AGENTS. ATTENTION!

Agents sending in subscriptions without remittance m state distinctly how long they are to run. Agents are personally charged and held responsible for unpaid subscriptions sent in by them.

wages.

around you.

PRICE 2 CENTS.

they will lapse into inglorious idleness

-when some thoughtless opponent

arges this objection; remind him of

these cases. Tell him that the world's

history is full of actions just as splen-

didly berole-and that not one of the

really herole deeds of history (great or

smalls was ever done for the sake of

Tell him more than that. Tell him

that the world is full of potential hero-

ism-heroism that only awaits the oc-

casion, the opportunity, and the inspir-

ation-and that not one lots of this

stock of heroic virtue that the world

holds is drawn out into action or ever

will be so drawn out by the wage sys-

tem; that, on the contrary, the wage

system, in a score of different ways,

continually thwarts, crushes, or misdi-

rects the heroic impulses of mankind.

You can see that by looking into your

own life, very likely. If not, you can

see it in the lives of the people all

When we have a society in which

want and the fear of want for our-

selves and our families do not forever

haunt us, a society in which we will

not feel that our gain must be by an-

other's loss and another's gain at our

expense, a society in which we shall

not be trained to think of every power

of body or of mind as a commodity

worth so and so much in the market-

when we shall have exchanged the

competitive wage-and-profit system of

capitalism for the Co-operative Com-

monwealth, then will we have such a

general opportunity and such a general

Only duly-elected and approved agents acknowledged.

VOL.XI.-NO. 35.

NEW YORK, DECEMBER 1, 1901.

SOCIALIST VOTE.

Returns for New York City A. D. Are Now Complete.

Comparison, of Results May Suggest Comparison of Tactics-Ohio Makes Large Gain-Vote in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Maryland.

We always intend to tell the truth in this paper and to observe the proverbial injunction, "Give even the Devil bis But we are liable to error, and have this week been made painfully conscious of the fact.

conscious of the fact.

In our last issue, through an absurd-blunder in addition—for which we offer no excuse, since no good one is possible—we credited the S. L. P. with 1,000 fewer votes than they really bad in the Borough of Manhattan. Their total for the first thirty-three districts was really 3,792, not 2,702, and their loss in these districts was 549, not 1,949. Much as we wish that the figures we gave had been correct, we offer a frank apology for misrepresenting the facts.

The canvassing of the vote for Greater New York is now completed and we are able to give the full returns, which show a gain for the Social Democratic Party of 61 votes and a loss for the

S. L. P. of 1.511.

The result is here given by boroughs. the comparison being made between the vote cast for Governor in 1900 and that for Mayor in 1901: SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC VOTE.

| Borough. | 1900. | | 1901. |
|---------------|-------|-----|--------|
| Manhattan and | | | |
| Bronx | | | • 6390 |
| Brooklyn | 2575 | | 2002 |
| Queens | | | 596 |
| Richmond | 110 | | . 114 |
| Total | 9740 | | 9801 |
| . SL. P | LOSS | ES. | |
| Boroughs. | 1900. | | 1901. |
| Manhattan and | | | |
| Bronx | 7305 | 100 | 4345 |
| Brooklyn | 1925 | | 1638 |
| Queens | 274 | * 4 | 173 |
| Richmond v. | | | 80 |
| Tôtals | 7747 | | 6236 |
| Torons | | | |

MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

The vote is here given by assembly districts; comparing, as above, the vote east for mayor this year with that for Governor last year. The presidential vote last year was lower than that for Governor, in the case of the S. D. P. by about 200 and in the case of the 8. L. P. by about 500.

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC VOTE.

| A. D. | 1900. | 1901 |
|--|-------|-------------------------------|
| 1 | 11 | |
| 2 | 63 | 5 |
| 3 | 38 | . 4 |
| .4 | | 525 |
| 5 | 53 | 40 |
| 6 | 123 | , .130 |
| 7 , | 42 | - 43 |
| 8 | 253 | 257 |
| 9 | - 50. | 3 |
| 10 | 403 | 41 |
| 11 | 80 | 91 |
| 12 , | 349 | 305 |
| 13 | 141 | 111 |
| 14 4. 8. | 320 | 31 |
| 15 | 100 | 1代 |
| 16 | 227 | 255 |
| 17 | 102 | 83 |
| 18 | 107 | 100 |
| 30 | 57 | - 6 |
| 20 | (3) | , 54 |
| 21 | 112 | 130 |
| ## + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + | 101 | . 197 |
| 23 | 155 | 17: |
| 24 | 219 | 234 |
| 25 | 33 | 21 |
| 201 | 384 | . 307 |
| 27 | 19 | 21 |
| 28 | 438 | 454 |
| 201 5 | 42 | 25 |
| 30 | 515 | 521 |
| M , | 100 - | 113 |
| 22 | 200 | 247 |
| 朝 | 100 | 90 |
| 84 | 288 | |
| 85 | 564 | 570 |
| Annex, Dis | 61 | 5.6 |
| | - | A STATE OF THE REAL PROPERTY. |

| | 2856 | | | | | DARMINE | | Region | STREET, STATE |
|------------|------|-------------|----|-----|----------|---------|------|--------|---------------|
| | | | | | | 22 | | | 15 |
| | ** | | | | | 37 | | | 99 |
| | | | | | | 49 | | | 46 |
| 4 | | | | | | 200 | | N. | 185 |
| | | | | | | 55 | | | 45 |
| | | | | | | 115 | | | 99 |
| | | | | | | | | | 41 |
| | ** | | | | | 52 | | | |
| | | | | | | 169 | | | 158 |
| 23 | | | | | | 70 | | | 62 |
| 10 | | | | | | 252 | | | 221 |
| | | | | | | 63 | | | 58 |
| | | | | | | 402 | | | 305 |
| | | 25/23/25/25 | | | | - 84 | | | 75 |
| | | | | | | 278 | | | 262 |
| | | | | | | 101 | | | 68 |
| | | | | | | | | | 589 |
| | | | | | | 870 | | | |
| 17 | | N. | ** | | ** | 91 | | | 93 |
| 18 | | | | | | 161 | | | 117 |
| | | | | | | 81 | | | 61 |
| 20 | | | | | | 76 | | | 73 |
| | | | | | | 113 | | | 83 |
| | | | | | | GG | | | 78 |
| 115 | | 916 | | | | 123 | | | 115 |
| 200 | 86 | 200 | | 100 | STATE OF | 100 | 1216 | | DIT: |

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

1000.

157

BROOMLYN As the Brooklyn vote was canvassed last year by wards and this year by assembly districts in Brooklyn, only the totals can be compared for the two are non-union cigars.

Annex Dist.

Totals

years. The following table shows the east for the two parties in the late lection, by assembly districts.

| đ | | | | | | | | * | | | | | ı, | | | | | - 2 |
|---|-----|----|----|---|----|-----|----|---|----|---|-----|-------|-----|---|---|---|----|-----|
| 1 | 2 | | * | | | | | | ١, | | | - 1 | 0 | | | | | 4 |
| 1 | 3 | * | | 4 | | | | | | | | | 15 | | | | 30 | - 1 |
| j | 4 | | Į. | | | | | | | 0 | | | 100 | | | 2 | | 3 |
| 3 | - 5 | | ġ. | 1 | | | | | | | | 11 | G- | | | | | 9 |
| | G | | | | | | | | | | | | o | | | | | 10 |
| 1 | 7 | | | | | | | | | | ij, | | 11 | | 1 | | | 11 |
| 1 | 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | 6 | | ı | | | 2 |
| d | 9 | 0 | | | | | | | | | | | 13 | | | | | - 5 |
| | 10 | | | | | | | | | | | | 29. | | | | | 4 |
| d | 11 | | | | | | | | | | | 4 | 0 | | | | | 4 |
| | -12 | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 9 | | | | | 11 |
| j | 13 | | | | | | | | | | | 20 | | 1 | | | | 10 |
| | 14 | | | | | | 10 | | | | | | 15 | | | | | 8 |
| | 15 | | | | | | | | | | | 27 | 2 | | | | | 14 |
| | 16 | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | 6 |
| | 17 | | | | | | | | | | | | 3 | | | | | 1 |
| | 18 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | -5 |
| | 19 | | | | | | | | 50 | | | 11440 | | | | * | | 11 |
| | 20 | 28 | Ŋ, | d | 12 | 100 | ď. | Ö | S. | | | 496 | | | | | | 14 |

Totals, 4901 2692 1638 Brooklyn, 287.

OHIO'S GOOD VOTE.

Harry C. Thompson, candidate of the Socialist Party for Governor of Ohio. polled 7,359 votes. The S. L. P. has 2,718. Last year we had 4,650 and the S. L. P. had 1,707. Both parties

While the Socialist Party still lacks a few hundred-of getting official recog-nition, our comrades are well pleased with a gain of about 60 per cent, and crease when the votes are counted in 1902.

NEW JERSEY. Figh official returns for the state of New Jersey give Charles H. Vail, can-didate of the Socialist Party (formerly Social Democratic Party), 3,480-votes, Wilson, the S. L. P. candidate, has 1,918. Last year the national tick-ct of the S. D. P. received 4,600 votes and that of the S. L. P. 2,174. The to-tal vote of all parties was very light this year, and the loss of the Socialist Party-was no doubt partly due to the change of name. Vigorous agitation all through the coming year is needed to retrieve what has been lost and register a net gain at the next election. This can be done if the comrades will try for it.

PÉNNSYLVANIA.

J. Mahlon Barnes, candidate for State Treasurer on the ticket of the State Treasurer on the treet of the Socialist Party—or, as it appeared on the ballot, "Public Ownership Party"—received 2,674 votes, McConnell, the S. L. P. candidate, had 2,583.

Last year we had 4,831 for our national ticket, while the S. L. P. had 2,724.

A new animation of the vote for

2,036. An examination of the vote for the county tickets of the two parties thise year, several of which have been many, probably one-half of the votes cast for the S. L. P. state ticket were reported in The Worker, shows that cast for the S. L. P. state ticket were intended for us. Our county tickets appeared under the proper name of our party, but the state ticket was at the last moment, put under the name of-"Public Ownership," on account of a court decision barring us from the use of the word "Socialist." Many voters, not being informed of the facts, voted the S. L. P. state ticket by mistake and many others refrained from vot-ing any state ticket. If we had not been handicapped by the confusion of es, we should probably have held cur own or gained slightly, while the 8. L. P. has from 1,000 to 1,200 votes that do not belong to it.

The vote of the Socialist Party in Baltimore is as follows Jacobson, for Surveyor, 745; Mareck, for Sheriff, 647; Cassidy, for Clerk of the Circuit Court, 623; Laughirt, for Clerk of the Supreme Court, 608. Last year the vote for Debs and

Harriman was Gi9. As many votes were cast in favor of Debs on account of his personal record in the labor movement, while this year's result is a vote strictly for Socialism as such, the gain is satisfactory—especially when it is remembered that here, too, we were compelled to change our offi-cial name fifteen days before election, the Attorney General deciding that we could not use the name "Social Demo-cratic," under which we had carried on our campaign.

THE BLOODHOUNDS.

A wage since to his master said:
"I am a man like you.
I want sorre rainerst, went more bread,
And time for pleasure, too."

Hose born and knave!" The master cried.
"Never shall you have more!"
"Then I toll no more," the slave repiled:
And he passed from the factory door.

Up rises the master in wrath's excess; He calls to his bloodbounds three; "He, Hunger, and Cold and Nakedness! Bring the rebel back to me!" Upon the track of the wage slave bold Leap the bloodhounds three straightway: Grint Hunger and Nakedness and Cold, With their jaws set wide for prey.

He hears their swift and scealthy tread; Their growls reply to his groams: They pull the shelter from over his head, And the firsh from off his bones.

He flies, but ever on his track.
The bloodhounds flere come faster,
They werry and wind him back and buck.
To the hands of his cruel master.

"To your task, vile slave, or feel the light Watch him my bloothounds true! If veer rebellion makes him rash, His flesh sall be your due!" And the slave with anguish never told had to salve with anguish never told. For Hunger and Nakedness and Cold Are watching him each day!

—Wm. R. Fox.

WORKING FORCE TO BE REDUCED.

The Steel Trust Will Increase Its Profits by Discharging Hundreds of Employees-Clerical Force to Suffer

So large an undertaking as the Steel Trust takes time to carry out its plans to completion. While in several resepets the effects of the consolidation of the steel inclusivy have already come much into evidence, there is undoubtedly more to come. This week's dispatches forecast the making of one change, and a very important one from the workingmen's point of view, that should naturally be expected as a re-

ult of trustification.

It is aunounced that about the beginning of the new year the United States Steel Corporation will take steps to centralize the workings of its departments, and that this will mean a large reduction in the elerical force. Hun-dreds of employees, it is said, will be thrown out of their positions, Undoubtedly, as the plans are gradually carried out, the number will be swell-ed from hundreds to thousands.

Economy is, of course, the chief motive in the formation of such a consoli-dation as the Steel Trust-economy in the interest of the proprietors. And one of the chief methods of cutting down expenses is by 80 organizing the down expenses is by so organizing the business on a large scale that the same amount of work can be done with less expenditure of labor on the part of the

So long as the industry continues to be a private enterprise, carried on for profit, the sole object of reducing the abor-cost is to increase the capitalists' revenues, and the means by which it is done is the discharge of a part of the employees. The payroll is directly reduced and a number of men are thrown into the army of the unemploy ed, whose added competition tends to render still more insecure the position of those who are retained. Thus, under private ownership, the more per-fect organization of industry, as well as the improvement of machinery, operates to the Injury of the working class, instead of being an advantage to the whole of society. That is a reason why Socialists are agltating for the public ownership of the means of pro-duction, so that with every improvement of the sort, the hours of labor might be reduced and the economy of labor effected by improved methods re-dound to the benefit of all.

COAL TRUST GROWING.

The stock of the Northwestern Fuel Company, amounting to \$2,500,000, has passed into the hands of the controlling interests of the Fairmount Coal Company. What gives especial interest to this event is the fact that the Northwestern Fuel Company, has recently bought all the stock of the North Wisconsin Dock Company, which controls, all the docks and wharves along the coast of the big lakes that are used for handling coal: The Fairmount Coal Company, which has a capital of \$12,000,000, has grown rapidly within the last few months, having absorbed all the independent s closely allied with the correspond ing companies which control the greatpart of the mines in Pennsylvania

and Ohio. The time is fast approaching when the United Mine Workers' Union will find itself face to face with a capitalist combination as complete and as perfectly organized as that which the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel, and Tin Workers had to face last summer. . It is to be hoped that both the miners and the steel workers will learn the lesson of this trustifica-tion process and cast their votes for a party which would use the powers of local government to help them in their battles and which, if victorious in the nation, would make public property of the land, mines, mills, and other means vate profit.

PNEUMATIC TOOL TRUST.

