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Interesting Debate to Be Held in Bridgeport.

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Mr. Davenport has been denouncing Socialism and the whole labor movement in unmeasured terms and the comrades decided it was time to "call" him. To-day a reply was received accepting the challenge to debate.

The Socialist challenge was worded as follows: "Mr. Daniel Davenport, executive agent of the American Anti-Boycott Association.

"Sir—As executive agent of the American Anti-Boycott Association you recently appeared before the congressional committee on labor at Washington, D. C., and spoke against a proposed eight-hour law on governmental work. What is claimed to be a stenographic report of your speech on that occasion appeared alike in all local newspapers.

"Your are quoted as having denounced the proposed eight-hour law as 'Socialistic legislation, the result of the influence of a movement that is not only national but international in its scope and character.' The principles of which you truly characterized as an 'interference with the fundamental relations of employer and employee, master and servant,' which relation you claim is enduring and permanent and which you further claim 'civilized society will never give up.'

"You then appealed to the members of the congressional committee on labor to 'do everything in their power to check the growth of that movement, must less to turn the great engine of the United States government into a means of still further advancing such a movement.'

"The Socialist movement, as you well said, is international. All over the world the working class are fast joining the ranks of this, the greatest economic and political movement the world ever saw; to establish the grandest ideal the world ever conceived of; that of capturing through the peaceful but powerful ballot 'the great engines of governments,' not only of the United States but of the world, and use their legislative, judicial and executive powers not only as a means to advance the Socialist movement, but to actually establish its ideal. Not only to interfere with the relation of master and servant, but to abolish that relation for all time. How? Why, by abolishing Capitalism—the individual ownership and individual management, for profit, of socially used and socially necessary things, all of which give rise to that relation by putting the few owning individuals in the position of 'masters' and the non-owning countless millions in the position of 'servants'—poverty-stricken lackeys and slaves.

"The establishment of Socialism means: The social ownership and democratic management, for the benefit of all, of all industries, institutions and things that are collectively used and collectively necessary. This means that the capitalist, the 'master,' must go—and the relation of master and slave go with him; for having no 'masters' we shall have no slaves; but instead a race of free men and women, each serving all, all serving each—not preaching the Golden Rule, but living it.

"Mr. Davenport, do you say 'Civilized society will never give up the relation of master and servant?' "We tell you and the world you represent, and mark our words, the Socialist party of America, numbering over a quarter of a million, their comrades the world over, numbering over ten millions, as well as the rest of the workers of the world that are fast awakening, that besides 'doing the world's work we are too civilized' to much longer carry the capitalist dinner giving parasitical capitalist financiers on our backs. Soon we will vote them out of existence—throw them off our backs—'civilize' them—force them to do their share of the world's work, or starve. Then we shall have but one class the world over—the working class—and that class shall not only feed, clothe and house this world, but own it and enjoy it.

"I noticed that in your speech you referred to Socialist arguments as 'sophistical.' We will give you a good chance at proving that assertion.

"At its first regular meeting, Monday, February 22, Local Bridgeport of the Socialist party of Connecticut, part of the S. P. of A., decided to challenge you to a public debate on Socialism; and I was chosen as its representative and your opponent in such debate.

"Therefore challenge you to appear with me on a public proposition: "Resolved, That Socialism is just, necessary and desirable. I take the affirmative; or you may so word a sim-

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PETTY TYRANNY.

Provokes Big Weavers' Strike in New Bedford.

An Example of the Contemptible Smallness of Mind and the Hypocrisy of Capitalists and Especially So-Called "Self Made Men."

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Feb. 27.—Five hundred cotton weavers quit work two days ago under exceptional circumstances. At the Dartmouth mill during the present winter many petty tyrannical rules have been introduced by the management. The severe weather, the depressed condition of the cotton trade, and the large army of unemployed weavers being the levers used to force the weavers into compliance. Most obnoxious of the new rules was one to the effect that weavers must scrub the floors under their looms, together with the all-ways between and around them. Other mills employ men with proper appliances for this work alone.

At a largely attended meeting, by a vote of over six to one the weavers declared their decision to cease scrubbing floors and the date when the "no scrubbing" vote went into effect, the agent viedly became anxious, and the officials of the union, together with a few fools and drunks, were objecting to the scrubbing, and that his weavers liked to scrub, with the possible exception of such fools and drunks.

In the course of the week which had to elapse between the time of the meeting and the date when the "no scrubbing" vote went into effect, the agent viedly became anxious, and the officials of the local union, and the high intelligence and goodwill of the vast majority of his "help." He declared he would have no outside interference with the management of his mill, and tried to have a committee of weavers of his own choosing come and interview him on the matter, but each weaver pluckily refused to act. Failing in this, he refused to see a committee of his own weavers chosen by the weavers themselves.

Full of confidence that he had forced his weavers into abject submission, that he had only to frown to have them tremble, to dictate and have them obey, to state a condition and have them accept it as a law, he shut down the speed and marched into the weave room, and having gathered the weavers together in one corner of the weave room (which is the largest in the world, containing three thousand looms), he mounted an empty yarn box and gave them a "heart-to-heart talk."

He assured them that he liked labor unions "if they were run right." He assured them that he would not for profit, but to find them employment. (The last year's dividend, by the way, was 8 per cent., and \$200,000 carried to a reserve fund on a capital of \$900,000.) He assured them of his confidence in the good-will of himself and of their own desire to scrub the floor. He assured them there were hard times ahead and advised them to save their money (out of wages of six, seven, and eight dollars a week, instead of giving to those whose desire was to make trouble and bring suffering upon them.

When a weaver started to question him he assured them he had not come to argue, but to talk to them and that, as he knew they desired to scrub, scrubbing of floors must be continued. Instantly, upon the conclusion of this "heart-to-heart talk," in which all the assurance and talk was on one side, the five hundred weavers, with perhaps a dozen exceptions, quit work in a body.

Some eight years ago this remarkable speech-maker worked for wages. He has scrambled to power and influence through the influence of men with less knowledge of cotton and more money than himself. He has shaved wages and increased the amount of work at every opportunity. His wants had increased with his financial success. An expenditure of five dollars a week would have scrubbed his weave-room floor, yet to-day five hundred New Bedford weavers are idle because of the stubborn conceit, petty tyranny, and consuming greed of this one boss. It is a fight of self-respecting manhood against money and arrogant power.

TURNER TO BE LET OUT ON BAIL.

At Sunday's meeting of the New York Central Federated Union a letter was read from the London District Council of Shop Assistants in reference to the detention of John Turner, the Anarchist, requesting the New York organization to give aid in his getting Turner out of jail and setting the hearing of his case for April 4.

It was decided to take such action and also to make an appeal to the unions for contributions for carrying the case of Turner before the Supreme Court, the amount necessary being estimated at \$3,000.

On Monday an order was given by the Supreme Court at Washington for Turner's release on bail and setting the hearing of his case for April 4.

There are enough iron and steel workers, coal and iron miners, and railway employees in Pennsylvania, not to mention the trades, if they would use their ballots together for their own party, to get labor laws honestly enacted and upheld in court and enforced.

—We shall not be happy until we have at least Fifty thousand readers. Comrades, get busy.

FOR THE DAILY.

Date of Publication To Be Sept. 1.

Enthusiastic Meeting Decides that the Paper Must Be Published Next Fall and the Work Will Be Pushed with Determination—Another Meeting to Hold March 10, when Real Name Will Be Chosen.

A joint meeting of the Workingmen's Co-operative Publishing Association, which is to publish the coming Socialist and trade union daily newspaper, and the New York and Brooklyn Co-operative Publishing Association, which is to publish the coming Socialist and trade union daily newspaper, was held in the New York Labor Lyceum on Feb. 25. The meeting was fairly well attended and was presided by a list of quiet determination.

