The Worker.

PRICE 2 CENTS

It is not too much to say that if all

charity, private and public, were sud-denly and completely discontinued, there would be a bloody revolution

within a month's time. Charity Julis-

the people to sleep, keeps them from resenting. Sheir wrongs and makes them ferget to look for the causes of

their misery. The charity of the blood-

stained masters of bread, parading in robes of sanctity and benevolence, is the surest guard of their safety.

UNPRECEDENTED PROSPERITY.

And while people are born, by the grace of charity, into a life of misery, to slave for the charity mongers and

be buried in a pauper's grave, the fes-

unpaid subscriptions sent in by them. Only duly elected and approved agents acknowledged.

VOL.XI.-NO. 40.

CAPITALIST OR

CAPITALIST GIFTS AND WORKINGMEN'S PRIVILEGES.

the good will of some berson having

opportunity fo work and to live-is a

man who does not own capital can

claim the right to work and earn his

to do this only by the favor of the cap-

italist. But the workingman has no

reason to be thankful to his employer

for this privilege. It is a privilege

granted only when it is well paid for.

The laborer or mechanic re factory

operative is permitted, as a privilege, to

work hard all day, using tools and ma-

chinery that other workingmen (not

the employer) have created, and pays

own scanty living by leaving in the

hands of his employer one-half, two-

thirds, or even three-quarters of the

And yet, the capitalists have the in-

solence to claim the gratitude, of the

workers for allowing them to toll and

Socialists proclaim the right to work,

instead of the privilege of employment,

but they demand obre than that. They

declare the right of the workers to the

whole value of their product. The time

is coming when men will read in his-

tory of the so-called "privilege of em-

ployment" and wonder, as we wonder

now when we read that chattel slaves

used to be thankful when their owners

condescended to give them, some little

present or allow them an occasional

trratitude is a virtue-when it is the

gratitude of a freeman to his equal for

a kindness freely and disinterestedly

done. But the workingman who is

grateful for the "privilege of steady

employment" neither shows respect for

himself nor commands the respect of

holiday.

live, even on caese hard terms.

value of his product.

unts of "Christmas gifts" from em- right, but that is granted as a favor by ployers to their "hands"-some of them in the form of advances of wages or of the right to withold it. Under the capmaily small shares of the pro- italist system employment—that is, the fits their labor had created. Two or three of these cases are worth noticing, privilege in the strictest, sense. No

M. C. D. Borden, cotton-mill owner of Fall River, Mass., restored to his living. He can enjoy the opportunity employees the amount that they had lost since Nov. 16 through his cutting wages 10 per cent, on that day, In his notice Mr. Borden said:

"This is in no sense an increase of pay, but a Christmas offering to which the help, under the circumstances, are reasonably entitled."

ENTITLED to this money. Yet, after witholding it from them so long, he adds insult to injury by calling it 'a Christman effering."

with him firmly through this year by paying such houses now. Such action on the part of the steel corporation it is helieved will lessen the probability of labor disputes next year.

by the judicious distribution of presents, to secure scabs for the next strike

Best of all is the phrase of the own ers of the Bourne cotton mills in Fall River, in announcing a sharing of pro-

constant employment has been you PHIVILEGE during the past year."

highly appropriate. A privilege is others.

FARMING BY MACHINE.

low the Methods of Great Capitalism Are invading the Field of Agriculture

The following dispatch, published in the New York "Evening Post," will be interesting reading, to those who thist that the methods of large capitalism rer be applied to agriculture in

"LOS ANGELES, Cal., Dec. 18.-Farming is conducted upon a large and economic scale in many portions of southern California. In no locality has steam farming machinery been applied with such effectiveness a upon the grain ranches in southers California. On one rauch the engine used to draw the machinery is of fifty horse power, and has drive wheele ight feet high. It consumes twelve sarrels of oll every day, and its operation requires the services of seven In ploughing, afty-five furrows are needed to keep the machine plied with water and fuel. The best record made so far in ploughing is seventy-five acres in four hours and forty for the privilege of thus earning his five minutes. The field was five miles around, giving the great engine a straightaway course, with few turns, in making the record. In operating this Plough to the best advantage water station is maintained at one coner of the field, from which the engine is supplied as needed. The average capacity of the machine is the plough

were harvested by it. On a ranch of 1,000 acres it is an economic invest-ment, but a smaller acreage would not warrant the outlay. Last season combined harvester was drawn by the eigine, and averaged over 1,000 acres of wheat in a day, cutting, thrashing, and sacking the crop. One of these great field eagines is at work this season near Covina, displacing

LUMBER TRANSIT TRUST.

carrying of lumber on the great lakes carrying of lumber on the action will meet in Detroit in about a week. Immediately after the meeting of the Lake Carriers' Association. Every owner of tonnage carrying lumber will be invited to this conference, when plans for the trust will be laid, before em, and they will be asked to comnto the organization.

the trust's books they will consider themselves masters of the situation.

The plasfer manufacturing plants of the country are to combine, with a capital stock of \$10,000,000, shys an officer of one of the Omaha concerns. All the details of the consolidation have been practically settled and the papers are now going the rounds to re ceive the signatures of the manager. of the different plants. With the exception of three, every one of the plants in the country has entered the pool. It is expected that the three re erns will be secured with

The Merchant's Association of Be lin, Germany, has sent a memorial to the Federal Council of the Empire ad-

has been successful in forming a pot that will control the sewer pipe trad the twenty-two independents. Uni-form prices will be established, and agencies will be established in the principal cities. now pending to reach an agreement with the concerns west of the Missis-

has been formed by San Francisco capitalists and incorporated in New Jersey under the name of the Pacific Hardware and Steel Company.

of San Francisco has passed into the hands of the "Baltimore syndicate," which controls street railway systems which controls street in many other cities.

Two more national banks in Bosfor will merge; also two in Newark, N. J.

The Everett-Moore syndicate which has, within the last few months, ac-quired great numbers of trolley lines in Michigan, Indiana, and Ohio, has just added the Toledo and Maumee Valley and the Toledo, Waterville and South

Dividends of the Panhandle rallwa system, now owned by the Pennsyl vania, are increased from 2 per cent to 3. No news of a corresponding ad

The Lake Shore Ballroad has ac-quired the Indiana, Illinois and Iowa, a short but very profitable line.

The three national banks of Lowell

LABOR LAW NULLIFIED.

Pennsylvania Court Knocks Out Important Measure.

Law Against the "Pluck-me-Store" System Is Made Invalid-Infamous Practise by Which Mining Companies Keep Men in Dependence May Be Continued with Impunity. The Dauphin County Court at Har-

rishing, Pa., has found loopholes by which the mine owners and other capi talists may safely violate the "store or der law" passed in the last legislative The act imposed a tax, intended to be prohibitory, upon orders, checks, coupons, and pass-books representing

wages, in order to put an end to the "pluck me" system so largely in vogue in the mining regions and so highly profitable to the companies. The court holds that the act does not apply, in one case, to orders given by employees upon employers, which the employers paid in cash when present-ed and in others to the practise of pay-ing employees with envelopes containing the eash balance after deducting certain items from the gross earnings for a given time. This amounts to a decision that the whole law is not

that the companies may go on with the store-order system without any fear of prosecution. THE STORE-ORDER SYSTEM.

worth the paper it was written on, and

Many are the petty tricks devised by imployers to fleece their employees to the skin and make it absolutely in possible for them to save anything out of their scanty wages, and thus to keep them in abject and perpecual bondage. Of all these petty schemes, probably the most infamous is the "company store" system, which is practised most generally by the coalmining corporations.
Under this system the workingman, as an individual, is helpless, bound

hand and foot. The coal company is the only employer in the neighborh He can work and live only by company's consent. The same comsoon as he quits work without permis-sion, he can be evicted from the slianty that he calls his home. Finally, to rivet his chains past hope of breaking, the company has its stores, at which every employee is expected—and virtu-ally compelled—to trade. Here he gets food and clothing for himself and his family, at the most exorbitant prices. His store account is regularly balanced against his wage account in the company's office. And the officials of the company carefully see to it that his cash balance on pay day is never enough to carry him through to the next pay day, so that he shall be kept forever in debt to the corporation which his labor has enriched.

MOTIVE OF THE SCHEME.

The motive for this scheme is more than the greed for a few additional pennies. It is a deliberate plan to keep the miner in such a state of dependence that he cannot resist the ty-rauny of his bosses. If he has no he cannot even leave the milne and go elsewhere to seek work—as a last resort—except by tramping it and leaving his family behind to suffer. perhaps, from bunger and cold.

At almost every session of the legis-lature laws are enacted ostensibly to put an end to this abuse. Generally,

This decision adds one more proof to the contention of the Socialists that workingmen cannot expect to set is bor laws honestly passed and enforced to socialists in Happy Days Hall, 12 st. Socialists in Happy Days Hall, 12 st. Marks Place (Eighth street.) The members of their own class, distinctly members of their own class, distinctly subject will be "The Forerunners of representing their own class and no one else, as legislators, fudges, and experience of the history of the move-

ICE CONSPIRATORS PROSPER GREATLY.

The American Ice Company or Ice Trust, which last year so mearly suc-ceeded in its conspiracy with the gov-ernment of New York City, has organized another company, with the same directors and the same plant, to carry on a retail coal business throughout the city during the half of the year

the city during the half of the year when ice is not greatly in deunand.

Neither the officers of this company nor the city officials who accepted their brites have been punished, although the crime was brought to light some eighteen months ago. Workingmen accused of unlawfully conspiring to raise their wages can be "railroaded" to jail in less than that many days; but the guilty capitalists are allowed to prosper and grow under the days; but the guilty capitalists are allowed to prosper and grow under the protection of the law. "The way of the transgressor is hard"—unless the transgressor is a capitalist; in that case it is broad and easy. And so, it will be until the working class takes the political power into its own hands.

—"It is doubtful whether the use of machinery has yet lightened the day's toil of a single human being," said Jehn Stuart Mill. Beason: Private ownership. The efforts of the trade unions have slightly modified the teuth of Mill's statement.

CHRISTMAS GIFT

While Increasing the Output.

Christopher Ward Is the Workingmen' Candidate - Underhand Attempt to Keep His Name Off the Ballot.

trict, will not make much difference to "independent" Brewer Lindinger come erats will be much mistaken-who stands fairly and squarely for the working class in Richmond, in Wash-ington, or wherever he may be. Hisname is Christopher Ward and the em-

hallot. The Board of Elections threw out the Social Democratic nomination certificate on the pretext that the provisions of the Primary Law had not matter worse, the Board GAVE NO NOTICE OF THIS ACTION to the known in time to checkmate the scheme.

reference to the Election Law he was able to force President Voorhis to ad-mit that Board's decision was not in accordance with the provisions of the law. Nevertheless, he said the Board could not reverse its own action, and that redress could be had only through an appeal to the courts.

application for a mandamus has therefore been made to compel the placing of Christopher Ward's name on

enth go to the polls next Tuesday and put a cross under that emblem as his protest against the tricks by which nillionaire politicians seek to hold con trol over the working class. Every vote for Ward is a vote for the emancipation of Labor.

IS COMPLETED.

Stolen Franchises Which Agitated Philadelphia Last Summer Pass Into Hands of Railway Trust.

capitalists headed by Congressma Robert H. Foerderer, Jr., for surface that city. Thus all possible chance of

inlists is as bad as that of princes.

The people of Philadelphia have but the company pays no attention to the one means of redress. The majority under pressure from the labor organi-gations, to enforce the law, the couris always come to the rescue of the capi-talists, either by deciding the law un-constitutional or, as in this case, by and run them for public service, not interpreting it in such a way that it

On Sunday, Jan. 5, at 2 p. m., Morris Hillquit will open the series of lectures to Socialists in Happy Days Hall, 12

rade Hillquit will be: Jan. 12.—"Modern Socialism." Jan. 19.—"Communistic Experiments in the United States."

in the United States.

Jan. 26.— Proletarian Socialism in the United States.

The historical side having been cov-

embers, others will, of 'course,

ers, ship joiners, machinists and help-ers and apprentices of San Francisco and the Pacific Coast for a nine-hour

Steel Trust Will Put in Machiner Which Will Displace Many Men

Among the much heralded "Christmas presents" from capitalists to workingmen, indicating the "brother-hood of Capital and Labor," there is one quietly announced in the daily press which must not be overlooked Here is the disputch:

"The United States Steel Corporation will at once take steps to reap the fruits of its victory over the Amal-gamated Association of iron, steel and tin-plate workers during the great strike of the past summer. After the strike, all the important mills became non-union. In all of these, now that the opposition to labor-saving machinery has been overcome, new devices will be introduced, which are expected to result in a great saving, but which at the same time WILL THROW at the same time WILL THROW MANY MEN OUT OF EMPLOY-MENT. • •

American, Tin Plate Company will install processes for making black plate, which will be largely automatic. MILLS WHERE THE ASSOCIATION MAY OBJECT WILL LIKELY BE CLOSED OR ABANDONED. The new machinery process will do from two-thirds to three-fourths of the work now done by hand in the hot mills, and the output will be samaterially in-

There is only one thing for the steel workers to do. It was never wise to resist the introduction of improved nachinery; the only wise action on to force a reduction of hours in pro-portion as machinery was put in. But things have now gone too far for the steel workers to expect to do this effectively by trade union methods alone. We repeat, there is only one thing for them to do now. That is to vote solidly for Socialism—to make the iron and steel mills public property, with a working-class government to administer them, to cut off the profits of the useless plutocrats and devote the saving thus made to reducing ours of labor and increasing the re-

LABOR'S TRIBUTE TO CAPITALIST CLASS.

According to the New York "World," the amounts to be payed out in divi-dends on stock and interest on bonds by large corporations in the four leading cities of the country during the month of January, may be conserva-tively estimated as follows: New York \$150,000,000 Boston 25,000,000

Ohiengo

pays to the monopolizers of the means of production, but it is large enough to be very impressive. In the face of such figures, the petty "Christmas gifts," which some employers have gifts," thrown to their workers as one throws a bone to a dog, sink into insignifi-

RIOTOUS DEFENDERS OF LAW AND ORDER

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 26-During a fracas in a saloon near the Presidio.
William Ross, of the Coast Artillery. was stabbed by an unknown seldier A riot followed, stones and bricks were thrown, and two shots were fired. About 1,000 soldiers, it is estimated. were in the crowd, The provost guard and police had to be called out to re-store order. Fifty-nine soldlers were put in the guard house and fifteen others taken to police station."-Dispatch in daily press.

