea

Our author's treatment of the sectarian and the utoplat Owenite, Fourierite, and Icarian-communities is far and away the best that we have The facts of their establishment and their varying fortunes are narrated in due order and proportion, and the measure of success—direct and tem-porary or indirect and lasting—that they achieved is as justly estimated as the inevitability of their failure, viewed as experiments in practical communism, is clearly set forth in the pussage (pp. 140, 141) beginning: "The founders of all communities proceeded on the theory that they could build up n little society of their own, elimination it all features of modern civiliza tion which seemed objectionable to them, fashion it wholly after their own views of proper social relations, and isolate themselves from the surrounding world and its corrupting influences But the times of Robinson Crusoes, in dividual or social, have passed."

We are inclined to criticize, as some-what too sweeping, the statement, in the introduction to the second part tp. 149i, that, "on the whole, the en utopian theories and communistic colonies had but little influence on the formation of the modern Socialist movement in the United States; the we movements are entirely different in nature and origin." The direct connection between the utopian and the modern Socialist movement is, indeed, seen rather in the influence of atopian ism in its European home in the forma-tion of modern Socialism in Europe especially through Weitling (pp. 160) and following); but it seems to us that our author has rather underestimated degree to which the work of Bris bane, Greeley, Dana, the Brook Farmers and the mere existence, though in constant struggle and general failure. of the many communities has arouse intellectual or sentimental interest in modern Socialism and introduced to it men who would not otherwise so easily have been reached-men of such type that, though most of them have proved of very little service, a few have been very useful indeed. How ever, it is only on the question of de gree that we would quarrel with the writer, and we recognize that, if he may somewhat unduly minimize this influence, it has generally been grossly exaggerated.

The introduction to the second part is a masterpiece as a brief statement of the essential nature of the modern Socialist movement and the conditions requisite to its development, as well as the reasons for its comparatively late and slow growth in this country The chapters on "The Ante-Bellum Period" and "The Period of Organization," extending down to 1877, trent of a subject very little known to the ma-jority of the Socialists of to-day, though we have a few comrades still active in our ranks who took part in those early struggles and helped to make the experience by which the party now unconsciously profits-or by which it sometimes disastrously fails to profit. The story of the work of Weltling and the other German pio neers, the influence of the Interna tional in America, the gradual division of the Socialist and the Anarchist wings (this carries us over into the third chapter, on "The Period of the Socialist Labor Party"), the relations of the party with the many sporadic labor and reform parties of more of less sympathetic tendencies-sympa thetic either as vaguely collectivist in theory or as more or less frankly proletarian and revolutionary in spirit-and the gradual formulation and ac-ceptance of the stringent "no fusion"

rule, the severe trials through which the movement had to pess in the industrial depressions of '77 and of '86 with their concomitants of blind and premature revolt, ruthless suppression. and temporary reaction, followed al-ways by a brave return to the charge, lead us up to the definite beginning fifteen years ago, of the present period of continuous independent political

This period, as many of us well

know by hard experience, has not been without its strenuous conflicts, internal as well as against outside foes. The attitude of the party toward and its relations with the trade unions has been the subject of a great part of this conflict. The rise, power, and decline and fall of the Kuights of Labor is an episode that cannot be understood apart from the history of the Socialist apovement, and a most important one in its effects both on the party and bu the unions. Closely connected with it is the history of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, a shorter, sharper. and more conclusive recapitulation of the same experience. This experience brought us, on the one hand, to the division and reorganization of the Socialist political movement and the rise and the rapid and apparently solid growth of the Socialist (or Social Democratic) Party and the gradual decline of the S. L. P. and, on the other, to the formulation of what promise to be lasting and mutually helpful rein tions between the political and the indestrial organizations. It would be too much to say that the question of the relations of the Socialist Party to the unions is settled; but it is probably not too much to say that it seems well on the way to settlement and that the internal conflicts of the future in the party-for assuredly there will be internal conflicts in every living and rowing movement-will be chiefly on other issues.

In the last two chapters our author deals with events in which he has taken his part along with great numhers of those who will read his book. The latter can hardly fall to be im-pressed with his success in maintainog an impersonal and indicial attitude, for it is even harder to write con temporary history fairly than to write accurately of a period whose materials are so scanty as those of the antebellum days.
All in all, we can only say that

the book more than fulllis the ex-pectations with which we took it up and that it is all but indispensable to anyone who wishes to know the So-cialist movement in the United States as it exists to-day. In what we may call the mechanics

of authorship, as well as of publica-tion, it is very satisfactory. But few typographical errors and but few instances of careless expression are to be found. Albert B. Parsons is re ferred to on page 208 as "R. A. Parsons," on page 235 as "R. Parsons," On page 190, "War of the Rebellion" should surely be "War of the Revolution" to make sense-but here which the passage is quoted. In the note on page 233, it would have been betier to refer to the English transla-tion of Piechanoff's "Anarchism and Socialism" than to the German. But the citing of such minor imperfections as these is itself a tribute to the carefulness with which the book has been prepared and carried through

"Che Cosa è il Socialismo?" (What Socialism'; is a sixteen-page pamphict in the Italian language, written by our well known comrade, Silvio Origo, and published by the Socialistic Co-operative Publishing Association as a number in the Socialist Library. It is a concise statement of the main outlines of Socialist theory and of the facts that - necessitate the facts that necessitate the organized action of the working class for its 6w1 emancipation. The development of the industrial world from the stages of chattel slavery and feudal serfdom to the wage-and-profit system of capitalism is briefly sketched the nature and causes of the class struggle under capitalism defined, and the trusts explained as the logical development of the capitalist system. Then follows an analysis of the principles of the old parties and of the Socialist Party, as opposed to both of them alike. The pamphlet should prove very useful for propaganda among Italian-speaking workingmen. It can be had from the Socialist Literature Company at 5 cents a copy or, in quantities of one

We, are pleased to note in the Arena" for November a strong article by our comrade Owen R. Lovejoy or "The Rights of Property and the

#### THE PITTSBURG "ANTIS" PITTSBURG, Pa., Dec. 1.-The

eampaign being over, it might interes work has been done and what the results in Allegheny County have been never made much beadway until the present year. But during the last have been five locals organ ized, all of which are flourishing, and five branches, one of which has also seventy members in good standing. There have been held on the streets about twenty meetings addressed by Comrades Kolowsky and Zmudowitz Comrade Mervis and others in Yid dish, and about two hundred by English speakers, Contrades Adams. Cohen, Wright, Williams, Newcourbe, Delp, Swartz, and Wagenlander, and Taylor of Philadelphia and Knopf-nagel of Peoria. About one hundred meetings were also held in halls.

Our vote in the county increased from 523 to 1,075 in the year, while that of the S. L. P. decreased from 1,231 to 260, although they had a

weekly organ.
This decrease in their vote brought from them the complaint that there had been "a lumping of herculean ef-forts in Allegheny County to bring and uncompromising class-conscious organization."

The credit for the work done is du to the courages of Adegheny County outliely. We have had no outside as-sistance. The "lumping of herculenn

efforts" was not to destroy their or ganization, but to educate the working class. We have not attacked the S. L. P., but have taught Socialism. L. P., but have taught Socialism. When the workers get to understand Socialism they vote for it. Then the S. L. P. is left in the lurch.

These self-styled "militants." be-lieving (like the more ancient Uto-pians) that the test of the value or iruth of a doctrine is to be found, not in itself, but in its advocate, have busied themselves making attacks upon members of our party and the epithets "crook," "fakir," "Populist." middle-class grafter," etc., have not been neglected.

Last year the S. L. P. of Pennsylvania second from the regular S. L. P., and set up a "National Executive Committee" of their own, believing that the money which goes to the N. E. C. in New York gets into the wrong hands, and that the "logical center" for it is in Pittsburg. They are Anti-De Leon De Leonites; that is, they are of the De Leon school, but are op-posed to Daniel himself. They still care more for the privilege of dominating the movement than for the education of the working class; hence they should their money in honeless lawsuits instead of in agitation; hence also their efforts to keep the Socialist Party spending money on lawsuits, so ns to keep our agitation in check. They contested our right to the sole use of the word "Socialist" on the state ballot, when the Socialist Party was an official party and when many of them knew it was just throwing money away. One of them unwittingly ex-plained why they forced this suit when he told the writer, "We will make it cost you something, anyhow." They made a frantic attempt to keep our county ticket off the official bal lot, and this suit cost our County Com-mittee \$50. We won. They must have expected it to cost us much more, for one of them could not conceal his disappointment when told the amount. They invoked the aid of the taw and then when defeated they hysterically denounced the law as "capitalist law" and "judge-made law." The underhand tricks which capi-

talist politicians usually resort to are here resorted to by these people who claim it to be their function to guard the name of Socialism from being "dragged into the capitalist swamps." We know of at least one of our agita tors (a unarried man, at that) whom they tried to have discharged in the hope that he would leave the city. His employer told our comrade that prominent members of the S. L. P. had anproached him, and tried to have this man discharged for his activity in the movement. A newly organized branch of our party meets in the office of a dentist who is a sympathizer. This friend has been twice approached by them and asked to withdraw this privi lege. The second time two of them came apparently as a committee, demanding that our meetings there be stopped, but were turned away

And this party claims to be out to educate the working class! Curious methods of educating are now in use. Several months ago they claimed to ave 250 members in the county and the "membership is growing steadily." too! Yet they had not more than 228 straight votes. Their educating is straight votes. Their literally "out of sight."

