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The Worker

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PRICE 2 CENTS.

"ARTFUL DODGING"

Dr. Rainsford on Capital and Labor an Example.

Morgan's \$20,000 Pastor Talks All Around the Edges of His Subject and Avoids Usual Discussion at New Rochelle Peoples Forum—Challenged to Debate with Spargo.

Something of mystery surrounds the origin and maintenance of the Peoples Forum at New Rochelle. Without any apparent demand, and without any active agitation or organization, the Forum was announced and entered at once upon its mission. Established for the public discussion of important questions, its purpose is to provide a free platform for the expression of all shades of thought. Some prominent speaker is chosen to deliver the principal address, after which there is an opportunity for questions and discussion. The meetings are held in the Public Library hall, which seats about fifteen hundred persons, and the attendance is usually sufficient to crowd it to the doors.

The speakers are, it is said, supplied by Mr. Charles Sprague South, of the Peoples Institute, this city, and it is believed that all the expenses of the undertaking are borne by Mr. Justice Keogh of the Supreme Court, whose home is in New Rochelle.

Last Sunday the speaker was Dr. W. S. Rainsford of St. George's Church, New York, and his topic was "Some Points upon Which Employers and Labor Unions Ought to Agree." Attracted, doubtless, by the seemingly splendid opportunity of forcing Dr. Rainsford to discuss the question, a large number of Social Democrats attended from all parts of Westchester County and some from this city. How they were disappointed is the main subject of this story.

From the very opening it was apparent that an attempt would be made to shut off discussion. The preliminaries were stretched out to an inordinate length and then Dr. Rainsford, but William Butler Yeats, the apostle of the Irish literary revival, was called upon. Mr. Yeats is a man who is speared and calow-looking poet who has the knack of giving to the riotous fancies of Celtic imagination delightful verbal dressings. Words lightly woven as gossamer to drape beautifully meaningless mysticism are his special delight. He came, apparently, as the guest of Dr. Rainsford, whose good Irish brogue equaled his own. I had the honor to fetch him the meaning of his phrase "Where There is Nothing," till I heard Dr. Rainsford's speech. Then I knew where there was, if not "nothing," something whittled down to an irreducible point.

Well, Mr. Yeats talked sweetly and reverently of the Gaelic poets of the past and their modern disciples. He read some of their poems, too, and phrases like "Gaelic revival," "renaissance of Irish letters," "the rebirth of the Celtic spirit" were sprinkled over his talk so plentifully that I have no doubt New Rochelle's social life will bear witness to it for many a day. Comrade Bennett—be of Youkers—came in while Mr. Yeats was speaking. Right manfully did he—supposing the speaker to be Dr. Rainsford—try to connect the riot of words with the topic. But it was too much. He leaned over to me, sitting next, and asked if I were indeed Dr. Rainsford. "No, his name's Yeats," was the laconic reply. He was right, for the poet laureate that his name was pronounced "Yates." Then, after a further, painful effort, Bennett asked, "What's he talking about, anyway?" The reply, laconic as before, was suggestive—"Labor and Capital," and with the man said. And then he looked troubled. Something like an echo of this came under my notice as we all fled into the street. "Say, what had that poet's talk to do with the subject?" said a tall, professional looking man to a companion. Quick as a flash came the reply, "Just as much as Rainsford's." I looked for the red button, but fear he wasn't a Socialist, and have done better to keep my mouth shut.

Even Mr. Yeats on Irish poetry could not last for ever, and at last Dr. Rainsford's rising brought us back from Celtic "Hills of Dream" to this mundane matter-of-fact world. Dr. Rainsford is a fine specimen of physical manhood. His voice is resonant and clear, but has something suggestive of insincerity about it. He leans one with the impression that nature adapted him to life either as a clergyman, a saloon keeper, or a Tammany politician. This may seem at first sight an incongruous assortment, but I am convinced that the three call for many of the same qualities. That the preacher is a good business man is undeniable. That he gets \$20,000 a year salary, and a big sum over and above that to spend as he pleases, is proof enough of that. J. Pierpont Morgan, one of the deacons, and one Sunday the deacon-faced financier carries the plate and receives the offerings. I went one Sunday not so long ago on purpose to rock the Heir Presumptive to the Rockefeller throne. When he came with the plate I fumbled in my pockets as long as I could so as to "size up" Prince Pony. Ryan Walker missed an opportunity to immortalize himself then. The Prince walked patiently till at last I pushed my fist.

"This said that when Dr. Rainsford's Church needs a pastor, and Dr. Rainsford was called," I attended a meeting of the deacons to discuss the matter. The question was asked: "On what terms will you come to preach to us the gospel of the Man who had not where to lay his head?" I don't think that was the phrasing, but the substance of the question is there. With becoming modesty, Dr. Rainsford said: "I want \$20,000 a year and \$100,000 extra as a contingent fund to spend in any manner I please." Then Morgan knowingly summoned his Soul back from Wall Street and ordered it for the fray. But no discussion, not to make a lightning calculation. Satisfied that stock in the Doctor was a good investment at the price, the Prince cried with his best Wall Street voice, somewhat modified to suit the church vestry, "Done!" And there is no reason to suppose 'twas a poor investment.

Dr. Rainsford's speech was nothing attenuated. Not for a moment did it touch the fundamental question of whether the master and servant relation was right or wrong. No such thing as a suggestion that the wages system itself might be challenged seems to have entered the mind of the good man. He did not for a single moment consider the industrial relations which the terms "employer" and "employee" represent, and there was no attempt whatever to explain the forces which brought the trade-union movement into being. He praised John Mitchell as "a wise and conscientious leader," but that was only a foil to his covert attack upon Eugene V. Debs. Of Debs he said that, while he might, perhaps, be conciliatory, I cannot but think there is an unimpaired man—the reason for this judgment being that Debs had said on one occasion that a man was a scab who did not vote the Socialist ticket. Dr. Rainsford said Debs said the Socialist Labor Party ticket, but that is only an evidence of the "pivotal" little knowledge which makes a man foolish. Debs' statement seemed to the good cleric to be "exceedingly foolish and unwise for a labor leader."

There was a burst of applause from that part of the audience which consisted of persons too sleek and well dressed to be suspected of being useful members of society, headed, by the way, by Judge Keogh, when Dr. Rainsford accused the labor unions of "winking at violence" in times of strike. He had no word to say about the murderous violence of the employers. For all one could tell from the speech, Dr. Rainsford had never heard of any acts of violence toward strikers. The butcheries of Homestead, Cour d'Alene, Cripple Creek, and a thousand other places, were all as unknown to him as patent breakfast foods were unknown to Father Adam in the Garden of Eden. A pathetic and slightly ludicrous appeal to the members of the trade unions to "obey the law" closed this part of his speech. And one might very well wonder if such a thing as a law-breaking capitalist had ever been heard of in this country. The unions must become "truly American" and observe the law.

Of course, he believed that the employers should "recognize" the trade unions. Mr. Mitchell himself could not say whether he had promised to "recognize" should be understood to mean "It would surely have satisfied even Mr. Gompers!"

Next in order was a rebuke to the unions for their lack of patience with the non-union man. "They do not give the non-union man time enough," said "Every man who is forced into a union weakens it." There is more opposition to the unions in the ranks of the workingmen than there is among employers. "These sample sentences indicate the nature of his speech on this point."

Up to this time there had not been suggested a single point of agreement for Capital and Labor. But that came later. I use the singular pronoun advisedly, for there was only one such point suggested by the Doctor. In spite of the fact that he had promised to "recognize" some points. And that solitary point was "legislation to restrict the issuance of stock by corporations."

Labor unions should work for such legislation, for by watered stock "reasonable wages and dividends are impossible." Such a change in the law as will make over-capitalization impossible, is demanded by Humanity. Massachusetts was referred to as the state in which such a law has done so much for the workingman. And that in spite of the inhuman conditions prevailing there in the textile mills and elsewhere.

But the richest part of the worthy Doctor's diatribe was when he spoke of the inhuman conditions under which motormen have to work in this city. He said:

"In this city I think a certain class of men are shamefully treated. I mean motormen. I had often thought of this before last winter, but then one cold, stormy day I made up my mind that I would find out for myself what their suffering was like. I rode from Twenty-third to Seventy-second street with the motorman, and then I was out of it. By that time I was not only wet through on the legs, but at the chest as well. Now I am a young man, only fifty-three years old, and it didn't hurt me. The motorman told me, however, that he has done that for eleven hours. I believed him. God knows I did not care to prove it."

"For the money he gets he suffers too much. HE SHOULD BE AS LEAST AS WELL PAID AS ARE THE MEN WHO RUN THE ENGINES ON OUR GREAT RAILROADS."

That last sentence is good! "At least as well as the men who run the engines on our great railroads." Why not as well as the men who don't work—the loafers on top? If Dr. Rainsford is as good an Irishman as his brogue would indicate, he will surely enjoy that joke for many moons. Almost equally good was his explanation of the heartlessness of the great corporations toward their unfortunate employees. "All great corporations, he said, seemed to act in a heartless way toward sick and suffering employees, but I can't tell why it is unless they haven't thought about it."

An appeal to the workers present to shun the political agitator, and to "pour oil instead of sand on life's bonfires," closed a speech remarkable for its verbose insanity and its cowardly shirking of every issue involved.

A ST. LOUIS IN MINIATURE

Such Will Be the Exposition in Grand Central Palace.

Workingmen's Organizations of New York City Are Actively Interested and Plans Are Rapidly Maturing—A Model Brewery One of the Features.