That's all. If a thousand strikers,

gaged in such a riot, what a hullabale the capitalist press would have raised. We should at once have had a circumstantial account of how a union man had made a murderous assault upor would have been long editorials pointing out that the unions are dangerou and criminal organizations.

But these rioters were Federal sol-

diers, defenders of law and order, upholders of "Old Glory," and so the incident is passed over lightly. Soldier are necessary to fight the battles of capitalism abroad and at homeabroad to win new markets or new supplies of cheap labor, at home to keep down the wicked fellows who go The worst of itals that this is no

among the soldiers within the last three years. It is a natural outcome of militarism, which, in its inrn. is a nat-ural outcome of the capitalist system. A Socialist state could get along withut professional killers and destroyers because it would have no incentive foreign(war and it would have no s ject class to be kept under cont within its own borders.

The manufacturers of Ohio are 1 The manufacturers of Ohio are now organizing an anti-Union Trust, one that dare not employ leaders or agitators. Spies and detectives have been employed to search out the meetings for evidence. Of course, it is the workingmen who do things anjustly. The bases no doubt claim, they have a right to do so, but if the Union mean made such an attempt they surely would be enjoined—and still the sun shires on—The Tobacco Worker.

peace with a remedial evil.—William Smith.

THE SKELETON IN SOCIETY'S CLOSET.

Thousands Born and Buried by Grace of Capitalistic Charity.

Appalling Destitution Revealed by Charity Statistics-Families Living on Seventy Cents a Day-One-Tenth of New York's People Come Into the World and Go Out as Paupers.

The annual report of the Society of | the charity of the slave-drivers who, teh Lying-In Hospital for the year end-ing Sept. 30 has just been issued. The number of the society's patients shows the workers of the fruits of their toll. a large increase over the services of last year, the number of applicants being 3,757, an increase of 739. Of these the society visited and relieved 2,723. The whole number of births in the Borough of Manhatan during the year was 50,288, being 244, LESS than a year ago. The extent of the society's work, according to the report, during the year, amounted to MORE THAN 5 PER CENT. OF THE TOTAL NUM-BER OF BIRTHS and an increase of I per cent, over the services of last

visited, the average wages received by the husbands amounted to \$28.26 per nionth, the average rent being \$8.54 per month, leaving a total balance of LESS THAN SEVENTY CENTS DAY TO PROVIDE FOR EACH FAMILY: These figures are published, the report says, to prove the desti-tute condition of the class cared for by the society and the absolute impos-sibility of their saving anything for

medical attendance. It must be remembered that this lying in hospital is only one of a number of such institutions; that relief of all kinds is provided by hundreds of other charitable organizations; that other chartane thousands of people received aid from fraternal societies, trade unions, sick and death benefit, organizations, and churches and that the amount privately given by individuals to those in dis-tress probably far exceeds all the work of organized charities. Yet more than 5 per cent. of the to-

tal number of women in child-birth are cared for by this society alone. And. as Jacob Riis has proved, 10 PER CENT. OF THOSE WHO DIE IN NEW YORK ARE BURIED IN POT-TER'S FIELD, to say nothing of the buried by the charity of various socie-ties and trade unions.

The Society of the Lying in Hospital is to have a new hospital, the gift of J. Pierpont Morgan, who accumulates

millions of dollars every year while thousands live and die in misery and

THE CHARITY OF CAPITALISM

Capitalism, the system of individua greed by which one class in society fattens upon the labor of another, has reached a stage of development under

doled out by those who are the beneficiaries of an industrial system which enriches the few at the expense of the many. Socialism is here to educate and organize the victims of the vampire. Capitalism: to unite them for the capture of the powers of government for the purpose of doing away with the system which enables the plutocrats to plunder the people, and bringing in, in its stead, the common ownership of the means of production, whereby early

disinherited classes are

brought into life by charity, sastained by charity, and, buried by charity—the charity of those who rob humanity, THE VOTE IN

Its Vote-Additional Figures for State

The Social Democratic (Socialist

For Street Commissioner, Stephen O'Shanghnessy, S. D. P., had 1,983; O'Shaughnessy, S. D. P., had I John W. Johnson, S. L. P., 7,150.

For School Committee, three-year term, eight to be elected, the S. D. P.

ominated seven, who received the

Konikow, 4.044; Samantha Merrifield,

The S. L. P. nominated six candi-ates, whose votes ranged from 1,708

Figures may now be given for the

votes cast for the various district offices in the state election. For Executive Council we had can-

for executive council we had call-didates in all of the eight districts and east 17,985 votes; in 1900 we nomi-nated in but two and cast but 4,316 votes. The S. L. P. in 1900 had can-

lidates in six districts, who received

L. P. made no nomination.

For Sheriff we had candidates in six

For Sheriff we had candidates in six of the fourteen districts and cast 33. 735 rotes. The S. L. P. had no candi-

The S. L. P. had but three candidates, instead of sixteen as in 1909, and cast but 907 votes, instead of A.929.

Squire E. Putney. State Secretary for

Massachusetts, writes:
"The results of the last election indicate the great, need of, educational work for Socialism in Massachusetts.

Whereas we expected a large gain in

9,156 votes; this time they had none.

dates, whose votes ranged from 1,7 to 4,354, with an average of 2,548.

1,852; average vote, 7,879.

Martha following votes: Martha Moore Avery, 11,530; Patrick Mahoney, 9,785; Stephen O'Leary, 9.461; Jacob E stein, 7.574; David Taylor, 7.004; Moss

Ep-

Election.

that we have many who, from various ticket now and then, but who, not really well grounded in the principles of our movement, cannot be depended upon for continuous featly to or

to gain further numerical strength, we must at once commence our work for education. This is imperative, pressing, and must be at once attended to.

"It would seem that too much effort

had been made to take advantage of some local distemper in various places, to elect some one to office, rather than, by education, to build a large, universal power for Socialism throughout the

throughout the state at once to arrange a four for Chas. H. Vall during the mouth of February. Comrade Vall cannot be excelled for the work he has been selected for. An excellent speaker, having a complete knowledge of the practical and scientific sides of Socialism, he is well equipped to do the work

capitalist parties have all of the advantage; for education, such as ours, now is the best time:

now is the best time.

"The expense will be \$10 for each lecture, to be paid to Comrade Vail at time of lecture; he to pay all of his own expenses. The dates of Feb. 7. 8. 9, 10, and from the 15th to the last of

We had candidates for District Attorney in five of the eight districts and polled for them, 23,813 votes. The S.

EXTENT OF RAILWAY COMBINES

For Senators we had candidates in twenty-six of the forty districts and their aggregate vote was 13.407. In the previous year we nominated in affect districts and cast 2.011 votes. road Company under the frection of the Pennsylvania is the doubling of the former system's mileage. The con-solidation of recently acquired proper-

He admits that the employees are

From Cleveland, Ohlia, St. is an-

"The managers of the littsburg estemable Company" is part of the Steel Trust is collecting names of en-Steel Trust) is collecting names of en-gineers to whom it is proposed to give bonness ranging between \$150 and \$200 on this year's work. It was at first proposed to make those bonness appli-enble only on next year's business, but it seems that fir. Wolvin has decided to recently the configuration with have held

In plain words, the Steel Trust thinks.

fits, say to their employees: "You are to by congratulated that

The use of the word "privilege" is

THE ATTACK FAILS. Attempt to Unseat Socialist Delegates in Hudson County Trades Council

Ends in Defeat. Lively sessions are becoming the reg alar thing in the Essex County, N. J., Trades Council. At last Friday's session the sensation was the report of amittee elected the week before to "investigate" Comrade E. T. Neben, President of the Street Rallway Eus-

ployers' Union. Delegate Henry Hilfers, scho repre sented the Council in the Scranton convention, charged that Neben. Billings, and Rubinow, the delegates of the un-ion in question had no right to a voice in the Council. He said: "These men are the whole thing in that union. I have talked to several of the street railway employees, and they don't know anything about it. I tell you, Mr. President, these delegates are here to

set Railway Union. bed, followed by others. "I'll tell you, gentlemen," continued Hilfers. "I'm not afraid to speak. They are here to represent the Social-There's a

nigger in the woodpile"-but here he

was intermpted with cries of, "Yes, the nigger was at Scranton" the nigger was at Scrauten.

Nelsen charged Hilfers with having and takes care of him. WHEN HE is allowed his instructions at Scranton and with having deliberately stirred up and with having deliberately stirred up. THE CITY FROM FURTHER RESERVED. trouble for the local organization of car men. "You stand here," he said, "trying to get me and my co-delegates out of this Council and trying to smash the union that it took seven months of hard work to organize, simply because we are Socialisfa." He charged Hilfers with having carried false reports to In-ternational President Mahon in order to be able to throw out trade union

delegates who are also Socialists. The report of the committe appointed at the previous session showed that all the charges against President Neben that International President Mahon be requested to come to Newark and ex-plain what passed between himself and Hilfers at Scranton and why he sanc-tioned the attack upon Neben. They further reported that the delegates withdraw till the matter was settled.

The oppose it Comrade Neben challenged the fullest Make whether to accept this report or to appose it. Comrade Neben challenged the fullest hevestigation and demanded that Makon come to Newark Mahon and himself be laid before the

would dare to come.

The controversy ended with a motion. that the matter rest as it is until Presi-dent Mahon comes. Thus the attack on the Socialist delegates was once

"Bradstreet's" seports 23% failures in the United States during the week, against 262 for the previous week and 213, 226, 218, and 237 for the corre-sponding weeks of 1900 to 1807. About-52 per cent of the tetal number of concerns fulling had explisi of \$5,000 or less, and 6 per cent had from \$5,000

A BUNCO GAME BY "FRIENDS OF LABOR." Chicago's Democratic Administration,

to Save Money for Taxpayers, Adopts Worst Schemes of Private Corporations in Dealing with Injured Labor The present city administration is Chicago has somehow got a reputation of being "progressive" and "friendly to

habor." How, little this reputation is deserved will be seen from a careful reading of the following press report of the newly adopted system of provid "Chicago has tried an interesting ex periment in assuring its own accident risks, in the Department of Public Works. In constructing the Thirty-math street sewer; the city has de-clared its independence of the insur-

ance companies, effecting thereby a large saying. Commissioner Blocki rewhat are they here for?" asked Ne.
It followed by others.

Til tell you, gentiemen." continued roll. This is 4 per cent. less than incompanies would have surance charged. "Under the new arrangement, when hospital, where he is treated. The city. pays him his wages while he is there,

SPONSIBILITY. THIS DOCUMENT IS IN THE HANDS OF THE CITY OFFICIALS BEFORE HE HIS WAGES FOR THE TIME HE HAS NOT WORKED. HE IS CON-STANTLY WATCHED BY THE CITY PHYSICIAN SO THAT HE CANNOT 'PLAY SICK' ON THEIR HANDS. Opportunity for this is no offered in the hospital, but it is whe the laborer is taken ill at work and

ance companies having the contract."

The words which we have put in large type show the purpose of the whole plan, which is not at all to give give better protection to the laborers who do the city's hard and dangerous work, but purely and simply to sav

The scheme of compelling the injured workingman to sign a paper reliev red workingman to sign a paper relev-ing the city from all further respon-sibility, before his wages are paid for the time he is in the hospital, is on a par with the worst practises of railway and mining corporations.

A Socialist administration would in-stitute quite a different plan. Repre-

senting the working class instead of the taxpeyers, its first concern would be to take the most effective measure to prevent accidents, whicher on pub-lic or private work, and then to assure to the victims of unavoidable accidents the amplest possible compensation for their loss and suffering. But from Mayor Harrison and "friends of la bor" like him the workingmen had a right to expect anything but a bunc game such as is now being pra-on them.

— I rejuice at every effort working men make to organize. I hall the labor messment. It is my only hope for democracy. Organize and stand to will never have a statue when L. Beranger.

ing of 110 acres per day.

"The use of this machine is not an experiment. Last year 6,000 acres

sel-owning trust of the great lakes, is in-process of formation. Its capital is \$2,500,000, and application for a charter has been made in Maine. The bonts o be purchased will be paid for partly u stock and partly in bonds. All vessel owners interested in the

If the promofers succeed in getting om fifty to sixty vessels enrolled on

umber carriers began a year ago, PLASTER MAKERS COMBINE.

OTHER TRUST NOTES.

The American Sewer Pipe Company Arrangements are

A \$10,000,000 hardware combination

The Chicago, lows and Dakota Rail-road has been absorbed by the Chi-cago and Northwestera.

Five of the largest importing an jobbing houses in Boston, handlin, toys, fancy goods, and druggists' sun-dries, have consolidated.

WORKINGMAN. The Choice in the Seventh

Congressional District,

Whether Millionaire Belmont of Croker's man O'Grady gets on the bal-lot in the Seventh Congressional Disthe workingmen who form the major-ity of the population there. Nor can Republican Lawyer Lessler nor the any mearer to representing their inter-ests at Washington. But one man will be on the ticket—or the Social Demo-

blem over it is the Arm and Torch.

An underband scheme has been attempted to keep Ward's name off the een complied with. What made the candidate or to the party officers, Only by secident did their decision become

As soon as Organizer Gerber heard of this attempt to shut out the Socialist candidate he called on the Board of Elections to explain its action. By a

the, ballot under the emblem of th Arm and Torch, as the candidate of the Social Democratic Party. Let every workingman in the Sev-

CORRUPT DEAL

It is asserted upon the highest finan clal authority that the Widener-Elkins syndicate, which controls the Union Traction Company and operates the street car lines in Philadelphia (as well as its many other cities, has se-cured possession of all the franchises and rights granted by the Pennsyl vabla legislature and Philadelphia encil last June to a group of elevated, and underground railways in

on for years to come has been killed.

The absolutely free gift of these franchises by the Republican adminis-tration, caused a great sensation last summer. Foerderer, to quiet the agitation, made a public statement that under no circumstances would the franchises be sold to the Union Traction Company. But the faith of capi-

ment. The following lectures by Com-

The historical side having been covered in these four lectures, other speakers will treat other aspects of the hisyement in later lectures.

