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# The Worker

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VOL. XIV.—NO. 43.

NEW YORK, JANUARY 22, 1905.

PRICE 2 CENTS.

## LOCAL NEW YORK CAMPAIGN REPORT.

Organizer and Campaign Secretary Solomon Reviews in Detail the Work Done and Points Out Present Needs and Opportunities.

To the Members of Local New York. Comrades—Unlike other years, this year the campaign of Local New York was carried on directly by the Executive Committee, which organized itself as a campaign committee; and, unlike other years, this year Local New York carried on its campaign independently of all the other locals in Greater New York. After the experience acquired in former years, this became absolutely necessary, as we knew that the petty jealousies and frictions, so manifest in the other campaigns, and which alone prevented the other committees from carrying on a better and more systematic campaign, could not be avoided unless each local in Greater New York assumed charge of the campaign in its territory.

The Executive Committee, therefore, assuming charge of the campaign, had to attend not alone to the strictly campaign work, but also to the organization work for which it was specially elected.

The territory to be attended to by the Executive Committee included both boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx, with the exception of the Lower East Side in Manhattan. We knew that the Lower East Side districts have been used for years to "carry on" during campaign months a particular agitation, which never met with the approval of any of our Executive Committees. Organizations and men not responsible to the party and over whom the party had no control usually assume charge of the campaign there and as a natural result the organization work is completely neglected. They have paid no attention to the rules of our party, and have persistently ignored the instructions sent them. They have raised considerable funds for their campaign, often by methods conflicting with the adopted rules of the party. They carry on, however, a very vigorous campaign and the vote for our party in those districts is very satisfactory. Knowing these facts, the Executive Committee, rather than involve in an unnecessary conflict, preferred for the present to leave this matter unsettled and as such assumed charge only of the strictly political work and left the agitation to the individual districts.

The Executive Committee was composed of seven members elected by the General Committee, together with officers of Local New York and one delegate from each of the working Agitation District Committees. The officers of Local New York and the seven elective members of the E. C. were very regular in attending its meetings. The delegates from the Agitation Committees, however, were not so regular in their attendance as might have been desired.

At the beginning of the Campaign the E. C. elected the undersigned as Campaign Secretary and engaged Edward Meyer as assistant. Falling in their attempt to induce some comrade to act as Financial Secretary, the undersigned was compelled to act also in that capacity.

The duties to be attended by the E. C. included all work connected with the management of a political campaign—as the purely political work, the raising of the campaign funds, arranging of our outdoor and indoor meetings, securing of speakers and their distribution all over the city, printing of literature and, in addition, to this the regular organization work for which the E. C. was elected.

**THE POLITICAL WORK.**  
The purely political work includes all work connected with the calling of primaries and conventions of various denominations, nomination of candidates for all public offices to be voted at the election, filing of nomination papers, filing of candidates' affidavits of election expenses, issuing watchers' certificates, etc. All this political work was attended to as punctually as could be desired. Had some of our comrades acting as secretaries or chairmen of the conventions been more attentive in following the instructions received, a great deal of unnecessary work could have been avoided. Nevertheless, we had a complete ticket in the field, which was filed in time.

**THE FINANCIAL WORK.**  
This is to a certain extent the most important work connected with the management of a campaign. The success of a campaign depends a great deal on the methods pursued to raise the necessary funds, the amount raised, and the spending of same. In this respect we have adopted with small changes the methods used by the former campaign committees. We have tried to raise our campaign fund mainly through voluntary contributions from our party members, Socialist sympathizers, and progressive labor organizations. To accomplish this end we have mailed individual letters with subscription lists for the New York Campaign Fund to first, all the New York party members; second, regular city subscribers of "The Worker," "Wiltshire's Magazine," and the "Appeal to Reason"; third, to all the progressive labor organizations. In addition to this we published appeals in our party press and sent speakers for this purpose to labor organizations where necessary. We circulated about 3,000 lists, which is just as many as were circulated during the campaign of 1903 in the whole of Greater New York.

The total income of the campaign fund amounted to \$5,930.24, subdivided as follows:  
On lists, \$1,750.18; cash donations, \$1,222.22; Half-day's Pay Fund, \$448.04; meetings, \$1,471.70; literature, \$678.10.  
The expenses amounted to \$3,181.31, subdivided as follows:  
Meetings, \$1,000.00; literature, \$1,000.00; postage, \$1,000.00; printing, \$1,000.00; sundries, \$181.31.

