REVIEW OF THE

CITY CAMPAIGN.

York in 1903.

Campaign Secretary Gerber Reviews

the Municipal Contest and Urges

Immediate Preparation for New

York's Share in the Great Conflict

Comrades:-As the Campaign Com-

nittee in charge of the last campaign ms adjourned without setting a date

to convene again, and as there is the

that not only has the committee failed

committee is not necessary at all, I think that a report of its work is in

order, so that the comrades may see

what the committee has done. Not-withstanding all the difficulties the

committee had to meet, it will still

show that considerable work was done, and that with sufficient prepa-

ration and in absence of such difficul-

ies, much more can be done in the

next campaign. I shall also make a

few suggestions at the conclusion of

the report. I would request the com-

rades to read the report and my re-

commendations and discuss them, and

that such instructions are given to the

delegates of their respective General and County-Committees as will tend to accomplish what I recommend.

The Campaign Committee came into

existence through a resolution adopted at the City Convention on July 4.

and was composed of five members of Local New York, three of Local Kings,

wo of Local Queens and two of Lo-

cal Richmond County. Four of the

New York members attended regular-ly: the Brooklyn delegation was al-

ways in attendance; only one of the

Queens County members attended the meetings of the committee at all; of

the Richmond County delegates only

one attended the meetings twice.
Primarily the committee was to have

charge of the general campaign work

only (what this means the gods may know) and not have anything to do

with the small meetings, which were to be left to the various county organ-

zations, which should carry on the

campaign in their respective counties. But the committee found it necessary

to take charge of all the campaign

work in the whole city of New York

This work divides itself into four

equally important: First, the purely

political work, such as arranging pri

naries and conventions, filing nomi-

nations, getting watchers, issuing

watchers' certificates, filing affidavits

of candidates' expenses, and so forth;

second, arraging meetings, in and on

doors, procuring speakers and the like

thereof; fourth, the most important

matter, without, which a campaign

cannot be carried on, gathering the necessary funds. Now let us see how

the committee accomplished these du

As to the first, the purely political

work: For the first time, not only in

the history of the Social Democratic Party, but in the history of the Social-

ist movement in this city, we had a full ticket in every district in Greater New York. That this was no easy

task, only those who ever had any

thing to do with this kind of work

We did not fare so well with or

watchers, and that was due to our

system of organization being too loose

The Campaign Secretary had no direc

control of the party members, and

could reach them only through the as

sembly district-organizations. The re-sult showed itself at the official can-

vass by the Boards of Canvassers

Were it not for the representatives of the party present at the meetings

of these boards in the different coun

ties, our vote would been smaller than it actually is, as the inspector

in a good many instances failed to

As to the candidates' affidavits of

election expenses, while it is in the interest of the comrades to attend to

it promptly, many waited until the

trouble for these who had the work

As to the second item, the commit

tee assumed full charge of the whole campaign about the beginning of September. The first meeting under

the direction of the Committee was

neld on Sept. 16, and from then until

Election Day, about six weeks, 425

meetings were held. Of these 385

vere held in the open air and 41 in

loors. Of the 388 open-air meetings

10 were in Westchester County, a ter

the Campaign Committee, but as the

had no speakers, the Secretary of the

Campaign Committee thought it his duty to assist them. This leaves 378

ontdoor meetings in the city of New York. Of these, 236 were held in New

York County, 128 in Kings, six in Queens, and eight in Richmond. In addition, many meetings were arrang

ed by subdivisions directly. This is especially true in Queens County, where they had the services of Com-

ritory not under the jurisdiction

st minute, thereby adding labor and

record our vote.

in charge.

and the distribution

third, leaflets

each needing attention and all

if they agree with me to

to fulfill its duties, but that such a

ne of the com

of 1904.

opinion among so

AGENTS, ATTENTION!

Agents sending in subscriptions without remittances

must state distinctly how long they are to run, Agents are personally charged and hold responsible for unpaid subscriptions sent in by them.

Only duly elected and approved agents acknowledged. *****************************

VOL. XIII.-NO. 42.

"GRAFT" IN BUSINESS.

Work Done in Greater New Private Business More Corrupt than Government.

So Says a Great Manufacturer of Long Experience-Public Corruption Soon Detected and Stopped, Business Corruption Shielded and Encouraged-Confirms Socialist Contention.

"The World Today," in its Jannary number, presents an article on "Graft' in Private Business," by the president of a well-know manufact-uring corporation. For obvious reasons, the writer does not wish his to be known, but the editors vouch for his truth and accuracy. So completely does the evidence of this large capitalist, drawn from practical experience, verify the Socialist con-tention that "graft" and corruption, public or private, is a natural con-comitant of the profit system, that we

quote extensively from the article: "Ask the average man whether private or public business is more corrupt and he will at once decide that public business is the worse. * * * The reverse is, I believe, the truth

when the business is of equal volume "The management of public business is public, open to inspection; private business is private, not open to in-spection. • • • The result is that corruption in public affairs is almost sure to be unearthed sometime with a great hullabaloo, but in private affairs it may be hidden for years even from the owners of the business, and should they find it out, they will stop the leak, but rarely reveal the disgrace. The people rarely hear of private but are almost sure to hear of public cor-

There was a time when . . . private business was carried on by small concerns managed directly by their owners or under the eye of the owners. That day is rapidly passing. • • • It is the size of the business and the fact that it is not under its owner's eye and is not public that permit these noxious growths.

"I have sold goods for over a quarter century. During that time I have traveled at least fifteen thousand miles year and in one year it was over forty thousand miles. I go only to the large cities and see only the large trade. There are railroads and large companies to which I can not sell because I will not buy the purchasing agents. How do I know? By many little things which make me morally sure of it, so sure that there are large users whom I never call on. This has culminated in one or two rare instanes by buyers asking me for a commis

Purchasing Agents' Graft.

"My friend Tom Jones (of course that is not his real name) has sold over a million in one year for the large manufacturing, importing and jobbing concern he represents. He is a keen, quick, bright, companionable, pleasant Once out west he had the at his hotel and afterward they strolled into the bar and sat talking over the drinks. The buyer had bought considerable in the past and had begun an order that afternoon which pron'sed to be a good one. It was to be finished the next day.

'Tom,' says he, 'I'm hard up. went into a little speculation and I must have \$000 by three o'clock tomorrow. Can you loan it to me?' hy, yes; I guess so, replies 'I haven't that amount in my

clothes just now, but I can go to morning and get it." "Before noon the next day Tom had handed his friend \$900 in bills. No re-

nothing was said either then or later about repayment. But the order Tom-sent in amounted to nearly \$20,000. * * "Here is another of his stories,

showing just how it is done. In the Southwest is a large jobbing house which had always given Jones small orders, but nothing at all commensu rate with the size of the business they were doing, and try as hard as he could, Jones could not get a footbold. At last he suggested to the buyer, m we will call Fred Smith, that if he wanted any personal favors to hint at them, and Smith replied: 'Tm full of goods now, but we'll see on your next trip.' On the next trip Jones had a special price to offer and he got Smith into the bar-room of the hotel where, sitting over the drinks, he expatiated on it. When through, Smith said:

" Tom, I have a payment of \$1,600 soon; could you raise it for me? Tom replied:

"'Oh, yes; but you know, Fred, we haven't had much more than a smell of your business. Are you go ing to give us a good slice this Yes,' Smith said. 'You get me that \$1,600 and we'll fix it."

"This time Jones did not quite trust his man and somehow could not get his draft cashed till the order was made out, but fifteen minutes later the cash was obtained and handed over to Smith without receipt. The order amounted to \$47,000, and on his return to New York the mill head of the house remarked to Jones that he got that order cheap. "It has been a common remark in

rade Frost for two weeks speaking at meetings arranged by the County Campaign Committee, Of the 41 In-door meetings, 16 were in New York the West that the purchasing agent of a railroad would become rich on a salary of \$2,000 or \$3,000. They have County, 20 in Kings, and five in Queens. Moreover, Socialist speakers addressed about 30 labor organizations been known to build \$25,000 house out of the surplusage of one year's in-come. The vice-president of a car manufacturing company told me a few lowing leaflets were printed by order of the Committee: "What Working

he Municipal Platform in English, 185,000; in German, 50,000; "Tubercu-losis and Politics," 50,000; "Murder for

posted all over the city.

labor organizations.

Profit," 50,600; "Vote for More Public Schools," 75,000; sample ballots, 150,-

000; Jewish leaflets, 50,000; Italian

Besides the leaflets printed by the

Committee 400,000 dodgers were print-

ed by the candidates for city offices,

which were distributed all over the

Of the 715,000 leaflets printed by the

Committee, Local New York bought 325,000, Local Kings County bought 160,600, Queens County bought 20,000,

Richmond County bought 8,000, and the rest were distributed directly by

the Committee, mainly at meetings of

Fourthly, as to funds: In order to

raise the necessary funds to carry on

the campaign, 4,000 subscription lists

were sent out to party members, sym-pathizers and labor organizations, the

result of which was reported by the

Financial Secretary of the Committee and printed in The Worker of Dec. 27.

Never before in the history of the So-

cialist movement in this city were the contributions so fiberal. In addition

to the \$3,000, taken in by the Cam-

paign Committee, at least a thousand dollars more was received by the va-

rious agitation committees and locals.

The result of the work done during the last campaign in the shape of

votes is as follows: Comrade Matchett,

heading the state ticket, received in

the whole city of New York 18,837

votes, as against 16,432 for Hanford,

bending the state ticket in 1902. The

vote for our candidate for Mayor,

Comrade Furman, was 16,912, as

against 9,834 cast for Hanford for

that office in 1991. This gain was made in spite of "Reform" being the

war-cry in the campaign by both old parties, and although the people were afraid some of a Tammany victory

and some of a Reform victory. With

the experience of former campaigns, the vote is satisfactory and promising.

In conclusion, I wish to thank all

those, who by hard labor helped to make the campaign a success. Hard

work it was and unthankful, so far

as the comrades were concerned, but these comrades have the knowledge

that they are working for a great

cause, a cause for which not only a few nights' rest is worth giving up,

One of the hardest workers and one

who had the most difficult job to han-

dle was Comrade C. A. Spreuger, the

Financial Secretary of the Campaign

To mention all those who have help

ed to make the campaign a succes would make the list too long. But right here I wish to remember those

who are often criticized for what they

weather, were out on the streets

teaching the people the gospel of So

mittee if it has sufficient time to pre-

spirit prevailing in some quarters. I mean the spirit of distrust of one lo

cality against the other, which is not

The division of funds which was de

another stumbling-block in the Con

having a surplus at the end of the

In conclusion, I would make a few

this year, as this is the year when ac-

tee for 1904 be elected as soon as pos sible, not later than March. This

committee, in conjunction with the

State Committee, should immediately

to carry on an active campaign in the

presidential year.

There is more to be said on this

other time, hoping that other com-rades will take this up, so that the

Fraternally submitted,

The revolutionary press never

oved such a prestige as at present, or

was better served with news. To those who know the difficulties with which this press has to contend, and

the dangers to which all connected with it are hourly exposed, the ability of its articles and the accuracy and

extent of its information are a marvel

extent of its information are a marver. The most secret documents of the various government departments find their way into their hands, as well as accurate reports from the disaffected districts. That Russia is rapidly ripen-

—The capitalists are uniting because they have a world to lose.—Eric

ing for revolution is clear.

J. GERBER.

Campaign Secretary for 1903.

oint, but I will reserve it for an-

question may be discussed

proceed to make all necessary arrange ments. It will then be in a position

cialism.

campaign.

necessary.

properly

but if necessary life itself.

eaflets, 5,000; in all, 715,000 piec's,

NEW YORK, JANUARY 17, 1904.

MR. GOMPERS ANSWERED.

Prints Garbled Statements In addition, 5,000 posters were printed, bearing the emblem and name of the party and the names of our candidates, which were distributed and in the "Fa de rationist."

Reporter of the "Volkszeltung" Brands as False the Federation President's "Convincing" Story as to Reports of

Boston Convention. President Gompers, in the January sue of the "Federationist," writes as

follows: "Perhaps the following incident, which occurred during the convention may furnish an explanation of the love of 'fair play' and truth which these

Socialist political party sheets display

in their attitude towards the irides union movement and its advocates. "Mr. Ludwig Jablinowski reported the proceedings of the convention for the New York 'Volkszeitung,' a Sochilist German paper. The president of the American Federation of Labor read these reports, and reproved him. saying that while a paper had the right to criticize, attack, or denounce the trade unionists in its editorial columps, yet while enjoying the courtesies of the convention to be present, to report its proceedings, he justified in misrepresenting the delegates or the work which was done. His answer was short, charp, and to the point. It was: Well, you know I

more convincing?"

Any thinking man who reads these words will be inclined at once-unless he be a blind devotee of Comperism. who thinks that "the leader can do no wrong" and that "what Gompers says goes, whether it's true or not to whether it's true or not"-to port. It is so casy to quote part of what a man says and give an impression entirely different from that which would be given did you quote the

am 'n Socialist.' Could novining be

Gompers' story is not very "convincing," even to those who do not know him and have never tried to follow him in his equivocations and tergiversations—to use politely large words. As the Eric "People" re-marks: "The expression attributed to Jablinowski would be about the very last thing to be said. Were he a truthful man he could not have said it, and were he an unprincipled rascal he would have said anything in the world but that."

But let us give Comrade Jablinowskl's plain statement, reporting just what he did say when Gompers "reproved" bim:

"Although it is not my intention to enter into a controversy with Mr. Gompers about his 'correct' stateeents, I deem it my duty to enlighten the workingmen and especially the So-cialists in this matter. After the say and what they do not say, the speakers, who, in spite of wind and nemorable day at the convention in Roston, when Mr. Gompers ordered the galleries in Fanuell Hall to be cleared, because some workingmen nad applauded Mr. Max Hayes, From the above the com des can procured a copy of the New York see what the committee has done in the short space of six weeks. Much more can be done by such a com-Volkszeitung,' containing the report I had wired to New York. It was after the morning session when Mr. Gom-pers 'reproved' me in his great style. pare and organize its work in a prop-er system. That this committee has You are painting your reports,' I had ordered me police to clear the galleries, and that is false. I replied: not done more-and I suppose it could have done more—was due not so much to the committee as to the actions of The report does not contain such a statement, but simply says that the the city convention and to a very bad galleries were cleared upon your orders, and that the doorkeepers or sergeant-at-arms called the police to their assistance to drive the people only bad, but if continued will tend to bring discord in the party. from the galieries, which is a fact. Every Boston paper published this, the Boston 'Post' even announcing in big headlines that 'Mr. Gompers called cided on at the last convention was mittee's path, and has resulted in upon the police to clear the galleries.' something for which some comrades Mr. Gompers became very abusive criticize the Committee-that is, its after my remarks. Not being friendly to Socialists in general, and Socialist reporters in particular, he said that 'he would make me tell the truth.' Be-plying, I said: 'I suppose you desire recommendations, and will leave it to the comrades to discuss, and I hope that they will do so and that my rethe truth to be written to suit your ideas and tastes, but I'll tell you that commendations may be found to serve as a Socialist and as a reporter for a the purpose of enabling us to carry on a lively and aggressive campaign Socialist paper. I'll write the truth as I find it and as I see it with my own eyes.' It is needless to say that Mr. tive and energetic work is most of all Gompers simply forgot to publish this statement in his 'Federationist.' Some-I suggest that a Campaign Committimes it's so good to forget. The other statements of Mr. Gompers about the Socialist press are just as true as his assertion that he had read all English and German publications on Socialism

which have appeared during the past thirty years.' leave it to our readers to take their choice between Gompers' in-herently improbable statement and the Socialist reporter's frank and consistent one. Every month the President of the American Federation of Labor, in the intervals of his hobnobbing with the magnates of the trusts and the capitalist parties, is writing more and more articles and making more and more speeches against Socialism. Seldom indeed, however, does he venture to come down to definite statements. "Glittering generalities" are so much safer. Yet Socialism grows and every month there is a larger and every month there is a larger number of workingmen who read So-cialist papers for themselves and know that Gompers' accusations are

—Don't kick when the boss re-duces your wages. That is only his way of showing you that you must do way with the wage system. He can't help showing you, and you can't help learning what he is trying to show you, eventually.—Bend of Brother-hood.