This course has been arranged by the City Enceutive for the especial benefit of party members, many of whom will doubtless be glad of the opportunity to hear a systematic treatment of the whole subject by our most competent speakers. Although the lectures are primarily intended for party members, others will, of course, be

tivities of Fifth Avenue and the revels of the rich are usparalleled in all the annals of ancient Rome. Last summer the papers gave glowing accounts of a banquet to the dogs of the rich at New-port, while children were starving in

the streets of New York. This Christ mas we read reports of the thousands of dinners given away to the poor— more than ever before. If these people cannot get a decent dinner on Christmas, the merriest holiday of all the year, how much of a dinner do you suppose they get on the other 364 days of the year? But these Christmas din nors are an evidence of P-r-o-s-p-e-rl-f.y. Has not Senator Depew told us that we must find a foreign market for

" SOCIALISM THE REMEDY.

the two billion dollars worth of mer-

chandise which we cannot use in this

In Socialism, will be found the only remedy for these terrible contrasts of raga and riches. The Socialist sees through all the mockeries of this char-ity necessitated by social injustic, and will receive the opportunity to work and enjoy the fruits of his toll. And, in the glad time of its triumph, rilisery, the mother of Charity, will disappear and the reign of real prosperity for all

MASSACHUSETTS. Official Report Gives S. D. P. 957 for Mayor of Boston-S. L. P. Lost Half

Party) vote for John Weaver Sherman for Mayor of Boston, in the late city election, as given out by the Election Commissioners, is 457. In 1909 he received 967 votes for the same office. The S. L. P. candidate, Raasch, has 428, as a reinst 978 cast for Stevens, their candidate in 1900.

ism, he is well equipped to do the work we need so much in this state. And now, during the winter season, is the best time to make use of his talent. "Do not put off the work to the hubbub of an election time. Then the

the month are now open.
"To work, comrades. The barcest is great, but the workers are few."

The extent of recent railway com-binations is hinted at by the followdates.

For Clerk of Court we had candidates in five of the sixteen districts and cast 37,062 votes. The S. L. P. had tion of the Baltimore and Ohlo.

ed the total mileage from 2,600.97 to 4,357,15. The great growth is the resuit of uniting the Baltimore and Ohio proper with the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern, Ohio River, Pittsburg and Western, Cleveland, Lorain and Wheeling, and other acquires, lines," The B. & O. thus absorbs independent lines aggregating 65 per cent of its own feriner mileage, and is itself, with our vote, we lest votes. It is certain dency upon the Pennsylvania.

P. O. BOX 15f2. Telephone Call: 302 John. TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS. Invariably to advance.

lishing Association.

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Entered as accond-class matter at the New York, N. Y., Post office on April 6,

SCOIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED 9.065 1888 (Presidential)

S. D. P. 96,918



FOR SOCIALIST EDUCATION.

Party members in New York City and vicinity carnot do better than to take advantage of the opportunity of fered by the City Executive for a sys tematic and general survey of the subject of Socialism in its various phases. by regularly attending the course of lectures to be held in Happy Days Hall, 12 St. Marks Place; on Sunday afternoons, beginning on Jan. 5,

We have many party members, esp cially among the newer recruits, who desire a thorough understanding of the movement, but who have little time for reading and who do not know how to begin or how to guide themselve in such a study. Their Socialist Sdu ation, gained from the hearing of ere propaganda lectures (unavoiddeconnected, if not more or less superficial), and from reading occasional pamphlets and the casual discussions in the party press, is necessarily very incomplete.

Now there is no movement which s imperatively requires in its members a or understanding and a thorough knowledge in so wide a field as does the Socialist movement. Every comrade is-or should be-a propagandist of our principles and an educator of his work should be done well, he must himself be well trained in Socialist principles.

With these considerations in view, the City Executive has arranged for a somewhat extended course, in which be taken up in order by the best qualified lecturers that can be had. Morris Hillouit will give the first four lectures, taking up the history of the ment as an introduction.

In order to get the fullest benefit should take especial, pains to attend them regularly and to be at the hall promptly at 2 p. m., so that there shall no delay. Persons who are not party members, but are interested in the subject, will be welcome and wil find it worth their while to attend.

chusetts comrades, in arranging for Charles H. Vall's lecture tour in Februnry, recognize the same need which the City Executive of New York is seeking to fill with the Happy Day Hall lectures the need for Socialist education, as well as Socialist propa ganda. In Beston and in Haverbill and probably in some other cities. tood of one, giving a more thorough and systematic treatment of the subject than is possible in a single lecture iden is an excellent one and should be put into practise wherever

The supporters of the "industrial sence" scheme are rejoicing in the fact that Grover Claveland has accepted a piace on the Committée of Thirty sev-

en. He will be one of the representatives of "the public" (whatever that is), who are to held the balance between the representative capitalists and the labor leaders. Rallroad men who remember how he sent Federal troops to crush the A. R. U. strike in 1894 will not have much faith in his impartiality and his presence on the committee will not strengthen their confidence in it or their respect for the labor lenders who have gone into it.

EXTENDING THE PREROGATIVE. Those who hoped that the change in the office of Postmaster General would mean a check to Madden's outrageous ourse are doomed to disappointment. Representative Loud, who has been trying for years to get this same policy enacted into haw by Congress, called on President Roosevelt to ask whether Madden would be sustained. "This is my policy," said the President. "It is the policy of my message, and it empodies the desire of the Post-Office Department for years. There will be no change in it and no refreat." This means more than that the Ad-

pinistration is committed to Madden's uniberal policy in this particular matter. Its larger meaning is this: Year after year Congress has considered toud's proposals and voted then town; now the executive branch of the government, without consulting Congress, proceeds to put into effect the policy, that Congress has repeatedly reoudiated; and the strenuous President defiantly declares that "there will be no backing down." It is a part of the general tendency to enlarge the arbitrary prerogative of the executive branch at the expense of the legislative, and is quite in line with the world-wide policy of imperialism, dictated by the commercial interests of the capitalist class.

Another significant piece of news relating to the same matter comes from Washington simultaneously with this The dispatch says:

e dispatch says:
"Representative Loud, Chairman of
"Representative on Post Offices the House Committee on Post Offices President to-day about postal legisla-tion Mr. Loud says that one-cent post-age is out of the question. Under present conditions, said he, penny postage would result in a deficit of \$35,000,000 annually

The great argument in favor of Loud's bill for restricting newspaper mail privileges has been that penny postage on letters would thus be made possible. Now that the restriction has been established by executive nower. over the hends of the legislators, that pretense is abandoned and we are told that "penny postage is out of the ques-

of course it is. With a great rallroad espitalist as Postmaster General, repre senting the gang that gets tens of milllons of dollars of loot every year on the mail-carrying contracts, nothing else is to be expected. And this stimueless abandonment of the old pretext for the Loud Bill is only one more of the many examples of capitalist hypocrisy that current history, is giving us.

The appointment of Railroad Capitalst Payne as Postmaster General is quite in keeping with the whole capltalist policy of the miministration. Mr Puyme will see to it that the rallway corporations continue to be overpaid for carrying the mails and Third Assistant Flunkey Madden will make the resulting deficit an excuse for shutting out Socialist and trade union pa-

THE MOTIVE OF PROFIT-SHARING.

Socialists have repeatedly pointed at that "profit-sharing" schemes are based on the self-interest of the employers and that profit-sharing is one of the most scientific and effective forms of exploitation. By offering his amplevees a small share in the profits which they create for him, the capitalist is safe-guarded against strikes and other expensive annoyances arising from discontent, 'Moreover, in order to make their tiny share in the profits as large as possible, the wage-slaves work harder and render much larger profits to their masters, so that by paying a little more to his employees the capitalist greatly increases his own gnearsme, "Benevolence" pays. If it od Inc didn't, you wouldn't find the capitalist engaged in it, for "business is busi-

All of which is admitted in a circular recently issued to the employees of the Bourne Mill, in Fall River, Mass. which rends as follows;

"After an eighth of a century of trial, the board of directors has voted to con-tinue profit-sharing another year. By a special vote, the limit of your partici-

pation has been doubled.

"I wish to say that the advanced schedule will be maintained here AS LONG AS THE MANAGEMENT CONTINUES TO BELIEVE THAT THE CORPORATION RECEIVES AN EQUIVALENT FOR THE EX-TRA MONEY PAID TO YOU, BUT NO LONGER. Aside from any senti-ment of philanthropy which may lurk in the motive of a broad-minded em-ployer of a large number of workmen. it seems to me there is good business reason for high wages PROVIDED A MINIMUM COST IS SECURED BY A MAXIMUM WAGE. We have the express purpose of securing im-proved products at lower cost with higher wage scales."

It is surely not necessary to add any comment. The capitalists' own words show that their beasted "philanthropy" is only a matter of dollars and cents nerives.

A printer recently put the 'whole

question of the relation of employer and employee to us in these words "We know that we're sweating blood for them now and they want us to sweat more blood, and we've got to Boht them." That is the simple fact and no profit-sharing schemes or "in dustrial peace" conferences can per manently obscure the issue. It is s class war, and it must be fought out to the end- to defeat for Capital and victory and emuncipation for Labor in the establishment of the Co-operative Commonwealth.

To match the appointment of Raß way Capitalist Payne as Postmaste General, Oil Capitalist Shaw has been chosen to be Secretary of the Treasury. Wall Street, it was reported, was alarm ed to hear that Cage was to retire and give place to Shaw, but on being assured that Shaw had become a mill ionaire without having done any work. Wall Street recovered its good humon Shaw is a "safe" man. Let the workingmen rejoice that a trusty million aire is still to be at the head of the Treasury Department and that theh "prosperity" is safe.

The heavy losses of stockholders is the Asphalt Trust do not at all indicate that trustification is unprofitable or that the asphalt workers got the fulf value their labor produced. They merly indicate that capitalists are just a dishonest in their deallings with each other as fa their dealings with the orking people, and that when some big "promoters" get a chance to fleece the innocent lambs of "investors" they shear as close as possible. It is no new story. .

OFFICE-SEEKERS? OH' NO!

The New York "Times," ost active supporters of the "reform" ticket in the late campaign, publishes the following interesting bit of news:

"Dissatisfaction is reported in the ranks of the Citizens' Union regarding the patronage given the organization by Mayor-elect Low and his appointees. and it is expected to manifest itself a a special meeting of the Executive Committee, which has been called for next Monday at the headquarters, 31 Union Square East.

Members were saying yesterday that R. Fulton Cutting, the president of the organization, would hear some un-pleasant things, notwithstanding the fact that very recently the Union manimously adopted resolutions hear tily commending Mr. Cutting for his management of its affairs. Mr. Cutting has readily indersed application for appointments addressed to Low, and his closing sentence in his letters almost invariably was: If the bearer is not appointed, I shall not be dis-

"Many members think that active embers of the Union should not be of e-seekers; and they are very much displensed to learn that of the Execu-displensed to learn that of the Execu-tive Committee of Twenty, 50 per cent, have secured positions, viz.: E. R. L. Gould, James E. Reynolds, Arthur F. Crosby, John B. Eustis, George E. Blackwell, J. Hampden Dougherty, Homer Folks, W. A. Coggswell, Willis-L. Ogden, and Alexander C. McNulty,

Of course, these gentlemen are no flice-seekers. They are disinterests "reformers," and greatness has been

thrust upon them.

It is not clear just what is the ground of the dissatisfaction in the Citizens, Union. Is it because these ten leaders got offices? Or is it be cause the others get none and because President Cutting did not insist on enough plums to go round? We walt to be informed.

While Connecticut people are learn ng to raise Sumatra tobacco, the growing of wheat is being introduced with good success in Slerra Leone and the Upper Niger region. The natural differences between different countries -even between torrid and temperate zones-are sinking into insignificant before the achievements of modern science. This is one more illustration of the internationalism of the present, and still more of the coming times Upon differences of soil, elimate, etc., have rested chiefly the social and political distinctions and the difference in economic interest which have in the past separated the nations of the earth and kept them apart. The Socialist therefore, in disregarding national di visions and proclaiming the interna tional solidarity of labor, is only recog niging the tendency of industrial ress and striving to adapt political and social institutions to new econor conditions.

It is announced that fortification around Loudon are being hurried to completion and that those finished ar being armed with modern guns and got ready to receive their garrisons. It the old days the British used to boas

Britannia needs no bulwarks, no tou ers along the steep;

"Her home is on the mountain her march is on the deep." The change is significant, both of t relative decline of Great Britain befor the general advance of internations capitalism and of the growing fear that the fierce competition of all the capimarket may at any moment, result in Capitalism is war, and war is

THE PLUTOCRAT'S DREAM

BUY UNION LABEL GOODS.

THE OYSTERS AND THE STARFISH.

The inhabitants of Oyster Village-had lived contentedly for a long time on their rich Mud Flat, and, as food was abundant, they increased in size and numbers. Then, one day, along came a swarm of curious, little, five-armed continues, who settled down on the

Hard-shells."
"The starfish own this mud-flat, and

the oysters they eat are merely Reut for allowing us to live on their Proprity." put in an oyster who had udded political economy.

"Fighting starfish develops the high-

"Fighting starfsh develops the high-cat characteristics of a true mollusk," said a Strenuous oyster.

"W musta't say anything harsh-against these Centle Bood-suckers." murmured a Dub oyster, "for fear a Star-fish might get killed, and then we would all be called Anarchists."

"I have heard of a good many Mud Flats, and am told that wherever there are oysters there are always starfish so it is evident that if it were not for

the starfish there wouldn't be any oys-ters," remarked a Philosophical oyster.
"Yes, it's sad that so many of us are sick and dying because of the starfish sucking up their substance," said the Charitable oyster, "but see what an opportunity it gives the fortunate ques to show their Benevolence to the

"I don't see why we should allow ourselves to be devoured by a lot of Parasites," protested a young syster. "I don't care if it is the Will of Provience, or the law of the Survival of the littest, I object to being eaten." Whereupon all the other oysters join-

ed in a chorus of "Agitator," "Dis-turber of Society," "Socialist," "Anarchist," and a resolution declaring that the people of Oyster Village were law abiding citizens was unanimously adopted, while the radical young ove-ter was so frightened by the result of his protest that he wandered out of the parental bed and was washed ashore on the bench-and drowned.