## SHUT OUT BECAUSE OF HIS POLITICAL OPINIONS.

Another Striking Example of the Lawless Methods Now in Favor at Washington.

William Bishop, an English Workman Desiring to Enter This Country, is Excluded by Immigration Authorities Because He is a Socialist.

The immigration authorities at Ellis Island have given the latest illustration of the lawless and usurpatory methods now in favor in the American government.

Among the passengers who arrived Sunday on the ocean liner New York from Liverpool was William Bishop, a young boiler-maker from Oxford, England, whose intention it was to make his home in this sweet land of liberty and try to get a living by working at his trade.

Bishop is a Socialist and had a letter of introduction to Henry Kuhn, the National Secretary of the Socialist Labor Party of America. It was this fact that disqualified him, in the opinion of the authorities, to enter the United States.

When asked the usual question, whether he had any relatives or friends in New York, Bishop unhesitatingly produced his letter to Secretary Kuhn. The Inspector immediately saw his chance to distinguish himself as a faithful follower of the Big Stick policy, and sent Bishop before the Board of Special Inquiry.

Here the Englishman was "put through the third degree" in a most extraordinary fashion. Ingenious leading questions were fired at him in rapid succession in the hope of getting out of him some hasty answer that might be so construed as to justify his exclusion as a dangerous character. Bishop kept his head and answered:

**WRITES TO ROOSEVELT FOR THE DAILY.**  
Messrs Oppenheimer Demands that President Take Immediate Action in Bishop Case to Check Usurpation of Power.

The following letter was sent to President Roosevelt last Tuesday:

To His Excellency, Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States, Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:—Enclosed I transmit to you a clipping from to-day's "Sun" reciting the case of an Englishman detained by the authorities at Ellis Island under the amended Immigration Law.

This case, as stated, looks not only like a business case, and a mockery of legal procedure, but it presents also facts showing that in "the Land of the Free" an unholy inquisition has been established, under the auspices of the high office occupied by you.

## SCOTCH MINERS FOR SOCIALISM.

National Convention Plainly Declares Itself.

The Scottish Miners' Federation, Considering Unemployed Problem, Holds That It Can Be Solved Only by Socialism—Meanwhile, Demands Remedial Measures.

The agitation over the unemployment question in Great Britain is growing, and Socialist views are steadily making headway.

The joint conference of the Parliamentary Committee of the Trade Union Congress and the General Federation of Trade Unions has issued an address on the subject which shows a strong leaning toward Socialism, though it is not an absolute Socialist declaration.

The Scottish Miners' Federation, whose convention met at Edinburgh this month, has gone farther. The Scottish correspondent of London "Justice" says:

"From reports just to hand it seems that the annual conference of the Scottish Miners' Federation is a thoroughly business-like gathering. It proposes mainly for itself the evils that affect the material well-being of the workers. Mr. John Wilson, the mover of the Socialist resolution, pointed out that the workers could not expect to get full value for their labor so long as they were content to work with the ordinary weapons of trade unionism; and until the means and instruments of production, distribution, and exchange were owned and controlled by the state in the interests of the people, they were merely skimming on the surface of the industrial problem. And to effect the transformation, he said, the workers must organize themselves and send only such representatives to Parliament and other public bodies as have a direct interest in working for this change, and not vested interests influencing them against it."

Resolutions were adopted demanding that, as a measure of immediate relief, the government take steps to provide work for the unemployed. It also declared itself in favor of state maintenance for school children.

**TERRORISM IN RUSSIA.**  
Dr. Parvus, in a remarkably interesting number of his "Welt Politik" dwells on the assassination question in Russia. While defending very ably the right of the desperately oppressed at all times to employ any weapon at their disposal and showing how the very bourgeoisie in Germany who are loudest in their condemnation of the Russian "Nihilists" have always asserted the same right for themselves, yet he shows why the Russian Social Democratic Party opposes the revival of the "Terror" method. Principally because the "Terror" gives an exaggerated importance to individuals and demoralizes the work of organization, which is our principle.

Even the Revolutionary Socialist Party—the propagators of the "Terror" idea—are abandoning it. The fact is, only those are likely to accept the gospel of "Terror," i. e., quite apart from the question of what an individual may do under stress of desperation—we may defend the latter without wishing to see his action become a general rule—who forget the fact that we are fighting against a system, not individuals; the organization of the class war and the abolition of class exploitation, the mere substitution of Government Tweedledum for Governor Tweedledee. It is surely necessary in view of the fight on the one hand against terrorism, on the other against Liberalism.