Morris Hillquit addressed the meeting on the present condition and outlook of the movement for the daily. He endeavored to impress the members and delegates with the necessity of starting the paper at an early date, recounted the work already accomplished, and said that if it continued at only the present rate of progress, the publication of the daily would be a matter of the indefinite future; that many comrades made the mistake of regarding the daily as they would the Co-operative Commonwealth, that is, as something to be put off until work for and something that is sure to come sometime but is not to be expected in the immediate future; that if a definite time were set for its publication, with the earnest determination to issue it on the date set and no later, this unfortunate and unjustifiable spirit of pessimism would disappear, everyone would take more interest and work with renewed enthusiasm; and money would be contributed more liberally, both by labor organizations and by individuals, when the publication of the paper at a definite and early date was assured.

"Alexander Jöhns," of the "Volkszeitung," then spoke on what is necessary to make the paper a success. He said that in order to maintain the paper it must have 30,000 readers; that the best way to assure its success is to secure pledges from that number of individuals to subscribe for or buy the paper when it is published; and that these pledges must be collected by a systematic canvass from house to house and in the trade unions in order to start with certainty of success. He does not expect to appear in the paper after it was established, in accordance with the standard which it would be necessary to maintain, would be \$3.00 per week; and that 30,000 readers at one cent on weekdays and five cents on Sunday, with the advertisements which it would be easy to procure with a circulation, would cover this expense.

After discussion, it was decided by an almost unanimous vote to set the date of publication for Sept. 1. It was decided to hold another joint meeting on Thursday evening, March 10; and the Board of Managers was instructed to lay before this meeting a plan for gathering pledges to read the paper, and to draw up a list of all labor organizations for substantial donations, and to suggest a new name for the paper in place of the name "Globe," which was taken by a capitalist paper.

Opinion differed as to the possibility of protecting the name before publication, so that the advertisement and reputation given to the name by one of the organizations, was taken advantage of by politicians who might temporarily publish a paper under the same name for campaign purposes. Comrade Siobodna stated that there was no way of protecting the name in advance of daily publication, while Comrade Hillquit thought that it might be possible to establish ownership of the name by publishing a small weekly or monthly sheet, which could be used as propaganda for the daily and to publish news of the progress of the work.

STEEL MEN STRIKE TO ENFORCE LAW.

Trust Discharging Men for Joining Union—Law Forbidding Discrimination Has Been Declared Unconstitutional.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Feb. 28.—The Advisory Board of the Amalgamated Association of Steel Workers has sanctioned a strike of the steel workers at Millton. This is notable, as being a strike for the enforcement of a state law. Some years ago, in response to requests from the labor organizations, a law was passed forbidding any corporation to discharge employees for joining a union. The law was contested by employers and declared unconstitutional by the Common Pleas Court. It has since then been violated right and left, and this is the cause of the Millton strike. It is said that the Amalgamated will try to carry the question now to the Supreme Court.

John Weller of Mauch Chunk, then a Democrat elected with labor support, was the author of the law. In 1902, seeing the hopelessness of getting any real relief for labor from either of the old parties, he severed his Democratic connections and joined the Socialist Party.

There are enough iron and steel workers, coal and iron miners, and railway employees in Pennsylvania, not to mention the trades, if they would use their ballots together for their own party, to get labor laws honestly enacted and upheld in court and enforced.

—We shall not be happy until we have at least Fifty thousand readers. Comrades, get busy.

Suppose the government were called the "Manufacturers' Association," would it make much difference in the deal workmen are now getting from it?—E. P. People.

RENTS TO GO UP.

New York Landlords Will Turn the Screw Again.

During Two Years of Reform Rule Landlords' Taxes Were Reduced and Rents Raised—Now under Tammany Rule, Rents Are to Go Up Again.

The New York "Herald," which is perhaps the best informed paper in the city on such subjects, says in its last Sunday's issue: "Any rent payer who does not find his monthly bills increased after May 1 next may consider himself fortunate, for many of the largest landlord corporations and estates have announced a general raising of rents in tenements, apartments and dwellings, to take effect this spring."

A considerable number of large landlords are quoted by name as saying that rents would certainly be raised by from 8 to 10 to 15 per cent. One said: "For the last two years rents have been going up. The law of supply and demand is responsible largely for this, I think. It is wonderful the number of people who are constantly coming to New York to live, and they fill up private dwellings and apartments as fast as they are opened."

Another said: "When one of our tenement apartments is vacated nowadays, if it has been paying \$11 a month, we make the rent \$12 a month. On a \$1,500 dwelling we add \$100 to the annual rental. In certain instances where there is a good tenant we might be glad to renew his lease at the old rental with a clause that the tenant shall be responsible for all repairs."

The "Herald" adds: "The near completion of the subway is responsible for a general increase in rents all along the line of the road on the west side and in the Bronx. In the last year or two rents in the Bronx have been raised from ten to twenty per cent, in anticipation of the influx of new dwellers, who are expected to move in as soon as real rapid transit is assured."

We had two years of "respectable reform" administration, during which the landlords' taxes were reduced and yet rents went steadily up. Now we have Tammany rule and again rents go up. This should be a lesson to the class that holds the houses and pays the rents to cease dividing its votes between the two old parties controlled by the class of employers and landlords.

TRADE UNION FINED.

Franklin Press Feeders' Organization Must Pay Another \$1,000 for Violating Capitalistic Injunction.

CHICAGO, Feb. 26.—For the second time to-day, Judge Jesse Holdren of the Franklin Union of Press Feeders \$1,000 for a violation of an injunction of the court. The injunction was obtained by the Chicago Typothete, which charged the Franklin Union with interference with non-union employees.

Besides fining the union as a body, Judge Holdren to-day fined President Weener of that organization \$250 in addition to a jail sentence of six months. Secretary J. M. Shea was fined \$100 and sentenced to six months in jail. Jerome Collins and Harry Brown, members of the union, were given short jail sentences.

The injunction against the Press Feeders' Union; for violating which it has been so heavily punished, is a sweeping one, forbidding the union, officers and members to do practically anything in the way of organized action, publication of grievances, or persuasion, to protect itself from the aggressions of the master printers' organization.

THE SWITCHMAN.

In the maze of the rails of gleaming steel, Where the main tracks thread the yard, Where the tongue of the open switch allures, And the target stands on guard— There's a silent man fits here and there, With jaunty air and agile limb, Playing hide and seek with life and death, And courting both with changeable whim.

And the vigilant men in engine cabs, With a hand on steam and air, With a mind and an eye alike alert For the sign that says Beware— Whether pulling freights or passengers, Or empty in a rattling string, Stop their monster steeds at a signal from the silent man with arms sawing!

He's a dirty-faced man in jumper soiled, And his hands are black as coals, But his eyes and his nerves are wide awake— Or he'd not be on the roll! He's a king at work, yet bears no arms, But those he's waving up and down, And his realm is one of track and switch— And service his only crown.

—John Smith, in Switchman's Journal, October.

BOSS BAKERS WILL FIGHT.

Will Go to Supreme Court Against Labor Law.

New York's Ten-Hour Law for Bakers Likely to Be Ruled Unconstitutional—Disgraceful Career of Weissmann Now the Masters' Lawyer.

Henry Weissmann, the lawyer for the New York State Association of Master Bakers, said the other day that the master bakers will take the decision of the New York Court of Appeals declaring constitutional the Bakers' Ten Hour Law to the United States Supreme Court.

The Court of Appeals, it will be remembered, was divided on its decision, four judges supporting the law and four favoring its annulment—among the latter being Democrat Dennis O'Brien, re-elected last fall on the joint state ticket of the two old parties. It is believed probable either that the United States Supreme Court will reverse the decision or will order a new trial, in which case, after election, one of the state judges will probably pretend to find a new point that he misapprehended before to serve as a pretext for changing his decision and overthrowing the law. This has been the usual history of such cases.

This Henry Weissmann, now attorney for the Master Bakers' Association, was formerly a member of the Bakers' Union. He was a bitter opponent of Socialism in the union and resorted to the most disreputable tactics to prevent the organization from taking a progressive stand, preferring disruption to advance. For some time he posed as an Anarchist. Undoubtedly he was even then in secret acting as an agent of the bosses and of the Republican party, for when he had played out his influence in the union, he suddenly blossomed out as a Republican politician, got a good job, and plenty of money, was admitted to the bar, and finally became the legal representative of the employers' organization.