—It isn't necessary for a man to know enough to go in when it rains if he has another man's ambrella.—Ex.

IN COLORADO.

Socialists O.ganize Monster Protest Meeting.

Local Denver Leads the Agitation Against Capitalist Militarism - Mino Owners Raising Fund to Control Elections.

DENVER, Colo., Jan. 5 .- A monste mass meeting was held in the Coll-seum on Sunday evening, to protest against the military despotism now valling in Colorado. Fully five housand people were present, and many went away who were unable to get into the hall.

The idea of the meeting originated with Local Denver of the Socialist Party. The labor organizations were invited to participate, which they did, and in the end it was decided to make t a great people's demonstration, the Socialists, however, being back of the movement and directing it and giving it inspiration. This was the more easily done, as nearly all the labor leaders in the city are Socialists and worked splendidly with the Socialist Hon. J. Warner Mills, the attorney

who so ably conducted our side of the fight with the police authorities for free speech last summer, was chair-man, and in his speech on taking the chair made a splendid appeal for the maintenance of the constitutional rights of the citizens. Frank Hangs, attorney for the Western Federation of Miners, who has had charge of the defense of the Bull Pen prisoners at Cripple Creek, made a stirring address, William Wardjou, a coal miner from Trinidad, gave a brief sketch of the great coal strike in Colorado. Mrs. Ida Crouch Hazlett, State Organizer of the Socialist Party, made a mag-nificent address, in which she gave special emphasis to the fundamenta rinclules of the Socialist philosophy. dwelling in particular upon the class struggle and the inevitable exploita tion of labor under the capitalist sys tem. Judge Owers of Lendville gave the closing address and read the resolutions, which were adopted with but two dissenting votes.

The resolutions were unique, being in the main a trar script of the Dec laration, of Independence, with the name of James H. Peabody, Governor of Colorado, substituted for that of King George III and some resolutions added dems ading the impeachment of

the Governor.
While all the speakers were greeted with generous appliause, it was notice-able that those who expressed the most advanced thoughts on the line of the Socialist propaganda were the most enthusiastically cheered. The great audience seemed in perfect sym pathy with our revolutionary program. The general opinion is that while all the addresses were excellent, that of Mrs. Hazlett was par excellence the address of the meeting

The daily papers of Monday gave large space to reports of the meeting and the addresses and published the esolutions in full. It is said by every one that it was one of the larg most orderly mass meetings ever held n this city. While five thousand citizens of Colo-

rado were protesting against military despotism, the Governor was issuing a proclamation putting San Miguel County under martial law, his proclamation being printed in the same issue of the daily press containing the demand for his impeachment. Two other mass meetings are being planned for the near future, one to be

a distinctively Socialist demonstration, in charge of Local Denver, the other to be under the direction of the labor unions and to be a demonstration of however, that both will be splendid examples of Socialist propaganda

J. W. M. The "Rocky Mountain News," great capitalist paper of Colorado, in its issue of Dec. 27 last, printed a cir-cular issued by the secretary and ex-centive-committee of the Cripple Creek Mine Owners' and Operators' Associa tion to its members, which is worthy of quotation. The circular begins as follows:

mittee has been working on a plan to place the Association on a permanen oasis. I think it hardly necessary to endeavor to impress upon you the im portance of such a move. It is suffi-cient to say that the work of the next year is as important, if not more so, than that which we have been doing during the past three months, and is certainly much more delicate and trying. Unless energetic measures ar taken to preserve the results of our fight, we have been working for noth ing. In addition to this, matters such as stopping ore stealing, which is go taken care of. We should also SEE THAT IN THE FUTURE THE COUNTY ARE IN THE HANDS OF MEN WHO WILL CONSIDER THE RIGHTS OF PROPERTY, mainta he law and protect the interests o the men who have made the district We will also have to go before the next session of the Legislature for the purpose of seeing that the funds ad-vanced to the state in this fight are

"This work cannot be accomplished that the element which has been caus ing the trouble in the district shall no

become a dominant factor again."

In the strike trouble of re

would not wantonly arrest or lawlessly drive out of town orderly and lawabiding union men at the dictation of the "operators" and when the local judges refused to hold men in prison against whom no tangible charges been made beyond the accusation that they were "stirring up trouble between employers and employed," the mine owners appealed to Governor Peabody to suspend these elected officials by declaring martial law. The Legislature, at its previous session, had refused to appropriate money in advance for such an emergency, and when the

the mine owners. When the sheriff

Governor ordered out the troops the associated mine owners advanced him the money for their pay and maintenance. They propose now to use their organized influence to get the Legisla ture to reimburse them and approve the outrages committed for their benefit and also to ensure the election of local officials who will be facile to their will. They, the owners of the

ests must be protected. There follows a schedule of some fifty or more mining companies or firms belonging to the Association, divided into four classes, with a proposition to assess them from \$300 to \$1.800 a year each, giving the Association an annual income of nearly \$30,000 to carry on its political and other work.

district, are "the men who have made

the district" and their property inter-

"On the above basis of assessment the Association will have an income between \$25,000 and \$30,000 for the fellowing year. If this amount is ex-cessive the Association can either accumulate a surplus, which is one of the strongest methods of PREVENT-ING LABOR TROUBLE, or cut off some of the quarterly installments later in the year.
"However, if a vigorous campaign

prosecuted against ore thieves, AGITATORS, and criminals, \$25,000 will probably not be an excessive amount for the year's expense.

"We should ask that you give this plan your immediate and earnest conideration and write the Secretary. stating your approval of the same, if it meets with your approval; and if not, then in what particulars you consider it open to criticism.

SCANDAL IN HAVERHILL.

Republican City Treasurer Proved a Detaulter.

Republican Auditor Failed to Do His Duty-"Honest Government" as Capitalist Politicians Give It to Us.

HAVERHILL, Mass., Jan. 9.-The rushing defent" of Socialism in this city has been closely followed by ex-posures anything but comforting to the "honest citizens" who helped to put the Republicans in full power for the current year. The City Auditor here is elected by

the City Council. In 1892, Arthur E. Leach, then a Populist, was elected to this oil c. He served with credit to himself for eight years. In January, 1901, Leach having become a Socialist, the Republican Aldermen and Councilmen displaced him and elected a gen-tleman of their own party, Fred. S. Rowe, better known as a horse-fancier than in any other way.
At the beginning of the present year

the Republican City Treasurer, John A. Glines, showed undue anxiety for re-election of this Auditor. went around personally asking nearly every member of the Council to vot for Rowe. Rowe was re-elected, but now feels somewhat shaky, in view of the discovery of the Treasurer's shortage and his failure to prevent or de-

For it has been discovered that Glines has stolen bonds to the value of \$43,000 from the city treasury and used the proceeds, as he says, to cover osses in speculation. Glin under arrest on Tuesday and has confessed his guilt. The "Gazette" says " the arrest came as a great shock in everyone who heard of it." We should say the biggest shock should be to e voters who have supported the Republican party that put Glines and Howe in office and kept them there.

OUGHT TO BE TRUE, ANYHOW Here is a story which ought to be

and bears and occasionally howled with the wolves, finally left the oit for happier hunting grounds. His soul rose on high, with an eye on a reserved seat in the New Jerusalem as a sure thing. He presented himself at the gate of the Paradise.
"Who are you?" asked St. Peter.

"I am a Wall Street broker "What do you want here?" said Peter, rudely.

Why, I want to get in." "What have you ever done that hould entitle you to be admitted?" . "Well, once I saw a poor old wom an on Broadway and gave her two

"Gabriel, is that in the book?" "Yes, Peter, he has been given credit for that.' "What else have you done?"

"Some time ago, while crossing the Brooklyn Bridge, I saw a cold and hungry newsboy and I gave him a pen

'Is that entered, Gabriel?" "Yes, Peter." "What else have you done?"
"Well!—l-ah-ahem—I—I'm afraid

can't think of anything more just Peter stood puzzled.
"Gabriel, what shall we do with this "Oh, give him back his three

GRAFT IN BUSINESS?

BUSINESS IS GRAFT!

PRICE 2 CENTS.

from an article written for one of the great magazines by a large manufacturer, teiling of the corruption that honeycombs private business from top to bottom.

("From top to bottom," we say advisedly, not "from bottom to top," for an examination of the facts will show that this organized dishonesty begins at the top and spreads downward, so that now it is beginning to infect even the working class.) This business man maintains-and

we believe any man who studies the matter earefully will agree with blan -that there is vastly more corruption. the volume of transactions being equal, in private business than in government undertakings. Rotten as is the city government of New York or Philadelphia, shocking as are the recent revelations of graft and boodle in the national administration, they are pure in comparison with the private profit-making institutions which operate under their protection and which onstantly clamor for the exercise of governmental power to safeguard property interests.

The writer whom we quote refers only to a few of the commoner forms of bribery and other dishonesty in private business. Every business man, from his own experience and observation, can name others. Even work ingmen, little chance as they have to peer into the Holy of Holles of business affairs, can point out other illustrations. For instance, it is well known that in many industries it is necessary for the applicant for a job-even as a mechanic or a common laborerto give a bribe to the foreman, the superintendent, or whoever L.s charge of the biring of men. And how about the corruption that

does exist in national, state, and city governments? What is the cause? Go over the record and you will find that ninety-nine times out of every hundred, government corruption takes place in just those departments where government comes in contact with private business interests and that, further, ninety-nine times out of a hundred, the corrupt officials are men who have been trained in private profit-making business.

There is some corruption in the Postofice Department. Of what sort? Is it that postal clerks rifle money letters? Very seldom. Is it that other officers embezzle funds and falsify accounts? Very seldom. Far the greater part of the corruption in this departments turns on two things-the making of contracts with railway and steamship companies for the carrying of the mails, and the letting of contracts to manufacturing corporations for equipment and supplies. It is from the profit-making business institutions that corruption creeps into the public service.

There is some corruption in the and Office, some in the War and Navy Departments. Almost without exception it is in selling or letting public lands to business corporations or their agents, in letting contracts to clothing manufacturers or manufacturers of weapons or of armor-plate for war-

Even in the Fire Department of New York City there are rumors of graft. Is it that the firemen steal valuables, s they often have the chance to do, from burning houses? That hardly ever happens. Is it that the captains | die out in a well tilled field.

We print this week liberal extracts | levy blackmail as a condition of giving their services to fight fire? No. The honesty of the force is of a piece with its splendid courage. These men have a motive to action higher than the much talked of "incentive of gain"-the motive of pride in their workand it makes them manty, honest, brave men. The corruption comes in the higher circles, in bargaining with private profit-making corporations for the supply of hose and the like.

> Let us repeat these two important facts:

1. Graft is far more common in private than in public business.

2. Graft in public affairs almost always results from the influence of private business.

Need we be surprised at these condusions? Net at all.

The prevalence of GRAFT IN BU-SINESS is the natural consequence of the fact that BUSINESS I3

GRAFT. We repeat: Private profit-making business is essentially a system of graft. "Honest" business is regulatcd graft. "Dishonesty" in bus ness is graft carried beyond the rules of the inherently dishonest game.

What is the motive of private buiness? To make PROFIT.

What is profit? Profit is a revenue that comes to a man, not by virtue of anything that he DOES, but by vistue of something that he OWNS.

Labor produces wealth. The laborer does not own the means of production. He can work only by the capitalist's permission. For this permission to work and produce wealth be must pay tribute to the capitalist who controls: his job. The capitalist gets profit, not because he produces anything, but because he allows someone else to produce something.

Profit-making is GETTING SOME-THING FOR NOTHING. That is

Profit dominates society to-day. Suc cess in business is held up as the ideal of life.

From childhood we are trained to respect the man who has got something for nothing without going to fail for it.

Our teachers and college professors, our preachers, our newspaper editors, our literary men are, with some exception, dependent upon the capitalists for permission to teach and preach and write. They must teach and preach and write in exaliation of the Gospel of Graft, or be cast into outer darkness.

From this results ever increasing corruption, embodying itself in the common saying that "Every man has his price."

Only one force effectively makes head against this torrent of corruption.

That force is the class feeling and class thought of the wage-workers, as best represented in the Socialist move-

ment. Socialism sets up a noble ideal of of getting something for nothing.

Socialism, moreover, leads the way to a system of society in which profit being eliminated, labor being set free, honesty of life (moral and intellectual as well as financial honesty) will prevall and greft will die out as ill weeds

FOR THE DAILY.

On Sunday, Jan. 24. Comrado Herron Will Give a Lecture on "Parsifal" for the Benefit of the Globe Fund.

On Sunday afternoon, Jan. 24, at 3 o'clock sharp in Tuxedo Hall, Fiftyninth street and Madison avenue, George D. Herron will lecture on Wagner and "Parsifal" and Mrs. Herron will render illustrative planeforte elections. Admission will be 25 cents, and the proceeds will be added to the Daily Globe Fund. Tickets can be had at the office of The William street, or of the "Comrade," 11 Cooper Square, at the Organizer's office, 64 East Fourth street, or from Comrades Spargo, Butscher, or Mayes, the committee in charge of the arrangements. No comrade should miss this opportunity of becoming acquainted with the life of the great German composer and his greate The following amounts have been received since the last report:

CASH CONTRIBUTIONS.

Carrelis, Brooklyn 2.00 Arbeiter Saengerbund, Utica. N. Y. G. R. Goetze, 22d A. D., N. Y.

Chas, Hertle, ditto..... J. S. Cooper, ditto. A. Hold, ditto..... 22d A. D. N. V. N. M. Hanson, Jersey City. Max Bierud, Pittsburg, Pa. . . Punch Card 466, 14th A. D... F. Fendius, Chleago, Ill..... Collection at South Brooklyn Total contributions. \$2,266.54 CASH ON PLEDGES.

A. Kern, Newark.....
O. Sorchy, Brooklyn....
H. Leffler, Newark.... Ferd, Rahn, Newark. Paul Pintcher, Newark..... Ed. Shaderna, Newark Loupoloff, New York..... N. S. Reichenthal, City.... M. M. Lint, City.... John Mullen, City,

Total cash on pledges, \$3,306,45 Total collections previously

Total collections to date, \$14,332.98 NEW PLEDGES. Paul Pintscher, Newark... \$3.66 Herman Leffler, Newark... 2.00 Previously reported..... 7,000.00 Total amount pledged.... \$7,005,00

(Continued on page 3.)

