The Worker.

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NEW YORK, JANUARY 3, 1904.

THE CLASS STRUGGLE IN COLORADO.

Martial law has been declared in ; Cripple Creek, Colo. The town is in McCiellen occupies the mayor's office. A press censor has been sent from Denver, and no news will hereafter be permitted to reach the outside world unless it has the approval of the militia officers. Fred Wakeman, a militiaman, was arrested as a spy, and will be court-martialed, and may be shot for treason, BECAUSE HE HAD A UNION CARD IN HIS POCKET. At Telluride, Colo., thirty-eight men, members of United Mine Workers and Western Federation of Miners, have been arrested as vagrants, and fined. Sentence was suspended however, ON Sentence was suspended, however, ON CONDITION THAT THEY GO TO WORK. The courts endeavored to force the men to scab.

The women of Cripple Creek have petitioned the president to protect a helpless community against the creature of the mine owners who occupies the executive chair in that state. The conditions which now exist in

the Centennial state are almost unbehevable to those who hig to their breasts the fond delusion that the government of Washington and Jeffer-

The founders of the republic strove to establish, in theory at least, a government of the people. To-day in Colorado it is a government of nine owners. As was done in the Cocur d'Alenes, so it is proposed to de in Teller Countr.

Teller County. The action of the militia authorities in the case of Wakeman shows plainly that they understand the situation, if the working class do not. The possession of a union card, by Wakeman, is to be made the basis of a charge of treason against the government. Who is the government? Inferentially, then.

the mine owners are the government.

Was the militia sent to maintain order, or to coerce workingmen? If to maintain order, why is not a peace-able union miner entitled to equal con-sideration with a peaceable mine

Miners have been dragged from their beds without warrant of law. They have been thrown into jail or bull pen without trial and held ther in resistance to civil process, and finally the rights of the people of an entire community have been sus-pended and complete unrestricted power, of life and death, over them has been assumed by a group of per-sons notoriously in the pay of men whose interest in Colorado is confined to the dividends they get out of it.

Workingmen, we must look the situation squarely, in, the place. The determined live up mother western capitalist and against the working class began in Idaho; precedents are being built up to-day in Colorado for use in future struggles.

The fight has not yet started in Mon-tana, because of political conditions, but the money powers of this state hate the Western Federation of Miners with the malice of hell, and when conditions permit, they overlook no chance to weaken it.

The miners throughout the land.

The miners throughout the land, from the Dominion of Canada to Old Mexico, have stood loyally by the heroes of Crippie Creek. Again and again have they responded with a dollar assessment or a day's pay, and not a complaint, for they realize if Crippie Creek ends in defeat a blow will have been struck which will wipe out western unionism and drag the workingman of the Rocky Mountain states down to the condition of a Mexican peon.

fartial law has been declared in pple Creek, Colo. The town is in hands of the soldiery. Captain hands of the mayor's office. powers of government, which they are using to crush the unions to which we must look for bread. We must use such power as is still left us to pre-vent human rights and privileges from vanishing from the face of the earth. The conditions which to-day con-

front the working class in Colorado must arouse every man who has a drop of red blood in his veins to action. "Is liberty dead?" In the light of recent experiences, the answer mus be, yes. It is the duty of the working class to resuscitate it.

Who, when reading of the heroic

action of a Hale, who regretted he had but one life to give, or of an Emmet, who went, scornful and unflinch ing, to the block, or of a Bruno, who gave his life for opinions' sake, has not been fired with a desire to emulate these noble examples? Who, when reading of the heroic struggles of past ages, has not wished that he, too, might have lived at such a time and been enabled to give a proof of his manhood? The struggle now almost upon us calls for a higher devotion to principles, a greater nobility of purpose, than any recorded struggle of the past. It is easy to die in the van of battle, cheered on to action by the cries of the multitude, sustained by the thought that one's name may live in the minds of a grateful people.

To undergo the ignominy of arrest; to suffer the brutalities of bull pen confinement; to be paraded throughout the nation as a criminal; to risk the possibilities of a blacklist; to oppose, unarmed, bare hands, against the bayonet and the bullet of a gang of Hes sians, requires a degree of heroism never dreamt of by many of the men we now revere. Yet this the miners of Colorado have done and are doing

To deny one's self needed clothing or food; to refuse one's family some of the little luxuries of life; to dig down in the almost empty pocket to find the dollar to maintain the boys who are struggling for "a fair day's wage for fair day's work," requires a kind of fair day's work," requires a kind of heroism, too, and this the miners of the West have done and are doing

Must one portion of the working Cripple Creek region is one of the citadels of unionism, and there capitalism has massed its powers to do us to death. Shall the working people of this nation stand as spectators while our brothers are engaged in a death grapple? It is time for action. The ollars of the capitalists must at this functure be met with the dollars of the working class. There is blood on their coin, while ours have been sanctified in sweat and suffering. Readers of the "Journal," forward to the breach. Whether you are a native of Nova Scotia or of Florida, of New Jersey or California, it is your battle the miners are fighting to-day. Support our champions by every means in your power. With right and justice on our

side, the dimes of the working class are more effective than the gold eagles of pluiocracy. Were the "Journal" in the "Peabody Belt" the editor would land behind th bars for having penned this article. Peabdoy's sphere of influence may speedily extend until it embraces this paper; when such treatment as was accorded the Victor "Record" may be served out to us, but until this happens we will continue to sound the call to action.-American Labor Union

in Chicago largely filled with tramps. In addition to housing them, an intelli-gent effort is made to get them into regular industry. A physician in atof each man who comes to the lodging-house, and last winter we tried to see what connection could be genuicely established between premature labor and worn-out men. It is surprising to find how many of them work. and worn-out men. It is surprising to find how many of them are tired to death of monotonous labor and begin to tramp in order to get away from it. as a business man goes to the woods because he is worn out with the stress of business life. This inordinate de-sire to get away from work seems to be connected with the fact that the men have started to work very early, before they had the physique to stand up to it, or the mental vigor with which to overcome its difficulties, or the moral stamina which makes a man stick to his work whether he likes it or not. But we cannot demand any of these things from a growing loy. They are all traits of the adult. A boy is naturally restless, his determinatio easily breaks down, and he runs away of the men who come to the lodging house. I recall a man who had bee and who had worked hard for sixtee years. He told his tale with all si plicity, and as he made a motion with his hand he said, "I done that for six-teen years." I give the words as he my mind that I would rather go to hell than go back to that mill." Whether he considered Chicago an equivalent for that I do not know, but he certainby tramped to Chiengo, and has been tramping for four years. He does not steal. He works in the summer and wainders about the rest of the year, getting something to do when he can; but the suggestion of a factory throws him into a panic and quickly causes.

CHILD-LABOR AND TRAMPS. is not fit for steady work. He has we have a municipal lodging-house. been whipped in the battle of life, and is spent prematurely because he began

der it, and that we have no right to Increase the list of paupers—of those who must be cared for by the municipal and by state agencies because when they are still immature and un-developed they are subjected to a tremendous pressure.-Jane Addams, in Charities.

UPLIFT THE TORCH

Attend, all ye who would be free From Capital's omnivorous greed, And with your fellow man agree To preach our holy creed To preach in street and highway, To lift the Torch on high In shop, in mart and byway, For this cause will never die.

Work while 'tis day with all your

strength, With all your might and main, Work the garish full day's length, This mighty truth proclaim, That Workers have their own

rights, Full value for their toil— Uplift the Torch and shed the light, And to yourselves be loyal.

Maintain your rights at any cost, Despite injunctions, judges, laws; Array your ranks ere all is lost, For this our righteons cause.

Hark! they call you, now's the hour,

If ye would all be free,

Upliff the Torch! Proclaim your

power, That all the world may se Brooklyn, N. Y.

-It is not for better wages, im proved capitalist conditions, or a share of capitalist profits that the Socialist but the suggestion of a factory throws of capitalist profits that the Socialist him into a panic and quickly causes movement is in the world; it is here him to disappear from the lodging-for the abolition of wages and profits, house. The physician has made a diagnosis of general debility. The man

VICTORY IN CHICOPEE.

Two Socialist Aldermen for Next Year Instead of One-Independent and Aggressive Policy Wins.

CHICOPEE, Mass,-The result of the city election here is very satisfac-

tory to Socialists.

Alderman John J. Kelly, who was elected on the Socialist ticket to represent Ward Six, ran this year as our candidate for Alderman-at-Large and was elected. He got 1,131 votes, to 871 for the next highest candidate, a Republican.

To succeed Comrade Kelly from Ward Six we nominated Franklin N. Graves and elected him. The Repub licans and Democrats united on one candidate against him, but Graves got a majority of 45 votes.

Both these men are consistent and uncompromising Socialists. In 1896 four Socialist votes were cast in the city, and Kelly and Graves cast two

Alderman Kelly's work during the last year in exposing municipal corrup tion had a great effect. In the hope of preventing the Socialist Party from benefiting by their exposure, the "respectable citizens" put up a "good government" ticket—Democratic in disguise. They wanted Socialist sup-port and would gladly have nominated or endorsed both Kelly and Graves. But the comrades declined to have anything to do with such a deal and made a straight Socialist campaign. Kelly's good work in "smoking out the corruptionists was recognized and the sending of Graves to stand by him in the Board will greatly strengthen the movement.

CHRISTIAN CAPITALISM.

The effect of opening stockholde. eetings with prayer was discussed yesterday at a meeting of investors in the defunct Golden Rule Copper Company, held in the offices of Thomas Gilleran, 51 Chambers street, About thirty stockholders were preent, including four women. Of the one-million-dollar corporation, which many church folk placed their a twenty-five-dollar roll-top desk and a number of ore specimens. The outcome of the meeting was the authorization of the chairman to appoint a committee to consider "ways and means that justice shall be done.

Edward J. Moore of 216 Front street was chairman of the meeting. The terms "robber" and "swindler" were freely used. The workings of the Golden Rule Company were reviewed, as far as the stockholders had knowledge, and it soon became apparent that there were two factions present— those who believed that they had sufficient evidence to go before the Grand Jury and those who thought that they should first have an expert examina-tion to find out the nature of the property in which they had put their

fir. Gilleran told of a meeting held last May, which was called to investi gate the actions of the officers. He declared that President Lake asked that it be opened with prayer, and that from being an investigation meeting it became a donation party, at which \$19,000 was subscribed to buy a smelter. He declared that he had a report from Montgomery & Co. of Den ver that only a small sum was paid toward a smelter. "Last February," he continued, "the bottom dropped out of the company."-New York Times,

PIANO WORKERS' STRIKE.

John D. Pease, treasurer of the Pease Plano Company, is quoted in "The strikers are still picketing our place, making threats egainst our em is spent prematurely because he began prematurely.

What does this mean? That the young cannot stand up to the grind of factory life; that they break down unheld them over for a week. We have had others summoned to court. I be-lieve they should be firmly held in check, lest they commit some act of awlessness or violence that may entail or the protection of our own men

it is wisest to firmly resist their at The members of the Plano Workers' Union reply that this is pure "bluff" and misrepresentation. The charges made against the two pickets in ques-tion when they were brought before a magistrate were so flimsy and their straightforward reply so exposed the faisity of the accusations that they were immediately discharged and Mr. Pease and his friend Edward Beck walked out of the court room badls

disappointed men.

The strikers are not making any threats or practicing violence. But they are doing all in their power to keep plano workers informed of the facts in the case, and they propose to keep on doing so. The strikers are being well taken care of by the union and are not going back till they go back in a body as union men. Until this strike is settled, all trade unions hould bear in mind that the work of the Pease Piano Company is "unfair

The Socialist fraction in the Ger man Reichstag consists, on the average, of older men than the last. Of age, of older men than the last. Of the eighty-one members, Motteler is the oldest, 65 years, and Rozenow, 32 years, the youngest. The average is 481%. Our fraction has a larger pro-portion of experienced members than

Some ancients and Mossems say that slaves have no souls; but we as Christians make very much of the slave's soul because we want to make so very much more out of the body.—Peter E. Burrowes, in International Socialist Review for December,

FREE SPEECH.

Brooklyn Federation of Labor Takes Up Turner

Adopts Resolutions Condemning Gov ernment's Reactionary Course and Will Hold Public Protest Meeting on Jan. 3-New York Central Federated

Case.

STAND FOR

Union Will Also Act. The Brooklyn Federation of Labor

nt a special meeting on Dec. 20, adopted the following resolution: "Whereas, John Turner came to the United States to assist in educating the American wage-workers and to ef-European brethren; and

"Whereas, The Administration of the United States has detained John Turner under the pretext of the immigration laws and the so-called anti-Anarchist clause; be it

"Resolved, That we, the Brooklyn Federation of Labor, emphatically protest against the action of the Government of the United States and brand it as a lawless act in favor of the ruling capitalist class who are running the present administration and who by all means endeavor to oppose every effort that would lead to the emancipation of the working class and enlighten and educate the wage-work-

"Resolved. That we demand that the governing powers obey the Constitu-tion of the United States, which means that the expression of opinion and freedom of speech must not be checked by a few who do not represent the will of the majority."

will of the majority."

It was also resolved to hold a public

The Workingmen's Co-Operative

Publishing Association, formed for the on Sunday, Jan. 3, at 2 p. m. Alger-non Lee will preside and Benjamin

WORKING CLASS SLAVERY. "Fellow worker, they tell us since the French Revolution and the Decla ration of the Rights of Man, all men have been free. Are you yourself

"I! I am sure that I am free!"
"Let us think a little; who grants
you the right to work?"

"The employer."
"Who fixes the day upon which you shall work?

"The employer." Who sells the produce of your toll

"The employer."
"Who grants you or refuses you day of rest?

and pockets the profits?"

"The employer,"
"So, then, to have no right to the produce of your labor, to submit to the will of your employer from morning to night, to be unable to work, that is say to be unable to ent, yourself, your wife and children, without the permission of your employer, is what you call being free. What fine liberty the Rev-olution of '89 and the Rights of Man have given you! Let us continue. Who has the liberty to enrich himself by making the worker, with his wife and children, also toll?"

"The employer."
"Who has the liberty to impose upon the worker that kind of work that will bring him the largest profits?"

"The employer."
"Who has the liberty to show the needs him?"

workers to die of hunger in the gut-ters, who, in their prime, built up his

"The employer."
"Who has the liberty to starve the workers by locking them out when they ask for an increase in their

wages?"
"The employer."
"Who has the liberty to use the police, the soldiers, and the judges to subdue the strikers he has driven from

subdue the strikers he has driven from his workshops?"

"The employer."

"Friend, the '89 Revolution and the 'Rights of Man' have given all the lib-erties to the employer and slavery to the workman."—Paul Lafargue, in Le

SPIES IN THE TRADE UNIONS

President Hatch of the Upholsterer Union reported in a recent meet ing of the Central Federated Union of union to act as a spy and informe for the employers who are fighting the organization in Boston. The applicant was offered \$35 a week and expenses to go to Boston and report regularly the proceedings of the Upholsterers' Union to the Employers' Information Bureau. The agent of the New York local did not take the job, and Presi-dent Hatch requests all fellow work-ers to stay away from Boston until the trouble there is settled.

Send 10 cents to the Socialis —Send 10 cents to the Socialist
Literature Company, 184 William
street, New York, for a copy of the
New Year's Greeting of The Worker
to hang in your home.

—The receipt of a sample copy of
this paper is an invitation to subscribe.

FOR THE DAILY.

An Appeal to All Locals of the Party.