It costs money to go to St. Louis, and many a workman who would like to visit the exposition there will have to "take it out in wishing." To make a little St. Louis here in New York for sixteen days, accessible to all, to make it at once highly entertaining and highly instructive, and to do it all by the united efforts of workmen without capitalist backing and for the purpose of advancing Labor's cause—such is the plan of the committee in charge of the Industrial Exposition and Food Show to be held in Grand Central Palace, April 23 to May 8, for the benefit of The Worker and the "Volkszeitung." And the organizations that are already interested in the project are organizations that are in the habit of doing even more than they promise.

FOR THE DAILY.

Important Joint Meeting on March 10 in Labor Lyceum.

Association and Conferences to Consider Reports of the Board of Management—Growth of the Fund.

A special joint meeting of the Workmen's Co-operative Publishing Association and the New York and Brooklyn Workmen's Press Conferences will take place in the New York Labor Lyceum, 64 East Fourth street, on Thursday evening, March 10. Reports will be laid before the meeting by report from the Board of Management.

Financial Secretary Gerber acknowledges receipt of cash and pledges for the Daily Fund as follows:

CASH CONTRIBUTIONS. H. Kuhn, Jersey City, \$2.00. Otto Pauls, St. Louis, Mo., 5.00. S. Davidson, St. Louis, 25. Wm. Eckert, St. Louis, 25. F. Hanson, St. Louis, 25. John Schumacher, St. Louis, 25. E. Dutton, St. Louis, 25. B. Conroy, St. Louis, 25. F. J. Kloth, St. Louis, 25. J. Lewinsky, St. Louis, 25. M. J. McCulloch, St. Louis, 25. 27th Ward Br., St. Louis, 1.00. 28th Ward Br., St. Louis, 1.00. Dr. M. S. city, 12.00. Chas. Koehn, Brooklyn, first 3.00. Abraham Rosen, city, .50. Jos. Kling, city, .50. Coll. at 224 A. D., S. D. P., 1.00. Punch card 253, per Dressler, .50. H. Bearman, Brooklyn, 1.00. Local Aberdeen, S. D., 2.25. Local Cheyenne, Wyo., 2.00. Part of proceeds of Herron's 85.00. A. M. O. Seattle, Wash., 25. Previously reported 2,628.61. Total \$2,747.80.

PAID ON PLEDGES. E. M. Braune, city, \$1.00. F. Tepper, Lawrence, Mass., 3.00. Miss T. Fox, city, 1.00. R. S. Price, Houston, Tex., 4.00. Aug. Forst, Glendale, L. I., .45. Schults, Glendale, L. I., .25. Ed. Frause, Glendale, L. I., .50. Chr. Jensen, Glendale, L. I., .50. W. Schramm, Glendale, L. I., .30. N. S. Reichenthal, city, 1.00. G. Fluegel, Rock Island, Ill., 1.50. O. Kopf, city, .75. Sam. Elges, city, .75. Von Duff, city, 1.00. O. Erieko, Corona, L. I., .50. John Newman, Seymour, Conn., 2.00. Amalgam. Men's Cutters and Butcher Workers, Local 210, Newark, N. J., 3.00. Previously reported 3,385.45. Total \$3,409.90.

RECAPITULATION. Cash contributions, last three weeks \$119.88. Paid on pledges, last three weeks 21.45. Previously reported 14,773.45. Total collected to date \$14,914.78.

NEW PLEDGES. Schults, Glendale, L. I., 3.00. Ed. Frause, Glendale, L. I., 3.00. Chr. Jensen, Glendale, L. I., 1.20. W. Schramm, Glendale, L. I., 1.20. Previously reported \$208.00. Total pledged \$8,046.40.

BEBEL'S "WOMAN" AS A PREMIUM. The Worker has a limited number of copies of Bebel's "Woman: Past, Present, and Future," and, instead of selling them, they will be given as a premium for three yearly or six half yearly subscriptions for The Worker.

"Dan's Review" shows a still higher average of prices for the necessities of life this month than ever before. The "index number," representing the price of a certain group of standard commodities fairly representing the general cost of living, is for March 1, \$105.615, as compared with \$102.025 on Feb. 1 and \$101.067 for March 7, 1903. This is the highest point that the cost of living has reached in twenty years. The rise in the past month has been especially in breadstuffs and meat. The price of wheat and other breadstuffs has not for many years reached so high a point, except for a short time about July 1, 1902.

THE STRUGGLE IN ROCHESTER.

More Judicial Outrages On Strikers.

Striking Clothing Cutters Fined \$250 Each and Sentenced to Penitentiary on False Charges of Riot and Assault on Strikers.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Another judicial outrage in the workingmen's struggle against the capitalists, as is usual everywhere, the strikers have had to meet police persecution, judicial outrages and newspaper slander. First an injunction was issued against the machinists, who were charged with the terrible crime of calling a scab a scab. Next the officers of the carpenters' union were indicted on the charge of "conspiracy to raise wages." Meanwhile union men were being arrested on flimsy charges, and the newspapers, ever faithful servants of the capitalists who control them, were carrying on the usual campaign of misrepresentation against the strikers. Now the bosses of the clothing cutters are using the courts to indict the strikers, in the hope of depleting the ranks of the union and thus making it impossible to pay strike benefits.

In the early part of the clothing cutters' strike some slight altercations took place and the bosses seized the opportunity to have three of the strikers arrested on charges of assault. The capitalist court fined them \$250 each and sentenced one to the penitentiary for three months. Three others were arrested last November on the trumped-up charge of riot; and, in the police court, after the judge heard the "people's" evidence he discharged them. About six weeks later the grand jury indicted them on the same charge and now one of the three has been found guilty and fined \$250. The judge evidently in order to avoid political responsibility as his office is an elective one and sometime it may occur to the strikers that they have a ready remedy for judicial outrage in a Socialist ballot. The first jury disagreed and a second one was drawn composed of farmers, who were chosen because their ignorance of trade union matters made it easy to prejudice them and secure the decision which enabled the judge, controlled by St. Paul street, to impose the heavy fine.

The fact that the police, the courts and the newspapers are all doing the dirty work of the St. Paul street clothing combine, just as they are always doing the service of the capitalist class which owns them, shows open to the eyes of the Rochester workers the necessity of joining with the political party of their own class to capture all public offices and turn the public powers against the capitalists, who own the shops and factories. And the conditions which lead to this strike show that there can be no industrial justice and peace until the people who build the factories and work in them also own them—until we have that collective ownership of the means of production which the Social Democratic Party stands for.

The "riot" of which the strikers were convicted was started by a particularly mean and vicious strikebreaker. As the unionists approached he greeted them with a sarcastic and profane solatation and, in the mix-up which grew out of this he drew a knife and stabbed one of the strikers.

The young striker sentenced to the penitentiary has an aged mother and family dependent on him, but their personal pleas for clemency made no impression on the capitalist judge. It can only be hoped that these outrages which make the blood boil will also have power to make the brain think and will lead the workmen of Rochester to see that Socialist political action is their only means of emancipation.

Although the clothing cutters' strike, which affects about five hundred men, has been on since last October, the men are holding firm, and still expect to win.

FAILURES OF THE WEEK.

"Bradstreet's" reports 195 failures in the United States during the week, against 208 for the previous week and 171, 178, 208, and 189 in the corresponding weeks of 1903 to 1900. About 87 per cent. of the total number of concerns failing had capital of \$5,000 or less, and 8 per cent. had from \$5,000 to \$20,000 capital.

MUSICIANS' CONVENTION.

The American Federation of Musicians has decided to hold its annual convention in New York City, beginning on May 15. Though this will be its ninth convention, it will be the first held here. The Federation of Musicians belongs to the American Federation of Labor and was established after a fight lasting over ten years to bring the musicians into co-operation with the regular trade unions.

"WHAT'S THE USE?"

A Too Common Question Well Answered.

Local Jamestown of the Social Democratic Party Tells "What's the Use?" of Workingmen Voting Straight for What They Want, Even in Municipal Elections.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., March 1.—The Social Democrats of this city have gone into the local campaign with a full ticket, headed by Dr. A. D. Young as candidate for Mayor. Our party made a very good gain here in the state election last fall and we hope even to improve upon that record. The campaign is conducted on strict Socialist lines, as may be inferred from the following campaign leaflet which the local has issued entitled "What's the Use?"

"What's the use of voting the Socialist ticket at a municipal election?" "Many well-meaning workmen, who do not understand what Socialism is, but think they do, have asked this simple question. "Well, what's the use of voting at all?" "What is a vote for, anyway?" "Many people have the idea, silly as it may seem, that the only use for a vote is to get some slick politician a job. This is the class of people who complain of the 'grafting' that is so prevalent in politics just now. They keep trying and trying to get a 'good man' in office, but invariably fail. "A vote is a declaration of principle. When you walk up to the ballot box, you say: 'I want so and so.' If you place your cross at the head of the Republican ticket you say: 'I want the Republican and Democratic government, with all its jobs of poverty, crime, etc.' When you vote the Democratic ticket you say: 'Capitalism is good enough for me. I don't mind being robbed, only I want to smash the criminal trusts.' In other words, you are satisfied with your condition. You think you have enough of the good things of this life; that is, only right that the workingman should have for others; that he should be 'paid off' when he makes more goods than the boss can sell.

"A vote for Socialism, however, is an entirely different thing. The man who votes this ticket says: 'I am not satisfied. I do not like my condition. I think I am entitled to the value of all I produce. I think the working class should run this government. You think you have enough of the good things of this life; that is, only right that the workingman should have for others; that he should be 'paid off' when he makes more goods than the boss can sell.