The Worker. IN ORJAN OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY (Known in New York State as the Social Democratic Party.)

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Acknowiedgment is made by changing the number on the wrapper, the west following receipt of money.

All communications should be written with ink and on one side of the paper; words should not be artered and the paper; words should not be artered and and address; and matter should be put in as few words as possible, consistently with clearness. Communications which do not comply with these requirements are likely on the discount of the paper should be put the service of the state of the paper should mail their communications in time to reach this office by Monday, whenever possible.

Complaints about the business or editorial management of the paper should be addressed to the Board of Directors, Socialist William street. New York.

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

In the state of New York, on account of certain provisions of the election laws, the socialist Farty is officially recognized under he mans of Social Democratic Farty, and semblem, is the Arm and Torch, as shown

abore.

The Social-tt Party (or Social Democratic Party in New York) should not be confused with the so-c fled Socialist Labor Party. The latter is a small, ringruided, moribund organization which bitterly opposes the trade unions and cyries so an abusive compaign 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 election. Its growing power a indicated and its speedy victory for-thadowed by the great increase of its vote as shown in these figures:



LET US HAVE LIGHT.

Our present National Secretary took up the duties of his office last February under circumstances about as difficult as it is possible to imagine. That the treasury was virtually bankrupt was the least of those difficulties. In consequence partly of blunders or weaknesses of party officers theretofore, partly of complicated intrigues and counterintrigues, and partly from other causes, the party was in many quarters in a state of disorganization, discipline was relaxed, faction was rife, and a general atmosphere of suspicion prevailed. It would be too much to say that none of these evils exist at all to-day. In all probability the time will never come when we shall be entirely without internal troubles. But it is not too much to say that the improvement in the party's -condition during this year has been far greater than anyone could reasonably have expected and that, according full recognition to all others who have helped in effecting this change, it reflects great and memorable credit upon William Mailly for his share in the work. His energy and perseverance and orderly methods have much to do with his success. His tact and self-control under provocation have been even more remarkable and fortunate But the one thing which above all has enabled him to bring order out of chaer as he has done is his wisdom in lev of absolute straightforward public-3v - never shirking an issue, never Juggling with facts to make black seem white or gray, never concealing what might be unpleasant to look upon, but giving the rank and the of the party every opportunity to see conditions and problems fully and in their true light and to apply the collective wisdom to their solution. He has shown bimself a man of strong character and a good Socialist in just this, that he has shown faith in the movement and has ever sought not to lead 11, but to serve it.

Our occasion for these remarks at this moment-we would otherwise have postponed them until after the election of National Secretary for the ensuing year-is in the extraordinary correspondence with Howard H. Caldwell, a part of which appeared in our columns last week and the rest in

On that correspondence itself we do not care to comment. We do not know just what to make of it. The present National Committee from Ohio has for many months past been so closely associated with his predecessor, W. G. Critchlow, and with National Committeeman Mills of Kansas in what we call-in a strictly parliamentary sense and without intention to offend-"the opposition group," that his sudden change of attitude toward Mills is startling, to say the least. Whether he has anything really important to say in regard to his former friend re-

But it is of the way in which he has gone about it-or tried to-that we do wilful wrong. Its affairs must be

speak. Did Caldwell really imagine that our National Secretary would us his influence to arrange party meet ings to pay his expenses in coming up to Omaha in order that he might whisper his "confidential" revelations against his colleague of Kansas? If so, his lack of judgment almost condones the otherwise dishonorable charneter of the proposition. However that may be, the National Secretary has done just the right thing in refusing to become a party to intrigue, as he would have been had he accepted such "confidences." If the Ohlo member has anything to say against the Kansas member, let him say it to the rank and file of Kansas or of the country, and the rank and file can judge whether it be true and important.

The case is an extreme one and w have no doubt Caldwell's action will be universally condemned and the National Secretary's approved. But let us observe that it is only an extreme case, not a solitary one and that it very well illustrates a certain general rule of party policy which is worthy of consideration. In explanation of his-course Caldwell says, in his letter of December 25:

"Could say much more that would not look well in print. But it is better left unsaid. We have had too much friction over individuals and the party cannot afford to waste time with them as they get known in time anyway and ighting them only gives them friends. I would never have defended Mills if he had not been attacked and know lots more, who have the habit of de-fending the under dog till they find out he is wrong, and are not habit of taking the word of his ene-mies about it either."

And again in his letter of January 2. which we print this week:

"I did not think it did the party an od to bring personal affairs or personal controversies before the party membership as it broke them up into factions and they did not use the same energy in fighting the common enemy. *

"I wanted to get you to use you personal influence to stop this washing of dirty linen before the pub-

"I also saw that many comrade over the country had been drawn into fights among themselves that were not nly useless but absolutely harmful, so wanted to do what I could to stop further bickering and thought a per sonal talk with you would bring a bet-ter understanding and save a whole lot of lost time. *

"Mills has gained rather than lost prestige by the fact that he has been condemned by some locals in the party and it seems to always result me way. Attack'a comrade and

the party membership resents it." We have had all this before. Every week we get letters from wrathful comrades accusing us of wantonly stirring up discord in the party because we have not suppressed certain items of party news. There are many. especially of those who have had some experience in old-party politics and as yet have had but little in our party, who think that the way to preserve harmony is to hush up every differepce. Does a local somewhere allow a candidate to accept endorsements? Don't let it get into print. Does some state secretary "doctor" his official reports? Don't "bring it before the membership." Does a party organizer use his position to slander certain comrades and "puff" others? Don't "attack" him. Is a governing committee of the party doing things which its constituency instructed it not to do? Don't "stir up a controversy" about it. Is a man talking false economics on the party platform and charging double price for doing so? Say nothing, lest "the membership resent it," lest you make friends for him by criticizing him; he "will get known in time"-and there's plenty of time. Never mention these things in public, Just let a few leaders get together dence" and "bring pressure to bear."

That is the sensible way of doing things in a capitalist party. In its very nature, in accordance with its purpose of maintaining class rule, a capitalist party must be governed from bove and its leaders must do its thinking for it and compose their differences in secret and maintain the pretense of harmony before the public. But it is not the Socialist way of doing things. It is not the way in which our valiant comrades in Germany have built up, through the steady labor of quarter of a century, a party that capitalism dreads for its numbers and dreads infinitely more for its marvellous discipline. In closing one of his great speeches against the Revisionists in the Dresden Congress, Bebel said, in effect (we have not the report at hand): "Comrades deprecate the washing of dirty linen in public.' It s just in this that our party shows itself superb, that if it has dirty linen to wash it has no fear to-do it before all the world." And all over Germany in the party meetings that followed that great congress, the rank and file

applauded Bobel's course. Robert Blatchford well as well as wittily says: "Socialism is not a dream about a nation of stained-glass angels who never say 'Damn!'" Assuredly the Socialist Party in its days of conflict is not such a lovely dream. It is a body of men, each of whom is likely to make many mistakes and each of whom may sometimes do wilful wrong, but who, as a body, are likely to make few mistakes and never

conducted accordingly. The way to prevent wrong-doing and to reduce mistakes to the minimum is to do everything in the open, to keep the rank and file informed of all that is done or purposed, to court publicity, to invite criticism, to differ frankly when we differ at all, that our agreement in other matters may be and may appear equally sincere.

That is the policy our present National Secretary has followed, with most gratifying results. That is the policy this paper has advocated and will continue to advocate, and that it has served and will continue to serve to the best of its ability. With Ajax, all we ask is light. In darkness alone is peril.

FILES AND SCRAPBOOKS.

So often do we get letters asking for some back number containing some article to which a comrade wishes to refer in a speech or debate or newspaper article, and so often does it happen that our supply of the de sired issue is exhausted or that the comrade cannot remember the date and the article cannot be found without trouble and delay in this office. that, being convinced that this paper contains a great deal of matter of permanent value, we make a sugges tion that may prove useful without involving much expense or trouble.

The workingman's home is generally oo small and crowded for him to spare room for newspaper files, but a ereat number of our local and branch erganizations and Socialist clubs have headquarters and reading rooms where such files can be kept in a place convenient for all the comrades. The way to do this is to subscribe for two copies for the headquarters and each week put one on the table for current use and lay the other away in a chest or closet, open and smooth, till the end of the year and then, at a cost of a dollar or so, have this year's file bound and put on the shelves for reference. Another plan which we have seen

followed in some party headquarters and which might well be followed also by such individual comrades as are frequently speaking or writing and therefore have especial need of some nethod of keeping important articles s the keeping of one or more scrapbooks. Any bookseller will furnish blank books especially devised for the preservation of newspaper clippings. Several scrapbooks might be kept, each devoted to a certain sort of matter-us one to theoretical articles considered worth keeping, another to articles about party affairs, another to articles on statistics of wages and prices, another to articles on injune tions, suits against unions, martial law, organization of employers, the spy system, and the like, another to articles on railway accidents, employers' liability laws and decisions, the health of the working class and related subjects, another to aritcles on the growth and interconnections of trusts, their personnel, statistics of concentration of wealth and so forth, In the many cases where a comrade is regularly engaged to take charge of headquarters a thorough system of such books can be kept up-involving perhaps, a half-day's careful work each week-and will be found very useful to those who are doing the work of propaganda and education.

AVOID EXAGGERATION

To the Editor of The Worker:-Now that the time approaches when the most able exponents of Socialism will strain every nerve to advance our cause, it may not be amiss to call attention to an error into which many of them fall—namely, exaggeration, sometimes bordering on misstatement. Sceinlism is founded on absolute truth and needs nothing but absolute truth eventually to bring about its con-Exaggeration not retards Socialism by falling to convince those whose support we seek but invites ridicule from our enemies and, while ridicule will not affect the ultimate advent of Socialism. to base such ridicule, it becomes one of the greatest stumbling-blocks in our path. Exaggeration and misreprese tation are the tools of "fakirs" of the dominating political parties, and should have no place in the lexicon of Socialism. Beginners in the study of Socialism are seeking facts; they do not attend Socialist meetings to be thrilled by flights of uscless oratory.

As a sample of the exaggeration w at a recent public meeting, among other things, said: "Ah, many a time have I seen workingmen crawl on their bellies, with hat in hand, to their Now, while most of us employers." know that he was merely using a metaphorical expression, it opened the door to ridicule, and perhaps failed to accomplish the good which a more temperate expression would have done. And this is only one of many instances of the kind.

The goods Socialists have to offer is all wool and a yard wide and need no fake arguments such as the old parties must use to make it acceptable OSCAR DESMARAIS

—One of our most important in stincts is the instinct of workmanship Lawyers, criminologists and philoso phers frequently imagine that only want makes men work. This is an erronous view. We are instinctively orronous view. We are instinctively forced to be active in the same way as ants and bees. The instinct of workmanship would be the restest source of happiness if it were not for the fact that our present social and economic organization allows only a few to satisfy this instinct.—Professor Jacques Loeb.

WHERE IS MY RELIGION?

By Horace Traubel.

look for it in creeds. I used to wor-ship it in great names. The stars stood for it. Illustrious men stood for it. If was in manners and social forms. Reputations absorbed it. Architecture built imposing structures in its name. Religion was always someextraordinary. It was always out of the common. It was not to be miscellaneously communed with. It was to be resorted to in special hours. It was to be made most of in selected Heligion was tradition. It could not accommodate itself to con-temporary fact. It was an antiquity. It could not be brought up to date in recent deeds. It was remotely im-pressive. It was an immediate cipher. But somehow that religion was not doing me any good. I found it was cold and cynical. I found all its eyes set towards the past. I saw lots of things needing religion to-day. But the masters of religion refused to let me draw upon-their fund. Religion was kept in glass cases. It was for show days. It was to be worn as an ornament. It was the costume of powerful institutions. It was even a dis-And so everywhere I went I that men had religion. And 1 found they were not to use it. The children were allowed to look at it but not to take it up in their hands. Average men were not to imagine it to be a plece of property in which they shared. It was at once the most vital and the most useless of spiritual commodities.

work without faith. My faith was locked up. It was in chests. It was in bibles. It was not in common usage, It was not a familiar inspiration So I went to bed at night without religion. Religion would have blessed my sleep. But religion was not for without religion. For religion was not for daytime. And I saw sorrow and injustice in the world. But religion was not for sorrow and injustice. Religion was good enough to damn with but was not good enough to save with. It was good enough for the Christ dead. But it was not good enough for the living Christ. For the Christ who on your doorstep. For the Christ that came to provoke in your daily life the performance of a graci-ous humanity. Reliefon was so far away we could not hear its voice. Could not see its features. Could not

And that is why I went about my

catch the contagion of its hope.

Yet I would not admit that religion was to be forever classed with the dead. I felt that it was my business to get it out of the smb. It was my business to rescue the holy sepulchre I would not surrender religion to the past. It belonged as much to me as to my ancestors. It belonged as surely to the struggle of to-day as to the struggle of yesterday. I felt that that religion was worthless which was an affair of tradition. Religion seemed to cry to me for he:p. And I swore I would rescue it. It was as much my property as the property of some man who lived a thousand years ago, right to it was as good as his. paper was as good as his. That is, no paper was any good at all. Only souls were good. And my soul could talk in living accents. And religion belonged to life not to death. And if religion did not come to me as an in-heritance it came to no former man as an inheritance. It was all mine as much as all his. And I had as much religion was only justified in use. Only proved in use. And therefore I rescues religion from the dead and proved i again in the current manhood of my

And now that I have delivered re ligion from the thrall of a biasphemous dictatorship what am I going to do with religion? I will tell you. I am going to try it by the simplest tests of life. I am going to submit it to your immediate hunger. It will fill in gaps. It will watch over those who suffer. It will accuse greed. It will possess itself of all the avenues of preferment and collect the toll of universal benefit. It will go into the offices and the stores and the factories and leave its divine guards there. It will break down all industrial barriers. It will remove the fences between the farms. It will preside over the feasts It will see that everybody is fed and clothed and housed. It will try everywhere to show that religion is of no use to God but is of every use to man That it is of no use dead in any grave, But is of every use alive in every street. For I see clearly enough tha religion as a thing of churchly and dogmatic shreds and patches is a beg gar's dole. And mankind is no beggar Mankind is religion's first cause and last effect. Mankind is not to ask favors of religion. It is to have religion ask favors of it

In any vital religion the dead are always coming to life again. As long as religion is withheld from use. As long as it is perhaps screened from ob servation. As long as it is chanted in cited by priests with eyes in the back of their heads. Just so long is religiou into current service you immediately revive in it an immortal potency. You give it to unpopular causes. You scat-ter it like seed across the hungering earth. You yield it without qualifica tion to the simplest desires of the rudi-mentary man. Nothing is too humble for religion to do. Therefore, nothing is too proud. But religion to fulfill its age. It must go bungry. It will grow thin and tale. It m st be able to ndure assault. Yes, it must be ready any time to go to the cross again. To go to each day's cross with the same sad unconcern. Else is religion not religion. Else is religion a forfeit, withdrawing from man the print of

What is love to you or to me? We will show the priests and the profes-sors that we go them many better in religion. We will make our rei blossom. We will transact the a of religion in real life. We will We will transact the affairs on in real life. We will

Where is my religion? I used to | teach it in school or drawl it from think it was in the church. I used to pulpit. We will abandon it to pro creation. We will set it free to answer the nearest call. We will show that religion is not caste. We will show that it is not a fragment. Religion is the whole. It is not for property the whole. It is not for p rights. It is for man rights. erty, says our religion, has no rights. Mau, says our religion, has every right. Destroy all your property, says our religion, and man is as good a ever. Destroy man, says our religion and property is without form and void. You have been using religion for dreams. We use religion for facts You are forever holding religion back from its impulses. We encourage in religion the fullest exercise of its pas if it belonged in one place for a limited service. Religion belongs everywhere and is of infinite significance. offer it as a sacrifice to plutocracy. We offer it as a sponsor for democracy We make economics re-make religion economic. for the living edict. You contend for the dead warning. You may have your religion. You may keep it away may fold it between the pages of a book. We prefer to take it out into in cabinets under lock and key. You the open and yield it up to the common life. If it is not of use there we do not think it can be of use any where. It must be made of use to de stroy the tyrannies of this world. It must be made of use in the pilgrimage of man. Man is going on forever pro claiming the supremacy of the present. You have reduced religion to a show of antique puppets. We have elevated it radiantly in the life of living p.en. And when religion exalts life to the level of economic justice it will be as never before the herald of human joy. We do not wonder that you are afraid of it. That you want to keep it under esplouage. But you will not succeed. Religion demands liberty. And it is bound to be free. And when it is free tyramies tremble. The plutocracies have a dead religion all their own what they parade in the paraphernalia of oppression. But when religion is

A MANUAL OF MISIMFORMATION.

alive no social crime can exist in the

same world with it. And we propose

to make religion live. And that is why

you hate us. That is why you are

after all afraid of us. For the first

article of our religion is a sentence of

leath to you. To you who have been

flourishing a cruel and treacherous

lordship over the souls of men.

