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# The Worker.

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VOL. XI.—NO. 33.

NEW YORK, NOVEMBER 17, 1901.

PRICE 2 CENTS.

## VICTORY IN BERLIN.

### Social Democratic Party Makes Great Gains in German Capital.

#### Sweeping Victory in Municipal Election—American Daily Press, After Predicting a Defeat for Us, Falls to Report Our Success.

The municipal election in Berlin was held on Wednesday, November 6, and resulted in a sweeping victory for the Social Democratic Party. The American daily press has been giving a great deal of space to accounts of the alleged divisions in the Social Democratic Party of Germany and has confidently predicted its downfall. On Thursday last week, the day when the result of the election was reported over the cable, the New York "Evening Post," while suppressing the news of the actual result, printed a long letter from its Berlin correspondent, written two weeks earlier, in which it was confidently shown as the writer thought that the Social Democrats of that city were to meet their Waterloo on November 6. Almost all the other papers took the same course of suppressing the report of the Socialist victory.

The system by which the municipal council of Berlin (as in most other German cities) is elected is a curious one. The people are divided according to their wealth into three classes—a few of the very rich forming one class, a larger number of the moderately well-to-do forming the second, while the third comprises the great mass of the working people. Each of these classes elects forty-nine members of the council, and one-third of each class are elected each year.

The Socialists have, of course, no hope of ever electing any members from the first or even the second class. There were, therefore, but sixteen seats which they could possibly win, even though they got the whole working-class vote. Of the sixteen whose terms expire this year and whose successors have to be elected, seven were Social Democrats, eight Liberals, and one a Conservative. Wednesday's election put in their places thirteen Social Democrats and three Liberals.

The Kaiser has contributed very materially to this result by his impudent interference in the municipal affairs of Berlin. But it is significant that the respectable gentlemen who form the Liberal party have not had the courage to present and resist this revival of autocracy and that only the working class and the Social Democratic Party maintain the old German free spirit.

The American papers of Bernstein, which was confined in spite of the compromising tendency which he has been trying to cultivate and which has disappointed the expectations of the American capitalists who have so warmly approved him.

## A FABLE REVISED.

We find the following fable under the innocently appropriate title: "A Simpleton's Remedy."

"Old Lady Finance was breathing hard.

"Dr. Pop said she must go to the Government Sanatorium.

"Dr. Banks said that she was poisoned by hyacinths of silver.

"Dr. Prohlf said that the drain through the saloon had depleted her system.

"Dr. Over-Production said that the trouble was that she was too well.

"Dr. Bags said that Honesty, Industry, and Perseverance would make her all right.

"They got a trained nurse with a college diploma. The nurse offered her bouillottes and subsidies to rouse her to activity. Still she was clearly in a precarious state.

"Said Merchant, her youngest son: 'You've taxed her resources in trying to reduce over-circulation.'

"Said Farmer, her eldest son: 'You've checked her circulation.'

"Said Wage, her second son: 'Your gold cure has created an unnatural craving for stimulants.'

"Said Dr. Liberty: 'Remove those restrictions that are choking her and let Nature make her well. But no one was so ignorant as to permit such a thing as that.'—Bolton Hall, in Life.

Unhappily Bolton Hall's fertile brain does not seem to have room for both wit and logic at one and the same time. When the wit is in, the logic is out. We have never seen logic in, by the way, in his particular case, except when our wit is engaged in puncturing popular fallacies. Unfortunately he always wants to suggest some solution of the problems he so cleverly states and—well, he doesn't exactly know how. Logic and the Single Tax mind are incompatible. Yet, in the present instance, we certainly cannot say that he takes "liberty" with logic, although we would like to see him take a little logic with his "liberty." In place of the vague and valueless advice given by "Dr. Liberty," Rev. (Revolutionary) Dr. Socialist, the only economic radical whose philosophy is constructive, would say: "Nationalize industry and produce for use, not for profit, and interest, banks and finance will cease to be for 'Old Lady Finance,' who is the housekeeper of Capitalism, will die with her master."

It is lamentable that Bolton Hall ever attempts to draw the moral of his fables. They are such good reading until we reach his own opinion as to what should be done.

## PUTS ITSELF ON RECORD.

### Tammany District Leaders Say Things Worthy of Remembrance.

#### Engel Says the People of His District Have Been Half-Starved Under His Rule—Plunkitt Says the Big Corporations Stand Back of Him.

Two district leaders of Tammany Hall have made statements that deserve to be remembered and thought over and discussed all through the next two years. Judging by the incompetency of every "reform" administration of which New York City has had experience in the past, the Democrats will be able, in the city campaign of 1903, to make an effective attack upon Mr. Low's record. We shall have to fight both old parties in 1903—and especially we shall have to fight Tammany Hall as having been the larger chance of success. Let us remember, then these two utterances.

## MARTIN ENGEL ON TAMMANY PROSPERITY.

Martin Engel, Tammany leader in the Eighth, was interviewed last Thursday. He bitterly resented the imputation that the Eighth was a "red light district" and this was his argument: "There is less crime down in the Eighth District than any other in the city. The worst that can be said about my people is that sometimes they drink a little too much. The people talk about orgies in the Eighth District. WHY THE PEOPLE DOWN THERE ARE HALF-STARVED, AND HAVEN'T GOT ANY MONEY FOR ORGIES."

For many years Martin Engel has boasted with good reason of having absolute power in the Eighth. If he wanted the law enforced in his district, they were enforced; if he wanted them left unenforced, so it was. And this is the result of his rule: The people whose welfare he had in his charge "ate half-starved, and haven't got any money for orgies."

All through these two years Martin Engel and his lieutenants and the bigger men who stand back of him will be working in the Eighth to recapture the district. The people—the real working people of the Eighth—who are half-starved now under the rule of Engel and the overlordship of Croker, will not be any better off under Mr. Low's administration. But when Tammany points out to them the failure of the "reformers" and asks them to return to the Crokers and Engels to power, let them remember what this Tammany leader has said of the conditions that he tolerated, that he helped to create.

## SENATOR PLUNKITT ON TAMMANY BLACKMAIL.

The other statement is from the lips of Senator George W. Plunkitt, Tammany leader of the Fifteenth. He was asked what he thought of the defeat of his party, and he replied that they were going to win everything back in 1903. In the course of the interview he said:

"How are we going to get through the next two years? Speaking for myself, I can better feel under Mr. Low's administration than the Tammany man. I've got lots of PATRONAGE OUTSIDE OF POLITICS. I'VE GOT THREE HUNDRED MEN ON THE STREET RAILROADS. AND I'VE GOT A PULL WITH BIG CORPORATIONS THAT EMPLOY THOUSANDS OF MEN, AND THEY WILL TAKE CARE OF PLUNKITT'S FOLLOWERS. I'll get back into the office. I've been caught in the rain before, so I laid by something for the rainy day."

What does that mean? Why do the street railway companies employ men at Plunkitt's recommendation? Why will the big corporations take care of Plunkitt's followers? The answer is easy: Because Tammany has allowed those corporations to violate the laws and to dodge their taxes.

The "reformers" have denounced Tammany for selling protection to petty law-breakers—keepers of saloons, gambling houses, and brothels. They have had nothing to say against the protection Tammany has given to the greater law-breakers—the great corporations to which Plunkitt refers. Why? Again the answer is easy: Because the "reform" ticket was backed by the same law-breakers. Because the great corporations bribe both old parties. Because the "reformers" propose to protect them in their violations of law, just as Tammany has done.

The Social Democratic Party will continue all through the coming term to watch both the old parties. Two years from now it will again call upon the workmen to cast their votes for their own interest as against both the old parties. As Engel and Plunkitt have put into our hands arguments against Tammany, so will the administration give us arguments against "reform."

## THE WORKER CONFERENCE.

Every Assembly District or other Socialist organization in Greater New York is requested to see that its delegate attends the next meeting of the Worker Conference, which will be held at the Labor Lyceum, 64 E. Fourth street, Monday evening, Nov. 25.

The work of organization and education must be taken up at once. The splendid enthusiasm which our comrades have shown in this campaign should not be allowed to flag. The work of the coming months is different in kind from that of the campaign, but it is no less important.

## A BROKEN PLEDGE.

### In Spite of Pres. Roosevelt's Promise, Iglesias Is Arrested in Puerto Rico.

#### Government Follows Its Old Course of Persecuting Those Who Would Organize Puerto Rican Workmen—Iglesias Has Had Experience.

In spite of the direct and unequivocal promise of protection given by President Roosevelt in person to Santiago Iglesias in the presence of Samuel Gompers, the former, who has been sent to Puerto Rico by the American Federation of Labor, was arrested as soon as he stepped ashore at San Juan.

Comrade Iglesias has already had a good deal of experience of Puerto Rican prisons, having repeatedly been thrown into jail, along with other Socialists, while carrying on the work of organizing the workmen of the island and for the defense of their rights by both political and trade-union methods. It is reported that on the complaint of President Gompers of the A. F. of L., Roosevelt has telegraphed Governor Hunt for an explanation of the arrest.

It is impossible to guess whether some pretext will be trumped up by which the government can excuse its breach of faith or whether the administration will be wise enough to order Iglesias' release. In either case, the Socialist movement will gain. If Iglesias goes free, he will do good work in organizing the workmen of Puerto Rico for resistance to capitalist oppression. If he is held in prison, the news of the fact will arouse the Puerto Ricans to activity and help to unite them against the capitalists and their political tools.

Later—it appears that Iglesias has been arrested on a charge brought against him more than a year ago. The ground upon which the Public Prosecutor asks that he be sentenced to a term of imprisonment is simply that, at the time when wages in Puerto Rico were reduced in the change of the coinage system, he "persuaded the labor organizations to go on strike," and that "he is a dangerous labor agitator and is continually causing unrest."

## CAPITALIST CRUELTY.

### A Shocking Example of the Fruits of Class Rule from the Current History of New York.

Here is a story—and not an uncommon one—of capitalist brutality, as told in the columns of one of New York's most reputable newspapers last Monday:

"Sarah Weinstein, a domestic, after being refused admission to two hospitals, is now lying in a critical condition in St. Mary's Hospital, Brooklyn, suffering with typhoid pneumonia. The woman was found early yesterday morning by a policeman at the corner of Broadway and Flushing avenue very ill.

"The policeman called an ambulance from Williams Hospital. Dr. Teiffair responded and diagnosed the woman's trouble as gastritis. When asked where she lived, she said that she had been employed by Maurice Fein of 104 Flushing avenue, but that he had told her when she complained of being sick to go out on the street and to complain to the first policeman and he would send her to the hospital.

"When the physician heard this he became very angry, and according to his story put the woman in the ambulance and took her to Fein's home, which is on the second floor of a tenement house. Fein at first refused to take the woman in, but was finally forced to do so.

"About 5 o'clock a call was sent to St. Catherine's Hospital for an ambulance, which was answered by Dr. McIntee, who refused to move the girl as he could find nothing the matter with her. He said as far as he could see she was shamming.

"Late in the evening a policeman of the Vernon Street Police Station found the girl on the curb in front of the house very ill and too weak to walk. She was taken to the station in a patrol wagon and was transferred from there to the Gates Avenue Station, where there is a matron.

"She collapsed, and a call for an ambulance was sent to St. Mary's Hospital, which was responded to by Dr. Williams, who said the woman was suffering from typhoid pneumonia, and moved her at once to the hospital, where at a late hour it was said that her condition was serious."

That a sick woman could be thus cruelly driven from pillar to post in the city that boasts itself the richest in the world, a city that calls itself civilized and Christian, will be a surprise only to those who do not know the world of capitalism by experience. But it is a fact that should bring shame to the people of the city—to the capitalists because they have made it such a city, to the workers because they have allowed the continuance of a system that makes such things possible.

Chattel slaves in the Old South were not treated thus when they fell sick. The chattel slave was cared for in sickness at least as carefully as a horse or a cow. But a "free" working woman, when she loses her health, is no longer of any value to her master and is turned into the street to die.