"Suppose you do vote the Republican ticket because the boss suggests that you do. Will he hesitate to reduce your wages? And would it make any difference if you voted the Democratic ticket?" "Suppose you go on strike, does not the Republican and Democratic government alike, ply the injunction, the policeman's club and the militia, on occasion demands? Have you not read the history of both these parties?" "But suppose you controlled the government, which you can do, easily enough, would you help or fight yourself? If your class, the working class, controlled all the powers of government, would you set the militia, the injunction of the policeman upon strikers who were merely trying to better their conditions?" "And suppose you controlled the entire government, municipal, state and national, would it not be natural that your class should take possession of these powers of government and use them for the interests of your class, as is now being done by the capitalist class. What else could you do but take possession of that which your class has created—the means of production and distribution, and from that time on see that the working class received its just dues, i. e., all it produced?" "This is merely a suggestion of what Socialism means. To find out just what it means will require some study and some thinking and if you have not forgotten entirely how to think, now is the time to do some of it. Subscribe to a Socialist paper. Buy some Socialist literature. Read, Study, Think."

"If we should tell you that Socialism would abolish entirely, poverty, crime, strikes, lockouts, etc., you would say that we were dreaming, so we won't say it. Read up a little bit and you will find it out for yourself. "And Socialism is not a plan. It merely means that you will sooner or later, be forced by conditions, to take over the powers of government and exercise them in your own interests and when you do this, the only thing you can do is to take possession of what you have created and what really belongs to you, now, only you haven't sense enough to know it, as a class."

"Minor elections! Bah! There are no such things. Every chance you get to vote at all, is a chance to strike a blow at the conditions that oppress you, and every blow counts."

"Wake up! Be a man! Vote for what you want—good conditions for yourself and family. In other words—VOTE THE SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC TICKET!"

Municipal Platform.

The city platform of the Social Democratic Party is as follows: "The Social Democratic Party of Jamestown hereby reaffirms its allegiance to the principles of international Socialism, as proclaimed in the Social Democratic Party's national platform. "Together with Socialists of all countries, we hold it to be the supreme duty of the working class to capture the powers of state from the capitalist class, so that the working class may secure complete control of all branches of government, for the purpose of transferring from the hands of the capitalist class to the whole people collectively, the ownership of all mines, workshops, mills, factories, railroads, in short, all machinery of production and distribution, the same to be owned and operated by the people collectively as their interests and conditions may dictate. "So long as the great modern tools of production and distribution are the private property of the capitalists, who will permit their use by the working class only on such terms and conditions as are dictated by the interest of the capitalist class, we hold that no permanent relief can come to the workers. "The giant trusts of to-day which are already monopolizing every field of human activity and are the forerunners of still more gigantic industrial combinations of capital, present a problem which can only be solved by the adoption of the Socialist principles in economics, the collective ownership and operation of all means of production and distribution. "We hold further that the many contests of recent times between capital and labor of all industries, in and out of the city, clearly emphasize the antagonism of interests between capitalist, the exploiter, and labor, the exploited; that the capitalist class, fully conscious of its power and its interests, aims at and is satisfied with nothing less than the complete subjugation of labor. The workers, too, must recognize this war between the two classes, take their battles into the political field where they are strongest, array themselves on the side of the Social Democratic Party, which represents the interests of the working class, vote themselves as a class into complete control of all branches of government, and then enact laws to protect themselves, preparatory to their emancipation. "We, therefore, enter the municipal campaign pledged, when elected, to enact into laws the following: "First, The municipalization of the street railway and gas and electric light plants. The city should own its own street railway system for the same reason that it owns its streets and public highways. Gas and electric light plants are public utilities like water works, parks, streets, fire departments, etc., and should be owned by the city. Revenues derived from these public utilities will be used to increase wages and shorten the workday of the workers and to improve the public service; revenues derived from this source are in no instance to be used to reduce taxes. "Second, Employment in public

ANOTHER CAPITALIST CRIME.

The Darlington Hotel collapse, by which at least twenty-five and possibly many more lives were crushed out—and all of them workmen except two—was not an accident. There is no room for accident in affairs of this sort. Steel construction is a science, a matter of applied mathematics. The architects and builders have no need to guess; they have no right to guess; they can know accurately just what weight a certain frame will sustain. When a building frame collapses during construction, falls together like a house of cards, it is absolutely certain either that the builders have accepted inexorably had plans or that they have inexcusably scamped the work.

Why is work done in this way? For just one reason: TO SAVE EXPENSE AND SO TO INCREASE PROFITS. It is not the first frightful example of such deliberate criminal negligence that we have had in New York. Nine years ago we had the collapse of the John B. Ireland building, in which fifteen workmen were killed. The Coroner's jury and the grand jury pointed out the guilty capitalists. Democrat Fellows was then District Attorney. He never brought those murderers to trial. He was followed by Republican O'leott, by Tammany Democrat Gardiner, by "good" Democrat Philbin, and finally by Reformer Jerome, and yet the murderers go free. In 1888, we had the collapse of the Fordinsky building. The constructor deliberately gambled for profit against workmen's lives. Neither Gardiner nor Philbin nor Jerome has ever tried to bring them to trial. A year later we had the Windsor hotel fire. Philanthropist Gerry owned the hotel; he knew it was a fire-trap; he saved expense by not providing fire-escapes. Gardiner and Philbin and Jerome have allowed that blood-stained hypocrite to mock at justice. Two years ago we had the New York Central tunnel horror. The directors and officers of the road had long known of the danger. To keep down expenses and increase profits they had resisted every proposition to improve it. When nearly a score of lives were sacrificed to their greed, it was not they that Jerome got indicted—not the men who had power and missed it, but Engineer Wisner, a wage-worker, under orders, who risked his own life daily because he had to work for a living. A few months earlier we had the

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capture the powers of state from the capitalist class, so that the working class may secure complete control of all branches of government, for the purpose of transferring from the hands of the capitalist class to the whole people collectively, the ownership of all mines, workshops, mills, factories, railroads, in short, all machinery of production and distribution, the same to be owned and operated by the people collectively as their interests and conditions may dictate. "So long as the great modern tools of production and distribution are the private property of the capitalists, who will permit their use by the working class only on such terms and conditions as are dictated by the interest of the capitalist class, we hold that no permanent relief can come to the workers. "The giant trusts of to-day which are already monopolizing every field of human activity and are the forerunners of still more gigantic industrial combinations of capital, present a problem which can only be solved by the adoption of the Socialist principles in economics, the collective ownership and operation of all means of production and distribution. "We hold further that the many contests of recent times between capital and labor of all industries, in and out of the city, clearly emphasize the antagonism of interests between capitalist, the exploiter, and labor, the exploited; that the capitalist class, fully conscious of its power and its interests, aims at and is satisfied with nothing less than the complete subjugation of labor. The workers, too, must recognize this war between the two classes, take their battles into the political field where they are strongest, array themselves on the side of the Social Democratic Party, which represents the interests of the working class, vote themselves as a class into complete control of all branches of government, and then enact laws to protect themselves, preparatory to their emancipation. "We, therefore, enter the municipal campaign pledged, when elected, to enact into laws the following: "First, The municipalization of the street railway and gas and electric light plants. The city should own its own street railway system for the same reason that it owns its streets and public highways. Gas and electric light plants are public utilities like water works, parks, streets, fire departments, etc., and should be owned by the city. Revenues derived from these public utilities will be used to increase wages and shorten the workday of the workers and to improve the public service; revenues derived from this source are in no instance to be used to reduce taxes. "Second, Employment in public

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service to be determined by fitness. No employee to be removed for political reasons. "Third, Abolition of the contract system in public improvements; the city, without the intervention of so-called contractors, to perform its own work, such as constructing and repairing streets, improving parks, and building schools or other public buildings. All such work to be done under the supervision of public officials, the workers to be employed directly by the city. "Fourth, All public work done by or for the city, including printing, to be performed by union workmen at union wages and hours of work, but in no case shall a day's work consist of more than eight hours, or the wages less than two dollars per day. "Fifth, In no case shall the police be used to break strikes or interfere with strikers in the peaceful exercise of their liberties. "Sixth, School books and their supplies to be furnished free to all children, and children of poor parents to be furnished meals free. "Seventh, The establishment of a municipal coal yard, coal to be sold at cost."

LABOR. "Whereas it has long been known and declared that the poor have no right to the property of the rich, I want it known and declared that the rich have no right to the property of the poor.—John Ruskin.

THE DAVENPORT-FIELDMAN DEBATE.

Sunday Afternoon, April 3, the Time Chosen by Mr. Davenport—Great Interest Manifested. BRIDGEPORT, Conn., March 7.—In reply to the acceptance of the Socialist challenge by Daniel Davenport, Counsel for the American Anti-Boycott Association, Local Bridgeport last Saturday sent a letter expressing its satisfaction in meeting Socialists in person and stating that the "Opera House was to be had only on Sunday afternoon and that no other hall in town would probably be large enough for the audience, and asking Mr. Davenport's pleasure as to the exact date. Mr. Davenport agreed that the Opera House ought to be had and suggested Easter Sunday, April 3, from 2:30 to 5:30 p. m., as the time. He also accepted the statement of the question as proposed by Comrade Fieldman, taking the negative. "Resolved, That Socialism is just, necessary, and desirable." Is the brief and broad statement. Details of division of time and the like are being arranged. Great interest is manifested and the hall will certainly be crowded.

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The Worker

AN ORGAN OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY (Known in New York State as the Social Democratic Party) PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT 184 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK.

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The next issue of The Worker will contain special matter appropriate to the anniversary of the Paris Commune, which falls on March 18—a historical sketch showing the position of the Commune in relation to other events of the nineteenth century, an article on the lessons of the Commune, and a splendid poem by Peter E. Burrows in memory of the great proletarian revolt.

THE HUMBUG OF NATIONAL FEUDS AND FRIENDSHIPS. That "politics makes strange bedfellows" is a time-honored bit of proverbial wisdom.

A few months ago we saw Michael Davitt, professional Irish nationalist and lover of the Boers through hatred of England, sent to Russia by a sensational New York newspaper to write up the Kishineff massacres.