Envy of the success of the Jewish branch caused them to make a sys tematic attempt to break it up. But they were always answered to the satisfaction of the audience, which finally got fired of the doleful siren (or parrot) song that the "hero" sang and closed him up quite effectually.

A year ago, when these militants (perhaps realizing the impotence of their organization) were easting about for something to unite with, they were greatly insulted because our State Committee told them they were web come to join the same as other class conscious workingmen. They wanted to be admitted as an organization; to and tom-toms, instead of quietly tak ing the place where they could do the best work for the emanicipation of their class. They think, if they joined as individuals they would be losing prestige, and they seem to care more for their prestige than for the welfare of the working class.

If we believe them, the distinctive feature of the Socialist Party is its "mere bulk." But they were very angry when the Socialist Party retaking their whole organization. The Socialist Party knew that there was some material which would add bulk but not strength to a Socialist organi vation.

However, the Socialist movement is making great progress in Allegheny County. It is a good thing that this movement does not have to depend on a few men in order to advance. Behind it are social forces which make its progress not only possible but imperative—the forces of social develop-ment. And this shows the Utopian character of those who think that any "crook" or "fakir" can block its ad-vance, or that "good men" can ensure is success.

GUY WILLIAMS.

## LECTURE CALENDAR

FOR NEW YORK. FRIDAY, DEC. 11.

West Side Socialist Club, Cark's Hall, northwest corner Twenty-lifth street and Eighth avenue, second floor. Algernon Lee: "The Development of Capital." FRIDAY, DEC. 18.

West Side Socialist Club, Cluck's West Side Socialist Chil, Chek's Hall, northeast corner Twenty-fifth street and Eighth avenue, second floor. Algerien Lee: "The Socialist Move-ment a Product of Capitalism."

Brooklyn. PRIDAY, DEC. 11. Wm. Morris Educational Seriety of Brownsville, Tobac's Hall. Thatford and Pitkin avenues. L. B. Boudin:

The Philosophy of Socialism. SUNDAY, DEC. 13. Wurzler's Hell, S15 Washington street. Adolph Benevy: "The Evoln-

tion of Self-Culture and Child Effuca-Brooklyn Secialist Club, Buffalo Hall, Buffalo avenue and Fulte

Algernon Lee: "Prosperity and Hard

## PARTY NEWS.

Rational.

Local charters have been granted to Green River, Rambler, Dietz, Buffalo and Sheridan, Wyo.; Hird mid Krebs, Indian Territory; Soddy, Tenn.; Hal-

risonburg, Va.; Augusta, Ga. John W. Brown is in Arizon John W. Brown is in Arizona; Goe-bel in Louisiana; Bigelow in Oktahoma: Wilkins in Montana; Bennett in North Dakota; Ray in Georgia; Towner closes in Virginia Dec. 1. Winneld R. Gaylord will fill dates in Inciana. Kentucky, Tennessee and Alaban'n on its way to Florida. Illinois State Committee has adopt-

en resolutions demanding "That the National Secretary shall not recognize any National Committeeman from any state wherefrom the results of a ref-erendum of the state electing said National Committeeman, rroperly attested by the state organization, has not en submitted to the National Secre-

State Secretary Helfenstein of California reports that Local Santa Bar-bara has been duly notified to show cause why charter should not be revoked, and sends copy of state consti-tution which shows that provisions have been made seeking to protect the party in that state against fusica.

August Bebel writes, in reply to in-vitation of National Secretary, that he cannot visit America, as conditions in Germany are such that it is impos-sible for him to leave even for a month, the entire party strength being needed there at this time, however much he would like to accept the op-portunity to visit this country, and meet the comrades of the Socialist

In reply to inquiry, the National Secretary informed Wilbur Putname that he was not entitled to vote as nauntil state charter had been granted

Chas. R. Martin of Ohlo has been engaged to act as additional assistant in the national office.

#### The National Convention.

Various members of the National Committee have made the following new motions relative to national con-

No. 1,-By National Committeeman Richardson of California:
"That a National Convention of the Socialist Party of the United States (including the Social Democratic Party in the states wherein the law compels the use of that designation), be, and is hereby called by the National Com-mittee of the said party, to meet at 10 o'clock a. m., on June 15, 1904, in the city of St. Louis. Mo. 2. That said convention shall nominate a candidate for President and a candidate for Viceresident of the United States, and deem necessary. 3. That the various states and territories shall be entitled to representation in the said conven-tion as follows: One delegate for each organized state or territory and one additional delegate for each 100 in good standing in the locals of a ate or territory on the first day of arch. 1904. 4. That each delegate shall have one vote, to be cast in pern or by proxy, as he may determine 5. The manner of apportioning and electing delegates in any state or territory shall be determined by its membership. 6. No part of the exmembership. 6. No part of the ex-pense incurred by any delegate attend-ing this convention shall be paid by national organization." Comment submitted with motion: "I name St. Louis simply because of the International Exposition that will be in progress next summer at that place and the very natural desire of delegates to

The time, June 15, will

make our campaign none too long, and yet, perhaps, long enough. If represen-

tation is based upon membership of March 1, 1903, sufficient time is given

the various states and territories to determine by referendum the manner

of electing delegates, and also to ac-

complish such election. I think the

No. 2.-By National Committeeman Berger of Wisconsin: "I move that the next national convention of the Sothe next national convention of the So-cialist Party be held in Chicago, in-ferendum of the party shall be pre-scated of St. Louis, as proposed by Danade Richardson. Comment by Serger submitted with motion: "My reasons for submitting Chicago are as-follows: 1. There is no Socialist whereas, preceding the proposed." When, Ind.; Reynolds, Ind.; Work, In.; "The statement is made that the in-sertion upon the voting blank and bal-lots of the three paragraphs beginning Whereas, preceding the proposed." Wash.; Berger, Wis, Total, 17. No-Whereas, preceding the proposed. follows: 1. There is no Socialist movement of any strength in St. Louis that would cause the St. Louis press tion. 2. The World's Fair held in St.
Louis at that time would result in the
White Elephant from Siam or the Cougress of Long-haired Men getting
about the same attention in the St.

These three paragraphs were part
of the original proposition endorsed
and forwarded to the national office.
They were not inserted by the Naabout the same attention in the St. Louis press, and especially in the dispatches, as our convention. 3. In spite of the World's Fair, the number of delegates in attendance in Chicago would be larger than in St. Louis, because Chicago is nearer to the great bulk of the membership, while, on the other hand, delegates who attend a convention on account of a world's fair, are liable to give more attention to the fair than to the business of the convention, 4. Chicago has better railway facilities than St. Louis, and would enjoy all the advantages of the low fare to St. Louis. 5. The advan-tages of a low fare to St. Louis would be more than offset by the tremendous prices they are charging for hotel ac-

No. 7.-By National Committeeman Berlyn of Illinois: "That the National Convention be called to meet on May I in the City of Chicago." Motion presented as the result of the conference of the Illinois State Committee and the National Committeeman from Illi-No. 4. By National Committeeman

Richardson of California, relative to National Committee meeting:

a national convention of the So cialist Party to meet in St. Louis on

desires to meet after the convention earliest meeting."

to the convention. If the committee

Dalagates to the international Congress No. 5:-By National Committeeman of New York-"As to the proceedings of New York—As to the process with of the National Queeum, I agree with all the nels and resolutions of that body passed at the last meeting except in the proceedings adopted by it for in the proceedings adopted by it for the election of delegates to the international Convention. It seems to me the members of the Quorum have again confounded the International Congress with the International Bureau, and the functions of descrates to the congress with those of our secre-taries on the Bureau. We are entitled to two secretaries on the Inter-national Bureau, since the S. L. P. has elected none, but in the congress we are entitled to as many delegates as we choose to send. Instead, there-fore, of electing one delegate and two alternates, we should first decide on the full number of delegates we care to send, bearing in mind that we ar in no way restricted as to number, and then elect them all as delegates. Furthermore, the Amsterdam congress will meet by the middle of August, our own convention will most likely b. called not later than June, and I be-lieve it will be best to leave the entire matter in its hands. The convention can act more intelligently on the ques-tion of the number of delegates to be elected and on the choice of proper representatives. I will therefore ask you to submit the following as an amendment to the resolutions of the Quorum: The number and choice of delegates to represent our party at the International Socialist Congress in Amsterdam shall be left to the ensuing national convention of our party."

National Organizing Fund.