MORAL: Don't be discontented. Be a Clam.—By Whidden Graham, in the

Mirro.

THE ROBBER BARONS.

Money is now exactly what moun-tain promontories over public roads were in old times. The barons fought for them fairly; the strongest and cunningest got them, then fortified them, and made everyone who passed below pay toll. Well, capital now is exactly what crags were then. Men fight fairly (we will, at least, grant so much, by (we will, at least, grant 86 much, though, it is more than we ought) for their money; but, once having got it, the fortified millionaire can make everybody who passes below pay toll to his million, and build another tower of his measey castle. And I can tell you, the poor vagrants by the roadside suffer now quite as much from the bag baron as ever they did from the crag-baron. Bags and crags have just the same result on rags.—John Ruskin.

THE MODERN SLA-VE

Civilized man has not outgrow harbaric ideas. In his savage state he thought the strong men had a right to make file weak men their blaves. His idea of freedom, was that all men should have the liberty to aght, and that the weak men forfeited this right when they were conquered by the strong. We still believe in lighting. Our industrial competition is a continual warfare. The modern weak men are those who have neither land or ma-chinery. They have nothing to sell but their labor. They have to sell it to the men who own the land and machinery. The owners of land and machinery are the masters of the men who have to sell their labor for wages, and we believe this system is right because we all have the freedom to fight for the right to work. In olden times the physical strength of the strong men gave them the power to make the weak men their slaves; now the owners of land and machinery make the properti-less men their slaves. The ancient masters in battle before they could free themselves. The modern wage, slaves can free themselves by yoting for Socialism. Under Socialism there will be no-masters and no slaves. Men will not fight to get work to make pro-fits or wages. They will co-operate with each other to make life happy for all. The New Era, Philadelphia, Pa.

STAY ON THAT BOX.

"rough apeparance and uncoutt manners, perched upon his sorp box, using "such bad English," has brought the Socialist movement to its present success, he is perfectly able to handle if still. He must not get down off that box; if he does, he abdicates his throne to the middle class reformers just as tox, it in iddle class reformers just as sure as he is a foot high, and don't you forget it. The wage workers have not become so well educated within the short period of a year or two as to re-quire perfect grammar and brilliant oratory to make them understand the class struggle and how it affects them

If it is the wage worker who mus rise to the positions heretofore, occu-pied by his teachers, preachers, and pied by his teachers, preactors, and hosses, then he must force his way juto those positions in spite of the fact that the present occupants will attempt to hold onto them by shouting for Social-is min the abstract and nothing more. For thousands of years the workers have listened! It is now time they did a little talking and acting for them-

It is all right to "lift Socialism out It is all right to 'int sociation out of the mud,"but unless the wage workers do the lifting, by raising themselves in the economic and social scale, we fail to see how the wage workers will be benefited by Socialism! Keep your places on the box, boys!—Wage Worker.

—It is only by infor that thought can be made healthy, and only by thought that labor can be made happy. John Ruskin. With "The Era of Exclusiveness Is Past" for a text, "The World's Work" for January devotes its space largely

Current # # # Literature

THE PHILISTINE. December, 1991. East H. Gaylord Wilshire has roused the a swarm of enrious, little, live-armed creatures, who settled down on the resulting and began sucking the cysters from their shells. Whereupon the villages and seeing to discuss the strange visitors and their peculiar tastes.

"This is evidently a Dispensation of Providence," said a Venerable oyster, the company presements on the joy was most submit in retieue to the Discussion of the company range visitors and their paragraph of the providence, said a Venerable oyster, we must submit in patience to the Dispensation of Natural Will."

Pra Eman.

This is evidently a Dispensation of the total providence, said a Venerable oyster, we must submit in patience to the Dispensation of Natural paragraphs. The providence is a venerable of the providence of the providence is a venerable of the providence of the providence is a venerable of the providence of the providence is a venerable of the providence of the vine WHI."

"Simply the operation of Natural Laws," said the Scientific oyster: "You know those soft, slimy creatures are much better atted to survive than we to all humanity. But when any tle Hubbard sits down to write with a Dictionary of Billingsgate at one hand and a copy of the Libel Laws at the other and uses as much of the former on he can without violating the latter. Embhard has done some good things in this line—we remember par-ticularly the rheforical roasts of the prig Professor Peck and a certain Holy Hillis—but his present attack on Wishire is merely a series of shricks and squeaks, with but faint facetiousness.

Hubbard's objection to Wilshire seems to be based on the fact that "Wilshire has Van Dyke whiskers. cheek pants, a het vest and tan shoes. Shades of Philistin! Hubbard wears a hat of dimensions which necessitate its removal whenever he passes through a doorway, and a Chinese silk necktie which strikes him in the solar plexus This necktie was once worn by Mr. Richard Le Galliene as a sash. Hub bard has no hair on the top of his head, the place where the halr enght to cythe of Time, like the scissors of the barber, has spared, falls to his should-ers, done into beautiful hand-made curls. He also sports a Soulful Gaze and a Scraph Smile. This Large, Lusclous Personality is one of Hubbard's most valuable assets. And yet he bases his criticism of Wilshire on personal peculiarities! Hubbard's singular Getup is doubtless more artistic than Wilshire's Glad Ralment—but is it not trange that a man of his fearful wonderful appearance should criticise the personal peculiarities of a brother Unconventionalist? As a vaudeville feam Elbert and Gaylord would make

a notable hit.

As an advertiser Fra Elbertus is an artist. Hubbard is probably the great-est self-advertiser in the land, with Wilshire a close second and Mr. Bok a winded third. The Pastor's show of spleen savors of professional jealousy. The December number of the "Philistine" shows too many of "the loving marks of the Hammer." The Hamme and the James seem to be the onl tools left in the Roycroft kit. Th Roycroft Ronster should re-read a certain preachment of his own on Knock ing, known as "Chicago Tongue." We admire the wit that withers or the rage that roars, if it roars effectively; but we do not enjoy the back-fence acri mony of a common scoid, and it is this quality which characterizes the Pas-

tor's recent regrettable effort. We do not write these lines in de-feme of Wilshire, nor because we ap-prove of his methods. Wilshire says so much about himself that it is on-necessary for anyone else to add any-thing. But there is a principle in-volved. Wilshire has been made the deting of Edwin Czar Madden, Third Assistant Postmaster General, the fat-nous flunkey who is trying to suppress Socialist and labor papers by a denial of second class rates. Wishire has been dealed the right of petition and his magazine has been driven to Canada, but he is not the only one who has had to suffer the persecutions arising from class rule. These outrageous vio-lations of the constitutional rights of a free press should meet with universal and indignant protest. Hubbard thinks that Wilshire tannes Madden with having been a loconiotive fire man. He errs, Madden is one of the mecies known as "Labor Fakirs," who used his position in the labor move ment to boost himself into office un der a capitalistic government. That such an individual should now be easoreasm.

We are sorry that Hubbard has gone grievously wrong in this matter, for he has written many strong and beautiful things-and stolen so which are even better. It is reported that Madden is going to get after the 'mail order journals' next and there are those who think this might include the "Philistine"—so Fra Elbertus had better keep mum. If the "Philistine" should be suppressed, whether by Madden or Anthony Comstock, we should all mourn, for many good things havan mount, for many good things have appeared therein. Wilshire's magn-tine was suppressed for the remark-able reason that it was published to "advertise his ideas." Now if Hubbard has any lifeas he is in danger. At least 'he "advertises" other people ideas, and Mr. Madden isn't likely distinguish. For the ideas which Wil shire advertised were the ideas of Karl Marx, just as the ideas which Hub-bard advertises are part of the ideas of William Morris. And by the way. William Morris was also a disciple of Karl Marx, and a Socialist agitator and member of the same Social Demo-cratic Federation in England as was

Wilshire.

Fra Elbertus has a great deal to say about Morris' ideals of work and art but nothing to say about Morris as a reconstionist. Morris knew that work would become art and life be free and would became art and life be free and joyous only under Socialism, and he worked for Socialism as the only state of society under which the fulfillment of his ideals would become possible. But his disciple at East Aurora lighnohs with the plutocrafts, and writes such things as "The Message to Garcia" for the use of the plutes who are looking for doclie slaves. Hubbard docsnit want any social change. Oh doesn't want any social change. Oh

doesn't want any social change.

no, the present Graft is good enough for him, thank you.

Fra Elbertus should take a Little Liver Pill and return to the spirit which animated his earlier days, he fore Success had soured his style and stuttified his soul.

COURTENAY LEMON.

to the political and commercial expan sion of the country. In "Our New Horizon" Frederick Emery gives a broad view of America's new international activities. Chalmers Robert re-lates stories of American ministers abroad, and Gaillard Hunt, in a well illustrated article, tells how the consular service should be reorganized The rapid growth of Pacific Coast trade is vividly shown in "The New Pacific Empire," by George Hamilin Fitch. and a striking incident in it is told by Arthur Goodrich in his description of the building of the biggest ships in the world, "Merchantmen Twice as Big as Men-of-War," to ply between Seat tle and the Orient. The so-called American invasion of England is dis cussed by Ulysses D. Eddy in "Our Special Partner-England," and in "More Stories" by an Annerican in Eng-land. Remarkable developments in the trade with Spain since the war are related by Edward Lowry, and Henry Harrison Lewis tells of the adventures of American goods abroad. The new relations with the people of our own continent are interpreted by Osca. King Davis, writing from the Pan American Congress in Mexico, and W Woodville Rockhill, the Director of the Bureau of American Ropublics, Hand-Bureau of American Republics, thansomely illustrated articles of the
fameus Briarcliff Farm in New York,
by Mary C. Blossom, and a "Day's
Work on a Cattle Ranch," by East
Mayo, give variety to this special
"looking outward" number. Many
stories and interesting facts about our tories and interesting facts about our foreign trade are told in "Among the World's Workers," in which appe also, letters from consuls stationed in various lands. The magazine will be and quite as valuable to those who f commercialism as to those who do

PEPREN THE BLACK. By Caroline Pentiterion. Philadelphiag Geo. W. Jacobe & Co. Cloth, 322 pages. Prire, \$1. "Stephen the Black" is a social proben novel—a story dealing with or, at east, illustrating the negro question but that does not prevent it from be ng a good novel. The author's sympathies and her opinions are plainly in vidence, but the narrative is directly and interestingly told and not overloaded with comment or discussion. The story is a sad one, though

without its relieving or centrasting scenes of humor and of beauty-and sents the tragedy of the negro Stephen's devotion to the task of eduenting his people-this unavailing hope that by this means they could be really emancipated; in Theresa's struggle between love, honor, and lovalty to the race to which she but half belonged; in the internal conflict in Ralph Aikens, her white lover (or suitor), too. between his generous impulses and the class morality to which he had been trained. Doubtless the characters are more or less idealized; but they are

nevertheless real types.

When we speak of the tragedy of the negro race, we use the word tragedy strictly, not in its chesp and commen sense. The essence of tragedy is that its sad and terrible catastrophes are not accidents, do not arise from the arbitrary good or bad will of individusis, but follow inevitably from the peration of some great force, whose workings we, the enlookers, can trace though often the actors and victin cannot. Such a tragedy 48 the life the colored people in this country, is as idle to impute the blame for th sufferings to the wickedness of their white masters as to impute it to their own depravity. Both act and both suf-fer under the compelling force of tha developing economic system. Doubt less wisdom and good will on both sides may do much to shorten the pro-cess and to 'ameliorate its cvils, as folly may impede and aggravate it: but the cause and my late to be found in the economic system, not in individual morality. Although the author was not a Socialist and the way have little of Socialism probably knew little of 8 when she wrote "Stephen the she seems to have got already clear perception of this fact.

THE WOLF AT THE DOOR.

here's a haunting horror hear us. That mething drives away-berce insuling eyes at hightfull, dere in a servicing at the threshold. There's a seratching at the thorton work! to work! In heaven's name! The work is at the door!

the day was long, the night was short.

We will not rise! We will not work! Nothing the day can give Is half so sweet as an hour of sieep; Betfer to sleep than live! What power can stif these heavy limbs What hope these dul hearts swell? What fear mare cold, what pain nic Than the life we know so well?

There's a bot breath at the keyhole. And a tearing as of teeth?
Well of I know the bloodshot eyes. And the dripping jaws beneatly!
And the dripping jaws beneatly!
There's a withinky at the threshold—There's a scratching at the flooring outsit to work! to heave?'s name!
The wolf is at the door!

GET OFF THE EARTH.

Every Englishman may claim ght to abide in his own country long as ha pleases, and not to be dr from it except by sentence of the But if one landlord has a right to drive all the people from his estate, every other lamillord has the same right; and his every piece of the land in the island is held by one landlord or other, and all would have the same right as the first driver, all the people, except the landlerds, might be driven into the sea.—Blackstone.

FROM THE "APPEAL."

In the "Appeal to Reason" of No 30. among many communication Republican and Democratic who are indiguant at the policy of sup pression attempted by the Post Offic ephriment, we find the following: "Have always voted the Republic ticket, but if your paper is no

stice in the postoffice rill.vote STRAIGHT DEMOCRATIC ereafter."—S. Hartelius, Brooklyn. 'Nuff sed!

-If you will make a man of the weeking creature, you can him a tool.—John Ruskin.

Over the ##Water

A second Socialist member has been ted to the Swedish Chamber, Lac sen, the candidate of the party, having been returned with a majority of 90.

The "Arbeiter Zeltung" of Vienna the chief organ of the Austrian Social lsts, has been forbidden to circulat-within the limits of the German Empire for two years, this being the offifor lese majeste.