Now comes Mr. Davitt, Conor O'Keefe, and other professional Irish nationalists, clamorously declaring, in the name of oppressed Erin, their hope that Russia will whip the Japanese. Why? Because Russia is supposed to be an enemy of England and Japan a friend.

So here we have then: First, Erin and Israel blessing each other and cursing the Bear; next, Erin blessing the Bear who curses Israel, because the Bear hates Britain; finally, Hannan Lueger blessing the Bear who hates Britain, because the Bear oppresses Israel.

Russian government would no more spend a ruble for love of Ireland than she would, ten years ago, to help the Armenians against their oppressor, Russia's traditional enemy, the Turk; no more than England, with all her supposed hatred of Russia and championing of Christendom against the Paynim, would then or since lift a finger or let a finger be lifted to help the Armenians against their twin-oppressors, the Sultan and the Tsar; no more than Russia would help the Boers against England, two or three years ago. Nay, if we may judge by the history of Poland, Bohemia, and Hungary, Russia would forget all hatred of England and, if necessary, help England to crush any Irish revolt that really threatened to succeed and to inspire the lovers of liberty in other lands. Russia the enemy of the Jews? The oppressor of some Jews, yes. Hated and justly hated by many Jews. Yes. But the Rothschilds will find Russian bonds and British consuls alike kosher—so long as the interest is paid. And rich Austrian Antisemites or bankers of more or less authentic Christianity anywhere else will not regard any negotiable paper as "the accursed thing," no matter what the government back of it—so long as it is solvent.

Equally it is humbug to talk of Russia's "friendship" for the United States in the sixties or, on the other hand, of America's chivalric liking, to-day, for the "little brown men" of Japan. We have been killing "little brown men" a few hundred miles south of Japan, and neither Japan nor Russia nor England said us nay. Three years ago we joined with those and other powers in burglariously producing an "open door" in China. This year we have done in Panama just what Russia had done in Manchuria, and all the Powers chanted a solemn Amen. We are all, as Mark Twain puts it, "kin in sin"—we, if "we" is meant the governments of the world.

There is not to-day a good government in any land. Some are worse than others. All are the instruments of class rule. The Russian state, by reason of its absolutism and of its bigness, is with much reason accounted the backbone of international capitalist power. Whatever crimes any government has committed, the Tsar's hands are red with them.

The Irishman, hating British misrule, who pins his faith on the Tsar, fatally deceives himself. The Jew, hating Russian misrule, who looks therefore with love to Tokyo or Washington or London, deceives himself as fatally.

SENATOR HANNA AND THE LABOR MOVEMENT.

We have never before had occasion to find serious fault with the Cleveland "Citizen," which, for years, has been the best model in this country of what a local labor paper ought to be. Much as we admire the "Citizen" for what it has done, however, and much as we hope from it, we cannot fail to protest when we find in it such a paragraph as this:

"The 'Citizen' joins with the people of Cleveland in expressing profound regret at the unexpected death of Senator Hanna. While there has been little in common between the distinguished statesman and those who occupy an advanced position upon economic and political questions, yet the extraordinary energy and ability of the Senator as an organizer, and his wonderful power in impressing his opinions upon the masses has commanded the admiration of those who have always consistently opposed his views. That he was perfectly honest in those views has never been questioned, especially by those who enjoyed his personal acquaintance.

Everyone knows that Hanna was a political opportunist of the most highly developed type—that he brought to that evil work an energy, a methodical pertinacity, a tact, a degree of executive ability, that put him in the hierarchy of political vice far above

such crude practitioners of the modern black art as Croker, Platt, Quay, Adickes, and Clark. In his relations with the labor movement he applied this peculiar ability in a most subtle and effective way. He knew not only how to use gold or public office to corrupt labor leaders, but how to use the cheaper, and much more effective methods of flattery and cajolery.

"That he was perfectly honest in his views" on the labor problem has certainly very often been questioned, and with good reason. But that is neither here nor there. Perhaps Rockefeller is honest in his views. Perhaps Van Fleet is quite sincere when he said, "The public be damned." Probably most of the tyrants and tools of tyranny in all history have been honest, in their way. Shall we, then, praise the greatest scourges of humanity?

What was it that Senator Hanna did and aimed to do with the labor movement? That is the only question for us. In fact, so far from "forcing" the front the issue of Capital and Labor," he used all his abilities, which were admittedly great, and all the power of his capitalized political machine, which counted for much more, in obscuring and confusing that question, in preventing it from coming to a decision, in organizing the master class to use the iron-hand within the velvet glove, and in dividing and weakening the labor movement and either seducing or betraying or crushing every progressive tendency that showed itself in the working class.

The very fact that Wall Street and the great masters of industry were planning to raise Hanna up in Roosevelt's place is enough of itself to show that the suave Ohio Senator was a far more dangerous foe to the progress of Labor toward emancipation than is the ranting President, with all his professions of strenuous independence and all his actual servility to the machine. If Roosevelt vainly dreams of being the Man on Horseback, Hanna was in very fact a Talleyrand and a Fouché in one.

For us, we regret his death. We would have liked to see him live to succeed Roosevelt, for in the White House he would have been forced to show himself, in such manner that the dullest could not fail to understand, as the ablest general of the capitalist forces in the war against Labor's emancipation—and we like to see the lines clearly drawn. That is not to be. Senator Hanna is a fact in past history. There will be enough to lie in his praise. Let not men who know better join in the chorus.

As several comrades have reproached The Worker for not having had the matter concerning the Corporations Auxiliary Company (a great capitalist spy agency) which appeared in the "Appeal to Reason" of February 27, we mildly suggest that such comrades turn back to our issue of September 27 last and see that we covered exactly the same ground, having before us a letter of the Corporations Auxiliary Company identical in its purport with that which the "Appeal" uses, so that it did not seem necessary to cover it again. The Worker has, during the last year, published more documents of the Manufacturers' Association, the National Economic League, the Metal Trades' Association, the several scab agencies and spy agencies, and other organizations of the capitalist class than any other Socialist paper in the United States.

FOR CO-OPERATION IN THE SOCIALIST PRESS.

In another column we print a communication from A. M. Simons which seems to us worthy of careful consideration by delegates to the Chicago convention. It must be admitted that our party press is far from being what it ought to be. The news of the movement at home and especially abroad is inadequately presented. There is not enough of original articles altogether, and by far the greater part of those that do appear are merely a better or worse restatement of general principles or, at best, an incomplete and hasty comment on current events—and often tardy, at that.

This is no discredit to the comrades who are editing the several papers. The best of editors cannot do good work without more money than is at the disposal of most of our party papers at present. Considering the members of the party membership and their general poverty, we may consider that, in general, our party press does very well. Yet it must be admitted that it is not nearly adequate to the task before it.

Since it seems unavoidable that the attempt should be made to run a large number of papers, even though all must be in a constant struggle to exist and must consequently be of inferior quality, instead of concentrating efforts to make a few good papers, it is worth while to look for some method of co-operation, by which, with a minimum expense, the maximum of useful information and of literary ability may be put at the disposal of all the papers.

as much as may be. We hope it will be seriously and thoroughly considered.

CONVENTION EXPENSES.

Local Bridgeport calls attention to the hardship and practical injustice in requiring each state organization to pay the expenses of its delegates to national conventions of the Socialist Party. The hardship and injustice is a real one. When a convention is held in Chicago, it costs the Illinois comrades nothing and those of the adjacent states very little to be fully represented, while the Eastern and extreme Western States can send full delegations only at a cost that is in some cases practically prohibitive.

We are glad that the question is thus brought to the attention of the party. It is probably too late to take action for this convention. Only seven weeks remain before the convention meets. When it adjourns the active campaign in the states and in the nation will have begun. It takes time to decide upon and carry out a plan of the magnitude of that proposed by Local Bridgeport and it should be decided hastily the proposed assessment would not be paid. It will be better to bear the hardship this time than to risk confusion and indistinctness at headquarters.

The Bridgeport comrades have done well to broach the matter. They will do well, we think, not to initiate a general vote just now, but to have the question brought before the convention and there carefully considered and appropriate action taken to provide for future conventions.

There are not enough cells in the death-house at Sing Sing prison for all the condemned murderers confined there awaiting execution.—Daily papers.

Horrible! Let the want be supplied at once. Let an appropriation be made for a new death-house, and an extra electric chair, if necessary. What will ever become of civilization and public morality if we have not abundant appliances for killing people with due solemnity and in form of law? There are not enough hospitals for the consumptives bred in the tenements, not enough schools for the toilers' children, not enough parks and playgrounds in the cramped and stinking workingmen's quarters of our cities. But what of all that? These things can wait. "The poor we have always with us." The first need is a new execution outfit.

Now that the civilized world is being shocked with revelations of the horrible cruelties practiced upon the African natives in the Congo "Free" State, under the domination of the Belgian King Leopold and his partners, it should be remembered that attention was first called to these infamies by the Socialist members of the Belgian Parliament, just as, in Germany, it was the Social Democrats, in the Reichstag who first denounced the atrocities practiced by the colonial authorities in German East Africa.

Meanwhile the present protest, in the form of a British parliamentary bluebook, comes with a very poor grace from a government which is at the moment engaged in an attempt to introduce coolie labor into South Africa and establish in the mines there a form of slavery more hopeless, repulsive, and degrading alike to slaves and masters than any that has existed since the Carthaginian "ergastula" whose hideous details Flaubert describes with such fascinating power.

The British government does not come into the court of nations with clean hands. In West and South Africa, in India, at Suez, in the Sudan, and elsewhere that leading capitalist government of the world has set examples in greed-inspired barbarity for Belgian or German or any other colonializers to emulate. After all the difference, one way or the other, is a difference in degree of guilt. In kind, the evil manifestations of capitalism are everywhere much the same.