**DO YOU WISH TO JOIN THE SOCIALIST PARTY?**  
This paper goes every week to several thousand persons who are favorable to Socialism, but do not belong to the organized Socialist Party. All of these ought to join the organization. To carry out our principles, it is necessary to have a large, well-disciplined, and self-governing body of Socialists to conduct the year-round campaign. Our party is not run by leaders, it is not controlled from above nor financially from below. That is why it keeps its right rank and file for guidance and for support.

**THE FARMER'S DILEMMA.**  
Everything the farmer uses from the outside world; his sugar, his coffee, his clothes, his shoes, his boots and his milk-pails, pay tribute to capitalism through the tariff, the railroads, and through indirect taxation; and on the other hand everything he sells is met by competition with every other farmer in the world. Capitalist society plays the farmer against each other and thus monopolizes the food products at its own price, and then lifts the cost of living to the industrial workers by deliberate speculation. This is how the workers of the world are made to enslave one another, and it will continue until the class-consciousness that is to say until they realize that their salvation lies in standing solidly together against their common exploitation.—Franklin B. Westworth.

—All social evils and religious errors arise out of the pillars of the capitalist system.

## SOCIALISM ON THE STAGE; THE STAGE FOR SOCIALISM.

Noteworthy Performance Will Be Held in Academy of Music This Sunday Afternoon.

For the Benefit of the Worker and "Volkszeitung," the Progressive Stage Society Will Present "The Scab" and "Miner and Soldier"—Every Socialist Should Try to Attend.

On Sunday, Jan. 22, beginning at 2 p. m., the Academy of Music on Fourteenth street should be filled to the doors with Socialists and their friends. The performance to be given is, in certain ways, unique in the history of the Socialist Party and in the history of the stage in America.

The Progressive Stage Society, which has been so remarkably successful from the dramatic standpoint as well as in the interest it has aroused during the present winter, will devote its efforts next Sunday to the financial benefit of the party press in this city.

The Society will produce two one-act plays—"The Scab," by Elsa Barker of Local New York, and "Miner and Soldier," translated from the French of Tolstorian and J. Malaflyde. Apart from their interest simply as plays, they have an added value because they deal with the labor question in a way that is altogether impossible on the ordinary stage—deal with it from the workers' point of view, not from that of the profit takers.

The performance is in itself a good work of Socialist propaganda of a somewhat novel kind and the proceeds will go to provide "shews of war" for our usual propaganda through "The Worker" and the "Volkszeitung." No comrade or Socialist sympathizer who can possibly attend should fail to do so, and each should also do his utmost, in the few intervening days, to interest his friends and acquaintances in the performance.

As this is not the regular monthly production of the Progressive Stage Society, but is a special performance, members of the society will not be admitted by membership card but must purchase tickets the same as the general public.

**A CITY PLATFORM.**  
That of Fitchburg, Mass., Given as a Sample of What the Socialist Party Stands for in Municipalities.

As a sample, for the information of persons newly interested in Socialism, of the things for which the Socialist Party stands in municipal administration, we quote the city platform unanimously adopted in the Socialist caucus of Fitchburg, Mass.

We, the Socialist voters of Fitchburg, in caucus assembled, renewing our allegiance to the principles of International Socialism, and confounding the national and state platforms of our party adopted in 1904, present the voters of Fitchburg these same principles worked out in detail, to be applied to municipal rather than to national issues, as our platform in this campaign.

**LABOR.**  
Abolition of contract labor on city work. The pensioning of all city employees (including school teachers) who have faithfully served the city for many years. Rigid enforcement of all labor and factory inspection laws, and laws for the protection of women and minors.

**PUBLIC HEALTH.**  
An efficient and economical hospital service, free to all. The equal enforcement of health laws among rich as well as poor. The establishment of a proper standard as to light, ventilation, overcrowding, and sanitary arrangements in tenements and other buildings, and the condemnation and destruction by the city of all buildings not conforming to the standard.

**LIQUOR QUESTION.**  
The extension of our principle of national governmental control to the liquor traffic, thus doing away with the perennial local wrangles over the matter, the results of which, at their best, are transitory and devoid of satisfaction to the people as a whole.