Hearst's Syndicate Gats Out an "Almanac and Yearbook" as Inaccurate as His Daily Papers.

As the "American Almanae and Yearbook" issued by the Hearst pagranted that the information given therein is trustworthy, it is well that attention should be called to some of the gross errors and omissions which show the carelessness—to put it mildly -with which the work has been got

In ...e article on Anarchism, Karl Marx is named and his portrait given. with those of J. P. Proudhon, Michael Bakunin, and Louise Michel, as one of the "Four Pioneers of Anarchy."

Socialists and Anarchists equally protest against this misstatement. Anyone who knows enough about the subject to justify him in writing upon it must know that Marx was a bitter opponent to both Proudhon and Bakunin, that his "Poverty of Philosophy" was a scathing criticism of Proudhon's principal book, that the International Workingmen's Association having split at the Hague Congress of 1872into hostile organizations, the Socialist one led by Marx and the Anarchist one by Bakunin, and that in certain essential points of principle as well as in tactics' the two movements are diametrically opposed.

Immediately on seeing the book, on Jan. 7, Comrade Lee wrote to the editor of the "Almanae" calling attention to this error, requesting its cor rection in the second edition, and referring to Plechanoff's "Anarchism and Socialism," Hillquit's "History of Socialism in the United States," Ely's "French and German Socialism," and Sombart's "Socialism and the Social" "evement in the Nineteenth Century" in support of his protest.

He also called attention to the fact formation in regard to the political committees of the S. L. P., it omitted the committees of the Socialist Party (the Social Democratic Party of New York), notwithstanding this latter party had five times as large a vote

Two days later he received a very worded letter thanking him that the errors and omissions would NOT be corrected in the second edition, as it was too late-though the first edition at the time was still on sale. The editor of the "Almanac' promised that an effort would be made the issue of 1905. Considering, how ever, that in January, 1903, he made a similar promise for the present is-sue, there is not much room for hope of hoprovement next year.

It may be noted that the errors and omissions are not confined to the subject of Socialism. Those noted are typical of the general slovenimess of the work, which is the more reprehensible when done by an institution with abundant funds to employ competen en and equip them for careful and ecurate work. "Quantity, not quality." seems to be the guiding maxim the Hearst editorial rooms.

—Spargo's _namphlet, "Shall the Unions Go Into Politics?" ought to be put into the hands of every union man in the land. Have your local get a quantity for distribution. Price, \$1.25 a hundred. Socialist Literature Com-

WITHIN MEASURABLE DISTANCE.

By Peter E. Burrowes.

living upon the failure of the bones, the brain upon the tissue, the heart upon the stomach, expiration upon inpiration; their activities cannot be antipathies, involving for each the exnaustion of the other. If there are to be reactions between them such reac-tions must be subordinate to the harmony wholeness of the organization and are accommodations to each other's functions rather than revul-sions; they move together under a ommon agreement, the law of their re-ation. So long as they are able to lation. So long as they are able to maintain that activity relation to each other the organic integrity of the body conserved. If there be any such thing as a quiescent atom in the body that atom is not organized. Like the universe around us, the body is a mo tograph-a formulated group within the skin, of mutually loyal activities treading their paths appointed like the star atoms above us. I' we were to conceive any one of these functional novements as becoming conscious of tself as a movement of its own, while performing its daily part under the whole direction, that consciousness would either be a rebel or it would asment. And if all the active functions were to consider themselves apart, we would have a number of movement interested in themseives as part move ments of a great performance, or is themselves without reference to the great performance. Self interests, in-deed, are both of them. But the selfinterested belonged to the whole before the consciousness of the part functions ever came, and it belongs to the whole of it now, and to the whole of it, it always will belong.

By a disease of this self-conscious ess of separate functions in the or ganizations of society, the anti-all-but myself egoism of modern property, in dividualism has come to the surface, the consciousness of anarchy, com-merce and of Christianity, struggling as it were to get out of society and yet to retain its SELF; for separation of consciousness from society based upor social support. It is first an ultra and then an anti-social consciousness. But n both it is a self-deluded conscious ness. It still happens that social adhesion is largely voluntary with per ons, and in some bases of abnormally self-conscious development of the own-interest men can and do eject themselves from society in will and purpose; then they retard its organ-ization life and become parasites. Not because they have gone out do they retard it, but because they cannot, and yet are going, they remain umbilical while striving like foreign-ers for alienation. Their interest is fighting ours though they have to be supplied with the power to fight out of ours for that fatal alienation. Their powder comes from our lockers. They sap away life from the more loyal and necessary men, the functionaries that remain organizationally conscious and whose interest is still fully integral.

Yearbook issued by the fitted as a the human form is, these alienisms are useful book of reference and many-workingmen are likely to take it for bined action of the whole, or they be-In a physical organization, such as come excrescences, tapping and en feebling the system, or they become congestions destroying it. Now, either because these things are so in them selves or because the nand, being based upon the body, we are obliged to think of them so-they are true, the truth. When the carbuncle cannot be cast off by the face, when the finally bardest convestion of purcous, which means death, cannot be coughed out of the lung, the end of the man or the end of the obstruction are within measur able distance. Although it be true that social or

canization is still partially voluntary to the individual person, that partial choice is rapidly approaching the van-ishing point in modern experience. There are two organizations in society the organized liberty of property men and the organized restraint of the poor men. The liberty of the former is to get out and not to do, and this liberty is to be based upon the power of the and to do. It is the carbuncle or the career which require for their unsight ly and unorgame outside life to make constant and distressing drafts on the real life of the body within. Yet none of these disease aliens from the physical commonwealth of the person parasite aristocracy, a real blue-blooded or no-blooded family of ancient discases, living in the suburbs of the man city, upon the sap substance and soul inside, anchored to us by their every want, yet demanding freedom. When their separate location, their separate divorce fees and their alimony supply become more than the life of the commonwealth is able to contribute, then the commonwealth under that taxa casting off of the plutocrats outside is a contingency so inferential as to be a fact, a fact within measurable dis-

Renders of The Worker will not b slow to see the application of these premises. The work of social deple-tion by which the capitalist class maintains its ascendancy over modern so ciety has to be carried on instrumen ally; the carbuncle outside conduct its economic drafts upon us by agen-cies borrowed from ourselves. When the cost of these agencies approach the sum total of the plundered product the end of the plunderer is within a meas-The first activity of capitalism is to

operate upon the consciousness of the class to be held down, that is the class which is the source of its wealth. The press, the politician, the priest and the user of the ultimate weapon of force the latter being that which must ultimately maintain any false social class ascendincy) are its agencies.

To maintain in the nation an uncon ciougness of the destructive nature of the capitalist wage system is, before all other things, the function of the press, and its work is done by misin fermation and concealment. If the press were its only means of protecting itself from challenge; if the press
were the only means of provoking a
counter challenging consciousness
among the workers, it would be all a
battle of dollars only. And the capitalist class having obtained so long a
in the news of the press its only means of protectheadway in the power of the press

In a human body the blood is not through the purse, their dollarless victims upon the failure of the bones, he brain upon the tissue, the heart sclous and in the rear. For the buttle of the press is a battle of dollars only and labor's power in that battle is def-initely limited by its wages; just as capital's power there is definitely lim-ited by its profits. This paper struggle of the classes resolves itself into a trades union discression for more of the product, a controversy between more and most, in which more has the most of the argument and the other has nost of the substantial laurels.

Have you ever seen a man with a

great sledge hammer smiting a loos rock to break it, blow after blow, and one blow not greater than the other, and have-you wondered at the dogged patience of the fellow who keeps on repeating the blow that has prepare to give another blow since you of prepared to put more weight into P? He will answer you, if he answers from experience, that there is something more than the separate weight of any single blow delivered upon which he depends for the disin-tegration of that rock. Not by any one blow, but by the continuous agitation and unrest imparted by many blows will the rock fail asander. On its sur-face the rock gives no evidence of itapproaching catastrophe, for it is not on the surface nor at a point, but thrilled with its unconscious catastrophe. The blows that expitalism inflicts upon all the elements of society are more fundamentally alarming and mortal than the press sedatives it is able to apply to any of the parts: therefore the collapse of capitalism or the collapse of society, is come within a measurable distance.

The consciousness in the head which

the press was able to keep up in favor of capitalism is not at all able to avert the general rending which takes place among the parts. The stone may betaught to ery out: I am sound I am a loyal patriotic integrity, I am undis-turbed, I am unbrenkable, I am a solid nation of satisfied and for ever un telatoms; though in t' midst of a sentence, le, the dissolution and the dis-astrons falling rway from each other of all the social elements! Republican epinio and Democratic opinion ar-rot fundamental resistants nor fun-damental sedatives. They do not hit back. They do not resent among the economic vitals of society wasre the blows are rending. Political party opinion must therefore become industrial opinion to save the nation from to think that in the issue with Japan, death by capitalism or to use the inverse mode of stating the same truth: the unions must go into politics.

It is not merely a question of capi-talism's (nability to buy out of her profits the whole amount of dollars' worth of public opinion required to misdirect the public mind and concear herself; but it is a fact that the heady consciousness of the political opinion she is able to get by purchase is of no avail against the fatal anti-effects against herself of that greatest malady, her own existence. Her proud castle stands upon the summit of a reck; its walls are magnificently high, ber slaves magnificently numerous. She continues to build and raise herself loftily with new towers and walls and turrets, with stone quarried from the rock which she dominates. Her slaves are down there under the castle is, the heart of the hill quarrying for her, carrying for aer, and building her higher and higher. Guns innumérable are bristling from her casements. The splendor and discipline of her armed people are blaring and flashing from the walls. No enemy can ever scale those scarps.

But the enemy is not outside. The memy has no need to scale them; the enemy is her own slaves, and she has forgotten that while reising her own walls they were digging a fortress for themselves inside of her own rock, fundamentally building her disaster under the foundations of her own

The working class cannot be best cutside of society as capital an keeps itself. The force that dominates the working class dominates the whole so cial organization. The system which and drives them with another interest and keeps them with another interest in the catacombs beneath, and smites every-day work, cannot, by mere printed words, forever misdirect the bailots and bullets of the people. The day is near when by one of its sub-political blows capitalism will spell Socialism.

When the army comes with its scaling ladders to attack capitalism at the points and places of political assault which capitalism has itself prearranged by caucus and new spaper— when the men beneath see the ap-proaching hosts to be no other than their own solidarity, they may say: "Why distress yourselves scaling the high walls as politicians? Come right here, your own way, as workers. Come and let us take possession of our own foundations and see what the cas tering fellows up there will be knocking at the doors of our caverns for brend This ensige bloodless the saving revolution through the fun damental interest of the workers is the program of the Socialist, and its realization is within measurable distance It will be by an impulse from the

hand of capitalis m itself, and not from our thoughts, that the crisis calling for Socialism will arrive among us. When newspapers will have altogether damned themselves as sincerities and the people's education of disgust for their flagitious ferocity is so complete. that to be a writer for the great dailies will only suggest the office of runners for the bawdy houses called "Sun,"
"World," or "Times," when daily
newspeper speech will have become altogether prostitution. It will be after the priests have licked and Yawned, and cringed and yelped, and wagged themselves into the land of spaniels. It will be after the politicians have re-viled and slandered one another out of all credit in their zeal to give an ap-pearance of reality to the alleged opposition of their parties. It will be when judges have become hopelessly arbitrary by habit; when deputies, policemen and militia, long let loose upon the workers, know not how to

restrain themselves any more, and it is found that the great director and ruptor of them all is no longer able to raise sufficient profit out of the common victims to pay. It will be when the blows of organized, lazy tyranny pegin to ring forth an echolng cry for organization among the people at work. when there are no more issues to be found for the polh cians, no more markets by the merchants, no more other worlds by the pilots of the soul, no more lies by the papers, no more meat for the liars. Then a general irrepres sible hunger for honesty and manhood will rend its present filthy rags from the social conscience; then capitali-m will die. And that time is within

RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

The tension between Japan and Russia suggests the question how far Socialist views on Russia must be modified by the recent industrial de-velopment of that country. It is clear that Russia can no longer be regarded as the pillar of reaction in the same sense as when she formed a nation of plous peasants. Now, thanks to the ducky Russian proletariat, Russia, so for from being able to lend assistance to despotism abroad, is obliged to face the "inner foe" at home in the shape of a powerful organized labor mov-Moreover, her peasan's are financially ruined and also highly discontented, so that absolutism has lost its last support in the people and really subsists on the loans of the international finance. Thus the interna-tional proletariat has no longer the saure immediate reason to fear Rassla

to wish for her defeat at all costs. Under these circumstances the great bleved in favor of the swellen arma ents of England for example would lose its force, namely that it sary to defeat the plans of the Rus sing autocracy. And it might well be argued that the capitalist powers, as England, America, etc., present first as great an obstacle to Socialism as England or any other power, and Russin it would be so far as the international projectarint was concerned, six of one and half-a-dozen of the other. Of course, the defeat of Russia in war now would probably mean the collapse of the present régime in Russia, and would probably give a trelagadous blow to the reactionary forces in Ger-neany. Austria, and elsewhere in Europe-in fact, produce a general provement in the world whose conse again, however, Dr. Pareris, himself a Russian revolutionary, and perhaps the greatest expert on Russian affairs in the German Socialist press, seems a successful war would be almost as bad for Russia as an unsuccessful—in fact, that the Russian covernment stands to lose both ways, or whatever even should the

all she wanted to with bluff and with out war. That is probably true. In "bluff" game succeed that that would not very materially alter the situation. Arrest the econo-mic development it certainly would not, and that is the important element. It would mainly determine whether Japanese or Russian capitalists were to have the exploitation of China. So far as the Socialists are concerned, the Japanese government have shown in their arbitrary treatment of our comrades there a spirit not so very different from that of the Russian despot-ism itself, and what parliamentary government is worth in Japan is best proved by the assurances of the bour ols press during the present crisis that the government of Japan stands to their Parliament just as the German to the Reichstag, i. e., is almost completely independent of all effective parliamentary control. Moreover, nothing would strengthen the military and government, so much as a successful war against Russia. Thus really between a Russian or a Japanese vic-tory, or even an English victory or an American, so far as the international proletariat is concerned, there is not much to choose.² Capitalism is in any case becoming more and more of an autocracy every day, an autocracy confronted with which that of St. Persburg shrinks into nothing, and in whose hands it has long been a pur-pet.-J. B. Askew, in London Justice,

FRANCE.

that Jaures and his friends, finding it impossible to agree with the capitalist reprietors of "La Petite Republique," ive severed their connection with that paper and decided to start a new paper. Under other circumstances it might sound hopeful. It is clear that the position of a Socialist paper owned by private capitalists must be mest anomalous-if not precarious-and the news that any body of Socialists had determined to substitute an organ of their own for such a paper, sounds only natural. But the French Ministerial Socialists, and especially Jaurès and his friends, have already ounds only natural. But the French ompromised so much of their principles that it would hardly seem as if much were left. Now, however, we shall see wherein the new organ distinguishes itself from the old, and can hope for the best.