The ten-hour limit for bakery work, so far from being excessive, is far too lax. The men work a great deal at night, in oppressive heat, generally in very close and unwholesome rooms, and consumption and other diseases resulting from these conditions are very common among them. Even an eight-hour day would be unreasonably long for such work.

INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST BUREAU.

The following delegates attended the sitting of the Bureau at the Maison du Peuple, Brussels, on the Feb. 7th: Germany, Singer, Kautsky, and Rosa Luxemburg; for Belgium, Vandervelde and Anseele; for France, Vaillant and Cluriani; for England, Hunter Watts and Quelch; for Holland, Troelstra and Van Kol; for Russia, Plechanoff; for Austria, Adler; for Poland, Walecki; for Argentine, Cambier.

The Workers' National Housing Council of London asked that the better housing of the people should be one of the questions placed on the agenda of the congress.

The Italian Socialist Federation of the United States announced its adherence to the Bureau. The organization has a membership of about one thousand, and it proposes the following amendment to the resolution on emigration and immigration presented by the Argentine Republic: "What ought to be the attitude of trade unions towards the organized workers of other countries who emigrate? Should not the mere fact that he was a member of his union in his own country entitle a workman to membership of the union of any other country without any extra expense?" This amendment was allowed.

Luxemburg asked to be affiliated to the Bureau, but acknowledged inability to pay the full \$5 annual subscription. It was agreed to reduce the payment in this case to \$1, and to ask for the affiliation to be ratified by the Congress.

A mass meeting of workers, held at Sofia (Bulgaria), on October 1 last, adopted unanimously the following resolution: "In loyalty to the principle of the international struggle against all tyranny, in loyalty to the Socialist ideal, the workers of Sofia appeal to the Social Democracy of Europe to raise its powerful voice against Turkish tyranny. It invites it also to issue a protest against the barbarous policy of the extermination of the Polish people, pursued by European Powers in the Balkan peninsula, etc."

The meeting furthermore appealed to the committee of the Bulgarian Socialist Party to place before the International Bureau a detailed report on the situation in Macedonia, and expressed its regret that the "Arbeiterzeitung" of Vienna had permitted itself to be misled as to the character of the Macedonian revolt. The report has not yet reached the Bureau.

The British Columbia Socialist Party, whose headquarters are at Vancouver, asked to be affiliated with the Bureau.

The Lithuanian Socialists asked permission to be represented at the Congress. Rosa Luxemburg asserted they were a section of the Polish Party, which was confirmed by Plechanoff, but Walecki contended that the organization had a very real existence. The Bureau decided to remit the question to the decision of the Polish Party, subject to appeal to the Congress. The Bureau will hold a meeting the day before the Congress to deal with all such disputes, and to report to the Congress.

The Secretary announced the fusion of the two sections of the Russian So-

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT MAKES WAR ON LITTLE BOYS.

The majesty of law is to be vindicated and public order maintained against a fearful danger. The telegraph messenger boys of Chicago are on strike, and the capitalist press dispatches of last Monday say:

"Deputy Marshals are scouring all over the business portion of Chicago to-night trying to serve over one hundred messenger boys with copies of an injunction issued against them today by Judge Kohlsaat in the United States District Court.

"The order of the honorable court restrains the striking messenger boys from interfering with the delivery or collection of inter-state telegraph messages of the Western Union Telegraph Company, the American District Telegraph, or the Illinois District Telegraph Company.

"It also prohibits the strikers from attempting to interfere, by intimidation or otherwise, with persons desiring to enter the employment of the plaintiff companies, or from loitering in crowds in the vicinity of the companies' offices, or by threatening with force or violence any persons having business with the companies."

Husky men have been employed at \$2 a day as scabs to break the strike and the company avers that the boys are doing these men grievous bodily injury and making it impossible for them to do their work.

The capitalists' pretense that they appeal to the courts only to protect them from the "tyranny and lawless violence of labor unions" is reduced to absurdity in this case.

Imagine a hundred little boys at war

THE UNION MAN'S "RIGHT" TO VOTE AS HE PLEASURES.

By Eugene V. Debs.

President Gompers and President Mitchell declare that a union man has a right to vote as he pleases. Has he? Let us see. Before unions were organized men claimed the right to work when they pleased. Most of them still claim it and keep out of unions. Parry says they have that right and it is his pivotal objection to unionism. Gompers and Mitchell say that a union man cannot work when he pleases, that he can not work if by doing so he lowers the wages or otherwise injures his fellowmen, that he must merge his individual interest as a worker in the larger interest of his class, that through the prosperity of his class his own is advanced. In other words, the union decides whether a man shall work or not. This vital principle of the individual, which involves his very life, he is compelled to surrender in the interest of his class.

Are men united in the trades unions that they may be divided at the polls? Is it the United Mine Workers the day before election and the Divided Mine Workers on election day? Is not the labor question a political question? Parry says a man has the right to work as he pleases. Gompers and Mitchell say a man has the right to vote as he pleases. Their position is essentially the same and leads to the same results.

The workingman has the ballot. Election day comes. He has now to decide if all the workers shall be ruled and robbed by a capitalist government, or whether they shall rule themselves as free men and enjoy the fruit of their labor.

That is the question the workingman is called upon to decide every election day. Has he a right to vote as he pleases? And if he pleases to betray his class and vote for their masters, is he a union man, or is he a scab? Has my fellow unionist the right to vote me into wage-slavery and still claim to be a union man? Is it not in fact the rankest kind of scabbing?

Gompers and Mitchell say it is none of the union's business how a member votes. I say that the union based upon this principle, or rather lack of principle, in this year 1904, is not a union at all in any intelligent sense; it is disunion and promotes division where it is the most fatal—at the ballot box.

The man who votes against his class is not a union man; he may wear a union badge as big as a mule-shoe he may be ignorant, but whatever else he may be or not be, he is a scab. He betrays, like Judas, his fellow-worker to his capitalist master, robs him of what his labor produces, impoverishes his family, starves his wife, deforms his children, and all this is done because, according to Gompers and Mitchell, "he can vote as he pleases" and the unions of his fellows have no right to object to his inalienable right to vote them into wage slavery and still strut and swagger as a "union man."

with three gigantic corporations in close alliance and the corporations calling on the United States government to protect them from those hundred boys' "violence and organized tyranny."

How must the marshals and policemen feel who are charged with the duty of "protecting" the Telegraph Trust against its striking messenger boys? Are they proud of the job? Is the learned judge proud to think that his name will go down in history as the first magistrate who ever leveled the weapon of injunction, on behalf of organized millionaires, against a handful of little boys, boys who ought to be in school, whom poverty has driven to work, and who have demanded a little increase in their miserable pay? Is President Roosevelt proud of the achievement of his friend and co-partisan? Does he count this one of the glories of his strenuous administration?

But more to the point: Are the WORKINGMEN proud that they have voted political power into the hands of men who have no scruple to use it with all its crushing force even against the little children of the poor? Are you proud of that, workmen? Are you going to do it again? Or are you going to put your own men into legislative hall and executive chamber and on the judicial bench to do justice to the widow and the fatherless and to succor the weak in their oppression?

President Gompers and President Mitchell declare that a union man has a right to vote as he pleases. Has he? Let us see. Before unions were organized men claimed the right to work when they pleased. Most of them still claim it and keep out of unions. Parry says they have that right and it is his pivotal objection to unionism. Gompers and Mitchell say that a union man cannot work when he pleases, that he can not work if by doing so he lowers the wages or otherwise injures his fellowmen, that he must merge his individual interest as a worker in the larger interest of his class, that through the prosperity of his class his own is advanced. In other words, the union decides whether a man shall work or not. This vital principle of the individual, which involves his very life, he is compelled to surrender in the interest of his class.