**PUBLIC SCHOOLS.**  
The city now furnishes textbooks free to school children. It should also furnish free clothing and free meals. Proper nourishment and protection from the weather are as necessary to the education of our children as textbooks. We especially condemn the niggardly retrenchment that refuses to appropriate the usual \$200 for shoes for needy children. While our public schools are our finest institutions, yet we regret the tendency of the present time to make them merely preparatory for the higher education that is available only to the rich. Our schools should make their strongest effort for those who are fitting for every-day life rather than for those who are fitting for high school or colleges. No pupil should graduate from a grammar school without a thorough knowledge of arithmetic and other common studies of earlier days. Too many have done so. The great majority never attend a high school; therefore they are the ones entitled to the most careful consideration.

In history and economics the proletarian standpoint should receive equal consideration with the capitalist standpoint. Instruction of children as to child labor legislation, and as to their rights before the law.

**CITIZENSHIP.**  
Equal civil and political rights for men and women.

**WARNING.**  
But in advocating these measures we warn the working class against the so-called public ownership parties, and of such planks in old-party platforms, as an attempt of the capitalist class to get a stronger hold upon the reins of government, and thereby to increase their power to draw profits out of labor in other industry. Workingmen: Socialism is your only hope; without it you are slaves; with it you may gain freedom, not only for yourselves but for the millions unborn.



HOW TO TURN THE MASSES TO SOCIALISM.

To the Editor of The Worker:—In reply to all work done for Socialism the return at the last election were not very satisfactory.

We do not want to waste our efforts, and we must therefore adopt new methods. The aim is to present a picture of the present state of affairs in a way that will be convincing.

WE SHOULD THEREFORE SEND IN LITERATURE OF SOCIALISTS TO EVERY HOME AND STORE WHEREVER THERE IS AN IMPROBABLE CHANCE.

At that time Socialists were everywhere, but they were not everywhere in the same way. They were not everywhere in the same way.

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MARKED PASSAGES FROM GOOD AUTHORS.

L.—From Loria's "Economic Foundations of Society."

Now if we examine the psychological influences surrounding isolated or collectively associated labor, we find they reduce themselves to the following: First, labor whose productivity is limited, either on account of its lack of association or by reason of the checks imposed by compulsory association, is unable to dominate matter completely, and finds itself accordingly unable effectually to control the forces of nature.

These three influences combined—and more particularly the first—result in a psychological phenomenon of extraordinary character, namely, the idea of a supernatural. Recognizing the futility of his attempts to conquer matter by his own labor, the human being is wont to regard nature's resistance in the light of a hostile force, as the emanation of a will superior to his own, which by prayers and offerings he seeks to render propitious.

Thus religious ideas, however elaborate and complex, are all derived from the original feeling of impotency that the human being experiences before the forces of nature, and this sentiment, in turn, is the historical product of the non-association or of the compulsory association of labor.

But the second process is not so easy to understand. Religion in the sense of an invocation of divine aid through prayers and offerings, does not of itself imply morality. Morality is a relation between man and man, religion is a relation between man and God; and these two relations may very well be disconnected and exist independent of each other.

But though religion is not necessarily accompanied with moral sanction, it may, nevertheless, be made to serve as an excellent instrument of moral coercion. It is sufficient for this purpose that the performance of acts which are opposed to one's duty be represented as necessary in order to render the divinity propitious, and avoid his anger and chastisement.

Such is the history of the human race. Out of the brute felicity of primitive communism mankind was cast forth upon the storms and vicissitudes of property. Under the stress of such conditions the law passed through centuries of struggle and martyrdom, until he has come finally to the last stage of his journey, and under the serene skies of a more equitable social system, he now sees peace and justice at last in the conditions of the earlier age, since ripened by civilization.

The promissory symptoms of this final transformation are already to be detected in modern conditions. It is true, our present society carries an appearance of vigor and vitality which seems to defy analysis; but if we put our ear to this exultant life, we can hear the slow crackling of death beneath the surface.

The Seattle "Socialist". The Seattle comrades, as a result of an appeal to the readers, have decided to revive the old "Socialist" in February, instead of continuing the small propagandist sheet which under the name of "Next," has been issued in its place for some time.

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SOL. FIELDMAN, EXPERT OPTICIAN. WILL examine your eyes—WELL AS POSSIBLE FIT them with glasses—BEST POSSIBLE YOUR expense—LOW AS POSSIBLE. Eyes examined by a specialist—AT THE HOME OF THE PATIENT.