Since the death of Richard Wagner the eminent composer, his widow has had practical control of "Parsifal," one of his greatest productions and which has never been presented outside of Bayreuth. The copyright expires in 1903 and the Warner family is seeking an extension. To this there is grea opposition, which is being led by Bebe and Richter, Socialists, Herr Stranss and other musicians, who contend that "Parsifal" is a great heritage of which the people of the world should not be robbed. . The present owners will pet! tion the Relchstag, but Bebel and Richter are supported in their opposi-tion by the musical profession, including Wilhelm Tappert, Richard Wag ner's intimate friend. By the passage of an industrial arbi

tration bill Australia has placed a law upon the statute books which not only compels reference of all disputes between employers and employees to a competent court, with power to en-force its orders and award, but makes a strike or a lockout, before or pending such reference, a misdemenuor pusi-ishable by a fine or imprisonment. The court which will pass upon these disputes is to be presided over by a judge of the supreme court, and will have most extensive powers, including the power to declare a standard wage and o direct that, other things being equat. an employer shall give preference to unionist over non-unionist laborers. There is no appeal from the decisions of this court.

The Socialist Party of British Colum bia has new branches at the following places in this province: Victoria, Na-nalmo, Ladysmith, South Wellington, Vancouver, Port Moody, Ferguson, Slocan. Revelstoke, Nelson, Silverton, New Denver, Saudon, Kaslo, Grand Forks, Rossland. Organizer Cameron is hard at work organizing two or three branches every week, The executive officers of this organization are: O Lee Charlton, Victoria, president; Ernest Burns, Vancouver, secretary.-The Independent, Vancouver, B. C.

British municipal elections show plendid gains for the Socialists and rade unionists all along the line. Vic trade unionists all along the line. Vic-tories were achieved in Bradford, Os-sett, Hallfux, Wolverhampton, Glas-gow, Goran, Grimsby, Hudderstield, Leeds, Letth, Middlesborough, Mussel-burg, Poplar, Rochester, Southampton, Stalybridge, Workington, and other places. Besides winning seats in the foregoing municipalities, marked gains in the vote cast compared with forme elections. Only in a few places were losses recorded.

Our . Esteemed Contemporaries ### (and OTHERS)

The New Era, Sargent, Neb. The Custer County "Beacon" says "government ownership of railroads will solve the trust problem." Yes, it will in a pig's eye! We gave the "Beacon" credit for having more sense than the above statement would indicate that it possesses. The "Beacon' should know that in European countries where the rallroads are under government ownership, that the trustdownish and grow, just the same as in flourish and grow, just the same as in this country. The "Beacon's" remedy for the trust problem is on a par with the remedy a man one time advanced for the cure of a mad dog—that its' tall should be cut off. The "Beacon" imagines that by cutting off the tall of the mad dog (capitalism) it will the tall of the socialists. cense its depredations! would also cut off the tail of capitalism but they would cut it off right behind the ears, by the inauguration of public ownership of the means o inction and distribution. 'The trus oblem will not be solved and the people will get no real, permanent re lief until this is done. We challeng the "Bencon" editor or anyone else

Saginaw Exponent.

The conference between the repr sentatives of labor and capital closed in New York Tuesday with a decision to give the plan to harmonize their di-vergent interests a practical test, the details of the scheme to be worked o by a committee composed of thirty-six chosen in equal numbers from the ranks of organized labor, the great in dustrial and financial interests, and entatives of the "disinterested

onstrate to the contrary.

"disinterested" persons as Grov Cleveland, who sent federal troops suppress the A. R. U. strike: Arch-bishop Ireland, millionaire and street ratiway magnate; Charles Francis Adams, Franklin McVesgh, John J. McCook and John G. Milburn, trust lawyers; Cornellus N. Bliss and Jos. A. Eckels, banker capitalists; Chas. A. Bonaparte, street railway magnate: Rishop Potter, "friend of labor" and crony of capital; and Chas W. Eliot, president of Harvard University, sup-ported by private capital.

Then there are the twelve acknowl-

edged representatives of capitalism, including several whose bostility to organized labor is known all over the land. The twelve labor leaders are of marked conservative views, men who in the main hold to the idea that the

the struggle between the capitalist and working lefters must not be touched upon, a proposition that stre-ly should designt the hearts of the rep-resentatives of wealth and privilege.

Cleveland Citizen.

We are not alarmists, but we do wish to issue a note of warning to the trade unionists of North America. ... We believe it is timely in view of the action of the so-called conference be-tween lenders of capital and labor in

New York this week.

After innumerable speeches by real who are sapping the strength and vitality of the working class, and pli-ing up millions of wealth while thousamis are annually driven to commit murder, suicide, prostitution, robbery, and all the crimes of the calendar, in which it was shown, in honeyed phrases and meaningless platitudes, that "the interests of capital and labor are identical," a committee of thirtysix-twelve members to represent or ganized labor, twelve to represent capt tal, and twelve to speak for such of the public who are not identified with either of the other two interests"-was "harmonize" the differences that exist between labor and capital. * *

The National Civic Federation has romulgated and is fostering this cheme to make labor and capital prothers. It appears to be a self-appointed organization composed of meddling and notoriety-seeking indi-viduals. It is the same body that fathered a scheme last year to entrap the trade unions into an agreement to allow themselves to be shackled by a compulsory arbitration law. * *

Despite their sweet sounding phrases, the capitalist brethren will stand up for the employers and the labor brethren will stand by the work-Grover Cleveland, Archbishop Ireland, MacVeagh, Eckels, Milburn, and the rest will take the side of the employees? The very thought of such a situation is sufficient to awaken the risbillities of a brass monkey.

Cleveland and his colleagues will pre-

teet the dear public, although the pub-lic is constituted almost wholly of the working class by taking sides with Hanna and Schwab on all important questions, and they will show how un-just Bröther Labor is in making do-mands of Brother Capitalist, how prices would be raised "arbitrarily" by forcing wages upward, how industry would be injured, how capital would be driven away, and similar gush that we have heard for many years. In a crisis the capitalists will have a ma-jority and use it to east odium upon the unions, arouse the prejudices of the ignorant, and sow the seeds of dissension. . They have done it before

San Francisco Call (Rep.)

Let him that thinketh he standeth take heed lest he fall, applies to the pride of nations and of men alike. Up to eighteen months ago German was enjoying the greatest period of prosperity she has known in all her history. Profit was high, her staples found a ready market, her labor was employed, its wages were greater than

ever, and speculation, which is an in-separable attendant upon national prosperity, lustily rioted on the Berlin erse. Bankers had to enlarge their bourse. Bankers had to enlarge their premises to accommodate customers, and the Paris edition of the New York "Herald." in its Berlin correspondence, says, the brokers became so suddenly affinent that they bought estates for themselves and set up establishments that rivated the nobility. In the general experance, this thick

buttering of bread on both sides was attributed to Germany's appearance in "welt-politik"—to her springing into the ring as a world power. She has sented herself, without let or leave in a Chinese scaport and had blandly as-sumed the head of the table in Asia. sumed the head of the table in Asia, ready to ask Russia and England whether they preferred white or dark-ment at the feast of partition of China. Now it has all faded like the mirrare.

by the subtle operation of that light of reaction which nothing seems able to exclude from human affairs, the title stopped, stood still and began to recede, carrying ruin of its ebt. cede, carrying ruin on its ebb.

Baykers are left loaded with stocks
that are shrinking to nothing. Brokers,
find themselves with no money to support the state and circumstance of eir estates. Manufactories are clos the down, shipping is idle, and in Ber-lin alone hearly 50,000 laforers have no work and the barsh scinter is piereno work and the harsh winter is piere-ing their rags. Men marvel at it and

lation, another over-production, a third We underwent our experience in 1892 and Germany is getting hers now However, let no man think that our turn will not come again, for it will, No fiscal nor financial system, no a ute nor decree, can ote nor decree, can prevent these per

lods. We have still the taste of souphouse boulden in our months, and before we forket it ultogether we may be swallowing it again.

UNDER SOCIALISM.

These will be leisure for everybody, art not idleness. Armies will produce wealth and not

Everyone will love his awa country rithout hating any other.

Brotherhood will prevail, because all vill be fust and lovable.

There will be no element of chance the matter of carning a living. There will be no debtors and credors no rent, interest, or profit.

There will be no unsamitary homes

r the people to live in.
The people will all be rich chough to trebuse everything they need. Crime will disappear, because there will be no incentive to espatist crime Men and women will be free, indus

THE WHIM

trially and politically. - Ex.

is a little noutbly magazine which is likely to appeal to uncoventional pos-ple. It is not the organ of any oneclass, but is published in the intein the main hold to the idea that the "interests of capital and labor are identical."

The program of the committee declares that it "will not consider abstract industrial problems." In other words, the basic principles underlying 288, Newark, N. J.

From a Railroad Man.

signit entirely, but is for progress, we must vote for that at the poils by voting for public, ownership.

There are many grumblings going up for the great of the public of the public

things straightened out more ravorably to the men.

It would not be surprising if Boston and vicinity had a great rathroad strike this spring in view of the tyrannical way the officials of the roads are using the trainmen and other employees word, all should be the and the strain of the word, all should be the and the strain the strain of the strain

On the Plymouth division of the New You road a reorganization of passenger

before my do now.

The control of the ment of the ment

A QUESTION OF TACTICS.

A question recently arose in Local St. Louis which, as it occasioned the withdrawal of half a dozen members and may give rise to some misunder-standing through exaggerated reports,

may be explained here.
Comrades Hildebrand, Putnam, and
Dunn, who are members of the National Committee, are also delegates in the Central Trades and Labor Council.

At a recent session of the Council a request was received from the Vallejo, Cal., central body asking the St. Louis can, central poly assault of the organization to endorse a patition to Congress that war ships be built in the many yards, instead of being let out to contractors. Dunn moved that the communication be filed and the Vallejo union informed that the St. Louis Coun-eil eduid not join is a petition in re-gard to war-ships. Putnam supported

Hildebraud, 'however, spoke and voted in favor of acceeding to the retest of the Vellejo union, taking the ground that, as the war-ships were to the built anyhow, we should endeavor to secure the best conditions for the

men employed in building them.
This incident was soized upon by a
men'll group of members in the Six
teenth Ward Branch of Local St. Louis to raise a fight. These men are ardent Initian of trade unionism and should, in order to be consistent, never have join ed the Socialist Party, as their proper

place is with DeLeon.

They introduced a motion demanding
the resignation of Hildebrand from
the National Committee. Hildebrand. der to bring the matter up immediately, offered his resignation as treas urer of Local St. Louis and a specia

meeting was called, at which the ques-tion was fully discussed.

The discussion resulted in the adop-tion of the following resolution:

ens. The Socialist movement of Whereas. The Socialist movement of America has grown beyond that stage when the preservation of its integrity as a class-conscious labor grovement de-pended upon a strict discipline of all merebers and officers in regard to all their utterances and actions and has reached the period when its adherence to the fundamental principles of So-cialism can be secured only through the elimination of error from our midst by the heat and fife of intelligent discussion, instead of by the summary punishment of those in error, and "Whereas, It has been the policy of the present Socialist Party, and of the

former parties which have given birth to it, not to follow the methods former-ly in vogue, of removing officers and "disciplining" members on slight provbut to resert to measures of cention, but to resert to measure removal or expulsion only in extrem-cases, such as deliberate betrayal of the party, and

the party, and "Wherens. Such policy has been proved by experience to be the wisest and safest for a growing Socialist

Be it therefore resolved, that the resignation of Courade L. E. Hilde-brand as treasurer of this club be not opted, and that in our opinion the

Revolution by instituting a compromise, or a form of state capitalism while they are still in power, and such agitation helps to pave the way for ach a strategic move by the capitalist

Six of these who had opposed the resolution announced their withdrawal from the party, and it is said that three of these will join the S. L. P.— which is quite proper, though it is rathor late in the day.

IN WASHINGTON.

The State Committee of the Socialist Party in Washington has passed the

"Whereas, Local Whatcom has placed a numberial ticket in the field, and adopted a platform distinctly capital-latic, and pledged to conduct an admin-Astration, if elected, in the interest of the taxpayers, rather than the working

class;
"Resolved, That a special meeting of the State Committee be called on the 22d day of December, at 220 Union street, Seattle, at 2 p. m., for the purpose of taking such action as may be deemed proper, and that any member of the Socialist Party in the state is in-vited to attend and take part in the

The municipal platforms of the party in Whaterm and the leaflets issued there were certainly of a nature which processitates decisive and emphatic ac-

. The vote for the city ticket of the So-cinlist Party in Port Angeles, Wash., tanged from 64 to 149.

The professors at Rockefeller's ascience sop are necessarily mental estitutes. To model philosophy ac-rding to the wishes of John Rockefeller, and make it the instrument of their plans, so as to obtain assays and appointments, seems to me as if a per-son abound receive the ancomment to satisfy his hunger and thirst.—The

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

JOHN SPARGO WILL SPEAK ON "Our Position, Ethical, Economic, and Political," at the Socialist Club, Ralph avenue and Fulton street, Brooklyn, Sunday evening, Jan. 5. This lecture is well worth hearing.

THE LADIES OF THE SOCIALIST Club of Brooklyn will hold an enter-tainment for the benefit of the Club at its headquarters, Fulton street and Ralph avenue, on Wednesday, Jan, 15. There will be a musical and literary program, followed by refreshments and dancing. Admission is 10 cents at the door.

N. I. STONE WILL LECTURE AT Colonial Hall, One Hundred and First street and Columbus avenue, on "The Trusts in the Light of Latest Develor-Colonial Hall, One Hundred and First street and Columbus avenue, on "The Trusts in the Light of Latest Develorments," Sunday, Jan. 5. Comrade Stone's lecture will be very interesting and full of valuable information, parficularly to comrades who wish to become apeakers. Everybory is well-come.

THE COMRADES OF THE 6TH and 10th A. D. are planning to give an entertainment with Krafft's play. "Now and Then," as the main feature, if the 14th and 16th decide to co-oper ate as invited. Miss Theresa Fox. W. J. F. Haunemann, S. Raines, and H. L. Slobodin have been elected delegates to the General Committee, and F. Selts. Slobedin, and P. H. Schmitt as delegates to Second Agitation District.

HUGO PICK IS VIGOROUSLY pushing the circulation of The Worker on the West Side.

TOP C T. PURMAN WILL SPEAK Sunday afternoon at the W. E. A. club-house, 206 E. Eighty-sixth street. A concert will precede the lecture, begin-

THE COMBADES OF THE 16TH A. D. have decided to give up their clubbouse. While the club was finan-cially successful, they found that it occopied the time of the comrades toe uch and prevented their-doing agitution work. They will hold lectures and distribute literature vigorously here-

THE 18TH AND 20TH A. D. ARE now organized together, but will probably separate soon, as it is thought the speaking and English speaking members can work better in sep-grate organizations.