Are men united in the trades unions that they may be divided at the polls? Is it the United Mine Workers the day before election and the Divided Mine Workers on election day? Is not the labor question a political question? Parry says a man has the right to work as he pleases. Gompers and Mitchell say a man has the right to vote as he pleases. Their position is essentially the same and leads to the same results.

The workingman has the ballot. Election day comes. He has now to decide if all the workers shall be ruled and robbed by a capitalist government, or whether they shall rule themselves as free men and enjoy the fruit of their labor.

That is the question the workingman is called upon to decide every election day. Has he a right to vote as he pleases? And if he pleases to betray his class and vote for their masters, is he a union man, or is he a scab? Has my fellow unionist the right to vote me into wage-slavery and still claim to be a union man? Is it not in fact the rankest kind of scabbing?

Gompers and Mitchell say it is none of the union's business how a member votes. I say that the union based upon this principle, or rather lack of principle, in this year 1904, is not a union at all in any intelligent sense; it is disunion and promotes division where it is the most fatal—at the ballot box.

The man who votes against his class is not a union man; he may wear a union badge as big as a mule-shoe he may be ignorant, but whatever else he may be or not be, he is a scab. He betrays, like Judas, his fellow-worker to his capitalist master, robs him of what his labor produces, impoverishes his family, starves his wife, deforms his children, and all this is done because, according to Gompers and Mitchell, "he can vote as he pleases" and the unions of his fellows have no right to object to his inalienable right to vote them into wage slavery and still strut and swagger as a "union man."

Hell is

The Worker.

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In the state of New York, on account of certain provisions of the election laws, the Socialist Party is officially recognized under the name of Social Democratic Party, and its emblem is the Arm and Torch, as shown above.

The Socialist Party for Social Democratic Party in New York should not be confused with the so-called Socialist Labor Party. The latter is a small, ring-bound, methodical organization which carries on an abusive campaign of slander against the real Socialist movement, which supports the trade unions.

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



The financial papers announce that "under the dictation of the Standard Oil party harmony has been restored among the various conflicting interests in the American Ice Company." Now let us all rejoice and be prepared to celebrate the advent of the white-winged angel of peace by paying 10 per cent. more for ice next summer.

The Leather Trust has accumulated a surplus in the last year, over interest and dividends, of \$17,500,000. How are your shoes? Wearing pretty thin? Just think of the prosperity indicated by that seventeen-million surplus and you won't mind going on your uppers. Don't be selfish. Be patriotic and consider Brother Capital.

President Roosevelt asks Congress to appropriate \$50,000 to build a new stable for his eight horses, because the old one is damp and the poor beasts get the influenza there. And it will be voted, of course, while every day workmen are dying in cold, dark, foul tenements and hovels for the profit of Roosevelt's class. Let the "wrecklings" perish, the stonemason's horses must be well cared for. On with the dance.

Elliott Root, Republican statesman, succeeds the late William C. Whitney, Democratic statesman, as a director of the Mutual Life. This just reflects to mind how prominent politicians of the two old parties sit together and work in perfect harmony in all the trusts and great corporations. And why shouldn't they? Both their parties stand for the maintenance of capitalism, the continued exploitation of one class by the other.

Ehrbridge T. Gerry, of Tammany Hall and the fake Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, visited the offices of the Department of Taxes and Assessments the other day and swore off the assessment of \$300,000 made against his name for personal property. He declared that he was a resident and taxpayer in Newport, R. I., and he also flatly declared that he would not pay any taxes here as he did not wish any of his money to "go up the state." If justice had its due, Ehrbridge T. Gerry in person would have gone "up the state" a few years ago to get free board the rest of his life at a public institution in Sing Sing. He was the proprietor of the Windsor Hotel, who saved money by not providing first-escapes. His wealth is the price of many innocent lives, but he has the assurance to pose as a model citizen and a guardian of public morality when he is not busy dodging taxes. Such are the Scribes and Pharisees to whom decent workmen are expected to pay honor.

The New York landlords have given us fair notice that our rents are to be raised on May 1. Good of them, isn't it? But they can afford to give us notice and add Tweed's sneering question: "What are you going to do about it?" They have the whip-hand of us. We are helpless. We must pay, or be

evicted. We must wear our shabby clothes a little longer, eat a little less or poorer food, send the children to work a little sooner—anything, any way, to scrape together money to pay that rent. We are helpless—as individuals. But need we continue helpless? Need we go on as individuals, tamely submitting to every new imposition? The landlords feel sure we will do so, that we will not unite to use our one effective weapon of defense and attack, that we will keep on dividing our votes between the landlord's two old parties, forever and ever, amen. Workingman reader, workingman voter, are you going to fulfil their hopes and deserve their contempt and continue to pay for their idleness and ease? Or are you going to vote for Socialism?

ROCKEFELLER AND TRIGGS.

The expulsion of Oscar Lovell Triggs from the faculty of Chicago University, explained as being due to his "socialistic leanings," adds one more to the shameful list of cases in which, in recent years, America's organized culture has prostituted itself to organized wealth. Prof. Triggs is not a Socialist as we understand the word—at least, not a very clear one—to judge by his writings. The most that can be said is that he "leans" toward Socialism. We are far from agreeing with many of his dicta or from overdoing with admiration for him. But no one who knows can honestly deny that Triggs has represented something real and vital, a reaching after truth and righteousness and beauty of life, in the midst of the sham and wrong and ugliness of commercialism. And it is just because of this that he is proscribed—because the University of Chicago is endowed and controlled by the greatest beneficiaries of social sham and wrong and injustice and because his mind was too keen and his heart too brave to bow down and worship before them.

We do not condole with Triggs. We congratulate him. He has got out of bad company. It is better even to be kicked out of bad company than to stay in it. Many a man has been kicked into places of higher usefulness through the stupid arrogance of the perpetrators of truth. Let us hope that Triggs will prove himself the right sort and that he will be a greater thorn in the flesh to Rockefeller outside the college halls than ever he was within them.

INDIVIDUAL AND CO-OPERATIVE PRODUCTION.

A reader asks us "to define what is meant by 'individual production' and by 'co-operative production' in an economic sense."

Let us begin by saying, that any such distinction must necessarily be relative, marking a difference of degree, not an absolute contrast. Perhaps never, certainly never within historic times, has there been, unless in rare and exceptional cases, absolutely individual production; and on the other hand, in even the most highly developed co-operative or social production there is always an individual element. The distinction is none the less real and important, however, for not being an absolute antithesis. Indeed, absolute distinctions can hardly be made anywhere outside of pure mathematics. We talk of wise and foolish men, true and false beliefs, good and bad actions; yet we never find a man absolutely wise or unqualifiedly foolish, in every belief that we may analyze we can find elements of truth and of falsehood mingled in varying proportions, and no course of conduct is ever altogether good or utterly bad. With so much preface, to the question:

Most Americans have read Longfellow's very pretty poem, "The Village Blacksmith," which was written sixty-four years ago and represents the prevailing type and ideal of the American workman of the early nineteenth century, then already beginning to disappear. The sturdy independence of the blacksmith is the keynote of the poem. He "looks the whole world in the face, For he owes not any man."

He had no master to bow down to and no servant to cringe to him. He did not have to ask any man's permission to work. He was not afraid of losing his job or being locked out or blacklisted, and did not need the protection of a union. His success in earning a living and providing for old age depended almost altogether on his own industry and providence. Why was he thus independent and sufficient to himself? Because he owned his job—that is, because he owned the things with which he worked. Owning his smithy with its forge and anvil and hammers and other tools and a supply of raw material, owning himself also—his labor-power, his strength and skill and knowledge—he owned, of course, the product that his labor created.