Consider, workmen of New York and of America, it is your sisters and daughters who are exposed to such treatment as this—not the sisters and daughters of your employer or your landlord. Remember, as you vote for capitalism or for Socialism, you vote for or against such outrages as this.

## THE SOCIALIST VOTE.

### Returns Coming in Slowly Indicate a Steady Growth.

#### Some Splendid Reports from Pennsylvania and Ohio—S. L. P. in General Left Far Behind—Confusion of Names Causes Some Loss.

Returns of the Socialist vote come in, as usual, very slowly. Some of them are of a character to discourage us. With many obstacles in its way, Socialism moves steadily forward.

Until the official count is completed we cannot give any full or accurate account of the vote in New York City. This will be available in about a week. The Party in Pennsylvania evidently lost greatly by the confusion resulting from our being compelled to go upon the state ballot under the name of "Public Ownership." In other states the change from "Social Democratic" to "Socialist" may have made some temporary confusion. But these difficulties will soon be overcome.

## IN THE STATE.

Schuylerville.—This place gives the S. L. P. 7 votes. Last year there were four.

Glens Falls.—Where only one Socialist Democratic vote was cast here last fall there are now 8.

Dolgeville.—The Social Democratic Party has 27 votes here and the S. L. P. 25.

Port Chester.—We have 16 and the S. L. P. 6.

Peekskill.—The average vote for Social Democratic candidates on county and town tickets in the town of Cortlandt, which includes the village of Peekskill, is 65. The S. L. P. averages 70. Our vote ranges from 84 to 96 except in the cases of John Buttery, candidate for Justice of the Peace, who polled 105, and Seth Taber, for Supervisor, who has 143. The S. L. P. vote ranges from 64 to 80. Last fall the town gave 65 for the S. D. P. and 57 for the S. L. P.

Yonkers.—The S. L. P. fared badly here, while we made a small gain. The straight Socialist Democratic vote is 51, as against 43 last fall. The straight S. L. P. vote falls from 273 to 100.

The Republican candidate for Mayor in this Republican town is a millionaire manufacturer of unsavory reputation named Andrus. His opponent was a ward politician, one of the Democratic aldermen, named "Mike" Walsh. The Democrats stole the thunder of the class struggle and proclaimed that the issue at stake was the war between Labor and Capital. "Mike," who does not care a continental for the former and does not possess a farthing of the latter, eagerly posed as the leader of the poor and oppressed. He won and gave Mr. Andrus the worst drubbing any candidate ever received in Yonkers. The campaign was a hot one and votes were at a premium.

The actions of "Mike" Walsh, however, could not develop class-conscious Socialists, and the S. L. P. had a chance to make a good campaign. Did they do it? Not a bit of it. They confined their efforts almost exclusively to abusing the Social Democratic Party, disturbing its meetings, and maligning its members. We made a good campaign, distributing 1,700 papers (The Worker, the "Social Democratic Herald," the "Challenge," and the "International Socialist Review") and over 4,000 leaflets.

Unfortunately we failed to get our city ticket filed, but an examination of our county ticket will show how solid our vote was. Our candidates ran: Holmes, 51; Wood, 52; Seck, 54; Wessling, 52; Gastelger, 52; Bauerberg, 51; Thomas, 54; to be compared with 43 for Hanford last year.

The S. L. P. county ticket ran as follows: Baird, 118; Francis, 115; Swanson, 121; Conly, 110; Jacobson, 120; Fains, 120; Sweeney, 120—and got 106. Last year Corriegan had 278. Fifteen of the "buzz-saw" people scratched their tickets in favor of either of the Democratic ward politicians or of the Republican millionaire. That shows where the other 152 went, and it shows how good a Socialist leader DeLeon is.

## MASSACHUSETTS.

Haverhill.—The vote for governor in this city is as follows: Crane, Republican, 2,972; Wrenn, S. D. P., 1,147; Quincy, Democrat, 860; Berry, S. L. P., 120; Lewis, Prohibitionist, 90.

For State Senator (Fourth Essex Senatorial District), the vote is: How, Republican, 2,456; Chase, S. D. P., 1,887; Cooney, Democrat, 439; Hawkes, Prohibitionist, 487.

For Representatives in the General Court: Third Essex District—Hall, Rep., 1,025; Leach, S. D. P., 576; Millay, Dem., 213.

Fourth—Batchelder, Rep., 578; Atwood, Ind., 245; Talbot, S. D. P., 256; Frost, Dem., 244; Galley, S. L. P., 19.

Fifth—Curey, S. D. P., 780; Bourneuf, Rep., 606; Buckley, S. L. P., 30.

Ninth—Palmer, Rep., 726; White, Dem., 492; Pickering, S. D. P., 105; Welch, Ind., 90.

Brookline.—The total vote is very light. We cast 887 for Governor; the S. L. P. has 145. For Senator (Second Plymouth), we have 1,113 for Spears, For Representative in the Ninth we have 439 for Tribou, beating the Democrats; in the Tenth (two members), we have 249 for Drake and 262 for Henry. In the Eleventh we have 270 for Broderick.

Lawrence.—Our vote for Governor is 274, instead of 258, as reported last week. Our highest votes are for Lee,

S. L. P. vote was intended for us. We get official standing.

Wilkes Barre.—Lucerne County gives Barnes, our candidate for State Treasurer, 80 votes and Heydrick, for Supreme Court, 93. The corresponding S. L. P. candidates get 84 and 80 respectively. Last year our national ticket had 262 and the S. L. P. 114.

Our county ticket does better. Seward, for Sheriff gets 133; Roth, for Controller, 131; McEaney, for Recorder, 128; Schneider, for Coroner, 144. The difference indicates that half the votes cast for the S. L. P. state ticket would have been cast for us but for the confusion of name.

Austin.—Potter County gives 31 votes for the state ticket of the Socialist Party, which appeared on the ballot under the name of "Public Ownership Party." The S. L. P. gets 33. Last year we had 46 and the S. L. P. 7. As they have done no work it is certain that most of their votes were intended for us and were cast wrong on account of the trouble about the name. At any rate, the combined Socialist vote rises from 53 to 64. Total vote was light.

McSherrystown.—This place gives us 10 votes for Barnes and 18 for Heydrick. Conovergo Township, gives Barnes 5 and Heydrick 4. Five votes were cast for the S. L. P. by mistake. Last year the whole of Adams County gave us 18 votes and the S. L. P. 3.

## OHIO.

Cincinnati seems to have made the best showing among the large cities of Ohio. Three reports reach us, giving the Socialist vote as 2,376, 2,876, and 3,170, respectively. Even the lowest figure is satisfactory. As the whole of Hamilton County gave us last year only 1,670.

Cleveland reports 727 votes for the Socialist Party. Last fall Cuyahoga County gave us 992 and in the spring election the city gave 594; Johnsonism in Cleveland and Jonesism in Toledo seem to have misled many voters, and the injurious effect of the S. L. P. tactics of falsehood and abuse is still felt.

On the whole, Ohio would seem to have registered a good Socialist vote, as the following reports show:

Fostoria.—The 2 votes which our party cast here last year have grown to 32. A year ago we had 72 in the whole of Seneca County.

Warren.—This city gives the Socialist Party 148 votes, a gain of 103. Niles, also in Trumbull County, gives 75, a gain of 50. Last year the county gave us 80 votes; this year it will probably amount to 300.

Canton.—Stark County, of which Canton is the county seat, gives 115 for us and 106 for the S. L. P. Last year we had 97.

Ashtabula.—Thompson, head of Socialist Party ticket, gets 89 votes here. The S. L. P. has 6. Last year we had 28 in the city and 55 in the whole of Ashtabula County.

Wesport.—This city gives Thompson 42 votes, against 10 last year. We had then only 40 in all Crawford County. The S. L. P. has 8 in the city; against 2 last year.

Portsmouth.—We have 180 votes for the Socialist Party here and the S. L. P. has 28. Our vote in Scioto County may reach 350. Last year the whole county gave us 87 and the S. L. P. 6.

Painesville.—Eight votes for us and 4 for S. L. P. in this town. Last year Lake County gave 4 for us and 3 for the S. L. P.

Toledo.—Lucas County gives 405 votes for Thompson, Socialist candidate for Governor. The average for the seven candidates on our state ticket is 505 and the average for our county ticket 485. Last year we had 1,636 for Debs and Harriman. The S. L. P. gets 147, as against 48 last year. They have done no work, but have profited by our agitation, through mistakes of voters. We were doubtless beaten out of many votes.

The falling off of our vote is about proportionate with that of the two old parties, for the whole vote was light. There is too much Jonesism and a lack of the militant spirit among Socialists.

Later.—Bergen County gives us 199 for Governor, a gain of 24.

## PENNSYLVANIA.

New Castle.—Lawrence County gives us 318 votes for the state ticket and 453 for the county ticket. As our county ticket appears on the ballot under the name of "Socialist Party" and the state ticket is in another column under the name of "Public Ownership" (owing to the protest of the malodorous S. L. P.), a number of those who intended to vote straight with us made a mistake of the state ticket. Some of them voted the S. L. P. state ticket and others spoiled their ballots.

We carried the largest ward in the city, a Republican stronghold, by a vote of 203 to 150 for all other candidates. We also carried the first precinct of Union Township and the third of Shenango by 73 to 36 and by 29 to 10 respectively.

We have started our campaign for the city election, which will be held in February.

Reading.—This city gives our state ticket 233 votes, the whole of the county ticket gives 278. Last year the whole county gave us 242. The S. L. P. gained somewhat, but is far behind us. Our gain was in the city and therein in the voting districts, where we did not have time to advertise the enforced change in the name of our ticket, and where, consequently, they got many votes belonging to us. We know of 11 votes intended for us which went to the S. L. P.

East, our candidate for Sheriff, whose name came under the heading "Socialist Party," got 236 votes, which represents our legitimate strength.

York.—York County gives the Socialist Party ("Public Ownership") state ticket 176 votes and 20 for the S. L. P. Last year we had 225 and the S. L. P. 12.

Our county ticket, printed on the ballot under the right name, Socialist Party, is considerably higher. Kohler, for Sheriff, has 185; Kerr, for Director, 191; Kahler, for Clerk, 191; Hoffmann, for Register, 201; Fryer, for Surveyor, 181. Evidently at least half of the

## IT IS SUCH A COMPLETE SUCCESS

that we do not consider it necessary to give any account of it in this paper—other matter pressing us both for time and space. If you want to know about it, go and see it.

We refer, of course, to The Worker Fair, which is being held in Grand Central Palace, Lexington avenue, between Forty-third and Forty-fourth streets. It is sufficient to say that in every respect it meets or passes the expectation of the most sanguine, and that it eclipses anything of the sort ever held here before. In a word: "It's a good thing—push it along." Admission is 10 cents. The Fair is open from 3 to 12 p. m. for the remaining three days—Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, Nov. 14 to 16.

## TROLLEY BOSSES ARE SURPRISED.

### Street Railway Employees of North Jersey Are Organizing Rapidly.

#### Fourteen Hundred Out of Ten Thousand in Essex, Hudson, and Union Counties Are Now in the Union—Superintendent Turns Spy, but Fails.

The trolley employees of Essex, Hudson, and Union counties, New Jersey, are organizing rapidly, and the new union is creating a good deal of excitement. That it is disturbing the minds of the trolley capitalists was shown by last Monday's experience, when the officials of the North Jersey Street Railway Company tried to "raid" a union meeting and found themselves on a wild goose chase.

The Executive Board of the Union had been called to meet Monday night at 72 Hayes street, Newark. At the same time a meeting was held in another part of the city to obligate new members. The notices for the Executive Board meeting were timed to reach the delegates during the day. But about 3 o'clock in the afternoon E. T. Neben, President of the Union, discovered that Superintendent Chapman had got wind of the proposed meeting and had called in his inspectors and ordered them to report in the evening and go with him in a body to break up the union meeting or to identify the active members, so that they could be punished for their audacity in organizing without the bosses' consent.