The following contributions have been made to the National Organizing Fund since last report: Local Nauga-tuck, Conn., \$1.75; Local Goodland, Kas., 24 cents; W. J. Brown, Greensburg, Kas., 50 cents; Local Mt Olive, Ill., \$2; Local Stonington, Conn., \$1. Total to noon Dec. 5, \$5.49. «Previous ly reported, \$2.217.07. Total, \$2.222.54, The National Secretary says: "The receipts reported for the National Organizing Fund this week are the smallest since the fund opened. Be-cause there is not a campaign on, the comrades throughout the country should not consider it unnecessary to national headquarters still has organizers in the field and will continue to have them. While National Organ-izers Bigelow, Goebel, Ray, Bennett and Towner will not work during the holidaya Wilkins will still be in the field, and a national organizer will begin work early in January in the northern part of Wisconsin. John C. Chase will also start out next month to cover the New England states. In February Bohemian, German, and French organizers will enter the field, and the Italian organizer shortly efterwards. Preparation will be made during December and January, Meanwhile, the more contributions are made to the organizing fund, the better equipped will the national office be to carry on the work. By the time March begins, every section of the country should be covered. It is to be hoped that the comrades will give a hearty response to this reminder and help furnish the means by which the uporganized states can be got into shape for the campaign of 1904. Coin cards, made to carry from 25 cents to one dollar, will be sent to any one upon application. Drop a postal for one right away. Address all contributions to the National Secretary, Socialist Party, Omaha, Neb."

## The National Referendum.

The National Secretary has issued the following statement: "Credence has evidently been given

in some quarters to the statement that the national party referendum to amend Section 1, Article 2, of the national constitution, now being voted upon, has been submitted in conflict with the national constitution, and an explanation from the national office

may therefore be in order.

"Section 2, Article 6, of the national constitution provides that "all propositions or other matter submitted for the

amendment, constitutes a violation of the foregoing clause, upon the ground that these are 'arguments.'

tional Committee. The constitutional clause quoted specifies that proposi-tions shall be submitted without com-ment. This was done in this case. The three paragraphs in question cannot be construed as "comment" made by tional Secretary when the proposition as originally drafted was submitted

"The form for the circular carrying the referendum to the party membership was submitted to the National Committee three weeks before being issued to the membership. Not one national committeeman objected to the form as proposed by the National Secretary, and the circular weat out accordingly. Not only that, but the proposed form itself went to the So-cialist press at the same time it was submitted to the National Committee, and not a single paper or party mem-ber said anything then about its 'lile-

tion. Would the National Committee have any right to omit three para-graphs from the proposition when graphs from the proposition when sub-mitting it to the membership? When the present National Secretary, to meet what he believed an emergency, proposed to the National Committee last spring a substitute for the two cialist Party to meet in St. Louis on June 15. 1904, that the National Committee of the Socialist Party meet in St. Louis, Mo., at 10 o'clock a. m., on June 10, 1904." Comment submitted with motion:—'It think the National bendquarters and composition of the Quorum, the substitute was objected to mostly on the grounds which motion:—'It think the National Committee should meet before the national convention, as matters may come before it that it desires to refer

tional Committee to assume the power for it to present any comment of its own upon a proposition."

Business of the National Committee On Dec. 1 the National Secretary referred to the Quorum of the Na-tional Committee: (1). Recommenda-tion of Bohemian Branches of Chicago that Charles Bergler be appointed Bo-hemian organizer. (2) Notification hemian organizer. (2.) Notification from State Committee of Florida that A. D. Hiff has been deposed as secre tary and Mrs. W. R. Healey et c e1 temporary state secretary, and report by National Secretary that he had accordingly recognized Mrs. Heatey as temporary state secretary, (3.) Reso-lutions received from Local Lewiston, Idaho, regarding administration of party affairs in that state, and information concerning a referendum for state officials which had been Initiated by Local Boise. National Secretary terported having written state secre-tary of Idaho for information and explanation. (4) Correspondence with Local Moncia, La., concerning a mem-ber having aunounced himself as candidate for an office in Democratic primaries. National Secretary advised that charges be preferred against member and expelled if found guilty. (5.) Proposition by Walter Huggins, representative of "Wilshire's Magazine," that national office ar-range western tour. (6. Request that national office contribute toward printing of stenographic report of Socialist debate in American Federation of Labor convention. (7), R port f. om state secretary of Kansas that new state officials would be elected Dec. 1, and National Secretary reported that he would take no further action until new state officials were installed. National Committeemen are request-

ed not to act upon matters referred to the Quorum until the action of the Quorum is reported.

National Secretary has submitted to the National Committee copy of correspondence with T. J. Hagerty, relative to his becoming associated with the National Lecture Bureau.

National Committeeman Talbott of linnesota withdraws his motion cenerning the Louisian application for harter, on the grounds of unconstitureminded that the vote upon Work's motion, not to grant charter until the negro clause is climinated, closes Dec.

Action of National Committee upon notions relating to application for charter for West Virginia, submitted Oct. 22, was as follows:

Motion No. 1. Shall the charter ap-piled for by West Virginia be granted? Yes-Richardson, Cal.: Fleaten, Colo.; Reynolds, Ind.; Work, Ia.; Dobbs, Ky.; Mills, Kas.; Carey, Mass.; Talbott, Minn.; Christenson, Neb.; Claffin, N. H.; Goebel, N. J.; Hillquit, N. Y; Massey, N. D.; Critchlow, Ohio; Barnes, Pa.; Lovett, S. D.; Kerrigan, Tex.; Boomer, Wash.; Berger, Wis. Total, 19. No-White, Conn.; Berlyn, III. Total, 2. Not voting-Healey, Fia.; Miller, Idaho.; Fox. Me.: Turner, Mo.; Fox, Mont.; Halbrooks, Okla. Total, 6. It is therefore voted that the charter

be granted. Motion No. 2.-"That hereafter all applications for state charters for newly organized states be not aproved or recognized unless the state organization presenting such have con-formed with the method of procedure provided by the rules of the National provided by the rules of the National Committee adopted January, 1903.\* Yes-Richardson, Cal.; F.oaten, Colo.; White, Conn.; Reynolds, Ind.; Work, Ia.; Dobbs, Ky.; Mills, Kas.; Carey, Mass.; Talbott, Minn.; Christenson, Neb.; Challin, N. H.; Goebel, N. J.; Hillquit, N. Y.; Massey, N. D.; Barnes, På.; Lovett, S. D.; Kerrigan, Tex.; Boomer, Wash.; Berger, Wis. Total, 19. No-Berlyn, Ill.; Critchlow, Ohlo, Total, 2. Not voting-Healey, Fla.; Miller, Idaho; Fox, Me.; Turner, Mo; Fox. Mont.; Halbrooks, Okla. Total, 6

The motion is therefore adopted.

Motion No. 3.—That no state or
territorial organization shall extend its activities beyond the limits of its own particular state or territory un-less with the consent or approval of the national organization, which has sole jurisdiction over states or terri-tories where no state or territorial or-ganization exists." Yes-Richardson, Cal.; Floaten, Col.; White, Conn.; Berlyn. Ill.; Reynolds, Ind.; Work, In.; Dobbs, Ky.; Carey, Mass.; Talbott. Barnes, Pa.; Kerrigan, Tex.; Boomer, Wash.; Berger, Wis. Total, 17. No-Goebel, N. J.; Critchlow, Ohio. Total, 2. Not voting-Healey, Fla.; Miller, Idaho; Mills, Kas.; Fox. Me.; Turner, Mo.; Fox. Mont.; Halbrooks, Ok'a.; Lovett, S. D. Total, S. The motion is therefore adopted.

Comment.-Floaten, Colo., (voting yes on all three motions)—I believe that the rule of procedure as laid down by the national office ought to be adhered to wherever there are any ob-jections raised. But as all who have any objections to the proceedings have consented, and it appears that the comrades acted in good faith, I shall say 'Yes,' grant the charter in this say Yes, grant the charter in this case." Berlyn, II. (voting no on Nos. I and 2)—"My reasons for so voting are that the regulations adopted at the St. Louis sesion of the National Committee are binding since they were adopted, and until repealed we have consistent to make expensions which no right to make exceptions which would be implied by adopting some rule to govern future actions." Chris-tenson, Neb. (voting yes on all three motions—While some irregularities are certainly visible, I nevertheless be-lieve that the boys acted in good faith and would have conducted the con vention in accordance with the regula-tions of the National Committee and tions of the National Committee and the constitution of the national party, if undue influence had not been brought to bear." Critchlow, Ohio (voting yes on No. 1 and no on 2 and 3 "No. 2 is entirely unnecessary. The rules laid down by the National Committee cover the ground without adopt ing any more rules to enforce the for mer rules. No. 3 is entirely unnecessary. The laws of the party govern the matter entirely, and there is no reason for making more laws to enforce laws made formally."