This type has now almost disappeared. In place of the village blacksmith, his own master and the equal of his neighbors, we have the wage-workers of the great iron and steel mills, thousands of them together, working only when a company gives them permission, working such hours and in such manner and for such pay as the employer dictates, liable to discharge at the employer's interest or whim, driven by a boss, worn out and upped up by excessive toil at the age

of forty and looking forward to dependence in their later years, compelled to organize in self-defense and unable even by means of the union to prevent a gradual reduction of wages. Why is the modern iron or steel worker not independent and self-sufficient? Because he does not own his job—that is, because he does not own the things with which he works; he owns only himself—his labor-power, his strength and skill and knowledge—and in order to work he must sell this labor-power for market wages to the man or company who owns the mill and its machinery. This employer, this capitalist, then, owning the machinery and the materials and having bought also the labor-power, owns the product that the wage-workers' labor creates. Out of that product he pays their wages, buys materials, pays for repairs, and yet has a surplus left, which is his profit.

A similar contrast could be drawn between the men who ground flour or wove cloth or made furniture or did other sorts of work in those earlier days and the men who do the same kinds of work to-day. Where the typical workman of the old days was independent as an individual, owning his own means and opportunity of employment, the typical workman of to-day, holding his job by another's consent, is personally dependent and can gain even a small measure of freedom and security only by social or collective action, by uniting with other workmen for common defense.

But still remains the question: Why this difference? Why is the son or grandson of the old independent workman a dependent wage-worker? Why do not most of the workers of to-day own their jobs as did most of the workers of say seventy-five years ago? The answer is: Because the methods of industry have changed, without a corresponding change in the form of ownership and control of the means of production—because, while the things with which men work are held as private property as they were then, the methods and instruments of production, which were then predominantly individual, are now predominantly social or collective or co-operative.

But it is just these phrases that our correspondent asks us to simplify. Let us try to do so: The methods of industry in those days were very simple. Hand work prevailed. Nails, for instance, were made by hand by the village blacksmith. Taking his bar of iron, the smith heated it, hammered it into a sheet of suitable thickness, cut the sheet into pieces of the required size, with hammer on anvil beat each piece into the right shape and finished by tempering it in water. One workman, with a few simple hand tools, performed all the processes of changing a bar of iron into a lot of nails. To-day no blacksmith makes nails by hand, unless in some rare emergency. He could not "make his spit" at such work. Nails are made in great mills. Huge bars of iron are fed into great rolling and shearing machines and thence the sheets or strips of still hot metal go into several other machines successively, from the last of which come out completed nails. These machines are all driven by a powerful engine or battery of engines. Certain men attend each machine, regulating its work and feeding in the material and removing the product. But no one of these men makes a nail by his individual labor. Say it takes a thousand men to keep the mill going, attending the engines and machines and all; altogether, they make many times more nails than could a thousand blacksmiths with hammers and anvils. But it is their joint or united labor that makes all these nails. And the whole mill, with all its engines and machinery, is really a unit, is really one great machine, for no part of it separately would suffice for the making of even one nail.

In the one case, then, we have many men working separately, each with a few simple hand-tools, each a complete workman, creating the product from beginning to end by his own labor; that is individual production in the economic sense. In the other case, we have many men working together, using a huge and complex and expensive system of machinery; each doing only some one small part of a process, so that no portion of the output is the product of any one man's labor, but the whole is the product of all their labor combined; that is co-operative or collective or social production in the economic sense.

Social labor is much more productive. When the introduction of power and machinery has once made such social production possible, the continuance of individual or hand production, generally speaking, becomes impracticable. The invention of the steam hammer and the rolling and shearing machinery compelled the village blacksmiths to give up their smithies and become wage-workers in the mills much more effectively than any statute law could have done.

Finally, be it observed, the tools necessary to carry on the work of the village blacksmith of the old days were comparatively inexpensive, such as any man of ordinary industry and thrift could provide himself with; having them, as his individual property, he owned his own job and owned his whole product. The modern steel mill employing a thousand men is vastly more expensive than a thou-

sand old-time smithies with all their equipment. It is itself the product of many men's labor. It is operated by many men's labor. Out of their product it is repaired and replaced as it wears out. In this sense it is the product of the joint labor of the men who work it. The use of it is necessary to them, because without it they cannot work and without work they cannot live. It is a social product and a social necessity, but it is held as private property—as the private property of a man or a few men, who, in general, do not work and who get an income without working, by virtue solely of their ownership.

The means of production, once individual in their character, have become social in their character, but they have remained private in their ownership and control. In order that economic relations may be rightly adjusted, it is necessary that the ownership and control of the means of production be also social, collective, co-operative, public. We cannot go back to the old system under which the workers were economically free, as separate individuals. We must, then, go forward to a new system in which, jointly owning the things with which they work, they shall again be economically free as comrades in a co-operative state. That is what Socialism is for.

All of which is an old story, but an old story that will bear a great deal of repetition.

Current Literature

AN EXAMINATION OF SOCIETY FROM THE STANDPOINT OF EVOLUTION. By Louis Wallis. Columbia, O. The Argosy Press, 1903. Cloth, 325 pp., index and bibliography. Price, \$1.75.

We took up this book with misgivings, bearing in mind the barrenness of most work hitherto done by Americans in the as yet doubtful science of sociology. We have read it with ever growing interest to the end and close it with a mingled feeling of satisfaction and wonder—satisfaction that so good a book, in spite of its many defects, has been written in this country, wonder at the apparent belief of the author that his thesis is something quite new in social science. We cannot doubt Mr. Wallis' honesty. We have, therefore, to suppose that, as a careful student and wide reader as he is, he is yet in practically complete ignorance of Karl Marx' ever memorable contribution, "the materialistic conception of history" and of all the work that has been done in exposition and application of this doctrine in the last sixty years by that great master of thought and his collaborators and disciples, such as Engels, Kautsky, Bernstein, Kowalevsky, Plechanoff, Lafargue, Lovia, Labriola, Vandervelde, Hyndman, and Bax. To one well acquainted with the amount and character of such work, this will at first seem incredible; but on the other hand, anyone who recognizes the last six years by that great master of thought and his collaborators and disciples, such as Engels, Kautsky, Bernstein, Kowalevsky, Plechanoff, Lafargue, Lovia, Labriola, Vandervelde, Hyndman, and Bax. 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PARTY AFFAIRS IN IDAHO.

Last December the National Secretary of the Socialist Party issued a circular letter telling of the somewhat disorganized state of the Socialist movement in Idaho and announced that National Organizer Wilkins would be sent to Idaho about Feb. 1 to investigate the situation. Comrade Wilkins has not yet visited the northern part of the state and the following statement of conditions existing there will be of interest. It is written by G. Weston Wright, former secretary of the Ontario Socialist Party and editor of the "Canadian Socialist" who was engaged in newspaper work in the Coeur d'Alene district in January and February and was a member of Local Wallace, the only Socialist organization in that district which shows any signs of activity. He writes:

Arriving in Idaho from British Columbia just after the announcement was made of the proposed visit of Organizer Wilkins, and, locating in the Coeur d'Alene, one of the historic battlefields of the western labor movement, I naturally expected to find a clear-cut revolutionary movement in this district at least in the southern part of the state the revolution from Populism into Socialism would account for a loose organization where dues-paying, etc., was considered unnecessary, but the twelve years of labor war in the Coeur d'Alene described in Job Harriman's "Class War in Idaho" should have resulted in the organization of an uncompromising body of revolutionary Socialists.

What did I find? First, that the great bulk of the "old timers" have been driven out of the district by the blacklists, those remaining being mostly "democratic" socialists. While the miners unions are fairly strong through the blacklisting "permit system" of employing miners prevents the unionists from displaying activity; the \$8,000,000 Hercules mine, in which Mrs. E.J. Boyce, wife of President Boyce of the Western Federation of Miners, is largely interested, being the only mine where active Socialists or unionists can secure employment. And third, that the Socialist Party has the reputation of being a Republic an ideological investigation producing good grounds for this belief, the local in Wallace having strike-breakers, spotters and Republican office holders on its membership roll, and being controlled by these individuals or their dupes.