Annual Meeting of the Workingmen's Co-operative Publishing Association Will Be Held Jan. 5 - Herron Will Lecture on "Parsifal" for Benefit of Daily Globe.

The below appeal is being sent to The below appeal is being sent to all local branches of the Socialist Party in the United States. If any local does not receive a copy, on ac-count of miscarriage of mails or other reason, it is suggested that this be end at the meeting of such local and acted on accordingly. All locals should realize the importance and necessity of the Daily Globe and help make the returns ample enough to warrant its To the Secretary of Local-

cialist Party,
Dear Comrade:—For the past year
and a half the Socialists of New York City and vicinity have been at work raising funds to establish the first Laily Socialist and Trade Union News paper in America, to be called "The

Such a paper will be of widespread service to the movement throughout the country. A great metropolitan newspaper fighting the battle of Labor from day to day in all the little details of the class war, constantly exposing the hypocrisies and infamiles of capi talist politics and pointing the way to Socialism would attract national attention. It would publish the news of our movement in all localities and thus strengthen and unify the Socialist forces everywhere. And it would fur-nish the example and the experience for the establishment of Socialist dailles in other cities as the movement

Lyceum, 949-955 Willoughby avenue, purpose of publishing this paper (an organization which any member of the party, and only party members, may join), has raised and now has on hand Hanford and others will speak. Join), has raised and now has on hand
The New York Central Federated about \$15,000 cash, and a number of
Union at its regular meeting of Dec. thousands of dollars more has already Tonion at its regular meeting of Dec. 27 also considered the Turner case and resolved to hold a protest meeting, of which the place and date have not yet; been announced.

Thousands of dollars more has already been pledged. It will require a capital of at least \$50,000 to establish and maintain a daily newspaper in New York City in accordance with metropolitan standards and requirements; sudeed, to start a newspaper on that women't as an ordinary profit, making amount as an ordinary profit-making smount as an ordinary profit-making venture would be a hopeless enter-prise, and it will be possible for us to do so only by reason of the peculiar field which the paper will occupy and the devoted energy with which the So-cialists of New York will push its cir-culation when once it is published. We therefore among to your local to

We therefore appeal to your local to give financial aid toward the achievement of this great purpose. We frater-nally suggest and confidently hope that in response to this appeal and opportunity to help our common cause you will, without postponement, at the you will, without postponement, at the first meeting at which this is read, do

one of three things: Either (1) make a cash contribution ettner (1) make a cash contribution out of your treasury; or (2) take up a silver collection; or (3) assess each member 25 cents; and forward the funds thus raised to Wm. Butscher, Financial Secretary, "Daily Globe," 279 Hooper street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
This apneal is sent to all locals as

This appeal is sent to all locals as organizations, and should be so considered, apart from the independent con-tributions of individuals. Let no com-rade who puts his mite in this local contribution think that he is thus ab solved from the duty of giving what-ever more he can as an individual; and let no member who has already made his individual contribution think that a valid reason why he should not do a little more now. Yours fraternally, WORKINGMEN'S CO-OPERATIVE

PUBLISHING ASSOCIATION.

Subscription lists for contributions had on application.

The annual meeting of the Workingmen's Co-operative Publishing Association, at which election of officers will take place, will be held on Tuesceum, 64 East Fourth street, New York. day evening, Jan. 5, at the Labor

At the meeting of the Board of Managers last Monday a committee was appointed to make arrangements for a lecture by George D. Herron on "Parsifal," at which Mrs. Herron wil admission fee will be charged and the proceeds will swell the fund for the socialist daily newspaper. Date of this lecture and recital will be an-

HOW PROFIT-SHARING FAKES WORK. DERBY, Conn., Dec. 15.-The Rock-

fall Woolen Company of Rockville, in accordance with a promise made a year ago, has distributed \$1,150 among its 200 employees as their share of the company's profits for the past year.

This sun represents a percentage of the company's earnings and is divided among the men according to their terms of service, THE LARGEST AMOUNT RECEIVED BEING \$5 AND THE SMALLEST 14 CENTS The company's purpose is to reward

workmen of long service and STIM-ULATE THEIR ZEAL by allowing them to share in they help to make. share in the profits which Though the first dividend to the em

ployees is small, President Joseph Merriam claims THE POLICY HAS CAUSED A SAVING OF OVER 19 PER CENT. IN LABOR AND RE-MOVED ALL FRICTION BETWEEN EMPLOYERS AND WORKMEN.

Special to the New York Times.

Buy Union Label Goods.

THE SITUATION IN COLORADO.

Reign of Terror Instituted by Capitalist Authorities.

The Cripple Creek Trades Unions Send Resolutions to President Roosevelt Stating the Outrageous Conditions In the Strike Field.

The Cripple Creek District Trades Assembly has adopted the following resolutions in protest against the outrages of military despotism in the egion affected by the strike of the

"Whereas, James H. Peabody, of

Colorado, has proven himself a weak-minded man. First-By accepting the office of governor of the state of Colorado without having the least knowledge of the duties of that important position. Second—By appointing an equally weak-minded man (one Sher-man Bell)—a man with no military knowledge—to the important office of adjutant general. Third—The goveror has shown his lack of judgment in sending the state militia to Colorado City on request of one or two men. Fourth—By hiring the state militia to the Mine Owners' Association of the Cripple Creek district, at the request of a few mine owners, and under the protest of over three thousand citizens of the district, including the sheriff and a number of other county officials. Fifth—The governor has made himself the laughing stock of the whole country by one day offering two thousand well equipped and drilled men to the United States government and a few days later asking the President of the United States for the regular troops, when there was no need of them any-where in the state; and

"Whereas, The state troops that have been and are now here under Generals Bell and Chase have par-taken more of the nature of a lawless mob than that of well disciplined soldiers, by dragging peaceful citizens from their beds at dead of night and bolding them in the military bull pen, without warrant of law and without any charge being preferred against them. The soldiers have held men up in the public road and fired at men on the public highway. The sheriff has been prevented from doing his duty as civil officer. The militia has intimidated the civil court by surro the court house with sharpshooters and Gatling guns, and stationed sol-diers with fixed bayonets in the court-room. The military officers have openly defied the court by retusing to obey the mandate of civil authority. The soldiers have insulted women and arrested children. They have gone so far as to arrest county officials. They have entered places of business and without warrant of law arrested the whole crew, proprietor and workmen They have not even respect for the dead, but have entered the death chamber and without warrant arrested men engaged in paying their last trib-ute of respect to a departed brother. All this and much more has been pa-

tiently borne by the peace-loving peo-ple of this district; and "Whereas, It will be readily seen that neither the governor of the state of Colorado or the military officers are fit for the positions they now oc cupy; therefore, be it

"Resolved by the Cripple Creek District Trades Assembly, that a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the President of the United States, to-gether with a request that if we must have military rule, that he (the president) send some military officer here to take charge of the state troops, so that military mob rule will cease, and soldiers and officers may learn that wearing shoulder straps and soldiers' uniform is no license to be an out-

Chas. Moyer, a member of Local Denver and President of the Western Federation of Miners, was taken out of his bed at a hotel in Pueblo at 11:30 p. m. last Friday night by the police, at the instigation of the Citizens' Alli-ance, escorted to the depot, put aboard a train for Denver, and told never again to return to Pueblo. Comrade Moyer had just organized a union of W. F. of M. among the smelterme of Pueblo. Query: Where is Pueblo anyhow? Is it in Colorado or in Rus Comrade Moyer returned to Pueblo Saturday to finish his work, and, like a brave man, take the con

Last Monde John M. Glover, formerly a Contaessman from Missouri, was arrested at Cripple Creek by the military, after being shot through the left arm. The circumstances are ineresting.

The military authorities have order ed everyone in the district to report any weapons he may have and give them up unless he can get a special permit from Gen. Bell to retain them. Permits to carry arms are, of course given only to so-called "citizens," a distinguished from workingmen-that is to say, to business men in sympathy with the civic owners or to roughs and 'bad men" in their employ.

Mr. Glover, who is a lawyer, addressed to the military authorities an open letter, of which we quote a part: "I observe that Col. Verdeckberg is-sued still other proclamations calling for more arms and detailing the stre uous things he will do if they are not so surrendered. "Tell the Colonel there are two guns

in my office; they are not registered; they are mine; the Constitution gives me the right to carry them; they are loaded to the brim.

"The Colonel can have them when

the Supreme Court ratifies his crim-inal usurpation against the liberties of the people of this county and be-fore that whenever he is bold enough

"WHAT'S THE CONSTITUTION?"

thinks thus,

The Second Amendment to the Conin 1791, says:

"THE RIGHT OF THE PEOPLE KEEP AND BEAR ARMS SHALL NOT BE INFRINGED." The military authorities of the state

of Colorado, in a proclamation issued at Victor on Dec. 5, say: "All persons in possession of arms, equipments and munitions of war of

any description are required to surrender same on or before 12 o'clock noon Tuesday, Dec. 8, 1903, to the military district commander, taking his receipt for same. ANY PERSON OR PERSONS FAILING RENDER THE SAID ARMS AND EQUIPMENTS AND MUNITIONS OF WAR, WILL BE ARRESTED AND CONFINED IN THE MILI TARY PRISON, AND FURTHER PUNISHED AS OCCASION MAY REQUIRE."

The Constitution of Colorado, Article II, Section 22, says: "The military shall ALWAYS be

in strict subordination to the civil General Bell, in the proclamation of Dec. 5, says:

"It becomes necessary to suspend ity of the criminal and civil law and of the domestic administration and government."

The First Amendment to the Con stitution of the United States says:

"Congress shall make no law * * * ABRIDGING THE FREEDOM OF SPEECH OR OF THE PRESS." But what Congress may not constitutionally do, General Bell has done, with the approval of the Governor of

Colorado and of Bell's former patron, President Roosevelt. In the pro clamation quoted, General Bell says: "No publication, either by newspin pers, pamphlets or handbill RE-FLECTING IN ANY WAY UPON THE UNITED STATES AND THE STATE OF COLORADO OR ITS OF-FICERS, or tending in any way to INFLUENCE THE PUBLIC MIND ngainst the government of the United States and the state of Colorado, will be permitted; and articles of news or editorial comment or corres making COMMENT UPON THE AC TIONS OF THE MILITARY FORCES of the state of Colorado er of the organization above referred to, WILL NOT BE TOLERATED."

Moreover, what Congress may not constitutionally do, Congress has done and the Administration is now, without waiting for judicial decision, car-

rying out its unconstitutional decree. Congress has decreed that any alien who has been in this country less than three years whom the executive authorities may deem guilty of DIS-BELIEVING in government shall be deported from the country BY EXE-TRIAL by jury or even by a judge.

John Turner has been arrested for your disposal.

to do murder under his lilegal or-ders. * * * "A disorderly and lawless Governor. who prostitutes the military arm to crush one side of an industrial conroversy-I don't care which side-is the chief anarchist in the state. Where rgitators make single Socialists makes them in shoals. Tell t

nel to come where I am

to come at the head of his squ-"If, whenever a Governor is Lanchough to tell a transparent and wick-ed lie about a community, he can by virtue of that lie take away all my onstitutional rights and put me under a government of a 'Sanhedrim of wild asses,' colts like Bell, Chase and McClelland and company, I am ready to pass in my chips at any time."

When the squad came to arrest him, Glover locked himself in his office and refused to surrender. The soldiers fired through the glass door of the office, wounding Glover. He returned the fire, but without effect. They the fire, but without effect. They then broke in the door and took him to the Bell Prison.

Mr. Glover's reference to the United States Constitution is to the Second Amendment in the so-called Bill of Rights, which declares that "the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed."

If the working people of Colorado and elsewhere wait for the Supreme Court to protect them from military despotism set up at the instance for the advantage of the Standard Oil Company, it is safe to say they will wait till the Millenium-unless they cast their votes in such a way as to impress upon the Court their deter-mination to win their own complete emancipation from capitalism

A HERETICAL POLICE MAGISTRATE.

C. C. McHugh, Socialist Police Judge of Anaconda, Mont., in order-U. C. McHugh, Socialist Police Judge of Anaconda, Mont., in order-ing portraits of Karl Marx and Mother Jones, says: "Those pictures may look out of place in a police magistrate's office, but they are the only sort I have any use for." We venture to say that We venture to say tha a police magistrate who keeps such an inspiration before him will do justice help to hasten the day when police will be unnecessary.

"What's the Constitution between , DISBELIEF. It is alleged that in Engriends?" asked a Tammany leader. land he has expressed his disbelief But it is not only Tammany that in the necessity of government. In this country he has expressed his belief in THE NECESSITY OF ORstitution of the United States, adopted | GANIZED ACTION BY THE WORK-ING CLASS TO FREE ITSELF. FROM THE TYRANNY OF CAPI-TALISM. This is actually the offense for which he is held. The other is only the pretext.

PRICE 2 CENTS.

If anything could at present justify the position of those Anarchists who advocate the use of physical force to resist the aggressions of the exploiting and ruling class, the actions of President Roosevelt, Secretary Cortelyon, Governor Peabody and General Bell would do so.

If anyone had deliberately tried to devise means to provoke violent reprisal or resistance as a pretext for the overthrow of civil rights and the establishment of out-and-out military despotism, to prevent peaceful and orderly development and to precipitate bloodshed, he could not have done otherwise than as these high Republican officials have done.

If-as we hope it may no:- violence and public disturbance does result, the SOLE RESPONSIBILITY will rest upon these officials and their political eccomplices and THEIR CAPITAL-IST BACKERS.

The Socialist Party - the Social Democratic Party, as it is called in New York-stands for peace and order. But it stands also for freedom and progress as the necessary condition to

It does not stand for passive and timid submission.

It calls upon YOU, workingmen, to think and speak and act. It warns you that as these outrages have been committed in Idaho and now in Colorado, so they will be repeated in New York and in every other state IF YOU SHOW THE TEMPER OF GOOD SLAVES: that as individuals like Turner have been victimized for bravely speaking the truth, so the great mass of the workers will soor be forbidden to meet or to speak or print their thoughts, unless NOW you protest in such tones as Morgan and Rockefeller and their tools in the White House and Capital will be compelled to respect.

Better to think and speak now, bebter to organize and agitate now, better to educate yourselves now, better to prepare now to vote right next November, than to wait until you have the value of civil liberty taught you by its denial, until you have to defy the law instead of USING it, as is now

possible. Is it not so? Reply through your CUTIVE ORDER AND WITHOUT | trade unions, through the labor, press, through every organ of expression at

LABOR LAW FARCE.

An Ohio Incident Showing How Futile Are Labor Laws Whose Enforcement

Is Left to Capitalist Officials. The Canton, O., "Craftsman" publishes a remarkable statement showbor laws, so long as their administra-tion is left in the hands of representa-

tives of the capitalist class.

It appears that the Aultman Comlast July imported seven iron molders from Canada, in violation of the United States' Contract Labor Law, to break the resistance of the Molders' Union. Two of the men so brought in afterward made affidavit to the facts. The union put those affidavits, with much other evidence, before the United States' District Attorney and called upon him to bring ac-tion against the Company. The official showed great interest until he had got full information on the case. Then he allowed it to drop and took no action whatever, and it has been impossible to get from him even a statement of his reasons for not acting. He admitted, however, that he had talked the matter over with David B. Day, the matter over with David B. Day, the attorney of the Aultman Company, and it appears that he privately gave the latter all information that had been put in his hands for the purpose been put in his hands for the purpose of enforcing the law. The most sig-nificant thing in the whole case is that Mr. Day, counsel for the offend-ing Company, who gets such favors from the United States' District Attorney, is a brother of the Judge Wm. R. Day of the United States' Circuit Court and that W. A. Lynch, president of the Company, is a former law partner of Judge Day.