Neb.; Hillquit, N. Y.; Critchlow, Ohio: Barnes, Par. Boomer, Wash: Total, 9. No-Picaten, Colo. Total, 1. Not voling-Richardson, White, Healey, Miller, Dobbs, Mills, Fox Talbott, Turner, Fox, Claffin, Goebel, Massey, Halbrooks, Lovett, Kerrigan, Berger, Total, 17. The circular was therefore approved and was issued accordingly. Comment.—Floaten, Colo. (voting no) "I cannot see how matters could be improved upon by the same number of persons easting a large number of votes. I believe one vote from each state is best in the National Commit rude Floaten's attention to the fact that the National Committee has no choice in the matter, as the national constitucertain number of locals question must be referred to the membership The committee was asked to approve or not approve the circular which would take the matter to the member ship.) Critchlow, Ohio (voting yes)— "Providing that the blanks submitted are put into such form that individua blank to register their ballot upon. also suggest that the locals calling fo the referendum be named always in the referendum; otherwise the national office might be charged with initiat ing referendums," (The circular specified that individual ballots were to be The names of locals de manding referendum were reported through the weekly reports to the Na-tional Committee and which reports are also sent to the press.)

New York State.

At the meeting of the State Com mittee last Tuesday it was decided to extend the time-limit on the referen-dum vote on removal of state headquarters to Jun; 1: This action was taken on account of the small vote, only 10 votes having been reported up to the time of State Committee's mre.

Gaylord Wilshire will debate with Ernest H. Crosby on "Socialism vs. Single Tax" at Mesonic Temple, Main street, New Rochelle, Sunday, Dec. 13, 2.30 p. m., under the auspices of the local branch of the People's Forum

of Cooper Union.

Henry Anielewski of the United Polish Socialists addressed one of the largest Socialist meetings ever held in Schenectedy, at the conclusion of which a local of 22 members was organized. The members are much encouraged, and hope to effect the or-ganization of the other foreign elements in the near future.

Albany County gives 609 votes for Matchett, Social Democratic candidate for Associate Judge of the Court of Appenis, and 320 straight Social Democratic ballote. Last year we had 123 for the head of our state ticket in the county and in 1900 we had 63, Cortland County gives the Social Democratic Party 22 votes; a year ago

we had 5; two years ago, none. The Socialist Labor Party has one vote, as against 7 last year and 12 in 1900.

Rockland County gives 88 Social

Democratic votes, as against 40 in 1902 and 32 in 1900. The S. L. P. has 24: last year it had 23 and in 1900 it The following speakers will address

the Rochester Labor Lycoun in the City Hall on Sunday afternoons at 3 o'clock: Dec. 13, Rev. C. E. Hamilton, on "Ethical Patriotism"; Dec. 20, Geo. H. Smith, on Injunctions—Their Origin and Their Present Use"; Dec. 27. Rev. Horace A. Crane, on "Friends Rev. Horace A. Crane, on "Friends and Foes of Labor"; Jan. 3, Dr. Geo. W. Goler, on "The Prevention of Disease"; Jan. 10, Salvotor Vella, on "The Russia of America"; Jan. 17, Mrs. Mabel Kennon, on "Race Suicide"; Jan. 24, Richard Kitchelt; Jan. 31, Samuel McAuliffe, on "Education of the Child in Its Relation to Life's Battle." Admission is free.

## New York City.

The General Committee of Local New York will hold its regular monthly meeting on Saturday avening, Dec. 12, in the W. E. A. Club House, 206 E. Eighty-sixth street.

The last meeting of the 32d and 33d A. D. was mainly devoted to the ques-tion of agitation and meeting place for the district. On the committee's report it was decided to hold business eetings on the second and fourth wednesday evening of each month in the Mt. Morris Educational Club, 131
E. 110th street. It was also decided that the district in a body join the Mt. Morris Educational Club, 131
E. 110th street. It was also decided that the district in a body join the Lecke." Branch 2 will hold its sixth Educations (Club, 132). Mt. Morris Educational course of lectures, to be held every sixth street. Branch 3 has removed to their new headquarters at 304 E. Four-teenth street, and heartily invite all talist System." The succeeding lec jures will be: Jan. 15, Fred'k Krafft, "Is Our Country a Republic?" Jan. 22, G. C. Streeter, "Socialism as a Theory of Government;" Jan. 29, Mrs. Berthi Masters." use all their efforts to assure a good attendance. All Jewish readers of The Worker are requested to join the Jew-ish branch, which holds a special meeting on Friday, Dec. 9, at 134 E. 110th street.

The Bronx Socialist Club has met with gratifying success since organiz-ation. Each meeting is better attended than the previous ones, and on Dec. 2 a meeting was held with the largest attendance to date. The lectures and discussions held thus far have proved very interesting and instructive, as can be seen by the fact that all of the meetin's lasted until midnight or past All cor rades and their friends gently requested to help make the clul a greater success, by being present at the meetings, which are held every Wednesday evening, 8 o'clock, at the Club House, 3309 Third avenue.

The Socialist Club of Brooklyn, be ginning on Sunday, Dec. 13, will re-new its Sunday night lectures, and a at the corner of Buffalo avenue and that it is the finest in the city for the purpose. It is heated by steam and lighted by electricity, and those who attend will be sure of comfort. All attend will be sure of comfort. All numbers of the party are invited to assist in making these lectures a success. Come yourself, and bring with you at least one friend, and thus encourage those who are working with might and main to further the cause of Socialism in our time. On Dec. 13

Committee voted to send to National Committee 2 protest against holding a National Committee 245 Broadway, New York City, Berough of Man convention. The Town Central Committee of West Hoboken was promised financial and individual support in its undertakings, including the publication of Socialism in our time. On Dec. 13

AND DESCRIPTION SEABOARD FLORIDA

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Algernon Lee will speak on "Prosper- | tion of a monthly paper, the "Socialis ity and Hard Times."

The Brooklyn Labor Lyceum Asso-ciation will celebrate its twenty-secend anniversary on Sunday, Dec. 20, in the large half of the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum. The program will begin at 7 p. m. Admission free; hat check,

The headquarters of the 22d A. D., 241 E. Forty-second street, is one of the few places in this great city where progressive workingmen can their leisure hours during the winter evenings in interesting and agreeable company. A number of comrades are there every evening engaged in party or agitation work; others find food for brain and mind in the reading of books and Socialist pa-pers, or in discussion and debate; others again seek recreation in music, or at the pool or pinochle table, and, in addition to this, a singing class will be organized. The speakers' class meets every Tuesday evening. Young comrades all over the city come and take part in this timely enterprise and fit themselves for next year's campaignt. The ability of an assembly district to uphold a headquarters of its own without special does or expense to the organization is a feat quattained heretofore. The district has fifty-three members in good standing at present, and is making renewed efforts to increase this number. business meetings are held every Fri-

day evening. At the last meeting it was decided to revive the Murray II it Agitation Committee, so that the next impaign can be carried on in a way its) importance demands. The next meeting, on Friday, December 11, will be a very important one and every member should be present, as the vote in the national referendum will be taken, and other pressing matters decided on. Twenty-five sympa-thizers, as well as the members, will

he notified by postal. Comrades of New York and vicinity, or Socialists visiting the city, are invited to give this sociable spot in the capitalistic wilderness a call. The comrades of the 6th and 10th A. D. are urgently called upon to attend a special meeting to be held on Friday, Dec. 11, 8 p. m. Never since the existence of this district organiza-

tion were matters of such importance to be transacted.

The 25th A. D. will hold a sp meeting on Friday, Dec. 11, at 1497 Avenue A. Important business is to e discussed and acted upon.
The West Side Agitation Co

will meet on Monday. Dec. 14, at 8 p. n., in the West Side Labor Lyceum,

N. Forty-second street. All com-342 W. Forty-second street. All con-rades residing on the West Side are in-

The Kings County Committee will meet in the Brooklyn Labor Lyceun 949 Willoughby avenue, Saturday, Dec. 12, at 8 p. m.

At the last meeting of the Social Democratic Woman's Society several comrades were appointed to visit the various branches to Inspect their workngs, and to give instructions as to how to conduct their business in a simple and direct manner. A vote of women sympathizers in the cause to be present at the next meeting, to be held Dec. 17. Branch 18, Paterson, is seter, "Socialism as a Theory ament;" Jan. 29, Mrs. Bertha r, "The Workers and Their to establish a Bollemian branch, and The comrades are urged to all Bohemians who wish to join should communicate with Mrs. Duba, 357 E. Seventy-second street. Mrs. Grele-Cramer has reopened her schools in Newark Paterson and Union Hill. Branch 5 is working hard to make the first anniversary of the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum a great success.

Branch 9 will hold a Weihnacht Fest the day following Christmas, Dec. 24, English speaking ladies who desire to connect themselves with the English branch will receive prompt attention if they will kindly make known the fact to Mrs. J. Murdoch, 605 E. Ninth street.

New Jersey.