President Neben and Secretary Wehrle at once took steps to warn the delegates as they approached the meeting place and to "freeze the wind along" that the session would be held in another hall. So successfully was this done that when the Superintendent, with a gang of about twenty "spotters" piled out of a car in front of 72 Hayes street they were not able to find any trace of the men they were after—although some of the latter had a good view of them.

Chapman and his spies spent two or three hours in searching the neighborhood, prying in the most insolent way into meeting halls and even visiting private homes; but they got no satisfactory information. In the evening, they met some of the known officers—who are not under the company's power—they got unmercifully "guyed" for their pains.

In the meantime a meeting of the Executive Board had been held and its business dispatched. Some 300 men, it is reported, were also admitted to membership, a number of them being from Paterson. As Paterson County is not included in the union, a separate organization will probably be formed for them. The union now claims about 1,400 members out of the 10,000 men employed in Essex, Hudson, and Union counties, and is growing fast.

Nothing will be attempted, it is said, beyond the building up of the organization, until this has been perfected. Most of the work is necessarily secret, as the company threatens "agitators" with discharge. The secretary is Charles Wehrle, 99 Wallace street, and all trolley employees are invited to communicate confidentially with him. President Mahon of the Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employees of America is making arrangements to come to New Jersey to help in the work of the organization.

The North Jersey Street Railway Company is a very rich corporation, controlling all the lines in these three counties and extending even beyond them. It is closely connected with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and has a powerful influence in the politics of both the old parties.

Men overworked. The men are shamefully overworked and many of them are so badly paid that they can barely make a living. They have little to lose and everything to gain by organization. The sympathy of every workman, of whatever trade, should be with them.

If there were Socialist workmen, instead of Republican and Democratic capitalists and lawyer-politicians, in office as mayors of Jersey City, Newark, Elizabeth, Paterson, and the other cities concerned, there would be less reason for secrecy. The company flagrantly violates the law, at the expense of the comfort, health, and even the lives both of the employees and of the public at large. A SOCIALIST MAYOR WOULD FIND IT VERY CONVENIENT IF THE COMPANY DISCHARGED MEN FOR ORGANIZING A UNION TO APPOINT THESE DISCHARGED EMPLOYEES ON THE POLICE AND DETECTIVE FORCES TO HELP ENFORCE THE LAW. Republican and Democratic mayors will hardly do that.

A HOPEFUL FEATURE. A hopeful feature of the situation is that the trolley men are showing a marked interest in Socialism. They are coming to realize that their interests are identical with those of the other workmen and opposed to those of the capitalists, and they reflect that if the STREET RAILWAYS WERE OWNED BY THE PUBLIC AND RUN FOR PUBLIC CONVENIENCE INSTEAD OF PRIVATE PROFIT they would not be driven to work from eleven to thirteen or fourteen hours a day for a bare living wage.

This is hopeful, because when a man becomes a Socialist he becomes a fighter who sticks to his purpose in spite of every obstacle and who stands by his fellow workman because he knows that it is his interest as well as because he knows it is his duty.

## LABOR'S WEAPON.

Written by "Hebe" and Edited by Miss Johanna Dahm at the Opening of The Worker Fair.

One of labor's peaceful struggles, friends, has brought you here. One of labor's tranquil triumphs in your gathering I see.

Working, heart and soul together, you have come from far and near. Come to share your great weapon for the war that is to be.

For the war against injustice, brightly let this weapon glow. On the battlefield of conscience, where no human blood shall flow.

'Tis so weapon of the ages that were barbarous and cold; 'Tis so weapon made to murder, made to slay your fellowmen;

'Tis so fierce, destructive weapon that the workmen shall hold. In his just and righteous battle; nay, your weapon is the pen!

The Worker.

AN ORGAN OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY, (Known in New York State as the Social Democratic Party.) PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT 104 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK, By the Socialist Co-operative Publishing Association, P. O. BOX 1512. Telephone Call: 302 John.

TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS. Invariably in advance. One year \$5.00 Six months \$3.00 Single copies 10c. Bundle rates: Less than 100 copies, per copy 1c. 100 copies \$1.00 200 copies \$1.50 300 copies \$2.00 Weekly Bundles: 5 per week, one year \$1.75 10 per week, one year \$3.25 25 per week, one year \$7.50 50 per week, one year \$12.50

As far as possible, rejected communications will be returned if no desired and stamps are enclosed. Entered as second-class matter at the New York, N. Y. Post Office on April 6, 1891.



SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

Table showing Socialist vote in the United States from 1888 to 1900. 1888 (Presidential): 2,663; 1890 (Presidential): 13,331; 1892 (Presidential): 21,137; 1894 (Presidential): 35,133; 1896 (Presidential): 36,964; 1898 (Presidential): 82,204; S. D. P.: 9,545; 1900 (Presidential): S. D. P.: 96,918; S. L. P.: 33,450.



THE PARTY'S EMBLEM.

Hello! A telephone trust in Illinois is the latest. Another instance of centralization. Socialism will "ring out" these private combinations by nationalizing them all.

James B. Dill says that the trusts show a tendency to become callous to public opinion. What an acute observer he is! If this intellectual phenomenon keeps on he may discover that the trusts show a tendency towards Socialism.

The New York "Evening Post" prints special correspondence from London showing that the trust question is assuming proportions quite as serious in England as in this country. This fact should be a sufficient answer to the claim of the Democrats that repeal of the tariff laws will solve the problem. For England has had free trade for over half a century.

P. J. McGuire, who accuses the Socialists of having caused his removal from office in the Brotherhood of Carpenters, has been arrested on a charge of embezzling union funds. The Socialists are quite willing to accept the responsibility for his downfall, and can easily see why McGuire has been so anxious in the past to "keep politics (Socialist politics) out of the union."

In his recent address on "How the Other Half Ought to Live," Rev. Geo. L. McNutt did not seem to think it necessary to suggest that a social system in which there is an "other half" and an "upper ten" ought to be done away with. These people who are so concerned about the welfare of the "other half" indignantly resent the statement that there are any classes in this country.

The "Undercurrent" of Redlands, Cal., says it has not been "suppressed," as we erroneously announced. It has only been persecuted by some "law-abiding" ruffians in good clothes who are afraid to have the people learn about Socialism. We take the word of Comrade York that he isn't suppressed yet, and wish him the best of success in fighting the aforesaid ruffians and converting the rest of the people.

Father Hogan, of Trenton, N. J., who deplores the decline of marriage among young Catholics, found upon personal investigation that marriage was discouraged by parents who needed the earnings of their children. Under capitalism great numbers of wage-slaves do not make enough to support a family. Socialism would mean plenty for all—but that would never do, for Archbishop Corrigan, another good Catholic, will tell you that Socialism would destroy the home.

It is "up to" Sheriff-elect William J. O'Brien to show us what a working-

man elected to office on a capitalist ticket can do in the way of enforcing the law for the benefit of the working class and preventing or punishing the crimes of the capitalist class. Our prediction, based on just experience, is that Mr. O'Brien will be able to accomplish absolutely nothing and our sympathy goes out to him in the troubles he will have should he honestly try to use his official power in the interest of his class.

We are in receipt of an invitation to co-operate with the McKinley National Memorial Association. As this appeal bears the names of Marcus A. Hanna, J. Pierpont Morgan, and other leading exponents of practical Anarchy we fall to see how the association can carry out its purpose of "emphasizing our abhorrence of that spirit of lawlessness which inspired the assault upon his (McKinley's) life." When the erection of a monument to the miners of the Cour d'Alenes bull-pen is proposed, we will be glad to contribute.

We are not surprised that the New York "Journal"—the "workingmen's paper"—gives so much space to Archbishop Corrigan's insane attacks upon Socialism. The "Journal" is exactly the paper in which such things will do the greatest possible good—to the capitalists. But the day is past when bold assertions would serve instead of arguments against Socialism. The Archbishop will have to wake up and read something of the literature and history of the past thirty years if he wants to make a half-way respectable showing in this new crusade of his.

GOOD MR. MORGAN.

While Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan was entertaining his force of ministers during the convocation of Mr. Morgan's church his grocer's bills are said to have amounted to \$200 a day, not to say anything of wine at \$23 a bottle. Mr. Morgan's fortune is "the wages of abstinence." If you don't believe it, ask Mr. Morgan's professor of political economy. Any young man by industry, frugality and perseverance can equal Mr. Morgan's "success." If you don't believe it, ask Mr. Morgan's preachers.

One of the good brethren who was not invited to dinner has charged Mr. Morgan with extravagance. Let us hope that Mr. Morgan's government will arrest this bad man for treason, as law and order must be respected and anarchy must be stamped out.

It will be remembered that Mr. Morgan carried Mr. Morgan's preachers across Mr. Morgan's country on Mr. Morgan's special train, and that they lived on the best that Mr. Morgan's world can provide. This was a good thing because it gave many people work. If it was not for Mr. Morgan who would pay our wages? Let us be thankful that Mr. Morgan is an American citizen. We should be proud of such a fine man.

Mr. Morgan's preachers are also very wise and good men. They say: "Be content with the station in life in which Providence has placed you. Be good and work hard and you will get your reward in the next world. Thank Mr. Morgan and God for the blessings of prosperity. Your interests and Mr. Morgan's are identical. Amen." And Mr. Morgan winks the other eye.

The "Times" editorially makes an elaborate defense of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit in its complaints about the amount of damages it has to pay for killing and injuring employees, passengers, and pedestrians. The "Times" wants new rulings from the courts or else new statutes from the legislature, making it cheaper for street railway companies to kill people for profit. This is quite proper from the "Times," the property of J. Pierpont Morgan, a Democratic paper which supports Republican candidates. Very likely Mr. Morgan, who owns a great deal of street railway stock, will get the rulings he thus asks for. Republican and Democratic judges are generally quite reasonable fellows. Socialist judges would apply the law in such a way that the street railway company would either use every known means of protecting life or else give up their franchises and let the city try its hand.

THE ALLIED PARTY.

We are in receipt of the first number of "The Allied Party Herald," the organ of the Allied Party launched at Kansas City last month. We find therein the program of the Allied Party. This fearful and wonderful document calls for "a union of all those who are opposed to the rule of capitalism over the people," and it places in this category "Populists, Socialists, Single Taxers, Union Reformers, Organized Labor, and Independent Democrats and Republicans." The Allied Party is in favor of anything that will get votes. It is in favor, firstly, of anything, secondly, of anything, and lastly, of anything. This political system for the feeble-minded, if its permanent organization is ever effected, will probably draw together the greatest mass of middle-class, political fakirs, and nondescript nonentities ever on exhibition.

The declaration of "political pret-

ices" of the Allied Party is "a thing of shreds and patches," calling for "scientific money," "just and natural taxation," and other nebulous generalities. For confusion and political quackery this program exceeds the worst efforts of "Golden Rule" Jones, the Rev. W. D. P. Bliss, or the author of "The Passing of Capitalism." The climax of effrontery is reached by heading this economic grab-bag with the immortal call of Karl Marx: "Workingmen of all countries, unite!"

That the leaders of this organization have not even the poor excuse of ignorance is proven by the fact that whatever is in the slightest degree worthy of consideration in their speeches and addresses, given in "The Allied Party Herald," is stolen from the literature of Socialism, although so mutilated and modified as to be valueless. The statement that Socialists are included in this "union of reform forces" is a downright misrepresentation, as no member of the Socialist Party took any part in their conference. The Socialist Party is the only "union of all those who are opposed to the rule of capitalism over the people," and if the organizers of the Allied Party have ordinary intelligence they know it.

The Allied Party was still-born and we do not believe any attempt to resurrect the buried corpse of Populism will meet with even temporary success. Nevertheless, those who are just beginning to think can easily be misled, and this fact must always be reckoned with.