THE YOUNG PEOPLE'S CLUB OF Yorkville, which is already taking ter-copies a week of The Worker, took five copies of the "Comrade," and if the experiment is successful will continue it monthly. The Club has decided to co-operate with the Yorkville Agitation Committee to make its Coin-

I. Stone, F. McIntosh, and E. C. Wind.

LOCAL PASSAIC COUNTY WILL hold its semi-annual meeting Wednes-day 'evening, Jan. 8, at Helvetian Hall, 54 Van Houten street, Paterson, The report of the funncial officers will is received and the organizer will be elected for the ensuing year. Every comrade is expected to attend.

CHARLES H. VAIL WILL GIVE a course of four lectures in Haverhill on Feb. 3, 4, 5, and 6 and in Boston on Feb. 11, 12, 12, and 14. Brockton and other cities will probably arrange similar courses.

THE CALIFORNIA STATE CONvention, which was to have been held Dec. 15, was postponed to Jan. 1.

JAMES S. ROCHE OF LOS AN geles has been chosen to represent Cal-tfornia on the National Committee.

LOCAL WILKES BARRE PA. changed its headquarters to the second floor of the new Simon Long Building.

OKLAHOMA CONVENTION.

OKLAHOMA CONVENTION.

The Okiahoma Territorial Convention was held at Kingdisher. Dec. 27:
Nine locals were represented by twenty-seven delegates. The old Territorial Committee made its report, turned its work over to the convention and dishanded. The convention adopted a constitution, with Okiahoma City as seat of the new Territorial Committee. Dr. H. R. Dean was elected Sceretary-Terasurer and G. G. Holbrooks as National Committeeman. The Territorial Committee will constit of one member from each organized county and a local quorum to be elected by Local Okiahoma City. No official organ was designated, but the "Okiahoma Socialist" will be used, as it is the only Socialist paper in Okiahoma. A Territorial ciallet paper in Orlahoma. A Terri-torial Organizer will be put in the field and funde raised for an aggreeative campaign during the coming year.

GENERAL COMMITTEE.

Algernon Lee and L. D. Mayes pre-elded at last Saturday's session of the General Committee of Local New York. On the rending of the minutes a correction was made, if being point-ed out that no resolution of censure upon the editor of The Worker had been introduced, but merely a ques

Charles Fernkas was seated as delegate from the 15th and 17th A. D., and nine new members were admitted to

It was decided not to engage either Father McGrady or Ben Tillett to speak in New York.

The resignation of I. Phillips from the Grievance Committee was_accept-ed, and the election of a successor late.

over to the next meeting.

The roll call showed the following subdivisions not represented: Seventh. 11th, 19th, 23d, 54th, Branch 1, 26th,

The City Executive reported having ordered 25,000 copies of a special leaf-let for the Seventh Congressional Dis-trict and appropriated \$25 for the dis-

rict campaign; this was concurred in Other recommendations concurred in were: To assess districts for expenses of sending out circulars to enrolled voters in proportion to the number sent out in each; that the financial report of the Campaign Committee be port of the Campaign Committee, be printed next week; that Local, New York appropriate \$15 to be sent to the National Committee as its share of the expenses of the International Socialist Bureau and that other locals do likewise; that a leaflet be printed to be distributed among railroad men. The proposed meeting in the Iglesias

ise was postponed pending the de-sion of his appeal.

The Yorkville Agitation Committee

having initiated a plan for a May Festhe English daily-press fund, the plan was approved and Comrades Berlin. Mayes, Paulitsch, and Wood elected as a committee to co-operate in the preparations.

The subdivisions were called upon to

make especial efforts to extend the circulation of The Worker, as being the best means to make an English dully possible: each subdivision should have a standing committee for the purpose and should also see that its delegates attend The Worker Conference. Financial secretaries of subdivisions

sieen set back from their former positions to lower ones.

The same thing is being done on all the divisions of the New Hisree road, and shows are the things that are teaching us relired a men to look to our own interests and vote for Socialism. This method of design business is now becoming a rectular time for the control of the cont who have not yet sent in their mem rship reports were called upon to do

so at once.

The Entertalnment Committee reported that tickets were still our-standing from the 4th, 15th, 24th, 28th, and 31st A. D. and that they would re-port as soon as these tickets were accounted for.

Comrades Josephson, Goldberg, and

brand as treasure of this control to the control of the control of

Don't write on both sides of paper, ORRE- B B B SPONDENCE

Don't send anonymous letters.

The "Industrial Peace" Farce.

Editor The Worker.

The milienium has arrived at last. Capial and Labor, the long separated brothers,
have at last embraced, and all is forgives,
in the words of Archbishop Ireland. May
the winds of Heaves enery across
hearts and seem the news that is the great
hearts and seem the news that is the great
city of New Lark have last with a

city of New Lark have last we taken
performed to the last of the last of the

Mechall are in his wonder did Brother Mitchell are in his d's eye, when he addressed the brother trailits. the thomsends of wildows and sans, made such by the greed of miles series.

MORTHS AMES ONEAS,
SIL N. Third street. Terre Hance.
(Note:—The sample button enclosed shows a globe with hattis chaped across it; on the red border are the words "Socialist Party," shore, and "Workers of the World, Unite" below.—Ed. capitalists, the thomsends of wildows and crpikana, made such by the greed of mine owners?

OF Brother Sargent of the railroad firemen, did he see a vision of the mained here. The seed of the seed of the mained here increments of the situr of profit?

Did Mitchell ressember Hazelton? Did Sargent resisember Chicago or Barglet? Did saed and every representative of Labor resember the many times the capitalists have thrown off the mask of hyporisy they went when convenient and have stood they will be seen to be seen as the seed of the capitalists have thrown off the mask of hyporisy they went when convenient and have stood they were they are elected to represent in, and always will be, diametrically opposed to the interest of these mappositives of the interest of these mappositives of the interest of these mappositives of the interest of Objects to the Phrase. Objects to the Phrase.

Editor The Worker.

Coming trom a little trip, I have to send you she opinion of some of the renders of the land of the renders of the land of the land towns of the land towns of the land of the lan HUGO PICK. fory and phrase-monging? A committee has been appointed to arbitrate the love spents' between the britchess. Twelve of these are to represent Labor, twelve to represent Capita, and twelve to represent the general public—or, its other words, those not directly interested.

Now, if we think for a minute we cannot full to come to the conclusion. The model full to come to the conclusion. The property of the conclusion of the c

Allston, Mass. HURRICANE DECK.

As to Buttons.

Editor The Woujer.

Robered plems fand sample of party bullands of by the State Committee of Indname. Sample can be had by mell for 10cents: in quantities, 50 for \$1.50, or 100]
for \$2.75. Would you kindly give notice of
this in The Worker and send marked copy
of the same to me? They can be had from
me.

Indians is forging to the front and prom-ses a vigorous movement by the summer

We Wish You

A Happy New Year

AND ASK Have You Seen

THE WORKER CALENDAR?

A Work of Art.

The Rising Sun, Reproduction From Famous Painting

Every Comrade should get one. - Send Now. 5 Cents at office. 7 Cents postpaid.

to consisted in the manner as my income falls.

Now high dividends, means that maning expenses of plants must be minimized by wage-sayring machinery and by getting as antick work as possible out of these employed for as shall wages as somble. My with the interplace of all other capitalist-that is, of the capitalist class.

Now let us not at the personnel of the distinct existed portion of this committee. There is not a workingman among them; from firever, the windingman among them; from they are all social parasites and akinners of the working class. So our committee resolves freef into, this. Two-thirds from they are self-into, this. Two-thirds from the worker's side. Poor kance, your puisuand stuppe unionism has left you in the "The whole affair reininds me strongly of another peace conference, that of the Hague, where I simple of the hall of the high was on one side only—the large was on one side only—the New York, Dec. 19, 1901. but don't you think it queer that people who do not hesitate to ridicule and abuse Editor The Worker.

A large number of railroad men, including myze'f, 'Osted the straight Socialist tloke flus year in both the state and city that the state of the state in the state of who are outside their own sect si t be so sensitive to the süghtest crit m us?

OFFICIAL

Secretary, Leon Greenbaum Emilie Bidg., St. Louis, Mo.

CALIFORNIA STATE COMMITTEE ... Secretary, John M. Reywolds; 422 Sutter street, San Francisco. Meets on first and third Pridays in the mouth.

CONNECTICUT STATE COMMITTEE A. B. Cornellus, Secretary 478 Cb street, New Haven. Meets second fourth Sunday of the month at Au Hall, 135 Union street, New Haven.

ILLINOIS STATE COMMITTEE. Secretary, R. A. Morris, 36 N. Clark street.
Chicago, Meets first and third Fiday evenings of the month at 79 Dearborn street.

KANSAS STATE COMMITTEE .- Secretary Treasurer, J. D. Haskell, Abilene. KENTUCKY STATE COMMITTEE Secre-tary, Dr. Walter T. Robers, 2214 West Main street, Louisville, Ky.

MAINE STATE COMMITTEE Secretary pro tent. Fred E. Irlah, 322 Riversics street, Woodfords.

MASSACHUSETTS STATE COMMUTTEE.
Secretary, Squire E. Putney, 4 their mont street, Souceville; Assistant and Financial Secretary, Albert G. Chifford, Mount Außurn Station, Cambridge, MICHIGAN STATE COMMITTEE Secre-tury, Charenes Neely, 317 Johnson street, Saginaw, Mich. Moets at 121 N. Baum street.

MINNESOTA STATE COMMITTER Sec-retary Geo, B. Leonard, Boom 535, Amirus 18dg., corner Nicoliet avenue and Fifth atreet, Minnespolis.

MISSOURI STATE COMMITTEE-Secretary, Wm. J. Hager, Hoom 7, 22 North Fourth street. NEBRASKA STATE COMMITTEE. Secretary George E. Baird, \$10 N. Sixteen.h street, Omaha.

NEW JERSEY STATE COMMITTEE— Secretary, M. M. Goebel: 14 Bridge street: Newark. Meets second Satur-day of the month, at 7:39 p. m., at 121 Market street, Newark, N. J.

NEW YORK STATE COMMITTEL Secretary, Leonard D. Abbott, 64 E. 4th st. New York. Meets every Monday at 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 avenue, Philadelphia.

VERMONT STATE COMMITTEE Sections, P. V. Danaler, Brunswick House Rutland. WASHINGTON STATE COMMITTEE. Secretary, Joseph Gilbert, Box 6.7. Seat the Meets first Sundar in the mouth, g. m., at 220 Union street.

WISCONSIN STATE COMMITTEE. Secretary. E. H. Thomas, 614 State street, Milwaukee. NOTICE—For-technical reasons, no Part; amountements can go in that are not li this office by Tuesday, 3 p. m. .

NEW YORK.

LOCAL NEW YORKS The subdivisions are hereby called upon to elect new delegates to the General Committee of the Local for the ensuing term, seglinging on the second Saturday in January January 111, 192.

The basis of representation, according to the new by-laws, is: One delegate for each subdivision and one additional for every ten members in good standing as shown by the membership report filed with the Organizer. - J. GERBER, Organizer.

THE SOCIALIST PARTY

The party which this paper repre-sents is known nationally as the Socialist Purty, and such is its designation in most of the states. In New York, however, and in Massachusetts, it keeps the former name of Social Democratic Party, for reasons concerning the election laws. It has no connection with the Socialist Labor Party and does not approve of the "union smashing" tactics or the abusive methods used by that party, The Socialist or Social Democratic—Party works in farmony with the trade unions, though without any organic connection. It holds itself free to criticize their policy when Lecessary, but it approves of the principle of trade unionism. It does not attempt to dictate to the unions nor. is it dictated to by them. It calls upon ad workingmen to join the unions of their respective trades as a mesns of fighting the daily battle against the capitalist class and to join and work and vote for the Socialist Party as a means of putting an end to capitalism.

The class struggle will prevail —The class struggle will prevail se long as there are employing and employed classes. Their interests are anticonistic and will ever remain so, while the competitive system exists. Capitalistic competition means degradation of the working class. The solution? you ask. Socialism in our time!—Cleveland Citizen.

COFFEE-SPECIAL SALE To the Working Class in 5-1b. Lots and upwards at Wholesale .Prices,

35c. Grade, Mocha and Java, at. 25c 30c. Grade, Mocha and Java, at. 20c

BURNS & REED, 209 HUDSON ST., N. Y. GITY.

WORKMEN'S

Organized 1872. Membership 14,000. rincipal Organization, New York

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Trades' and Societies' Calendar Standing advertisements of Trade Unions and other Societies will be inserted under this heading at the rate of \$1 per line per 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 Club), meets second and fourth Thursday evenings of each month at the Workingson's Educa-tional Club, 2309 Third avenue.

CIGARMAKERS PROGRESSIVE INTERNATIONAL UNION 'NO. 90. Office and
Employment Bureau: 64 East 4th Street.
- District I. (Bohemian), 231 Rast TistStreet; every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District II. (German), at 10 Stanton Street,
meets every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District
fil. meets at the Clubhouse, 206 East 66th
Street, every Saturday at 7:30 p. m.—
District IV, meets at 342 West 424 Street,
every Baturday at 8 p. m.—District VI.
meets at 446 East 66th No. ry Saturday at S p. m.—District VI ets at 414 ffunt 5th Street, every Satur at S p. m.—District V. meets at 54 day at S p. m.—District V. meets at 547 East 157th Street, every Saturday at S p.

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Sick and Death enedt Fund of he United States of America.