The regular semi-annual meeting of Local Hudson County will be held Sunday, Jan. 10, at 2 p. m., at the sunday, Jan. 10, at 2 p. 16, at the headquarters, 875 Central avenue, Jer-sey City. The business to be trans-acted includes the election of officers, organization of a Dally Globe Confe ence, discussion of relations to Free German Schools, and other important German Schools, and other important matters. At last Sunday's County Committee meeting, the Campaign Committee reported having received \$205 and expended \$202. Twenty-four new members were admitted, six of whom go to the Membership Committee for investigation. The County Committee votate vessel to send to Nettonal Committee voted to send to National Committeeman Goebel a protest against holding a National Committee Appeal," and the establishment of a class for the instruction of men intend ing to become citizens

Charles 5

New England.

The comrades of Worcester, Mass of acceptance of Olof Bokelund, candidate for Mayor, which appeared in The Worker last week, togethe, with the denunciatory editorial of the Worcester "Post," and Comrade Boke-

lund's reply thereto.

Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Gilman, the well-known author of "Wemen and | Economics" and "In This Our World," | will lecture on "What Is Socialism" under the nuspices of the Socialist Women's Club of Boston, in Faneuil Hall, Friday, Dec. 18, Tickets cost ten

The Socialist Women's Club of Boston will meet regularly at 330 Shaw mut avenue the first and second Fri days of each month, at 8 p. m. Th next meeting will be on Dec. 11. Dr. M. J. Konlkow will lecture on "The Merits and Demerits of Co-oper-

ative Societies" on Sunday, Dec. 13, S p. m., at 699 Washington street. The Boston Socialist Sunday School meets every Sunday at 2 p. m. at Gd

Vashington street. Courtenay Lemon will speak in Waterbury, Conn., on Sunday after ncon, Dec. 13. This will be the first of a series of lectures by different

(Continued on page 4.)

## FOR ITALIAN WORKINGMEN

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

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CIGARMARERS PROGRESSIVE INT. UNION No. 90-Office and Employment Bureau, 64 F. 4th St. The following Districts meet every Saturday: Dist, I (Bohemian)-331 E. 71st St., 8 p. m.; Dist, II (German) -50 E. Ist St., 8 p. m.; Dist, III— Clubhouse, 266 E. Seth St., 7.30 p.m.; Dist, IV—342 W. 42d St., 8 p. m.; Dist. V-3309 Third Ave., S p. m.: Dist, VI-1397 Third Ave., 8 p. m.; Dist, VII-1432 Second Ave., 8 p. m. The Board of Supervision meets every Tuesday at Faulhaber's Hall. 1551 Second Ave., 8 p. m.

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int a d Sri Thursd y. Office 113 Annual 25
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DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY OF NEW YORK meets first Sunday of every month, 10:30 a. m., in Link's Hall, 233 E. 38th street, New York, All Scandinaviaus are welcome. Agitation meetings every third Sunday, at 7 p. m. Secretary, G. Sjoholm, 321 E. Ninth street, New York.

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## CLEAR WEATHER AGAIN.

By Horace Traubel.

Clear weather again. The crisis was Man proved equal to it. The has come out of it unscathed. race has come out of it unscathed. Yes, glorified. The race has shown itself equal to justice. Many of us saw only failure and death. Saw only Did not see beyond the the storm. Did not see beyond the storm. But the prophets were always there. Their faithful voices could al-ways be heard above the cry of the wind and the crush of destruction. We knew that if the race could survive storm it could survive anything For this was not a storm up in the air. It was not a zephyred blow. It was not a flash in the pan. It was storm at the foundations. It was not a test of foliages. It was a test ap-plied to the very root-stock of social integration. It meant that you could hope for anything. It also meant that might fear for everything. For it came after many questions as a final question. It came after questions question. It came after had been shirked or answer ed wrong. It came as the question that had to be answered right. The storm of yesterday. The storm through which we have come to this beautiful morning. Clear weather again. Now I know how much the storm had to do with

weather. How much the evil had to do with the good. How much the millionaire had to do with the communist. How much of my phantasmal self I abandoned with storm yesterday. How much of my real self I have brought over. Now I see what the storm was for. Why I had to starve. Why I had to be hated. why I had to be misunderstood. Why my dreams were so slow coming true. Why my friends deserted me and why my enemies became my friends. Why the universe seemed against me. Why I was for myself the un verse could not have been against me. Why the work always had to be everywhy the way always had to be nothing. Why the people did not hear me. Why it was enough for me to hear myself. Why religion was against the storm. And why art was against the storm. And why the state was against the storm. And why all the great and the powerful were every-where against the storm. The editors. And the legislators. And doctors who dectored the body. And dectors who dectored the soul. And banks with vast treasures. Why all these were against the storm. And why only the weak were for the storm. The weak. The people without money. The peowithout power. The people without office. The people in the courts. The people. The children of perpetual Not enough fed. clothed. Not enough house Why only the weak were for the storm. The weak armed only with ideas. With dreams. With suffering. Armed only with starvation. Why only the weak were for the storm. Why the powerful and the great were against the storm and could not prethe obscure were for the storm and brought the storm.

Clear weather again. Now I know what clear weather means. And that is why I know what the storm meant. What the days before the storm meant. What it meant for people to be overfed and underfed. What the temporary victories of greed meant. Why the greedy were the first to suffer from greed. Why I sometimes wondered if love had not gone back on love. That is, that the univers had gone back on itself. For the sor universe rows of social wrong were so sharp they drove right into the soul. And the soul got to asking questions. And the questions of the soul were not al-ways cheerful. But they kept right on asking themselves in all sorts of ways. And the troubles grew. The questions were more and thicker, and that was what made the air so close. And that was why the storm came on. And that was why this morning has followed the storm. This morning of justice. All of which I did not know at the time. all of which is now clear to me. Clear to me, and jubilant and satisfying to me, in the miracle and law of a perfect result.

· Clear weather again. Well, we have had several narrow escapes in getting larly malevolent treatment. Whatever lere. But we have arrived. And we are all safe. Dead or alive we are the royal scoundrel was removed last We have got here with every thing and nothing. But we are safe. We are in good health. All the property has been brought along. But al owners are lost. The debris has en left behind. The masters have I been left behind. The slaves have all been left behind. But all the men Every man reports. We call Nothing we need is missing. Not a thing. We are not one item short. Most of the things we were idest of are left behind. They ould not wenther the capes. But all the other things proved themselves capable of the ordeal. And here we are, scarred but unhurt. Scarred with the scurs of love. With the scars of faith. Yet untouched.

Clear weather again. Think of it. You who still doubt always said we could not produce the storm. When the storm came you said we could not live through the storm. Now that we have lived through the storm ing that was worth living for. Look about. See what you may see. Ask for? You say you do not want to live in a world of angels. Neither do I. I always feel uncomfortable in the pres-ence of angels. But this is no world of angels. This is a world of men. it is a world in which frailty has a bethance to be taken care of and to care of itself. It is a world in which passion has a better chance to nake peace with law. It is a world in which everything has a better chance to live out its own righteous ness and live down its own villainy strong enough to strengthen but never strong enough to tempt. Do you think not amount to much, as it has been in this an impossible world? Look again, existence several days, without starting a graft investigation.—The Denver world the small things of the new. | Reg

You see property very small. You see man very big. You see that the owner gets big as ownership gets small. You see that now property is for the first time sacred. You used to think that the only thing that made property sacred was ownership. Now you see that private property was always pro Now you see the property of al that used to be the property of one be come the property of one by being th property of all. Is this an impo world? Is justice impossible? In the old days you had to hold on to everything with both hands. But for that nothing was safe. You were always a drowning man. Now you may see that you need to hold on to nothing. men could always live on the line of peril? Did you think that man was always to be tied to a life preserver?

Everything is safe. You must hold on to yourself. That is all. Is this an impossible world? Did you think that That he was always to live on in fear? Coing to bed not knowing but that a social cataclysm would before morning destroy him? Malevolent social forces laying for him in the dark? His sleep disturbed by dreams of ruin? His wake disturbed by facts of ruin? Was man to perpetuate this dynasty of hell? Look about you once more See what you may see. Ask yourself whether this world does not offer you a superior suffrage. Clear weather again. Clear weather

has brought a new kind of a man. Or the old kind of a man living out a new kind of life. I do not know just what it is. Nor how it is. But I know i is. Every man now sails his own ship. No allen is now at my rudder. Every man lives his own life, He lives no alien life. Now that the storm has cleared away we find that everybody has plenty of room. We find that every man knows there is enough room for all. That no man will now take more room than he needs. All that he needs. But not more. We find that the best way to induce men to live together is to give them a chance to live apart. In the new world of enough room the human spirit is learning how to live. We have got property rights out of the way. We have kept the property but abolished the rights. The storm unsettled wrong in order to settle right. It came out of dark days. It provoked all nature to inevitable fury. The elements raged. The ruin seemed com-plete. There was no visible way of escape. But the prophets still prophe sied. And when the destined work that no mistake was made. Everything of real value has remained afford to lose. What we have gained is the one treasure to which all other ires must converge or be worth-We have gained the chance to We betrayed ourselves to property. And property betrayed us man of millions with no chance to live was poor. That the man without cent with a chance to live is rich. And now that the storm has cleared we see that the social order never had but one task. The task to give people a chance to live. That when it was treacherous to that task it was traitorous to the whole of life. That social order not order but chaos. And that why the air grew close upon chaos, And why the storm came after the air got too close for breathing. And why ow that the weather is clear again we see that order has been substituted for chaos. That order which exists i

## SOCIALISM IN SERVIA.

Comrade Stoianovitch, Secretary of cialist Party of Servia, reports to the International Rureau on the re cent parliamentary elections in tha ountry, the first in which our party has achieved success at the polls.