A plan is being formulated to organ-ize a pueumatic tool trust, to include both British and American concerns, to be known probably as the Chicago Pneumatic Tool Company, and capital-ized at \$10,000,000. The purpose is to unite all the plants necessary to the production of pneumatic machinery, such as drills and riveters, which are used extensively in mining, submarin and bridge work, as well as in steel working and railroad shops, and to in clude the following companies, togeth er with others manufacturing crane and hoisting machinery: Chicago Pneumatic Tool Company, Royer Ma-chine Company of Detroit, Franklin Air Compressor Company of Cincinnati, and Tate Howard Company of

It is authoritatively reported that meetings of representatives of Ameri-can practing press manufacturers have recently been held for the purpose of forming a combination, which, it is said, will include most of the large press manufacturing firms of the country, but not R. Hoe & Co.

TRACTION TRUST IN THE SOUTH,

The street rallway system of Savan nah, Ga., will pass under the contro pany has also recently acquired con-trol of the street railways of Houston. Tex. The same company already oper-ates a lighting plant in Savannah and this will now be united with the tracthis will now be united with the traction system with a capitalization of \$3,000,000. The Edisou Company is one of three or four concerns which have got under their control the lighting, heating, and street railway servof many Northern cities during the last few years, and it is now the turn of the South to be trustified.

FOR LABOR POLITICS.

Trades Council of Essex County, New Jersey, Instructs Delegate.

Hot Fight Over Resolution Instructing Delegate to A. F. of L. in Favor of Political Action for Co-operative Commonwealth-Finally Carried by a Vote of Thirty to Ten. .

The Essex Trades Council held a live ly, session Friday night of last week, the subject of discussion being a reso-lution instructing the delegates to the A. F. of L. convention to vote in favor of independent political action of the working class for the establishment of the Co-operative Commonwealth.

The resolution which was introduced by Delegate Millstein of the Hatters' Union, was identical with that adopted by the New York Central Federated Union the previous week. It is in the following terms:

"Whereas, The ownership of the means of production—land, mines, fac-tories, railroads, etc.—is rapidly being concentrated in the hands of a smaller and smaller number of the people, and the class line between capitalists and workingmen is being more and more clearly drawn; and

"Whereas, The capitalist class is clearly conscious of its class interests and uses the powers of government to advance its interests at the expense of the working class through legislative bodies which defeat labor hills but eunet laws demanded by great corpora-tions, through courts which declare labor laws unconstitutional and issue injunctions against trade unions, through executive officers who neglect the enforcement of laws for the pro-tection of the working people but who use the police, the militia and the federal troops to crush strikes; and

"Whereas, In all conflicts between Labor and Capital the Republican and Democratic parties have proven them-selves to be equally subservient to the desires of the capitalist class and equally callous to the sufferings of the working class; be it therefore

"Resolved, That this convention calls upon the workingmen of the United States to unite for independent political action in a party having as its avowed object the overthrow of the capitalist system of production and distribution and the establishment of the Co-operative Commonwealth-that is, the public ownership and operation of the means of production and distribution for public service in-stead of for private profit."

A HOT FIGHT.

As soon as the resolution was read, Delegate Gottlob of the Typographical Union, rose to speak in opposition and indulged in language which provoked loud protests from various parts of the hall. His chief argument was that the resolution was a political one—and in this objection he was supported by several of the most active Democratic politicians in the Council. Delegate MeIntesh of the Type

graphical Union replied by showing that unions and central labor bodies all over the country were now considering and acting favorably upon such resolutions, as they were coming to recognize that politics could not be kept out of the labor movement-that it was only a question between straight labor politics and crooked. capitalist politics. Delegates Neben, Jones, and others spoke in the same

Delegates Hilferk, Hall, and Free man continued the opposition, as did also Gottlob, and the chairman, although himself opposed to the resolu-tion, received very little attention

Motions were made to table the resolution and to postpone it, but both were defeated. It was then referred to the Resolutions Committee, consist-ing of Delegates Gottlob, Ryan, and McIntosh, which committee immediately presented two reports—the two former members in opposition and Mc-Intosh in favor. A motion of adopt the majority report was quickly fol-lowed by an amendment substituting the favorable minority report, and the nts of order followed in close su Every point was promptly decided by the chair in favor of thos who opposed the resolution and every decision was promptly reversed by the house on appeal.

CARRIED BY LARGE MAJORITY.

When the matter finally came to a rote, the resolution was carried by a majority of thirty to ten, and Henry Hilfers of the Cigar Makers' Union delegate to the Scranton convention of the American Federation, accordingly stands instructed. In the heat of the discussion some of

the opponents freely declared that their unions would withdraw from the Council if the resolution was adopted; but in view of the size and evident etermination of the majority, it is not onsidered likely that any such disruptive tactics, will be attempted.

NEWARK PAINTERS.

The Painters' Union of Newark has instructed Comrade Jones, its delegate to the national convention of the union, to introduce and support a reso-lution calling upon all local unions to set aside one hour in each business meeting for the discussion of labor pol-

-Every district in New York City should be covered with literature, dis-tributed from house to house, at least six times before next year's ca

MORE ARRESTS OF WORKMEN.

Three Union Butchers Fined for Distributing Boycott Notices.

Re orm" Magistrate and Tammany Police Co-operate to Presecute Workingmen Striving for Shortes Hours of Labor-A Dead-Letter Ordinance Serves as a Pretext.

Now that election is over the earl talist politicians are showing that these sprouts which they assured the workingmen were appearing on their, Shoulders and were to develop into wings are really coming out on their forehends and show a teadency to grow into horns. This was illustrated last Sunday, when three members of Butchers' Union No. 2 were fined, on the unsupported testimony of a scab employer that they had distributed boycott circulars.

On Saturday, Gebhard Schaad, a union butcher, was standing on the side walk opposite Hartwig's meat-shop, 91 Avenue A. Hartwig, seeing him, came out and asked a policeman to arrest him, saying that he had distributed circulars asking workingmen not to buy at Hartwig's place. In the mean-time, Jeseph Melber and Adam Fuchs, members of the union, came up and on Hartwig's request all were ar

FINED ON SLIGHT CVIDENCE.

The men were tried before City Magistrate Mott of the Yorkville Po-lice Court on Sunday morning. The only evidence against them was Hart wig's accusation and the fact that one of the men was found to have in his pocket some copies of a sticker, which is here reproduced;

Boycott & Boycott A. Hartwig's Provision Store. 91 AVENUE A. Arbeiter, feuft nicht bei Aus, hertwig, vermalt und Geschütz, Di AVENUE A, nahr 6. Str The U. B. U. N. T. Y.

seen any of the accused men-distribut-ing boycott circulars, but that "a woman," who could not be found, had told him that she saw-them do so.

The three men were fined \$10 each under an ordinance which forbids the distribution of cards, handbills, etc., on the streets. As this law is constantly violated by business men in distrib-titing advertising matter and no action is taken to prevent it, it is evident that the ordinance was merely taken as a prefext to punish the union men for boycotting Hartwig's place.

. GROUND OF THE BOYCOTT.

The Butchers' Union has tried to induce Hartwig to establish the ten-hour day for his employees, believing that even ten hours is too long, for men to be compelled to work. Hartwig paid no attention to the requests of the union, and required his men to work for excessively long days, sometimes, it is said, as long as fifteen hours. The un-ion was obliged, therefore, to request workingmen and their sympathizers not to patronize his thop.

Magistrate Mott, it should be remen bered, is one of the appointees of "re form" Mayor Strong, while the police in making such arrests as this, are act under Tafamany Mayor Van Wyck. "Reformers" and Tammany men agree very well on one point is that employers' interests mest be protected against the organ-ized workingmen. Workingmen should retaliate, not only by boycotting from those who were fighting against Hartwig and other sweaters, but also ties which aid the sweaters.

WORKINGMEN'S LITERARY SOCIETY .The Workingmen's Literary Society, of the 16th Assembly District, is pre-paring for a number of lectures, dis-cussions and entertainments to be held

this winter. ness manager, and under his energetic and enthusiastic direction the club will be much improved.

An entertainment and ball is soon to be held, at which Frederick Krafft's Socialist play, "Now and Then," will be produced.

The physical culture club, now being organized by Sol-Fieldman, under the auspices of the Workingmen's Literary Society, is increasing in membership

Hereafter the regular meetings of the society will be held every Wednes-day evening. Any person of good character may become a member. The dues are only five cents per month. MORRIS WEISSMAN, Secretary.

Workingmen's Literary Society, 616 E. Fifth street, New York City.

SOME RUSSIAN PROVERBS If the Tsar gives you an egg, he

wants a chicken in return. If the Tsar has the small-pox, the people bear the marks.

When the Tsar dies, no peasant

would change places with him.
A tear in the Tsar's eye costs the ountry many handkerchiefs. The Tsar's hand has only five fingers like that of other mortals.

The Tear does not dwell in a poor

man's cottage, so he does not rec age its discomforts. The distribution of prizes from the Fair takes lace Thursday, Nov. 28, and a report will be printed and issued by the Fair Committee.

TAMPA STRIKE IS AT AN END.

After Four Months' Brave Struggle; Cigarmakers Have to Yield.

Strike Declared Off Last Saturday-Resume of the Story of Capitalist Outrage-Complicity of Both Old Parties in Employers' Crimes.

The great eigarmakers strike at Tampa, Fla., was declared off by La Resistencia Union last Saturday. It was shown that the funds of the union were exhausted and that no further provision could be made for those on strike, and by a unanimous vote the struggle was declared at an end. Nothing has been gained by the strike, which has lasted for four months and has been marked by great enthusias;n and courage upon the part of the workmen, as well as by brutal tyranuy on the part of the manufacturers, and

their friends in public office, Although the cigarmakers of Tampa have falled in this battle which is greatly to be regretted, because they surely deserved a victory—yet they are not crushed nor discouraged; the spirit which has enabled them to carry on so splendid a fight this time will enable them to build up their organization and begin the struggle again when the opportunity shall present itself. And if the workingmen of the country, at large have learned the lesson they should have learned from the conduct of the capitalists and the politicians in this affair, then a great deal has been accomplished.

CAPITALIST OUTRAGES.

The outrages committed against the strikers have already been recounted at length in the columns of this paper, but it may not be out of place briefly to call attention to them once more.

After the strike had lasted some five

or six weeks, seeing no hope of con quering the strikers' resolution by or-dinary methods, the besses resorted to methods of violence and practical anarchy. They organized with their capi talist, sympathizers a so-called "Rusiness" Men's . Committee"—including some of the "best citizens" of Tampa. These highly respectable gentlemen, by a carefulty planned conspiracy, succeeded in kidnapping thirteen of the leaders of the union; robbed them of what/little money they had in their possession; put them secretly on board a ship and had them left, without food or other necessaries of life, on an un-inhabited island off the Central Ameri-

can coast. An incident that added horror to this high-handed crime, was the fact that one of the strikers was forcibly toru from beside the sick-bed of his wife, who had just given birth to a chili, and that the poor woman died from the terror and anxiety thus caused her

in her helpless condition.

The marooned men were accidental-By discovered by a "savage" Indian, who saved them from the wreiched fate designed for them by the "civil-ized gentlemen" of the capitalist class. After great hardships they get back to this country and showed their cour-age-by returning to the scene of battle. A part of the capitalist papers of the country published this story without comment; some suppressed it; one New York daily referred to it as "one of the erous features" of the strike; but

not one of them vigorously condemned ARUSE OF PUBLIC POWER

The Democratic authorities of the city of Tampa had winked at these proceedings, as well as at the violent destruction of the Union's soun-kitchens by a mob of eminent citizens. When even these means falled, the city government itself took a hand in the fight against the workingmen. The police were sent out to arrest the strikers the party; that Forker has resigned and brought them in by dozens and scores. They had committed no vio-lence, but they were tried and prompt-ly convicted as vagrants, and the indges then gave them the choice of ng back to work in the strike shops at the bosses' terms or being sentenced to sixty days in the chain-gang. Most of them accepted the sentence and went out to work on the streets, in the broiling summer heat, and under the supervision of brutal guards, rather

THE LESSON OF IT.

The Democratic government of the state of Florida and the Republican national administration stood calmly by while these outrages, were being perpetrated and did not raise a fluger -no, did not utter a syllable-on be-half of the persecuted tollers. There is a lesson for workingmen of all trades in all parts of the country to learn from this experience of their brothers in Florida. The lesson is that neither of the old parties can any long er be trusted to defend even the pres-ent legal rights of the working classmuch less to advance the workers' in terests or secure them new eights; that the insolent aggressions of the capital-ists can be checked only by putting in office-in all offices, local, state, and national—men chosen by and from the working class, chosen because of their working class, chosen occause of their proved and uncompromising devotion to Labor's class-conscious votes. With a Socialist mayor in Tampa, or a So-cialist governor at Tallahassee or a Socialist president at Washington, the crimes we have had here to recount would never have been computed. would never have been committed.

Socialism does not wish to abolish private property or accumulation of wealth, but it aims to displace the present system of private capital by a system of collective capital, which would introduce a unified organization of national labor.—Prof. Schaffle.

HEROES CANNOT BE GOT FOR HIRE.

A girl in Brooklyn, a nurse by pro- | the lash of want or the fear of want, fession, has voluntarily allowed herself to be inoculated with the germs of tuberculosis, in order that the doctors may test certain theories in regard to that disease and thus gain knowledge' that will help them in preventing or curing it.

In Cubs, last summer, several persons volunteered to take what they knew to be a great risk of contracting vellow fever, with a similar object in

In St. Louis, two or three months ago, a physician gave up his practise, gave up his social life, gave up all his other enjoyments and hopes and ambitions, in order that he might shut himself up in close-quarantine with a leper and nurse him and study the oathsome discase, with a strong chance in view that he would himself become affected with it and would thus be doomed to one of the most hideous forms of slow death known to mankind. Six other doctors had applied for the position and were deeply disappointed when their applications were rejected.

These people sacrificed themselves for the love of science and for the benefit of mankind, not for wages. No capitalist could have hired those people to do what they did-unless they had been forced to it to save their loved ones from literal 'starvation, which sometimes happens in our present society, to its shame be it said."

When anyone urges, as an objection to Socialism, the theory that the "incentive of hunger" is necessary to make men do great things; that unless people are wage slaves, driven under has never yet seen.

WHEN THIEVES

ing Troubles of Its Own.

on the tactics of the ruling clique in the S. L. P. and S. T. & L. A. at a

meeting held in Eighth street last Sat-

nrday, Del.con's reply was that he would pay no attention to a challenge conched in such vile language. "But,"

said the bearer of the challenge, "it is the language you taught us."

under the leadership of Del.con-the

Hickey and the other six members

sued a long circular written exactly in the style of the Boss—denouncing the Boss himself and the powers at

the head of the S. L. P. and the Alli-

They charge that two machinists' lo-cals of the Alliance were expelled for refusing to scab during last summer's

strike, that several sections of the S.

strike, that several sections of the S. L. P. recently have been or are being deliberately disrupted by the Hoss for equally good-or bad-reasons, and that the whole policy of the administration is one of arbitrary and rulnous.

bareaucracy. They elte the facts that

Wherry, one of the staunchest of S. L.

from the party in disgust; that Vogt and Murphy have resigned from the

state committee of the party and Mur-

phy and Walberg from the national executive board of the S. T. & L. A.