Should this new party become in the smallest degree a political factor it would doubtless further the disintegration of the dying Democracy, of which, indeed, it is a symptom. On the other hand, such parties which pretend to stand for the interests of labor and, while refusing to recognize the class struggle, "favor" a few Socialistic measures in a mutilated and emasculated form—thus serving the interests of the capitalist class by creating confusion and division in the ranks of workingmen who have not yet become conscious of their class interests—are the enemies of progress and the most contemptible foes of the working class; and whether organized through inexcusable stupidity and ignorance, to serve individual ambition, or for purposes of political jobbery, must be met with the severest possible condemnation and exposure.

Edward Hoos, the present Democratic Mayor of Jersey City, did not see any reason why he should not appoint the president of the Traction Trust, Alvin L. McDermott, as Corporation Counsel. But now that McDermott, since election, has been talking favorably of the successful Republican candidate, Hoos suddenly discovers that an officer of such a company ought not to be charged with the duty of enforcing the laws which his company violates, and wants him to resign. Evidently both Hoos and McDermott know their business. Hoos has lost his game, and McDermott is now going to see to it that the Republican administration continues to favor the Traction Trust as the Democrats have in the past.

AN UP-TO-DATE PHILANTHROPIST.

Mrs. S. E. Tenney of Brooklyn is a very up-to-date philanthropist. She reads a paper several months ago before the Summer School in Philanthropic Work at the United Charities Building. For the benefit of the people who read The Worker we reprint the report of her speech—which will undoubtedly go far toward solving the problem of poverty:

"THAT OTHER FELLOW" AND MOTHER JONES.

The Paterson "Evening News" has on its staff a person—we do not call him a man, because he isn't—who writes under the title of "That Other Fellow." He writes in rather a bright style, with good command of language—in fact, the only thing he seems to lack is sincerity or respect for truth and that he lacks completely. That is why we don't designate him as a man. We are called upon to notice "That Other Fellow" by an attack which he has recently made upon Mother Jones, who is well known in Paterson and in many another town, East and West, North and South, for her faithful work on behalf of toilers struggling for an improvement in their condition.

"That Other Fellow" hears Mother Jones speak to the striking silk workers. He did not learn anything from her. Naturally not. "That Other Fellow" is one of those silly fellows who "know it all" and therefore cannot possibly learn anything. "That Other Fellow," then went up to the office and wrote a column of "stuff"—that's what they call it in newspaper offices and it's the right name—about Mother Jones and the silk-mill strikers. Then he drew his pay—so much per inch—and went out and had a drink and thought what a smart fellow he was, to be able to get paid for writing "stuff" about people and things that he didn't know the first thing about.

The burden of "That Other Fellow's" accusation against Mother Jones is in this passage: "Did she ever live away back, as a girl among other people—this 'Mother Jones,' as they call her—did she ever know what toiling and working and skipping and saving for the month's rent and the food for the children meant? She hardly did." And so he goes on, ad nauseam. Now, in order to save "That Other Fellow"—who is really not a bad sort of a fellow at heart, but only foolish and conceited and, apparently, very, very young—from making such an exhibition of himself in the line again,

we will inform him that long before he had cut his milk-teeth—if we judge his age correctly—Mother Jones had earned more with her needle than "That Other Fellow's" writings have ever been worth or ever will be. Mother Jones, as seamstress, knew very well "what toiling and working and skipping and saving meant." And Mother Jones, as union organizer, keeps right on toiling and working and skipping and saving for the labor movement does not provide a very luxurious nor a very easy life for its faithful servants.

"That Other Fellow"—superior young gentleman that he is—refers to Mother Jones as a "weak-eyed old lady." If Mother Jones' physical vision is impaired, the people who made profits over her labor all through the long years might tell how it came about. But of one thing we are sure: Her mental vision is keen enough to see right through "That Other Fellow's" skull and perceive the emptiness of his head and his heart and to feel sorry for him, rather than to resent his attacks.

Oh, you foolish young "Other Fellow," go and ask your mother, who has perhaps tolled for you as Mother Jones has tolled for others, to pardon the insult you have offered to one of her noblest sisters. God and learn from her what it means to be a man and a gentleman—not just an "Other Fellow"—learn to tell the truth you know and keep silent when you know nothing.

If Archbishop Corrigan's sermons against Socialism are to be taken as a fair test of his mental ability it is just as well for all concerned that he dodged Comrade McGrady's challenge to debate. Corrigan would certainly look very small—much like thirty cents in a jacket, as they say on the street—after such a debate; and on the other hand, McGrady would not add much to his laurels by such an easy victory. The Archbishop's attack cannot well be answered for the simple reason that there is nothing in it to take hold of—no attempt at logical argument, no attempt at a marshalling of fact, nothing but a dogmatic rehearsal of vague and abstract generalities, which may mean anything or may mean nothing. Thirty years ago, when few people knew anything about Socialism, this sort of thing might go. In the present day, when every intelligent man in the land has at least a general idea of what Socialism is, the Archbishop only makes himself a laughing-stock by repeating these time-worn phrases. If this is the worst that His Reverence can do, we shall not need to attend to him. He is a formidable-looking lion that "roars as gently as any sucking dove." He isn't even amusing. Look for bigger game, Father McGrady.

A CAPITALIST FARM.

William Ogden of McLean County, Illinois, has bought 189,000 acres of land in western Kansas, which will be converted into the largest wheat ranch in the world. The land was formerly owned by about fifteen different men. Thus great capitalism is invading even the field of agriculture. While farming on a large scale has not generally been successful, every failure has helped to supply experience and make the farmer a more successful man. It is well as man-of-war industry will be brought under the control of the great capitalist class and the farmers will be driven to Socialism as their only refuge.

THE FACTORY WHISTLE.

Across the flats, at dawn, the monster screams. Its bells blare the low sun. Ah, God of truth! To wake from night's swift mockery of dreams And hear that hoarse throat clamorous for my youth. —John McElreath, in McClure's Magazine.

and artistic garments out of second-hand gunny-sacking. We calculate that a supply could be had for about \$270 a year—thus adding a clear hundred to the reserve in the bank.

It is reported from the Illinois state insane asylums that a surprisingly large proportion of the persons sent to those institutions are school teachers. This is undoubtedly due to the overcrowding of the teachers, which, in turn, is due to the refusal of the capitalist parties to vote taxes sufficient to give proper pay to an adequate number of instructors in the public schools. Socialist city councils and legislatures would consider the education of the children one of their very first and most important duties and would provide amply for it, no matter how high the tax-rate might go. But the teachers are wage workers and most of the pupils in the public schools are wage workers' children. Until the workingmen win political power through Socialist politics, their children will continue to be badly taught, while the teachers will continue to be overworked and underpaid.

Good Mr. Rockefeller told his Sunday-school class, the other day, that when Christ said, "Lay not up for yourselves treasures on earth," he didn't really mean that at all. Just what he did mean, this latest interpreter of the gospel did not make clear. In laying up their unparalleled earthly treasure—John D.'s share in the Standard Oil Company alone amounts to about \$300,000,000—the Rockefellers have probably told more lies, large and small, committed more frauds, broken more laws, and ruled more homes than any of the Machiavelian statesmen or Napoleonic tyrants of Europe—read Lloyd's "Wealth against Commonweal" for a part of the story. But surely no lies in all the Standard Oil history ever matched the brazen hypocrisy of this man who manages now to get a blessing for himself and his crooked and cruel life out of the rocks of Carpenter who drove the Rockefellers and Morgans of his day out of the Temple they defiled.

An anonymous philanthropist has given \$112,000 to endow a chair of Chinese in Columbia University, for the purpose of educating diplomats who will be able to bunco the Chinamen into buying the surplus which American workingmen create and are too poor to buy back. In making the donation, this public spirited capitalist stated that the money represented a lifetime's saving on liquor and cigars. Assuming fifty years as a fair standard life-time, it appears that the ordinary gentleness of the capitalist class must spend (and this particular gentleman, being public spirited and abstemious, was able to "save" something like \$2,240 a year or \$9 a day on liquor and cigars. Socialism would deprive these lords of the earth of the opportunity to display their powers of consumption or of abstinence on such a gigantic scale, and it would also put an end to the enforced abstinence in the matter of food, clothing, and education, by which the working class is now made to pay the liquor and cigar bills of the capitalists.

It will be remembered that after the assassination of President McKinley, Comrade Debs gave an interview in which he said: "I have sympathy for any man who is the victim of such an attack, because I am constitutionally opposed to the shedding of human blood under any circumstances." This was correctly reported at the time, even in the New York "Sun." The Republican party, in its attempt to defeat the Socialists of Haverhill, issued a campaign circular in which the first part of the sentence was quoted and one little word inserted so as to reverse the meaning. The Republican circular charged Debs with saying: "I have no sympathy for any man who is the victim of such an assault." As the "Clarion" truly says: "When a political party becomes so destitute of argument that it has to wait till the eve of election to spring upon the public such an abusive and atrocious document as this, it is in the last stages of putrefaction, and the more it is stirred, the fouler the stench."

CURRENT LITERATURE.

All books and pamphlets mentioned in this column may be obtained through the Socialist Literature Company, 184 William Street, New York.

The "International Socialist Review" for November contains "The Problem of the Negro," by Clarence S. Darrow; "Count Humford and the Unemployed," by Ella Wheeler Wilcox; the third installment of "The Co-operative Movement in Belgium," by Louis Bertrand; an exceedingly interesting essay on "Opportunism in Practice," by a German Socialist who writes under the non-Communist name of "Favrus"; a poem by Frederick Irons Hamford; and the conclusion of Caroline H. Pemberton's serial, "The Charity Girl." Other features of interest are an able and comprehensive editorial on "Press Censorship in America," and a judicious review of Aldor Ludoff's loudly heralded "Passing of Capitalism."

Chas. H. Kerr & Co., 50 Fifth Avenue, Chicago, Ill., publishers of the "International Socialist Review," announce the early publication of a comprehensive work on "The American Farmer," by A. M. Simons; a book by Prof. Isaac Broome, entitled "Last Days of the Reskin Co-operative Association," a translation by Professor Uterman of Frederick Engels' monumental work, "The Origin of the Family, State and Private Property," and a revised edition of "American Communities," by William Alfred Hoar.

The "World's Work" for November teems with facts of value to the student of social and economic forces. Although editorially reflecting the ideals of commercialism and plutocracy—a fact which in itself renders this publication of value to the Socialist—it presents a valuable array of condensed information and an expression of modern economic tendencies which are of no small importance to those who would study capitalism in its latest stages as monopoly and centralization reach completion and only render Socialism, in the present number, and him who reads between the lines, "A Plain Description of Tammany," by Arthur Goddard, and "The Beautifying of Cities," by Chas. H. Coffin, show the corrupting and deadening influence of capitalism upon municipal life. "The Trivial Farm of the Union," by Liberty H. Bailey, is an illustration of the fact that even agriculture cannot escape the universal tendency towards centralization.

From "The Fight against Tuberculosis," by Dr. Lawrence F. Flick, we quote the following: "The method of treatment by which these results can be accomplished may be briefly summed up as follows: First, proper use of an abundance of easily digested food; second, a proper ventilation of the open air; and, third, such a regimen as will aid, against the disease, without saying that this method of treatment is within the reach of but few, and that if it is to be accorded to the rank and file, the aid of both the government and of private charity must be invoked to the fullest degree. For the poor and even for the middle class, sanatoria are necessary."

This supports what we have respectively set in "The Worker," that the ravages of tuberculosis are caused by the conditions of life among the poor which result from an industrial system based on private profit. Nothing but an entire change in our industrial system can change the conditions which breed disease. When Socialism prevails the

PARACELSUS' PILL BOX.

BY PETER E. BURROWES.

SAT UPON.—I once knew a scientific reformer who had flattened the earth. He was a fine man and weighed three hundred pounds without his thoughts, which were themselves always very weighty. He once gave a lecture, at which I was present, and challenged the whole world to prove that it was round. Only a small party of the world came, but it was no match for our heavy friend. He sat on every question and every questioner. And when at last he sat down heavily on a grinning chad, a man beside me whispered, "Now I know why he is so cocksure the world is flat. He has been sitting on it so long."