ENGLANO

The Protection proposals of Chamberlain seem to have furnished to some degree at least the jar which Comrade Hyndman has so long told us was necessary to rouse the working-class spirit of England. For the first time it looks as though there was really going to be a real vital Socialist movement along revolutionary lines in that country. With apparently all hi old-time vigor Comrade Hyndman of the Social Deniocratic Federation is carrying on a lecture tour that is stly ring England as no Socialist activity has ever stirred it before. Every where we hear of the largest hall crowded to overflowing to listen to ent Labor Party seems to be drifting neares and nearer to Liberatism .-International Socialist Review.

-With the assistance of the boas ome workingmen were enables "awear off" on working.-lowa So-

"CRAFT" (Continued from page 1.)

years ago that he did the bulk of the elling for his company and that nine teuths of his orders were got by brib-ing the purchasing agents and occasionally the president or vice-presi

Carnegle's Schomo.

"In a certain eastern city, it was common talk that a now millionaire varish concern got its first start by a judicious distribution of its own stock among purchasing agents and superintendents of car shops. Of course, future dividends depended on sales of varnish and who could so easily influence sales at profitable prices as the men who bought and used varnish, but did not pay for it?

parent thought of the essential dishonesty of it, calmly tells how the stock of the bridge-building company which was one of the earliest of his successful undertakings, was mainly with railroad purchasing agents, directors and officials. tenths of its sales were made to rall-

"In the selling of transportation there is a reversal of the ordinary corruption. Here the buyer bribes the seller to make a lower rate. Thus two coal mines are equidistant from a market and it costs each, say fifty cents a ton to mine the coal, as is not infrequently the case in the soft coal districts of Indiana, Illinois and Mis The freight rate to the market is another fifty cents a ton. One shrewd owner goes to the freight agent and says: You give me a rate of thirty-five cents and I will give you personally five cents for every ton I ship.' This gives him command of the market. This is actual history. The rise of the Standard Oil Company is mainly due to special freight rates obtained by just such bribery, mixed with buildozing and blackmail. The Interstate Commerce law, with its en-forced publicity of rates, has stopped some but not all of this, as secret rebates, underbilling, etc., still prevail.

Business is Not Exposed.

"The same rot is creeping into the large department stores. The vicepresident of one of the largest in the country once told me that he had just discharged the head of his silverware department because he had found out that for at least three or four years, and perhaps longer, this buyer had received a commission often as high as twenty-five per cent. on almost ev-erything he bought. How did you find it out?' I used. 'Our profits,' said the shrewd, kindly old man, 'dropped on' in that department and then, when I went over the costs and selling prices, told Smith (we will call the buyer Smith) that he was selling too close. Smith fumbled in his answer and so sent to a rival's store and found the prices were not too low. A little later, when in New York, I inquired of a friend who has a store there and found he was buying the same goods much lower. I might have thought Smith was a poor buyer, but just at that time a traveler who sold Smith bragged about his cinch, and it got to the ears of another traveler who had been unable to sell us, and he told me about it. We had Smith up and at first he brazened it out, but later confessed. 'Did you prosecute him?' I asked. 'Oh, no,' he replied. 'It would have been almost impossible to prove it, and if we had it would have been doubtful whether we could have convicted him of any crime, as the bribes were nominally money loaned. If we had got a judgment, his property, which wasn't much, poor devil, as he had speculated, would have been in his wife's name. And suppose we had got some money back—we did not know how much-it would have all been in the papers, the worst advertisement we could have had. It would have lost us thousands of dollars of business. No, no; we could not af-for to arrest and prosecute him. We

have given this conversation, which, of course, is considerably condensed because it gives the reasons why the public rarely hears of these

Another place where there is much Irruption is the buying of supplies for large manufacturing corporations. As these are mainly in the East, it prevails there. There have been largeprofits in the manufacture of aniline colors. Ease in adulteration, necessity for careful judgment between different makes, and dependence on the judgment or skill of chemist or dyer, who is rarely more than a salaried subordinate—these are the conditions necessary for corruption, and they have produced it. I have known of large aniline sellers payir t the head dyer in a large silk mill. he received \$20 or \$25 a week and certainly not over \$30, another regular weekly sal-ary of \$20 to recommend their dyes and queer all other colors. Thus, when rival's samples were being tried. ould quietly slip in a little atid or other chemical that would duil or spoil the color. His recommendations meant thousands of dollars in business to the aniline makers

aging this is to charge the same as other dealers, but to adulterate the color. Thus, if a color is selling at \$2 a pound and is shaded-this is the synonym that the trade uses for aduldextrin or some cheap, harmless sub-stance costing a cent or two a pound. a pound or even more as commissio (in plain language as bribery) and ake more money on it. All the user nows is that he has to buy this color very frequently. . . .

Rotten from Top to Bottom.

"This corruption extends down to the smallest details of buying and selling, where the buyer is not buying for his own use, but for some one else. Thus, the milk dealers in New York Thus, the mins dealers in New Lora complain that it is impossible to serve the people in flats without bribing the janitor. If he is not bribed, some-thing always happens to cause com-

"And it runs all the way up the

gainst to what Judge Gressenp calls the 'incorporated dishonesty' of the ship-building trust, engineered by a Schwab and a Morgan.

Other illustrations could easily be given, but enough have been stated in detail to show the secret, insidious corruption that pervades buying and selling. • • • This corruption is sure gradually to pervade and justify the quotation from Whitman that, 'The depravity of the business classes of our country is not less than is sup-posed but infinitely greater.'

Comparatively Pure.

Government Business

"How is it with the buying for the government? Is there an equal amount of corruption there? company has sold goods to the United States government. At times it has sold more than any other concern handling like goods, and in some de partments more than all others put sonally managed that business, and during all the time have been conversant with it. We have never given bribes, never been asked for them, never even had a hint of it. Some fifteca or eighteen years ago there was a small amount of corruption proved and eradicated. Once since, I thought there was a every smoothly worked trick, but on looking into it I came to the conclusion that the government officials were entirely innocent, though it was possible they may have been worked a little.

"The buying is done by published bids, which any one can get, any responsible house can bid and then, quality considered, the blds are awardcasionally thought there was a blas in the minds of the awarding commit I have often wished they ha more freedom so that they could adopt inuroved goods or methods Fre ruts, were too well satisfied and in a small way were tyrannical, but I have any corruption.

"Recently a well-known and successful bidder for the supplies for the New York city public schools told me that probably he had more influence with the awarding committee than any other man, but it was only because he had always recommended good goods and that he absolutely could not get any favors at a higher price or on inferior goods. He showed me this year's printed contract, in which every item was clearly specified and the awards for last year in which the kind of goods, the name of awarded and the price were printed. Of course, these prices were closely scrutinized by unsuccessful bidders and if there was anything wrong or that looked wrong, a row was raised. This very publicity prevents - corrup-

"There is some governmental corruption, as shown by the recent post-office investigation, but I believe it is sporadic, not of long existence; and of fuss is made over it, tenfold more than over the same corruption in pri-

A REPLY TO HIGGINS.

By Fred L. Schwartz.

"The Socialists held their annual field-day at the expense of time, but as usual went down and out by a big majority against their lazy method of advancement and utopian doctrine." So says Martin P. Higgins, President of the International Printing his report regarding the convention of the American Federation of Labor, in Pressman," the official organ.

Oh, what an argument against Socialism! Wonder if the old-party politicians will use it on the stump next campaign. How proud the pressmen can feel to have such a bright light at the head of their organization. Mr. Higgins has the welfare of the pressmen so much at heart and feels so jubilant over the fact that so-called leaders like himself are able to keep the working class in blind ignorance

But, by the way, Mr. Higgins, what have YOU to offer for the welfare of the wealth-producers? What have you to say about the outrages comigainst the working class in Colorado and elsewhere? And how about the pressmen that worked on the Victor "Record" in Colorado, a paper that dared to raise its voice against those outrages?

ngainst those outrages?

Now to get down to what you termed a "utopian" doctrine, I want sand people to own the wealth of the nation than for all the people to be your reasoning, the postoffice ought to be owned by a private corporation and the other hand, you believe the ownership of the postoffice and the streets by the people is a good thing, it is just as reasonable so to own the mills factories, railroads, machinery, and in a word, all those things which piness. That is Socialism. Now. Mr. Higgins, are you really opposed t such a program? Do you think it utopian doctrine, because you think it a detriment to the workers or have

in your pocket? Let me make Socialism a little clearer to you. I will assume that you do not understand it. In a modern printing office the printing of a book is the collective production of the ers. Now, we Socialists say, if we can PRODUCE collectively, it is just as

several pressmen's unions. The rank and file will some day be conviced, through their brains and stomachs, that Socialism is not a utopian dotrine, but a practicable proposition For years the progressive union press-men will haunt you with that phrase, "utopian doctrine and lazy way to ad-

"We never forget! You may go down on your knees and say, 'I am sorry, I did the act,' and we will say, 'Repentance may avail you in heaven but on this side of the grave never." So said Wendell Phillips, and so we will say to you.

ald advise you to study Socialism and be able to give me a good argument. If you are silent, then you are defeated. Take your choice. Allegheny, Pa., Jan. 3.

CRITCHLOW REPLIES

TO BANDLOW Editor of the Worker:- In your last issue, before me, I notice the letter of Comrade Robert Bandlow, the decated candidate for National Committeeman from Ohio, in which he chara

s several serious things.

I beg to inform you that the State Local Quorum has investigated his charges and found them entirely un-founded, and absolutely false, so I am informed by that body. I am also in receipt of the following letter from the Secretary of the Canton Local to whom Comrade Bandlow says no ballots were sent:

"Dear Comrade Critchlow:-Received yours of the 5th. In regards to your question I remember receiving the ballots with the three questions and also the ballots for election of National Committeeman. I resigned as Secretary of Canton Local, but the ast meeting I was at I turned over the ballots and remember them as the ballots for National Committeeman and had three names on. Fraternally Yours,

"O. ALTENBERG, "1201 W. North street, Canton, Oh'o.

It will therefore be noticed that omrade Bandlow acted hastily and without cause. This is also an example of the manner in which many of the comrades start unnecessary quarrels in the party and I hope that in the future all will be more careful regard-ing such matters. Fraternally Yours,

W. G. CRITCHLOW. 105 S. Euclid street, Canton, Oh.o.

NEED OF A JEWISH

NATIONAL ORGANIZER. To the Editor of The Worker:-In The Worker of Dec. 27 I read that the State Committee of New York passed a motion to urge Comrade B Feigenbaum to apply to the National Secretary for a position as Jewish National Organizer.

As a Jewish Socialist I am naturally interested in that branch of the movement and I beg to say that it is none too soon for the party to begin doing some energetic work in that direction. Time was, and that not so very long ago, when Socialism was respected and looked up to among the Jewish workingmen; they looked prop a Socialist as a man who works for an ideal, respected him as such and they eagerly listened to what he had to say. But unfortunately we had our own axes to grind and in the frag our cause has suffered and suffered greatly. We have absolutely neglect ed the Jewish movement until to-day we have lost our prestige in the Jewish quarters, What is true of New York City is equally true of all other cities that have a considerable Jew-

ish population.
Not so, however, with the practical politician of the old parties. He has seen the opportunity and been quick to grasp it. He knows that a Jewish vote counts and we see that the old parties are putting forth all their energy to catch it. To our sorrow we aust admit that the politician is attaining his object, due mostly to our neglect. But some will say, do we not hold meetings during the campaign? Yes, we do. But that is not enough With us the campaign must go on the whole year around and one branch of the movement is just as important as the other.

If the party should engage an able man to devote all his time to the Jewish Socialist movement there is no lost.

I am of the opinion that there is work than the one selected by the New Jork State Committee. I sincerely hope the National Secretary will see to it that the matter is acted upon as soon as possible. . The time is rather work to be done. You's for the cause,
A JEWISH SOCIALIST.

SOCIALISM IN THE SOUTH.

A comrade in one of the Gulf States who has made frequent contribution to the National Organizing Fund always advised that money be spent in other parts of the country rather than in the South. Being asked to give reasons for opinions, he wrote as fol-

"Yours receipting for my little 'two rours receipting for my ittle two bits' and challenging me to show cause why our propaganda should not proceed in the South is received. One might fancy that the recent ripple in Lew Orleans would give us pause I and time to stroke our chin-whiskers 'leedle.' It is the irrepressible haven't outgrown the superstitions and prejudices burned into them by two hundred and fifty years of domination. I'm no prophet nor essayist and have neither time nor ability contribute an elaborate screed upon the subject. I have only my expecompositors, pressmen, and bookbinders. Now, we Socialists say, if we can
PRODUCE collectively, it is just as
reasonable that we can OWN collectively. Is there anything utopian
about that?

In your next report please tell the
pressmen WHY you believe Socialism
is a utopian doctrine and "a lazy way
to advancement." If you fall, then
the Socialists can count a knock-down
for you.

I am a member of the Pittaburg
Printing Pressmen's Union No. 64, and
don't forget that Peinow that you do
not represent the intelligence of the

do either. And, while we haven't yet found it out, yet Socialism would give the negro a good chance to rise, and that is what we don't want. We don't care to rise ourselves, and we'd be sor-ry to see the negro climb away up. "You do not imagine how deep sent-

ed is our antipathy to an educated, intelligent, and self-respecting 'nig-cer.' I don't say that all of us are insuch a state of mind; but an over-whelming majority are. So I don't see any sense in rushing us upon the 'nigger question' so long as you have denty of territory uncultivated where there's no nigger question to rise over you.