We have no interest in either side in

this fight-both are tarred with the same stripe. As they destroy each.

other and sink from view the Social-

ists of the country will heave a great sigh of relief. And the returns of the

late election indicate that the utter

disappearance of the Scab Labor

THE CHARITABLE LADY.

dinner given at a great house in the

West End of London. In the course

of the meal the little maiden startled her hostess by propounding the quesy: "Does your husband drink?"

"Why no." replied the astonished ladg of the house:

After a moment's pause the minia

ture querist proceeded with the equal-ly bewildering questions: "How much coal do you burn? What

is your husband's salary? Has he any

By this time the presiding genius of

the table felt called upon to ask her humble guest what made her ask such

and when ladies call at our house the

always ask mother those questions -- Exchange.

-Between campaigns is the tim

when the people think calmly. That is the time to make Socialists of them. Use The Worker for that purpose.

-The pies of the Metropolitan Pie

Company, Brooklyn, are made.

was the innoccit reply

strange questions.

A little girl from an East End slun

for the same reason,

incentive to the development of all the nobler impulses as the world's history

MASSACHUSETTS CITIES

FALL OUT." Socialists Putting Up a Good Fight and

· Hopeful of Success. S. L. P., After Trying to Breed Dissen-Elections will be held in the Massasion in the Labor Movdment, is Havhusetts cities early in December. The Social Democrats have tickets in many cities and are hopeful of good results. In Brockton we have the following When T. A. Hickey sent a challenge o Daniel DeLeon to debate with him

candidates: For Mayor-Charles H. Coulter. For School Committee M. Louise French, Frederick E. Studley, and

Isahe W. Skinner. Ward 1: For Alderman-Wm. A. McKendelck; for Councilmen-George B. Cushman, J. M. Caldwell, and Thos.

That was an excellent retort. The S. L. P. is rapidly crumbling as a nat-ural result of the tactics it has adopted

tactics of suppression, vituperation; and falsehood. The very men who were DeLeon's trained and valued agents are turning against him. er; for Councilmen-Victor Anderson and Maurice Raleigh. of the executive board of the 'Iron and Metal Workers' Alliance," a sub-division of the S. T. & L. A., have is-

Charles Jones, and R. T. Simpson,
Ward 6: For Alderman-James Cox;
for Councilmen—A. F. Claicy, S. F.
Packard, and T. F. Lynch.

n this paper last week. In both these cities the comrades

in order to distribute literature to counteract their, misrepresentations, counteract their misrepresentations. Contributions should be sent in at once, as only a few days remain

street. For Haverhill campaign, send in care of "The Clarion," 2 Gilman place.

THE SAME IN SEATTLE.

There is no difference in the condi-ion of children in New York or in Seattle, except that of degree and that difference will become less and less as Seattle continues under, capitalistic conditions, "Christian" people are horrified at the thousands of deaths of babies in New York City because of foul air and insufficient nourishment but the "Christian" people them-selves are responsible. They are the ones who have helped to intensify the foul conditions of our great cities and the ones who are maintaining them. Urged on by their ministers the hosten to régister their votes against the Socialists and against a change for more humane coaditions. There are theusands of children in Sentile to-day who have no schooling, insufficient nourishment, and who live in unanitary dwellings. ry dwellings. They are suffering need-lessly and unjustly, and it may be but just retaliation if, in the future, these children, becoming men and women of undeveloped and warped minds, plunge society, with its goody-goody people, its holier than thou teachers of false morals, into the chasni society false, morals, into the chasm society itself is digging,—"Uncle Sam" in The Socialist, Seattle, Wash,

NEW YORK STATE

Comrade Butscher is about to start on a our of the state of New York, acting as an tour of the state of New York, acting as an organizor for the State Committee and also as a representative of "The Worker" and "Vorwaerts". Comrades in all parts of the state are requested to aid him. Address: Wm. Butscher, care of "The Worker", 184 Wil-

-Your barber shop should show

McDonald. Ward 2: For Alderman-Granville Ward 2: For Alberman Manyule C. Brown; for Councilmen Henry T. Haley, Geo, Minzy; and W. H. Parks, Ward 3: For Alberman W. C. Raus-den; for Councilmen Aron Lindskog,

C. C. Bassett, and Peter Fortier. Ward 4: For Alderman -C. C. Full-

Ward 5: For Alderman-Charles T. aird; for Councilmen A. Ledoux;

Ward 7: For Aledrman - John-Saunders; for Councilmen-L. H. F. Marble, S. F. Beals, and W. E. Swee-Haverhill's city ticket was reported

have a hard fight on hand, as the old parties are making a vigorous effort to "down Sorialism." Money is needed in order to distribute literature to

For Brockton campaign, send con-tributions to Frank S. Waish, 240 Main

liam street, New York. .

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THE PART AND THE WHOLE.

The Reverend Robert L. Paddock. Vicar of the Pro-Gathedral and promi nent in East, Side "settlement" work. addressed the clergy of the city the other day on the needs of the poor. He urged the necessity of having more public baths, more libraries and reading rooms, more club rooms, and more the city. He said these things were

"a part of the poor people's rights." We have three questions to put to Mr. Paddock and to all benevolently-

First, since these things are a part of the poor people's rights and since it is their poverty which prevents them from providing these things for them selves, thes it not follow that theh poverty is a wrong, in the strictest sense of that word, and that the ave tem which makes them poor (and makes other and less useful people rich is a radically wrong system?

It will be no answer to this question to say that the poverty of these people is their own fault, due to their lack of industry and sobriety or of some other virtue, much praised and little practised by the owners of the earth. these things, which only their poverty prevents them from possessing, could not be spoken of as a part of their "rights."

Second, if boths, libraries, and gym asiums are only "a part" of the poor people's rights, why do not Mr. Paddock and his friends define the whole of their rights and go in with might main to help them secure the

Certainly Mr. Paddock must know that it will be easier to secure a part by lastily demanding the whole, ever If he does not hope to be able to secure the whole for these wronged people. And surely he is compromising his own with an agitation or, rather, a pleafor "a part of the rights" of his fellow men. When Mr. Paddock gives morni lessons to his flock, does he confin thes they ought to practise? Very like-Is he does not expect them to be perfeetly virtuous. But we think he would repeat to them Christ's saying."Be ye fore perfect," in the hope that he will thereby do more to make them approach perfection than if he merely advised them to drop ten per cent. of more vicine. Why not be bravely con sistent, Mr. Paddock, and demand the whole of the people's rights-though

Third, to put the two former or tions together; since the claim of thes slight ameliorations in the people's ditions as "a part of their rights" necessarily implies a radical wrongness in the system which deprives them of these desirable things, and | and very inndequate act of restitu-

since it is neither practical nor honest to confine oneself to the advocacy of a part of any right thing, why do not Mr. Paddock and his colleagues, instead of spending their energies in pleading for the partial righting of a few of the wrongs that result from the existing system-why do they not strike boldly at the root of all those wrongs by directly attacking the systam litself?

Socialists say that baths, libraries and gymnasiums are but a very insignificant part indeed of the rights of the working class and that the fact that these little things seem so great is evidence of the utter wrongness of the capitalist system which makes a few people rich by making a great many, people poor.

Sacialists say that even though this small part of the people's rights be in itself worth getting and even if nothing more can be hoped for, yet this mall part can be more quickly and easily got by urgently and uncompromisingly demanding the whole. They also think that the whole could be got, almost as easily as any part of it, if people would not fritter away their efforts in half-hearted efforts at half-way measures.

And accordingly, Socialists center all their force in a vigorous and radical attack upon the capitalist syslem, the evil tree which yields all the poisonous fruit of which the people is sick into death.

Mr. Paddock can do no less, if he be morally brave enough and intellectually honest enough to follow out his own phrase to its logical conclusion. We are afraid he will not do it, though The right course is never an easy one.

Archbishop Corrignn says: "Socialism is unchristian." This is a hard blow at Cl-shtim ty. When the Areabishop says his religion is opposed to Socialism he is drawing an indictment against his religion exactly as terrific as Socialists can draw up against capitalism. We have an idea, however, that if Christ were living he would differ with Archbishop Corrigan on this question and some others.

SCHOOLS OF CRIME. At the Conference of Corrections-

and Charities, last week, Secretary McLaughlin, of the State Prison Commission, said that many of the prison and julls in New York, notably that at Sing Sing, "are so constructed as to be schools of crime, affording opportunifies for the confirmed criminal to cultivate criminal, inclinations in the minds of first offenders and accidental eriminals." He also said that the state prison at Sing Sing "is a veritable hotbed for the culture of the bacilli of tuberculosis and a distributing center for the scattering of the seeds of the disease not only among the prisoners, but among their families and the communities to which they return on their discharge."

A pretty state of society, is it not. First, we allow a few people to own all the land, railways, factories, machinery-everything that the people need in order to work; by the ownership of these things, this possessing class is able to reduce a large part of the nonpossessing and all-producing class for the direct poverty, keeping their children in ignorance, and forcing them to live in surroundings that tempt them to crime and under conditions that often drive them to crime. Then, instead of using the power of the state to put an end to this class rule, with ploy police and judges to catch the young criminals and shut them up in places which are at once "schools of crime" and "hotbeds of disease." Have we any right to wonder that there is a criminal class?

A Socialist judge would refuse to send men and women to prisons, so long as, by the admisison of an official authority in the prison system, these institutions are schools of crime and hotheds of disease. A Socialist city or state administration would assuredly overhaul these jails and prisons within its jurisdiction and make them healthful and decent places. But it would do something better than that. It would overhaul the tenement houses and make clean and self-respect ing home life possible for their inhaliitants. It would help workingmen and working women in their struggles to reduce the hours of labor and increase their remuneration. It would see that children went to school, instead of working on the street or in dingy factories. It would provide work for the u employed and protection for the weak and helpless. By making the life of the people more comfortable and their existence more secure, it would do more to prevent crime than all the po licemen and judges and jailers and electrocutioners have ever done by

Andrew Carnegie is getting a good deal of praise for having set saids \$4,000,000 in Steel Trust bonds, the in come of which, amounting to \$200,000 a year, will go to form a pension fund for the employees of the Carnegle Stee Company, now one of the cocompanies of the trust. On any jusview of the case, Mr. Carnegie de serves little praise for his generosity The "gift" is, in fact, simply a tardy

punishing it.

Mr. Chrnegie has accumulated one of the largest fortunes ever known out of the product of the labor of the thou sands of men in his mills. He is now only returning a very small portion of the surplus of his uncarned income. When we consider the chormous nur ber of serious or fatal accidents in the strel mills and when we remember that, owing to the insistence of Mf. Carnegie and his fellow capitalists on the twelve-hour day, a large part of the men are worn out and broken down at the age of forty, it is hard to work up any enthusiasm over his at tempt to avoid "dying disgraced."

THANKSGIVING.

We should all be thankful, so they say, For something on Thanksgiving Day; No matter if we haven't a cent, Our clothes they may be torn and ren No matter if we've naught to eat, And have to sleep out in the street, We may be blind and deaf and lame

If we are down and sick in bed, We should be thankful we're not dead; adenmed to die and made to curs We should be thankful it's not worse The poor old tramp who walks the

But should be thankful just the same

Nowhere to sleep and nothing to eat, Who in a box car makes his bed. His hopes all crushed, his friends all

Say what you may of fools and cranks But the millionaire in his palace fine Can eat his turkey and drink his wir

dead

Surrounded by wealth be can take his All that he wants in this broad land That can be transferred, is at his con

, mand, So, laying aside dame nature's pranks He has good reason for giving thanks But deesn't it look like partiality

If we say that the Giver who sits on the threne Gives to each one what he him

thinks best? For some we see happy and others dis-

To some he gives health and wealth and all-While others get almost nothing at all, So it seems to me, sir; if you please, This Thanksgiving should go by de

-Crane, in Central Missouri Push.

THE TIME WILL COME

BY PETER E. BURROWES.

The time will come, and may it co conscious of its utter separation n the interests of capitalism that it international conspiracy of slavemak-

The time will tome when a working in would as soon open his door to admit a mad dog among his children as to open it in order to take in, pay for and read, a newspaper run by his economic enemies confessedly for their own profit only. When labor papers cherished at the breakfast tables of our lords then may their papers be read by the workers; but that time will

The time will come, and that very on, when the police of New York will be reformed according to the secretly rished designs of our great automo-ty. With Seth Low for cat's paw and Roosevelt for cat the process of transforming the pelice of American cities into gendarmerie for the suppression of labor will soon comme Already General Collis is slated for commissioner. The command for labor riots, "Shoot low," will, therefore, some come to us out of Pennsylvania, and it will not mean shoot the mayor.

The time will come when the last boy that has learned to read will be able to catch on to such a game of conquest and fraud as now passes through the homes of America for simple news. Such tales as they give us concerning miners and their danger to that dea old republic will soon be known for what they are, a deliberate organized conspiracy for slave propaganda carried into our homes, with our own con

sent, by the treacherously great dailies.

The time will come when the plush and tinsel, the feathers, the puff and the guff of court life and diplomatic in-tercouse will be seen only through the economic spectacles now in use by the laboring class, and seen to be all just that much flim flam for concealing the meanness and trickery of a big inter national bargain counter for the production and sale of cheap labor. No coronation, no cannonading, no pomp ous treaty making, no high steopin affectation of time honored ways will that sordid little monkey who sits upon the throne of all modern states—the profit monger. The time will come when readers of

awspapers will have a chance of mowing something about labor strikes sesides the bulletius now issued by shareholders; those lords of scabbers who rant for the right of free Lazaru to be a scab all over, that some poorer dogs may lick him. The time will come when readers can hear a word from Lazarus himself on the high art of manufacturing scabs as it is prace automobility of America me will be when there is : tised by the auto labor press established in our country.
The time will come when, on Thanksgiving Day an educated, class-conscions population will inquire: What
for! when the governor of a state offithanks; when the governor of a state chi-chally calls upon them to give public thanks; when no workingman will deem it honorable to conceal his pov-crty and his boads, when all working-men will know it to be a public duty to tell the truth about their conditions —to tell that truth entirely and shame to tell that truth entirely and sha the patriots and deceivers who

with a lie of gratitude on their lips, instead of a cry for revolution.

The time will come when the amaz ing significance of some newspape conceniments will have due weight upon the public mind; when to conceal a public activity such as that of The Worker Fair, where tens of thousands of persons met together for an entire week, will mean bankruptcy for any sheet called newspaper; especially it such sheet devotes columns of space to the inanities of a horse fair for the display of well-dressed snobs and pro-moting the pleasures of matrimonia exchange.

The time will come when the honor able men of this country will blush for nothing in their history so deeply as for the laws protecting property against mankind; when men whose fathers were Republicans will read of republicanism in Kentucky and Pena-sylvania with bowed heads, when he sons of Democrats will read of Democracy's doings in the mining and-manufacthring states with the exclamation, "Hell must have been empty in those days." When the prop-erty squint is taken from the eyes of America, what a tragedy of shame, villainy and oppression will be reveal-ed in capitalistic politics:

The time will come when the tre ous power of a united lie such as that embodied in the great international newsgathering associations, under capitalistic direction, will be appreciated with a swift and active alarm when the danger of letting bandits and economic thugs tell us the whole of the story will appear about as reasonable as to allow the prisoners of Sing Sing an exclusive right to arrange and revise the pictures in the Rogues' Gal-

lery.