During the latter years especially of the reign of the late King Alex-ander the most brutal tyranny prevailed, all who did not bow of ously to the criminal gang in power were ruthlessly persecuted, and the Socialists were singled out for partieu-June the fact remains that a re greater degree of popular liberty has been enjoyed since then.

On Aug. 2 was held the first nation congress of the Socialist Party and measures were taken to participate actively in the September elections. The results were highly encouraging, more than fulfilling all expectations. At Kragonyevatz, our candidate, Dr. Mickel Illisch, one of the best Socialist

scholars and propagandists, was elected by a large majority. In Lesko vatz, our candidate, Wladimir Savitz received so large a vote that a second ballot was necessary; and in the second election the candidate of the united capitalist parties won by majority of only 60 votes. In Belgrade the contest was especially se-vere. Comrade Stoia, ovitch claims that it was only by falsifying the list of voters that the capitalists were able

to carry the day, Even so, the Social-ist candidates were defeated by very small majorities. Comrade Popovitch writes in the "Neue Zeit" that the party organization is making great progress, both among the industrial workers in the cities and towns and among the rural laborers, and that it is recognized by the propertied and ruling class as a formidable adversary, whose power is sure to grow from day to day,

The results accomplished in the elec-tion are the more remarkable in view of the fact that the property qualifi-cation for voting excludes a large part of the working class.

-It is preposterous for the Moro of Joio to want to set up a government of their own, as they have no canaf to sell.—The Chicago News.

-The new republic of Panama car

## SOCIALISTS IN REICHSTAG.

Not One Attends the Court Reception.

Carry Out Instructions of Party Con gress in Claiming the First Vice-Presidency - Effect of Increases Socialist Vote on Imperial Policy.

The Reichstag or Parliament of the German Empire was formally opened in the White Hall of the Emperor's palace on Thursday, Dec. 2. The pres

dispatches say:
"The assemblage was smaller than
on the last occasion, twenty-five of the loyalists having been turned out by the Socialists, not one of whom ever attends the opening of the Reichstag, which is essentially a court function all the members present wearing a royal order. . . . After luncheon the members reassembled in the Reichstr for the preliminaries of organization All the Socialists were then present."

The Social Democratic member nominated Paul Singer for First Vice President and also nominated candi-dates for some of the secretaryships. In the election, which took place of the following day, they received, of course, only Socialist votes.

#### The Vice-Presidency Discussion.

As the daily papers in this country have given 'very confusing accoun and made quite misleading comments upon this incident, treating the nomi nation of Singer as an unexpected de velopment and a violation of the reso ution adopted by the party convention in Dresden, it is necessary to give a correct statement.

By custom, the Social Democratic Party, being the second stronges party in the Reichstag and the strong est in its popular vote, would be con sidered as entitled to the first vice presidency and one of the secretary ships. But, on the other hand, it is equally well established by custom that the members of the "bureau"the officers of the Reichstag-must be presented at court, and the Social Democrats have always refused to

kow-tow to the Emperor.

During the past summer, especially after the parliamentary elections in June, certain elements in the partyso-called "Revisionists," who di sent from the rigidly revolutionary ideas which prevail in the party-ad vocated the acceptance of these offices, with the condition of court presentation attached, "as a demonstration of the party's strength." A considerable element in the old parties, they said. would gladly yield this recognition to the increased Social Democratic dele-gation and would vote for whatever man the Socialists might nominate. This was certainly true. The capital-ist press loudly applauded this evi-dence of "reasonableness" on the part of Bernstein and the other Revisio ists, and Singer was suggested as the right man for the place—Singer, by the way, being a strict adherent of revolutionary ideas.

## The Dresden Congress

This question, after being extensive discussed in the party press and local organizations, occupied a good part of the time of the party congress held at Dresden in September. In the debate upon it, the whole question of the proposals and the conduct of th Revisionists was threshed out. debate was often acrimonious and the capitalist press on both sides of the water predicted a split in the party. How little likelihood there was of a split, and how little support there was for the compromising tendencies ou side of a small group of "intellectuals. who did much more than their share of talking and writing, and so com pelled public attention, was demon strated by the vote cast on the two esolutions which determined the con roversy. One of these resolutions wa sed by the party's Executive an was virtually a censure on the Revisionists for their methods, especially in using the capitalist press for attacks on the party's declared principles and policy and on many of its chosen lend ers. This was carried by a vote of 280 to 24. The text of this resolution printed in The Worker of Oct. 18.

#### Bebel-Kautsky-Singer Resolutions Carried.

The second resolution was moved by

Bebel, Kautsky, and Singer and was in the following terms: "The Congress instructs the Social Democratic delegation in the Reichstng to assert their right to have the first vice-presidency and one of the sec-retaryships filled by candidates from their ranks, but to refuse to undertake attendance at any court ceremonies or to submit to any conditions not prescribed in the constitution of the Em

"The Congress rejects in the most emphatic manner the revisionist efforts to change our tried and victory crowned tactics, based upon the class struggle, by substituting for the con-quest of political power through the overthrow of our opponents, a policy of conciliation with the existing order

"The result of such revisionist tac tics would be that a party which works for the most rapid possible transformation of the existing bourgeois society into a Socialist society, and which is in the best sense of the word revolutionary, would be changed into a party occupying itself with the reformation of bourgeois society. The Congress is therefore opposed to the revisionist movement now existing in the party, and is of the conviction that the class antagonisms do not decrease, but rather grow sharper and clearer. It accordingly declares:

"I. That the party declines to accept responsibility for the political and eco-nomic conditions resulting from the capitalist mode of production, and ac-cordingly it refuses all endorsement of eans that tend to maintain the ruling

Kautsky resolution adopted by the In-ternational Congress at Paris in 1900, cannot seek to participate in a bour-

geois Government.
"The Congress furthermore con-demns every effort to conceal or deny

the existence of ever increasing class antagonisms and thereby to make way for a reconciliation with the capitalist

"The Congress expects that the cial Democratic delegation in the Reichstag will use its increased in-fluences gained through the efforts of the voting masses, for the enlightenment of the workers as to the alm of all their power the interests of the working class and to strive for the extension and assurance of political lib-erty and equal rights for all and ener getically to oppose militarism and the colonial and expansionist policy and injustice, oppression, and exploitation in every form and to act energetically in favor of the enactment of laws to protect the workers and bring about their political and social enuncina. their political and social emancipa-

This declaration was carried by vete of 282 to 11-those voting in the negative being Bernstein, Gertrud David, Elm. Grenz, Grünberg, Hering Hué, Loewe, Paul Müller, Gustav Müller of Breslau, and Karl Schwarz

It will be seen, therefore, that the Socialist fraction in the Reichstag, in ominating Singer after absenting themselves from the opening cere nonies, were simply carrying out the instructions of the party in with its accepted policy of irreconclta-ble host!lity both to monarchy and to all political expressions of capitalist

#### Interests. Effect on Government Policy.

It is considered significant that the Government, as its policy for the com-ing session is outlined in the speech from the throne at the opening of the Reichstag, declares its intention not to ask for increased army appropriations within the next year and proposes further ameliorative social legislation There can be no doubt that this modest and pacific attitude of the Kaiser's counsellors is due to the large increase of the Socialist vote, for the Socialist raction has always been the head and front of the opposition to militarism and the labor and social legislation avowed as a concession to Socialist

The elections to the Prussian Land tag, which have just been held, result in the choice of 202 Conservatives, 97 Centrists (or Clericals), 79 National Liberals, 31 Radicals, and 24 of sundry minor groups, with no Socialists. This is due to the electoral system—the nembers being chosen by electors, of whom one-third are elected by the very rich, one-third by the moderately rich, and one-third by the rest of the population. The Socialists refused to ente into, any coalitions and contented themselves with the moral effect of a straight vote, showing themselves no mericully the largest party and thus demonstrating the position of the Landtag as a non-representative governing body.

## FROM MONTANA.

Copper Trust Establishes Reign of Terror.

Socialists Systematically Blacklisted-Outrageous Conduct of the Trusts is Making More Socialists, However.

BUTTE, Ment., Nov. 22.-The Solalist Police Magistrate elected Anaconda last spring took his office last Wednesday, after being fraudently kept out of it/for over six month As the time approached for the trial of the case, the Republican incumbent resigned, and Comrade McHugh as sumed the duties without any opposition. He will, however, have to st for his salary for the months that Hayes held the office.