Henry H. Vreeland, President of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, the Trolley Trust of New York, is also the head of the so-called Welfare Department of the Civic Federation, which pretends to exercise a paternal supervision over the physical, intellectual, and moral well-being of the working class. We suggest that Vreeland begin by complying with the law, which prescribes that street-car employees shall not work over ten hours a day and by making provision for vesting his care before next winter. We suggest it—but Vreeland need do it, unless the workers double or treble the Socialist vote next fall.

BABY UNEMPLOYED.

The unemployment chart of the "American Federationist" shows the proportion of unemployment among union men in January, the latest month for which statistics are given, higher than for the corresponding month in any of the three preceding years (1901 to 1903 inclusive) and higher than for any other month in those years with the exception of June and July, 1901, and October, 1902.

GOODBYE, MISTER HANNA.

By Horace Traubel.

Good bye, Mister Hanna. I had nothing against you living. I have nothing against you dead. But I say good bye. I know nothing about your domestic life. You may have been a good host. You may have been generous to your friends. Gentle. You may have given money to churches and asylums. You may have helped people with your purse and your good will. I do not dispute it, Mister Hanna. You had your parts. You may have been a model citizen. You may not have been a model character or a model citizen. I am going to say good bye. I am going to say it kindly. Mister Hanna, here's better luck to you next time. I am not heartless. But I am not crying. I am not sorry that you have lived. I am not sorry that you are dead. Especially that you are dead. Good bye, Mister Hanna.

In this way, Mister Hanna, I think you did all you could to confuse the economic issues with which I make it my business to grapple. Not consciously. Inocently enough. But you did it. You were like Mirabeau and Lafayette. You were not an outright enemy. You were not a declared friend. Whenever we threatened to get the air cleared you raised a dust again. You tossed reservation after admission and closed every question with the wreck that ensued.

You yielded enough to deceive. But you never yielded enough to convince. You were a master-diplomat. You toyed with delay. You were an adept in peace. You were not a straight hitter. We never knew when you were going to hit. But we knew you would hit. We never knew where you would find you. You were able to turn up any time and any place dealing us your foul blows. This is all fair to the current code because this is all war. I admit it. But I do not like it any better because I admit it. I have watched you because I have thought you were a very dangerous enemy to my cause. A man like Hanna is always shooting off. He lives and talks extremes. He is not dangerous. We can dawdle with him. He is pie for us. But you were a more subtle antagonist. You dodged round corners. You hid back of morals. You bartered yourself with civic federations. You put on the cloak of the priest. You became the lord high god of temperance. I do not say you were bad. Only that you were dangerous. I recognized you for a hand in the dark. For the cunning word. For a false alarm and a hypocritical reassurance. You kept me guessing. A man like Hanna is always guessing.

We like our easy enemies. That is the reason I preferred Hanna to you. You were more interesting. But you were also more threatening. Life will be less interesting without you, Mister Hanna. But the job we have to do will be less vaguely appreciated hereafter. That is why I say good bye to you, Mister Hanna, with a whole heart. I wish you no harm, Mister Hanna, in your hereafter, as I wished you none here in your now. I wished you no harm, Mister Hanna. I only wished my brothers good. That is why I say good bye.

With you out of the way, Mister Hanna, a fog seems to have lifted. We can now a little more definitely schedule ourselves. I do not make too much of you. When I speak of you I

am really speaking of your kind. It is an ominous kind of ground. They are at home with the outright enemy. I am always an alien to the true friend. It may have been all true. You may have wished us more than half well. But we were never sure about it. We would have felt better about it if you had wished us all ill. We know what we are required to do to get rid of the Parry. But we do not know what to do to get rid of the Hanna. Hanna's plans are not the same sort of Hanna two days running. Now they are and now they are not. Now they bless you and now they curse. They are master sophists. They keep the pros and cons of an argument well jumbled. When you hit at the ground they are up in the air. When you fire in the air, they are on their bodies on the ground. They compromise. They seem to give up. But they never give away anything that is essential. They yield bits off the edge of robbery but they keep the sources of robbery open. The worst of the Hannas is not that the Hannas are the Hannas. It is that they fool so many of my own brothers. I am interested in my brothers. I am interested even in Hanna as my brother. But as the master of men, the driver of slaves, Hanna is my enemy. I fight that Hanna. And I do not stop my fight because the one Hanna of that name is dead. That is why I say: Good bye, Mister Hanna. And it is also why I cannot say: Hanna is dead, long live Hanna. I just said that my brothers are deceived. That is the sorrow and the shame of it. They think their worst enemy is their best friend. I love you, dear brother. I want to get the specks out of your eyes. I want you to be able to see the real shape and size of the opposition.

The problem would be easy if we had only friends and foes. It is confused by the people who float about on the ground between them. Sometimes you mistake these men for mediators. They are everything but that. They are the best props of an iniquity. No one does so much to destroy an evil as the man who avows it letter and spirit. "The compromiser indefinitely roots it for further harvests. Parry does more for me than I do for myself. If I can succeed in keeping Parry going and in getting enough Parry started the most serious part of my work is done. I become their beneficiary. But the more Hannas I get going the more I have to work myself. The Hannas increase the work. The Hanna dust is the worst dust possible for rebel eyes. With Hanna in the ascendant I not only have to fight my enemies but I have to fight Hanna. That is why I say goodbye, Mister Hanna. Good bye can do you no hurt. But it can do us great help.

Good bye, Mister Hanna. I have the kind of philosophy which takes care of you as well as anybody else. But it does not take care of you at the expense of anybody else. I am not downcast. I have taken Mister Hanna and in getting enough Parry to celebrate your death. Not in sorrow. Not in gladness. But in relief. I am willing to give half an hour to say good bye to you, Mister Hanna. Considering the significance of your removal half an hour is no stretch of post-mortem courtesy. I say good bye to you, Mister Hanna.

"Socialism Inevitable" the editor has a diverting debate with Charles H. Kerr, the Chicago Socialist publisher, on the time and manner of the advent of Socialism. The editor also makes the new bridge between New York and Brooklyn serve as the basis for a suggestive discussion of art in public edifices and the extension of government functions in supplying the public needs. In a new editorial department the death of Senator Hanna, the Baltimore fire, the Russo-Japanese war, and various current topics are treated from the Socialist standpoint. The great Colorado strike and its meaning is treated by Ed. Cronch-Bazlett. M. Simons writes about "Machinery on the Farm." The second installment of Jack London's sociological study, "The Tramp" is a conspicuous feature, and other articles, with the usual departments, make the number one of unusual interest.

Current Literature

The April number of the "Integration Socialist Review" will be a "convention number," devoted almost exclusively to the discussion of subjects that will probably come before the national convention. In this way it is hoped that a better understanding may be had of these questions, not only among the delegates, but throughout the party membership, so that they will be able to enter the convention as an expedient and time economized. Letters have been sent to Comrades Debs, Washburn, Will, Sibodina, Malley, Massey, Titus, Stedman, Ricker, Hillquist, Wlahire, Berger, Untermyan, Dobbs, Dalton, Hoehn, and others asking them to prepare each a short article covering the points raised by the following questions:

- 1. What changes do you think are necessary in the party organization? 2. What action, if any, should be taken towards setting forth a working program for such members as may be located to office within a capitalist government? Should such a program be attached to the platform, embodied in a separate and explanatory document, or entirely omitted? 3. Have you any suggestion as to methods of controlling those who represent the Socialist Party on the public platform? 4. What action, if any, should be taken towards securing uniformity of action by Socialists elected to municipal positions? 5. Should there be any special expression of our attitude towards the farmers or negroes? If so, what? 6. Should the present trade-union resolution stand? If not, how should it be changed?

This number of the "Review" will not only be of value as an exhaustive discussion of Socialist problems, but it will be of especial importance to the party membership in that it will be set nearly a month before the convention, thus permitting time for action of any kind thought desirable. In quantity it can be had at the following prices: To Locals that are not stockholders, 5 cents a copy. These prices include postage and are for cash with order.

William B. Hearst's effort to secure the Democratic nomination for the presidency is treated by Charles Dobbs in the leading article in "Wishire" for March. It is declared that the party candidate is not to be chosen by the popular vote, but by the vote of the industrialists, reinforced by the purchase vote, is sufficient to elect. Under the heading

tion was accepted with great enthusiasm unanimously as the conclusion of a long and heated debate. The Party Executive voted for it. Afterwards, however, the Executive became doubtful, and consulted the Socialist "fraction" in the National Council, with the result that the initiative is not to be proposed, as the Executive does not think that the situation has been properly thought out, and does not wish to risk a crushing defeat which would stultify the party. Now it is pointed out in the party press and elsewhere that the Executive should have pointed out all these things before the congress, but that once the congress has adopted a resolution, the Executive, being the servants and not the masters of the congress, were bound to carry out the resolution, otherwise serious blame is dealt at party discipline, which is the case. A new congress will be called to deal with situation, and the Executive will probably hear some plain truths.

Another strike on a big scale is announced in Russia this time from Grodno. The number of strikers is not more than 2,000, but those affected amount to 10,000 persons. The strike demands were for twelve-hour day on the part of the women workers and a small increase of their very low wages. The employer caved this, but afterwards withdrew it. Hence a strike. The employer answered by shutting up his factory for three months. The destitution is reported to be terrible—as the Hund is said to be not in a position to guarantee the strike. The strike is made to the generosity of workers, all over the world. The principle involved in the cry: "Workers of all countries, unite," is especially important, at a moment when everything points to the possibility of utilizing the embarrassments of the absolutist régime. Such opportunities are rare enough.

SOCIALISM IN RUSSIA.

On the Eve of the War, Russian Social Democrats Held Party Congress and Perfected Organization—Increased Revolutionary Activity in the Tsar's Domain.