The time will come when a waste of enthusiasm will be among the greatest of public crimes; when crank reform-ers who gonsume public time and effort in putting a Low into the mayor alty of a city will stand in the pillory of public ridicule with the fad philauthropists who waste years of time and benevolence on such huge enter-prises as getting an old life convict out of prison because she has been so long there; when the world will write one tics, and the sentence will be "Was that all?"

The time will come when the clergy of this city (in fact it has come aiready) will get new light on the Sunday openra oon question, and that light will be applete from the oil tanks of the Re-ublican party. The said clergy will also take new light on any other moral question, if it comes from the same old tank, with its gold fastenings, its

silver taps and its increased dividends, The time will come when that terri-ble hatred of other countries known as patriotism will be looked at squarely in the face and found to be a fierce in sanity nourished by the master classes for the further division of the world's

The time will come when there shall be no money price for crime's release, when punishment shall have no money equivalent; when the right to be a lawbreaker can never be claimed by wards for virtue in the form of exchangeable values will never u be no dollar value at all on a human life; when the judge who suggests a child will be whipped from the bench.

COMMERCIALISM AND THE DRAMA.

Mrs. Sydney Rosenfeld, speaking on Commercialism versus Art in Connec tion with the Stage," last week, said:
"This is an age of pot-boiling; very

few of us are doing the best that is in us, and in the dramatic world the spir-it of commercialism has so completely overmastered that of art, that a dra matist can no longer give expression to the thought that inspires him, but is obliged to think along lines laid down by the manager. The time when mer wrote because they had to write what was in their hearts seems to have passd. Plays are written and produced oday in the same way that costumes and hats are made. A certain style and fashion governs the present play as certainly as it does the present mode of dress, and the dramatist is obliged to write in the fashion or give

Dramatically speaking, all the nations of the world are waiting breathlessly for some one to invent a new side gore or pleat on which to build-up their spring fashions in plays, and the dramatists have been so cramped and so stunted by commercialism that they den't realize that this might be a good mement in which to try and utfer their message. Some have forgotten they ever had a message, but the majority having rushed into the work with no art, but merely a certain gift of dramatic cutting, fitting, and general tail, oring, are waiting patiently till their new patterns are served out to them."

For this state of affairs Mrs. Rosenfeld could suggest-no more practicable remedy than "the cultivation of a pure dramatic taste." This is a good deal like the proposition to raise oneself by one's boot-straps. Certain commercial cor litions now prevent the production of really good plays, or put them at a vail, we may expect the degradation of art to continue, in spite of all the preaching in the world.

The fact is, the best work is never

done for mere pay, never done for pur is to-day founded on con and therefore its art is inferior. When this commercial basis gives way to a human one, then true art will reappear.

-Private property is so accred that only about 10 per cent. of the population are allowed to have any. -If the coal miners will be

good and work cheap enough, they may yet enjoy the privilege of furnish-ing England with all the coal she eds.-Workers' Call.

—I think we are a body strong enough even as we are, to equal with the king.—Shakespeare.

SOCIALIST PARTY IN NEW ZEALAND.

Not Yet Clearly Class-Conscious, but Marks an Advance Over Previous Political Conditions.

A Socialist party has been organized | to the labor legislation of the Colony in New Zenland during the past sum-mer and, although it is at present, as the following correspondence will show far from being a satisfactory movenent, there is room for hope that it will develop into something much bet-ter than New Zenland has yet seen. The constitution is a brief one. It is as fol-

Name-The name of the party shall be 'The New Zealand Socialist

"2. Objects.-The objects of the party shall be to work for the organization New Zealand as a Co-operative Co monwealth, in which the land and all the instruments of production, distri-bution, and exchange shall be owned and managed by the people collectively. "3. Methods. A.—The propagation of Socialism by meetings, lectures, debates, and classes.
"B.—The circulation of books, papers

pamphlets, and leaflets of a Sociálist "C .- The utilization of the press in

spreading the principles of the party.
"D.—The organization of Socialists for united action at elections.

"4. Membership,-Membership to party shall be open to all pledge themselves, first, to work for its objects; second, to vote for all candidates regularly adopted by the party." The expenses of the party's work are to be met by the contributions of its members, an entrance fee of one shilling and mor ... dues of sixpence. The General Secretary is R. C. Denew, Box 5, G. P. O., Wellington. -

Immediately upon hearing of the formation of the new party-that is, on August 29-our comrade, Robert Rives LaMonte, formerly of New Jersey, but now living at Rongotea, N. Z., wrote to the General Secretary, asking for information. A reply was received on October 3, and this, together with Comrade LaMonte's further letter, we are allowed to publish for the benefit of American Socialists. The fact that the new party has been organized by some of the so-called "Clarionettes"—British settlers who were brought to New Zenland through the influence of Blatchford's "Clarion," which has been advertising New Zealand as an example of "practical" Socialism already in working order-this fact makes the cor-

espondence all the more interesting. We present first the reply of the Ger eral Secretary to Comrade LaMonte's

"Dear Comraste:-In replying to your inquiries as to the social legislation and political situation in the Colony, I must in the first place ask you to excuse the unwilling delay on my part in answering your letter. The matter was brought up at our last meeting, and letter by one of our comrades has also ntributed to the delay, in addition to thing like a full account of what is required, and I am afraid this reason will also bar me going very fully into de tails now. To anderstand or attempt to explain the peculiar position of public opinion and ideas on Socialism would require a great deal of time and space. However, as clearly and concisely 'à la American,' here goes:

"As to the comrades who have started this movement, some of them a: coionials, most are British bern from Great Britain and Ireland. They include three town and city councillor and several lending men on the Well-ington Trades Council. The M. H. R.'s at present do not identify themselve with us, though some are in sympathy with our movement. None of our comrades seem to consider the lineaments of their physiognomy of sufficient im-portance to have them published to the world.

"As to what led to the starting of the Socialist Party, which, I may say, is only of two months duration: The rea-son was, that we felt that the time was ripe to give a definite statement of So cialism as apart from Socialistic-Ism, so called, and to lead public opinion on to a definite Socialist program and pol-icy with the definite aim of establishing the Co-operative Commonwealth in

Wellington, owing to a split on politi-,cal action, about eighteen months or two years ago, it was settled that the Trades Council abstain from all political movements. Consequently as a body they have stultified themselves as a fighting political force, and can have a nguting pointent torce, and can have no dealings with us, as such, though many of their leading men bave joined our party as individuals. In Christ-church things are not quite so, the Trades Council and unions taking a more active part in politics, and are more permented with Socialist ideas.

"We have not considered the point Personally, I do not see that the enpistances of New Zealand make it necessary or expedient to make Social in the States, where you have a large mass of wage workers and a smal envitalist and the laborer are in many class of farmers and small trade and property owners. The purely labor class, would be outnumbered by the who are simply wage workers nov es of becoming their own fore lie in that direction. What we need to emphasize here is that Social-ism will benefit all the aforementioned classes and also to show that that way lies the only road of escape, to avoid such conditions as are typified in the United States to-day.

"We believe the Socialist move to be a labor movement, using the term labor in a broad sense, as applied to And we certainly take it to be international and universal and hall all moof the same social faith as comrades. "Concerning the opinion held here as

*Labor members of the New Zealand

We in brief, consider it to be mer patch-work and without any definite alm except to try to conciliate the worker and keep the capitalist show running. The land legislation does the same for the farmer.

"The Colony is at present halting in

its progressive measures, and needs a strong push or lead in a right direction Those who wish to see the charlot of social equality progress must put their oulders to the wheel- it is useless to split hairs about terms and definition We believe Socialists of whatever type or shade, have a golden opportun ity of getting the ear of the people in co-operation of all colarades, to agitate educate, and organize those who hav already partially or wholly imbibe our ideas and principles, so that we may be prepared to take advantage o the opportune moment. We trust that in this work we may have the benefit of your experience and be able to count upon you as being one in our ranks even though we may not see eye to eye

in all things.

"I believe I have put before you fair statement of the situation as fa as others' and my own experience and knowledge of the colony justify. I enclose you a few copies of our co ion, which you may be able to place

"With fraternal greetings and good wishes and trusting that these line will help to calighten the darkness. "Yours in the cause,

"R. C. DENEW."
"Hon. Sec. Socialist Party." "Wellington, N. Z., Sept/28.
To this letter Comrade In Monte re plied in the following terms:

R. C. Denew, General Secretary New Zealand Socialist Party. "Dear Comrade:--Your long expected avor of the 28th ult. replying to mine f the 20th of August, reached me of the 2d inst. and I thank you for the mins you have taken in answering my muiries. I enclose you two shilling in stamps for entrance fee and two fit of my experience, and I will gladly

do all I can. You will not be offended I trust, if as a comrade writing to com rades I express myself very plainly There is nothing in your constitution which I cannot codorse and therefore hasten to join you, BUT I AM that your movement is not. AS TET.
upon right lines; but I am hopeful that in time it will develop into a truly mili tant Socialist party, using the word So cialist in the sense it has come to have in all countries where Socialism has become a force to be reckfined with. A any rate it is the only political organi Socialist can act without treason to the one cause in the world worth fighting

"Permit fine to say that I would no write you at the length I propose tif I were not absolutely convinced of the importance and truth of what have to say. You will readily believe this when I tell you I am working as a delivery driver for ten bob a week and bed and tucker, and that I am neve free before seven, and often not til ten at night. With so little leis es not write long letters for the ful of the thing.

"I enclose you a clipping from Th leading Socialist paper in America, and me from Public Ownership (Erle, Pa thow you that mine are not merely the views of one isolated individual, but are those of all thoughtful Socialists in America, and I think I am safe in add ng in Europe.
"You say: Personally I do not

hat the elecumstances of New Zealand nake it necessary or expedient to make Socialism a class movement, * * * 5 The purely labor class would be out-numbered by the others, besides which nost of those who are simply wage vorkers now have hones of her hies, therefore lie in that direction What we need to emphasize here is that Socialism will benefit all the aforementioned classes'-farmers, small

or me to decide whether Socialism shalle.a 'class movement' or not. Modern Socialism is the outgrowth of economic conditions. Whenever capitalism reaches a certain stage of development, the new force, the conqueror of the future Socialism appears and appears frue in CLASS MOVEMENT. This is true in Socialism appears and appears AS A all countries where the evolution of dustry has progressed beyond infancy, stances cannot set aside Modern, re this inexorable hw tionary, international Socialism is a lass movement-the forward march assured victory of the workers of all countries. You may not like this, but on are powerless to change it. All that is left you to decide it whether you will enlist in this conquering army or stanti aloof and attempt to inaugurate the Co-operative Commonwealth by ap-pealing to all classes—an experiment by the way, which was fried without success by three men of consummate genius more than half a century ago. I refer to Saint-Simon, Fourier, and Robert-Owen. And the latter, with the powerful patrohage of the Duke of Kent, had far greater grounds for kope of success than you and your co-work ers ca6 possibly have. "It is true, as you say, that here the

purely labor class would be outnumber ed, but that is simply another way o saying that this is a new and industri ally undeveloped country. It does not follow that because the working class are in a minority they could not with organization AND A FULLY BEVELOPED CONSCIOUSNESS OF THEIR CLASS INTERESTS exercise a powerful influence on legislation and thus wrest concessions from the other classes and pave the road to the co operative commonwealth. Moreover I am far from satisfied that the wageworkers, even here, are numerically as insignificant as you appear to think: According to the 'Rangitikel Advocate' there are upwards of 50,000 factory workers. Add to these the railway

steamship, harbor, and coal and gold nining wage-workers, and you will have a very respectable minority of a it must be remembered that on the sheep stations, where there is one ownhands, and here in the dairying district the hired milkers are a formidable con-

"Surely at a time like the present when such organs of the land owner and employing farmers as the "Ranit iker Advocate' are frantically calling on the farmers to organize to secure the repeal of the labor legislation, avowedly on the ground that it has artificially raised wages and that farmers are interested in low wages, there would b no great difficulty in showing the farm conflict with those of his employer. The shadow which the coming milking ma-chine dofficially recommended by the Agricultural Department in Victoria) is easting before it would add force to the arguments of the Socialist.

"DON'T LET THE EACT THAT THE PROLETARIANS ARE IN A MINORITY DISCOURAGE YOU! The economic evolution is proceeding at such a pace they will be a majority long before we can properly organize ther "You probably ask: 'Why do I is

sist so on working on class lines, when

it would APPARENTLY be so much

easier to give reins to our fancies and

go on painting lovely pictures of our

utopias and call on all men without re gard to class to come and admire the and then set to work to help us realiz them? One more reason is that, though individuals may sacrifice themselves bodies or classes of men always work for their real or supposed material interests. Now the only class which can not possibly suppose they have any thing to lose by the Social Revolution at which we aim is the disinherited class, the wage workers, the prole-tariat. Their selfish material class interest coincides with the highest and truest interests of humanity whole, and hence they are the ONLY class which AS A CLASS can be Intion and inaugurate the Society of the Future, the Fellowship of Human Solidarity. To do this is their historic mission and glorious privilege. It matters not whether you or Llike it or not. The sole choice left us is: Will we en list as common soldlers, as comrades in the world-wide army of class-cor scious proletarians, or not? I have long since answered this in the affirmative, and it seems to me a glorious thing for the workers to be self-reliant, depending upon themselves for their own econic salvation and the redemption the world from the curse of capitalism instead of being supplicants for the aid and charity of the propertied classes,

"Is this equivalent to saying that we corn and reject the aid of all members of other classes? By no nens! Wherever a member of the other asses'rises superior to his class instincts and prejudices, and sees that the world's hope is bound up with the ma-terial interests of the workers, and joins the ranks as a comrade, NOT AS A SELE CONSTITUTED OR HEAVEN'ORDAINED LEADER; the proletarians always welcome him eagerly and gladly. In many cases they overdo it and afterwards rue it.

"This brings me to the question: Must we then abandon hope of successful propaganda among the small farm ers? Again I answer, by no means! "We must show the small farmer that

Great Britain, his prosperity is dependent upon the purchasing power of the working class, for they are the great majority, and it is they who must hav the New Zealand butter and cheese if It is to pay the New Zealand settler a living profit. Now it is easy to show ow capitalistic production cripples the purchasing power of the workers. If. you-have never rend it, let me ask you to read Bellamy's 'Parable of the Watertank' in 'Equality.' This amounts, to a scientific demonstration that the w Zealand dairyman settler can never be permanently prosperous so long as be continues to produce not for use, but for sale on the British market. Drive this home. Make him see that his prosperity is tied up with the prosperity of the Lancashire cotton mill hand and that under capitalism neither can ever have more than temporary and even secut prosperity. Then show hands and forces with the oppressed wage worker is a slave because he does of production. The New Zenland setbecause, while he owns tler is a slave the land. ONE of the instruments of tions in the sale of commodities, just preduction, he does not OWN the, as the working class is controlled in steamship and all, the other things seeking the opportunity to work. necessary to put his butter on the Lon-don market. At bottom their troubles are due to the same Tause-private ownership of the means of production. ownership of the means of production, cheapest can work for the least. It is transportation and distribution. The large description and distribution of the large factor of the least than controlled the large factor of the larg New Zealand dairy farmer is worse than a wage slave. He is a sweating contractor and his sweated victims are his own wife and children. His tenure of his job is more secure than that of the wage worker, that is his one advantage. In my judgment it will be possible to make a sufficient number of farmers see this to form with the wage workers a majority. But we want them to Join us because they see that their interests are essentially identical with the interests of the working class. If they join us hoping to use the political power of the working class to sub-serve their interests as land owners

weapon in the hands of the economically dominant class. As Achille Loris uts it political sovereignty follows conomic revenue. As long as the conomically privileged classes retain possession of the machinery of government, they will use it to continue the capitalist system of exploitation of the workers. It is because or first alm must be to wrest the govent from the hands of the propertied class or any section or portion of it, that a Socialist party appealing to all classes is an absurdity and a logical init, that a Socialist party appealing to all classes is an absurdity and a logical impossibility. As a political party it may have a certain measure of success, but it will never form a battailou in the case who have who have who have worked for them? If the control is the labor of the near who worked for them, who gave there have moral it will never form a battailou in the right to store it up? vanguard of the world's progress,
"I am aware of the fact that, except-

they will simply be attempting a re-

vival of the great-Seddon-Ward farce.