The "Craftsman" very rightly says: "Labor Laws? What mockery. They are as the chloroform of the burglar. They are used to put the working man

to sleep while capitalism robs him."

With capitalists in judicial and executive office, labor laws have little terrors for the capitalist class.

-Have the literature agent of your local or branch get a supply of the New Year's Greeting of The Worker for sale to members. In quantity, 5 PATRONIZE OUR ADVERTIZERS. cents a copy. Single copy, 10 cents.

The Worker.

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

he state of New York, on account of a provisions of the election laws, the ist Party is officially recognized under ame of Social Democratic Party, and blem is the Arm and Torch, as shown

allowe.

The Socialist Party for Social Democratic Party in New York) should not be confused with the so-called Socialist Labor Party. The latter is a small, ring-ruled, morthund organization which bitterly opposes the trade unions and carries on an abusive campaign of slander against the real Socialist movement, which supports the trade unions. THE SOCIALIST VOTE

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



A PURVEYOR OF MISINFORMA-

The amount of misinformation which an ordinary dally newspaper something to wonder at. In a recent issue of the Rochester "Herald." we find an editorial on "The Menace of Socialism" from which we cull this

"For some reason the Socialistic ent in Germany appears directed in its animus against the Christian labor unions. It would seem that the Socialists are trying to force the trade unionists into their ranks, but the unions are opposed to the violent doctrines which the Socialists put in force as compared with those they preach. In consequence, the people, regardless of political or religious affiliations, are praying the govern ment to take the Socialists in hand, before they shall have usurped the strength of the government."

It is probably to ignorance of the facts and reckless disregard of an rather as losses or gains in a worldeditor's responsibility that this misrepresentation is to be attributed. rather than to cellberate mendacity A well-informed liar would have done

But what shall we think of a man posing as a purveyor of knowledge and a moulder of public opinion who will cheerfully set about discussing the condition of the labor movement in Gerniany without ever having read enough of the history of that move ment to learn: First, that the Socialist and trade-union movements in Ger many have grown up together, practically as but two phases of one move ment, that the Social Democratic Party glone has used its political influence to wrest from the governments the right of organization and public asser dage necessary to the existence of strong trade unious, and that the greater part of this office as to who was exploiting of the German trade unions regularly contribute funds (and have done so for many years past) to the support of the those of employees of the same sort in party; or to know, in the second place. that the so-called "Christian labor unions" are a growth of the last few years, are very small in numbers and were formed under clerical and official patronage for the openly avowed purpose of disrupt, the established unions and thus weakening the Social- a deficit many a time, but have never ist movement? What shall we say of him but that he is guilty of "criminal neglicence" to use the local term?

And what does he think of the intelligence of his readers, when he tells them that "the people, regardless of political or religious affiliations, are of work as our fellow craftsmen in praying the government to take the Socialists in hand," to check their growth, when in the news columns of his own paper they read less than six axiom of algebra, equals being submonths ago, that the Socialist vote in tracted from equals, the remainders Germany rose from two million to three million, that it numbers one-third of the voting population, and that its dustrial districts where the trade unions are strongest? Possibly he thinks that people who read his paper regularly can have no /rtelligence left

and are quite unable to put two and view it has no reason to exist, becau two together and see that they do not nake three or five.

EXCEPTIONS THAT "PROVE THE BULE."

A subscriber proposes to us the following question:

"My brother is a farmer. Next year he intends to raise potatoes on a large scale. He will not do any of the work himself, except to oversee it, but will hire all the work done to produce a crop, paying the customary rate of wages. Now he says that, if he makes a thousand dollars, more or less, he will be exploiting labor, but that if his erop fails and doesn't pay expenses, labor will have exploited him. I claim that he will be exploiting labor, whether he makes or loses, and if his crop fails and doesn't pay expenses it is the capitalist system exploiting him. Please explain this in your excellent paper.

It seems to us clear that in the supposed case the wage-workers are to be exploited, whether the employer makes a profit or not.

If by untimely rains or drouth or bugs or some other such cause the crop is destroyed, the farmer may come out poorer than he began, of ourse. But his loss is analogous to that of the manufacturer, say, whose buildings are destroyed by fire; and surely no one would say that in such a case the manufacturer had been ex ploited by the carpenters and bricklavers who erected the building or the dealers from whom he bought the brick and lumber for it. Here is no question of exploitation. Simply, the vealth produced or partly produced has been accidentally destroyed and the loss falls on the owner.

Again, as is often the case, the armer may find himself unable to market his crop at a price high enough to cover expenses, by reason of the monopolistic freight-rates and commissions charged by rallroad companies and dealers. In this case he, after explaiting his laborers is in turn exploited by larger and more powerful enpitalists. A third possible case may be taken

Suppose the farmer gets a good crop and sells it at a "fair" price—that is,

the general market price-but that the year's potato crop, the world over, is so unusually large that the market price falls below the cost of production and all or most of the farmers lose on it. Evidently the cause of the farmers' loss is their failure to estimate rightly the total demand for and supply of pointoes and their conse-quent error (stimulated, perhaps, by an unusually high price resulting from editor can put into a paragraph is a low total crop the year before) in devoting too much of their land and hired labor to the raising of that vege table. The error is theirs, not th laborers', since it is they and not the laborers who decide what shall be produced. The error is often unavoidable, because of the anarchic character of the competitive system, in which no one capitalist can make much more than a general guess at what the others are doing. But it must be remembered that they are just as likely, the next year, to get abnormally high prices as a result of the same chance medley system. On the whole, these oscillations balance each other. Such losses or gains as our farmer may make from year to year through thes

oscillations of price may be regarded wide lottery. "Exploitation" is not the word to apply to them. It may be pointed out that ecohomic laws, just like laws of biology or social science, are generalizations and cannot

always he applied off hand and with. out qualification to individual cases. It is an old saying-true or false, according as it is wisely or foolishly understood-that "Every rule has Its law) is a case in which the law seems not to hold good for the reason that other factors enter, of which this law does not take account; another law. then, explains what we call the exception.

Now, as Bunsby says, "The bearin's o' this observation lays in the application on it." To Illustrate: A discus sion once arose among the employee them. They work for wages. Their wages are approximately the same as other establishments. In other establishments we know who does the exploiting; we know the proprietors are getting a profit. But our employer gets no surplus-value. Our employer is an association of workingmen like ourselves, who have put by to cover got a cent of profit.

Here seems to be the converse o the problem whether snything can come out of nothing-the problem whether something can become nothng. We do the same sort and amount the next street and get no higher wages; they produce a profit for their employers; we do not. Contrary to the are unequal.

So it seems. But a little thought will explain the paradox.

This paper is not a business enter prise. It is not run for profit; if it had been, it would have died a-borning. garded from the capitalist point of

it is unprofitable. Strictly, our product-the paper now before you-is not commodity. The motive to its production is one alien to the capitalist system. The motive of the capitalist in hiring men to produce thingsweekly newspapers, for instance-is to sell them at a profit; the motive of the proprietors of this paper in hiring men to produce it is to have people read it and get certain ideas out of it, and its cost and selling price are regulated in accordance with this use-motive, not with the profit-motive characteristic of capitalism.

From the economic point of view then, the labor spent in producing this paper is to a great extent wasted. It does not produce the value, in the ecoomic sense, that the same amount o lubor spont on the "Police Carette" or the "Evening Yeller" produces.

The law of surplus value, then, doe not apply to this establishment, and the employees are not being exploited. at all. They are no better off than if they were exploited in producing a profitable paper-and no worse off. Their actual condition is fixed by the rate of exploitation prevailing in the capitalist system as a whole. It is their employers who, for very unbusi ness-like rensons, choose to propagate ideas instead of getting profits.

Many enterprises started for capitalistic motives prove unprofitable. It is safe to say that many thousands of eapitalists in the United States, large and small but especially small, on barancing their books this week have found a net loss for the year. If this is so, how can we define the capitalist as a man who gets surplus value out of his employees by virtue of his ownership of the means of production they use? Recover that is true of the canttalist class as a whole and of every capitalist who succeeds in maintaining himself, and unless non-economic mo tives maintain it (as in the case of this paper) any business enterprise whose proprietor does not get surplus value out of his employees is bound to disappear. We say that all men eat. We know that sometimes disease or accident prevents a man from taking any foed whatever. That does not militate against the practical and essential truth of our general statement. The man who does not eat will very soon die and be a man no more, unless his life can be maintained by injecting nourishment into his veins-which may serve as a parallel to the case of a propaganda paper yielding no profit and yet continuing to exist.

The point we try to make by this too lengthy discussion is this: In economics we deal with large bodies of men and with normal conditions, not with individuals and exceptional c ditions; in this science, as in others, it is the normal or typical or dominant facts that deserve our attention, not the abnormal or exceptional or mine facts; and it were well that Socialists should bear this in mind in their pub lie and private propaganda. The only use of exceptions is to "prove the rule"-in the sense of testing or of Illustrating It.

THAT CONSTITUTIONAL AMEND-MENT.

From Local Butte we receive this veek a circular in reply to the circular of Local Louisville on which we commented two weeks ago. The Louisville circular, it will be remembered, was in opposition to the Butte propos tion for a one-man-one-vote amendment to the constitution which is likely to be submitted to general vote soon and which would negative the amendment now being voted on to give National Committeemen a voting power proportionate to the membership they represent. As the vote on the one referendum closes this week and the other is not yet submitted and as we did not publish the Louisville elrenlar we hold both for publication when the second referendum may be

The Butte comrades insist that they are not opposed to proportional repreentation, and definitely declare tha they will heartily support any propost tion to give the larger states additional representatives in the National Committee in proportion to membership But they hold that the amendment now being voted on would not give real proportionate representation to the states and consider that it would be very dangerous to give to one National Committeeman more votes than to another even though he be elected by and responsible to a larger consti-

tnency. We said some weeks ago that we did not consider the amondment non before the party an altogether satisfactory one, but that we supported it as less unjust and dangerous than the system now in vogue. Had we had a part in framing the proposition we should certainly have urged that the one-man-one-vote rule be preserved but that the apportionment of National Committeemen be made on a basis of party membership. We are glad to be assured that the Butte comrades will support such a plan and can only regret that, once they had dum, they did not make this positive proposition instead of the purely negative one they now bring forward. It would have been fairly sure of adop-

tion, we suppose, and would have been simple and apparently a satisfactory settlement of the question. If th amendment now being voted on is adopted, it is safe to assume that the party will not stultify itself by revoking it and going back to the old system a month later, which would be the only effect of the subsequent adoption of the Butte one-man-one vote proposition.

As it is, the real settlement of the question will probably be postponed till the national convention in May or June can after intelligent discussion formulate a clear and satisfactory provision or, if necessary, formulate two or more alternative ones, expressing accurately the different views, for submission to general vote.

The limitations of the referendur

as a method of legislation for a large and scattered body has been pretty well illustrated in our party during the last year. The two propositious concerning the location of headquarters and composition of the Quorum, voted on last spring, were drawn in about as clumsy and confusing form as could have been devised. The amendment now before the party is admittedly defective in form. The one which is coming next is purely negative and does not at all express the avowed intentions of its authors. The reason for this is evident. Propositions are put to vote before there has been any chance for discussion and revision, in the form of a crude draft, with the result that the membership is often under the necessity of voting for something it does not war in order to avoid voting for something it wants still less.

We know that "referendum" is sacred word with many of our memhers and we realize and insist upon the supreme authority of the general vote and its importance as a check upon representatives. But we believe experience will soon compel us to modify the method of submitting quesions, lest the whole time of the membership be absorbed in unravelling the intricacles and avoiding the contradictions of carelessly drawn propositions.

The Lamar case in Missouri seeins to be a very close parallel to the Chadron case in Nebraska, and the State Secretary and Oporum at Liberal have acted just as "intolerantly" toward inciplent corruption and laxity of discipline as the State Secretary and Quorum at Omaha, National Committeeman Turner of Missouri has been very bitter against the Nebraska state organization. We wonder whether he will be consistent enough to attack his own state organization in a similar manner. For us, we con-

e the Missouri comrades on the stand taken by their State Secretary and Quorum and hope the sam resistance to the insidious influence of political corruption will be steadily maintained in every other state.

THE LABOR MOVEMENT

IN RUSSIAN POLAND. The "Revue Socialiste" of Paris reports a remarkable series of strikes in Russian Poland during recent months, which have been marked by excellent discipline and solidarity and have had considerable success. When it is re-membered that there, as in all parts of Russia, the simple organization of so-cieties or holding of meetings, except for purposes directly approved by the police, is a penal offense and striking s regarded practically as rebellion against the government, movements which in this country would hardly be worthy of note must be recognized as truly revolutionary in character and showing a great growth ofintelligence and inder

The strikes referred to have been mostly for the reduction of working hours, and this object has generally been reined in some cases crease of wages besides.

In one are where the Jewish workers had been required to work for an hour and a half longer each day than the Gentiles in the same factories, and had struck for the abolition of this rule, the Gentile workers came out to a man in sympathy, with the result man in sympathy, with the result that the strike was won and an emphatic demonstration given of workng-class solidarity, regardless of ra-

ial or religious differences. In another case, where nine-tentles of the workers were women, who re ceived miserably low wages, the Polish Socialist Party appealed to the men to come to the relief of their sisters. They responded to the appeal, and both they and the women animously refused to work another hour till the latter were granted both an increase of wages and a reduction of working hours. After prolonged re-sistance the employers granted the demands in full.

THE SOLIDARITY OF LABOR.

It is only when the working class nderstands that by its own soil understands that by its own soli-darity, by its universal co-operation for its own emancipation, it becomes physically resistless and spiritually omnipotent—it is only then that the co-operative dawn will break. The working class of all nations must sup port and enforce the working class of each nation. The working class of the world asust be the right arm of every worker. So long as there remains single spot upon the earth where master can have a hireling, so long a single apor upon the carriers master can have a hireling, so long as from a single man is withheld the equivalent of the whole product of his labor, just so long will liberty be imcossible for any man, for any part of the world. There is no extrication or emancipation for the individual except igh universal emancipation and cation. No man can be free until

THE POLITICO-ECONOMIC IDEAL

From Herbert Spencer's Last Book.

I detest that conception of social progress which presents as its aim. increase of population, growth of wealth, spread of commerce. In the ead of commerce. In the istence there is contemplated quantity alone, not quality. Instead of an immense amount of life of low type 1 would far sooner see half the amount of life of a high type. A prosperity which is exhibited in Board-of-Trade year by year increasing their totals is to a large extent not a prosperity but an adversity. Increase in the swarms of people whose existence is subordinated to material development is rather to be lamented than to be rejoiced over. We assume that our form of social life under which, speaking generally, men tell to-day that they may gain the means of toiling to- and 8.

morrow, is a satisfactory form, as profess ourselves anxious to spread 1 all over the world; while we speak with reprobation of the relatively easy and contented lives passed by many of the peoples we call uncivilized. Bu the ideal we cherish is a transitory on numan development during which the passing generations are sacrificed in the process of making easier the lives of future generations. Intrinsically, a state in which our advance is measured by spread of manufactures and concomitant production of such regions as the "Black Country," looking as though it had lately been invaded by an army of chimney-sweeps, is a state to be emerged from as quickly as may be,-"Facts and Comments," pp.