The Russian Social Democratic Party has recently held its second congress, the first having occurred in 1888. It goes without saying that the congress was held in the midst of the Russo-Japanese war, and for obvious reasons, it is not advisable to publish details as to the exact place and time or the identity of the participants. Our brave comrades in Russia, even those who are fortunate enough not to be in prison, exile, or forced residence or even under public surveillance, have to exercise in carrying on their glorious work for human freedom all the caution that convicts use in making plans of escape under the very eyes of their jailers—and by hard experience have developed an ingenuity and resourcefulness as remarkable. The ordinary work of the party within the country is carried on by personal communication, meetings of any considerable size for the discussion of party affairs being impossible—and especially so, meetings of delegates from remote regions. As the party has grown, however, it has felt the need of some general assembly in which a large number of the militants from different parts of the country may meet face to face, exchange information and opinions, and discuss and formulate plans. Five years ago and again within recent months this object has been achieved by sending the delegates to meet in some other part of Europe. Even so, they have to be ever on the alert to elude the spies of the Russian government, for such spies are at work in every part of the world, the United States not excepted. The recent congress was very well attended, delegates being present from the most widely separated parts of the immense Russian territory—from St. Petersburg, Moscow, Kiev, Kharkov, Ufa, Seratov, Odessa, Nikolayev, Baku, Batumi, Tiflis, Tver, and other places, with some from Siberia. There were also representatives of the Social Democratic Party of Russian Poland and Lithuania, which is separately organized, and from the Federation of Jewish Workingmen.

The principal object of the congress was to work out a definite program and a party constitution to bind together the various regional federations and local groups. The program adopted resembles in its general lines the programs of the Socialist parties of other countries—demanding chiefly an immediate declaration of war as to be expected from peculiar economic and political conditions of Russia.

This interesting document, as we gather from the French text which the "Review Socialist" presents, points out that, while capitalism has already become the dominant form of production in Russia, there yet remain many survivals of the feudal system, of which the most powerful and the most obstinate to progress is the Tsarist autocracy. The first aim of the Russian Social Democracy, then, is to overthrow the absolutist régime and to replace it by a democratic republic.

The "minimum program" enumerates in detail the party's demands in relation to the protection of labor interests, and to the agrarian question. It is interesting to note that these latter include as a necessary condition the abolition of all laws restraining the peasant from the free disposition of his land. It must be explained that, until within recent decades, an ancient system of village communism in land-ownership prevailed in full force. Even while serfdom continued, the peasants' theory was, "The lord owns us, but we own our land," and the peasants, instead of being individual possessors, were the property of the "mir" or village community—a primitive democracy, which collectively regulated the work of its members on the common land and was collectively responsible for their conduct. When serfdom was abolished, the peasants retained in its main outlines, partly from mere inertia, perhaps, partly because the government found it convenient to hold the whole community jointly responsible for the payment of taxes and the modification of agricultural methods and the growth of manufactures and commerce which have since taken place and the consequent in-

creased mobility of the country population, the power of the mir has been steadily weakened especially such power for good as it had—and it became in practice merely a government agency for tax collection and police regulation. The legal restrictions on the disposition of peasant property to which the present program refers are the relics of this ancient but practically dead and completely effete institution. Twenty years ago, many Russian Socialists still dreamed that this primitive communism might be rehabilitated and made the direct basis for the collectivization of the future. That fanciful idea is now thoroughly discredited. As Russia, as elsewhere, capitalism must rise on the ruins of the old half feudal half primitive-communist order and prepare the way for a new order, the capitalist stage may be bridged and modified, but it cannot be skipped over. Capitalism is rapidly growing in Russia and the Social Democrats of to-day would hasten its development rather than retard it.

Among the tactical resolutions we note the following: First, a declaration that the separation of the traditional movement (also illegal, except for certain associations organized by government agents under official patronage, according to a recent policy only tentatively and spasmodically followed) from the revolutionary political movement could tend only to weaken the proletariat in its struggle; second, a resolution recommending public manifestations and mass demonstrations (in defiance of law, of course), as being an excellent method for the political education of the masses, their training in united action and as being likewise the principal means of systematically disorganizing the government machinery; third, a resolution recommending the extension of Socialist propaganda among the adherents of such of the various dissenting religious sects as have democratic tendencies (such sects, some of them wildly fanatical, but sharing much in character, being one of the striking features of Russian social life and forming one manifestation of the general ferment of ideas and vague revolt against existing conditions).

In the matter of relations with the various Liberal factions, the congress decided that the Russian Social Democracy cannot make alliances of any sort with any bourgeois parties; it will be understood that this means the word "party" can have in such a struggle against absolutism, frankly take a position by the side of the Socialists and make universal, direct, and secret suffrage their rallying-cry. By an amendment, moved by Plechanoff, the congress declared the Liberal faction represented by "Osvobodivshie" ("Emancipation"), the periodical founded in Germany by Peter Struve, to be "anti-proletarian and anti-revolutionary."

A resolution was unanimously adopted severely condemning Antisemitism, which has shown itself of late in the horrible massacres at Kishineff and elsewhere, as well as all acts or courses of conduct aiming to excite national or racial antipathies. The national organization is centralized, as is unavoidable under the circumstances, if any unity is to be attained. At the head is a Central Committee, charged with the duty of practical unification of action, and a committee to direct the party organ, "Iskra" ("The Spark"), whose function is to develop the theoretical and doctrinal unity of the party. To coordinate the work of the party in the bodies a Supreme Council was created.

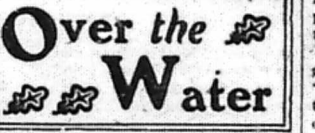
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The congress remained in session four weeks and its deliberations were undoubtedly more thorough, profound, and extensive than those of any other national or international congress of the party that has ever been held. As was indicated by an extract from "Iskra" which we published last week, the Russian revolutionists are centralized, as is unavoidable under the circumstances, if any unity is to be attained. At the head is a Central Committee, charged with the duty of practical unification of action, and a committee to direct the party organ, "Iskra" ("The Spark"), whose function is to develop the theoretical and doctrinal unity of the party. To coordinate the work of the party in the bodies a Supreme Council was created.

WHO WILL WIN?

The attention of all comrades is directed to page four, containing the list of books being given as premiums for subscriptions. In order to encourage a greater degree of activity, we will give any one of the six sets of cloth-bound books to the local or individual sending us the largest number of yearly subscriptions at 50 cents each. Any one sending us five or more yearly subscriptions at 50 cents will receive a book or books to which the offer applies him.

Those who purchase yearly subscription cards, will be credited with same, on this offer, as subscriptions. Two six-months subscriptions will count as one yearly. This is an opportunity to secure some of the best books on Socialism comrades without cost and we hope all the comrades will take advantage of it. Get your neighbors subscribed for The Worker and earn a book. Remember this offer holds good until March 26 only. Who will be the first to be registered as participating in this contest. When the American people choose to make a new constitution they have the right to do it. As Thomas Paine said, "It is the living and not the dead that are to be accommodated."



In spite of the fact that the principal workers in the Socialist movement in Russia have been sent to Siberia, their activity still continues, as the following extract from a secret official circular, which has recently been sent to the police officials of Siberia, shows: "We have information that the political exiles are still in direct communication with the laborers and with the members of the revolutionary committees, and are thereby enabled to actively participate in their illegal activity. In this manner the exiling of the persons to Siberia fails of accomplishing its purpose. This matter must be brought to the attention of all the police in order that such persons may be more closely observed, and in all places where political exiles are located, police supervision must be made more strict and daily reports sent in concerning all political exiles. Where a suspicion arises that such persons are still active in revolutionary circles, or have relations with them, unexpected searches of their domiciles by the police should at once be undertaken. The houses of the exiles should be visited as often as possible by the police and their whole correspondence must be thoroughly investigated."

DISMAL HOMES AND FAMINE PRICES.

By John Spargo.

O, God! that bread should be so dear, and human flesh and blood so cheap.—Thomas Hood.

The people live in squalid dens, where there can be no health and no hope.—Thorold Rogers.

We find that George Schultz, Thomas Keenan, Martin Albert, Kate Ruzler, William McKenna, Harry E. Mott, Josephine Hay, William Hay and William McClancy came to their deaths on the dates named by inhaling illuminating gas, and we believe that the Consolidated Gas Company is deserving of censure, not only for the bad gas that is being furnished to consumers in New York, but for the system of pressure which is used whereby persons, without any warning, are exposed to the poisonous fumes of bad gas.—Verdict of Coroner's Jury, New York, Feb. 28, 1904.

Equally as important is the question of what a man earns in the question of what he can buy with what he earns. To the average workman, having to spend half or nearly all of his wages to provide a living for self and his family, the cost of living is just as important as the rate of wages.

Yet workmen have not made any very serious effort to protect and increase the purchasing capacity of their wages. They have no method whereby they can control prices. In their trade unions they have to some extent been successful in protecting their interests as producers. While they are still robbed and exploited, receiving only a very small part of the wealth they produce, the workers in the unions have in some ways improved their position so far as wages go. But, notwithstanding the fact that the manner and amount of their lives must depend upon the amount of money and commodities which they receive, they have neglected altogether that aspect of the labor question, and it is perfectly natural that the trade union should fail to protect the interests of the worker as consumer. For the trade union is based upon the idea that so long as the worker produces, he has a right to the wealth which he produces, or a "living wage" as we sometimes hear the labor leaders say, it is perfectly right and proper that the balance of their product should belong to somebody else, in spite of the fact that the somebody else in question—the capitalist—has done nothing toward the production of that wealth.

If the workers in the trade unions demanded that the wealth produced should ALL belong to the producers, as the Socialists do; if they worked to that end, as the Socialists do, they would be working to protect their interests as consumers—as users of wealth as well as makers of wealth.