Is that the reason why the capitalist is so sure that the workers are depraved, ignorant and incapable flats? POVERTY.—No man knows what a blessing poverty is until he is rich enough to begin to make use of the poverty of others. Once you attain to that happy position you will find the streets of our cities teeming with opportunities and blessings for you. Do you want to be fed or clothed or to have your snow shovelled from your door or your coal put in? Half a dozen of the blessings of poverty with shovels under their arms are hurrying up the street!

REFORMERS.—I like reformers when they are asleep, their dreams are so beautiful, but when they wake up they are too puny. I remove my dictionary when the reformer comes in lest it should be purged to mere skin and bones. Nay, the primer I take away also, lest he should attack the alphabet and leave only a few letters for family use.

The reformer, when fully developed, is like your wife. I won't say nurse, for reasons that married men will understand. The said reformer will scrub something. Life is a blank to the reformer when they wake up, they are too puny. I remove my dictionary when the reformer comes in lest it should be purged to mere skin and bones. Nay, the primer I take away also, lest he should attack the alphabet and leave only a few letters for family use.

I would never object to reformers if they contented themselves with simply repealing laws; but unhappily they always want to put other noses in their places, and seldom better ones. If they

wanted to reform the law of gravity, for instance, they would never think of putting the law of galey in its place, not they. They would never step up from Tammany to Socialism, but down from Tammany to Plait.

SURPLUS BABIES.—The question that shall we do with our surplus babies has been kindly answered by the capitalist. "Keep them," he says, "and raise them up to be humble and strong, and then give them over to me for my little reserve army of the unemployed. They will help to stimulate you, who are surplus parents, into renewed activity; your hungry surplus children clamoring for your jobs will keep you hustling to hold on to them."

FRESH AIR.—There is not room for fresh air and fresh land in the same city, by the city east or west, American or otherwise. Air and rest are natural enemies.

SUICIDE MADE EASY.—If the S. P. C. A. would try the experiment of throwing open to the public those gas chambers through which they now give dogs and cats a merciful and painless exit from an unfriendly world—where those chambers thrown open free of charge to a despairing public, you almost surely to know the trouble of sliding in their frenzied efforts to get in. The opening of free and easy suicide chambers would prove an eye-opener to the optimists, yet I believe the crowd that wouldn't go near them would be just the crowd we could spare.

JUDGE LYNCH.—I met Judge Lynch on a country road one day. He is the natural and ultimate conclusion of the reformer. I found him to be a very crooked old man, but passionately enthusiastic to know stratagems to other men's morality. I found him willing to reform anything but his own habit of peering into other men's lives rather than his own. It is this species of self-forgetfulness which makes him a man that you should not sell ropes to until everybody has left his head and neck at home, and then, if you notice any suicidal tendencies, give him all he wants. There is but one remedy for Judge Lynch, and that is to remove from him the opportunity of becoming too good. Give the other fellows Socialism.

Impudent and ineffective "charity" of those who profit by these conditions will be replaced by healthful and pleasant surroundings for all.

"Problem of the British Empire," by Sydney Brooks, and many other features are also worthy of attention which our space will not permit.

The second number of the "Comrade" fulfils the promise of the first, and the greeting which the first has received from the reading public bids fair for the success of the enterprise. Among the leading features of the present issue are a poem, "The Miner," translated by Ernest Cressly from the German of Franz Langbein and illustrated with a strong drawing by Konrad Starke; a sketch of Benjamin Hanford, with portrait; "The Blues versus the Reds," a satirical suggestion for laws against Anarchists," by M. Winchewsky; a fine double-page cartoon after a motive by Walter Crane; the poetry of Edward Carpenter; by Leonard D. Abbott, with illustrations and selections from Carpenter's poems. "The Struggle between Socialism and Anarchism," by John Spargo; "Gorky and His Philosophy," by Eugene Luedorfer, with portrait. There are also a number of minor sketches, verses, and cartoons, besides the beginning of Morris' "News from Nowhere," which is to be printed serially with complete new illustrations by H. G. Jentsch.

HORACE TRAUBEL ON CAPITALIST PHILANTHROPY.

When hunger cries, all dollars shrink back accused. These dollars with which we do so much in false names and to grandiose ends are extracted from hearts and are stained with blood. If you tell me these dollars belong to all men for the uses of all I understand what you mean. But if you tell me that these dollars, or any one of them, can belong to one man or class, or many men and classes, short of all men and the total family, I do not understand—my wife will not act. If you tell me that Carnegie has given away a library I do not understand. Carnegie possesses neither libraries nor the right to give them, which has been constructed. But if you tell me that Carnegie's washerwomen find him a man who has created a library, then I do understand. But I ask why Carnegie should put his greedy name over the portals of the universal property? I do not see why Carnegie should be praised for letting go of property that is not his.—Horace Traubel, in The Conservator.

TWO RAILROAD REPORTS.

Two important reports given out recently show the extraordinary prosperity of the railway owners—a prosperity which does not appear to be shared by the railway workers. The Great Northern reports gross receipts of \$89,564,399; operating expenses and taxes \$18,238,411; leaving a net income for the year of \$22,257,495—every dollar of it created by wage-workers and turned over to holders of stocks who did not do a stroke of work to earn it. Besides this, a large part, probably a third, of the "expenses" goes to pay interest, rentals, and extravagant salaries—all to non-producers. The Reading report shows that while expenses increased only \$498,175, gross receipts increased \$1,472,475, leaving a gain in net receipts of \$1,000,238. That means that while the employees did fourteen hundred thousand dollars more work than last year, they got only four hundred thousand dollars more for it. The profits of the capitalists were a million bigger than before, and the employees made no gains except where they struck for it. Under Socialism, all this gain would go to the producers, none to parasites.

Our Esteemed Contemporaries

(and OTHERS)

Socialist, Economist, Benham, Tex. The proclamation of the Democratic party is amusing to the Socialists. All the old issues between the Democratic and Republican parties are dead. Tariff and free silver are in their graves. Expansion and imperialism are established as the policy of this government, and the commercial interests will not allow of any changes.

No wonder the Democrats are puzzled to determine the "issues" for the next sham battle of private capitalism. And no wonder the question of finding a "leader," who can "unite the party," is a hard question; for the Democratic party is on both sides of all questions, and its history is as crooked as a snake.

Just let it wriggle and juggle. The Socialist feels no interest in it, any more than in the Republican party. We care not whom they select as "leaders" or what their "platform" will promise; for we know the nature of private capitalism. We know that labor will be robbed, no matter which one may hold the reins of the government; for private interests will dominate as long as the system of private capitalism lasts.

Socialists will continue to educate the people on economic justice, and pave the way for a higher civilization through the co-operative commonwealth. Hence we are not worried about what the "issues" will be. Our principles are as fixed and definite as the poles. They are scientific and therefore not subject to changes. We recognize the class struggle as the one and only "issue." Our forces are united upon this, and we do not worry over finding a suitable man to act as our standard bearer. The right man at the right time will be brought forth, and he will go forth to proclaim the gospel of economic freedom and justice to mankind.

The Undercurrent. It is understood that Roosevelt has "given token" of sympathy with labor, but that does not justify labor in fawning upon him.

Remember, this is the same Roosevelt, who invented a policeman's billy, with spikes in it for use on just such men as you. The authorities did not dare adopt it, fearing, presumably, adverse criticism from Russia; but the suggestion was made in a paper, and the billy was made also, that when the workmen on Croton Dam struck to have the state law partly enforced, Theodore Roosevelt, then governor of New York, sent militia to enforce the law; no, a thousand times no—they were sent to help the pilfering contractors break the law.

In spite of the fact that a second term is in sight, he has promised to carry out the policy of the man who sent soldiers to Idaho, and sanctioned the action of the authorities in driving innocent men, like swine, into sheds which soon became reeking with human excretions and keeping them there three weeks without blankets or fire, and without work for more than half of them to the down at once.

John Mitchell, in the October Cosmopolitan. The history of a coal miner may be summed up as follows: First, the boy of eight or ten is sent to the breaker to pick the slate and other impurities from the coal that has been brought up from the mine; from there he is promoted to become a door boy, working in the mine; he grows older and stronger he is advanced to the position and given the pay of a laborer; then he gains the experience which secures him a place as miner's helper; and as he acquires skill and strength he becomes, when in the height of his manhood and vigor, a full-fledged miner.

If he is fortunate enough to escape the falls of rock and coal, he may attain his position as a miner for a father of years; but as age creeps on and he is attacked by some of the many diseases incident to work in the mines, he makes way for those younger and more vigorous following him up the ladder whose summit he has reached. He then starts on the descent, going back to become a miner's helper, then a mine laborer, now a door boy; and when old and decrepit he finally returns to the breaker where he started as a child, earning the same wages as he received by the little crutches who work at his side. Thus, in these few words, is told the simple story of an anthracite miner's life, in its entire course from the cradle to the grave.

There is no incentive for ambition in the average miner's life. He cannot risk to place of eminence and wealth; only one in five hundred can be given place as a foreman or superintendent, and these are positions which few miners care to hold.

Missouri Socialist. An eclipse of the sun does not startle civilized people because the event is explained to them by science. The Chinese are ignorant of the causes of an eclipse and imagine that it is the effort of a dragon to destroy the sun; so on November 13th, they have the next eclipse, they are to date an enormous rough horse and lions and drums will fill the air with noise to frighten away the dragon. Soisida foah, lah, doesn't it?

There is a parallel to the above. The Socialist is not frightened by the growth of trusts because it is explained by science; the trusts are the natural outcome of capitalism and will as surely give way to Socialism as the effort of the sun will appear again after the eclipse. The Socialist knows that the trusts are but a passing shadow, indicative of certain scientific facts. But there are certain trust-sinners who imagine the trusts to be some awful dragon trying to swallow the whole human race, and about election time they get out wild drums and torches and make a terrible noise in the hope of frightening the trust dragon away. Soisida foah, lah, doesn't it?

PARTY NOTES.

The New Jersey comrades issued a short time before election a leaflet with the simple headline "Remember!"

A YOUNG MEN'S SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY is being formed in Brooklyn. Young men interested in our movement should communicate with the temporary chairman, Rudolph C. Henter, 214 Lynch street.

LOCAL LUZERNE COUNTY, PA., has now fifty members in good standing, divided in two branches—Wilkes Barre and West Side. The comrades have already gone to work for the next campaign. J. W. Shynoff of New Castle has been engaged to speak in Wilkes Barre early in December.

GEORGE E. RIGELSON WILL spend the rest of this month speaking for Socialism in Connecticut, Massachusetts, and Maine. In the early part of December he will probably visit New Hampshire and Vermont.

JOHN H. KELLY, A MEMBER OF Typographical Union No. 6, will speak at Colonial Hall, One Hundred and First street and Columbus Avenue, Sunday, Nov. 17, at 8 p. m., on the subject of "Industrial Self-Defense, a Defense of Trade Unionism." All members of No. 6 are invited to be present and to bring their friends. The lecture is intended to spread as much as possible the fight against the New York "Sun."

MANY NEW MEMBERS

Taken in at Last Meeting of General Committee of Local New York.

Last Saturday was held the first meeting of the General Committee of Local New York under the new arrangement, by which Brooklyn becomes a separate local; so that only Manhattan and the Bronx are now represented in the body meeting at the Labor Lyceum. Algrenon Lee acted as chairman and L. D. Mayes as vice-chairman.

Eighty-seven applications for membership in the party were received and favorably acted upon.

The action of the C. E. C. in electing a committee of two, Shobolin and Mayes, to adjust the financial relations of Local New York and Brooklyn was concurred in. A committee consisting of Helquist, Shobolin, and Lemon, was elected to draw up by-laws for Local New York.

The Organizer made an informal report on the campaign, stating that it was the best ever carried on in this city; that some work connected with the campaign was still to be done, as watching the official count and filing candidates' statements of expenses; that nearly 2,000,000 pieces of campaign literature had been distributed; that the deficit of the campaign was somewhat over \$300, but would be covered or fully covered by money still to be received on lists; and that the Campaign Committee would make a formal report, with recommendations, at a later meeting.