16 East 42d Street, In LIBRMAN & CO.'S Photographic, 116 Fulton Street. Closed on Sunday.

PUBLICATIONS.

THE CONSERVATOR, PHILADELPHIA. ONE DOLLAR A YEAR. EDITED BY HORACE TRAUBEL.

EUGENE V. DEBBS: "The Conservator," edited by Horace Traubel, is a source of genuine delight to me. It is distinctively original, refreshing and inspiring, and is sure of an eager welcome wherever it finds its way.

PETER E. BURROWS: "The Conservator" is brave and wholesome. With its long sustained and unflinching vitality it could supply gray matter to an armful of its contemporaries.

GEORGE D. HEILRON: There is no paper I would so much like to have Socialists read as "The Conservator." We read our own literature, but we should read something else—something that will bid us remember that Socialism is a means and not an end.

FRANKLIN WENTWORTH: "The Conservator" will, better than any thing else in America, bring this liberty of the human spirit to our remembrance.

COURTNEY LEMON: Everything that Traubel writes is worth reading and much of it is worth reading more than once. The power of his pen and the gentleness of his heart are in his pen; it is now a flashing sword and now a caressing hand.

Local Bridgeport, Conn., is entering very heartily into plans to increase the circulation of The Worker three weeks.

Comrade Burke of Weymouth, Mass., in sending in a bunch of five yearly subscriptions says: "I shall endeavor to get up as large a circulation as possible for The Worker in this locality. We need something vigorous here to stir the people up."

Local Bridgeport, Conn., is entering very heartily into plans to increase the circulation of The Worker three weeks.

A Canadian friend who has just received The Worker writes us that he has one serious criticism to make: "You are striking right against one of the blessings of poor humanity when you publish on Sunday. Otherwise I would subscribe. Won't you change your plan?"

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PUBLICATIONS.

THE COMRADE A MAGAZINE OF REAL VALUE. Send 5 Cents for latest copy; \$2.00 pays for a year, including life size portraits of Debs & Hanford, printed separately on good paper, suitable for framing. Mention this paper—COMRADE CO-OPERATIVE CO., 11 Cooper Square, New York.

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IF THERE ARE ANY GERMANS

In your neighborhood, be sure to send their names and addresses at once to "Vorwärts," 184 William Street, New York. "Vorwärts" is the leading German Socialist weekly. It is the weekly edition of the oldest and well-known German Socialist daily, the "New York Volkszeitung."

TRIAL SUBSCRIPTION: Six weeks for 10 cents.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE: ONE YEAR, \$1.00. SIX MONTHS, .50. THREE MONTHS, .25.

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LABOR ORGANIZATIONS.

Standing advertisements of Trade Unions and other Societies will be inserted under this heading at the rate of 1¢ per line per week.

LABOR ARCHITECTURE—Office, 320 Broadway, Room 20. Hours: 10 to 6. Delegates meeting every last Saturday of the month at 9 a. m. at 320 Broadway, Room 20. (Telephone—45.)

CIGARMAKERS' PROGRESSIVE INTL. UNION No. 90—Office and Employment Bureau, 84 E. 4th St. The following districts meet every Saturday: Dist. 11—Brooklyn, 321 E. 7th St., 8 p. m.; Dist. 12—Brooklyn, 206 E. 7th St., 8 p. m.; Dist. 13—Brooklyn, 206 E. 7th St., 8 p. m.; Dist. 14—Brooklyn, 206 E. 7th St., 8 p. m.; Dist. 15—Brooklyn, 206 E. 7th St., 8 p. m.; Dist. 16—Brooklyn, 206 E. 7th St., 8 p. m.; Dist. 17—Brooklyn, 206 E. 7th St., 8 p. m.; Dist. 18—Brooklyn, 206 E. 7th St., 8 p. m.; Dist. 19—Brooklyn, 206 E. 7th St., 8 p. m.; Dist. 20—Brooklyn, 206 E. 7th St., 8 p. m.; Dist. 21—Brooklyn, 206 E. 7th St., 8 p. m.; Dist. 22—Brooklyn, 206 E. 7th St., 8 p. m.; Dist. 23—Brooklyn, 206 E. 7th St., 8 p. m.; Dist. 24—Brooklyn, 206 E. 7th St., 8 p. m.; Dist. 25—Brooklyn, 206 E. 7th St., 8 p. m.; Dist. 26—Brooklyn, 206 E. 7th St., 8 p. m.; Dist. 27—Brooklyn, 206 E. 7th St., 8 p. m.; Dist. 28—Brooklyn, 206 E. 7th St., 8 p. m.; Dist. 29—Brooklyn, 206 E. 7th St., 8 p. m.; Dist. 30—Brooklyn, 206 E. 7th St., 8 p. m.; Dist. 31—Brooklyn, 206 E. 7th St., 8 p. m.; 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LOCAL NEW YORK CAMPAIGN REPORT.