"The state, government; is feally s

ing the Social Democratic Federation see the essential and basic nature o the class struggle, but by forming the Independent LABOR party they rely

in practise 5a a doctrine that theoreti-cally many of them profess to deay. "I hope you will not think I have in-dulged in hair-splitting. I have simply foundation for a true Socialist move ment in New Zealand or anywhere else. It is because I confidentially hope that It is because I confidentially hope that with more experience the New Zealand Socialist Party will place itself in more complete harmony with the Interna-tional Socialist movement of the world that I join it.

"The time is most opportune for agi-tation among the workers on class-con-scious lines. Seddon has turned his back on the unions. May the workers, cease to beg favors from the Seddon or any other middle class government, and rely henceforth on their own class is the wish and hope of "Your con

"ROBERT RIVES LAMONTA "P. S.-You will oblige me by return-ing the clipping from The Worker.

"I send you by this mail a copy of Socialism and Farmers, by Comrade A. M. Simons of Chicago, which develops more fully the argument I have ere as to identity of the interests of the farmer with those of the wage worker.
"ROBERT RIVES LAMONTE."

"Rongotea, N. Z., Oct. 5, 1901.

Our & Esteemed Contemporaries BBB (and OTHERS) BBB

The Public.

Some of the papers are printing the pictures of a rather interesting baby whose name is John Nicholas Brown, Baby Brown is estimated to be worth ference is that this much wealth now existing is his. But of course that is not true. He has very little existing wealth-either in money or clothes or food or other products of past labor, What he has is a collection of papers certifying that he is entitled to levy upon the future productions of other people. If other people stopped giving him portions of their earningsstopped exporting to him except in pro-portion as they imported from him-he would soon be not much richer than any other baby. But at only 2 per cent, his fortune of \$6,000,000 will yield him wealth at the rate of \$120,000 a year. This is equal to the labor of some 200 men at \$2 each a day. So Baby Brown controls the equivalent of 200 \$2 a day slaves who work all day for him and support themselves by working after hours. In conseovence it is estimated that by the tim he is come of ath his fortune, instead of having dwindled from \$6,000,000 will have increased to \$30,000,000, out working at all, this extraordinary baby will have earned some \$24,000,

Cleveland Citizen.

"The only value that the American Federation has for the affiliated asso ciations, is its work along the line of securing legislation favorable to the working classes," concludes Brother Shaffer's "Amalgamated Journal," after bemoaning the loose form of federation that now exists. It is perhaps well that Shaffer did not try to show well that Shaffer did not try to how much "favorable" legislation has been secured during the past quarter of a century. We fear that it take more space to enumerate the "la-bor laws" that have been declared upare in operation. And Shaffer and all of his colleagues who have spouted for be kept busy working overtime to in form us of the favorable laws that have been enacted in the interest of Brother Capitalist, personified by Brothers Morgan, Carnegie, et al.

The Saginaw Exponent.

The factory system has displaced household industry; machinery applied to the soft has solved the food problem. and lessenal the intensity of the strug-

owners of the machinery of production not own his own tools or instruments | and those who operate such machinery

the only limit to wages is, the cost standard of living those who can live men and consequently can work cheap-er. Therefore, the women has a deer. Therefore, the women has a de-elded advantage over men in the competition for work that either can do equally well a condition that the em-ploying class is quick to seize upon in bargaining for female labor.

.How auxious the capitalist press ists siteuid discard the vold theories and adopt the "advanced position" theories" merely explain a system of robbery which still persists, the Ger-man Socialists will most likely consider that like good wine, they lim and grow stronger with age, may be "old" but the mode of tation they describe is still older. When it disappears they may be given but not until them.

The People's Press.

What is capital? Karl Marx says it is stored up labor! 'Can you g labor, whose labor is it that is stored

BUY UNION LABEL GOODS.

*************** PARTY NOTES.

****************** THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE granted charters to thirfy six locals in seventeen stales and territories during the month of October. Nine state committees gave in their adherence to the national organization. Full list is given in National Secretary's report.

CHARTERS HAVE BEEN ISSUED during the first half of November to sixteen new locals in five states and skitegi new locals in Kresas and one each in Minnesota, Florida, Oktahoma, and Utah. This is a good continuation of the work done in October, as shown in the preceding paragraph.

THE COMRADES OF THE FIRST Third, and Fifth Assembly District need to wake up, for this is just the time when work is needed. The bustmeeting at Comrade Mayes' e, 249 West Eleventh street, on Nov. 18 was very poorly, attended, some of the best workers not turning up, and little could be done, as had en intended, toward arranging the work for the winter and securing per nent headquarters. The regular etings are to be held on the first and third Monday nights of each month at the above named place. The next meet, ing, therefore, will be on Dec. 2. A full attendance is desired, so that no tim may be lost in beginning the work for

THE SIXTH AND TENTH AS sembly Districts will hold a fusiness meeting at the Labor Lyceum, Friday evening, Dec. 6, at which alt me are urgently requested to appear. Several important matters will be taken

COMBADE LENON WILL SPEAK at the Socialist Club, corner Fulton street and Ralph avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y., Saturday, Nov. 30, at 8 p. m., on "Papular Misconception of Socialism."

JOHN S. CROSBY, THE NOTED Single Tax advocate, will speak at Colonial Hall, One Hunderd and Sinday, Dec. 1, S.p. m., on "The La-bor Problem." All are cordially in-Admission free. The discussion admission free an in-resting on and all sides will have a fair hearing.

FREDERICK KRAFFT, IN A REcent issue of the Hoboken "Observer," registered a vigorous protest against Democratiq poll officials, whom be personally caught in their nefarious

WATERBURY, CONN., 5 HAD A visit from Comrade Bigelow, and those who attended his lecture were well

COMBADE MEGRADY ADDRESS ed a large meeting in Lynn, Mass., last week. His lectures attract quich attention and his personality command

"THE CLARION," FORMERLY OF

GEO. E. BIGIELOW WILL MAKE a lecture tour in southern Indiana and Illinois, Missouri, and eastern Kansas and Nebraska, under the direction of the National Committee. The Committee has also decided to co-sperate with the Vicginia comrades in placing John J. Quantz in the field to organize that

the, is on an organizing tour in the stree of Washington.

SOCIALISTS OF SEATTLE WILL have a groud entertainment and built in Nov 27 for the benefit of the Seat-

passed a resolution profesting against the action of the State Committee in sending J. Stitt Wilson on a lecture ther through the state. It is chimed that the lectures of J. Stitt Wilson connot a party member. Stitt Wilson rethe refused to debate with G. R. Beginni on the relation of Christianity to Socialism. He does not allow questions at his lectures, in variance with the usual custom of Socialists, and the meetings which he has avranged at Los Angeles conflict with those arranged

7

GEORGE D. HERRON HAS BEEN authorized by the National Committee to represent the Socialist Party of America at the semi-annual conference of the International Bureau, which is to be held in Paris' at the Christman

AN ARLE ARTICLE BY N. P. GEIger in reply to Archbishop Corrigan's recent ridiculous attack on Socialism was given a prominent-place in the Dayton "Evening Press" of Nov. 20.

ACTOR'S SMOKER.

A rare treat will be enjoyed by all who attend the smoker of the Actor's Protective Union, 8 Union Square, De-cember 14. The actors have proven themselves very generous in furnish-ing talent and never refuse to ald en-terprises for the benefit of trade unon and the working class-and, by the way, you can 'return the favor when you go to the theater by asking at the box office if union actors are, employed. The actors smoke bine in-bel cigars, wear union label clottling and shoes, use union label printing, and help other organizations in many other ways, and every trade unionist cot at least do this much for them. Their cause is our cause and ours is

Do we lack material resources? Is nature stingy? Is there any lack of tools and machinery? Most certainly not. Then why are there constantly tens of thousands of men idly and in want while willing is: work, millions poorly employed and overworked, and tens of thousands of women and child-ren inhumanely employed?

NEXT YEAR'S WORK.

At Meeting of General Committee of Local New York, Campaign Committee Makes Recommendations.

Comfindes Berlin and Lone presided in last Saturday's meeting of the Gen-eral Committee of Local New York. Six new delegates were seated Alieni-koff, Ditman, and Werner of the 32d and 33d A. D.; Reichenthal of the 24th A. D., Br. 2; Panser of the 16th A. D., and R. Bock of the 28th A. D. 'Twelve applicants for membership in the party were admitted.

A communication was received from the Social Democratic City Committee of Brockfon, asking for financial as-sistance in the campaign. On account of tack of funds, the Local was not able to give such aid, but The Worker was requested to publish notice so that comrades may respond to the ap-peal if possible. Contributions should

be sent to Frank S. Walsh, 240 Mnin street, Brockton, Mass.

A committee was received from Turn Verein Vorwaerts in 'regard to certain matters in connection with the July picnic of 1990; referred to C. E. C. for investigation. investigation.

The C. E. C. reported electing a committee-Harriman, Hillquit, and Lee-to consider whether any reply should be made to Archbishop Corrigan's at-tacks upon Socialism. Concurred in, and committee further instructed to engage Comrade McGrady, if possible, to speak in New York Insents to Corrito speak in New York inreply to Corri-

C. E. C. further reported deciding to send circular letters to all registered S. D. P. and S. L. P. voters when registration lists are published; also requesting Publishing Association to give up its rights at Grand Central Palace in favor of the Local for an en tertainment on Washington's Birthday, February 22; also calling on subdivisions to make nominations for one member of National Committee from state of New York. All concurred in./

The Campaign Committee presented its final report. The financial report showed receipts to Nov. 19 of \$1,968.60 by contributions and \$145.62 for leaf-lets, total \$2,113.62; expenses to same date, \$1,929.13; cash on hand, \$184.49; liabilites, \$468.00; deficit. Nov. 19, \$281.11. Some lists are still outstanding and comrades holding them are requested to return them at once with a final contribution, so that the dealeit of the campaign man. promptly.

The report of the Committee pointed out the overwhelming difficulties which the party had to meet in the late campaign and congratulated the comrades on the unusually good work that had been done. In all, there were 370 meetings arranged by the Campaign Councities (35 of them indoors), during the nine weeks before election; hesides this, about 150 meetings were arranged by subdivisions. Four large parades were also held-in the Bronx, York-

were also neighbor the Bronx, lors-ville. East Side, and Queens.

The Committee Issued and the com-rades distributed at meetings or from house to house, 1,301,200 leaflets, of which 1,166,200 were in English, 58,000 in German, and 85,000 in Jewish; there were also issued 5.000 portraits of our mayoralty candidate; and many thou-sands of leaflets, handbills, and cards were printed by subdivisions.

Over thirty local speakers served in the campaign, and they deserve great credit for their work. Many had no previous experience, but they learned rapidly and some very good speakers have thus been educated. The Committee called especial attention to the services of Miss Johanna Dahme. Be-sides the local speakers, Comrades Hayes, Long, Carey, Bigelow, and Heydrick had been in the work for one whole week, speaking at both indoor and outdoor meetings.

The Committee presented the follow-

"I. That each local in Greater New agitation committee. "2. That the territory or each local

be divided into agitation districts.

"K. That the campaign committee assign one or more of its members to assist each agitation district in its

"4. That the first issue of The Worker in each mouth be an agitation issue, to contain at least one article on a timely topic suited to be reprinted as a for the compaign fund should be turnleastet for distribution.

"3. That efforts be made to conduct agitation in trade unions, especially to have the floor granted to our speakers during meetings.

"6. That printed circulars be published on naturalization, for use by agi-tation districts or subdivisions. "7. That clubs for developing speak-

ers be established in each borough, with instructors appointed by the campaign committee. "8. That lectures on scientific Socialism be arranged by the campaign and agitation committees for the purpose of educating party members."

The recommendations were referred to the By-Laws Committee, whose re-port will be the first order of business at the next meeting, Dec. 7. The Cam paign Committee's report was adopted and the committee discharged.

On motion of the 28th A. D. the State Committee was called upon to keep an organizer in the state throughout the coming year, whose duty it shall be to strengthen the existing locals and form new ones wherever possible and thus lay the basis for a good state campalga next fall; subscription lists to be issued to help pay expenses. Com-rade Phillips was recommended for

Delegate Lane, on behalf of the 8th A. D., brought charges against J. Kap-lan for having spoken for the Republican party. Referred under the con-stitutional provision to the Grievance

Subdivisions which have not settled for tickets to last picnic are called

LOCAL KINGS COUNTY.

The regular meeting of the County omnittee of Local Kings County was held on Sunday, Nov. 23, at the head-quarters, Ralph avenue and Pulton street, Brooklyn, N. Y. Comrade Schnefer, as temporary organizer, call-ed the meeting to order, and Comrade Atkinson was elected to the chair, with Comrade Passage acting as vice-chair man. Twelve applications for member man. Twelve applications for member-ship in the party were received and acted upon favorably. It was decided that in the future applications may be received direct by the County Committee, and if there be no objection passed upon, and the applicant given his membership card and referred to the branch to which he will belong .-

The by-laws were then taken up and completed. They will now be sent to the different branches for adoption or rejection as a whole. It was deemed wise to pursue this course, so as to have something to start with. If any minor faults are found, they may easily be corrected later on. The branches are urged to vote for their adoption and are requested to send in the result. and are requested to send in the result of their vote inside of four weeks, or not later than December 31. The corresponding secretaries of the different branches are also requested to send to the corresponding secretary of the lo-cal the names and addresses of the of-

ficers of their respective organizations.

A number of branches were not represented at this specting. As the local is now in its formative period, it is of vital importance that every branch be represented and through its representatives take part in the deliberations of the County Committee at this time, so as to avoid dissittisfaction and the reconsideration and alteration of means and measures in the future that may just as well be settled finally at once.

It was decided that the first organizer-at-large be elected by the County Committee, but that thereafter nominations be called for from the branches, and the election of that office be held by referendum vote. This point brought out some discussion, some dolegates taking the stand that the County Committee being composed of the representatives of all branches, it could be safely trusted to express the will of all branches in the selection of this most important officer. The max im, however, of applying the referen

The next meeting of the local will be held in the same place on Sunday. December 8, at 2 p. m. 16s hoped and urged that every branch be represente-ed.