The reorganization of the Speakers' Club was referred to the C. E. C. The Organizer was instructed to send notices to every delegate and to publish notice also in the "Volkszeitung" and The Worker. Districts should see that their delegates attend, so that there may be no neglect of the party's work.

LOCAL KINGS COUNTY.

The first meeting of the County Committee of Local Kings County under its separate charter was held on Sunday afternoon, Nov. 10, at the rooms of the Socialist Club, Fulton street and Ralph avenue. About thirty delegates attended, and after a general inspection of the club house the meeting was called to order by Comrade Burrows.

Comrade Schaeffer was elected to the chair, and after transacting some routine business and receiving and acting upon a number of applications for membership the committee proceeded to the most important business of the day, the report of the by-laws committee and the election of officers. With very few changes, the portion of the by-laws the committee was ready to report on was adopted and the committee instructed to report further at the next meeting.

Several branches object to "Local Branches, Section 4," and it is proposed to amend so as to read: "Members three months in arrears who have been notified shall be suspended."

It is proposed to amend "Conventions, Section 5," so as to read: "Each branch shall have at least one delegate; branches having more than twenty-five members shall have one delegate for twenty-five members and an additional delegate for every additional twenty-five members or major fraction thereof."

It is proposed to amend "Conventions, Section 5," so as to read: "All acts of this convention shall be submitted to referendum vote."

It is proposed to amend "General Rules, Section 1," so as to read: "Six months." Instead of "three."

Financial report will be published next week.

ing, with a meeting room capable of seating one hundred on the ground floor and a billiard room, a library and an office on the second floor. The entire work of fitting up the place, of building new partitions, replastering, repainting, and repairing the entire building, even the plumbing and other plumbing work was done voluntarily by members of the party. The handsome leather covered reading table and the bookcase in the library are specimens of the skill of one of the comrades and cost the club only a few dollars for material. A large eight-day clock, donated to the club because it had for a long time persistently refused to perform its duties, was taken in hand by another comrade and after a severe overhaul is now contentedly ticking off the hours and minutes which separate us from our common goal, the Socialist Commonwealth.

Lectures are held every Saturday evening at 8 o'clock, to which the general public is invited. The club will give a visit and should be duplicated in every assembly district in Greater New York. It has doubled the membership of the branches connected with it in two months and promises to have an annual membership of two hundred by the next election. The house is open every night and Sunday and the House Committee will gladly show callers over the place and explain the methods and aims of the Club.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

To the State and Local Organizations of the Socialist Party.

Comrades: In accordance with the provisions of the National Constitution, you are hereby informed that the first annual meeting of the National Committee of the Socialist Party will be held in the city of St. Louis, Mo., at 10 a. m. Friday, January 24, 1902, for the transaction of the affairs of the national organization.

Arrangements will be made by us for the reception, entertainment and meeting place of the National Committee, particulars of which will be published in due time in the Socialist press.

In view of the requirement that the expenses of the national committee in attending this meeting shall be paid from the national treasury, the respective state and territorial organizations are expected to enable us to meet this provision by faithfully sending us their regular monthly proportion of national dues.

As most of the national committee-men are likely to be effective speakers, some of them of national reputation, it is probable that they would accept invitations to speak at certain points on their route to and from St. Louis, under an arrangement whereby the organizations tendering said invitations would defray at least part of their traveling expenses. The adoption of this plan would tend to reduce the expense to the national organization of the meeting of the National Committee, while utilizing said gathering to inaugurate a period of agitation, meetings throughout the country.

We take occasion to impress the comrades with the importance of this meeting as the views of the national committee and the measures which they adopt must serve for the guidance and instruction of the local groups and the undersigned.

Yours fraternally,

LEON GREENBAUM, National Secretary.

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

The National Committee of the Socialist Party, as instructed by the Convention, has chosen a temporary committee on municipal affairs, to serve until the meeting of the full N. C. at St. Louis in January. The temporary committee consists of A. M. Siders (secretary), John C. Chase, Victor L. Berger, Emil Leiss, and Job Hartman.

CONNECTICUT.

The result of the referendum vote on the state constitution of the party is as follows: Twelve branches voted—New Haven (American and German), Hartford (American and German), Rocky Hill (American and German), Broad Brook, New London, Stonington, Waterbury, Meriden, and Bridgeport. The total vote cast was 100.

The vote was unanimously in favor of every section of the proposed constitution except the following: "Organization," Section 1—Yes, 106; no, 4.

"Local Branches," Section 4—Yes, 67; no, 40.

"State Committee," Sections 1 and 2—Yes, 105; no, 1.

"General Rules," Section 1—Yes, 90; no, 9; Section 4—Yes, 104; no, 1.

"Authority to Call a Convention"—Yes, 88; no, 17.

"Party Paper"—Yes, 85; no, 20.

"Seat of State Committee"—Hartford, 25; New Haven, 72.

THE AMERICAN NEGRO'S PROBLEM.

Another View of the Race Question, Considered in the Light of Economic Conditions.

BY CAROLINE H. PEMBERTON.

(This is the first of a series of three or more papers which Miss Pemberton will contribute to The Worker. As a member of a family that distinguished itself on the Confederate side in the Civil War, and as having closely observed conditions in the South in recent years, the author is especially qualified to discuss the negro question without being open to the charge of Northern prejudice.—Ed.)

There are two things to be remembered in considering the so-called negro problem. The first is that the South has been an agricultural region from the days when it was first settled. Its chief product, however, being cotton rather than food supplies, it is not surprising that the general conditions of life have always differed greatly from those in the farming districts of the North and West. The fact that the majority of planters still prefer to buy their grain rather than raise it, is a point not to be lost sight of in the economic situation.

The second thing to be remembered is that the negro has always been and is still the unit of labor in the South. He is unquestionably the basis of nearly every form of industrial enterprise south of Mason and Dixon's line.

Notwithstanding this well known fact, popular misrepresentation pictures the Southern negro as an idle, lazy brute, who knows not how to earn a living either with his hands or his brain. From much that is written and said concerning him, one might suppose that the race in the South is controlled of somewhat after the fashion of the American Indian; that the average negro lives by hunting and fishing on reservations or public lands; that he is a heavy burden on the white population, and likely to remain so until Northern philanthropists start enough industrial schools to teach him "how to work."

It seems necessary therefore to state emphatically in this paper that the negro of the South is not controlled of anywhere; there are no "reservations" set apart for his benefit; he has never, since he was brought to this country, eaten bread that he has not paid for; many times over with his toil.

As if to obscure the subject still further, it has become agreeable to one end of the country to the other to speak of American slavery as though it had been merely a benevolent agency for "taking care of" helpless negroes. When the benevolent agency ceased to exist the poor creatures were thrown suddenly upon a cold, cruel world, and they were forced to go to work—without knowing how—for the first time in their lives, "to earn a living." Poor helpless negroes! Poor overburdened white people! Poor overburdened people of both colors turned loose on their hands—and not one knowing how to "earn a living!"

The absurdity of this sentimental view is apparent when we remember that the sole purpose of American slavery had been to provide cheap and efficient labor for Southern cotton fields, and other branches of industry.

Those cotton fields, which had been supplying cotton to the markets of the world for three-quarters of a century, at the close of the war were still there, and the superior race still owned them. The negroes were still there—as many as were needed—and they were naked and hungry enough to satisfy the Northern capitalist's ideal of the relations that ought to exist between capital and labor. They had not forgotten how to plough, hoe, rake, and "pick" those fields as they had done during slavery.

They were set to work to plough, hoe, rake, and pick—men, women, and children—and their former masters contracted to provide them with food enough to support life by mortgaging the crops in advance. Thus, wage slavery of a very primitive kind (verging occasionally toward serfdom) was easily substituted for chattel slavery. In a few years, the laborers owned their "tools" more for food and clothing than the "employers" owned them for their labor. From a chattel standpoint, the conditions were simply ideal. I wish to explain them more fully in a separate paper.

Let us consider further the prevalent and mischievous misrepresentations of chattel slavery which are doing their worst to confuse and distort a rational view of the so-called negro problem. It is worth repeating with emphasis that the negro slaves of America were not kept for "pets." As the cost of their keep as well as the value of their labor had to be reckoned with, the less they ate and the poorer they were the greater was the profit of the master. No one need conclude, therefore, that the American slaves spent their days in riotous living—or in luxurious idleness. As one planter would generally own two hundred or more slaves, the cost of feeding and clothing them became an important factor in balancing his accounts. Cornmeal chowder and bacon were the staple articles of diet, and two meals per day were considered enough for field slaves. As the planter had to buy their food as well as his own in the majority of cases, it is not likely that he encouraged habits of over-eating—any more than do our trust magnates of the North.

The house servants were of course better housed and fed; and their superior station as compared with that of the field blacks forms the basis of the touching pictures which former slave owners have to paint of those halcyon days "before de war." Unfortunately, however, the house slaves seldom formed more than 5 per cent. of the slave population.

Another feature of American chattel slavery that needs to be mentioned is the business that the border states became engaged in—that of breeding and raising negroes for the markets further South. This was found to be as lucrative as raising cotton—particularly as cotton refused to grow above a certain latitude. In fact, it became such a matter-of-fact business that some slave owners were not above selling their own children when they happened to be of colored blood. This happened, also, only too frequently.

White workmen of to-day may wonder why the preceding blacks do not rebel and win their own freedom. Socialists of to-day are asking the same question of the wage slaves of our mines and factories.

The answer is, that all human beings are tolerant of conditions into which they are born, and which they are taught to regard as the established and natural order of things. Moreover, every precaution was taken by the masters to prevent an organized attempt at insurrection. It was a crime to teach a slave to read; slaves were not permitted to assemble without the presence of an overseer; armed men patrolled the plantations and saw that everything was securely quiet in the slaves' quarters.

Daniel DeLeon thus waived his right to prove his charges, basing his defense solely on the fact that the language of his attack was cautious enough to guard him against a judgment for libel.

The Socialist Co-operative Publishing Association was also made a defendant to the action. But about three weeks after the removal of DeLeon and his National Executive Committee by the opposition within the Socialist Labor Party on July 10, 1900, Mr. Hourwich addressed a letter to the Socialist Co-operative Publishing Association, offering to discontinue the suit as against the Association, upon publication of a proper retraction and payment of cost of court and law suit.

Pressure of business delayed action on that proposition. The case was called in court in June, 1900, but was adjourned by consent pending settlement as against the Socialist Co-operative Publishing Association, and was finally settled upon the terms proposed by the plaintiff, leaving Daniel DeLeon the sole defendant to answer the complaint in court.

CAMPAIGN FUND.

Now that the campaign is closed all comrades holding lists should return them at once so that the accounts can be closed. The Campaign Committee must receive a full and complete report as quickly as possible, and in order to facilitate the work contributions intended for the campaign fund should be turned in immediately to Julius Gerber, 64 E. Fourth street. Acknowledgements will be made in The Worker and "Volkszeitung."