One spotter named Frank Shaw, a bar room and dance hall rascal, carries a paid-up W. F. of M. card to ward off suspicion. He was a candidate on the Socialist Party ticket in a recent election along with some well-meaning Socialists and some others who are now fugitives from justice. Rockefeller's Federal Mining Company, controlling the mining and mercantile interests of the district, desired to carry the county election by splitting the working-class vote amongst the various parties opposing the ultra-capitalistic Republicans; and, with their tools in the Socialist Party, it was an easy matter to put up a Socialist ticket that would draw some votes and, at the same time, cast discredit upon Socialism.

Local Wallace, after failing to hold meetings for several months, reconvened in January. W. E. Stache, elected National Committeeman for Idaho last fall, is secretary. He fought hard to have a resolution passed condemning the National Committee of the Socialist Party for sending an organizer to investigate the conditions in Idaho, but failed.

Learning of the motley character of the local membership, the writer demanded a roll-call of members and promptly laid charges against Dr. G. L. Magee for breaking his obligation to the party. Despite innumerable objections made by the secretary, a special meeting was called and it was proven that Dr. Magee had accepted the office of country physician under the Republican county administration and refused to attend any Socialist meetings or make any defense of the charges. In private conversation he denied the class struggle and said he considered universal brotherhood and promptly laid charges against Dr. G. L. Magee for breaking his obligation to the party. Despite innumerable objections made by the secretary, a special meeting was called and it was proven that Dr. Magee had accepted the office of country physician under the Republican county administration and refused to attend any Socialist meetings or make any defense of the charges.

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and Warden named Socialist workers were found, there being the nucleus of a strong county organization if the Social Workers could be placed in the hands of revolutionary Socialists. In Mullain, however, no progress can be made until a bar-room loafer and Magee's partner named Fred Levy is gotten rid of. He wears a Socialist Party button and makes a specialty of "earning" beer-money by collecting initiation fees of \$1 from persons who are poorly informed regarding the working of the Socialist Party. Each time spotter Shaw visits the Morning mine at Mullain the services of several miners are dispensed with.

Enough has probably been written to show the need of Organizer Wilkins in this district. It would be much better to have no Socialist organization at all than to have such a local as exists at Wallace. If Comrade Wilkins can remain long enough to clean out the spotters and make uncompromising Socialists of the secretary and other dupes his work will be of great value to the party. While it seems impossible for many of the Irish "old timers" to advance beyond Tammany Democracy and it is difficult to reach the Missourians (imported as strike-breakers after the 1890 trouble) and the Swedes and Finlanders, there is enough material at hand to build up a strong organization. The miners unions are financially strong and their paper, the "Idaho State Tribune," is now edited by ex-Lieut-Gen. Coates of Colorado, who joined the Socialist Party.

A handful of clear-cut Socialists properly organized would be better than a large body of befuddled comrades honeycombed with spies. Likewise a Socialist ticket with one or two trustworthy comrades for such important offices as sheriff and coroner would be better than a long ticket made up of uncertain material. Let the Socialist movement be clean and clear cut and there will be no excuse for further postponement of labor parties—the present danger in Idaho and Colorado. It is the miners' own funeral if they elect to fry in their own fat after Socialist agitators point out the only way for the workers to emancipate themselves. Realizing, however, the necessity of Socialists proving themselves worthy of confidence, the writer performs the duty of telling the unpleasant truths regarding the Socialist organization in the Coeur d'Alene. All power to Organizer Wilkins in his work.

PROPAGANDA AMONG WOMEN

One phase of Socialist propaganda has been neglected, and that is a house-to-house canvass among families of workmen. It needs a woman to do this work in Socialism.

Some such work as the following would result in arousing a community interest in Socialism. A woman worker goes to the house of a proletarian, rings and is admitted. The guest says to the hostess: "Do not let me interrupt you, but go right on with your work while we chat." Show her what Socialism would do for her mother, as well as the husband. The wife of the average artisan is not interested in the welfare of the proletariat, but she is very much interested in that of those who are near and dear to her.

She would naturally inquire how all this could be brought about. Call her attention to the self-evident proposition that labor creates all wealth, and that the next step would be to have the wealth created. Also that the thing created by labor becomes in the hands of the capitalist the oppressor of labor. Allude briefly to the tremendous waste of capitalism in distribution and show how the consumer has to pay for this. Explain how by diverting the enormous stream of wealth-exploited from the workers back to the source, and the saving of wasteful methods of distribution, each family would be benefited. Impress her with the thought that each one should do what he or she can to spread the light. After her interest is aroused, she will then be willing to read a book on Socialism, or perhaps subscribe to a paper. "Terle England" would be a good book to leave behind. Calling for the book the next week would be a good excuse for another visit and a chance to judge of what had been accomplished.

A short experience would suggest other ideas that could be profitably used. It was by similar means that our German comrades succeeded in arousing such an interest in the movement among the families of the proletarians and the greatest educational and humanitarian movement that the world has ever seen.

PARTY NEWS.

National. The motion to refer nominations for location of national headquarters to a referendum of the party membership has been adopted by the National Committee, and the National Secretary will draw up and submit to the Quorum a form for circulars and ballots, the same, upon approval of the Quorum, to be sent out for the referendum, providing, of course, the motion to refer to the national convention is not adopted. The form will be in strict conformity with the constitution, and contain no comment. A copy will be submitted to the National Committee for its information at the same time. The National Secretary takes this course in order to facilitate matters, in order that the national headquarters may be moved before the convention, if a change is to be made at all.

National Committeeman White's motion that every delegate attending the convention shall be required to present his dues card as evidence that he is a member in good standing of the party, was carried, 22 members of the National Committee casting 137 votes for and 6 casting 26 votes against.

Illinois reports to the National Quorum that Brandt's Hall, corner of North Clark and Erie streets, has been secured for the national convention in Chicago on May 1. The hall will hold 1,500 people and is conveniently situated to the center of the city. Comrade Berlin also reports that Local Cook County will raise sufficient funds to cover all expenses of the convention.

National Committeeman Mills' motion for the entire National Committee, instead of the Quorum, to meet in Chicago on April 28 has been defeated, 20 National Committeemen casting 137 votes against and 8 casting 26 votes for the motion.

The following motion by Mills was carried, 17 National Committeemen casting 83 votes for and 11 casting 30 votes against: "That in addition to the Quorum being the national committee, the Secretary be instructed to ask through the Socialist press for such suggestions for constitutional amendments as any of the comrades may wish to offer, all such suggestions and arguments to be limited to one hundred words from any particular comrade in behalf of or in opposition to any particular amendment, and without the names of those making the suggestions, in order that each suggestion may be considered by the comrades solely on its merits and without prejudice for or against. Comrades may also submit questions for discussion without submitting any proposed action regarding the same. The Secretary shall furnish all such suggestions and the arguments for the same to the Socialist press. He is authorized to appoint a committee appointed by the Quorum to classify and arrange for the use of the convention all amendments so proposed and to summarize the arguments offered both for and against such proposals."

Acting State Secretary Molynaux of Louisiana replies to the National Secretary's inquiry relative to state convention and platform by stating: "I am sorry that I was not aware of the existence of a local at Abita Springs, that all other locals were notified and represented directly or indirectly at the state convention at which a state ticket was nominated and all locals had the opportunity to vote upon striking out the negro plank in the state platform. As there seems to be no reason to doubt Comrade Molynaux's statements, the charter for Louisiana will be granted. A local charter has been granted to an Italian Branch at Krebs, Indian Territory.

National Committeeman Caldwell of Ohio in voting against the motion to exclude states which are in arrears to the national office for due stamps from representation in the national convention makes the following comment: "In voting upon Motion 12, I wish to say that I do not see any more the stamps on credit has been put into use Jan. 1, no one like the above is totally unnecessary and would only cause discord in the movement. Each state will no doubt pay up its back accounts as soon as possible, and as it will be impossible for some states, including my own, to clear the state entirely by that time, I consider that the motion would not do any good results but would deprive many comrades who have paid their dues regularly of the right to be represented in nominating their standard-bearers for the presidential campaign." National Secretary makes the following comment in reply: "If comrades who have paid their dues regularly are deprived of the right to be represented in the national convention, it will be because the state committees in their states have not remitted to the national headquarters for dues collected from these members, and the comrades so situated can only hold their state committees responsible for such misdirection of funds and not the National Committee."