The above society was founded in the year 1884 by workingmen lailured with the spirit of solidarity and Sociadat thought its numerical arreign tat present composed of 180 local braids with more than 27,500 male members is rapidly increasing among, weekingmen, who believe in the principles of the modern labor movement. nanous workingmen who believe in the principles of the modern labor movement. Workingmen between 18 and 45 years of age may be admitted to memberahip in any principles of the modern labor memberahip in any case of the second client in last class and \$3,000 for the second client in last class and \$3,000 for the second client in the last class and \$4,000 for the second client works and of \$4,000 for the weeks and of \$4,000 for the weeks and of \$4,000 for the weeks and the last client of the second class receive under the same circumstances and length of time \$6.00 and \$4,000 for septentially. A burial benefit of \$2,000 for septentially, a burial benefit of \$2,000 for septentially. A burial benefit of \$2,000 for septentially, a burial benefit of \$2,000 for septentially. A burial benefit of \$2,000 for septentially, and septentially septen

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of the Executive Committee in: HENRY HAUPT, Bibis House, Room e2. Astor Piace, K. Y. City, N. Y. L. D. MAYES, LAWYER,

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BRANCH 2 (Euglish), 20th A. D. (Brook-iya), S. D. P.—Meets every second and fourth Tuesday evening at 700 Evergaten avenne. All Socialists of the district are invited to join. H. A. Guerth, 1225 Bush-wick avenue, will receive subscriptions for The Worker.

CARL SAHM CLUB (MUSICIANS; UNION: Meets first and third Tuesday of the mouth, 10 a.m., at Club House, 2506 E. Eighty-sirks street. Secretary, H. Frey, 171 E. Eighty-seventh street.

m.—District VII. meets every Saturday evening at 1432 Second Avenue.—The Board of Sanatalana Board of Supervisors meets every Tues-day at Faulhaber's Hall, 1551 Second Avenue, at 8 p. m.

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.

WORKMEN'S

POPULAR PUBLICATIONS.

Nazareth." By Eugene Sue. Translated from the French. Cloth bound.

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There, Labor Speaks in Parliament---Here, Labor Sneaks in Conference.

When the coal barons decide to add a few millions to their meagre discomes they raise the price of cont, thus exacting a tribute from every fireside in the land. And the pesple? Well, they gramble, they growl (to themselves, of convice), and then humbly rules "that beats hell" (Great disturbance on the selves, of convice), and then humbly rules "that beats hell" to be out of order.) * . * . "There is no doubt that there is a lack of farm hands. From 1882 to they grunble, they growl (to them-selves, of conses, and then humbly pay the bill. If the farm products are allowed to rot on the ground, if the grain is thrown into the great lakes, in short, if each and every dastardly method knewn to "business" is em-ployed to raise the price of everything sary to life and happiness; in order to increase the profits of those who profess to be somehow flyingly or-dained to making the wealth of this ntry for these who produce it, the great sovereign American, infautike, pouts and then meekly pays the bilt, This is, of course, a great country, its people are great, and great are its in-But let us take a look at effete Ger-

many. How the American pities the poor Dutchmen, specially the Dutch cant fellows that they are, do not do milionaires into their parlia-uts, in grateful acknowledgement of the many virtues practised by capital ists as mentioned above, but actually nominate and elect ordinary working-men, men of their own class, to repreent them. One of these, August Be has been a Socialist representa-in the Reichstag for over thirty rears and has not even acquired the years and has not even acquired the wealth of an ordinary police capitain in this land of the free-to-help-your-self. This lichel is the greatest orator and ablest debater in that body and extracts of his recent speech upon the

lor has asked us to consider that what ever we say here is heard by other nations. Unhappity, there are in Gérmany, as in all civilized countries, only two nations, a nation of expiciters and outressors and a nation of the ex the former: I shall speak in the name pressed wage-earning class with a de termination commensurate with the importance of the case mid the misin-terpretation of foreign powers will not with the disturb us in the beast. You shall never be left in the dark about our po-sition on the matter of taxation, and we shall always do our utmost to de fine our attitude.

of agriculture, as of other industries, of the soil, benefits the landowner and not the consumer. It may be that the sale of food products is rentrolled by you principally, to the disadvantage of ne consumer. Your motto is: Every one for himself and the devil take the hindmost. But the others may have something to say in the matter, and a do not hesitate to say that strice, in-surregtion, and revolt will necessarily follow these measures, if adopted as submitted in the bill before the house,

tung tells as that the country seat of ground. Indeed! That our gentlemen fony enjoy the chase, that their sorts. as gally deesed army officers, may keep horses and support nistresses, that they may squander more in on-pight than a diligent workingman's family can earn in a year therefore this usurious tariff shall become a line." Noise on the Right, cheers on the Left.). "At a recent meeting of

1895 their numbers sank from 5,815,commercial branches the number of la-borers has increased from 4,000,000 to 5.155,000. This increase of industrial laborers and decrease of farm laborers proves that we are already an industrial community." (Contradiction and disturbance on the Right.) "It is the for the peasant class, according to the mass of evidence which I have laid be-

Recently a teacher, referring to the burial of one of his scholars, told the pupils that the child is now in Heaven. Who of you would like to be Heaven? he asked. One little you ster among several others raised 1 hand and replied: 'I would, because I would not shuffer from bunger there." (Commotion.) "Can there be a stronger condemnation of present so ciety than the simple words of this starving child?" Count von laughingly interjects: "Perha father had spent all for drink." Count von Arnim ects: "Perhaps its of "shame" from the Socialists, uproar lasting several minutes.) "Gentlemen, replied Bebel, "this is an infamous k sult. His laughter betokens brutalify (Pandemonium.) . . "It is a sad fact to note that so many

clergymen advocate increased tariffs mon grain and, the most necessary ar of life. (Disturbance on the Right and 'Center.) These are the same gentlemen who teach the people to pray 'give us this day our daily bread, and thereupon seek to make bread dearer." ("Hear, hear," from the Socialists, protests on the Right and Center) "Present society is the most pharisaical in history. very much interested, owing to the real estate holdings, in the increase of grain, cattle and agrarian duties. I am exceedingly sorry that parliamen tary law does not force any who is personally interested in a meas to a vote.

Such a rule would knock the botton out of the United States Senate pretty

After a masterly description of the evils following every measure intro-duced by present society to prevent its inevitable collapse. Bebel enncluded;

"And what will be the outcome of this chaotic state of things. Social Democracy will rean the barvest. Dissolve the Reichstag, it will please none more than the Socialists. The subsequent election will give you an wer such as you have never heard be fore. The word of Marx will be veri-fied, that 'every ruling class provides its own gravediggers.' We shall do on atmost to send this bill to Hades and In the name of fastice, in the name of the welfare of the people, down with this infamous bill." (Long up-

When the fearless tribunes of the people, the Socialist representatives In the parliament of Europe, hear of the "harmony conference" between Capi-tal and Labor, will they not shrug their shoulders at the stupidity of the American wage-carner?

FREDERICK KRAFFT

*In the German Reichstag as in landowners. Representative Dr. the Radicals or Liberals between Th Risicke was heard to say: 'Like the Center, mentioned further on, is th Boers, conscious of the justice of our Cierical party in the German parli

CAMPAIGN FUND.

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HELP THE ACTORS.

The Actors' National Protective Unand union actors wear it as a button out their lapel. The actors have shown themselves seady to lend their aid to other organizations in fighting for Labor's cause, and it is but right, not only on this ground, but as a matter of prinon this ground, but as a matter of prinon this product of the capalign Committee would like to wind up its business. As on this ground but as a matter of principle, that others should lend them all assistance possible. They are making energetic efforts to build up their union, and so far have met with great success. They ask that when we go to the theater we wask for the label. It will help them if we can make the theater managers understand that receives reach who were miner weak. It will help them if we can make the theater managers understand that working people who wear union-mode clothing shees, hats, shayes, and hair ears, sie, also prifer to wear union—diring the accounts. Therefore, come clothing shoes, hars stayes, and hair-cuts etc., also prefer to wear union-made smiles at a union theorer.

made smiles at a union threater.

The actors hold a smoker at 8 Union Square on Jan. 11, and their ennual benefit will be at Murray Hill Theater on Feb. 2. The best talent will be proided on both eccusions.

The second anniversary of the He-Arh. Kr. K usse, Br. 17, dona-

dust recompanie. So long as there is a capitalist class to drain profits from Lastor, so long must the workers—whether they be massicans or across or printers or hod-carriers or street sweepers—anite to defend themselves. To do their full dark, the getors and all others must behave like union men and days in the year, true and loyal this days in the year. Con and the first test of their class, by presenting a solid front to the enemy on Election Day as well as in strike and baycett, in a united effort to emancipate Labor from the control of the - Carnegie couldn't quite carry his point of having Uncle Sam underwrite his ill-gotten steal bonds. - Vineland Independent.

CAPITALISM IN COTTON TRADE

Analysis of Statistics Published by Census Board.

Result of Ten Years' Progress-Hun -ber of Wage-Workers Largely Increased, but Average Wages Reduced-Capitalists, However, Get Larger Profits.

The Census Bureau has is alletia giving comparative statistics of the cotton manufactures of the United States for 1800 and for 1900 The following table shows the in-crease per cent, in different items: Increas

Number of establishments Aggregate wages Cost of materials

see that the number of establishments has grown much more slowly than the aggregate capital, which partly shows the concentration of industry by th closing of small mills and the opening of larger ones. Unfortunately no fig-ures are given to show the relative number of companies or of stockholders in 1890 and in 1900. We can safely suppose, however, that while the nur ber of mills has increased in a small ratio, the number of corporations owning them and the number of stockholders-or, at any rate; of large stockhold-

Comparing the next two items, w see a remarkable increase in the number of salaried officials and a still greater increase in the aggregate salaries. A large part of this is rightly to be set to the account of capitalist profit, as the high-salaried officials are almost invariably large stockholders and their exorbitant pay is simply pro fit under another name

WAGES REDUCED.

The fifth and sixth items in the table (taken in connection with the first two) furnish the most significant compart n of all. The number of wage-work ers has increased much faster than th number of mills, faster even than th aggregate capital. But the amount paid in wages has not increased in the same ratio. That is, as the industry has become better organized and the employees have been brought together in larger and larger establishments and as their number has increased their average wages have positively And it should be bered, too, that the prices of m ticles of food have increased during

In 1890 there were about 219,000 workers, with average wages of \$303

workers, with average wages of \$298 That is how ten years' progress af-

feeted the working people in the cot

gross product—does not, upon its careful analysis will show that the apitalists in the cotton industry hav ployees experienced. The subjoined tables, showing the actual figures for cost, value of product, and net product, and profits in 1850 and in 1900, will make this evident.

il in e	Gross product	\$209,579,904 154,809,700
	Net product Vages and salaries ,	. \$114,710,144 69,931,624
ill in o-th ie	Profits 1900, Gross product Cost of materials	. \$44,778,520 .\$336,974,882 . 176,551,527
ie a-	Net product	.\$160,423,355 97,919,661
	Profits	. \$62,563,694

PROFITS INCREASED. inparison of the two tables

To the Holders of Subscription Lists for the Campaign Fund of the Social show that The value of the gross product in Democratic Party of the City of New The cost of materials increased 14 Comrades and friends who still have

per cent. The net product increased nearly 40 per cent.
The amount paid in wages and salar

les increased 36 per cent. The profits remaining to the capital isis increased over 30 per cent.

And as the number of capitalists cer tainly did not increase greatly and probably was actually reduced, the reprobably was actually reduced, the reduction in average yearly earnings of increase in the average profits of the

ployees for the same year, we find fits in each year by the number of er

In 1890, the average wage-worker contributed \$204.47 to the capitalists who "gave him employment." In 1900, the average wage-worker ntributed \$206.38 to the same

TEN YEARS' NET PROGRESS. "

The net result of ten years' development of capitalism in this great indus ment of capitalism in this great indus-try is, then, that the average yearly earnings of the people who did the work were reduced by \$5 a year, while the average amount of prefits extract, ed from each was increased by more

than \$2 a year.

We do not, in general, insist upo the absolute truth of the latter half of the saying that "The rich are getting richer and the peop peoper." We insist only that the working class is growing relatively poorer-receiving a smaller share of its product, if not an associately smaller amount—while the capitalist class is growing both relatively and absolutely smaller amount—while the capitalist class is growing both relatively and absolutely richer. But the official statistics for this manufactusing industry—one of the largest in this country—indicates the truth of the saying in its strictest sense.

To what has been said above, it must be added that about a quarter of the wages of the working people must be be added that about a quarter of the paid out in rent, thus going directly must be solded that about a quarter of the paid out in rent, thus going directly must be solded that about a quarter of the paid out in rent, thus going directly such as a member-st-large.

To what has been said above, it must be added that about a quarter of the wages of the working people must be be added that about a quarter of the paid out in rent, thus going directly such as a member-st-large.

To what has been said above, it must be added that about a quarter of the wages of the working people must be be added that about a quarter of the paid out in rent, thus going directly such as of the membership and the financial condition of the mem with the condition of the financial condition of the project was started last fail, when it was said the custom of tipping had died out and that operators' salaries were not enough to give on callty, where no local branch exists, may apply directly to the National Secretary.

Any person living in a city or locality and the financial condition of the mem berein as a proportion of the mem died out and that operators' salaries were not enough the custom of the one. The head of the financial condition of the mem died out and that operators' salaries were not enough the custom of the mem who have the daties of making of its objects will the absolute truth of the latter half of

back to the capitalist class, which own

WHAT SOCIALISM WOULD DO. Socialism, then, by cutting off the uncarned income of the capitalists, whether in the form of dividends, in-terest, or rent, would, on the most conservative estimate, practically double the income of the workers in the cot-ton industry without adding a minute to the daily labors; it would organize the industry in such a way that steady, work, at reasonable hours, the year round, would take the place of the present alternation of overwork with miserable idleness; and then, by elim-inating the various forms of waste incident—to competition and wage-sia-very, it would still further increase ing for, as a simple bread-and-butter proposition, even if it were nothing

VAIL IN BOSTON

To the Comrades of Boston and Vicin ity: The Boston Socialist Club has enfour lectures on Socialism to be given Feb. 11, 12, 13, and 14 at Every The necessity and importance of such lectures is clear. In hunting after political successes we have unfortunately neglected in the past the most essential feature of our work-the educa tional. Let us therefore begin the work at once. It lies with you, comwork at once. It lies with you, com-rades, to make this undertaking a success. This series of lectures is not in tended for strangers only. It is the duty of every Socialist to avail himself of the opportunity to study the subject in order to be able intelligently to

defend the principles of Socialism.
Comrade Vall, being one of the fore nost theoretical exponents of Social isin in this country, will treat the sub-ject in his four lectures from all sides, as seen from the following synopsis:

reb. 11.—"The Economic Evolution." Feb. 12.—"The Socialist Movement." Feb. 13.—"The Abolition of Poverty and Realization of Pienty." Feb. 14 .- "The Solution of Modern Social and Industrial Proble

Doors open at 7:30 p. m.; lecture begins at 8 p. m.
Admission: Single lecture, 16 cents;

full course, 25 cents. Apply for further information and tickets to the under For the Committee

DR. M. J. KONIKOW, 330 Shawmut avenue.