PROGRESS THROUGH MISINTENTION.

By Peter E. Burrowes.

In building up a great self the un-conscious builder often builds up ple noodle-headed multitudes of al something greater than that self to pull the proud self down. This has happened in the economic and com mercial world, and it may be called the indirect or unintentional process of evolution in human affairs. For evoluion a priori may have no program but the survival of the unexpected, de clared by discovery. Despots, as they become more and more potent, lean more and more upon the instruments of their potency, until at last the chief of the eunuchs creeps up to his imperial master's throne.
Capitalism, while building up its

dark dominion over the human race, has been obliged to call in so very many auxiliary people outside of its it is itself almost undone by its doers. Capitalism has so incontinently appropriated from every other interest on earth for itself alone that all the other interests are beginning to see together the common cause of their emptiness of life. The big, empty, quarry hole near the great marble palace mutely tells whence the palace came. When the emptiness too plain-ly explains the fullness, why then the vold must be hidden or the palace will become empty; or perhaps be rudely filled with men of whose lives the palatial people were ignobly quar

ried. By no device and for no much longer time will the capitalists be able to conceal from the projetariat its own comparative and unsightly emptiness Though men are silent, things them-selves are telling where things have been going. Capitalism cannot find adequate in

centive in the mere massing of wealth to sustain its members up to the intensity of the money-making pro The system which set the making machinery going is itself a machine, and it is going too fast for the capitalist man. He must revel somewhere. He must display his winnings. And where will be revel? And before whom will he display his enormous gains? They go abroad, forgetting that capitalism has been cheating in all the world to fill its purses and that it can look in the face of no people whom it has not robbed. The great mercantile discovery of a world market has deprived them all over the world of any audience but their uttermost victims the laborers, or their vic timized auxiliaries. Where, then, will they go to revel and display them-Where will they fly to enjoy their guilty affluence without facing for auditorium that empty quarry of their success, the men they have ex plotted the laboring class or their

middle class valets? In order to advance so conspicuously beyond barbarism, as capitalism has done, it was necessary to take a great many eyes with it out to the far advance. And where are the eyes that could see the wondrous new and beautiful things of that conquest and still be eyes behind the envyiess and brains of men who want nothing of what they see.

The robber cannot hold his wealth out of the mine of the man who carried it to his treasury. But if the man who carried it should also learn that he had himself previously created it. how can that man forget the wealth that is hidden away? No: there is thief can safely have in so great : plunder, and when he passes that num ber discovery knocks at the door. While he was using those auxiliaries. he finds that he was preparing the eyes and brains and hands that would push him out of history because they could not forget what they saw and

Capitalism must build great close wall cities, and the slaves who muswork at close quarters become another and more incorrigible set than the old scattered slaves. They will not serve its collectivist and centralized opera tions like the agrarian. Slave pen holding millions it must have, and fin-ally those millions will have it in the grip of death.

Capitalism has brought into oscillation the great world swing of all peo ples as between the remote acres of the world and the city, or the remot city and the acres. And there is some thing of a fundamental whisper com ing up out the heart of all humanity— that the city life is ours. To keep slaves under the lash of its nunger whip, capitalism has built modern cities and thus revealed to man the Holy Mystery of the Collec-tive Life. Capitalism, having long ago overstepped the power of mining me-tallic monies to keep up pace with its confiscation; money to tell and keep for it its abounding profits it could not and wherefore it invented moncommand, wherefore it invented mon-ies of paper and credit based upon the force and sharpness of its whip, based upon one man's divine right to keep another man hungry. It found a way even between nations of securing payments in sweat-yes, even among thieves—it established concert, having no other basis than the imbeelilty of the slaves and the common interest of

ple noodle-headed multitudes of all countries were let into the secret that all need not glitter to be gold, but they did not get into it. While hired experts were ingeniously debating the money question their hearers were led by misintention to see the bare roots of capitalism, and, by the surprise of

discovery, many people, as with flash of light, became Socialists. Capitalism, while living upon ex ploited labor, must, for the purposes of that very exploitation, create an arm of waste, unemployed and discontent-ed laborers. And because it would set no limits on its crave for wealth it imitless army of wasted men, necessary machinery of the capitalist ystem, capitalism cannot keep out of ts way; wherefore, by discovery, one day there shall be found no way of es caping the overwhelming fact of an army of unemployed who, either by its intelligence or its very numbers, will reform or swamp the system which creating them, can no longer keep them from burying itself and its creator under its own unnaralleled misfor tune. Oh, for the consciousness which can alone avert

so terrible a disaster! Capitalism, in its eagerness to apply its method to all possible sources of profit, transfers its use of power to the cultivation of the fields also; until the of individualist gains, finds himself bound by the same fetters that bind the proletaire of the cities. And what can avert the despots' doom when the husbandmen also join in the great de unclation of Babylon?

Capitalists, hav' 7 not only unto the masses, but de rived them of na ture's resource, the land; having made us machinery men minus machines; having transformed life into a relation of money exchanges only, yet depriving a great multitude of that money forcing them to substitute their own working life for it, has made it in possible for its hireling printers and preachers to avert any longer the open appearance of class war-that war which the right to life, the struggle for existence, ordains must take place between the beneficiaries and victim of a system based upon loss of life.

faith of the people to rob us of democ racy. It has skilfully instructed us in one part of politics—the voting, retaking. So constantly has capitalism done this that we have come to know politics only as the art of taking. And while we were not yet wholly crustless, we only smiled at the suc-cessful villainy. But now, by misinention, this very trick discovers it: wn antidote. We will get the capital ists to vote for us or we will do the whole of politics ourselves; from the vice of some getting all we will turn politics into the virtue of all getting some. We will establish by bailot the

Social Democracy, the press, because it believed in free trade in its growing days, and could not forbear the large profits to be de-rived from all sorts of printed paper. Capitalism having quite unmuzzled has made the population to be omniv erous readers, in order to make then consumers of profitable printing. Thus rough misintention, ma possible for many people to read the 'Analysis of Capitalist Production' by one Marx, and other similar books, thereby discovering to us that by certain innate propensities of its own can italism is no longer able to keep itself

Competition has discovered and made inevitable the trust. The trust has discovered to us that no unit less than the whole can safely carry al that they have assumed. And thus through misintention, we have been all led up to Socialism. How los will you wait at the door. Oh. Labor ers? The ballots are in your hands

THE TSAR'S "REFORMS" WIPED OUT.

Some months ago, it will be remem bered, the whole world congratulated the Tsar upon the Issuance of a proc-lamation in which he made elaborate promises as to the extension of local promises as to the extension of local and religious liberties. What these promises amounted to may be judged from the fact that an imperial decree just issued has greatly modified the right of petition of the zemstvos or provincial assemblies. Under this deree the assemblies have the right to etition the Government "only in ref institutions under their direct control."
This is a radical departure from previous conditions, for in the past the semstvos have been permitted to petition the central government in reference to all local matters, and the pens ants' banks are named as one of the results of this right of petition. M. results of this right of petition. M. von Pievhe is supposed to be responsible for this new limitation upon the right to petition, which it is said by one of the radical Russian sheets published in Germany, "makes the right to assembly an empty privilege."—Public Opinion.

Our » Exteemed Contemporaries BBB (and OTHERS) BBB

The death of Herbert Spencer may be said to mark the close of an enoch. He was the most eminent representa-tive of the individualistic school of philosophy. With all his great gifts his wide knowledge, his patient study and devoted, painstaking work, he oband devoted, painstaking work, he ob-stitutely refused to rend aright the signs of the times, and indsted upon squaring the facts of social develop-ment with his own theories. Regard-ing individual liberty and social freedom as the highest good, his desire was to see the province of the state educed within the narrowest pos So strong, indeed, was this desire that he actually believed it was being realized in the tendency of mod-ern development, when, on the con-trary, the tendency is all the other way. While other thinkers were gradually coming to recognize this, and to see that as the alternative of the im-mediate future was not between the individual and the state, but between the state and irresponsible monopoly the aim should be the democratization of the state, so that state and people would be convertible terms, Mr. Spencer continued to regard the state as a separate and hostile entity, whose power should be most narrowly restricted. It is true he wrote of Socialism as the "Coming Slavery." but that was rather as a warning against what he regarded as a temporary if danger ous relapse in development. He never recognized that only in Socialism, only in the collective ownership of the great means of production, could true indi vidualism be nossible and a form of society realized "in which government will be reduced to the smallest amount possible, and freedom increased to the greatest amount possible, one in which human nature will have become so noulded by social discipline into fitness for the social state that it will need little external restraint, but will be self-restrained, one in which the citizen will colerate no interference with his freedom save that which the equal freedom

Philadelphia Record. By the arrest and threatened depor tation of John Turner, an Englishman who is alleged to entertain anarchistic notions, the "act to regulate the immigration of aliens," which became a w on March 3, 1903, has been ought prominently into public no-e. The law in question provides that no person who disbelieves in organized government, or who is affili-ated with any organization entertain-ing or teaching such unbelief, shall be permitted to enter the United States: or if an allen has landed the law directs that be may be deported with-in the period of three years thereafter in case the Secretary (of Commerce) shall be satisfied that such allen has entered the country in violation of the act. The method of procedure prescribed is a secret inquiry by a board of three innuigration officers, and the decision of the majority is final unless

reversed by the Secretary.

This process is identical with the "administrative process" of Russia, the "iettres de cachet" of ante-Revolutionary France and the "star cham ber" practice of the Tudor and Stuart regimes in England. No appeal to a Court of law is allowed. In a case arising under the Contract Labor law in 1804 the Court held that it had no jurisdiction; a writ of habeas corpus was issued, but though the prisoner was found innocent of the crima being a contract laborer (or an unb liever in organized government), the Court could not discharge him or give him his liberty because this statute gave exclusive authority to review such cases to the Secretary of the Trensury.

ntroduces a tyrannical method of procedure, abhorrent to the spirit of our institutions, the law ought not to stand. Its arbitrariness recalls that of the Fugitive Slave and the early Sedition laws. Its enforcement must inevitably be unequal. How is the lovernment to ascertain the truth about the hundreds of thousands of allens who came to the United States orthodoxy of their political belief? If not, prosecutions must necessarily be sporadic and taken against selected victims; and such selections would usually be influenced either by the malice of informers or by the whilms of the inquisitors. And how are the beliefs of men to be ascertained? With regard to a few

persons of international repute we know their opinions on government through their published writings. In the case of a Tolstoy or a Prince Krapotkin proofs would not be needed for such men would admit the heterodoxy of their views on the existing order of society; it follows, then, that the law would be most effective to exclude of unblamable lives, who would not hurt a fly. Unknown scalewage however, who would not scruple to swear falsely about their political opinions, would be admitted. The law thus punishes veracity and puts a premium on lying. By a singular slip the law excludes from its operation per-sons convicted of murder or other felonies if it appear that the crime has been done from "political" but not otherwise immoral motives, even though the effenders be anarchists. On the other hand any allen whatever be his beliefs, though they be the strictly orthodox, may be denied entry if the inquisitors be satisfied that he is affiliated with a society of unbelievers.
If such a one were discovered reading
Proudhon's "Property is Theft" at any
time within three years after landing. and this discovery should satisfy a board of official ignoramuses of his af-filiation with anarchists, he might willy-nilly be deported from this coun try!

An illustration of the tyranny en-acted by the classes when they are frightened into panic legislation is af-forded by the case of John Turake the organizer of the National Union of

tice" as an active Anarchist propagan-dist. He recently obtained leave of absence from his union to go on a lec-turing tour in the United States. There lice" as an active Anarchist passed by Congress after the assasina-tion of President McKinley, which aims at the exclusion of all persons who are opposed to organized govern-ment and under which any citizen of the States inviting any such person is liable to five years imprisonment. The law gives arbitrary power to the authorities to deport any susp person without trial, and under power Turner is held prisoner at the port of New York, having been arrestcd when addressing a meeting, and threatened with deportation. He is quite free to return to England but questioning the constitutionality of the Act of Congress, and if Turner elects to remain, he will be detained as a prisoner without trial until the ques-tion can be raised in the courts—which may mean six months. Here he is un to see anyone, even his except in the presence of the Immigration Commissioner, and closely guard ed. The whole thing is suggestive of the methods of the Russian police in dealing with political prisoners. Turner's friends in this country are appealing for a protest against this des-petic act of the American capitalist class; and those who, with ourselves, have no sympathy whatever with An-archism may readily respond to that appeal. The classes must be terrified indeed to regard Turner as a dangerous person, and they are entering on a dangerous path in endeavoring to sup press free discussion of opinion

Shop Assistants, and he is equally

well-known to older res

Current # # # Literature

"From Revolution to Revolution" Comrade Co-operative Company) is a revised stenographic report of George D. Herron's address at the Paris Commune commemoration meeting of the Socialist Party of Boston, held in Fancuil Hall, last March, now printed in a neat 24-page pamphlet to be sold at 5 cents a copy. It is not a historical lecture on the Commune of 1871, but an address most appropriate to the occasion, setting forth the fundamental facts and principles which justify and necessitate the world-wide and agelong revolutionary movement of which wonderful three months were human solidarity which ennobles the struggles of the working class and which, in Paris twenty-two years ago and there and elsewhere before and since, has raised up unnumbered and often unremembered heroes and martyrs in the ranks of those self-styled "cultured" and "respect-able" affect to despise. There are not many things in our Socialist literature in the English language so eloquent in the truest sense as this nor are there many more full of wisdom. It will bear reading and thinking over and reading again and again, for tion in days of weariness and doubt, for guidance in days of perplexity and temptation to compromise. We note a few typographical errors—as, the omis-sion of "public" before "ownership" in the third line, on p. 18, and of "part of" before "the people" in eleven lines below and, on p. 19, the apparent substitution of "line" for however, the only ones that seem to

The latest number in the Socialist Library is a pamphlet by A. A. Lewis of Covington, Ky., who is stready known to renders of The Worker and several other party papers by his occasional articles. "Socialism Explained by a Plain Workingman in Plain Language" is the title, which suffipose of the pamphlet and the special idea of the writer, to steer clear of technical phrases and unfamiliar words and write so that "the wayfaring man, though a fool," cannot fail to know what he means. It should be very useful in propagands. The law price (3 cents a copy and \$1.50 a hun-dred) will enable every local to put it before the public in large quantities Order of the Socialist Literature Com pany, 184 William street, New York.

rade," which has been unfortunately delayed by the printer's fault, is no ticle by A. P. Hazell on "Ruskin and Socialism," which is both an apprecia tive and discriminating treatment of the work of a much over-praised and over-blamed critic of capitalist civiliza tion, Franklin H. Wentworth, Horace Tranbel, and Peter E. Burrowes are among the contributors-a trio that among the contribution. John Sparge writes on "Socialism and the Arts and Crafts," with illustrations of the work of the Clarion Guilds. "Vampires." sort of prose-poem litrary, by Frank Stubliman, three sketches, "The Power of Anthracite" by Harriett Miller, "A Peace-loving Lawyer" by John Eills and "An Agitator" by W. E. Clark and two poems by Ewin Arnold Brenholtz complete the contents. To son readers perhaps the most erto unpublished photograph of Karl Marx, taken at Algiers in 1882, less than a year before his death.