In one of the most interesting scenes recently, a woman was heard telling a friend that when her husband's wages were increased fifteen per cent, as a result of the efforts of the union to which he belonged, she thought that it would be easy for her to obtain certain things which she had for a long time desired for the home. "But I soon found," she said, "that it was not so easy. I was little or no better off than before. Everything seemed to be just a little dearer than before, and though I had fifteen per cent more to spend it would not buy fifteen per cent more goods."

Exactly. That is the experience of almost every workman's wife. It is quite a common thing to hear that kind of talk from workmen's wives who have to spend their husband's earnings. The Socialist alone points out the remedy for this serious condition, namely, that as workers we must unite to secure the full product of our labor and not merely a little more in the shape of wages.

The fact that the class which employs us owns what we produce—without, of course, always the same men, but the same class—gives to that class the power to take back from us whatever advantage we have won as producers, over it in the industrial market, whenever we come, as consumers, to buy back a portion of our product in order that we may be enabled to live. Then, as owners and sellers, they have the power to demand prices which place us at their mercy.

When they were divided—when competition prevailed in the commercial world, there was an important limitation to their power in this direction. While competition caused untold ruin and misery, it served to keep prices down, especially in periods of dullness and comparative industrial depression, when wages tended downward and the number of unemployed increased. But now competition is largely a thing of the past and monopoly rules supreme.

Under these new conditions we find that in spite of the fact that wages are on the down grade, and that the number of unemployed workers is steadily increasing, prices are rising upon every hand. We are the prey of unscrupulous and untrammelled monopoly.

During the great coal strike of last year the coal barons took advantage of the situation, and, in face of the fact that there were many thousands of tons of coal stored within a very few miles of the city, forced prices to their famine height. The people of this and other cities suffered terrible privation; disease was rampant and people were even frozen to death in their homes. "When the miners go back to work," we were told then, "the price of coal will come down again to its normal level." But it has not. At the present time we are paying seven dollars a ton for coal which, if the state owned its own coal mines, as it easily could do, and worked them in the interest of the whole people, as Socialists propose, could be sold at a retail price of not much more than one dollar a ton. And the mine-workers could be well paid, of that there is not much doubt.

So too, with the gas supply. At present the Gas Trust controls the gas supply of this City of New York. Through valuable franchises which we, as citizens, have foolishly per-

mitted them to acquire, the handful of people who constitute the Gas Trust are enabled to take advantage of the common need of gas for lighting and heating purposes, and plunder us in the most reckless manner imaginable. The City of New York could very easily put an end to this wholesale robbery of the citizens. It could establish its own gas plant and, while paying its employees much higher wages for shorter hours than any Gas Trust in the world, supply gas of the finest quality for fifty cents per thousand feet. At the present time we are charged by the Gas Trust at least four times this amount. The nominal price is \$1.00 per thousand feet, but owing to the poor quality of the gas itself, the dishonest meter system and the pressure of air through the pipes to make the meters register faster, we have to pay much more than the nominal price of \$1.75 per thousand feet. There is not a great city in the whole world, probably, worse served in the matter of its gas supply than this city. Deaths from gas poisoning due to the fraudulent high pressure methods of the company are common. The light obtainable is wretched and the bills are shamefully high. Thousands of citizens after having reduced their consumption of gas, often at their inconvenience and even peril have had their bills increased fifty per cent or more.

Had the Social Democratic ticket been elected at the last election the City of New York would have established its own gas plant. It would have done this with the interest of the working people alone to guide and direct it. Not only so, but the present plunderers of the people would have been brought to justice and held responsible for the killing of those whose deaths could be traced to its negligence and greed.

But the people of New York State, and New York City, voted for the system of giving valuable franchises away and thus placing in the hands of private individuals and corporations the power to wring profit out of the people by taking advantage of their social requirements. What applies to the Gas Trust applies with equal force to our street railway companies, to the Trusts and all the other agencies of capitalist exploitation of the needs of the people. That a few people should be allowed to take advantage of public needs, or public improvements, for their own profit is a monstrous wrong. When the workmen of New York realize this they will end the rule of the monopolists and vote for the Social Democratic Party, the party of the workers.

The problem of housing is ever increasing population is one of the greatest and most vital problems facing the City of New York. The problem grows vaster and more dreadful every month. The most alarming thing about it, however, is the neglect of it by the city government. Every month it becomes harder and harder for people to find homes, and every month it becomes harder for children to live in the city. And rents mount higher and higher. Every improvement of the transit facilities fails as an aid to the solution of the problem, and only adds to the power of the landlords to draw their revenues from the people. The fact that the subway is being built, for instance, does not mean that the housing problem will be made any easier. True, it ought to mean that, but already rents are being increased in anticipation of the opening of the subway. Thus, the problem is intensified, rather than otherwise. So long as the capitalist system continues there will be no escape from this sort of thing. Whatever step we take for the improvement of life in the cities and towns will be diverted to serving the interests of the capitalist class. To abolish the capitalist system itself is the aim and purpose of the Social Democratic Party. That is its final goal. But, even under the present system, it would be quite possible to deal with the problem of housing the people in a manner that would relieve many of its worst evils, and, at the same time, contribute largely to its permanent solution. So the Social Democratic Party believes. Therefore it declares in its platform for "the erection of modern dwellings with ample provision for light, air, and privacy, that be let at cost." That is to say, the city should build as many such dwellings as possible each year and charge only rent enough to cover the cost of building and maintenance. That would not only give the people homes at a lower rent, but would also very materially reduce the terrible ravages of diseases due, partly at least, to insanitary dwellings.

Coal, gas, and rent are not the only things getting dearer. Food is steadily advancing in price. The Beef Trust continues, in spite of the fact that it is paying \$1.35 a hundredweight less for beef on the hoof than it was paying this time last year, to charge the same famine prices as then prevailed. In spite of the Sherman Anti-Trust Law, in spite of injunctions, knowing what that he let at cost. That is to say, the city should build as many such dwellings as possible each year and charge only rent enough to cover the cost of building and maintenance. That would not only give the people homes at a lower rent, but would also very materially reduce the terrible ravages of diseases due, partly at least, to insanitary dwellings.

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PARTY NEWS.

Colorado.
The Socialist Party of Colorado has issued the following appeal to the comrades and sympathizers throughout the land:
"We are at present fighting one of the greatest battles of the present economic era in Colorado. The combined forces of capital and organized labor are engaged in a death struggle over these mountains and plains. The business interests of the state are paralyzed and strong men are eagerly watching the struggle with the 'Socialist' with his 'Socialist' 'Socialist' in the eyes of the 'Socialist' is the only one who can look upon the scene with clear conception of the real situation. He sees in the conflict the fulfillment of the prophecies of the 'Socialist' philosophy. He knows that this is but the initial struggle in the world-wide conflict which must precede the dawn of the 'Socialist' era of deliverance for the working class. Here for the first time in history the lines are clearly drawn. Capitalism is on the one hand, and the 'Socialist' on the other. It is these 'Socialist' unions which have declared for 'Socialism' that are the objects of capitalism's fiercest attacks.
"That this conflict has begun in one of the younger states does not diminish its great importance to the working class everywhere; in this the danger to the 'Socialist' is the danger to the 'Socialist' Party in Colorado is keenly felt by the 'Socialist' and realizes that this is the day of opportunity. The military tyranny which has Russianized the state of Colorado, which has imprisoned our comrades in jails and 'bull pens,' which has torn them from their families and driven them into exile and which has inflicted untold loss and outrage upon them, has prepared the minds of the people to receive the economic teachings of the 'Socialist' propaganda as never before.
"The National Committee, understanding the situation fully, has generously sent Comrade Carey of Massachusetts and Clayton of Pennsylvania to help us in our emergency, but unless we can accompany these comrades throughout the state with our own workers who understand our people and their conditions and follow the efforts by energetic work, clinching the nails the drive, and maintaining the enthusiasm they create, the work of the national organizer will result in but little permanent good.
"The Colorado State Committee, realizing this, is planning to follow up the work of Carey and Clayton by a campaign of organization and education on a larger scale than ever before. We have a large amount of money. Where it is to come from we do not know. The resources of the State Committee are wholly inadequate and they cannot be largely increased from our members within this state. Owing to the industrial crisis many of our comrades are out of employment. Many are blacklisted. Many of them are wandering from town to town in other states seeking work. Some of our best leaders have been almost destroyed by wholesale deportations of their members by a tyrannical military. All of this tends to diminish our resources. Yet this work must be done. It shall be done, and we believe that Socialists and trade unionists everywhere will help us to do it.
"Believing this, we, the Local Quorum of the State Committee of Colorado hereby authorize our Secretary, Treasurer to publish this appeal in the Socialist press and in the Socialist country and to urge every local of the Socialist party and every labor union to send us a donation for this work. We also urge individual Socialists and trade unionists everywhere to send us whatever they feel they can spare. Every dollar will be promptly receipted and accounted for, and every donation however small will be of great value to the party. In Colorado, not only intrinsically, but also as a means of cheer to the soldiers behind the ramparts of freedom's beleaguered fortress. Send all remittances to J. W. Martin, Secretary-Treasurer, 429 Charles Building, Denver, Colo."

LITHOGRAPHERS' FIGHT.
Organized Bosses Propose to Force on Them an "Arbitration Agreement," but Workers are Inclined to Resist.
The lithographic workers of New York City—and, soon or later, of the whole country—for that matter—must face the same problem which is making trouble for the unions of building trades. The employers' association has decided to force upon them what is pleased to call an "arbitration agreement"—that is, a contract by which the lithographic workers will pledge themselves, whenever they have a grievance or a demand to make or whenever the employers make an aggressive move to reduce their wages, to submit the question to the decision of Bishop Potter or some such legacy of the capitalist class. The workers of the lithographic trades are not in any better position to quit, such an extent. They are disposed to "have a fight for their money," at least, and it is very likely that by the time this paper reaches its readers a lockout will be in force which will test the solidarity, the intelligence, and the manly spirit of all the printing trades—for all of these should naturally come to the assistance of the lithographers in their resistance to this thinly disguised Purrism.