A veritable reign of terror exists i Anaconda. Deliberately, secretly, in-sidiously, Amalgamated Copper Com-pany is weeding the Socialists out of the works, and has been doing so ever since the shutdown ceased. Each man has a brass identification check, which he carries while at work. At the end of the day he hangs it up on the book which bears his number. Some fine morning, instead of his brass cheek, he finds a blank on the hook—a plain blue card. This means not only that he is "fired," but that he is unable to get work in any town in Montana

A few instances will show to what extent the Copper Trust will go in its efforts to stamp out Socialism. A school girl in Anaconda heard a Socialist speaker on the street, became inter ested, bought some literature, and pro-ceeded to talk Socialism to h.r. school friends. Her father was "blue-carded." He protested that he was and always had been a Democrat, whi was true. An interview followed b tween the father and one of the Mo guls at the works, and the unfortunate around the school, and he would have to make her stop it if he wanted to re he approached his daughter on the ct he was met by a flat refusal. told her father that neither the company nor a dozen jobs would muz zle her tongue. The result was the use of a two-inch strap until the plucky little heroine was reduced to

their effort to make a clean sweep of the Socialists. There is no attempt at evasion. The shift bosses and fore-men tell the men frankly, "You are a Socialist," or, "Well, Bill, we got you this time; you were at the street meet-ing and were seen clapping your hands." "No, I am not, and never have been a Socialist", "Well, so and have been a Socialist." "Well, go and get a signed statement from some prominent Republicans and Democrats this year, a year ago, and each year. get a signed statement from some prominent Republicans and Democrats and you can get back." Quite a few have gone back to work under these conditions, and (tell it not in Gath!) even a few Socialists who have Republican and Democratic friends, There are spotters everywhere—in the saloons, in the boarding houses, on the streets, and in the stores. The resentment, hitter, vindictive, but silent, among all the people, business men

crats alike, is something awful. No ne dares to express it in words, "The waits have care. But it is there and will find its expression at the next election. We know there are hundreds of formerly Democrat and Re publican workers who will register their opinion of this attempt to estab lish Mexican peonage when the proper time comes. The company is making

Socialists. 'Che administration of Mayor Frink has been the only administration the city of Anaconda has ever had that was free from "grafting." Even the Republican and Democratic papers ad mit this. The School Board, which was elected as a trade-union ticket and whose first act was to elect a Sc cialist Party member as Superintendent of Schools and another party mem ber as principal of the high school and Socialists as school clerk and janitors, is making a splendid record. The schools of Anaconda have a larger at tendance, and are in a more efficient condition than ever before. A strong Teachers' Union, affiliated with the American Labor Union is one of th results of this change in the personne of the School Board.

The case of the City Treasurer Comrade Tobin, comes up it days, and it is a foregone co P. J. C. that we will win.

## **FIGURES** THAT SPEAK.

Jewish daily "Forward," translated for the Worker by I. E. Rabinovitch. During the six months, from the first to the thirtieth of September, the Manhattan elevated trains alone have carried, in round numbers, about on hundred and tweny-six millions of pas sengers. During the same months o last year the number of passengers was only one hundred and eight millions. That is, the number of passengers has increased by eighteen millions. This amounts to about 100,000 more passengers every day.

One hundred thousand passengers more means one hundred thousand nickels more for the company every day. The number of care and trips however, has remained about the The overcrowding on the elevated roads was already well nigh unbearable a year ago; it is easy to imagine how it is now, and how it will yet be later on, in the winter months, when the overfilled trains be come still more crowded.

A year ago the company did not run its business for mere charity; it was then making many millions. This year it intents to make more millions, and to make them at the expense of the stifling public. That is the company's good luck, they say, to "earn" the hundred thousand daily added nickels. And as long as there is yet room for a pin left, the passenger is invited to pay a nickel and push him-

This is an old and standing custon with the companies-to pack in as many passengers in as few cars as possible. To run more cars involves extra expenses, but to make the choke and sufficate for lack of stand ing room costs nothing. Helpless stands the public against

this custom which no law in the present state is strong enough to break Helplessly do the millions of passen gers crowd and press one another daily in the morning and the evening rush. Impotent, they press forward struggling in vain, to reach one of the hanging straps. Impotent, they scram-ble with all their might for the plat-

Each year, about this time, when the on of the greatest rush begins, the daily press raises an alarm. This is also a long-established custom. But the companies do not get scared. They know that it will not harm them. Working men and women are those that suffer most from this overcrowding-wage-workers traveling simultar cously in these hours of rush to and from work. And who will earnestly and truly make it his concern?

The daily papers clamor for a while They clamor simply so-just as the nightingale sings-and then they stop abruptly breaks their-tune. They then begin a new song.

And in the worst case, when the af-

where the Amalgamated Copper Com- fair goes over to the Railrond Commission, the comparies still have nothing to fear. Usually, in such a case. a motion is made there that new franchises be granted to the companies.

> And a like state of affairs, or perhaps a triffe worse yet, prevails also in Brooklyn, and on the surface as well as on the elevated roads,
> And not with nickels and with suf-

> focation alone does the public pay its penalty. Five hundred and thirty-eight per-

sons were killed this year on the trol-ley lines and elevated roads. Five times as many were wounded and crippled. These were mostly children; some were also aged, feeble, and sick people, who were not swift and agile mough to run away from Death. And they left hundreds upon hundreds of families in mourning—many hundreds of mothers' broken hearts that will

never find consolation. The hundreds of those m during the past year would still be submission.

Quite a few Democrats and Republicans have been discharged, too, in their effort to make a clean sweep of the Socialists. These is a clean sweep of the socialists. more and more profit from fewer and fewer employees, if human lives had been dearer to them than dollars, if they had not been so mercilessly rush ing and driving both their "bands" and their "patrons" to save expenses. But such a good will would have cost

But they crave as much profit as they can possibly squeeze out of the public franchises. They wish to get it at any cost, and they do get it. Milat any cost, and they do get it. lions of people they pack together like herrings every day and take in their nickels. From tens of thousands of their workers they take away their health and vigor, and thousands of children, aged or feeble, they rob of their lives and limbs, and in this manner they get their many millions of

These dollars make a mountain of gold, upon which many Americans look with exultation. But a cemetery full of dead lies buried under this gold mountain. And were these dead to ise they would form a dreadful army. ong, long rows of skeletons would array themselves and shake their bony before the joy-sparkling eyes of

But the dead will not rise, They will never disturb the rest, never dis-pel the joy and happiness of these rn-gels of Death, in human shape—able to make millions of profit each year. Silent are the murdered in their Silent are the murdered in the graves. Quiet and dumb rests the co science of the Goulds and the Bel onts and the Baldwins, whose soul are tightly wrapped up in trust pa pers and bonds. Dumb and silent re nains also Public Opinion-absolutely owerless against these almighty few

This is the horrible result of the horrible development of capitalism, which becomes ever more and more porrible.

The recent past has brought out on the arena the millionaire and the cities of millions of inhabitants. The near future will call out on the scene the billionaire, with cices of tens of millions of inhabitants. And cheaper and cheaper will become human lives and more and more crowded and chok ing and suffocating will become the factories wherein the people work, the nouses wherein they live, and the public roads upon which they travel. And more and more choking and stiffing and oppressing will become all and everything in this world.

"The Billionaire is coming, the Bil-lionaire is coming," is heard on al: sides the clamor of the capitalist world. But it is the Dillonaire who will see the destruction of the capitalist world, of this narrow, choking, an squeezing world; it is the Billionaire their eyes and to see the light of Truth and Justice as expressed in Socialism

## PARTY NEWS.

(Continued from 3d page.)

speakers arranged by the Waterbury

#### Pennsylvania. At the regular meeting of the State

Committee on Dec. 7, Comrade Rihl in the chair, a charter was granted to a local in Charlerol, Washington County. Request was received from C. F. Thayer of Atlantic, Crawford County, for information how to organize a le cal.

The comrades in Westmoreland County will place a local ticket in the

field this spring.

The Luzerne County Committee has appealed from the decision of the State Committee in the Coughlin affair, and the appeal will be sent out

The following resolution was re-

ceived from Local Wilkesbarre; "Whereas, The name of D. O. Cough-ling appeared on the ballot in the late election as the candidate of the Prohibition and the Citizens' parties, as well as the Socialist Party, he having been endorsed by the two foregoing parties without the consent of, or after consultation with, any member of the

Socialist Party; and
"Whereas, The Luzerne Committee ignored this position of affairs, claiming it not to be its duty to have D. O. Coughi'n return insult to those who thought they did him honor, notwithstanding that the State Committee called upon it to take steps against the said D. O. Coughlin, notwithstanding he did publish a declaratien that he was the candidate of the list Party only; and

"Whereas, The Luzarne County Committee still persists that it had no right to con right to condemn D. O. Coughlin, as no rule or regulation of the Socialist Party had or has been violated; and

"Whereas, The State Committee action against the members of the County Committee, with a view to expulsion, because of disobedience to it demands; and

"Whereas, The County Committee maintain there has been no 'fusion, combination, or compromise,' and that it, as a body subject to the supervision of the locals, should be the arbiter in county affairs, believing itself equally as capable of defining the words 'fuse, ' as the State Committee: therefore be it

"Resolved, By the members of Local Wilkesbarre, in meeting assembled, fully conversant with all the facts in the case, that we sustain the position of the County Committee, and not only refuse to condemn that body for its action in the Coughlin case, but declare our belief in the righteon of its position, and that we shall con tinue to recognize it with er without a charter; be it further

"Resolved, That a copy of these re-Secretary.'