The publishers of the "International Socialist Review" (Charles H. Kerr & Co., Chicago) ask us to say that owing to an unexpected increase in the de mand for the magnatue, the supply of the November and December numbers is exhausted and no more copies can be provided except in the be umes. The January number, it is promised, will be the best ever bened ed, will be the best ever issued. Eugene V. Debs and Oscar Edger on the negro question, G. Westen Wrig-ley on Socialism in Canada, Marcus Hitch on "The Present State of Cor-poration Law," and Albert Thomas on The Trade Union Mavement in Germany" are among the features announced. The subscription price is \$1 a year or 25 cents for three months.

The working class does not need endership so much as it needs comradechip.-George D. Heiron

SLOBODIN REPLIES.

To the Editor of The Worker;-Com rade Backer of Syracuse gives in The Worker of Dec. 20 "reasons why Lo-cal Syracuse endorsed the proposal so remove headquarters," They are: 1. "We wrote to the State Committee

offering \$25 towards sending a good and well-known speaker through the We received no reply. The happened when we wrote later me happened when we wrote later juiring about the addresses of Her-

2. "Charles Ufert was to speak here for a week. The State Secretary sent

him somewhere else."

3. "A few days before Labor Day we received notice that possibly Com-rade Fieldman would be here during 4. "Cemrade Spargo told us that he

was informed four days earlier than we were" (about his meeting). 5, "Did our present State Committee print leaflets? No."

The comrades will have to excuse the length of the answer. It is a well known fact that it takes far less time to tell a lie then to prove the truth. Let us see what these "reasons why"

1. The State Committee had no state campaign fund for the election of 1903. Notwithstanding, it attempted to import some speakers from the West. In doing this, it had to comply with the resolution of the state con-vention of 1992 that no speaker be paid more than \$5 a day by any local or by the State Committee itself. With this relution the State Committee complied just. This notwithstanding, the State nittee did the best it could, Sy-Committee did the best it could. Syracuse had the following prominent speakers during the last campaign: George D. Herron, H. Gaylord Wilshire, John Spargo, Charles H. Matchett, Charles Ufert, and Thos. Hagerty. All of them, except Camrade Hagerty, were secured by the State Committee, and for not one of them has Syracuse paid one cent to the State Committee. To be sure, Herron, Wil-shire, and Spargo, donated their expenses to the State Committee, but Matthett's tour cost \$57, to which the foltowing contributions were made: Troy, \$1.80; Watertown, \$5; Rochester, \$1.20. Ufert's deficit was about \$30. Can any unbinsed comrade say that the State Committee has not furnished speakers of prominence to Syrncuse?

As to the offer of Local Syracuse to contribute \$25, Comrade Baeder first wrote: "We have a good campaign fund," but on September 22 he wrote: "In regard to state campaign sub-scription lists, same were laid on the is I believe all the fault of the State Committee. . . Our members here have not much use for the present State Committee, they are not paying any attention to the state whatever, and so you will understand why subscription lists were laid on the table.

Convention was held in September. The scription lists were laid on the table. We have to pay Comrade Hagerty \$20. We think this is too much."

And this in the face of the fact that the State Committee had nothing to do with Hagerty's tour, as Commide Baewill beaw!

Syncuse on August 13. Evidently Local Syncuse passed the resolution first and then instructed Commide Baeder and then instructed Commide Baeder. And this in the face of the fact that

with that wisdom and dispatch which a few hundred miles distance from the problem lends one. "We admit," says he, "that the State Secretary had lots of work, but why not give him an as-sistant or two?" Happy thought! In-deed, why not? What is a thousand dollars more or less between friends? However, the State Committee, not having the advantage of Comrade Basder's advice, found it improper to ac-cumulate debts on the eve of a na-

tional campaign.
I will admit not only that I may have been tardy in answering some of Comrade Baeder's letters, but that finally I ceased altogether to answer them and for the following reasons: Comrade Baeder deemed it his duty

on each and every occasion to reprove and lecture the State Committee and and lecture the State Committee and the State Secretary. But when I paid not attention to his admostitions, his leters became insulting. Finally I grew tired and notified him that in ad-dressing the State Committee he must use a polite pen. "It proves," I wrote, "how devoid of knowledge and expe-"how devoid of a campaign you find nothing more to do but keep magging at a commade who is in charge of the campaign and the state commanded who is in charge of the campaign at a commanded who is in charge of the campaign at a commanded who is in charge of the campaign at a commanded who is in charge of the campaign at a commanded who is in charge of the campaign at a commanded who is in charge of the campaign at a commanded who is in charge of the campaign at a commanded who is in charge of the campaign at a commanded who is in charge of the campaign at a commanded who is in charge of the campaign at a commanded who is in charge of the campaign at a commanded who is in charge of the campaign at a commanded who is in charge of the campaign at a commanded who is in charge of the campaign at a commanded who is in charge of the campaign at a commanded who is in charge of the campaign at a commanded who is in charge of the campaign at a commanded who is in charge of the campaign at a commanded who is in charge of the campaign at a commanded who is in charge of the campaign at a commanded who is in charge of the campaign at a commanded who is in charge of the campaign at a commanded who is in charge of the campaign at a commanded who is in charge of the campaign at a commanded who is in charge of the campaign at a commanded who is in charge of the campaign at a commanded who is in charge of the campaign at a commanded who is in charge of the campaign at a commanded who is in charge of the campaign at a commanded who is in charge of the campaign at a commanded who is in charge of the campaign at a commanded who is in charge of the campaign at a commanded who is in charge of the campaign at a commanded who is in charge of the campaign at a commanded who is in charge of the campaign at a commanded who is in charge of the campaign at a commanded who is in charge of the campaign at a commanded who is in charge of the campaign at a commanded who is in charge of the campaign at a commanded who is in charge of the campaign

To this I received the following repell? He assumed the State Committee at hand, a reply would only be a waste absence and never found his approval. at hand, a reply would only be a waste of time. I think we understand us, please in the future allow your time to the Party Interest, instead spending same on personal abuse, speaking about how devoid of experience and about how devoid of experience and same on personal abuse, speaking about how devoid of experience and knowledge in party work, only to cover up your own shortcomings is amus

Thereupon I ceased to write to Com-Comrade Babitte, Financial Secretary,

2. Local Rochester assumed complete charge of Comrade Ufert's tour, and Comrade Baeder knew it. On Sept. 22 he wrote to me: "Yours in regard to Ufert received. Will say that we will pay our share, but have last night received a letter from Local Rochester, that said local has taken charge of this matter."

But as there were many demands for speaker from the Southern counties, thought that it would be well for I thought that it would be wen for Ufert to go there. I wrote to Comrade Joel Moses of Rechester to release Ufert from his Syracuse engagement the last week before election, and that I would send Comrade Matchett to Syracuse (1997). racu o in place of Ufert. I receive no answer from Comrade Moses. Ac-cepting this silence as an indication that Local Rochester desired no changes in its arrangements, I abandoned the plan and so notified Comrade J. Moses twice, Comrade F. Sieverman once, and Comrade Ufert twice.

In reply, Comrade Ufert wrote to me arrange for trip in the Southern end of the state on my way home. Com-rade Joel Moses was of the same opin-ion and the Syracuse comrades said which the novement is laneautably deficient.

Wilshire, and Herron with them, and they thought they could get along fairly well with those speakers. I received a letter from Comrade Moses to the same effect. A plan was made by Rochester. I suggested a change, Rochester did not accept it. I never stiempted the change myself. It apthat they were going to have Matchett,

ervices, and Rochester acted accordingly. What else but childish malic can lay to me the charge of having taken Ufort from Syracuse?
3. Comrade Baeder shows more zen

received Comrad

Spargo might have considered my re

and eighteen months State Secretary.

experience from the secretaries of Lo-cals Syracuse and Buffalo. My letters,

it seems, usually failed to reach them in time or never reached them at all. This is the most convenient way of

prejudicing the comrades of the local

against the State Secretary. So Secretary Bock of Buffalo left for Caua-

da without notifying me. Neither did his successor notify me for a long

ination, etc., were forwarded to him

ly, the local fumed because it was not

But there is one peculiarity about Comrade Baeder's "reasons why," that

they are no "reasons why" at all. The

request for good and well known

Vail was made by Comrade Baeder on

Spargo incident occurred in October.

The resolution for the removal of the

come too late or not at all. He ad-dressed to the State Committee insult-

ing language. Something went wrong

in Syracuse? Why, it was the fault of

why" Local Syracuse passed the reso-lution of removal on August 13.

A few words as to Local Yonkers'
"reasons why." Comrade Fred, Ben-nets states that the resolution for re-

moval was passed by Local Yonkers because "their delegate to the State Committee brought very unsatisfac-tory reports of service rendered, High-

land Falls was mentioned among oth-

er places as having failed to receive the attention our delegates thought it should have received." Yonkers had

complained to the State Committee.

STATEMENT FROM TOLEDO.

[Publication of the following has been delayed, owing to the large

amount of party matter which it has been found necessary to print in The Worker recently.—Ed.] TOLEDO, C., Dec. 6.—At the joint

session of Loral Toledo on this date the following statement regarding the stand that we have taken from time to

time in the consideration of party af-fairs was ordered sent to The Worker.

We do so, not so much to justify our

course, as to point out the absolute necessity for it. It may seem that if our course needs no justification in our

eyes, we are indulging in useless rhetoric in further discussing it, but

rheforic in rurther discussing it, but criticisms which we very often receive show such a confused although un-doubtedly honest understanding of

HENRY L. SLOBODIN.

elling grievance committee

speakers was made by Comrade Bae

ly apprized me of the change,

to Canada or lost somewhere Certain-

but I have never met with such pe sistent, malicious nagging as I bad

We wish to assert with all the earn stness possible, and we shall continue to to assert, that a Socialist movement which fears to meet the problems with than discretion in making charges otherwise he would not have mention ed the Letter Carriets' convention in cident. It is true that the State Comin its own organization is utterly un-worthy of the confidence of the work-ing class, because utterly unfit and inmittee urged Local Syracuse to ar-range several meetings during this convention. We offered to furnish Comrades Fieldman and Vali or Sieompetent to cope with the situation Such a movement would be fore-doomed to failure. How can we as-sume the mastery of the world, how verman, if posible. To this we re-ceived the following answer from Comrade Baeder, not dated: "Yours in can we possibly meet and overthrow apitalisme if we are afraid to meet and cope with the problems in our own regard to holding meeting here in Sv racuse during Letter Carriers' conver organization? Furthermore, willing or tion does not find approval by our Campaign Committee." And no meet-ings were held. Comrade Baeder may unwilling, we now have to meet the not be getting my letters, but I not only get his letters but keep them, 166. 4. I wrote to Con rade Spargo, who

Our State Secretary has resigned, leaving us saddled with a debt of \$703.44. Against this there are supplies which he has inventoried at \$520.40, plus \$39.60 owing to the orwas in Rochester, requesting him to speak in Syracuse on his way back. As ganization. These assets include \$70 worth of advertising matter-worth how much to us?-for the deceased Central Lecture Bureau. It will also quest to speak as a notice to speak.

5. During the campaign of 10.2, the State Committee distributed in the be noted that we owe \$100.60 for printing supplies for state work and Lec ture Bureau. How much of this debt state, outside of the city of New York, was incurred through the Central Lec-ture Bureau the Secretary does not over 800,000 leaflets and pamphlets, It was the consensus of opinion that the leaflets surpassed in quantity and quality anything that had been atsay. He lumps it. And then we are further saddled with a debt of \$55 due T. McGrady in connection with

novement and tend to retard it. They ope and fear. It is to such co

dally that this con

tempted before in this line in this the Central Lecture Bureau. Do you now consider Local Toledo justified in protesting against this universally condemned Lecture Bureau?

Now note that we owe the national lish any leaflets during the last elections for the good reason that it had no tions for the good reason that it had no state campaign fund. We published a poster and had it advertized for two weeks at 40 cents per 100. Not one order was received. We then distrib-uted the posters free.

I was one year National Secretary-red electron months State Secretary

office \$150 for dues. Our constitution says that five cents of the money re-ceived by the State Secretary for each stamp shall go to the national organization, and when the comrades pur chased stamps, they did not intenthat the State Secretary should divert this money to suit his own plans, and they were not made aware that this was being done.

In addition, Ohto has been on the favored states, the national office having donated it \$65. How will the the Socialist Party be in existence if

other states pursued such a policy?

This is our justification for a denand for definite information as to what the state owed the national or ganization. No wonder Secretary Critchlow did not answer our inquiry until we instituted a referendum reading: "Resolved, That if the So-cialist Party of Ohlo is running in debt to the national organization, steps be taken at once to liquidate." And in the face of all this he suggests the

names of his own auditing committee There are a number of other matter in connection with the State Secretary past. It may be well briefly to allude to them here. It will be recalled that Local Toledo protested against Comrade Critchlow's voting for himself for National Secretary ten months ago We also wish it considered that he did not obey the state referendum order ing the removal of state headquarter to Cleveland. We also again call at-tention to his disobedience to the state to find some "reasons why." This Comrade Baeder did with much zeal but little skill. My letters began to convention in not keeping the expenditures within receipts. We invite you to remember that Critchlow recognized that infamous senb organization in Omaha, despite the protests of the reg-

gether with the \$30 donated by Local Toledo to prevent us running into debt)—that is, all except paying the debt. The question really is: Will the membership profit by past experience? If so, Local Toledo feels amply repaid. If so, we will forget all about being called "kickers," "disturbers," etc. (This never made any difference, any way.) But whether or no. Local To ledo will always oppose to its utmos power any course likely to bring abou a repetition of such a state of affairs. Remember, comrades, that eternal vigilance is the price of liberty, econoshould have received." Yonkers had only two delegates to the State Com-mittee, Comrade Lehner first, then Comrade Chappell. Who was it that so reported the State Committee to mic liberty included. It may be too much to expect the entire present working class to understand Socialism Yonkers? Surely it could not have been Comminic Lehner, for during the six months that he was a member of the State Committee he attended only fully. It may be, as Liebknecht says of the movement in Germany, that many of them will act with us only through faith in the Socialist move ment. But only by no compromise, even with ourselves, only by a tre-

mendous earnestness, can we ever deve and win this support. We have only to do our part and the result is been made in the past year, how com-promise and other dangers have been courageously meet and vanquished. Note that in Germany the Dresden Congress resulted in the greatest gain to the movement by meeting, not by hushing up, what was intolerable. We Lindboe of Highland Fails is a men-ber of the State Committee. He at-tended one of its sessions and express-ed high sutisfaction with its work. Strange, that Highland Fails never Who collected these grievances? And when? And where? Was there a travdo nothing by being afraid.

T. J. SULLIVAN Chairman of Session.
H. BOWERS, Secretary.

AS TO DUES.

To the Editor of The Worker:-There is some discussion as to the question of national dues, and as this question and others of similar importance will come before the next con vention, it ought to be discussed in the

There is some talk of reducing na-tional dues to two or two and one-half cents for each member per mouth. Those who favor this reduction state fixed state go to the national office to be expended in unorganized states and lecture work and retard the work in the states that give it.

what we are trying to do, that we be-lieve a knowledge of fundamental So-cialist tactics to be a thing supremely necessary, and, may it please the com-rades, the one thing in particular in which the novement is lamentably

the question will not be settled satis-factorily. The work done in unorgan-med states is absolutely necessary, for capitalism cannot be conquere carrying a few states. Till the ganized states have been organized, it will be necessary to place a fund at the disposal of national headquarters that will make possible a continuance of that work. At the same time, this work should not be pushed at the expense of crippling the states that have their own necessary work to do. If this is done, then we have simply transferred the work of agitation and

organization from the organized to the

organized states. Also any change that may be made should take into consideration that both the national and state organiza tions will need every cent they can command for the campaign next year and if any reduction is made that would seriously hamper the work of the national headquarters next year, it would be a disaster to the party. It is also true that every new local or-ganized in the country makes possible a decrease in national dues to be paid by the states and the latter will have the saving that would result. In fact the states will in time be reimbursed in this manner for their contributions for work in unorganized territory.