"Florida is perhaps very good territory, although it is under the thumb mostly of Southern Democrats. I think 'Jawgy' is the mest barren field for us in the South. Missouri too is n bad state. South Carolina is beil. and North Jarolina not much better. Louisiana has some foreign element about New Orleans and down towards the Delta and perhaps in the Teche country. But you see the 'nigger ques tion' is already sprung upon us. We can't afford to shirk and temporize and play at politics. I've told these People often that we'll get Socialism Lere when the North, East, and West hand it to us, and not before. Even if we could wake up enough workers here in the South to plarm the rulers they would work the 'nigger equality racket on us, and then we'd be exter minated in short order. What's the use of rousing a sleeping lion while have a whole menageric of haif-civilized brutes to play with? I might urge our illiteracy and ignorance; but the depravity of your workers, in keep ing such fellows on top paralyzes me I am of Maryland and Virginia de scent and born and raised in the Biugrass, but am a 'scallywag' all through. Put your money in the West, North and East. Get on top there and we'll take our medicine later. Anything

WHAT'S THE USE?

By Edwin Arnold Brenholtz.

What's the use of trying, Comrade, to resist the rich by force? Have you got the guns and training?

No? Then take the other course. Starving millions seek your placeswhat's the use to strike? Pray

For the purpose of the Masters riotcartridges should spell. Poor upon the street amoy them; beg-gars pleading for a place-

Just for place and pry sufficient, life to keep-spells their disgrace. So the new militia's mustered, and the regulars will shoot;-For a million less of workers, soon, the

millionaire will suit.

What's the use to let them mag you?for revolt they're well prepared: When you're dead your vote's not counted, and your vote cannot be spared. 4 Sword and Gatling guns and glory,

- amnunition, gold and power; What have you to set against them? This, behold, is Cæsar's hour!

True, the man that pays your pittane is a Muster-you, a Slave; But your children won't find freedom through the passway of your What's the use to be a martyr?-men

forget their martyrs, soon;— Here's to Courage casting ballots! wresting thus sweet Freedom's

What's the use to be a martyr. Well, perchance, there may be use-If they take the ballot from you, you will have a clear excuse. If the freedom of the fathers is for-

ever barred from you, You can die as should a freeman—you can do as martyrs do, You can struggle for the safety of the

sons your wives have borne; You can die to save your daughters from destruc'ion, as you've sworn

But the ere still remains the ballot; What's the use to throw away Single chance to solve the problem in the peaceful, nobler way. What's the use to use the bullet when

your ballot does the work, Leaves the millionaire the blood stains -places him where he can't shirk? What's the use for e'er disguising that our ballots HAVE to count That our patience has a limit?-though

we've got the full amount.
What's the use for once evading what is evident to all; That we don't intend much longer to

perpetuate the hall.

At the cost of thousand hovels, or the rich, at millions poor— That we'll vote ourselves in power, and no longer, THEN, endure.

What's the use to take the trouble th's and that to once deny? Falsehoods, calumnies unfounded need Plain our purpose has been stated; giv-

ing labor all it earns-Freedom's flame still steadfast What's the use to win one atom less

than all that Freedom named? Equal rights and equal living-else the kers shall be shamed! What's the use? There's none in winning, if our victory leaves ONE

For to fight for any Master merely proves that we are brave. WHAT'S THE USE? Let's ost the

question when a coward fear re-For the sake of greater numbers, stating plainly what remains.

Not a reservation's needed; work performed by all shall be,

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

A beautiful allegorical picture, typifying the present struggle of the working class for freedom and Its coming victory and emancipation, which should adorn the walls of every workingman's home.

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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 before other organizations, are listed be low. Unless otherwise stated, lectures

FRIDAY, JAN. 15. West Side Socialist Club, Clark's Hall, Twenty-fifth street and Eighth avenue. H. Gaylord Wilshire: "The

Trusts and Unemployment."
Mt. Morris Educational Club, 134 East 110th street. Frederick Krafft; "Is our Country a Republic?"
People's Institute, Cooper Union,
Ninth street and Third avenue. Joha

Spargo: "The Meaning and Message of Socialism." SUNDAY, JAN. 17.

timbus avenue. Henry L. Slobodin: "The Ideal Commonwealth." Social Democratic Educational Club of the 8th A. D., 18) Broome street. Algernon Lee: "The Development of

People's Culture Club, 184 Eldridge George D. Herron: "Socialism and Life." Socialist Literary Society, 232 East

Broadway. Henry Newman: "The Tendencies of Modern Education." FRIDAY, JAN. 22. West Side Socialist Club, Clark's Hall, northwest corner Twenty-fifth

street and Eighth avenue. 'Charle Dobbs: "The Folly of Reform." Mt. Morris Educational Club, 134 East 110th street. G. C. Streeter: "So cialism as a Theory of Government." People's Institute, Cooper Union, Ninth street and Third avenue. John Spurgo: "Is Socialism Economically

and Morally Sound?" Brooklyn.

SUNDAY, JAN. 17. Wurzler's Hall, 315 Washington street. Dr. C. L. Furman, Columbia Hail, 247 Columbia street, corner of Carroll, 3d A. D. Fred "Roosevelt's Right Work,' Gompers' 'Right to Strike' and the Right Way to Vote." Buffalo Hall, Buffalo Avenue and Fulton Street. Mrs. Fraser: "The Tragedy of the Machine."

THE BASIS OF BROTHERHOOD.

The world constantly tends to the level of the downmost man in it; and that downmost man is the world's real ruler, hugging it close to his bose dragging it down to his death. do not think so, but it is true, and It ought to be true. For if there were some way by which some of us could get free apart from others. If there were some way by which some of n could have heaven while others h hell, if there were some way by which part of the world could escape some form of the blight and peril and misery of disinherited labor, then would our world indeed be lost and damned; but since men have never been able to separate themselves from one another's woes and wrongs, since history is fairly stricken with the lesson that we cannot escape brother-hood of some kind, since the whole of life is teaching us that we are hourly choosing between brotherhood in suf-fering and brotherhood in good, it remains for us to choose the brotherhood of a co-operative world, with all its fruits thereof—the fruits of love and liberty.-George D. Herron in "From Revolution to Revolution."

-The competition of the worker os is the life of capitalism. Un paid or surplus labor is the meat it feeds upon.—Iowa Socialist.

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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 pamphle form was demanded. They have now een incorporated in a neat pocket-size pamphlet of 32 pages as a number of

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THE SCANDINAVIAN SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY OF NEW YORK meets first Sunday of every month, 10:30 a. m., in Link's Hall, 233 E. 38th street, New York. All Scandinavians are welcome. Agi-tation meetings every third Sunday, at 7 p. m. Secretary, G. Sjoholm. 321 E. Ninth street, New York.

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PARTY NEWS.

Michigan has elected William E. Walter of Detroit as National Committeeman for 1904.

Illinois has re-elected B. Berlyn to the National Committee, he receiving 603 votes to 111 for Samuel Block and 46 for Jacob Winnen.

6 for Jacob Winnen.

lown has re-elected John M. Work
the National Committee.

to the National Committee.

By a vote of 12 to 9 the National Committee has defeated the motion of Massey of North Dakota to declare out of order Referendum B, the vote upon which is now being canvassed. The vote stood: Yes-Richardson, Floaten, Healey, Fox of Montana, Goebel, Massey, Critchlow, Lovet, Kerrigan; No-White, Berlyn, Work, Dobbs, Carey, Turner, Christenson, Hillquit, Halbrooks, Barnes, Boomer,

Berger.

By a vote of 10 to 7 the National Committee has approved the proposed form of circular for Referendum C, which will accordingly be sent to the membership in a few days. The vote stands: Yes—Floaten, White, Reynolds, Work, Dobbs, Turper, Fox of Montana, Christenson, Hilquit, Kerrigan; No—Richardson, Claflin, Massey, Critchiow, Barnes, Lovett, Berger, This will be known as Referendum A. 1904.

As reported last week, National Committeeman Berlyn of Illinois protested against the further recognition of C. C. Talbott as National Committeeman from Minnesota on the ground that Talbott was chosen by the state convention and not by direct vote of the membership, as provided in the national party constitution. The State Secretary of Minnesota having informed the National Secretary; on inquiry, that such is the fact, Comrade Talbott will no longer be recognized as

representing Minnesota.

By a vote of 20 to 3 the National Committee has rejected the proposition in the Carl D. Thompson be given a commission as National Organizer dating from Nov. 20, 1904, thus approving the position taken by the National Secretary that the national organization has no authority to send into any organized state an organizer whom the state organization does not approve. Correspondence explaining this whole affair appeared in The Worker of Dec. 27. The vote stands: Yes—Critchlow, Lovett, Berger; No—Richardson, Flonten, White, Healey, Bertyn, Reynolds, Work, Dobbs, Fox of Maine, Carey, Turner, Fox of Montana, Christenson, Claffin, Goebel, Hillquit, Halbrooks, Barnes, Kerrigan, Boomer.

By a vote of 19 to 4 the National Committee has defeated the motion of Lovett of South Dakota to strike out from the rules adopted by the Quorum in regard to national organizers the following provision: "But no applicant shall be deemed acceptable for the reserve list until he or she has received the endorsement of the State Committee of the state wherein the applicant resides." The vote stands: Yes—Floaten, Goebel, Massey, Lovett; No—Richardson, White, Healey, Berlyn, Reynolds, Work, Dobbs, Carey, Turner, Fox of Montana, Christenson, Claffin, Hillquit, Critchlow, Halbrooks, Barnes, Kerrigan, Boomer, Berger.

Wilfield R. Gaylord will conclude his Southern tour as National Organizer at Pineville, Ky., Jan. 15, after filling dates at Atlanta and Chattanooga on his way from Fiorida. Pineville is in the heart of the coal regions of Southern Kentucky and an especially good field is offered for Socialist propaganda.

Dates for Franklin and Marion Craig Wentworth have been made, at Cincinnati, Toledo, and Cleveland, O., Reading, Pa., Washington, D. C., Baltimore, Md., New York City, and Rochester, N. Y. They will be in Cincinnati on Sunday, Feb. 7; Toledo, Feb. 8 and 9; Cleveland, Feb. 10.

John W. Brown will conclude his tour of California on Feb. 2 and will fill his first date in Oregon, Feb. 5. The Eastern lecture tour of A. M. and May Wood Simons will last four

and May Wood Simons will last four weeks, beginning March 27. They will go as far as Massachusetts. James F. Carey's lecture dates for January so far arranged include Cincinnati. O., Newport and Louisville,

January so far arranged include Cincinnati. O., Newport and Louisville, Ky., Memphis, Tenn., and Tager, Mo. He will probably fill two dates in Arkansas, between Memphis and Thayer, and begin in Missouri in February.

National Organizing Fund.

The following contributions have been made to the National Organizing Fund since last report: Chas. A. Nelson, St. Louis, Mo., 50 cents; Local Cheyenne, Wyo., \$1; Local Holyoke, Mass., \$10; Mike Fink, Macon, Ga., 25 cents; A. L., New York City, 25 cents; M. Hillquit, New York City, \$10; total to noon, Jan. 9, \$22; previously reported, \$2,508.91; total, \$2,530.91.

Now that the comrades throughout the country are waking up from the usual apathy following upon the state campaigns, they should keep the National Organizing Fund in mind. With the advent of the German, Bohemian, Italian, and French organizers in the field in addition to the English ones, ail of whom should begin work in February, will come an increased expense which the national office must meet. Toward this good work the comrades are asked to continue contributing. Every little helps, and the more little helps there are the larger the mount of help given altogether. Address the National Secretary, Socialist Party, Omraha Neb.

Further Caldwell Correspondence.

The National Secretary submits the following additional correspondence between Howard H. Caldwell and himself.

V.-CALDWELL TO MAILLY.

Dear Comrade:-Yours of Dec.-30th

Not only have you most thoroughly nisunderstood me, but you have misconstrued my motives.

For the past year not on, myself,

construed my motives.

For the past year not on.; myself, but many others of the comrades have been worried about the appearance of personal controversies inside the party and to one who has seen

the troubles of the S. L. P. it probably looks very much more serious than to one who has not gone through that stormy period.

The part I have taken in these quarrels has been a neutral one. Have read some of the letters you have given out between yourself and Mills and also Critchlow and did not think it did the party any good to bring personal affairs or personal controversies before the party membership as it broke them up into factions and they did not use the same energy in fighting the common enemy.

Before I went to Kansas City last month I had a very good opinion of Comrade Milis as he had nearly always in the past been on the right side of a question that was before the National Committee. Of course, he made some mistakes

Of course, he made some mistakes and I was always ready to excuse a man's mistakes if I believe he can and puts the party's interest before his own interests.

Since stopping in Kansas City a short time my opinion of Mills changed and I could see that there was authorities and it could see that there was authorities and it could see that would not profit by his presence there as it would lead to continued trouble.

You had thought that I went over

continued trouble. "
You had thought that I went over to Kansas and electioneered against him, but I did something altogether different. I went to him personally and advised him to withdraw his name. L also went to one of his friends who does not live in Kansas and asked him to try and persuade Mills to withdraw his name, but never spoke to one Kansas man against him. My object in wanting to see you was to clear up a lot of misunderstanding. I wanted to get you to use your personal influence to stop this washing of dirty linen before the public.

Since my eyes had been opened on coming to Kansas City to some things in regard to Mills that I did not know before, I also saw that many comrades over the country had been drawn into fights among themselves that were not only uscless but absolutely harmful so I wanted to do what I could to stop further bickering and thought a personal talk with you would bring a better understanding and save a whole lot of lost time.

I had no plot that I wanted to invelgle you into or involve you in any way and had nothing to tell you about Mills that I have not told him to his face and before-several people.

face and before several people.

Am still of the opinion that Mills is not a desirable man on the committee as his presence causes discord and we need harmony.

Not are located in one city and so do not come in contact with the comrades personally in the different localities and so do not probably appreciate the damage that a personal controversy aired in the party press does to the activity of the comrades over the country. A speaker on the road sees this very clearly.

I had thought that a private talk

I had thought that a private talk with you with the knowledge of the facts on both sides that I could persuade you that it was to the best interests of the party to simply drop these controversies like they had never happened.

Mills has gained rather than lost prestige by the fact that he has been condemned by some locals in the party and it seems to always result the same way. Attack a comrade and the party membership resents it.

When I find a man in the party who I believe is not good for the party he generally hears from me in a hurry, but I do not give him free advertising by publishing him in the papers. I settle with him in his own neighborhood. Without the prestige he gains by being advertised over the country he can do little harm.

I can easily see as I think over the wording of the letters sent you that you would be very likely to intsconstruc them, especially as you would not know the motives that were moving me.

Now as to going to Arizona, if you

Now as to going to Arizona, if you still hold the same opinion of me after reading this letter do not submit my name before the National Quorum for appointment, as we could not work in harmony. If you are still of the opinion that my opinions have changed in regard to Mills on account of being offered a position on the national circuit, you do me a great injustice, as is known by all those who know me.

I have left many jobs in the past on account of my convictions and do not think that the National Committee could afford to pay the wages paid by capitalist bosses that I have left as a matter of principle.

Now I hope you will not publish this correspondence or any other of a similar nature as it not only makes trouble but it does no good.

Now these are facts:

1. All I have told you in my letters or wanted to tell you I have already charged Mills in public with, so I am not doing anything underhanded.