THE WORKER CONFERENCE

At the last meeting of The Worker enference, on Monday, Nov. 25, Comrades Jennings, Loewenthal, and Pau litsch were appointed as a committee to wait upon Local Brooklyn and im press our comrades there with the im-portance of extending the circulation of The Worker. A Worker's Confe ence is to be formed in Brooklyn, Hu son County, Newark, and Paterson

. Every comrade who is a trade i ionist is requested to give his na and address and the name of the ganization to which he belongs to secretary of his branch. Too nu of securing these names and addre es, together with the name of the garnization to which each comrade longs, as they will be of the greate value to Comrade Jennings, our circ lation manager, in forwarding T Worker with the trade unions.

A special local and trade union e tion of The Worker will be jublish for New York and vicinity, and good unionist can fall to recognize Every comrade should get to we and the day will not be far dis published in the true interest working class, a paper to fight Labo battles at all times.

CAMPAIGN FUND.

Now that the campaign is closed all be closed. 'The Campaign Committe is desirous of making a report as quick-ly as possible, and in order to facili-tate the work contributions intended ed in immediately to Julius Gerber, 64 E. Fourth street. Acknowledgements will be made in The Worker and "Volkszeitung:" Previously acknowledged\$1,968.15 List 321. F. Paulitch 20

List 150, J. C. List 2394, J. Kilgus List 5192, Architectural Iron Workers' Union List 5195, Architectural Iron Workers' Union List 5522. Quartet Club Fidel List 5490, Pie Bakers' Union .. List 5487, Pie Bakers' Union., List 4501, Pie Bakers' Union., List 4581, Ple Bakers' Union ...

List 833, Jos. Remer List 229, John Koch List 617, G. Brueckner List 152, John Jordan List 314, J. Obrist

List 1475, L. Reinicke List 5341, account United Engineers, collected by Molless table to the less than the less table to the less table table

Union, No. 2

Total\$2.012.15

PROFIT.

.95

for tickets to inst picule are called upon to do so at once.

The C. E. C. was instructed to take cognizance of the special election to be held in the Seventh Congressional district and see that the S. D. P. is represented.

The following subdivisions had no delegates at the meeting, and should see that in futre their delegates at the feat; 1st, 3d and 5th; 18th and 17th; 19th; 25d; 24th, Br. 1; 26th; 26th, Bobemian Branch; 30th; 32d and 33d; 34th and 35th, Br. 2; Amerxed District. ---

OFFICIAL

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE. Secretary, Leon Greenbaum, Emilie Bidg., St. Louis, Mo.

CALIFORNIA STATE COMMITTEE - Sec-retary, John M. Reynolds, 422 Suft or street, San Francisco. Meets on first and third Fridays in the month.

CONNECTICUT STATE COMMITTEE.

A. R. Cornellos, Secretary 478 Chapel street, New Haven. Meets second and fourth Sunday of the mouth at Aurora Hall, 125 Union street, New Haves.

H.LINOIS STATE COMMITTEE, - Tem-porary Secretary, Charles H. Kerr, 56

MAINE STATE COMMITTEE, Secretary,

MASSACHUSETTS STATE COMMITTEE
-Secretary, Squipe E. Putney, 4 Belmont street, Somierville: Assistant and
Franzeini Secretary, Albert G. Ciffrod,
Mount, Auburn Station, Cambridge,
Mass.

MICHIGAN STATE COMMITTEE .- Secre tary, Chirence Neely, 917 Johnson street, Saginaw, Mich. Meets at 121 N. Baum street.

MINNESOTA STATE COMMITTEE Sec-retary, Geo. B. Leonard, Room 535, Andres Bidg. corner Nicollet avenue and Fifth street, Minneapolis.

MISSOURI STATE COMMITTEE Secre-tary, Wm. J. Hager, Room 7, 22 North Fourth street. NEBRASKA STATE COMMITTEE. Secre-

NEW JERSEY STATE COMMITTEE.
Secretary, John P. Weigel, Treaton, S.
J. Meets third Sunday in the month, at
2 p. m., at Newark. SEW YORK STATE COMMITTER Secre-tury, Lessing D. Abbott, 04 K. 4th st., New York, Megts every Monday at 8 p. m., at above place.

OHIO STATE COMMITTEE Secretary, W. G. Critchiow, 1145 W. Third street, Dayton. Meets every Monday even ng.,

PENNSYLVANIA STATE COMMITTEE-Woodland avecue, Philadelphia

VERMONT STATE COMMITTEE-Secre-tury, P. V. Danaby, Brunswick House, WASHINGTON STATE COMMITTEE.— Secretary, Juseph Gilbert, Box 637, Scat-tle. Meets first Sunday in the month, 3 p. m., at 220 Union street.

WISCONSIN STATE COMMITTEE.— Secretary, E. H. Thomas, 614 State street, Milwaukec.

NOTICE-For technical reasons, no Party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesday, 3 p. m. NATIONAL SECRETARY'S

REPORT. on the State and Local Organizations of the

Socialist Party.
Comrades—in accordance with the pre-trisions of the inticnal constitution: I have by submit a report of the diametal and other business of this office for the month pusiness of this office for the molec. 1961.
FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

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"Missours Sections, Charters and parkages of printed supplies. 2255

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Total Boto State charters were issued to the state organizations of California Indiana. Illi-Nebrasia, New York, and Texas.

Local charters were issued to constades in the following cities: Arkansar-Gilletí. Ariusas-Sonta Maria.

Colorado-Boulder, Buena Vista, Colorado Springs, Fort Collina, Pinen, Piatreville. Florida-Millriew. Idaho-Lewiston.

Kansas-Anthony, Abilene, Geuda Spilings, Herington.

Ssonri-Aurera, Carthage, Joplin, Pop Bluff, Ruth, West Plains, tine-Portland.

ogns.
New Hampshire-Exeter, Manchester
ortsmanth, Rochester, Okiabama-Meddord, Norman,
Tennesaee-Meuphia,
Utsh-Lehl, West Jordan,
Weomino-Chestenie. fennemental West and Wyoming-Cheronnel. West virginia Waseling.

Yours fraternally.

National Secretary. St. Louis, Me., Nov. 15.

Aptroved:

W. H. BAIRD,
G. A. HOEHN,
M. BALLARD DUNN,
E. VAL PUTNAM.
Local Quorum National Committee.
(Sole.—Counderation of space than obligan

ns to condense the statement of receipts as above. It should be remarked that the amount credited as received from Kansas includes a donation of \$100 from J A. Way-land of Girard-Ed.

CONNECTICUT

CONNECTICUT.

STATE COMMITTEE.

The regular meeting of the old State Committee regular meeting of the old State Committee regular meeting of the old State Committee. All members were present The Secretary made report showing that all but three of the branches of the Sacial Democratic Party had been rechartered, and that the state constitution had been accepted by referendum vote. On motion it was voted that this committee should close its accounts and erase its existence: Commates Holzer and Frank were elected anyllors and reported a lanarie on had of Sci.42 after all this were paid, also Logic Couls on account. On motion it was voted that all money and property should be turned over to the new committee and the books pinced on file in the library. Commates Frank and Locistedt were instructed to act as delegates from the American and German branches, New Haven, to the new Committee until their successors were exceed.

Each branch in Commecting though secretary.

Each branch in Commecting though secretary.

A. B. CORNELIUS, Secretary.

LOCAL NEW YORK. Below is a list of the subdivisions of Lo-cal New York, Sochhist Party, with time and place of meeting. If you are not al-ready a party member, but believe in the principles of Sociation, do not full to at-tend the next meeting of your assembly district, join the party, and go to with are at the Labor Lycenin, 94 E. Fourth street, Julius Gerber Is the organizer, and do h. m. The headquarters of Local New York are at the Labor Lyceim, 64 E. Fourth street. Julius Gipter is the organiser, and to his all communications should be addressed. The General Committee, consisting of delegates from the subdivisions, speecs in the Labor Lyceim on the secupit and Logain Statement of the Committee of the Statement of the Committee of the Committe 2d and 8th A. D.-Second and fourth Thursday of the mouth, at 73 Ludiow 4th A. D .-- Every Friday at 264 E. Broad-6th and 10th A. D.-First and thied Pri-ay, at the Labor Lyceum, 64 E. Fourth. treet.
7. P. First and third Wednesday, at bloomid Hotel, 24 W. Seventeenth street.
9th and 11th A. De-First and third Friday, at 436 W. Thirty-eighth street.
12th A. De-Every Friday at Grand Ceneral Palace Hall, 90-95 Clinton street, Hermin A. D.-First and third Saturday, at 32th A. D.-First and third Saturday, at 242 W. Fortysecond atrect 14th A. D.-Second and fourth Thursday, at 235 E. Fouth street.
15th And Tith A. D.-Second-and fourth Tuesday, at 437 W. Fifty-Stard street.
15th A. D.-Every Friday at 616 K. Firth eet.
Isth and 20th A. D.-First and third
ursday, at 421 First accume.
Oth A. D.-First and third Friday, at 72 usterdam avenue. 21st A. Dr.-First and third Friday, at sionial Hall, One Hundred and First street ad Columbus avenue. 226 A. D.—Every Thursday at 312 E.-Fif-escond street. 224 A. D.—First and third Friday, at 19 First and third Friday, at 19 3.-(Branch 1.) Seconds and 20th A. D. - (Branch 1.) Seconds and rith Monday, at 1632 seconds received. 3th A. U. - (Branch 2.) Every Thursday. 215 E. fish sureet. 5th A. D. - First and third Thursday, at Second Stenne.

A. D. GEOREMIAN BRANCH, -- Sectourth Thursday, at 326 E. Serenty-

street, ente A.

A. D. Second and Tourth Wednes-206 E. Bighty-sixth efrect,
A. D. Second and fourth Thesday, at a Hundred and Tenth street,
and Sid A. D. First and third Thurs-1997 Third areuse. day, hb 1997 Third avenue, 34th and 25th A. D. (BRANCH 1, GER-MAN)-Second and fourth Friday, at 530) Third layering

avenue, and 35th A. D. (BRANCH 2 ENG-Second and fourth, Thursday, at as Third avenue. ANNEXED DISTRICT.—First and third ANNEXED DISTRICT.—First and third aturday, at Welle's Hotel. Tenth street and White Plains avenue, Wilhamsbridge. LOCAL KINGS COUNTY.

Below is a list of the ambitvisions of Local Kings County, Fred. Schuffer is the Organizer of the Local and he may be addressed at the Socialist Cub headquarters. Fution street and Raigh avenue, where also the County Committee meets, let, 2d, and 5d A. D. thmerican Branch, First and third Privacy at 121 Schermerhorn

affred. A. D.—First and third Monday, of Emiled's, 57 Boorum street. 6th. A. D.—Fivery Wednesday, at 222 Stockton afreet. 7th A. B.—Fiver and third Thursday, at Blakenfeld's, 1222 Fifth street. Lth A. D.—Every Saturday, at Turn Hall. Collyer streets.
Collyer streets, and third Saturday, at the A. D. Pirst and third Saturday, at the A. D. Saturday

187 Montruse avenue.
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avinus.
21st A. D.: BRANCH I, GERMAN-First and third Friday, at \$15 Gleumore avenue, 21st A. D., BRANCH 3, ENGLISH-Second and fourth Wednesday, at Keyston Hall, Pennsylvania and Gleumore avenues

ABULTERATION OF DRUGS.

Adulteration of food is had, says the "Evening Post," but adulteration of the drugs on which the restoration to health may depend may be even worse. Yet there is much of this fraud, the Tennessee Board of Pharmacy assert. They have found it in their own state, and have reason to believe that it pre-valls elsewhere. In Nashville sam-ples of drugs obtained from several

composed of honest men, incapable of being ,"influenced" by the drug manu-facturers and dealers, may do something to check this criminal practise if enmot expect to stop it altogether Penal law, at the very- best, only slightly checks crime of any sort; it never effectually prevents it. An onuce of prevention is proverbially worth a pound of cure, and the way to prevent crime is to remore the motive. The notive of adulteration is the desire of precisis. It is inherent in the connect. profits. It is inherent in the competitire or capitalist system. So long as the manufacture of medicines is carried on for private profit, some rascals will take the risk of adulterating them; and the rascals will have an advantage over their more conscientious competi-tors, because the profit on an adulter-ated product is greater than on a pure one. Socialism is the remedy.

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Trades' and Societies' Calentar Organizations should not lose such an op-portunity for advertising their places of meetings. BRANCH 2, S. D. P., 34th and 35th A. D. (formerly Socialist Science. Chub., meets second and fourth Thursday evenings of each month at the Workingmen's Educa-

Gondl Club, 3309 Third avenue. BRANCH 2 (English), 20th A. D. (Breeslyn), S. D. P.—Meets every second and fourth Tuesday evening at 706 Evergrees avenue. All Mocinists of the district are invited to join. H. A. Guerth, 1125 Bushwick arenne, will receive subscriptions for The Worker.

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PENNSYLVANIA.

WILKES BARRE-Local Luzerne Co., Fa., Socialist Party meets every Sun-day at 3 p. m., at 487 South Grant street. All Socialists are invited.

Arbeiter - Kranken- und Sterbe - Kasse fuer die Ver. Staaten von Amerika. WORKMEN'S

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PERSECUTION CONTINUES.

American Authorities In Puerto Rico Trying to Crush Labor Movement There.

Santiago Iglesias Is Still Held in Prison, Though Bail Is Offered Another Workingman Fixed and Imprisoned for Organizing a Longshoreman's

remains in prison at San Juan, Puerto Rico, on a charge of having incited workingmen' to strike, not with stand-ing the offer of President Gompers of the A. F. of L. to furnish hall for him. revious residence in the Island, more than a year ago. He was active in or-ganizing trade unions there and this caused much trouble to the American italists who are exploiting the island and who wish it to be "Americanized" in all but one respect—they do not want to pay American wages. In order to intimidate the workingmen they got Iglesias arrested on trumpidup charges of "inciting to riot"—just as Dels and many others have been

arrested in this country.

Having no evidence against him, they feared to bring him to trial. After a long detention in prison he was re-leased. Twice he was summoned to court and both times he was told that the case was postponed. In the mean-time, he was unable to get work, being blacklisted as an "agitator." In order to save himself and his wife from starvation he had to come to New York. While he was here another was issued, which was never erved, and when he went back to Puerto Rico as a representative of the A. F. of L. he was at once arrested for failing to obey a command of which he had no knowledge. It appears that the "American lib-

erty" which has been carried to Puerto. Rico, at so much cost of blood on all sides, amounts to absolutely nothing re than the liberty of American capitalists to acquire property there and make profits from the underpaid labor of the native workingmen.

Iglesias is not the only victim. Our latest mail brings the news that Juan Bantista Portalatia, a member of the men's Union, has been sen-three months' imprisonment ingman, he has no money to pay) for helping to organize a strike on the docks at San Juan.