- Previously acknowledged \$1,720.80
List 5017, Local Richmond, per Neidermeyer 2.80
List 5018, Local Richmond, per Selznith 2.95
List 5021, Local Richmond, per W. Weeks 3.00
List 285, Ph. Selznith 2.03
List 700, John Goldhamer .50
List 420, L. Jablonsky 1.50
List 5422, Ledertafel Epollite, John Swinton 1.00
Ugarmasters' Union No. 149 5.00
List 518, G. Arvedson 1.00
List 176, H. Herlein 3.00
List 542, Wm. Benckamer 2.00
List 752, Geo. Klein 2.75
List 1207, G. F. 5.50
"New Yorker Volkszeitung" 5.00
Carpenters' and Joiners' Local 291, 45; Arbeiter Kinder Sterbe Kasse Br. 158, 82; F. Schultz, E. Portcheur, N. Y. 50 cents; J. B. L., 50; Jos. Stecker, 50; Carl Dejong, Poken, Ill., 50; total 9.00
George Speyer 5.09
List 2310, E. Ditz 5.75
List 5323, Arbeiter Lodge O. E. F. 2.73
List 105, Rod Tollue 1.35
List 5182, Arbeiter Ledertafel, Morrisania 5.00
List 14, Frank Boetger 3.03
List 1400—Finishing, L. I.—H. Dronbe, 50 cents; Ed. Simon, 50; Chas. Ehrhard, 25; Karl Sauer, 25; H. Relew, 50; Abbe Frank, 25; Henry Uhig, 25. 2.50
List 45, R. Beck 1.00
List 1480, John Knicker, 1.00
List 5122, Arbeiter Krankenkasse, Br. 80 3.25
List 5123, Arbeiter Krankenkasse, Br. 80 .50
List 5124, Arbeiter Krankenkasse, Br. 80 .10
List 2302, John Spargo 2.50
List 22, Ch. Behne 1.00
List 5551, Socialist Women's Society, Br. 9 5.50
List 5550, Socialist Women's Society, Br. 9 1.70
List 5547, Socialist Women's Society, Br. 9 2.50
List 5548, Socialist Women's Society, Br. 9 1.20
List 21, E. B. 1.00
List 420, H. R. 1.15
List 1007, M. A. M. 5.50
List 25, F. Benzenberg 2.90
List 230, E. Floetz 3.25
List 512, Aug. Uhl 3.55
List 444, Aug. Uhl 1.00
Br. 24, Arbeiter Krankenkasse, donation 25.00
List 128, K. K. 10.00
List 47, Charles Wepel 2.50
List 33, J. Besold 3.19
List 273, A. Mohl 1.00
List 241, E. Kneil 1.00
List 111, E. Follendorf 1.00
List 12, E. Elges 1.00
List 5123, Branch 91, Arbeiter Krankenkasse 2.25
List 5131, Branch 91, Arbeiter Krankenkasse 2.85
List 5423, Wood Carvers and Modelers, Coburn Bros. shop 9.75
List 5428, Wood Carvers and Modelers, Klotzsch's shop 2.55
List 5440, Wood Carvers and Modelers, Hertz shop 1.50
List 5441, Wood Carvers and Modelers, Steinway & Sons' shop 1.25
List 5717, Wood Carvers and Modelers, "V. Koffenberger's" shop .25
List 5718, Wood Carvers and Modelers, Baumgarten's shop 4.50
List 5419, Wood Carvers and Modelers, Pottier-Stymous' shop 1.00
List 5720, Wood Carvers and Modelers, Palmer-Eubury's shop 2.20
List 5721, Wood Carvers and Modelers, Hildebrand's shop 2.75
List 5495, Workingsmen's Educational Association, per Elbert 7.60
List 91, Wm. Elbert, on account 2.00
List 275, L. A. Matkale 2.00
Total \$1,902.80

Money rules. A few control and limit production and distribution for their private profit. Many capitalists to-day know little or nothing about the processes of manufacture. They only demand profit on their investment of so much money. Their claims for interest drown the cries of the impoverished workers, and blind them to the condition of those who are not allowed to work at all. "The law of money is the root of all evil." The past generation suppressed all others in the invention and manufacture of "labor-saving machinery." With the application of steam and electricity to this machinery, the problem of production is fully solved. The heart of the labor problem is the unjust and unequal distribution of the products of labor. The capitalist class demand all the extra profits of the mechanics. The workers have never been allowed the benefit of the vastly increased power of machinery, either by reduced hours or larger wages. The people need free access to land and the use of the machines they make, to be free and independent. This cannot be while a few hold vast lands for speculation, control production and distribution, and demand such interest on money.—Harry C. Thompson.

Wives, Mothers, Sisters, Sweethearts OF UNION MEN—SHOULD—Join the American Federation of Women.

Many a battle has been won because of the support of the women and many battles have been lost because that support was lacking. Every merchant realizes that the women spend the money and every man knows that without their favor his business will suffer. It behooves every one of us to aid our husbands and brothers, for their fight is our fight, and their welfare our welfare. Every woman in the American Federation is equal to ten men in their organizations, and we can do more to spread the union label, to carry on boycotts and to advance the cause of unionism generally than you realize until you attend our meetings. New York Branch meets every Thursday evening at Colonial Hall, One Hundred and First street and Golumbus avenue.

Brooklyn Branch meets in Johnson Building, Flatbush avenue and Xavins street, every second and fourth Monday.

For information address: MRS. J. SYNNOTT, 1644 Park avenue, New York. You are cordially invited and urged to attend our meetings.

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The Surprise Store, West 14th street, betw. 6th & 7th aves.

Co-op. Clothing Co., 1000 Broadway, BROOKLYN.

"Trades" and Societies' Calendar

Standard advertisements of Trade Unions and other societies are inserted during this month at the rate of \$1 per line per month. Organizations should not lose such an opportunity for advertising their places of meeting.

BRANCH 2, S. D. P., 34th and 35th A. D. (formerly Socialist Science Club, meets second and fourth Thursday evenings at 709 Evergreen street, 84 East 4th Street, New York. Invited to join. H. A. Guertl, 1228 Bushwick avenue, will receive subscriptions for The Worker.

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CARL SAHM CLUB (MUSICIANS' UNION). Meetings every Tuesday at 30 S. M. St. 84 East 4th Street, New York. Labor Lyceum. Business Secretary: Fred.

CIGARMAKERS' PROGRESSIVE INTERNATIONAL UNION No. 90. Office and Employment Bureau: 64 East 4th Street—District I. (Bohemian), 821 East 71st Street, every Saturday at 7 p. m.—District II. (German), at 10 Stanton Street, every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District III. meets at the Clubhouse, 206 West 90th Street, every Saturday at 7:30 p. m.—District IV. meets at 842 West 42d Street, every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District V. meets at 414 East 5th Street, every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District VI. meets at 647 East 157th Street, every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District VII. meets every Saturday evening at 100 West 11th Street, New York. The Board of Supervisors meets every Tuesday at Faulstich's Hall, 1561 Second Avenue, at 8 p. m.

PENNSYLVANIA. WILKES-BARRÉ—Local Luzerne Co., Pa., Socialist Party meets every Sunday at 3 p. m., at 487 South Grant street. All Socialists here invited.

Arbeiter-Krankenkasse und Sterbe-Kasse fuer die Ver. Staaten von Amerika. WORKMEN'S Sick and Death Benefit Fund of the United States of America.

The above society was founded in the year 1884. Its object is to provide the spirit of solidarity and Socialist thought, and to give strength to the present cause of the working class. At present consisting of 2,500 male members is rapidly increasing. Members are admitted on the basis of the principles of the modern labor movement. Workmen between 18 and 45 years of age may be admitted to membership for the first class upon payment of an initiation fee of \$1.00 for the first class and \$2.00 for the second class. Members belonging to the first class are entitled to a sick benefit of \$10.00 for 40 weeks. For the second class another 40 weeks, whether continuous or interrupted. Members belonging to the third class are entitled to a sick benefit of \$5.00 for 40 weeks. In all cases a guarantee of 100% of the cost of the sick benefit is guaranteed for every member. The sick benefit is guaranteed for every member. The sick benefit is guaranteed for every member. The sick benefit is guaranteed for every member.

Union men's attention is called to the fact that the best smoke is at I. Tepler's, 1545 First avenue, between 80th and 81st streets, New York.

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H. B. SALISBURY, Counselor at Law, 320 E. UNION ST. NEW YORK CITY. Real Estate, Mortgage Loans, Long Island Investments.

DR. AP. CASPE, 262 E. Broadway, New York.

L. D. MAYES, LAWYER, 245 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan. Practice in all Courts. Consultation free.

I. X. L. LAUNDRY, GUSTAV LEIST, 241 East 42d St.

THOMAS J. MORGAN, LAWYER, PATENTS, 79 Dearborn St. - CHICAGO, ILL.

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PENNSYLVANIA. WILKES-BARRÉ—Local Luzerne Co., Pa., Socialist Party meets every Sunday at 3 p. m., at 487 South Grant street. All Socialists here invited.

LAWLESSNESS OF CAPITALISM.

Railroad Companies Are Shown to Be Systematic and Intentional Violators of Law.

Neither Honor or Humanity Weighs Against the Desire for Profit. Remedial Legislation Always Ineffective—Socialism the Only Way Out.

The defenders of capitalism in press and pulp like to talk of "law and order" and approach the discontented workmen with a tendency to lawlessness. Here is a bit of evidence taken from the daily papers—a Chicago dispatch, dated Nov. 8, showing in which class are the really formidable and dangerous lawbreakers:

"Evidence of flagrant violations of the interstate commerce and anti-trust laws by railroads east and west of Chicago was adduced at to-day's session of the Interstate Commerce Commission. Traffic managers of lines in the Central Freight Association and the Western Truck Line Committee admitted that export rates on grain and grain products are constantly cut, and that officials of the roads meet at stated periods and agree upon rates which are then promulgated by the individual lines of the day."

"The principal witness of the day was Traffic Manager George J. Grammer of the Lake Shore Road.

"In the opinion of the commission the condition shown by the evidence is the strongest argument that could be adduced for the passage of a bill by Congress giving the commission the power to fix rates, after a thorough investigation, upon complaint and also the power to punish violators of the commission's rulings. Traffic Manager Grammer admitted that the export rates on grain and grain products were constantly cut, that the tariffs were seldom maintained, that little grain had been moving as domestic grain, and that an association existed, the members of which met at regular periods and in violation of the anti-trust law agreed upon rates and percentages and kept a record of the same. When asked why the roads did not publish their export rates the same as domestic rates he replied that if they did the press of the country would charge that the railroads were favoring foreign countries and foreign markets at the expense of the home markets and home producers.

"W. B. Hiddle, Freight Traffic Manager of the Santa Fe, admitted that rates on export grain to the seaboard had not been maintained, and that a large percentage of the grain moved was moved as export grain. J. T. Hudson, Traffic Manager of the Illinois Central, and several prominent mill owners testified regarding the discrepancy between grain and flour rates, claiming that the railroads had practically closed the European markets to American flour.

"It transpired during the investigation that the commission is interested in the preparation of a measure which is to be a modification of the Cullum bill, and which will be introduced at the next session of Congress. It was also asserted that the result of the evidence taken by the commission here and in New York City will be given to Congress in the form of a report and petition for the remedial legislation sought."

"Year after year the small capitalists, whose business is injured by the unlawful discriminations here complained of, have been appealing for remedial legislation. But the legislation has never helped them, because the great capitalists control the two old parties and name both the legislators and the judges.

"Little is said of a far more serious form of lawlessness practiced by the railroad companies—their neglect in continued violation of law, so much their tracks and trains with the most improved devices for signaling, switching, braking, and coupling and their practice of overloading the employees—both of which result in the needless killing of hundreds and crippling of thousands of workmen every year.

"These flagrant violations of law, at the expense of injury to the public, will go on as long as the railroads are run for private profit. The collective labor of the working people—not the labor of the Goulds, Vanderbilts, Huntingtons, and Hills—has created the railroads and keeps them in operation. They are a necessity to the common life of the people. Let the people, to whom they rightfully belong, take possession of them and operate them for the public good—that is the Socialist solution of the problem, and it is the only one that will ever succeed.

"The Los Angeles Socialist weekly paper to serve the movement locally, called the 'Los Angeles Socialist.' The first number contains contributions from Comrades E. G. Severance, Laura Richardson, James S. Roche, W. A. Corey, John A. Morris, D. S. Van Dyke, and others, and the 'Los Angeles Socialist' promises to be a valuable aid in the propaganda work of the party. We welcome this addition to the Socialist press, and wish it long and fruitful life. As is happily remarked by the editor: 'Although born in poverty, its heritage is the wealth of the world—a common ownership in all the means of production and distribution.'

"Middle Class Failures." "Bradstreet's" reports 104 failures last week, exceeding the record of the corresponding week in any year since 1897. What is most significant is that 87 per cent. of the failures were of concerns having less than \$25,000 capital, and 8 per cent. more were of concerns whose capital did not exceed \$20,000. Such figures as this, repeated week after week, show how the middle class is steadily going to the wall.