2. I did not try to oppose Mills for election in Kansas and know that they

election in Kansas and know that they have a perfect right to elect anyone they please.

3. The "pressure brought to bear" on Mills was to him personally and by asking a friend to try to persuade him

and good comradeship in the party.

4. My object in seeing you was to bring about a better understanding by a full explanation of my impressions received in various localities on the

a full explanation of my impressions received in various localities on the road as I believe that the washing of dirty linen in public is wrong.

Now, comrade, I bear you no fil will on account of the letter you wrote as

I can see in the light of the letter vot

have written how the letter must hav

struck you.

Hope you will carefully consider the advice given bere and rot get mad and get up on your high horse (which is one of your failings), and not a good way to bring about an understanding

of one another.

With the one exception of your shortness of teinper and sometimes the habit of "seeing things" that don't exist I have been very much pleased with your work in the past year and believe that the experience you have gained in the past year will be of use to the party this year. If I have a kick coming I shall write you personally and will not publish the correspondence, either; what is more, I will do it in the spirit of cemradeship

and will not publicly accuse you of anything till I have first heard your explanation as I might have made a mistake and a little talk usually removes a lot of the misunderstandings.

mistake and a little talk usually removes a lot of the misunderstandings.

I have not probably said half as
much as I should to make myself clear
but we will have correspondence in
the future and we will get better acquainted. Hoping to hear from you
soon and wishing you a happy New
Year, I remain,

HOWARD H. CALDWELL, Louisiana, Mo., Jan. 2.

VI.—MAILLY TO CALDWELL.

Comrade:—Your telegram of the 2d inst., requesting me not to publish anything until I received a letter from you, and your letter of the same date, both from Louisiana, Mo., were received and noted. As the correspondence between us had already been sent to the Quorum, National Committee, state secretaries and press, I could

not observe your telegraphic request. Your last letter differs so thoroughly from your two previous ones, and was so evidently written for publication, that it only confirms me in the belief that the course I took in making our correspondence public was the only one I could take. I had good reason for protecting the national office from any attempt to identify it with any faction or any side in any controversy, a policy which I have tried to follow ever since assuming my present official position. I had in mind also that the only charges, open and secret, that have been against the importiality and integrity of the national office and myself have come from those with whom you have hitherto been identified, and against whom you now write. Your correspondence from Kansas City, there fore, if acquiesced in by me, would either have made the national office a party to intrigue or laid it open to the charge of assisting in such. It is im-possible to disassociate my official from my private capacity.

This office has not attempted to advertise Comrade Mills either to his advantage or disadvantage. Whatever has gone out from here about him has been purely official, except a brief personal note of my own on a personal matter concerning myself. When I first entered the office I almost immediately felt the necessity for keeping the membership fully informed of all matters affecting the party welfare. There should be nothing concerning the party with which the party mem bership should not be fully acqua Whenever there is anything taking place in the party which anyone desires the membership not to know then the party membership should know it. There will not be dirty linen to wash when proper sanitary arrangements are provided to keep linen clean. Publicity in all party affairs is the afety valve that will prevent the party boiler back-stairs politics. Only those who have something to hide need object to nothing being hidden.

Disabuse yourself of the idea (if you possess it) that any official act of mine during the past year has been the result of "short temper" or my getting on my "high horse," as you elegantly term it, although I can quite understand how you would like to make it appear so. I have too much concern for the party interests to allow myself to be betrayed by anger or a sense of personal injustice into any action which might result injuriously party. I have not forgotten that I am an official, first of all. But I have observed the right to defend and clear nyself as an official from such charges as have been made against me-by Comrade Critchiow, for instance, in connection with Comrade Mills, of whom you write so disparagingly now. And realizing fully that it was Mailly the official and not Mailly the indiv lual against whom such charges and aspersions were directed. I have atempted to keep my official character lear of blemish for the party's sake. Were I to consider the situation from personal standpoint such considera-ion would not extend over a moment's would not extend over a moment space. But I am jealous of the party's honor and integrity, and for that rea son anything I have said or done in official has been carefully weighed beforehand with an effort to appre clate the different personalities and interests with which I was dealing. I have reason to believe that this course has resulted in a much better under standing than would otherwise have been the case. And I believe that if he complete story of my experien in this office were to be told publicly there would be a still better understanding of the amount of patience and forbearance necessary to fill this position. But only that which has been absolutely necessary to tell for the membership's benefit has been told, and in nearly every case, not by

There is nothing you could say to me privately about anyone which you could not write me. I have had no difficulty in reaching an understanding with those who cared to reciprocate with me. I will therefore leave you to adjust what you have written about other comrades with those most directly concerned.

Fraternally yours,
WILLIAM MAILLY,
National Secretary.
Omaha, Neb., Jan. 4.

To the foregoing may be added the following note from Caldwell to the Editor of The Worker, under date St. Louis, Jan. 4: "I see that mention was made in your last issue (Jan. 3) that I had taken part in a conference at Kansas, City. I wish you would correct the statement, as the use of my name was not warranted. I had left Kansas City the day before this conference, and had refused to silow the use of my name in connection with it. I had seen proof of call for such conference while in Kansas City and noticing that it contained my name, requested to have if removed, but do not know whether they seat it out that way or not. It was against my wish if they did."

Now York City

The Priday evening lecture course of the 82d and 33d A. D. at the Mt. Morris Educational Club rooms, 134 East 110th street, was opened very suspiciously on Jan. 8, the rooms being well filled and close attention given to Comrade Lee's lecture. Still

larger audiences are expected in the future, as the place becomes better known. Frederick Krafft is the second lecturer on the list, for Jan. 15.

John Spargo will deliver two lectures in the Friday evening course of the People's Institute, at Cooper Union in the large hall. On Jan. 15 Comrade Spargo will speak on "The Meaning and Message of Socialism," and Jan. 22 on "Is Socialism Economically and Morally Sound?"

Meeting of the South Brooklyn Division, comprising the 7th, 8th, 9th, 11th, and 12th Assembly Districts, was held in Concordin Hall. The reports submitted by the several assembly dis-tricts showed that considerable work had been done during the year just closed. The most encouraging in-crease comes from the 7th A. D., which increased its membership from 11 to 37 in addition to organizing ship of 25. In each of the districts a persistent and systematic canvass will made to get the enrolled Socialist ofers to join the party. Comrade Fraser spoke briefly on organization and Comrade Butscher on methods of raising funds. Comrade Peters, the division organizer, gave an extended report of the work done in the divi-sion. A year ago only two assembly districts were organized. Now five are organized; making the organizatio South Brooklyn complete. tembership increased during the year from 75 to 141. The hall meetings held during the campaign cannot be said to have been a success, considering the money and labor involved, and the organizer suggested that if the money and effort were directed into other channels until the movement becomes strenger we should have better success. In those districts where most street meetings were held there was a corresponding increase in the vote mplaint was made with regard to the disposal of the campaign funds and the opinion was again expressed that two-thirds instead of should go to the district making the collection. The comrades were urged to take an active interest in the Daily Globe project and to give such pledges as they could afford. A collection for the Globe Fund was made which realized \$7.30. Comrade Peters was again elected division organizer.

was again elected division organizer.

At the regular meeting of the Kings County Committee, Jan. 9, Wm. Butscher was nominated as candidate for National Committeeman, Wm. Koenig was nominated as candidate for member of State Committee, in place of Jas. N. Wood, and F. L. Lackemacher as delegate from Kings County. Upon communication from National Secretary, stating that foreign organizers were available. At was decided to secure the services of an Italian organizer for three days. The time to send in proposed changes to by-laws was extended to Feb. 15.

Arrangements have been made by the South Brooklyn districts for a masquerade ball in Prospect Hall, Prospect avenue, near Fifth, on Mon-

day evening, Feb. 8. At the meeting of the General Com mittee of Local New York on Jan. 9 first meeting of the new term, fifteen applicants were admitted to member ship in the party. Upon report and ecommendations of the Grievance Committee, James N. Wood was ex pelled from the party for misappro-priation of funds, and John Schmitt was censured for refusing to vote for a party candidate for personal rea sons. The following nominations for officers were made and will be voted on at the next meeting: Executive Committee-Obrist, Fuhst, Schluter, Malkiel, Clark, John I. Cohn; Auditing Committee - Obrist, Sprenger Goldberg; Credential Con Martin, Committee-Lichtschein, Bartholomew Levin, S. Solomon, Cassidy, Hoppe Auditing Romm; Recording Secretary-Bar tholomew, Mayes; Treasurer—Ortland: Controller — Malkiel, Bartholomew; Sergeant-at-Arms — Phillips, Cantor, Grabler; Delegate of Local New York to State Committee-Lemon, Kanely Reichenthal; Member of State Committee to replace Wood-Gerber, Bar tholomew: National Committee Hillquit, Frank Sieverman ester, Spargo, Kanely, Fred Bennetts of Yonkers, one to be chosen at next neeting as the nominee of Local Ne Election of Organizer was postponed; U. Solomon will continue to act. Protest was made that there were errors in the report of vote on he removal of state headquarters. owing to the vote being re-taken by districts instead of by individuals, and was decided to request the State Committee to extend the time is, receiving the vote of Local New York in order that a committee may canvass the vote, hear any complaints, and make any necessary corrections. Com-rades Martin, Goldbarth, and Bernstein were elected a board of can vassers for that purpose. The next meeting of the General Committee will be held on the fifth Saturday of the month instead of the fourth.

month instead of the fourth.

A mass meeting of the young people of Yorkville is called for Thursday evening, Jan. 14, at the W. E. A. Clubhouse, 206 E. Eighty-sixth street, on behalf of the Young People's Social Democratic Club. Comrades Lee and Lemon will speak.

The Young People's Social Democratic Club of Brooklyn is making steady progress. At the last meeting two new members were taken in Invitations from the Downtown Young People's Club to its lecture on Jan. 10 and its ball on Jan. 16 were accepted; also from the German Machinists' Club of Brooklyn and other organizations. Tickets were taken from the Watch Case Makers' Union to aid their strikers. A small social affair will be held on Lincoln's Birthday to celebrate the first anniversary of the Club's existence.

Club's existence.

At last Sunday evening's meeting of the New York Socialist Literary Society, instead of the regular lecture, those present had the pleasure of listening to the reading of the first two acts of Julius Hoppe's new play, "The Philanthropist." The reading was well received by those present with such remarks as "That is the best Socialist play ever written" and "That is the best portrayal of capitalist methods employed in exploiting the working class," etc. The rest of the play was to be finished on Saturday, Jan. 16, but since the members of the

New York Socialist Literary Society are to have an entertainment and package party it has therefor been laid off till Jan. 23, and a large gathering is expected. The lecture for Sunday, Jan. 17, at the New York Socialist Literary Society clubrooms, 232 E. Broadway, will be by Henry Newman on "The Tendencies of Modern Education."

At the last meeting of the Down town Young People's Social Demo-cratic Club all committees for the en-tertainment and ball of Jan. 16 were appointed. Judging from the sale of ickets and with the assistance receive ed from progressive organizations, the affair will be very successful. Three hundred copies of The Worker were ordered for the occasion for propa ganda. The program will be made up of first-class talent who render their services gratis. The address which will be delivered by John Spargo "Hopes and Ideals for Youth." just fit the occasion. Every member has worked hard for the affair. The affair will be held at Odd Fellow Hall and Casino, 67 and 69 St. Mark' place. Admission is 25 cents for lad; and gentlen an; extra lady, 15 cents The entertatment begins at 8 p. m sharp. A course of monthly lecture will be held at the new clubrooms 334 E. Sixth street. The lecturers and subjects will be announced next week Comrade Spector has presented the club with a of William Liebknecht for the club All members and sympathizers of

All members and sympathizers of the 16th A. D. are requested to attend the next meeting on Thursday, Jan. 2t at Lafayette Hall, 8-10 Avenue D. 8 p. m., sharp, as very important busi ness will be transacted.

New York State.

Local Yonkers has arranged for public lectures by Courtenay Lemon on "What the Class Struggle Really Is" on Sunday afternoon, Jan. 17, and by Algernon Lee on "Prosperity and Hard Times" on Feb. 21 and will probably have also a lecture by Comrade Frost in the near future. The local has nominated Frank Sieverman for National Committeeman. A plan is being worked out to raise funds for the Daily Globe.

New England

At the General Massachusetts Clubs Committée meeting in Boston the State Auditing Committee reported that the books of the State Com were in a chaotic condition and a special committee of three was elected to investigate various discrepancies The following State Executive Committee was elected for the ensuing year: W. J. Coyne of Boston, Chas. E Lowell of Whitman, Herbert Mosma of Stoughton, Squire E. Putney of Somerville, Timothy B. Spillane of Boston, Bernard W. Gidney of Lynn James A. Wilkinson of Lawrence Olof Bokelund of Worcester, C. C. Hitchcock of Ware. W. J. Coyne was elected treasurer but afterwards resigned and Chas. E. Lowell was elected to fill the vacancy. In regard to the election of State Secretary it was decided that the clubs be notified that they may file nominations for that office not later than Jan. 30, such names to be submitted to the General Committee not later than Feb. 5, and the ballot to be closed on Feb. 15. For the Legal State Committee, Chas. E. Lowell was elected Chalrman; Fred erick S. Schmidt of Boston, Vice Chairman; Squire E. Putney, tary, and Alfred B. Outram of Chel Treasurer. Walter Thorne of Cambridge and Robert Lawrence of Clinton were chi ted Auditing Com-mittee and ordered to report quarterly to the General Committee. It was decided that no dues-stamps shall be sold on credit, and that the Secretary shall transmit a report of the busine transacted at each meeting of the tren eral Committee to every club or branch in the state. The action of the Executive Committee in suspending the Waltham Club was endorsed.

the Waltham Club was endorsed.
George D. Herron will lecture on
"Socialism as the Release of Genius,"
under the auspices of the Socialist Women's Club of Boston, in Fancull Hall,
Friday, Jan. 15, 8 p. m. Admission,

The Socialist Women's Club of Boston meets at 330 Shawmut avenue the first and second Friday of each month

Parents are invited to bring their children to the Socialist Sunday School, which meets at 609 Washington street every Sunday at 3 p. m. J. Strauss will speak on "Comradeship" at 609 Washington street, Sunday, Jan. 17, 8 p. m.

New Jersey.

Local Passaic County met at the neadquarters, 98 Sheridan avenue Paterson, on Jan. 3, and elected the following officers for the coming six. months: Organizer, William Glanz; Secretary, Paul Hueck; Financial Secretary, Edward Neutweg; Treasurer, Fred Grueder; State Committeeman William Glanz: Literature Agent. Robert Frauenhoff; Auditing Commit-tee—Arthur Banfield, Joseph Rutka, and Ernest Riedel. The semi-annual financial report showed receipts, \$114.71; expenditures, \$00.32; balance, \$24.30. As Rev. Galloway had offered the use of his church to the Fre-Speech League for a mass meeting to protest against the deportation of John Turner, it was resolved that Local Passaic County take no action in the matter pending the League's accept ance of that offer.

ance of that offer.

Local Hudson County at its general meeting on Jan. 10 dismissed the charges of Eleventh Ward Branch No. 1 against A. Weibrecht.

1 against A. Weibrecht.