It should also be remembered that

there is a possibility of the proposed reduction resulting in transferring the mestion of finances from the state to national organization. words, the problem would not be solved, but would be transferred from a ly do not want to revive that period in the history of the party when Na-tional Secretary Greenbaum was send-ing appeals to the membership for funds to avoid bankruptey.

funds to avoid bankruptey.

Personally I have always stood for fifteen cents as the lowest rate to be paid by members to the state. In my judgment it can be as easily paid as the smaller amount and if any with drew because of such a small increase other conditions being equal, the parts would really be bigger by their with drawal. I would like to hear from other comrades regarding this and few other questions which I will bring

JAMES ONEAL Terre Haute, Ind.

SHAFFER'S EQUIVOCATION.

The member of the Amaigamated As-ociation of Iron, Steel and TinWorkers of Ashland, Ky., at whose request we printed in our issue of Dec. 6. President Shaffer's statement of his absolate opposition and his explanation how his vote came to be east for the Social st resolution at the New Orleans convention of the A. F. of L., writes: "President Shaffer says he delegated his voting power [at New Orleans] to one of his fellow-delegates 'who unfortunately was a Socialist.' The delegates of our Association at New Orl leans, besides Shaffer, were John Chapell, who, we think, is a Republican and who is now an official of the American Tin Plate Company, and John P. Sheridan of Cleveland, who, at the time of the Columbus conven-tion [of the Association] this year, was a Single Taxer. Now where is the Socialist who cast Shaffer's vote at New Orleans. As to my former statement that I heard Shaffer declare himself in favor of Socialism, allow me to give his exact words at the Co-humbus convention: I declare positively my belief in Socialism and Communism wisely understood and intel-ligently expressed.' He also made the same statement in the Ashland opera house about the same time. The man has a perfect right to be a Republic or a Democrat, but he has not the moral right to be inconsistent. Personally we do not care what he or the other so-called 'labor leaders' are. As soon as the rank and file of the trade utenists are convinced, through their brains or their stoniachs, that Socialsm is right or is much better than the present system, these fellows will have to go. These men. Shaffer, Mit-chell, etc., do not represent the intelligence of their respective unions, and the time is approaching when they cannot stem the tide of discontent that arises from an infust social sys.em."

GARRETTO CONVICTED.

BARRE Vt., Dec. 24.—Alexander faretto was sentenced to ten years inc. Garetto was sentenced to ten years imprisonment for the killing of Eli Corti do our part and the result is in the fight resulting from an attempt Note the progress that has of certain Anarchists, of whom Corti was one, to break up a Socialist meet-ing, of which an account has been given in The Worker. The jury fo that the shooting was done 'in the heat of passion but not out of malice either at the time or previously, and that the passion was aroused by as-sault." The sentence is much heavier than is ordinarily inflicted under such circumstances. Prejudice against for eigners seems to have influenced the jury. General sentiment was for acquittal

LECTURE CALENDAR FOR NEW YORK

Lectures for the week under the auspices of the Social Democratic Party and auxiliary organizations. whether by Socialist or non-Socialist speakers, and by Socialist speakers be fore other organizations, are listed be low. Unless otherwise stated, lectures

SUNDAY, JAN. 3 Colonial Hall, 101st street, near Co lumbus avenue. Mrs. Alexander Fra-Fig. 1. The Tragedy of the Machine."

Wossen's Henry George League, 224
East Sixty-second street. George D.
Herron: "The Economic Release of

FRIDAY, JAN. 8. Mt. Morris Educational Club, 134 E. Hundred and tenth street. Algernon Lee: "The Capitalist System."

SUNDAY, JAN. 3. Wurzier's Hall, 315 Washington street. Wm. Ediln: "Achievements of Capitalisms." : Buffalo Hall, Buffalo avenue and Fulton street. W. L. Oswald.

—To be certain of one's bread is to have the ground of liberty beneath one's feet. And to have power over another's bread, power to give it or take it away as may serve one's in-

New Year's Greeting : : : : : : of The Worker.

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terest, is to have the power of life and death over another. And this is the one and only blasphemy, the supreme and desecrating sacrilege.-George D. Herron.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

BROOKLYN ORGANIZATIONS,

For the convenience of the members of the Brooklyn organizations affiliated with the Laber Secretariat, a branch office has been opened on xonday, Dec. 1st., in the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, 349 Willoughby avenur, Office hours are from 2 to 0, n. week days. All Brooklyn cases can from now on be submitted at it e above branch.

The Labor Secretariat. The Labor Secretariat.
H. E. KINILLIN, Ass't Feeredary.

LOCAL PASSAIC COUNTY, SOCIAL-IST PARTY.

All members of Local Passale County are requested to aftend the Genera Local Meeting which will be held at 1904, at 2,30 p. m.

Every member of the local should be present with the expectation of sug gesting plans for a more aggressive compaign than that through which we

PAUL HUECK.

SHALL THE UNIONS GO INTO POLITICS?

By JOHN SPARGO.

The two articles which Comrade Spargo contributed to The Worker of Nov. 15 and Nov. 29 attracted great attention and their reissue in pamphie form was demanded. They have now been incorporated in a next pocket-size pamphlet of 32 pages as a number of

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This pamphlet should be widely distributed, especially in the trade unions, where the questions dodged by the Boston convention are being discussed. Price: 3 cents a copy; 10 copies for 25 cents; \$1.25 a hundred.

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being Chapter ALIII of this book, has been printed as a pam-phlet, together with opinions of the press and the chapter head-ings of the book. It will make a splendid propaganda pamph-let. Price, single copy, 5 cents; twelve copies for 40 cents; much lower in larger lots. Agents for this work wanted everywhere. Write for terms. Address all orders to

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......... LABOR ORGANIZATIONS

PUBLICATIONS. FROM REVOLUTION TO REVOLU-

Standing advertisements of Trade Unions and other Societies will be inserted under this heading at the rate of \$1 per line per Is the title of an article by George D. Herron, in a recent issue of The Comrade. In it the well known author points out the dangers against which the Socialist Movement of this country has to guard. Every Socialist should LABOR SECRETARIAT.-Office, 320

Broadway, Room 701; office hours on week days, from S a. m. to 6 p. m. Delegates' meeting every last Satur-day of the month at 64 E. Fourth street, at 8 p. m. Board of Directors, meeting every, second Monday of the month, at 320 Brondway, Room 701. Address all correspondence to the Labor Secretariat, 320

CIGARMAKERS PROGRESSIVE INT. UNION No. 90-Office and Employment Bureau, 64 E. 4th St. The following Districts meet every Sat-urday: Dist. I (Bohemian)—331 E. Tist. St., S p. m.; Dist. II (German)

-50 E. 1st St., S p. m.; Dist. III—
Chubhouse, 206 E. 85th St., 7.30 p.m.;
Dist. IV-342 W. 42d St., S p. m.;
Dist. V-3309 Tfird Ave., S p. m.; Dist. VI-1997 Third Ave., 8 p. m.; Dist. VII.—1432 Second Ave., Sp. m., The Board of Supervision meets every Tuesday at Faulhaber's Hall, 1551 Second Ave., 8 p. m.

LOCAI, 476, MACHINE WODD WORKERS AND TURNERS. Entred Brotherhood of Carpentiers and Joiners of America, Meets, yeer Tursday at Bohemian Hall, 225 E, 7dd atreet, New York. Financial Secre-tary, J. T. Kelly, 2 Mershal street, Metra-politan, L. I. Recording Secretary, Jon. Noelter, 774 E, 130th street.

CARL SAHM CLUR (MUSICIANS UNION), meets first Tuesday of the menth, 10 s. m., at Laber Lyceum, 64 East 4th street. Socretary, H. Frey, 27th East 8th street. 171 East 87th street.

MUSICIANS CO-OPERATIVE UNION, Local 273, A. L. U., of Nusion and Bergen Counties. Meets every Friday, at 11 a. m., at headquarters, +73 Central avenue, Josey Ci y, N. J.

INTERNATIONAL JEWELRY WORKERS'
UNION OF AMERICA, Local No. 1, Meeta every 2d and 4th Thursday in tr-69 St. Marks Place. Executive meeting every 1 to 4, pg. 1 littled p. 1 life 11 p. 100. 12.

THE SCANDINAVIAN SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY OF NEW YORK meets first Sundry of every month, 10 to a. m., in Link's Hall, 233 F. 18th street, New York, All Scandinavians are welcome. Agitation meetings every third Sunday, at 7 p. m. Secretary, G. Sjoholm, 321 E. Ninth street, New York.

J. Ghent \$1.25 "Civilization; Its Cause and Cure." By Edw. Carpenter \$1.00 "Crime and Its Causes." By Douglas Ard iter - Kranken- and Ste.b. - K-sie fner die Ver. Staaten van Amerika. Morrison\$1.00 "Economic Foundations of Society." By Achille Leria\$1.25 "Ethics of Socialism." By Belfort WIRKMEN'S Sick and Dea h Benefit Fund of

The above society was founded as the year 1886 by workingmen imboned with the spirit of saidarity and Socians thought. Its numerical strength (at present composed of 198 focal branches with 23,700 male and 4,800 female members is capitly in "Economics of Socialism." By H. M. Hyndman St. 20

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

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PARTY NEWS.

****************** National.

In his weekly report to the National Committee, dated Dec. 21, the National Secretary reported that request of G. R. Freeman, secretary of Local Cripple Creek. Colorado, that announcement be made of members expelled, was not complied with, as State Secretary Colorado stated that Local Cripple Creek was not part of the state organi-

The National Secretary has initiated referendums of the locals in Maryland and Wyoming, looking to the formation of state organizations.

Additional endorsements of referen dum to amend Article X of the national constitution have been received from Locals Livingston, Mont., Fargo,

N. D., and Burke, Idaho. Referring to the method of conduct ing election of National Secretary, National Committeeman Critchlow o Ohio wrote to the Navional Secretary "I hereby register my objection to calling for nominations for National Secretary before Jan. 1, the time prescribed by Quorum, Many new will begin on Jan. 1. They are the ones to nominate and elect their Secretary. Old committeemen should not anything to do with this. No matter if it does take till February to matter if it does take till February to elect. All officers always serve till their successor is installed." This point made by Comrade Critchlow has already been covered in special note to National Committee, Dec. 18. Com-mitteemen will therefore note that nominations will close Jan. 15, unless all nominees are not heard from, when inations will close Jan. 20; and that the election of National Secretary will take place from Jan. 15 or 20 (as the case may be) until Jan. 31, inclusive. Nominees will be notified imme-diately upon receipt of their names at

State secretaries of Pennsylvania and Ohio report the election of J. Mah lon Barnes and Howard H. Caldwell, respectively, as National Committee men from these states.

The Worker is in receipt of a lengthy communication which states among other things that a conference of well known Socialists was recently held in Kansas City, Mo., at which Howard H. Caldwell, Carl D. Thompson, Frank P. O'Hare, Walter Thomas Mills, and others were present. As our correspondent draws certain as-sumptions affecting party affairs, based upon the alleged conference or caucus, as it is called, which would be likely to call forth a prolonged and profitess discussion. The Worker declines to publish the letter.

The National Secretary is sending circular letters about the German, Bohemian, Italian, and French organizers states for transmission to the locals Locals desiring the services of any of these organizers during the coming year should see that one of the circu lars reaches them so that they can be properly informed.

Lecture dates for James F. Carey and Franklin and Marjon Wentworth are now being rapidly made, and locals should act promptly if they desire either of these splendid attractions.

Carl D. Thompson, in a letter dated Dec. 16, asked the National Secretary to submit to the National Committ further proposition that he be given commission as National Organizer from April 1. The National Secretary replied. Dec. 18, that he had no author ity to submit such a question except by instruction of the Quorum or on motion of a National Committee He also pointed out that it would be premaiure, in view of the fact that the composition of the National Committee may be quite changed before April 1 and that it is impossible to tell now how many organizers will be needed or can be used at that time or who would best do the work under the conditions that will then exist. He sees no reason for making Thompson's case an exception to the usual rule in

Against Mills, et ... The State Committee of Indiana has

adopted the following resolutions: t l'arty is absolutely nece sary to its preservation and growth,

speakers in Nebraska ignored the reg ular party organization and officers by speaking under the auspices of a cialist Propaganda Club' of On said club having as members individuals who were convicted of being paid tools of capitalist parties, and,

"Whereas, If this is allowed to conbe to make them superior to the rank and file and disrupt state organiza-

tee of the Socialist Party of Indiana will in no case consent to such speak-ers working in this state, and be it "Resolved, That a copy of these re-

solutions be furnished the National Secretary for publication in the party

National Organizing Fund.

The following contributions have een made to the National Organizing Fund since last report: George D. Herron, New York City, \$200; A. L., New York City, 25 cents; Uriah Heep, con, Ga., 25 cents; Joe A. Thomas Medford, Ore., 25 cents; total to poor Dec. 24, \$200.75; previously reported \$2,281.36; total, \$2,482.11.

The Social Democratic Women's Society, Br. 21, will celebrate its fourth anniversary on Friday, Jan. 8, by a dramatic performance and ball. A sketch entitled "Neither of Them" will be produced by the members, besides many other novel features. As this is many other novel features. As this is the only women's society on the East Side which supports the Social Democratic Party and does good educational work all year around, it is the duty of every comrade to make a special effort brunch secretaries not later than Jan.

to be present and help make this anni-

ersary a success.

At the last meeting of the 16th A D. the following officers were elected Delegates to the General Committee Rice, M. Scheer, S. Scheer; to the Agi tation Committee—Fishman, Rice, and tor. It was decided to hold an enter ent to raise funds for the coming tainn campaign. The next district meeting will be held on Thursday, Jan. 7, at Lafayette Hall, 8-10 Avenue D.

Brooklyn comrades should keep in mind that there will be a general party meeting of that borough on Thursday, Jan. 21, at the Brooklyn Labor Ly-

At the regular meeting of the Kings County Committee, Dec. 26, the dele gate from the 15th A. D. reported that his branch had donated \$5 to the Daily Globe Fund. The delegate from the 20thA. D., Br. 1, reported that at their last meeting they adopted resolutions condemning the action of the State Committee in twice extending the time of closing the vote on changing state headquarters. The Campaign Coumittee reported all its business closed, and a balance in favor of Local Kings County of \$84.64. All Brooklyn com rades still holding campaign subscription lists are requested to return them to Financial Secretary Wm. Butscher, 279 Hooper street, Brooklyn. A communication was received from the Brooklyn Federation of Labor stating that they were to hold a protest meet ing in the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum on Jan. 3, at 2 p. m., to protest against the action of the government in the detention of John Turner and against the existing immigration laws and the so-called anti-Anarchist clause, extending an invitation to all So ists to be present. Upon motion the communication was received and the invitation accepted, with recommenda-tion by the Kings County Committee that all party members be present. A letter submitted by Organizer Atkin-son to be sent to trade unions requesting permission to send speakers to address them was accepted and ordered to be sent. A plan to offer prizes to the grammar and high school pupils for the best essays on Socialism was accepted and Comrades Atkinson and Butscher were elected a comfaittee to lay the matter before the Board of certian Five dollars was donnted to the National Organizing Fund. Each branch secretary is called upon to send in list of officers as soon as

At the last meeting of the 32d and 33d A. D. in the Mt. Morris Morris Educational Club's rooms, 134 East 110th street, S. Benain presiding, an animated discussion took place in regard to the party meeting held in the W. E. A. Clubhouse on Dec. 6 and the Secretary was finally instructed to send to the Organizer of Local New York a written protest on account of the illegality of the meeting and the bad precedent it set. Election of offiers was laid over to the meeting of Jan. 13. Comrade Benain was chosen as delegate to the Globe Conference. All preparations are made for the Friday evening lecture course, at 134 East 110th street, which will begin on Jan 3, when Algernon Lee will speak on "The Capitalist System." It is hoped that the lectures will be well attended

Social Democratic Women's Society.