The following names are now upon the reserve list of national organizers and lecturers of the national headquarters: John W. Bennett, Sioux City, Ia.; George Briel, Newport, Ky.; James H. Brower, Elgin, Ill.; W. G. Critchlow, Dayton, Ohio; Gertrude Bradley Hunt, Chicago, Ill.; P. J. Hyland, Omaha, Neb.; Tom Pendergast, Watertown, N. Y.; Chas. G. Towner, Louisville, Ky.; Frank Vanhook, Detroit, Mich.; William E. Walter, Detroit, Mich. These comrades are open for engagements, either for single lectures or for organizing and lecture tours. For information address the National Secretary, Socialist Party, Omaha, Neb.

NATIONAL ORGANIZING FUND. The following contributions have been received for the National Organizing Fund since last report: Carl 336, sent in by R. B. Fisher, Marshall, Mich., \$1.50; Local Providence, R. L. 41, card 215, sent in by W. H. Burton, Hesperus, Colo., \$1.50; John Sailer, McLaugh, Kas., 75c; card 593, sent in by M. Parker, Subletta, Kan., 90c; card 1165, sent in by H. Tredder, Urchville, Ohio, 70c; card 212, sent in by J. W. Sawyer, Grand Junction, Colo., \$1.50; card 1017, sent in by C. E. Welse, Bozeman, Montana, \$3.20; card 296, sent in by 17th Ward Branch, Chicago, Ill., \$1.50; M. Maler, Fresno, Cal., \$1; card 290, sent in by Scandinavian 12th Ward Branch, Chicago, \$2; card 1682, sent in by J. B. Baum, River Bend, Colo., \$1.50; card 85, sent in by Frank Fox, Crescent City, Cal., \$1.50; card 1681, sent in by Dr. W. O. Patterson, Pueblo, Colo., \$1; S. O'Brannaghnessy, St. Andrew, New Brunswick, \$1; card 1481, sent in by John J. Heleker, Jr., Peckskill, N. Y., \$3.50; card 517, sent in by John Barba, Jeffersonville, Ind., \$2.25; card 483, sent in by J. H. Cooper, Newport News, Va., \$2.70; J. J. Dupre, Alex., Texas, \$1; card 553, sent in by N. E. Martin, Decatur, Ill., 60c; James C. Rabbitt, Larned, Kan., \$2.50; card 309, sent in by 21st Ward Branch, Chicago, Ill., \$2; card 194, sent in by Local Englewood, Colo., 70c; card 1316, sent in by F. Rogers, Franklin, Pa., \$1.50; card 918, sent in by H. Kummerfeld, Detroit, Mich., \$1.50; card 508, sent in by Local Columbus, Ind., \$1.50; card 1762, sent in by J. E. Carnahan, Ingersoll, Okla., \$1.50; A. L. N. Y. City, 25c; M. S., New York City, \$1; card 535, sent in by Judson O'Connell, Terre Haute, Ind., \$1.50; E. H. McThurg, Ft. Scott, Kas., \$1; W. H. G. G. Warren, Mo., 50c; card 950, sent in by Gust Sevon, Minneapolis, Minn., \$1.50; card 364, sent in by Local Macomb, Ill., \$1.50; card 541, sent

in by Geo. V. Van Pelt, Veray, Ind., \$1.25; card 4482, sent in by H. L. Moore, Fortchester, N. Y., \$1.50; card 1818, sent in by W. G. Bryan, Glenns Ferry, Idaho, \$1.50; A. A. Heller, New York City, \$5; Samuel Heller, New York City, \$5; Rufus Edmonds, Berlin, Ind. Ter., 50c; card 1403, sent in by Louis Mans, New Haven, Conn., \$1.50; card 1728, sent in by D. R. Melton, Avila, Mo.; \$1.50; card 231, sent in by J. B. Jarrett, Ames, Colo., \$1.50; card 1327, sent in by Frank Kuback, Mt. Pleasant, Pa., 80c; Edwin A. Brown, Turnerville, Tex., \$2; card 684, 141, sent in by Chas. Chumrick, Hesperus, Cal., \$1.25; card 170, sent in by Mrs. R. H. Bink, Ventura, Cal., 15c; card 280, sent in by Geo. Mitchell, Chicago, Ill., \$1.50; card 485, sent in by John T. Chappel, Richmond, Va., \$1.50. Total to noon, Feb. 29, \$74.35; previously reported, \$2,788.12. Total, \$2,862.47.

The response to the new coin card is very encouraging. Requests for additional cards are being received daily. These requests, coming from as far as Utah, as Arkansas, California, New York, Illinois, Virginia and Michigan emphasize the solidarity of the movement and bespeak a strong party organization for the coming political contest with the capitalist class. Comrades who desire to help in this work can do so by sending for a coin card, having it filled and returned to the national office. Each card has places for ten names and two quarters. Send for a card and have every other help you fill, and mail to the National Secretary, Omaha, Neb. Acknowledgment will be made through the Socialist press.

LECTURERS AND ORGANIZERS. John W. Stinson reports having addressed meetings in Colorado as follows: "I visited the state on Feb. 7-Deaver, mass meeting, churches, hoisting engineers and carpenters unions; mass meetings at Littleton (2), Golden, Colorado Springs, Loveland, Longmont and Boulder. After report Stinson was again at Colorado Springs, where the movement for an independent labor party is being vigorously pushed. Two meetings of the carpenters' union, and one of the Federated Trades Council and Women's Labor League were addressed with good results for the Socialist Party. A new local was organized at Longmont and Local Boulder was gotten into working order again. From Colorado Spring Stinson goes into the Cripple Creek district.

James P. Carey will close his work in Colorado on Feb. 28 and begin his return trip home by way of New York, Kansas, Missouri, Minnesota and Illinois. He will, on the principal speakers at the Commune celebration in St. Louis, March 12.

Franklin and Marion Wentworth close their Eastern tour at Rochester on Feb. 28 instead of March 6, as previously announced, and they will return direct home to Winnetka, Ill.

A. M. and May Wood Simons will fill their first date on their Eastern tour at Cincinnati on March 27 and visit Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia, New York and Brooklyn before the return journey to Chicago again. The forthcoming western trip of George D. Herron will cover only two weeks and will be made in order to speak in Milwaukee during the municipal campaign. The dates now arranged for him are: March 11, Akron, Ohio; March 12, Cleveland; March 17, Milwaukee; March 18, Dubuque; March 20, Omaha; March 22, Des Moines; March 24, Kansas City, Mo.; March 25, St. Louis; March 27, Terre Haute, Ind.

M. W. Wilkins reports further upon his work in Idaho, after leaving Boise: "spoke at Nampa, Feb. 8; could not get hall for second night, so held a meeting in private house and organized local of ten members. On Feb. 10, spoke at Caldwell to eighteen people, following night to forty and organized locals with five members; at Payette meetings of men upon whom we relied to advertise, so I went on to Weiser where I had three successful meetings under direction Local Weiser. It looks as if I'll have a successful campaign in Idaho." Comrades Page of Nampa and Candee of Weiser report satisfaction and encouragement from Wilkins' visits.

From Feb. 10 to 21, George E. Bigelow addressed meetings in Kansas at Abilene (2), Salina (2), Hutchinson (2), Kingman, Harper, Anthony, and Oklahoma City, and in Missouri at Homesey, and Waukomis. He reports better meetings than on his previous tour, and Comrades Molachy of Hennessey and Winslow of Krennla attest to the good results of Bigelow's work. Bigelow covers in Oklahoma on March 5 and will cover the following route in Texas afterwards: March 7, Henrieville; March 8, Vernon; March 9, Fort Worth; March 10 and 11, Dallas; March 12, Elmo; March 13, Canton; March 14, Tyler; March 15, Bullard; March 16, Alton; March 17, Greenville; March 18, Nevada; March 19, Copeville; March 20, Bonham; March 21, Denton; March 22, Denton; March 23 and 24, Dallas; March 25, Elvarado and Cleburne; March 26, Belton; March 27, Lockhart. Bigelow will then assist in the state campaign in Louisiana, the election there being on April 19.