Jismes M. Reilly will speak on "Industrial Freedom" in the lecture hall of the Socialist Party, 375 Central avenue, Jersey City, Sunday, Jan. 17, 8 p. m.

In West Hoboken, on Tuesday even-

in West Hoboken, on Tuesday evening, Jan. 19, James M. Relily will speak on "Socialism and How to Attain It," at 511 Hackensack Plank Road.

The semi-annual general meeting of

Local Hudson County was held on Sunday at headquarters, 275 Central avenue, Jersey City. Correspondence from the National Secretary regarding German, Bohemian, Italian, French, and English organizers was referred to the new Campaign Committee. Or-

ganizer Kronenberg reported that new branches have been organized during the year in North Bergen, West Ho boken (Third Ward No. 2), West New York, and the Second Ward of Jersey City. This leaves Secaucus as the only municipality in the county with out an organization. Bayonne and Guttenberg have been inactive for some time. There were 255 new mem-bers admitted during the year. The highest vote in the county at the last election was 1,998. The Socialist Fife and Drum Corps did good work during the campaign. The number of dues stamps sold during the year was 3,298 The total receipts were \$087.01; total expenses, \$769.54; leaving a balance or hand of \$217.47. The following officers and committees were elected: Or ganizer, Ferdinand Utert; Correspond ing and Recording Secretary, James M. Reilly; Financial Secretary, Albert E. Cull; Treasurer, C. Barthelines Literature Agent Fred Gilliar: dele gates to the State Committee for one year, Peter E. Burrowes and Geo. H. Headley: for one-half year, Louis Heitmann and Henry R. Kearns; Press Committee, Carl Pankopf, James M. Rellly, F. Ufert: Auditing Committee. Jos Giller C Sterner H. Hartmann Campaign Committee for 1904, J. M. Reilly, Carl Kronenberg, F. Ufert, F. Gilliar, Chas, Kiehn; Entertainment Committee, Fred'k Krafft, Geo. H. Hendley, R. Blechschmidt, August Knoetler: Daily Globe Committee Krafft, Gilder, and Stegner. The \$50 due on Daily Globe pledge was ordered paid. The Committee was instructed to take steps to form a Daily Globe Conference in Hudson County. Questions, answers, and instructions for candidates for citizenship are to be

paid. The Committee was instructed to take steps to form a Daily Globe Conference in Hudson County. Questions, answers, and instructions for candidates for citizenship are to be published. Five dollars monthly was voted to the "Socialist Review" being published by the comrades of West Holoken, for which amount papers will be furnished to the local. The matter of arranging March Festivals was put in the hands of a special committee. The County Committee will meet on Sunday, Jan. 17, at 10 a. m. The County Committee was Instructed to refer to general vote a suggestion: "That new members pay an initiation fee of 50 cents, for which they are to receive a Socialist weekly for one year."

The Socialist Fife and Drum Corps

The Socialist Fife and Drum Corps of Hudson County will hold an enter-tainment and masquerade and civic ball on Saturday evening, Jan. 16, at Central Hall, Jersey City. Drummajor W. N. Daudo of Ossining will give a baton-juggling exhibition, Edward Brinckmann of West Hoboken will sing, and the corps will give an exhibition. Many progressive labor organizations and drum and fife corps have been invited, as also all members of the Socialist Party. Tickets cost 15 cents; admission at the door, 25 cents. Joseph Gilliar, Charles Josephs, Harry Hoppe, Chas. Brinckmann, Martin Sturm, Robert Hoppe, and George Guellich are the committee in charge.

George Guellich are the committee in charge.

Branch 7, Newark, has arranged a meeting to protest against the recent violation of the rights of free speech and free assemblage in the case of John Turner. The meeting will be held Monday evening, Jan. 25, in the large hall of the Woods Building, 120 Market street, Newark, and will be addressed by Bolton Hall and Jos. Barondess. The aid of New Jersey comrades is requested in extending notice of this meeting. Feb. 8 Geo. D. Herrow will speak in the same hall.

ron will speak in the same hall.

Local Essex County will hold its regular annual local meeting for the election of officers and the transaction of other husiness on Jan. 17, 2.30 p. m., at headquarters, 431 South Seventh street, Newark.

W. R. Cassile, 15 Barter street, Eliz-

W. R. Cassile, 15 Barter street, Elizabeth, was elected State Secretary by the State Committee at its last session and all mail matter for the committee should hereafter and until further notice be so addressed.

Pennsylvania.

Local Philadelphia, at its meeting on Jan. 6, elected the following as members of the State Committee for 1904; J. Mahlon Barnes, F. G. Rother, W. W. Rihl, Ed. Kuppinger, John F. Taylor, Ed. Moore and Franklia H. Silek. The old committee held its last meeting on Jan. 11, Julius Weber presiding. A charter was granted to Local Franklin, Venango County.

Meadville, Crawford County, reports that the local is doing well. They
have taken in a member of new members and will have a complete ticket
in the field for the February election.
Local Charlerol is arranging for a
Commune celebration on March 19.
Local Reading has agreed to take
the Wentworths for a date. The
Wentworths will be able to enter
Pennsylvania about Feb. 11 or 12. Lo-

Wentworths will be able 40 enter Pennsylvania about Feb. 11 or 12. Locals desiring their services should at once address the State Secretary at 1305 Arch street, Philadelphia. Local P. Badelphia will hold a meeting in the Labor Lyceum, Sixth and Brown streets, Saturday evening, Jani 16, at 8. O'clock, to sweer in the new-

nation papers for the February elec-

tion. The duty devolves upon the comrades to see that there is a sufficient number of persons present to make affidevit to the papers.

The Twenty-fifth Ward Branch of Local Philadelphia has nominated a ward ticket and will hold agitation meetings every Tuesday evening, beginning Jan. 10, at Conn's Hall, 2081

Frankford avenue.

Alexander Jonas of New York will speak in German on "The Materialistic Interpretation of American History," in Garrick Hall, 507-509 S. Eighth street, Philadelphia, Sunday, Jan. 17, at 3 p. m.

On Sunday, Jan. 17, at 8.15 p. m.

On Sunday, Jan. 17, at 8.15 p. m., there will be a debate in Jefferson Hail, Ninth street below Dickinson, on the proposition: "Resolved, That the Socialist Party represents the interests of the working class." Dg. G. Metzler will take the affirmative and Miss Frances Anne Keay, attorney-atlaw, the negative.

The referending on the amendment to the National Constitution has re-

to the National Constitution has resulted in 376 yotes being cast for and 45 against the amendment. Contributions to help pay off the State debt were as follows: Wilkins burg, \$2; Sellersville, \$1.

Nebraska.

The children's entertainment arranged by Local Omaha on Sunday

night, Dec. 27, has been pronounced one of the best of the many good propaganda meetings held there this winter. A deep impression was left in the minds of those present by the bright quotations and original responses from the large class of children that is being taught by the women of the local, who are also principal workers of the Woman's, Union.

Crowds gathered in front of the Socialist headquarters on New Year's eve and watched the merry-making throng in side. All weighty matters were set aside for the time, everyone joining in the dance and social features that had been arranged for the occasion.

In next week's report, State Secretary Roe will submit a statement showing the work done during his term of office.

term of office. George E. Bigelow, who has just returned from an agitation tour under the direction of the National Secretary, visited state headquarters on Jan. 2. He will rest during January and also do some reading in preparation for future work. While on the road lecturing it is almost impossible to do any consecutive reading and study. Comrade Bigelow may fill one or two dates on Sundays during the month.

During the winter months and possibly in March, the Woman's Socialist Union will join with Local Omaha in holding propaganda meetings on Sunday nights. Programs will be announced several weeks in advance and an effort made to have full discussions on the most important phases of Socialist philosophy.

lows.

At a special election for Alderman in Boone the Socialist candidate was successful, receiving 71 votes, to 59 for the Republican and 48 for the Democrat.

A charter has been issued to a new local at Polk City with six members. John M. Work of Des Moines has been elected National Committeeman for 1904.

A debating society has been organ-

ized by the Socialist students of Still College. A number of the students are members of Local Des Moines. The result of the referendum on the amendment of the national constitution was 135 for adoption, 51 against.

Iowa are being arranged by the national office for German, Bohemian, and Italian organizers. For terms address the State Secretary, J. J. Jacobson, 1120 Twelfth street, Des Moines. Geo. R. Kirkpatrick writes that he can devote some time in March to the

Lecture and organizing tours in

Iowa municipal elections. Definite information will be given later.

Iowa will be entitled to six delegates in the national convention to be held at Chicago on May I. Nominations will be called for shortly.

John M. Work has been engaged for a week's campaign in Milwaukee and may make a tour of Wisconsin towns some true in March.

Here and There.

Local Washington, D. C., requests publication of the following resolution: "Whereas, One of the immediate demands of the Socialist Party of America is for the initiative and referendum; and Whereas, Local Washington believes that the adoption of direct legislation in municipal, state, and national government would be a benefit to the community and a tactical advantage to our party, therefore be it Resolved. That we urge upon all Socialists the importance of helping forward the work for direct legislation, both as party members and as individual citizens, in order to secure for the people of America this powerful instrument for social progress and

clean government."

Comrade Haywood of the South Side Labor Lyceum and Socialist Home of Milwaukee writes that very active work is being done there in the giving of free lectures and getting of subscriptions for party papers. On Jan. 3 Franklin-Wentworth and May Wood Simons paid the new headquarters a visit and were greatly pleased with the work being done. A cordial invitation is extended to all comrades visiting Milwaukee to make themselves at home at 382 Washington street.

The Socialist Party of Oklahoma met in territorial convention at Enid on Dec. 29. D. S. Landis of Stillwater and J. V. Kolachny were nominated for Secretary-Treasurer and G. C. Halbrooks for National Committeeman, subject to the referendum. Several amendments to the constitution were proposed and will also be submitted to referendum.

Walter Lanfersick of Newport has been elected State Secretary of Kentucky for the ensuing year. State Secretary Hoiman of Minnésota reports the receipts for dues in December \$86.60, the largest in the

history of the party in that state.

The International Socialist Bifreau holds its next meeting at the Maison du Peuple, Brussels, Sunday, Feb. 7, 1904. Among other matters to be considered are the report of the Secretariat, the International Congress at Amsterdam, and international policy.

William L. Garver, Chillicothe, Mo., has written a little propaganda pamphiet on "The Class Struggle," which

can be had from the author at 5 cents per copy.

William C. Green of Orlando, Fla., gives "Some Reasons Why Farmers Should Be Socialists" in a pamphlet published by the Appeal Publishing Co., Girard, Kan. Single copies, 5

Co., Girard, Kan. Single copies, 54. cents; 100 copies, \$1; 500 cepies, \$4. Some of the Toledo comrades are thinking of taking up Hillquit's History of Socialism in the United States" for systematic study—each to read the book through first, and then to meet at stafed times and re-read it together, chapter by chapter, and discuss it as they go along. The idea is a good-one and should be taken up elsewhere.

one and should be taken up elsewhere.

Sen J. Katayama, editor of "The
Socialist" of Tokyo, left Japan for the
United States last month. He will
stay some time in this country and
then go to the International Socialist
Congress at Amsterdam.

Queer things come out of Kansas.

One of the queerest we have seen is a circular from the "American College Association," advertising and explaining the use of what it calls the "college solon." This is strip which, it is explained, "can be used to pay dues to

any labor union, lodge, or other or-ganization or tutition to any school or college adopting it. It will be accepted at 5 per cent. of its face" (this beats McKinley's percentage of "plain duty") by two evidently interesting incalled the American Socialist College and the American Business College (with "correspondence schools" attached, of course) and "it will also be accepted at 3 per cent, of ts face" (not so good for this purpose) for Socialist Party dues at the office of the Kansas State Secretary-Treaserer." One naturally wishes to know how he can get hold of this very "flexible" sort of currency, being as-sured that "it costs nothing." How to get it-there's the joke. It is given o purchasers on the trading-check plan some fifteen merchants in Kansas towns. Kansas merchants are up-to-date. They know how to make an advertising agency out of the So-cialist Party there. Thomas E. Will, t may be noted, is at the head of the colleges" in question and is also the newly-elected Secretary-Treasurer of the party for that state. What is his relation to the fifteen stores is not explained. The "colleges," we under-stand, give out diplomas, with seals and ribbons and all the accessories, quite as nice as those Harvard or

PARTY AFFAIRS IN ITALY.

Johns Hopkins.

The next congress of the Italian So-cialist Party takes place at Bologna in April. That is so far a victory for the revolutionary section of the party. Tu-rati had all along opposed the calling of a congress before the autumn, but now events have made the earlier meeting inevitable. At the same time the revisionists have so far won in the matter of the referendum which of the party, to have decided the burning questions as to when and where the next congress should be held and who was entitled to sit on the Executive Committee - very important questions for the Italian party, especially at a time when it is so deeply divided as at present, and indeed the only possible policy for genuine erats, as putting the claim of both Congress and Party Executive to speak in the name of the Italian pro-letariat beyond question. However, Turati bitterly opposed the referendum and seems to have so far suc-ceeded that it will not be taken. The 'Avanti" has from the report increased its circulation since Ferri became diter by five times, thus from 11,000 to 55,000 since the spring of this year -a colossal increase, which shows that the only chance for a Socialist paper is to stand firmly by its principles The colorless Socialism of the revisionists has no power of attraction. Ferri's process'against Bettola will doubtless still further increase the circulation of the paper which is rapidly becoming a power in Italy. It certainly strikes the traveller in Italy—especially one coming from Germany—with astonishment to see how universally the "Avanti" and other Socialist papers are bought and read in the railways and streets. In Germany outside Berlin the "Vorwaerts" is hardly to be had, and naturally a strict boycott of the Socialist press prevails in all the railway bookstalls (Wurtemberg excepted, there. I believe, the bischer Tagwacht" is to be had).--Lon-

It is said, among the changes in the Italian Socialist press which are conemplated, that Arturo Labriola's 'Avanguardia," in Milan, will be added to the number of dailies. Thus there will be two Socialist dailies appearing in Milan, the "Il Tempo, edited by the late (revisionist) staff of the "Avanti," and the "Avanguardia." representing the extreme revolutionary Left. It is to be hoped that La riola will succeed in his project, and that his paper will assert its position as the Socialist organ of the north of Italy, proving afresh that the only Socialist organ which can succeed is one that relentlessly, in season and out of season, upholds the principles of the party and shows up the abuses of capitalism without fear or favor.

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 a number of tickets sent out ouraging letters generally accompany the remittances. A comrade thaker in Massachusetts writes that since local union of which he has disbanded, he considers it his personal duty to dispose of the twenty tickets sent him. Another comrade writes that his union unanimously decided 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 confi dently 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.



—"Fireproof theatres" that burn up six hundred or more of human beings are a testimonial to the commercial honesty that prevails under capitalismi. Chicago ought to be contented with theaters that are not "fireproof" hereafter.—Social Democratic Herald.

The Democratic party is looking for a Moses. That is to say, the managers are casting about for some man who will be able to lead the donkey around by the nose.—Iowa Socialist.

"Paddie your own canoe" is a "Paddie your own canoe" is a capitalist individualist motio, which the capitalist is generally careful not to follow. He says, "I'll let the other fellow puddle mine."—Erie People.