The State Committee revoked the charter of Local Wilkesbarre for in-subordination in refusing to try the members of the County Committee

The Nineteenth Ward Branch of Local Philadelphia will give a series of lectures in Fairhill Hall, Fifth street, above Dauphin, during the winte months. Luther S. Kaufmann will de 13, at 2.30 p. m. Candidates for Select Council and

School Director have been nominated by the Nineteenth Ward Branch and nominees for division officers were en dorsed. Twenty-fourth and Thirty The fourth Ward Branch has started a Question Club, which meets after their

business meetings every Saturday evening, at 4200 Lancaster avenue. James F. Carey, formerly sentative in the Massachusetts Legis lature, will speak in Philadelphia on

All locals should have their vote for National Committeeman in the State Secretary's hands by Dec. 14. Contributions to help pay off the state debt were as follows: Nine-teenth Ward Branch, Philadelphia, \$1; Thirty-third Ward Branch, \$1.

The disorder in the State Secre tary's office continues. National Com\* PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

All Comrades and Organizations are hereby informed that an Industrial Labor Exposition and Food Show

For the benefit of the Labor Press, "THE WORKER" and the "NEW YORKER VOLKSZEITUNG," is being arranged, and will take place April 23 to May 8, 1904, at the GRAND CENTRAL PALACE, Forty-third and Fortyfourth Streets, New York.

Organizations are requested to consider arranging Festivals Ao cordingly. THE ARRANGEMENTS COMMITTEE.

\*

## FACSIMILE OF TICKET!



mitteeman W. R. Healey, with the ing completed a most successful tour approval of the National Secretary, is of the state, is taking a much-needed endeavoring to straighten affairs out. Mrs. W. R. Healey is State Secretary pro ten., Charles H. Matchett, of New York, has been instructed by Naal Secretary Mailly to investigate and report upon the situation so far as | meyer to deliver an address before it affects the relations between the that organization. late State Secretary, A. D. Hill, and the national organization. The trouble came at an unfortunate time, just as everything was in hand for a thorough canvass of the state, and with a prospective large increase in the membership of the party. But the develop-ment of the state is merely checked

for a time.

Picnics and barbecues have been very effective in the "discovery" (to themselves) of the Socialists in this state, until the cool weather checked these al fresco festivities. Farmers have been known to drive twenty miles or more to hear a Sochetst Orlando Local has been particularly active in this sort of propa-ganda, but several others have done week at Omaha, we are ready for him, ganda, but several others have done much good service in this direction.

The Woman's Auxiliary of Jackson ville has disbanded and the members have joined the local there en masse. The result will be a body stronger for effective work than the two were when meeting separately. The local meets every Sunday afternoon.

There are no locals as yet in West ern or Middle Florida, the organiza-tion being confined mainly to the pen insula. There are five negro locals in the state. Race prejudice is not so in-tense in this state as in those just north of it. Ir all, Florida has thirty locals, but it is difficult to state how many dues-paying members there are in the present condition of affairs.

The second number of the "Florida Socialist"-the first of the regular is sue-will be published about the first of January. It will be a four-page, six-column paper, devoted mainly to state news such as Socialists cannot find in other papers. A preliminary number was issued Nov. 4, to get the prospectus, by laws, etc., of the coperative company which will publish it before the stockholders and other members of the party. Great interest in the publication is being shown

throughout the party in the state For a year past the Jacksonville lis," an evening paper, has admitted a Socialist department to its Saturday edition, carrying the state and general news of the party and editorial remarks to aid the propaganda.

## lowa.

The State Committee has engaged Frederick G. Strickland for the 1901 ampaign. He will begin the work or

Local Muscatine has nominated John M. Work for National Commit-No wage-workers were elected to

the lowa Legislature. Lawyers and bankers and other parasites have been delegated to look after the interests of Local Clinton is booming; admitted four new members during November and realized \$13.50 on an enterial

ment. ,I. S. McCrillis, our late candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court, has been elected temporary organizer for the Iowa movement. He is particularly effective among the farmers. Comrades in each county should write

school-house campaign.

The monthly report blanks furnished local secretaries are not coming as well as they should. This feature of the work should not be neglect-

for terms and then arrange for a

The tenth blennial report of the Bureau of Labor Statistics contains an interesting set of tables, the purport locate in Iowa. In these tables it is shown what easy marks the laboring people are. In some industries Iowa labor receives as high as four per cent. of the product manufactured. The question might be raised if this corresponds to labor's "fair share" so frequently alluded to by the Hon. A.

All Iowa Socialists should get ready All Iowa Socialists should empaign. A now for the municipal empaign. A Socialist ticket should be put up in every city where election is to be held.

The vote on the national referendum

omitted to the Iowa locals should be forwarded to the State Secretary and all returns be in by Jan. 1, 1904. Returns from Missouri Valley and Lost Creek have been received.

Unorganized Socialists in Iowa de-siring speakers or information of any kind regarding the movement should correspond with the State Secretary, J. J. Jacobson, 1129 Twelfth street,

## Hebraska.

A new local has been chartered at

rest in preparation for his second tour, which will include an entirely different portion of the state.

The Cooks' and Waiters' Union of Lincoln has invited Comrade Schler-

Local Platsmouth reports that the ecture given there by Comrade Simons on Nov. 21 was an intellectual treat. The same and more can be said of his two lectures under the auspices of Local Omaha. His affernoon address on "Fundamentals of Socialism" showed a grasp of the subject that even pleased the most critical; and at night. Comrade Simons handled the farmer question to the entire satis-faction of our best Marxian students, which proves that Local Omaha is in perfect accord with the party on this question. A member of the lo-cal said: "Whenever the National Secretary can arrange to have Comand feel sure that his sound reasoning will clear up every befuddled brain

that is strong enough to listen to him." Secretary L. R. Duke of North Platte reports an eloquent address by National Organizer John W. Brown. The audience was not large, but in-telligent and responsive. The people showed that they had become tired of populistic denunciation of the governent and that they are getting h

real work of the Socialist movement. The Woman's Socialist Union of Omahma has advised its members to buy from only those retail clerks that have paid-up union cards and to walk out of the store where no union clerk can be found.

## Here and There.

Local St. Thomas, Ontario, of the Canadian Socialist League, has over two bundred members, maintains a public reading room, and is now raising a fund to engage a paid organizer. For that purpose the women of the League are arranging a calendar exhi-January, and appeal to comrades everywhere to send them the pretty advertising calendars which business houses will gladly give when they know it is for exhibition perpo-Calendars should be sent to Mrs. H. M. Anderson, Box 946, St. Thomas, Ontario, Canada, in time to arrive not

later than Jan. 1. Wherever there is a public library comrades should make it a point to ask for Morris Hillquit's "History of Socialism in the United States," and, if it is not on the shelves, to urge that be got. Many people are going to the libraries nowadays for books on Socialism and too often the books they get are very antiquated and mislead

## NOT SOCIALIST REPRESENTATIVES.

Montana State Committee Calls Public Attention to the Stinding of Five Labor Members of Legislature-

P. J. Cooney, State Secretary of the Socialist Party of Montana, by order of the State Committee, has issued the

following public statement:
"As the impression prevails that
Representatives Beaudry, Schwend, O'Keefe, Morrissey, and Gaugner of Deer Lodge County are representatives of the Socialist Party, and as a special session of the Legislature is at hand, without making or intending any reflection on the above mentioned members of the Legislature, the public is hereby notified that Representatives Schwend, O'Keefe, Morris sey, and Gaugner were not elected on the Socialist Party ticket, are not now and never have been representatives of the Socialist Party, and that the So-cialist Party is not responsible for any of their actions, attitudes, votes, or ut-

The five members named were elected on an "independent labor ticket in the fall of 1902. form was identical with that of the Socialist Party, but they were not members of the party and did not members of the party and did not recognize its authority. How genuine was their profession of Socialist opinions remains to be seen.

- Socialist and Social Democratic are virtually interchangeable terms. The Social Democratic Party of New York and Wisconsin is identical with the Socialist Party of other states. It is the party of the working class against all parties of capitalism. Its emblem in New York is the Arm and Torch.

-The receipt of a sample copy of State Organizer Schiermeyer, hav- this paper is an invitation to subscri-