At the last meeting of the Central Committee of the Social Democratic Women's Society all branches were epresented except Nos. 1, 4, 18, and 1.—Br. 2 held their sixth anniversary on Dec. 9 and it proved a success both in attendance and finances.—A committee from Br. 3 served the refreshments at the downtown Frele Deutsche Schule Weihnachtsfest.—At a recent meeong of Br. 5 a discussion was held on Idealism and Materialism.— Br. 12 has arranged to celebrate their anniversary in January with an amateur dramatic entertainment.-Gratify ing reports are coming from Chicago since Comrade Greie-Cramer was since Comrade Greie-Cramer was there on her recent agitation tour. Since her visit Br. 14 has gained sixteen new members.—The committee appointed by the Central Committee, to visit Br. 19 was present at the last two meetings of that branch and interesting discussions were held.-The following contributions to the agita-tion fund were received: Br. 10, New-ark, \$5; Br. 15, St. Louis, \$5; Frauen-Kranken-Verein Fortschritt Chicago \$5; Local Syracuse, S. D. P., \$5; Local

Mount Olive, \$1.50. Br. 10, Newark, contributed \$5 to the Socialist Party.

Courtenay Lemon will lecture in West Holoken on Tuesday evening, Jan. 5, at 511 Hackensack Plank Road. The County Committee of Local Essex has arranged a meeting to be addressed by James F. Carev, ex-member of the Massachusetts Legislature, on Sunday evening, Jan. 3, at Michel's Hall, 66 South Orange avenue, the headquarters of the Essey Trades Council and various trade unions. All party members and members of trade unions are especially invited to attend. Admission will be free to all.

State Secretary Kearns announces that the result of the call to locals to make nominations for party officers was the sending in of about sixty nominations, thirty-two comrades be ing named, some of them for more than one office. A considerable num-ber of those nominated have declined and in a few cases the State Secretary has been unable to get a reply to his question whether nomination is ac-cepted. The following are the candicepted. The following are the candi-dates and propositions now submitted

National Committeeman-Chas. Walter L. Oswald, Frederick Krafft.

to general vote in the state:

For Recording Secretary of the State Committee—Frederick Krafft, Margaret M. Goebel, T. B. Dennis. For Corresponding Secretary-Fred-erick Krafft, Margaret M. Goebel, W.

B. Killenbeck.
For Financial Secretary-Margaret M. Goebel, T. B. Dennis.
For Treasurer-Herman Gerhard, T.
B. Dennis.

For place of state convention-Cam den, Newark, Jersey City, West Ho-boken, Trenton, Rutherford. For date of convention—Feb. 21 and 22, May 30.

5 and counties must make returns to the State Secretary, H. R. Kearns, Ar lington, N. J., not later than Jan. 9.

It may be noted that Comrades Goe bel, Billings, and Von den Steinen de clined nomination for the position of National Committeeman. At the last meeting of the New Jer

by State Committee, the following conference of Socialist workers, after amendment, were approved. 1. Coun-ties where there is but one represen-tative on the State Committee, the County Organizer shall be such rep esentative, and where there is me than one, the County Organizer shall be one. 2. These Organizers shall onstitute the State Organization Com nittee, 3. The Organization Committee nay subdivide itself into sub-committee ees covering one or more Congression al Districts. 4. Nominations for the office of State Organizer to be called for from the party membership. 5 The State Organizer shall be ex officient member of the State Committee. 6 If the Organizer of any County is elected State Organizer, he shall re sign as County Organizer, 7. The State Committee shall elect from its mem bership a press committee which shall collect and have published in the party press such information concerning party work as they may deem best. 8 kach local shall elect a press agent who shall forward to press committee such data as they may request or he may deem suitable. 9: The pres agents, cooperating with the press committee shall endeavor to have all false charges against our party which appear in the capitalist press, refut ed. 10. The State Committee shall fur nish the local agents with suitable matter which they will endeavor to have printed in the capitalist press, 11 The State Committee shall elect a Lite-rature Committee which shall purchase a supply of the most suitable publications and sell same to locals desirin literature and for free distribution in unorganized counties. 12. Literature of a general character shall bear the mprint of the State Committee. Locals shall submit to said Committee for its sarction and approval such matter as they may desire to publish and said committee shall be empow-cred to reject and withdraw from pub-lication such submitted matter should it prove unfit for issuance. 13. The Literature Committee shall take note of the important issues of the day, af-fecting the state of New Jersey, define the position of the Socialist Party thereon and issue leaflets embodyin such views. Owing to lateness of hour, further consideration of the committee's recommendations was, on mo tion, deferred until next meeting kraft of Hudson County, in behalf of his constituents, vigorously denounced the indifferent or defiant attitude of Essey County and ofter statemer by Acting Secretary to the effect that while Essex had notoriously ignored the constitution, other counties had seemingly paid little heed to the laws required to furnish the state, through the county secretary, a complete writ-ten report on the printed form avail-able therefor and falling so to do for

by such failure, forfeit their charter Massachusetts.

three consecutive months, they shall

Prof. George D. Herron of New York will lecture on "Socialism as the lease of Genius." under the auspice of the Boston Socialist Women's Club, in Fanculi Hall, Jan. 15, at 8 p. m. The tickets cost ten cents. A large audience is expected.

The next meeting of the Women's Club will be at 330 Shawmut avenue Jan. 8, at 8 p. m.

The Boston Socialist Sunday School meets at 639 Washington street every Sunday at 3 p. m. On Jan. 3 the two subjects for discussion will be "Man" Early Struggle for Existence" and

Miss I. M. Witherell will speak or "The New Humanism" Sunday, 8 p m., Jan. 3, at COO Washington street.

The Massachusetts Socialist State ommittee will meet at 699 Washing ton street, Boston, Jan. 2, at 3 p. m.

The Boston Speakers'-Club meets a he party headquarters every Sunday at 4,30 p. m.

Missouri.

At a meeting of the State Operun on Dec. 20 a decision was reached re-fusing to reorganize a club at Lamar. State Secretary Lipscom sent Clyde A. Berry to Lamar to try to reorganize a club of the Socialist Party, which resulted in eight signing the application, Hall Davis acting as secretary. When the papers wer turned in to the State Secretary he im mediately wrote Comrade Davis that e would not recognize an application with H. E. Baldwin's name on it and as this club had only paid Comrade Berry \$1.40, he stated to Comrade Davis that he would use his influence with the Quorum to prevent the re organization of the club unless the La mar applicants cut Baldwin out and paid the additional expense incurred by Comrade Berry. The Quorum re versed the State Secretary on the mat-ter of paying the additional expense, but sustained him in the matter of Baldwin.

The charges are as follows: During the fall of 1902 A. J. Wray was nomin ated by the Republican party to represent Barton County in the Legislature This county being closely contested by This county being closely contested by both Democrats and Republicans, they are looking out for all the floating votes they can catch. Wray conceives the idea that if he could buy \$100 worth of Socialist voters he could b elected. H. E. Baldwin was single out as the Socialist who should en-gineer this deal to get the goods deliv-ered. Baidwin was carried away with this scheme, as he called it, "to get money for the Socialist campaign." He took the first train to Liberal to lay his plan before the Socialists of Lib eral. Comrades Jones, Mellor, Lips comb, and Benson were at once taker into his confidence and the plan laid before them. He met each of these before them. He met each of these comrades separately and each one told him in substance to go back home and behave himself and let Wray keep his corruption funds. No one knew what the others had told Baldwin, but he was chaprined and humiliated to meet such a cold reception at Liberal. The quorum has evidence that the majorlater than Jan.

of Baldwin's course and condemne

At the spring election in Lamar through the instrumentality of Baldthrough the instrumentanty or hald-win, the Socialists did not put up a candidate for Mayor, but supported Thos. Egger, a Republican and a bank-er, on the ground that the Democratic Mayor had raised taxes. This the Quorum considers a purely middle-class cry, having no connection whatever with working-class Socialism, and it feels that no club should be chartered where the members can be side-track-ed on any such frivolous issues. The Quorum stands ready to grant a charter to the Socialists at Lamar when

uch ideas are left out of the program.
The Quorum says: "There seems to be a disposition among well-meaning Socialists to think that they can in some indirect way suffer the politisome indirect way suffer the politicians of the capitalist class to contrib ute to Socialist campaign funds and yet not contaminate themselves. We hold that no circumstance could exist under which any club or any member could take any of this corruption fund without compret sing the party."

At the meeting of the Local Quo-rum, Dec. 20, charters were granted to Locals Localand and Read.

The following comrades have been nominated for member of National Committee: A. H. Fleaten of Telluride, nominated by Locals Denver, Telluride, Gunnison, Arequa, and Rocky Ford; J. Monroe Stewart of Grand Junction, by Local Grand Junction; and Ida Crouch Hazlett of Denver, by Local Las Aninas. Comrade Hazlett declines to be a candidate.

At the propaganda meeting on Dec. 20, J. W. Martin gave a review of Bishop Matz' four sermons against Socialism. The lecture was well received.

Nebraska.

Comrade Lawrence Whitson has contributed \$50 to the campaign fund; Comrade Macksdall of South Omaha has contributed \$2; Maywood, 10 cents. Nebraska expects to carry on a constant campaign of education and organization during all of next year.

The state organization has sent out 2,193 copies of the "Inside History of the Socialist Movement in Nebraska. When the members of the party in other states have read that history and know what a fight the comrades have had to maintain the integrity of the party in Nebraska, they will know Lo-cal Omaha, with its 75 to 100 members, has been grossly slandered by men who should have been teaching Socialism instead of trying to discredi the state organization in the eyes of the members in other states.

State Organizer Hyland has finished

his tour, closing at Blair, Dec. 12. Owing to extreme cold weather and the falsehoods that have been circulated against Omaha comrades, the at tendance at several places was not careful observation, he thinks that by distribution of sound literature and by frequent visits of speakers who are able to teach the fundamentals of working-class emancipation, the rank and file of the old Populist movement will unite with our party. He finds the office-seekers of the Populist party to be just as dangerous now as they were a few years ago; but the real work of educating the people so they will maintain their own supremact and never let auyone be their "leader" is making progress. The principle of proportional representation, or any thing that lerds to it, is well grounded in Nebraska, still, in some places where the Socialist movement is new, the comrades may yet be sold out a time or two, or be fooled into accepttime or two, or be fooled into accept-ing political adventurers into the local. It takes time for the beginner to come to the full appreciation of the real work of the Socialist Party. On the whole, there is the beginning of a

sound movement in the state. At the present rate of organization every county in Neraska will be organ-ized and waging a relentless warfare against car calism during the next presidential campaign

Here and There.

Local Spokane, Wash., has adopted resolutions declaring the necessity of the ausp a daily newspaper to be owned and Council. controlled by the national organization unions on the subject of Politics in of the party and has asked other locals in the Labor Union," and showed clearly in the state to consider the unconstitution of the laboratory of the la of the whole party on the matter of undertaking such an enterprise.

A comrade suggests that it is a good plan to leave copies of The Worker and of leaflets now and then in street cars, elevated trains, and other publicplaces, where they are likely to be picked up and read.

"The Coming Nation" ceases publication with the last issue and will be combined with the "Appeal to Rea-

The recent election of state officials of the party in Kansas resulted in Tho-mas E. Will of Wichita being chosen State Secretary-Treasurer, and Mrs Lucila R. Kraybili as State Organizer An additional referendam will be taken on National Committeemen, no choice having resulted from the last election. Comrade Will writes to the National Secretary that he trusts "the closest and most cordial relations may exist between the Kansas state office and the national office, and that the great work in which we are enlisted may be pushed with vigor and suc

Edward Gardiner, 26 Pruden Building, Dayton, is now Acting State Sec-retary of Ohio. The election of National Committeemen just held resulted as follows: H. H. Caldwell, 406

The annual convention of the Socialist Party of Oklahoma will be held at Enid, Dec. 29. Territorial officers for the ensuing year will be elected and preparations made for aggressive work during the approaching campaign. It is expected that a large gathering will be present.

eph H. Roesch, reported to have been the oldest Socialist in Milwaukes in point of service, died in that city on Dec. 12. He was eighty years old and had been converted to Socialism in Germany forty years ago. He was a patternmaker by trade. The pallbearers at the funeral were National

WILL YOU BE READY?

By Horace Traubel.

Will you be ready? When the hour | peace, would enable you to do men

justice if their call was address

you? For you must know that

signal of distress is as likely to be

flashed your way as any other. I

wonder when I see you wasting tin

I wonder when I hear you calling your

enemy hard names. I wonder why you do not save all that energy. I

think you will need it all to get yo

ready. God is very well. Religion is very well. But getting ready is also well. Perhaps better. Perhaps the

very God you worship and the very

religion you proclaim could best be worshipped and proclaimed in getting

You have got so in the habit of serv

cial values. That you imagine that

when you pass over the border into the new life the leaders and professors

will migrate with you. That you will

still be compelled to look to them for the articles of social federation. You

deify leadership. You are afraid to

think of heaven as a democracy. How

can any place or event conditioned upon a ruler and upon rules be

heaven? How can you have a social

democracy dependent upon exceptional leaders for its existence? I do not

care who you are. You are the chosen

man. If you are not the chosen man

then no man is chosen. All history is

made to keep an appointment with

you. If you refuse to keep the ap-pointment or come to it unprepared

history will confess bankruptcy and

the social paradise will remain incom

plete. Everything depends upon you You are your own Atlas. Upon you

must rest. Not yours alone? Upon your shoulders as much as upon any. I do not believe you realize the magni-

sude of your task. I make you the

target of my repreach and my appeal

If you heard the summons this minute

would you be ready to answer it? Not

answer it as a follower to a leader. But answer it as one man in the ranks

to another man in the ranks. Answer

it in competent deeds. For when you

sail without a master. You will have

your chart. But you will go without

orders. You will have no commanders to tell you what to do. You will be

expected to know what to do withou

whip or spur. Will you be ready? Are you making the most of the present in the interest of the future? Are

you stiffening your courage? Are you ripening your wisdom? Are you bet-ter equipped to-day than you were

yesterday? Will you be still bette

equipped to-morrow? Is your lamp filled with oil? Is your brain filled

with ideas? Is your heart filled with

there will be no time to run for crutches or for asking or answering

questions. All your schooling must

be got now. You have dreamed of

world without masters. The only sub-stitute for a world with a master is a

world in which every man is his own

master. Are you your own master: When you hear the voice will you ex-

my way!" Or will you instantly

claim in alarm: "Wait: I can

love? . When the fateful day come

shoulders the social comm

rendy for the sacred tryst.