usual, but on the contrary it increased. During the six months ending Dec. 31, 1904, we sold 4,895 stamps, as against 3,851 sold during the six months ending June 30, 1904, and 3,911 sold during the six months ending Dec. 31, 1903.

Our organization is at present divided into thirty-one branches or assembly district organizations. All these branches were very active and have since shown an increased activity.

The Second Agitation District Committee has done satisfactory work, considering the great difficulties under which it was working.

The West Side Agitation Committee was never an agitation committee as prescribed by our by-laws. Instead of being a representative body with delegates from party organizations, trade unions, and other sympathetic bodies, it is merely a joint meeting of such comrades from the West Side districts as desire or happen to attend the meetings.

THE ORGANIZERSHIP. For the last eighteen months the Organizers have had charge of the Organizers' office, devoting to it only evenings with the exception of two months during the summer when I devoted all my time.

FINANCIAL CONDITION. Financially, Local New York was never in better condition than it finds itself at present. We have at present a balance in our treasury of \$1,218 and no liabilities whatsoever.

FUTURE WORK. The campaign that has just closed was in many ways one of the best ever carried on in this local.

At the same time, we must not, while working to increase our membership, forget to do all in our power to increase the circulation of our party press.

face the critical situation in which our Chicago comrades find themselves today, the difficult task of controlling the political machinery of the party by the party membership when we have to go under the Primary Law.

Our propaganda must not under any circumstances assume the form of a purely personal or strictly political campaign for votes only.

The E. C., realizing the great importance of educating our own membership, has, as already announced, organized a school for the study of Socialism.

Local New York has a glorious past. It has always been considered—and justly so—an instructor for the other locals in this state.

Fraternally submitted. U. SOLOMON, Organizer and Financial Secretary.

FINANCIAL REPORT OF LOCAL NEW YORK.

The financial report of Local New York for the latter half of 1904 shows the following: Total receipts, \$23,353.75; expenditures, \$5,631.12; balance, Jan. 1, \$1,218.31.

Of the receipts, \$7,752.50 was for dues, \$81.20 for initiation fees, \$737.10 from sale of literature, \$4,922.14 in contributions to the campaign fund in various forms, \$83.91 from the sale of plates, and \$382.35 from other sources.

The largest items of expenditure were: \$1,728.58 to the State Committee in dues, share of campaign funds, donation, and payment for literature, \$1,446.40 went to pay expenses of meetings, \$602.50 for literature, and \$279.25 to speakers.

The annual report of the National Secretary is in preparation and will form part of the January official bulletin.

if not all other states do; the State Secretary simply remits to the national headquarters from time to time so-and-so much money as payment of national dues for such-and-such a month.

On Dec. 27 Local Springfield challenged D. M. Parry of the National Association of Manufacturers, through G. Denison, for a debate on the practicability of Socialism at the time of Mr. Parry's intended visit to this city.

The Reading comrades inaugurated a labor lyceum, which promises to be a great success, last week. George Elmer Littlefield spoke on Saturday evening and Sunday forenoon, afternoon, and evening, and again on Tuesday evening.

The Allegheny County Committee has arranged to have Comrade Wanhope lecture in the county nine days, beginning Feb. 4 and closing Feb. 12.

The Dorchester Socialist Club held the second of its course of lectures on Jan. 13 at Emery Hall. Dan A. White spoke upon Socialism from the Wage Worker's Standpoint to a crowded house and held his hearers in breathless attention for two hours after the entertainment which preceded.

THE FIRST LECTURE UNDER THE AUSPICES OF BRANCH SECOND WARD, JERSEY CITY, WAS GIVEN AT HAYWARD'S HALL, ERIC AND THIRTIETH STREETS, SUNDAY EVENING, JAN. 15.