TO TOUR NEW YORK.

Comrade Vall to Spend a Month in So cialist Agitation Throughout the

On Jan. 7 Comrade Charles H. Vall and his wife will begin an agitation tour of the state of New York. Their dates are not all fixed positively, but the first week, it is understood, will be taken up as follows:

Tuesday, Jan. 7, Peekskill. Wednesday, New Rochelle. Thursday, Mount Vernon. Friday, Yonkers Saturday, Pearl River. Sunday evening, Jan. 12, Brooklyn

Socialist Propaganda Club, 102 : Cour After filling these dates they will isit, in order, Cold Spring,

Schuylerville, Ticoneroga, Fort ward, Schenectady, Johnstown, versville, Frankfort, Utica, B Oneida, Syrasuse, Cerning, Hernells-ville, Buffalo, Rochester, and Water-town, after which they go to Massa-It is hoped that the comrades in all of these places will exert themselves to the utmost to make these meetings

thoroughly successful. Comrade Vail's tour should have the effect of bringing tour should have the effect of bringing new life into the organization through-out the whole state. All communications regarding Vall's dates should be addressed to the State Secretary, Leonard D. Abbott, 64 East Fourth street, New York.

HOW TO ORGANIZE.

instructions for Forming Locals of the Socialist Party. 1. Five or more persons may organ se a local branch, provided they subscribe to the platform and constitution of the Socialist Party, and sever their

relations with other political parties: cers to be elected are: a. A Chairman at each meefing:

Recording Secretary.

Organizer. Literature Agent. Order of business— a. Reading of the minutes.

Admission of new members. Communications and bills. Report of Organizer.

Reports of Committees f. Unfinished business. New business,

g. New business.

4. A monthly payment, computed on a basis of five cents for each member, for the maintenance of the National organization, shall be paid to the Naional Secretary. Local branches may levy dues if they so choose, or may raise funds altogether through volun-tary contributions and pay National

dues out of their general funds.

5. A full report of the meeting in which organization was decided on, the names of persons participating, together with five cents for each member, should be sent with application for charter; after receipt of which, upon approval of National Committee,

charter will be granted.

6. Each local branch should hold a meeting at least once a week, for the transaction of business or the discussion of political and economic 7. Semi-annual reports of the mem-

BERNSTEIN AS HE IS

. The following extract I lift bodily from Comrade H. M. Hyndman's Loudon letter in the current number of "Wilshire's Magazine." A careful perusal of it is carnestly urged upon a number of persons whom I suspect of having forgotten the Tenth of July in the year Ninety-Nine and the lesson of that glorious day:

"As to the Berfistein episode in itself,

it has attracted far more attention

than, from most points of view, it de-serves. Bernstein has no influence

whatever among the rank and file

the Social Democratic Party in Ger

many. As a matter of fact, he is by no means a strong man, and even when he was editing the 'Sozil Demokrnt' in Zurich he was not its ren editor at all. He was merely a conduit pipe through which the ideas and tac-tics of Marx, Engels, Liebknecht, and others reached the world at large. long as Bernstein had these men at his elbow, so to say, he kept pretty ellow, so to say, he seek straight, but when Engels died, and he was left here in England, floating about on the fringe of third-rate English middle-class society, his mind became gradually saturated with the fal lacies of English middle-class opinion He became a sort of capitalistic radi-cal, always apologizing for any de-fects in the capitalist system and declaring that there is at bottom none of that class antagonism which we Social Democrats know to be inevitable under existing conditions. Not only but he has throughout supported the shameless policy of the Rhodes-Beit-Chamberlain gang in South Africa: has declared that English rule in India, which is manufacturing, famne for 230,000,000 of péople, is a bene icent government; has never lost an opportunity of sneering at and injung the Social Democratic Federation and, in point of fact, has done every talist class could do to injure the prin iples of Social Democracy in Gren Britain. He has done this, not only by his action while he was in England in connection with Englishmen, but by deliberate lies which he sent to the Yorwarts' as to the events which were passing in this country. This got to such a point that Liebknecht, not long before his death; gave me formal au-thority to repudiate Bernstein as rep-resenting in any way whatever the resenting in any way whatever the Social Democratic Pyrty of Germany. in England or elsewhere. This author ity I made use of and formally repu-diated Bernstein in a letter to the 'Daily Chronicle,' after some more than usually flagitious misrepresentations his in that paper. Of course, I do not say for a moment that Bernstein has derived any personal or pecuniary ad vantage from his mean and treacher ous methods; but I do most distinctly say that no man, if he had received £10,000 a year from the capitalists. could have served them better of late

ears than Bernstein has done.". Thus the Bernstein pelt is nailed u as a caution to vermin. It might smel better if it were tanned. There ar several large tanneries in Milwankee

1316 So. 13th street, Philadelphia.

SANE AND INSANE IN IRELAND AND ELSEWHERE.

It is a great mistake for a man in treland to be sane, because he is all lowed to live in a wrefelled hovel and starve; while, if insane, he has for neals a day, port wine, a magnificent with officials whose principal busine it is to keep the Irish people from do ing something they want to or forcing them to do something they do not want to.-The Expansionist

What is here said of Ireland is also true, with only a difference of degree in every civilized—that is, capitanst intry. The question in Ireland is no merely a race question, between Celt and Saxon. It is essentially a class-question: between tenant and landlord and between wage-worker and employ er. As the tenants and wage-workers learn to make a sane use of their rensoning faculties, they will unite as class and establish a saner social sys tem. The luxuries now confined to th asylums wilk then be accessible in the people's homes and 'the need of asylums will be so much the less.

CLASS RULE AND DEMOCRACY.

The political system of a given so-cial order is simply the expression of its economic form, and when the latter changes, a corresponding transforma-tion occurs in the former. * * tion occurs in the former. *

The question of democracy, like that of plutocracy or aristocracy, is one of social evolution, and not of the passing political phases in cidental to the process. * * We may, if we choose, describe the governments of England. France, and America as "democratic" in view of the suffrage, but if we believe them to be so we are missiken. There can be be so, we are mistaken. There can be no possibility of a really democratic administration where class monopoly in the land and capital of the community exists, for political power invaria-bly accompanies control of the reve-nues. Democracy is therefore imposnues. Democracy is therefore impossible so long as the economic conditions of society allow of such monopoly. But those conditions are rapidly changing, and the decomposition of the present system which is going on under our very eyes, obvious enough even to the most careless observer, is facilitating the political expression of those tendencies toward the new system which will succeed it. When this transformation is complete democracy will be established, and not before.—John E. Ellam, in the London Westminster Review.

WANT WAGES, NOT TIPS.

Men's Railway Mercantile League. The project was started last fall, when it was said the custom of tipping had died out and that operators' salaries

CAPITALIST TOOLS IN OLD VIRGINIA.

Mother Jones is at present in old Virginia, organizing for the United Mine Workers. As usual she finds labor conditions in that state as deplorable as elsewhere, more so perhaps, because modern industrial methods are comparatively new there and the capitalist exploiter has unrestricted sway. That Mother Jones has anything but "soft snap" is shown in a private let-

ter, recently received. She says "This is an American Siberia if on day. I had a meeting scheduled sev eral miles from here. The federal judge located here got on the train andwent down ahead of me. I had the meeting billed for the colored church, but before I arrived the company served notice on the trustees that if they allowed me to speak they would annull their deed. The poor negroes got scared and begged me not to talk. When I arrived the federal judge was waiting to arrest me if I spoke. "I fooled both him and the company,

owever, for I called the meeting in a secret place, and had a fine crowd of the boys. The company officials are trying to find out where the meet-ing was held, but nene of the boys will give it away, and so they cannot ar-"Nevertheless, they tried to bluff me

they would put me in jail. I sent back word, 'Jail be hanged. I am going to hold that meeting."

"The company policemen have no bondsmen, are responsible to no one but the company, and they can put you in jail without a cause, and there is no redress. This fellow who spoke to me was a dandy.

"He said the company hired him for \$35 a month, twelve hours a day, and night work besides. He boasted of, working seven years for one man for \$3.50 a week, took care of a wife, paid house rent, bought fuel and clothes and fed, themselves, and when he quit he had \$37.67 saved up. He thought I should not come in there and bother the company. In our conversation it developed that he did not know who ns Jefferson was. He asked me if Jefferson was a miner. When J spoke of George Washington be asked me if I meant the company doctor. And this fellow is an officer of the law in the state of Virginia?"

MORE COMPLAINTS

IN THE C. F. U. Hardly a meeting of the New York Central Federated Union passes that does not record some complaint from delegates of different unions regarding the action of city officials against La

bor. Delegate McConvide, on Sunday protested against the treatment re-ceived from that good old "friend of Labor," John-D. Crimmins. McCoaville and Stuart, representing the Sarty Engineers, went to see Crimming on some business for the union. As Mc-Conville reports, they saw Crimmins and knew he was in his office; but as soon as he saw them he retired to his private room, made his exit through a rear door, and by taking a cab around the corner, avoided them.

McConville asked the support of the C. F. U. and other unions in bringin Crimmins to terms. He also wished have this man's actual position toward Criminas pretends to be Labor's

If McConville and the members of union and others who ought to ha learned their lesson by this time would unite with the Social Democracie Party and elect men of their own class to office, we'd soon see a big change. Un ion-men must go into polifics-class conscious Socialist politics. Only by this means can they command respect and ordinarily decent treatment as men; and by this means they can secur much more-namely, the full product of their labor.

CLOTH SPONGERS WIN.

Tiedeman, who has so long fought the Cloth Spongers' Union, has at last surrendered and agreed to run a un on establishment. This last victory puts every cloth sponging establish-ment in the city under the union's jurisdiction. This young organization has made a winning fight and in three short years from its inception has van-quished every opponent. The credit is largely due to comrades who are active Socialists as well as trade unionists, and thus show that they understood the real economic aims of the working class. We congratulate our boys on their success, and hope that they will be as successful in getting the cloth spongers together in making a united stand at the ballot box against the larger and still unvanquished enemythe capitalist class as a whole.

THE BLESSINGS OF POVERTY. The defenders of capitalism and critics of Socialism often task of "the blessings of poverty"—though they seldom show a desire to enjoy those blessings. They tell us of the men of genius who have struggled with want. and would have us believe that their poverty was the cause of the genius. On this point we may take the evi-dence of a man of very considerable genius, Robert Nielson Stephens, the playwright. Speaking from personal expenience of the blessings of poverty, "They may say what they please.

I am, than poor and in good health, as I was for many years. I have had many sorrows, but hardly a sorrow that was not aggravaced, if not caused, by poverty, or that very moderate wealth would not have ameliorated or prevented. The difference between pecuniary ease and poverty is often-times simply as the difference between heaven and hell."

-You may resolute till the cow come home. .. You may petition till our come home. You may petition till our heads are gray, are till our hair falls out and leaves us with shining scalps. You may strike and borcott until you are all starwed to death and laid away under the sod, but until you learn to strike at the belief box you will go down in ignominious defeat.—Bret Harts.

National Platform of the Socialist Party.

tional convention assembled, reaffirms its adherence to the principles of In-ternational Socialism, and declares its aim to be the organization of the working 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 purpose of transforming the present sys tem of private ownership of the means of production and distribution into col-lective ownership by the entire people

Formerly the tools of production were simple and owned by the individ-ual worker. To-day the machine. which is but an improved and more de veloped tool of production, is owned by the capitalists and not by the workers. This ownership enables the capitalists to control the product and keep the workers dependent upon them, Private ownership of the means of

duction and distribution is respon sible for the ever increasing uncertain y of livelihood and the poverty and nisery of the working class, and it divides society into two hostile classes -the capitalists and wage-workers. The once powerful middle class is rapidly disappearing in the mill of competition. The struggle is now between the capitalist class and the working The possession of the means of good gives to the capitalists the control of the government, the press the pulpit, and the schools, and enables them to reduce the workingmen to a state of intellectual, physical and social nferiority, political subservience and virtual slavery.

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

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

collective-powers of capitalism, by con-stituting themselves into a political party, disfinct from and opposed to all parties "formed" by the propertied

While we declare that the development of economic conditions tends to the overthrow of the capitalist system, we recognize that the time and manuer of the transition to Socialism also deend upon the stage of development sched by the proletariat. We, therefore, consider it of the utn ance for the Socialist Party to support all active efforts of the working class to better its condition and to elect Socialists to political offices, in order tracilitate the attainment of this end.

As such meaks we advocate:

1. The punne ownership of all means of transportation and communication and all other public utilities, as well as of all industries controlled by mon of the revenue of such industries to be applied to the reduction of taxes on operty of the capitalist class, but to applied wholly to the increase of wages and shortening of the hours of labor of the employees, to the improvement 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 the worker in the product of labor. 3. State or national insurance of

working people in case of accidents, lack of employment, 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 inder the control of the working class.

4. The inauguration of a system of public industries, public credit to be used for that purpose in order that the workers be secured the full product of

to the age of eighteen years, and state and municipal aid for books, clothing, and food. 6. Equal civil and political rights for

men and women.
7. The initiative and referendum, preportional representation and the right of recall of representatives by

their constituents. But in advocating these measures as steps in the overthrow of capitalism and the establishment of the Co-opera-tive Commonwealth, we warn the working class against the so-called public awaership movements as an at-tempt of the capitalist class to secure governmental control of public utili-ties for the purpose of obtaining greater security in the exploitation of other industries and not for the amelioration The workers can most effectively act | of the conditions of the working clas

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STEEL WORKERS' SCALE. It is reported that the adjo

conference between President Shaffer of the Amalgamated Association and the officers of the Republic Iron Steel and the American Steel Hoop Company, regarding the construction of a clause in the flatshing scale, after a few bours' session last Thursday night, reached an agreement. The de-tails of the agreement were not made public.

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