The men demanded eight hours and

22 a day. The bosses—the New York and Puerto Rico Steamship Company—refused to grant the demands and imported workmen to take the strikers' places. Many of these men refused to eab and the capitalists alleged toat this was due to "intimidation" by the On this charge, after a

It is the duty of American workingmen, who, enjoy at least some degree-of civil liberty, to come to the aid of their opprissed brethren in Puerto their oppressed brethren in Puerto Rico, both by protesting through their labor organization against such highhanded conduct and assisting in the ntenance of the labor agitation in the unhappy island, and also by cast-ing their votes for the Socialist Party. which alone has put itself on record against capitalist tyranny.

EDUCATIONAL LEAGUE.

Socialist, Educational League, stree, New York City, provides every facility for the entertalment and edu-cation of its members. Portraits of facility for the entertainment and edu-cation of its members. Portraits of the great pioneers of the Socialist mayement adors the walls and upon the tables and book-shelves of the club are to be found a varied assortment of books, papers, and magazines which brewing of most refreshing coffee, is always present and ready to minister to the intellectual or physical needs to the intellectual or physical needs of visitors. After the Sunday evening ectures the comrades gather around a The quarters of the League are alls the spirit of frateruity and kindfellowship, earnestness of purpose and lofty-aims, will not fall to return after

Among the most active spirits of the that, Mayell, and the genial young man

unfortunately slipped us.

The members have organized the Twentleth Century-Debating Club and will be glad to try their strength ngainst any similar organization. This Friday evening, Nov. 20, a debate will take place at the rooms of the League on: "Résolved, That Trade Unionism is Beneficial to the Working Class." Comrade Nicholson will take the aftive. The meetings of the 22d and Assembly District branches are held in the League rooms.

also held in the League rooms.

Last Sunday Morris Hillguit delivered a roost instructive lecture on "Socialism as a Science," and this Sunday evening, Dec J. J. W. Dooley will speak on "Child Labor." Further an

rangers from other cities are espe-ally invited to pay a visit to the ome of the Socialist Educational eague, at 215 East Fifty-ninth street.

THE FOLLY OF GOV. VAN SANT.

Trying to "Do Something" against the Railroad Monopoly, but Does Not Know What to Do-Certain Not to Do the One Right Thing.

We are gind to see that the Republi can governor of Minnesota is aroused to the point that he proposes to take gome kind of action. He does not know just what can be done; he does not just what can be home; he does not seem to have any plan of action mapped cut for the protection of the poor voters that so blindly elected him for their governor. We have read that lift the blind lead the blind they both shall fall into the ditch;" and we hope that when they get into the ditch of despair, that fact will open their ears so that they may hear the word; of salvation as preached by the Social Democratic Party, the only party that knows what kind of legislation to pass to protect the farming class of our citizens from the class-conscious rich of We know that there is only one way

to remedy the evil, only one kind of legislation that will protect the farm-ing lambs of the West and South from the welves of the world. Now, no good (ner even a bad) Republican dare advocate that kind of legislation even where the emergency is so great that it requires a call for a special session of the Legislature of Minnesota from its Republican Governor to try to got relief from a soulless corporation, owned and operated in the interest of the class-conscious rich, whether they live in the "land of the free" or These public utilities have been

bought or stolen from the American

farmer and laborer, under some pr tense or other to blind us poor fool so that we might not know that we were being robbed by way of divi-dends on stock that was sutered from four to six hundred per cent. on the amount that it actually took to build and equip these public utilities, that enormous dividends might be paid to our Goulds and Vanderbilts and others to buy bankrupt dukes and counts as husbands for their daughters, .But legislation that will right these public wrongs will be called paternalistic; and really, can the Republican Gover-nor or the Republican Legislature of Minnesota be expected to advocate and pass measures that will take away from these sharks the public utilities that have been given to their fathers or stolen outright by them, under the prefense that all the people, the gov-ernment, were not able to build and operate them in their own interest and in the interest of their children?

But must we allow a part of our citizens to monopolize and use them for the purpose of robbing the great maks ly, to enrich the few, unscrupion though they be? We know that if a robber had a running noose are arteries in our neck he could ing the string stop the blood from cirulating through our bodies, and by that little act kill us by degrees or in an instant, if he pleased. Are we so blind that we cannot see that these railroads are the jugulars, as it were, of our body politic? Now can we see, of our body politic? Now can we see, or are we too blind to see, that if we allow a robbet or class-conscious rich. they have a running noosé around the

Legislation that will take these pub-He functions back and operate them in est of all the people is the only of legislation that can give any relief whatever to the people of the nwealth of Minne American Republic. And can a man, though he be the Governor of Minnesota, with a Republican Legislatur pass such legislation, when the Repub-lican party is the party of the plutoeracy in this great republic? I submit that Governor Yan Sant, no matter how bonest he may be or how much he may desire to give his constituency the needed relief, is as a Republica who wishes to throp in and spend, a with a Republican legislature, as helppleasant and preditable hour in reading. A billiard table, punching bag and boxing gloves afford amusement and exercise for the members, and a diminutive restaurant supplies them with wholesome refreshment. One of get any relief whatever from the so-called owners of these public utilities. Governor, there is no relief outside the Social Democratic Party. Social democracy is pure democracy. It is

the only party that stands for economic liberty.

Why will workingmen stay in the old parties and vote away their liberty and the liberty of their wives and children, a thing that they have no-moral right to do? They have just city of New York; and now they have had to go on a strike to try to hold the jobs that some of them have on the New Haven Railroad. Such action is childish. If they support their besses at the polis, why should they be so focish as to expect the bosses to respect their right to work? Don't they know as well as the boss does that so long as the boss can fool them into voting for his candidates on the old party tickets, the boss will be upheld in whatever he may see fit to do in the interest of his pocketbook after elec-tion is over? Will workingmen ever learn that the candidate nominated is as the class that gave him the nomina-tion? .It does not matter, if laboring men are foolish enough to vote for the capitalists' ticket that they had nominated, knowing that every one of them nated, knowing that every one of them were expected to take and obey every order given them in case they were successful—workingmen will never get their rights and neither will the farmers of the West be protected until they vote a poor man's ticket that is strictly class-conscious.

I. D. MAYES

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 third of a series of papers which Miss Pemberton is contrib to-The Worker. As a member of a fam ily that distinguished itself on the Confederate side in the Civil War, and a having closely observed conditions in oth in recent years, the author is especially qualified to discuss the negro question without being open to the charge of Northern prejudice.-Ed.) · III. ·

The growth of the South's prosperity since the war has been in exact pro-portion to the economic progress of the negro. A stream cannot rise high community which lives off the labo corsuming power of the exploited class permits. Thus is the high water mark of capitalistic "prosperity" illu-ited in all communities.

The dark skin of the negro is the livery of the laboring class in the South. He needs no leather apron or cotton blouse to mark his calling. The Northern white laborer can doff his apron and hide his blouse when it suits his capitalist masters to lift him out of his class and make him one of themselves. With all the old ear-marks carefully obliterated, even his old con rades can now hardly recognize him, and his place in their ranks closes up as if it had never been.

But the negro cannot shed his skin, The white South not only adhere firmly to its traditional scorn of the laborer, but enjoys the immense ad vantage of dealing with its laborer as a race rather than as a class. If he dare rise above his fellows, he can be pushed back into the ranks and denied the benefits that capitalism is generally willing to bestow on those who can beat it at its own game.

But despite the almost insurmount able obstacles in his path, it is gener ally acknowledged that the ne since the war-has "risen." That is to say, a goodly number of individuals by dint of thrift, penuriousness, favor dinnry gifts of foresight and mental acumen, have succeeded in placing themselves beyond the grasp of their would be exploiters.

This task has been made somewhat

sier by reason of the contempt with which even the poorest white So erner regards all kinds of labor. negro has few industrial rivals in the "mortgage system" and a thousand other links in the chain that binds him. the negro is emerging from his nomic bondage to the extent of coming here and there a small land-owner-now and then a successful again, a trusted overseer, boss, o steward in his landlord's absena considerable army of decent, fairly well educated colored men and wom eccupying the positions of pastors and eachers of their race. Now, when the Southern capitalist

easts his eye over this slowly growing and still struggling class of semi-eman cipated toffers, they loom up as nu merically powerful-as darkly outlin ial class distincti of locusts invading a harvest field.

He will not accept them as belong-ing to his class; he sees that they stand on the very edge of escape from their own class-if indeed they have not already escaped. Where, then, do they belong, these beings whom Heaven had so considerately branded

as the forever-to-be exploited ones?
"As they can be classed neither as equals nor servants—allies nor slaves" eries the Southern capitalist-"they are a medace to our whole social stru ture—they are our enemies! We have nothing to fear from the ignorant, de graded or criminal negro, but these creatures we must brand in such a way that their escape will be of no pos dble service to them. We shall insist for them if they had never come out! Accordingly, in every Se since the war, the genius of the ex pleiting class has been busily engaged in passing laws to hedge the "rising" negro within the cruelest of social barriers. No absolute monarch or ancien barbarism has ever exceeded these statutes in their ferocious injustice. They are aimed at the self-respecting. independent negro, and not at the humble servitor or degraded black peasant. Wherever the two races touch-and it must be remembered they touch at all points—the contact must be that of master and slave. They can never touch as equals. Together they may ride in the same coach, the same car; they may sit in the same railway depet; they may live under the same roof-provided they are recognized as master and servant. But except as his servant, no negro can lawfully six or stand or eat or live or learn or worship God under the same

roof with a white man! This is the decree of the Southern white heart and it is written into the laws of his land. Marriage between the races is for-bidden by law in every Southern state—even as far north as Maryland. One might suppose that where the inferior-ity of one race is so distressingly ap-parent to the other race that a white man cannot tolerate the presence of a black woman in the same public wait-ter room with him—one might reason. ing room with him-one might reason ing room with him—one might reasonably suppose that such a thing as their living together as man and wife would be too unheard of, preposterous and impossible to be deemed worthy of prohibitive legislation!

But the fact is well established all over the South that the two races DO New together in exactly this pattern.

over the South that the two races DO live together in exactly this relationship—but without the marriage ties—and it is largely the light-colored children of these unions that are the subjects of so much special legislation. The white man's son cries out from eng end of the South to the other for recognition of his parentage—for justice to his colored mother. What answer does he get? Another prohibitive law to emphasize further the social

The eighth national congress of the

ostracism that is to be his lot in life ostracism that is to be his lot in life. The factory girl of the North is equ-sidered to be the lawful prey of her capitalist seducer; but the colored woman of the South, by the decree of every Southern court, is to be regarded as a courtesan from the first, as far as the white man is concerned, without regard to her personal virtues, withont reference to her fitness to become his wife, or even to his willingness to

wo races exist only for the degrada on of the inferior race. In nowise do they preserve the purity of either race. In the South they tend to the preservation of a large class of color-ed prostitutes. They are an ingenious device on the part of Southern capital-

FROM A CORRESPONDENT.

The following excerpt from a person-al letter from a correspondent in North Carolina is interesting, especially that part which closely corroborates the account of farming conditions given by Caroline H. Pemberton in a former aper, which our correspondent had not een at the time of writing: `.''About the 'race question'—it seems

to me a great fuss and a useless waste of energy, for the negro's evolution is going on at a more rapid growth than the external conditions around him. In this eastern part of our state his chance for education and livelihood are better (for fear of exaggeration I will say on par) with the poorer whites— yet our press, nor our politicians, nor our leaders of reform ever raise a lusty cry against this accepted condition. "Therefore, while you all know all

about the 'poor downtrodden negro' of the South, you know nothing about the 'po white trash.' He has been carrying on a dumb unconscious class struggle from the first halcyon days of slavery as well as now. To-day, as then, he feebly struggles against dire poverty, ignorance, the greed of our small capitalist, the arrogance of the more prosperous whites and 'niggers' alike; and it has come to pass in these days that not the 'trash' alone swell the number of stifled lives.
"The 'agriculturist' might tell the

farmer how to wax fat on the farm, but I would grin with delight to see your theorist forced to step in and try t for a year under the same cirstances the poor temant farms in the South. For the use of the land he pays to the landowner one-half of all he nakes before the expenses of the making and the housing of the crop are de-ducted—that expense comes from the tenant's half. Then, too, the landed tenant's hair. Then, too, the handed proprietor usually owns a store where his tenants run an account, paying 'time prices,' which means an extra per cent for the privilege. It is either to one merchant or another, this giving of the growing crop as seenrity for redit. Of course, it takes all the poor devil makes, and he actually feels hap-py if expenses are paid and he can start the next year fresh-'ent down expenses and try to save a little. His ambitions are seldom realized beyond a few dollars which go to fixing up sonal wardrobe, he schold or so ther necessity which seem to them af-nost a luxury. Markham need not go to Millet's personts. Men men with the hoe are infinitely sadder pictures if not so strong dramatically."

DIVES AND LAZARUS.

I you ever hear of Dives, who lived A marvellous rich man was he, well clathed it superfine.

His table groaned with wealth of foed his wines by gallous ran.

No wonder he grew sleeck and stout, just. Hae as alderman!

Another man named Lazaris, homeless and sick and poor.

In hopes, to beg the rich man's crumbs lay at the rich man's dear.

He the rich han's dear:

He to the friend had he Except the degs, who licked his sores in slient sympathy.

You'll think it strange that such a thing could happen here below.

But this was in a far-off land—a long, long while ago.

was good for trade;
That the people might, have called he cloth,
ed himself in still,
and surfetted himself on cream that they

It holds the minds of our class that a might get the milk.

He fed five hundred servants that the poor might not lack bread.

And had his vessels hade of gold that they might get more lead.

The might get more lead.

It into the minds of our class that a wage carner who supports the employment of the poor who is politically as much a blackleg as the one who

mind act more lead a good an action of the control of contr

long while ago.

Poor Lazarus at length became too weak with Death to strive—
He evidently was not one of the fittest to survive.
So on one chilly night, about a quarter past eleven.
He looked up at the stient stars, and ded looked up at the stient stars, and ded looked went to heaven by fell ill.
Whereon a lawyer was called in to make a mighty will.
And when Dives sams and daughters came to hear his hast farewell.
He bade them fellow in his steps, and diedand went to hell!
I don't think God would venture now to be the start has the start has the start has so wery long ago!

—Luke, Jr.

-Luke, Jr.

-We are cursed with too much faith in our great men. We have left the job of funning the world absolute-ly in their hands, and they have, figuratively speaking, run us into the ground and sealed the hole up with a sticking plaster of poverty, and the few who are still running around on the surface are hungry; but still whooping patriotic whoops for great men, on an empty stomach.—Montrose Enternies.

A BAD HANDICAP.