"BUY UNION LABEL GOODS."

COMPENSATION.

BY JAMES ONEAL.

In discussing the question of compensation, our opponents, as a rule, look at but one side of the question and do not consider the existence of another side, and when confronted with the other side usually manifest indignation and surprise. They being saturated with the views of the ruling class, and being concerned in strengthening and perpetuating its sway, which includes the further absorption of the products of the workers—naturally look at this question, like all others, from the standpoint of their material possessions. They want to know first of all what we are willing to pay—a condition for our liberation, and if we do not indicate a desire to render a remuneration which they impose, then they shriek: "Confiscation." Here, as always in capitalist society, "cash" is the determining factor. "Opponents" claim that we are such a nature, throw iron bars from the cheek of Pluto; but with that witchery of rhyme or prose will thou from the pocket of Pluto draw gold? asks Carlyle.

As against this cash, determinism, the Socialist opposes the grant, pale, and hollow-eyed millions in pain, sweatshop and factory, and if compensation is considered a question for debate by those who made them thus, then we also have claims to present; claims that are more forceful from the fact that they are such a nature, throw iron bars from the cheek of Pluto; but with that witchery of rhyme or prose will thou from the pocket of Pluto draw gold? asks Carlyle.

"The existence of the spy system, as well as every strike, should be a sufficient answer to those who claim that the interests of capital and labor are the same. The working class can make no progress, either through trade unionism or politics, except as they take up the battle against the capitalists as a CLASS whose interests are exactly the opposite of the working class. Against the spy system, the injunction and the blacklist, the trade union is almost helpless, but on every election day, by a secret ballot in a voting booth where there are no spies, the working-class can, if they will, by voting the Socialist ticket, in the interest of their own class, capture the machinery of government and thus every governmental, judicial and military power against the capitalist class.

This is the only resource of the working class. Do away with the private ownership of the means of life, do away with an industrial system under which one class lives upon another, a system which is upheld by spies, injunctions and the shooting of striking workers, and replace this system by the common ownership of the means of producing wealth in a co-operative commonwealth in which every man will receive what he produces, for which your fellow workmen are fighting under the banner of Socialism.

We quote from the well known "Machinist's Journal" the following account of the operation of the spy system, and commend to every working-man the excellent advice of that recognized representative of organized labor—namely, to vote such a system of society out of existence.

"Not long ago an advertisement appeared in an out of the way country paper for machinists. One of our

members applied for one of the supposed vacant positions and got the following choice morsel in reply: Personal.

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By EDWARD SMITH, Vice, Fred and Gen'l Mgr. "Anyone who is under conditions similar to those outlined above, does so with the full knowledge that the nature of the services required must and will brand him as a traitor to his fellow. It is needless to say that the member who received that letter in answer to his application did not accept the offer. He contained therein, but very promptly sent it to headquarters so that it would get the utmost publicity. He did as all true men will do under similar circumstances. It is only the fellow who is at heart a traitor who would do otherwise.

"Notice how the fact is emphasized that a special and essential requirement is membership in a trade union. 'Besides this you must be a 'UNION MAN'—holding traveling card so that you can gain access to meetings wherever you are sent. A man as a mechanic is not so necessary, all that would be required in that line would just be sufficient to hold down a job under the most favorable circumstances, so that the workmen could be spied upon during their working hours and their meetings reported during their hours of recreation.

"There must be something wrong in a SYSTEM OF SOCIETY that requires services of a nature so dastardly; services so degrading that anyone who accepts ceases to be a factor in labor's advancement and becomes a creature so vile and reprehensible that he is unfit to mix with honest men, and the sooner we VOTE IT OUT OF EXISTENCE the better."

the fact that the workers of brass and iron produce these values (excepting hands) while the non-producers own. Who is responsible for their inability to pay? The very class who demand "cash." Having reduced the workers to the position of a propertyless class, the masters desire to impose terms on which we shall secure our freedom, and what are they? That, after being stripped of the power to pay, shall we be allowed to work for them? How can we comply with terms that would impose upon us have already made impossible? What would be thought of a robber who took from his victim all that he had and then asked as a condition of his release the giving of more? What would be thought of this robber if he shorted "confiscation" because the victim took his weapons and insisted that the robber should never use them in the same manner again? The proposition to reimburse the ruling class in full by when analyzed, seems to be nothing else than a request for continuance of class mastery and the continued subjection of the workers. By asking compliance with impossible terms they think to keep themselves in that position of class advantage which enables them to "confiscate," yes, confiscate the products of the workers. In other words, it is an effort not to secure compensation for their privileges, but to perpetuate them.

Thus we find that it is an impossibility for us to compensate all the owners of land and capital, but that some may be compensated there is no doubt. What form this compensation will take we cannot say with absolute certainty, but it is probable that consumable goods out of the annual produce will constitute the storehouse from which it is drawn. These goods being consumable would be of such a nature that the receiver could not capitalize it and endeavor to employ others, thus living off of others as he does at present. Furthermore, the enjoyment of this privilege and society would refuse to grant the privilege to the receiver's posterity. To allow him to hand it over to others would be a negation of that equality of opportunities and privileges for which Socialists stand. It would be granting a privilege to some that would not be granted to others. This granting of a temporary remuneration for consumable goods not capable of being capitalized, to some owners of the tools of wealth production, may be objected to on the ground that such action means a compromise of the ultimate goal which we seek, that is, equality of opportunity. The compromise is only apparent, not real. It would really be a compromise of tactics or methods by which we seek to reach the goal and not the goal itself. This becomes apparent when it is remembered that the benefits accruing to those who secured the compromise would only be enjoyed during their lifetime. The complete realization of the Socialist ideal would only be delayed, not thwarted. If it were a question of obtaining the complete ideal immediately by a violent conquest of the public powers, due to the resistance of the ruling class, or gaining the incomplete ideal by the compromise suggested above, Socialists would no doubt in order to avoid this violence, adopt the latter course, being conscious of the ultimate triumph of their complete program which even this temporary compromise would indicate. Social-

ists being opposed to war and violence in all its forms would readily consent to action of this kind should expediency dictate such a course, provided the ultimate realization of their purposes. But to compromise with the capitalist system of industry, never! It must go! It has served its purpose in organizing the materials and laying the basis of the new order that is ahead of us and must give way to its offspring, Socialism, and go the way of all systems that have outlived their usefulness in the past. It must and will be relegated to the junk shop of history together with its ancestors.

The fruition of the Socialist movement is based on all that is fair and reasonable. We not only are willing to waive our demonstrated claims for indemnity for past and present wrongs, but are willing to consider the reasonable claims of those who oppose us and do all in our power to arrange a peaceable settlement. Even were the Socialist to advocate complete confiscation without any indemnity whatever, he would still have the best of the argument, and could point to the capitalist class in justification of his action and exclaim to these paragon of virtue, "I learned the art from you!" But this is not all. Such an action would not in the last analysis be confiscation. It would be restitution of things that had been "confiscated." It would be the performance of an act of restoration in order to abolish confiscation forever. Our opponents, the capitalist class, continually confiscate in order to delay restoration forever. Which do you prefer, dear reader? Restoration that restores of confiscation that confiscates and prevents restoration?

The 9,081 salaried officials received \$12,280,020, an average of \$1,230 a year or \$24 a week. If we should deduct the hundreds of clerks and bookkeepers who work for "salaries" of from \$9 to \$15 a week, we should have a much higher average left for the class of "salaried employees" who are at the same time capitalists.

The total value of the product for the year was \$22,824,108. After deducting cost of materials, wages, and salaries, and "miscellaneous expenses," there remains \$49,039,306 as the clear profit created for the capitalists by the labor of the wage workers—an average of \$277 a year, taken from each workman by his capitalist master. When it is remembered that this is figured upon the factory price of the product, while the workman in buying has to pay an additional profit on top of this; when it is remembered further that many of the higher salaries do not really belong in the column of capitalist profits, and that the item of "miscellaneous expenses" (over \$23,000,000) conceals various forms of capitalist appropriation (interest on bonds, rentals, etc.); when, finally, it is remembered that from 10 to 20 per cent. of the workers' wages go back to the same capitalist class in the form of rent for their little homes—it becomes evident that, taking all the manufacturing industries of the state together, large and small, more than half of the product of the brain and brawn of the working class goes to the capitalist class as an absolutely free gift.

Socialism, then, by giving to the workers the full product of their labor, would at least double their actual income for the same amount of work; and this without taking any account of the fact that Socialism would do away with the enormous waste of competi-

tion, hasten the introduction of improved methods of production, and in various other ways increase the actual product, besides securing its equitable distribution.

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"DON'T TALK SOCIALISM" without studying it first. If you do, you will be unable to answer questions and you may do more harm than good. The book to begin with in studying is "COLLECTIVISM AND INDUSTRIAL EVOLUTION," by Emil Vandervelde. Price, in cloth, 50 cents; in paper, 25 cents.

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THE SPY SYSTEM.

Methods of the Russian Czar Used by American Capitalists.

Vote Such a Social System Out of Existence, Says the "Machinist's Journal"—That is What Socialists Would Do.

It is how a well known fact that many of the larger corporations maintain a regular spy system for the purpose of keeping themselves informed as to the movements of the trade unions and learning the names of the most active members, so that those who are brave enough to lead their fellow workers in their struggles against the exactions of the capitalists may be woeed-out.

This clearly attests the fact that the large majority of workmen are virtually slaves, to be spied upon and dragged about by their masters as if they were so many criminals. We have here in the United States to-day an industrial tyranny which resorts to the methods of the Russian Czar to maintain its supremacy.

The existence of the spy system, as well as every strike, should be a sufficient answer to those who claim that the interests of capital and labor are the same. The working class can make no progress, either through trade unionism or politics, except as they take up the battle against the capitalists as a CLASS whose interests are exactly the opposite of the working class. Against the spy system, the injunction and the blacklist, the trade union is almost helpless, but on every election day, by a secret ballot in a voting booth where there are no spies, the working-class can, if they will, by voting the Socialist ticket, in the interest of their own class, capture the machinery of government and thus every governmental, judicial and military power against the capitalist class.

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Beside Dancing and Band Concerts for each day of the Fair, the following program has been arranged, which will be subject to considerable addition and slight change:

THURSDAY, NOV. 14.

- 1—March "Nibelungen" . . . . . Wagner
- 2—Fancy Dancing, by 10 and 12-year-old girls. . . . . Lulu Krombs and Lilly Dressler.
- 3—Tyrol Mountain Songs (yodling) Six Native Mountaineers under Francis Brandt.
- 4—Overture, "Morning, Noon and Evening" . . . . . Francis Van Supper
- 5—Chorus, "On the Altar of Truth"—United Singing Societies of Brooklyn.
- 6—Horizontal Bar Performance . . . . . Turn Verein Vorwaerts, Brooklyn
- 7—Concert—Characters by Lightning Artist, Richard Haymer (Accompanied by music.)
- 8—Music, Farewell to the Versaglieri" . . . . . Bellview Musical Circle
- 9—Cornet Solo, "Far from Home" . . . . . August Schneider
- 10—Chorus, "Workmen, Arise!"—United Singing Societies, Brooklyn
- 11—Overture, "Anaconda" . . . . . August Schneider, Director

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FRIDAY, NOV. 15.

- 1—Variety Numbers . . . . . Actors' Protective Union
- 2—Exhibition with Punching Bag . . . . . Witt Brothers
- 3—Mandolin Solo . . . . . Mr. Hoffman, accompanied by Mr. Pond
- 4—Piano Solo . . . . . Mr. Pond
- 5—"Faker's Stories" or "On the Wedding Day," Comic Opera in 1 act
- 6—Exhibition by Pupils of Henry Sadler's School (15 Violins.)
  - (a) Overture . . . . . Henry Wornbacher
  - (b) Edelweiss Gavotte . . . . . R. Rixner