German Organizer Robert Sattler went from Danville, Ill., to Spring field, where he addressed the brewery workers and drivers' unions and three public meetings. Two German branch were organized with eight members apiece and he reports most encouragingly about the outlook for the movement among the Germans. Comrade Muller of Danville writes that the comrades there are highly gratified at Sattler's work and hope to have him again. The first two or three weeks of March will be spent in St. Louis. John M. Ray's work in Michigan closes Feb. 29, when he will proceed home by way of Indiana, filing dates at Indianapolis and Chandler on March 1, 3, and 4. Ray reports small meetings at Bay City on account of cold weather. At Saginaw four meetings were held and a branch on the west side reorganized. At St. Charles there was a good meeting and a local organized with eighteen charter members. Comrade Labarge of Pine River, Wis., reports the going of a workday, and snow storm. Comrade Ray held a good meeting at Saginaw town hall. Comrade Ray defies the position of the classes in the style and the far-

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Grad Masquerade and Civic Ball with Entertainment Under the auspices of the Socialist Organizations of South Brooklyn to be held at Labor Lyceum, 949-955 Willoughby Ave. -ON- Saturday, March 12, 1934. Tickets, 25c, each, including hot check. Music by Prof. Schneider's celebrated band. GRAND MARCH 8.30 P. M.

FOR ITALIAN WORKINGMEN. Comrades who have an opportunity to reach Italian workingmen and wish to make propaganda for Socialism among them will do well to use the new pamphlet "Che Cosa e il Socialismo?" (What is Socialism?) By SILVIO ORIGO. Single copy, 5 cents; 100 or more, at the rate of 2 1/2 cents a copy. Socialist Literature Co., 184 William St., New York.

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 below. Unless otherwise stated, lectures are called for 8 p. m., and admission is free. WEDNESDAY, MAR. 2. 8th A. D., 232 E. Broadway, B. Fellowship. "Why All Socialists Should Join the Social Democratic Party." THURSDAY, MAR. 3. Erie's Hall, 108 W. Twenty-third street, George D. Herron: "The Socialist Horizon." FRIDAY, MAR. 4. Workingwomen's Social Democratic Society, 98 Forsyth street, John Spargo: "The Economics of Brotherhood." West Side Socialist Club, Clark's 21st and Eighth avenue, second floor, James M. Kelly: "The Class Struggle: Its Cause and Cure." Colonial Hall, 101st street near Columbus avenue. Mass meeting to be addressed by Morris Hillquit, Algeron Lee and J. C. Frost.

SUNDAY, MAR. 5. Colonial Hall, 101st street near Columbus avenue. Charles Dobbs: "Democracy." Socialist Literary Society, 232 East Broadway, Edward King: "Socialists, and How to Keep Them Socialists." Verein fur Volksbildung and Downtown Young People's Social Democratic Club, Labor Lyceum, 94 E. Fourth street, John Spargo: "Robert Owen." Ladies Circle of the Voice of Labor, 210 Henry street, Gayford Wilschro: "The Coming Crisis." FRIDAY, MAR. 11. Golondrider Young People's Educational Club, 84 Orchard street. Courtney Lembo: "What the Struggle Between Capital and Labor Really Means." Brooklyn, SUNDAY, MAR. 6. Warden's Hall, 315 Washington street, Henry L. Stobodan: "Equality Before the Law." Buffalo Hall, Buffalo avenue and Fulton street, Fred Schuster: "The Purpose of Life."

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USEFUL WORKS. The books here listed are all cloth-bound. "The History of Socialism in the United States." By Morris Hillquit. \$1.50. "Essays on the Materialistic Conception of History." By Antonio Labriola. \$1.00. "The American Farmer." By A. M. Simons. \$1.00. "Socialism and Anarchism." By Geo. Plechanoff. \$1.00. "Socialism and Modern Science." By Enrico Ferri. \$1.00. "Collectivism and Industrial Evolution." By Emile Vandervelde. 50c. "The Social Revolution." By Karl Kautsky. 50c. "Socialism and the Social Movement of the Nineteenth Century." By Werner Sombart. \$1.00. "Revolutionary Essays in Socialist Faith and Fancy." By Peter E. Burrows. \$1.25. "Our Benevolent Feudalism." By W. J. Ghent. \$1.25. "Economic Foundations of Society." By Achille Loria. \$1.25. "Ethics of Socialism." By Belfort. \$1.00. "Economics of Socialism." By E. M. Hyndman. \$1.20. "Socialism, Its Growth and Outcome." By E. Belfort Box and William Morris. \$1.00. "The Evolution of Property." By Paul Lafargue. \$1.00. "German Socialism" and F. Lassalle. By W. H. Dawson. \$1.00. "Revolution and Counter Revolution in Germany in 1848." Karl Marx. \$1.00. "Socialism, Utopian and Scientific." By E. Engels. \$1.00. "Origin of the Family, Private Property, and the State." By Frederick Engels. 50c. "Ancient Society." By Lewis Morgan. \$4.00. A large stock of Labor Literature in English and German always on hand. Catalogues free.

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PARTY NEWS.

(Continued from 84 page.)
this debt must be paid and paid at once. Every member of our party should consider himself bound to make this payment his first consideration and duty. Other things may be all right and necessary, but everything should give way to the payment of the party obligations in this state this year with this debt on our hands is an impossibility and any attempt to carry on our propaganda with this burden on our backs will surely result in our demoralization and utter humiliation.

District Agitation Committee. A motion to call a general meeting to discuss matters pertaining to the national convention was carried. The decision of the City Executive Committee to dispense with a May Day parade, and not to refer the matter to the General Committee, was indignantly censured by a number of delegates, and it was decided to hold the parade, to call the usual conference for that purpose, and to recommend to the conference that the parade should end at the Industrial Exposition for the benefit of The Worker and the "Volkzeitung," to be held in Grand Central Palace.

tion, Comrade Uffler has sent notices to all locals in the division comprising Westchester, Orange, Rockland and Sullivan Counties, and Local New Rochelle has nominated Comrade H. W. Westling.
Louis Slotkin will lecture on trade unionism and Socialism on Sunday, March 6, 8 p. m., at 1012 Washington street, Buffalo. After the lecture a general discussion will follow. After the discussion very important business will have to be transacted. On Sunday, March 20, a public debate will be held between Prof. Stage, principal of the High School, Republican, and Joshua Wanhope, editor of the "Erie People"; subject: "Capitalism vs. Socialism."

New Jersey.
The Eleventh and Twelfth Ward Branches of Jersey City have arranged for a lecture in German by Wm. Uffler on "The Revolution of 1848" on Sunday evening, March 6, in Hahn's Hall, Hancock avenue and Griffith street, and for the following Sunday evening lectures at party headquarters, 375 Central avenue, March 13. Morris Hillquit—"Some Popular Misconceptions of Socialism," March 20; Walter L. Oswald—"Our Theory of Party, Present and Future," March 27; Albertson Lee—"Labor Politics and Socialist Politics."

A DESERVED REBUKE TO JOHN MITCHELL.
We take off our hats to the Illinois miners. They have the self-respect that all wage workers ought to feel, and seem to have gotten over the John Mitchellophobia that made such spectacles of their people when the coal strike was "settled" in the interest of Divine-Right Bacon. The Illinois miners were in session last week when Mitchell's official call for all miners to stop work a half hour when Hanna was being buried was received. The following despatch tells what they did with it:
"Chicago, Feb. 19.—The Illinois miners' convention today voted down a proposition to adjourn out of respect to the late Senator Hanna and to instruct the various locals to stop work for half an hour, though the request for this action came from President Mitchell."

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