BULGARIAN SOCIALISTS REJECT COMPROMISE

Democratic Labor Party of Bul-held at Pieven showed the Socialist movement in that country to be in good condition, both in respect to its numerical strength and in respect to its clearly revolutionary position. Reorts showed that the party flow com-rises sixty-eight political organiza-ions, with 2,213 due-paying members mong them sixty women) this crease of 26 per cent. In member during the last year. There were also five co-operative sociefies and nine unions affiliated with the party. The party organ, "The Labor Journal," has 2,400 regular subscribers; the party culated during the year, including, for instance, 25,000 copies of the "Red Al-manac," an annual publication devoted to Socialist propaganda and education ome 800 meetings of various sorts have been held in the course of the year. The voting strength of the party, as shown at the last parliamentary election, is growing, and is new about 15,000, the population of the country being a little over 3,000,000. The congress elected commissions to

prepare a program for Socialist activ ity in local governmental bodies and to investigate and report upon the ques-tion of clild and female labor. The most important action taken re-

lated to a tendency shown by several prominent members of the party to depart from the revolutionary attitude to make political compromises with the liberal or so-called "Progressis Democratic" party, and to turn their attention to propaganda, especially among the farmers and small merchants, rather than among the wage workers. The tendency corresponds t that of Bernsteinism in Germany and it was as emphatically repudlated by the comparatively insignificant congress at Pleven as by the great one at Lübec, A movement to be the economic and poclass; declaring that the awakening of class-conscionsness among the wage workers must be the principal means to this end, that propaganda in the middle class can be beneficial if strict ly subordinated to working class interclass-consciousness'its chief point and seeks rather to secure votes than to make Socialists is a positive danger to the movement. This resolution was emphasized by the expulsion of Tr. Bakaloff, a prominent leader who had gone so far in the direction of compromise as to violate plain decisions of

Over the Water

ing for a great national strike to gain universal suffrage.

Local elections in Bohemla show sur prising gains for the Socialists. Fig ures are not yet obtainable.

The crushing anti-labor rulings of enpitalistic government seem to have awakened the pure and simple trade unionists of Great Britain. "London Trades and Labor Gazette: "The decision of the House of Lords in the case of the Taff Vale Railway

vs. the Amalgamated Society of Rail way Servants and that of Quinn ve-Leathem have caused trade unlo to devote much more attention to the question of labor representation in Parliament than they have paid to it for many years past. * * 'A labor party in the House of Commons, even much greater use if it acts indepen dentity of the middle class parties than double its numbers would be acting as a portion of either of them. Unless this is laid down at the start, and means taken to see that such a line of policy is strictly adhered to, trade unenists will be wasting tehir energies and funds. The class against whom they strike when questions of wages supported politically. We must instil ing class at the ballot box is politically as much a blackleg as the one who takes the place of a striker during a trade dispute. Labor representatives, then, must take up a class position against those who own and control the implements of industry; and they must regard all political questions from the standpoint of the interests of the workers as a class, and not merely m the sectional point of view."

In order to carry the above good advice 1 nto effective practise Brifish trade unionists should join the Social Democratic Federation.

Union of the Social Democratic Federation and the Independent Labor Party is again being discussed in the English Socialist press.

The following paragraph from "The Alert" of Queensland, Australia, is along the right line. It need only be added that in order to be effective po-litical action must be class-conscious: "The British annual Trade Union

Congress held last month passed the usual string of practically useless reso-intions; useless, as 'Reynolds' 'news-paper points out, because no effort is ever made to carry them into effect. Here in Australia the labor parties have seen the futility of the mere recording of resolutions, and have bent

lary to the trade union movem proper. It is evident that such a body can accomplish a great deal in furthering the ends of the labor movenent, and it has, indeed, done very good work in various lines. One phase of the Federation's activity is the advertising of the union la-bels. As a large part of the retail purchasing is done by women, it was de-sirable that the women should be familiarized with the labels of the varous trades, and induced to give their preference to goods so marked as the

means will labor ever secure justice, and until the British workers do some-

thing similar they will remain, as at present, useless. Old time trade un-

onism is dead, and there is no hope

Socialists of British Columbia have

rention in Toronto on Thanksgiving

se what plans of action are ad-

Day to complete organization and de

visable in the matters of educational

propaganda and political action. A So-

cialist party of Ontario, modeled after the Socialist Party of the United

States, will probably be organized at

Shocking accounts have been receiv-

Wrzesnin. The flogging nearly produced a riot, and many persons were

arrested on charge of insulting govern-

month to two years.

ment officials and sentenced to impris-

The Spanish government is propo

ing to enact a law to make striking a

crime. Large protest meetings were held by workingmen in Barcelona,

cities last Sunday. A general strike is

talked of as a response to the tyranul-cal plans of the government.

THE WOMEN'S WORK.

The American Federation of Women

is an organization composed of wives, daughters, and sisters of trade union-

ists and designed to act as an auxil-

Corunna, and Cartagena, and

Canadian Socialists hold a

but in political action."

he Federation has a standing Union Label Committee whose duty it is to advertise the labe's by sending out cir-culars through the malis, by posting placards in conspicuous places, and by holding meetings where the purpose of the unions and the meaning of their labels are explained. The Federation also interests itself

in supplying reading matter for trade union headquarters, in visiting sick members, and in other useful lines.

CLOTH SPONGERS WIN.

John W. Fleck, Bond street, refuse to sign the agreemnt of the union and use the label, with the result that themen struck. After they had been out just half a day he conceded their demand and signed the contract agree ing to use the label. This is the fifth time Fleck has refused the union's demands, but each time they have com-

pelled him to accede to them.

Some three years ago there was a organization lu this trade. The cloth spongers were poorly paid and budly treated and the conditions in their in-dustry were disheartening. A few energetic young men determined to change things. They came together and organized the Cloth Spongers' Union. It was an up-hill light, but with starvation behild them and a small gleam of hope ahead they fought desperately enward.

To-day there is but one non-union house in the city—Theo. Tiedemann, 35 and 37 Wooster street—and but for a few fools who proved traitors to themselves and betrayed their com rades by returning to seab, that place would also be union now; but the Cloth Spongers' Union expects to force Tiedemann to come to their terms in the very near future. Tiedemann has threatened to give the union boys free board in LudlowStreet Jail, but it safe to presume that he will go out of business first.

In three years, through energetic, work, this organization has raised its members from a position of contempt where they were subjected to all sorts of abuse, to a plane where they are rebeen reduced and starvation has been replaced by at least fairly good wages. This is a sample of what can be accomplished, brother. Why not try it on your trade?

WHERE NOT TO BUY .-

Adams & Co., who keep a large de-partment store on Sixth avenue, have put themselves on the list of firms that ought not to be patronized by

workingmen.

They were requested by the Typographical Union to withdraw their advertisement from the New York "Sun" on account of the attack upon trade enionism inaugurated by that paper. The American Federation of Women also requested them to withdraw their support from the "Sun." They failed to give the committees from these bodes any satisfaction until a few days before the Fair. Then, understanding that if they continued to disregard the requests-of the labor organizations, they would get unfavorable notoriety makes the working recoils who visited among the working people who visited the Fair, Mr. Adams and Mr. Flana-gan, both active members of the firm, promised the committee of the A. F. of W. that they would bring the matter before their board of directors and do their best to have the advertise-

ment withdrawn.

This half-promise had its desired effect, but when the women's committee called again they found that nothing had been done as promised and, apparently, that there was no intention of doing anything. It therefore remains for the workingmen and women to treat Adams & Co. as friends of the "Sun" and actively opposed to the in-terests of organised labor.

The receipt of a sample copy of -Workingmen of all countries, unite! You have nothing to lose but

National Platform of the Socialist Party.

tional convention assembled, reaffirmits adherence to the principles of In ternational Socialism, and declares its aim to be the organization of the work-ing class, and those in sympathy with it, into a political party, with the ob ject of conquering the powers of gov-ernment and using them for the pur-pose of transforming the present system of private ownership of the means of production and distribution into collective ownership by the entire people.

Formerly the tools of production were simple and owned by the individ-tal worker. To-day the machine, which is but an improved and more developed tool of production, is owned by the capitalists and not by the workers ed at Cracow of wholesale flogging of Polish children by Prussian school-masters for refusing to learn the catechism and prayers in German at This ownership enables the to control the product and keep the workers dependent upon them. Private ownership of the means of

production and distribution is respo Sible for the ever increasing uncertain ty of livelihood and the poverty and misery of the working class, and it di vides society into two hostile classe the capitalists and wage-workers The once powerful middle class is repidly disappearing in the mill of com petition. The struggle is now between the capitalist class and the workling class. The possession of the means of livelihood gives to the capitalists the control of the government, the press, the pulpit, and the schools, and enable them to reduce the workingmen to a state of intellectual, physical and social inferiority, political subservience and virtual slavery.

The economic interests of the can! talist class dominate our entire social system; the lives of the working class are recklessly sacrificed for profit, wars are fomented between nations, indis criminate slaughter is encouraged and the destruction of whole races is sautioned in order that the capitalists may extend their commercial dominion abroad and enhance their supremacy

But the same economic causes which developed capitalism are leading to So-cialism, which will abolish both the capitalist class and the class of wage workers. And the active force in bringing about this new and higher der of society is the working class. All other classes, despite their apparent or actual conflicts, are alike interested in the upholding of the system of privat ownership of the instruments of wealth production. The Democratic, Republican, the bourgeois public ownership parties, and all other parties which do not stand for the complete overthrow of the capitalist system of production, are alike political repre-

HOW CAPITALISTS LOVE A SCAB.

The papers reported during the strike replace the strikers came in parlor cars, and that two trains with fifty new men on beard were run in very quietly and sidetracked under strong police guard. Supplies of food, dishes and blankets were burried in by wagon comfortable for the night.

Yes,"the capitalist is willing to do almost anything for the working class but to get off their backs." They proved that during the strike in Brook-lyn. As reported in the "Sun" at that "The Citizen's Committee yesterday sent fifty-five uisters to the office of the Heights Railroad for dis-tribution among them." This is a good reward for breaking a strike, taking the places of men who are fighting for

Now workingment you se the capi talist gives ulsters, blankets, food, and parlor cars to men who are traiters to the working class on the econfield in a battle between the capitalists and workingmen. Seeing this, it is pertinent to ask the question, how much more does the fellow get who betrays his class in the political field by telling the workers to "keen political by telling the workers to "keep politics out of the union?" That means workingmen's polities. His polities, Republican and Democratic, is all right. The Socialists are a lot of cranks. Yes, they are just cranky enough to know that as long as the capitalists are in be outraged, your unions destroyed by injunctions, and the active trade un-ionist blacklisted. How could it be otherwise? Do you think that the capitalist will contribute money to the election of judges who will give verdicts to the working class, in their

It is better to be called a crank in this generation than have yourselves and those dependent upon you starved in the next.

HERMAN REICH.

PRINTERS ADOPT NEW SCALE.

At last Sunday's meeting of Typo-ushical Union No. 6 a new scale was adopted for book and job offices, to go into effect on Jan, 1. Under the new scale machine operators in book and job offices will receive \$22 a week in-stead of \$20 and hand compositors \$20 instead of \$18; an increase of 5 cents per thousand is provided for on all

and important offices will accept the new scale, although a few may oppose it. Organizers Maxwell and Jackson have visited 130 employers in the matter, and received favorable replies from 107 of them. In order to pro-vide for any possible difficulty that may arise in putting the new scale into effect an assessment has been levinto enect an armonic ind amounting to 2 per cent. on all earnings and 8 per cent. additional wherever earnings exceed \$10 in a

The other parties will not be —The other parties will not be talking politics during the next few months. Election being over, they will be busy breaking their promises. The people will be at leisure to hear our arguments and the capitalists and politication. party, distinct from and opposed to all parties formed by the propertied

classes.

While we declare that the development of economic conditions tends to the overthrow of the capitalist system, we recognize that the time and manner of the transition to Socialism also depend upon the stage of development reached by the proletariat. We, therefore, consider it of the utmost import ance for the Socialist Party to support cialists to political offices, in order to facilitate the attainment of this end.

As such means we advocate: L The public ownership of all means of transpertation and communication and all other public utilities, as well as of all industries controlled by mon-Hes. trusts, and combines. No part of the revenue of such industries to be applied to the reduction of taxes or property of the capitalist class, but to be applied wholly to the increase of wages and shortening of the hours of labor of the employees, to the improve-ment of the service and diminishing the rates to the consumers.

2. The progressive reduction of the hours of labor and the increase of wages in order to decrease the share of the capitalist and increase the share of worker in the product of labor.

State or national insurance of

working people in case of accidents, ployment; sickness and want in old age; the funds for this purpose to be collected from the revenue of the capitalist class, and to be administered ender the control of the working class 4. The inauguration of a system of ablic industries, public credit to be esed for that purpose in order that the

orkers be secured the full product of their labor.

5. The education of all children up to the age of eighteen years, and state and municipal aid for books, clothing,

6. Equal civil and political rights for men and women.

7. The initiative and referendum, proportional representation and the right of recall of representatives by their constituents.

But in advocating these measures as tive Commonwealth, we warn the working class against the so-called public ownership movements as an at-tempt of the capitalist class to secure governmental control of public util ties for the purpose of obtaining greatrestriction, are alike political representatives of the capitalist class.

The workers can most effectively act of the conditions of the working class.

NO PATRIOTISM FOR CAPITALISTS.

merican Employers Setting Up Factories in Europe to Compete with Those at Home-It is Class against Class, Not Nation against Nation.

Two weeks ago it was announced that the American Air Brake Company had purchised a large plant near Mos-cow, in Russia, and would begin in Junuary to fill its Russian orders from there. This week a similar announcement is made in regard to the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, which is building a great plant in England to supply its Euro pean trade.

This is news that American workingmen should consider. About half of them have been in the habit of voting then have been in the habit of voting the Republican ticket on the theory that the policy of "protection," by as-suring their bosses of larger profits, would, assure them of sleadler work and larger wages. Their bosses have appealed to them in the name of American patriotism to vote thus and they have shouted for "Old Glory" and voted their bosses' ticket.

Now that the bosses have sucby the help of the government, in build-ing up their American industry till it successfully rivals that of any other country, what do they do? They proeeed to invest the surplus profits which they have accumulated, through the toll of American workingmen, in acoulring factories in other co be run in competition with those on American soil, "Old Glory" has served them just as beautiful. They still love the American workingmen-because he How could it be still creates profits for them. But they Russian workingmen just as dearly, if he will produce equal profits.

he will produce equal profits.

The capitalist class has become in-ternational. If European capitalists draw dlyidends from American labor, so do American capitalists from Eurepean labor. If there ever was a justification for the setting up of the interests, of American workingmen against those of European workingmen, as a political issue, that justification is gone. It is no longer nation against nation; it is class against class, the wide world over. The capitalists know this, and the scener the workingmen been it. workingmen learn it, the better for

GROCERY CHERKS WANT

. REDUCTION OF HOURS. The Grocery Clerks' Union is making a vigorous effort to extend its organi-zation and to further the early closing rule in grocery stores. Any measure which abortens the Lours of labor for which shortens the Lours of intor for any portion of the working class should callst the sympathy of all working people, and should receive their support. Not only will the reduc-tion of the working time of the grocery clerks (which is now, in most cases, shamefully long) be of advan-tage to them directly, as giving them more leisure to spend with their family lies or in reading or recreation, and as giving employment to a larger number of men, but the effect will be to make

it easier for cusployees in other trades to gain the same advantages. Workingmen and their wives, in buy-ing growries, should favor, so far, as possible, those stores in which they are served by clerks having union cards. And at the present insertee. ticians will give us plenty of texts.

This is therefore the time for us to put in our work. Are you doing your share?

And at the present juncture they should especially avoid the stores of James Butler, who is strenuously share?