strikes will you hear? Will you be on the right spot? Will you be there in your own best mood? What have you done to prepare yourself for the crisis? If danger appeared. And if the responsibility fell upon you. Would you be equal to it? You say you leave that to the great? That you are to serve in the ranks? Do not abdicate. You yourself may be the great. Suppose you are found upon the crisis line at the august moment? Are you to tell the crisis to wait while you go hunting for a deliverer? I do not care who you are. I call upon you to prepare yourself for greatness. I say that the sppeal may come straight to ing under masters. You have been the you. You dare not default. And it may come any minute you live. It is parliaments and presidents. And you your business to be within call. It is your business to be equipped. Crises do not have a habit of looking round for heroes. They happen when and where they choose . And the man who in the way of the task gets it to do. And if you are the right man when the task comes you do it the right way. And if you are the wrong man you do it the wrong way. And I know your faith. And I know you want to be the right man. And so I warn you, For I see signal fires burning everywhere on every hilltop. And I know that you may any time, in your work or in your play, be called upon to acquit yourself of this solemn responsibility. So I say to you: Be ready Do not waste a single minute. But be ready. For the lords god, your brothers in distress, may call. And when they call you must answer them according

We have used all the old adjectives and invented scores of new adjectives to describe the enemy. But what are the words one may use to describe ourselves? I am much less bothered when I find another man guilty than when I find myself guilty. What have I done to prepare for the resurrection? With what personal power am I to meet the new life? Am I to go to it rich? Or am I to go to it a pauper? Am I to go to it with gifts or go to it soliciting alms? If the crisis came to-morrow in what condition would I be to meet it? The old theologians used to tell us we should be always ready to die. I say so, too. I say more than that. I say we should always be rendy to live. Are we ready without even a moment's notice to live? Not live for our selves. Live for our fellows. For under the new dispensation no man may arrange to live his life alone. Lives must be lived together or not be lived at all. A life lived all alone is barren. How near saidy are you for the communal life? For the life of obscure service? For the life of average greatness? Could you live that life to-morrow if called upon to do so? Or would you still need your great men? You have your great men to-day. What are they doing for you? Why should you expect them to do more for you in the future? Every man must be his own great man Will you still lean upon exceptions? Will you still rely upon masters? Do you still intend to submit your fate to administrators and authorities? Do you not possess within yourself the flame of a beatific life? Are you feeding that flame? Are you husbanding treasures which in the turning point of battle, in the crucial hour of

crick Heath, A. Roehrdanz, John Doerfler, Jr., H. W. Ristorius, and A.

State Secretary Oneal of Indiana suggest to the National Secretary that the following regarding Calvin C. Ross be reported in the weekly bulle-tin: "Ross turned up at Evansville and 'borrowed' a sum of money from a comrade in that city, which amount is still unpaid. Comrades should be careful of Ross and not allow him to collect loans from them." Comrade Boulger of Franklin, Pa.,

Newman.

writes under date of Dec. 20: "Comrade Slayton of New Castle has been with us all the week, speaking under the auspices of the Central Labor Council. He addressed the various that the culy solution of the labo of the ballot. His remarks made a deep impression, especially when he showed the attitude of the present lahor leaders at the last convention of cited facts to prove the futility of fighting along the old lines. The audience of machinists on Friday evening was as enthusiastic as any speaker could desire. If every union in the country could hear Comrade Slayton on this subject, there is no doubt the promoters of the Civic Federation would have to go looking for another job. On Saturday he addressed an open meeting in the Court House. There was a good audience and his re marks were well received. On Sunday he spoke on Socialism in the Central Labor Council Hall. The meeting was well attended and a party local with twenty-one members was started."

Comrades who know of the many

years of faithful service which B. Fe genbaum has given to the cause will be sorry to learn of his having recently lost his employment because of refusal to violate his honor as a Socialist. Comrade Felgenbaum was for East Side, with the understanding that he should not be required to write on any matters affecting the Socialist movement or in conflict with its principles. This paper had a controversy with the "Forward," the Socialist Jewish dally, in regard to circulation claims and the "Forward" made a challenge for a comparison of lists. It was demanded of Feigenbaum that he write a reply to this challenge in the interest of the paper employing him, but he absolutely refused to do so, and his dismissal followed. This is, of course, a part of the fortunes of war. A true Socialist will always stand ready to subordinate his personal interest to the strictest conception of his duty to the cause. But notwithstanding—or, rather, just be-

spond in alert tones: "I am he ready and know what to do"? Committeeman Victor L. Berger, Fred- | cause that is what a Socialist's con science requires—the comrades should do all in their power to uphold and protect those who are thu Comrade Thompson of Ridgewood, N L. writes that the production of Com rade Blenckstone's play, "A Happy Election Day," in the Second Ward Labor Lyceum on Christmas night was a great success in every way and advises that other locals up. Comrade Zester, Miss B. Voss, Weber, Miss Ruhren, Grundman, Ruhren, and Miss Duering formed the cast and played their parts well. young ladies are members of the So-cial Democratic Frauen Verein. Any who may think of producing the pla should write for information author, F. E. Blenckstone, Oradell,

Next Sunday evening, Jan. 3, there will be held in Jefferson Hall, Ninth street, below Dickinson, Philadelphia, a debate on the question: "Resolved, That Socialism is not the hope of the working class, 'Arthur Rees, associate editor of the "Optimist," taking the affirmative and Samuel Clark of Cam den, N. J., the negative.

The Worker is requested to warm Russian and Polish comrades in this country against one Jozef Trajdosins-ki, who goes also under the names of Turek, Bulicz, and other pseudonyms and who is alleged to be a Russian po

THE FARMER QUESTION IN THE BELGIAN PARTY

In Belgium took place a Socialist Agrarian Congress to consider the means for propagating Socialism on the land. In view of the discussion in Germany between Kautsky as representing the Marxists and Dr. Edouard David the revisionists, and the sneers which have been uttered over the so called outworn dogmatism of the for-mer and the practical knowledge of mer and the practical knowledge or the latter, it is somewhat remarkable to find that at a conference in a coun-try where the practice has anyway never been allowed to be kept back by the theory, and where, in fact, the intter has often been modified by the for ter has often been modified by the for-mer—especially in the matter of the co-operative societies—that in such a country in a meeting of men engaged in the practical work of the movement the views of the theoretical Kautsky, as embodied in a resolution of Vander-velde, found acceptance in contradis-tinction to a resolution processed by velde, found acceptance in contradis-tinction to a resolution proposed by Debarsy, which practically embodied the views of Dr. David. The former was to the effect that our party in their land propaganda must never for-get that they are the party of the class war, who have to represent the inter-ests of all exploited, but in the first those of the industrial and agricultural laborers, then those of the small peas-ants who approximate to the wage slaves.—Justice.

SOCIALISM IN OREGON.

Sketch of the Growth of the Party In Its Four Years' Life in that State and of its Present Condition and Prospects.

PORTLAND, Ore., Dec. 20,-As w have no Socialist paper in Oregon and as we have two elections in 1904 and expect to be heard from with a good vote, The Worker may be willing to give us space to tell our comrades in other parts of Rockefeller's country how we are progressing here. In August of 1890 five Socialists got

together under the spreading brane of a large maple tree during the

dinner pail" recess and organized the Social Democratic Party of Oregon. Five, just enough to fill the offices. There was no Socialist Party in the state known to us at the time, though we afterward learned that the S. L. P. was in existence. The writer was elected organizer, corresponding secrehave such false awe of professional men. Of men who talk and write. Of the merely ornamental arbiters of sotary, and general manager. The following spring and fall-there being two elections. June and Novemer-the result of our labors was about 3,000 votes, many so-called Socialists voting for Bryan, thinking that he was considerable of a comrade and not wanting to "throw their votes away...

> work, in a few precincts their vote being a close second to the Republican. The Portland Branch, as it was then known, contributed between \$200 and \$300 for campaign purposes, the country comrades confining their work to he distribution of literature. Immediately after the 1900 presidential election, the Albany "People's Press," Comrade Hale, editor, came over to the party and continued doing good service till last year, when he

but the country comrades did noble

sold the "Press" to Comrades Latimer and Fowler, who started the "Liberator." which had a short existence-not The election of 1902, when Governor, Congressmen, and other officials were to be chosen, gave us about 6,006 votes, an increase of 100 per cent., and we are sure the coming elections of June

and November, 1904, will give us very nearly another hundred per cent. Increase. In the meantime we have no paper and are not overly well organized. Populist ideas still cling to a great many comrades, who imagine that a benign philanthropic spirit will possess the Oregon capitalists and, as one comrade expressed it, "they will give us Socialism when they see it will benefit themselves as well as the wage-work-ers." But the workers are recovering from that delusion and by next June will have discovered that if they want their rights they must vote for them.

The S. L. P. cuts no figure here There were a half-dozen S. L. P. men a year or more ago, but as a party they have gone out of business Democrats are making an effort to round up the "faithful" and will try the "Jeffersonian simplicity" dodge in the coming campaigns. Already they are advertising 50-cent dinners on Jackson's Day, Jan. 8. It won't amount to much, as the voters who quit either of the old parties will go with the Socialists.

Industrial conditions here are very The logging mills and shingle and lumber mills are many of them closing down, throwing many men out of work. The "Oregonian" in yester-day's issue has the scare headlines, "Long on Labor-Seattle Is Crowded with Idle Men-Many Laborers, Few Jobs." But the same is true of Portland and, in fact, of all Pacific Coast and Rocky Mountain cities.

The Portland comrades are doing great work. Though we will undoubt-edly poll from 1,500 to 2,000 votes next year, we have not over seventy-five members of the local in good standing and probably one-fifth of these ac tually support the cause here. have a hall where every Sunday even ing we have propaganda and every Tuesday business meetings, with entertainments and balls about every six weeks, all well attended. Our stree meetings are always interesting and the speakers are accorded the best attention, so much so that the Salvation Army is anything but pleased at our success. We have sent invitations to any and all lawyers, preachers, edi-tors, college professors, and politicians who oppose Socialism to meet us in debate, either on the street or in the halls of the city. None have re-sponded, of course. We have an exsponded, of course. We have an ex-cellent State Secretary in the person of W. S. Richards, who is also Treas urer. He is an all 'round mechanic and a level-headed Socialist. He has dene noble work for the cause, which will bear fruit in the coming year. We hope to have an early state conven-tion, say in March, and gather our forces for the June election. Whether we shall have another paper in the without one than not be able to support it properly.

Fortunately, we have not had any "differences" in the party yet, as in some other states, and we hope to have none. We may honestly differ on many minor proposals, but the main issue, the elevation of the worker to the direction, operation, manage-ment, and government of political, so-cial, and industrial affairs, we are pretty much agreed on. In conclusion, the farmer will play

the most important part in political affairs in this state. Those who wish to make him the side-show or fifth wheel to the Socialist band-wagon will be greatly disappointed. His numbers him to a large share of public atten-

tion. On the whole, then, after looking over the situation in this state, I think we may congratulate ourselves on having done as well as other states. Our future is as bright and the outlook as good as we could expect. Comrade Brown, who takes the place of Ben Hanfrod, will be here in January, and we have arranged three meetings for him in Portland. He will get a rous ing reception. The Carpenters' Union will turn out to a man. No doubt his will turn out to a man. No doubt his reception in other parts of the state will be satisfactory. We have soured on the big-priced speakers. Good mechanics' wages with necessary hotel and traveling expenses are sufficient

for any good Socialist speaker and we

don't want any poor ones.

I circulate the copies of The Worker which I receive weekly and all agree it's "the best ever." Long life to you and speed the "Daily Globe. J. D. STEVENS.

SOCIALISM IN NORWAY.

The Parliamentary Elections of 1905 Show a Good Beginning in Independent Revolutionary Politics.

The "International Socialist Review" publishes a translation of an article written for the German "Neue Zeit" by Jakob Vidnes on "Socialism and the Storthing Elections in Nor-In that little Northern kingdom as

n this big Western republic it is commonly declared that there is "no room for Socialism," because of the rela-tively liberal institutions of the country. In fact, there is more reason for the plea there than here; independent parliamentary government was estab-lished in 1814, the nobility abolished in 1821, local autonomy granted in 1837. the franchise extended in 1884 and nade universal for male adults in 18.8. municipal suffrage given to women in 1900, jury trial guaranteed in 1887, universal free and compulsory education established in 1889, and comparatively good factory-inspection and employers' liability laws enacted in 1892. But in spite of all this progress,

Socialism grows.

The Norwegian labor movement dates from 1848 and Markus Thrane. then a young student, is the great figure of its early days. Thrane had a clear conception of the international class struggle and his fearlessness in proclaiming it led to repeated imprisouments which broke his health. For a time the labor movement languished and played a secondary part to the farmers' movement of the fifties. After 1860, it began to revive and in

the early seventies the trade union movement and Social Democracy in the political field came to stay. In 1872 the first trade union was founded. in 1874 the first political labor organization with a definitely Socialist plat-form, in 1877 the first labor party congress was held, and in 1883 appeared the first Social Democratic paper. The party remained for some time tion of Socialist and radical-labor elements and formed only an extreme wing of the Liberal party in politics; but in 1888, following the betrayal of the workers' cause by the Liberal Premier Sverdrap, whom they had sup-ported in 1884, the Liberal conlition split, one part approximating to the Right or Conservatives, the other, the Radicals or Left, generally supported by the Social Democrats, demanding universal suffrage, the eight-hour day, and various labor measures, part of which they won.

Gradually, however, the Left shared nineties it became necessary for the Socialists to begin independent action. In 1900 the Left gained a two-third majority in the Parliament and thenceforth its progressive tendencies disappeared, so far, at least, as concerned legislation for the relief of the working class, as distinguished from the farmers and officer small proprietors. Not only this, but the Left, being a heterogeneous combination of negative elements, began to disintegrate after to the Right or to the Social Democracy. The Right, as the British Tories have several times done, stole some of the Liberal planks, but at the same time it definitely declared war against

Democratic Party participated on a large scale as an independent party in the Storthing elections, and with great

success. The Right raised its popular vote from 96,000 in 1900 to 102,000 in 1903 and won 63 seats. The Left fell from 123,000 to 80,000 and held but 50 sents. The Social Democratic Party advanced from 7,440 to 24,779 and invaded the Parliament for the first time, seating four of its candidates, all from the North-Tromsö, Bodö, and Nar-A fifth member, Egede-Nissen, from Hammerfest, declares himself a Socialist and cast with them, the was elected as a candidate of the Left.

There is a fourth party, the Demosome strength in Christiania. It ast 4,076 votes in 1900 and 6,174 in 1903.

The Social Democratic Party has elected also nearly 150 of mun officers, though it has not won plete control of any city as yet.

The trade unions, which are strongly imbued with Socialist ideas are aggressive in spirit and are gaining in numbers and power.

Great interest is being maniout the country in the preparations being made for the Grand Labor In-dustrial Exposition which takes place at Grand Central Palace, New York, this coming spring. The committee which is in charge of the outside dis tribution of tickets reports that it has already received remittances for quite a number of tickets sent out. couraging letters generally accompany the remittances. A comrade (baker) in Massachusett: writes that since the local union of which he was a member, has dishanded, he considers it his personal duty to dispose of the twenty tickets sent him. Another comrade writes that his union unanimously de-cided to buy the tickets sent them. rightly considering an exposition of this kind deserving of the support of every union in the land. It is confidently expected that every union which has received tickets will act as this one did. All tickets take part in a general distribution of prizes. Comrades who are members of trade unions are requested to do all in their power to induce their organizations to accept the tickets.