TELEGRAPH MESSENGERS' STRIKE.
The Western Union and other telegraph companies, whose Chicago messengers are on strike, after invoking the power of the law against the boys, as reported last week, have taken a sterner line. They are hiring girls to act as strike-breakers. In view of the fact that the companies' representatives declared, in making for an injunction against the boys, that the men whom they first engaged as scabs were in danger of grievous bodily injury by the strikers, it would seem pretty cowardly and heartless for them to hire girls for the work. No doubt the stories of violence by the boy strikers were mostly lies and the girls are employed in the hope that some of them will be insulted or annoyed, when the companies can appeal to the sentiment of chivalry against their recalcitrant messengers. Besides which, girls are generally even cheaper than boys. It is pleasing to note from the dispatches, though, that a number of girls have quit, on coming to understand the case, and joined the strikers' pickets.

MISSOURI.
At the meeting of the State Committee Quorum on Feb. 17 the following communication was received from St. Louis: "The endorsement we gave Comrade Bonaventura was to the effect that he was in good standing (as to dues) and possessed ability as an organizer. This endorsement was by the City Committee, and not by the local; but the City Committee wishes to inform the State Quorum that we would not knowingly endorse any one who has been expelled from his union. Under the circumstances the City Committee wishes to apologize for hasty action, and requests that you inform all the locals in the state of the facts in the case." Application for charter has been received from Higginsville, where a local is organized with seven members, all coal miners. The application announced last month from Nebo, is from an organization of farmers. Quorum has decided that hereafter all applicants engaged in agricultural pursuits must state whether they are land owners, tenants or hands. Charter has been granted to Wellington, where the local starts with twenty members. Peggler Bluff, Jefferson City and Kansas City report putting up municipal tickets. Arrangements have been made to put Clyde A. Berry in the Fifteenth

WILLING SUBJECTION.
The direct aspect of the tragedy of woman is that her efforts at emancipation find their bitterest opposition from their own enslaved sex. Modern woman in the mass does not yet want the ballot. She does not want her rights. She wants to be let alone so long as she can find a man to keep her, and she looks sullenly at the woman who has risen to the light as one, not who would help her, but who would rob her of her slave privileges and give her nothing in return.—Franklin H. Wentworth.

WE NEED NOT FEAR FREEDOM.
I do not know what woman will do when she is free. I am willing to trust her. I do not even know what man will do when he is free. But what I do know is that all outward institutions of human tyranny that fear the free man, are the same ones that doubly fear the free woman; and every weapon which revolutionary logic can give me for my own salvation, I will glory to place in my sister's hand for her salvation, too.—Franklin H. Wentworth.

THE COMING WOMAN.
With the coming of economic opportunity comes a woman who rises to her full height and does not sell herself for life for board and clothes. To gain the free woman as a mate it will require something more than the ability to buy her; man will have to deserve her. He will have to deserve her to win her; he will have to deserve her to hold her. The free woman will make her own laws; she will laugh at the laws man has made to restrain her as at tales to scare a child.—Franklin H. Wentworth.

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Hawk and Handsaw Tales.

TOLD BY BEN HANFORD.
Where Are We?
See where we are to-day.
When darkness comes to-night, you strike a match; and in striking that match you pay tribute in the form of profit to Morgan and Gould and Rockefeller and the Match Trust. The next thing you do is to wind up your little alarm clock, so that you will be sure to get up bright and early to-morrow morning and not be late to work and get docked; and when you wind up that alarm clock you pay tribute in the form of profit to Morgan and the Ansonia or Ingersoll Clock Trust.

Well, morning comes. You find, if you have the luxury of such companionship, gets up a half hour earlier than you to prepare breakfast. If she lights a coal fire, every moment that it burns you pay tribute in the form of profit to Morgan and Rockefeller and the Oil and Gas Trust. Next the wife will place a little tin tin on the stove, and you will pay tribute to Morgan and the Tin Plate Trust. She places a little coffee in the little pot, and you tribute in the form of profit to Morgan and Arbuckle and the Coffee Trust; or, if she puts tea in the pot, you pay tribute in the form of profit to Sir Tommy Lipton and the Tea Trust. And before drinking the tea or coffee, you put a little sugar in the form of profit to Morgan and Havemeyer and the Sugar Trust.

Well, likely as not, that drink of trust tea or coffee will make you sick. If so, you send for a trust physician. He comes, gives you a prescription (for a consideration), you send it to the drug store to be filled, and when you pay for that prescription you pay tribute in the form of profit to Morgan and Park, Tilford and Co. or Morgan and the Potter Drug & Chemical Trust.

Well, it is easily possible that that dose of Trust medicine may kill you. If it does, your body will probably be placed in a coffin made by some casket company, which Mr. Morgan owns. But it does not stop there. When your relatives, if they have money enough, go to buy you a grave they will discover that Mr. Morgan is interested in more than one cemetery, and you will have lived all your life working for Morgan will be placed in Morgan's coffin and buried in Morgan's cemetery.

Nor does it stop even there. After you are dead and buried, let us hope that your unfranchised spirit will go up and look for admission through the pearly gates; but if so, I very much fear that old St. Peter will meet you there, reach forth his hand, and ask you for a letter of recommendation from J. Pierpont Morgan before you can enter Heaven.

And even this may not be the worst. Possibly you may have been a very wicked man, and failed to do penance for your sins, and instead of going up above you may go down below, in which case I feel confident you will find that Hell is all Morgan's—and I'm not sorry for it. I can, however, with safety venture the prediction that before Morgan is in Hell for ninety days he will organize a Trust down here, and freeze the Devil off his own fire.

See where we are to-day. This illustration is not extreme. Mr. Morgan is a director or trustee in scores of different corporations and he holds stocks in hundreds of others, while as a bondholder and banker he has an interest (often a controlling one) in yet other scores and hundreds. I want you to see by this illustration that neither you nor your wife can spend a nickel, a dime, or a dollar without paying tribute in the form of profit to this trust, that trust, and the other trust, and while these corporations may be separate legal entities, they are all owned by practically the same little group of men, with a master captain of industry and finance working his will with each.

This, however, is but one side, and the brightest side, of the picture. Not only must you spend your wages with Morgan, but if you work on a railway you must work for Morgan and Vanderbilt; and if you work at coal mining, you must work for Morgan and Rockefeller; if you work in the iron or steel industry, you work for Morgan and Carnegie; if you work in copper or the precious metals, you work for Morgan and Rockefeller and Clark and Helms.

In my illustration to-day I have pointed out how you are exploited by monopoly in spending your money. You have only been robbed of what you had. You can scarcely believe me when I tell you that this robbery that you see so plainly is of little real importance.

THE GREAT robbing of the working class is accomplished by taking from them what they haven't got. It, no doubt, seems strange to you, Mr. Workingman, to be told that a penniless, propertyless, naked man can be robbed, and that the robbers can get rich of the spoils of him. But it is true. It can be done. It is done.

What's more, it's the paymaster kind of robbery that ever was. The robbers work in the shadows. How's the game worked? That'll be another Hawk and Handsaw.

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I do not know what woman will do when she is free. I am willing to trust her. I do not even know what man will do when he is free. But what I do know is that all outward institutions of human tyranny that fear the free man, are the same ones that doubly fear the free woman; and every weapon which revolutionary logic can give me for my own salvation, I will glory to place in my sister's hand for her salvation, too.—Franklin H. Wentworth.

THE COMING WOMAN.
With the coming of economic opportunity comes a woman who rises to her full height and does not sell herself for life for board and clothes. To gain the free woman as a mate it will require something more than the ability to buy her; man will have to deserve her. He will have to deserve her to win her; he will have to deserve her to hold her. The free woman will make her own laws; she will laugh at the laws man has made to restrain her as at tales to scare a child.—Franklin H. Wentworth.

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STEADILY THE TRUSTS GROW.
The Allis-Chalmers Company, the largest machinery manufacturers in this country, has bought out the Bullock Electrical Manufacturing Company. The Bullock plant will be used for the manufacture of electrical appliances. The Bullock Company operates a plant covering thirteen acres at East Norwood, near Cincinnati. It has \$2,000,000 of capital stock, half of which is preferred that has received 6 per cent dividends for several years. Plans are under way for the formation of a department store company to be known as the Henry Siegel Corporation, with \$4,250,000 of preferred stock and \$6,500,000 of common stock, to take over the capital stock of Siegel, Cooper & Co. of Chicago. The Simpson-Crawford Company of New York, the Fourteenth Street Store of New York and later to take in a department store which will be put up in Boston. So the trusts keep growing. Let working-class spirit and intelligence grow proportionately and we have nothing to fear from them. Let the Nation own the Trusts, the campaign cry of the Socialist Party, is the maxim of the future.

IT IS FOR THE WORKER.
We have many inquiries about the Grand Industrial Exposition and Food Show to be held in New York City at the close of April. The surplus is for the labor press, The Worker and the Volkzeitung. It is the desire of the Socialist Cooperative Association, publishers of The Worker, to get a new press, and The Worker will then be issued as a six or eight-page weekly. It is generally admitted that the party needs a good organ for the whole country, as large and cheap as possible, containing all the party news and good propaganda matter. This can be done if every comrade will put his shoulder to the wheel to make the Exposition a success. We have already many letters asking for tickets and the Committee has therefore decided to send every reader of The Worker five Exposition tickets. The tickets participate in the great prize distribution in which more than one thousand prizes will be distributed. We hope that every reader will do his utmost to send the five tickets to his friends. Remember, it is for the benefit of your press, The Worker.

—The birds of prey search the Bible to find some text that will justify their existence.—Myron W. Reed.

—What are you doing for The Worker?