Local Passaic County has elected the following officers: Organizer, William McGinn; Assistants, Charles DeYounger and Rudolph Ullmann; Secretary, Frank Humbold; Financial Secretary, Paul Hueck; Treasurer, Ralph T. Gregory; Auditing Committee, Ervin Weyse, Walter Banfield, Israel Taylor.

The National Secretary announces that Iowa will be entitled to two National Committee members instead of one as at first reported, a slight oversight having been made in the computation.

consideration of which took so much time that the meeting adjourned until Sunday afternoon, Jan. 22, at 239 Washington-street, Newark. All party members were urged to be present on that day.

Local York has moved into its new headquarters in the Smayer Building on South George street. The rooms consist of a parlor, kitchen, dining, smoking and reading rooms.

The Pettstown comrades started the new year with a resolution to build up the membership of the local, which has been very small.

On Sunday, Jan. 22, at 3 p. m., Morris Hillquit will speak for the Philadelphia Socialist League, at Equity Hall, 1024 Lombard street, on Socialism at Home and Abroad.

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Local New York has accepted dates for a meeting with State Secretary Chase as speaker in the month of February: Tuckahoe, Feb. 7; Albany, Feb. 5; Glenn Falls, Feb. 7; Gloversville, Feb. 10; Syracuse, Feb. 13; Rome, Feb. 14 or 15; Rochester, Feb. 19; Buffalo, Feb. 20; Gananda, Feb. 21; Jamestown, Feb. 22; Salamanca, Feb. 23; Ithaca, Feb. 28.

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nomination for the auditing committee of three, the State Committee declared the nominees of Local New York elected. The auditing committee therefore, for the ensuing term is Comrade William Edwards, L. D. Mays and Morris Stelzer.

Regular meeting of the State Committee held Tuesday, Jan. 10. Present: U. Solomon, H. L. Slobodin, M. Bartholomew, John C. Chase, and I. Phillips of New York; W. Atkinson, G. M. Marr and Wm. Koenig of Kings County; Wm. Goeller, Jr., of Queens County; Warren Atkinson acted as chairman.

Albany, desires to get Comrade Chase for Feb. 5 for two meetings, one in Albany and the other one in Green Island.

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call to the various locals in New York state for nomination for National Committee, each local having a right to nominate not more than three candidates. The nominations close on Jan. 24, when the call for election will be issued.

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JUST OUT! NEW YEAR GREETING 1905 OF THE WORKER, "The Triumphal Progress of Socialism in America." SIZE OF PICTURE, 20x25. Price, 10c postpaid to agents and dealers. BIG DISCOUNT. THE WORKER, 184 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK.

tion carried that objections raised by Credential Committee to seating of Comrade Hannemann be sustained; Comrade Hamm desired to be recorded as voting in the negative.

Chair ruled that application of all former members of party must be referred back to respective assembly districts.

Communication received from State Committee stating that Local New York had the right to make three nominations for National Committee.

Communication from "Volkszeitung" Conference stating that 800 tickets had been sent to local for sale on Feb. 22 at Grand Central Palace and requesting that measures be taken to push sale of said tickets.

Report of Executive Committee, arrangements for May Day celebration at Carnegie Hall on April 30, arrangements for sending circular letters to enrolled voters, financial report, and arrangements of School Committee and engagement of Brevoort Hall were approved.

Regular meeting City Executive Committee Jan. 16. Present: Lichtschel, Ehret, Oberst, Kelly, Edwards, Egerton, Solomon, Lenz, Turk, Wynn, Starling, Nathan. Absent, unexcused: Orland, Lane, Chairman, Egerton, Comrade Lenz seated as delegate from Second Agitation District.

First Agitation District: No delegate present. Second Agitation District, report of Comrade Lenz: District protests at action of First Agitation District in soliciting funds within boundaries of Second Agitation District.

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Lloyd was appointed to investigate the matter and report at next meeting. BROOKLYN.

Mrs. Bertha Matthews Fraser will lecture at Prospect Hall, Prospect and Fifth avenue, Wednesday evening, Jan. 25: The Wealth Producers is her subject. On the following Wednesday, Dr. E. P. Robinson will speak on Socialism and the Theory of the Survival of the Fittest.

At the Silver Building, 315 Washington street, on Sunday evening, Jan. 22, Dr. Robinson will take the place of Peter E. Burrows, who has been obliged to give up his engagement on account of trouble with his eyes.

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