The Worker.

AGENTS, ATTENTION!

Agents sending in subscriptions without remittance must state distinctly how long they are to run. Agents are personally charged and held responsible for

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Only duly elected and approved agents acknowledged.

VOL.XI.-NO. 43.

NEW YORK, JANUARY 26, 1902.

REPORT TO NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

Local Quorum Submits an Account of Work Accomplished Since the Indianapolis Convention.

were immediately acknowledged (in a letter dated August 19) by John Will-iams, secretary-treasurer Amalgam-ated Association, Pittsburg, Pa.; and it

may not be amiss to say here that the

an editorial warning its members egainst bourgeois public ownership. While we do not point to these circum-scances as the all-important desidera-

tum, we consider them worthy of note.

as signs of promise in a great labor organization, that was until recently

AMERICAN FLINT GLASSS WORK

ERS' UNION.

nitting to us a set of resolutions for

been sent to Comrade Debs by John L.

Dobbins, National Secretary of the Flint Gless Workers' Buton. The ac-

ion of the Flint Glass Workers was

suitably acknowledged by us in a let-ter dated August 22 to Comrade Dol-

INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRAPHI-

CAL UNION.

On August 17 we sent a telegram to

he Lational convention of the Interna-

ation. We were subsequently informed by one of our comrades, who was a delegate to the convention, that both

NATIONAL UNION UNITED BREW.

On Sept. 14 we sent a telegram to the

National Convention of United Braw-

ery Vorkers at Philadelphia, saluting

them as comrades, "who have no use for compromise or retreat in the Social

ist or trade union movement," and ex-

tending them "our fraternal greetings and well wishes." We were subse-quently informed that our communica-

tion was received with marked evi

dences of gratification, which was nat

urally to be expected of a labor organ; zation, which has for years been com

Farty by the "Brauer Zeitung." official

counced since the Unity Convention.

CONVENTIONS ORDER OF RAIL

WAY CLERKS OF AMERICA AND

INT. BROTHERHOOD ELEC-

TRICAL WORKERS.

National conventions of the Ordor Railway Clerks of America and Inter-

national Brotherhood Electrical Work

ers were held in the city of St. Louis

including an invitation to visit our Na

tional Headquarters during their stay

During the month of October we sent

organizing materials to the officers the unions of the Western Federation

of Miners in Arizona, Colorado, Idaho

Montara, Neyada, Oregon, South Da-kota, Washington, Wyoming, and

During the month of November we

sent similar materials to secretaries

of local unions of national and interna-tional organizations affiliated with the

American Federation of Labor, in all

of those states which had no state or-

ganizations effected at the time men-tioned. We have reason to believe that the rapid growth of our party in the

mining states of the West, and at sev

eral points in the South, is partially

Our labor among the miners of the

LABOR DAY.

. The observances of Labor Day, 1901.

were marked by the unprecedented extent to which Socialist speakers were in demand by the trade unions, in

contradistinction to the capitalist law-

yers, preachers, and politicians, who have heretofore sullied the spirit of the occasion by their "aophistries in trade" about the mutual interests of

eapital and labor. During the four weeks preceding Labor Day, requests were received by us for many speak-ers, and, although we made special ef-

forts, we were unable to meet the de-

The situation disclosed a familia

weakness in our party, consisting in the fact that some of our comrades who could make a fairly able Socialist speech, were unfamiliar with the prac-tical questions confronting the trade

unions and the labor movement in gen-

Party.

mitted to the Socialist-program.

ERY WORKERS

upon the table."

On August 14 we received a letter

tendency.

ints of space in its columns to So

The National Secretary of the Social p grounds of the class struggle. Our ef ist Party will make two reports to forts in behalf of the steel strikers were investigated a characteristic or the steel strikers. the National Committee, now in session at St. Louis, one referring to the location and equipment of the national office and to the trade union movement, and the other referring to agitation. The reports are as follows:

LOCATION AND EQUIPMENT NA-TIONAL OFFICE.

Upon adjournment of the Unity Convention coincident with our assump-tion of duty, we were informed by Comrade George D. Herron that he ould donate \$200 to the party, with the express condition that same would be used exclusively for the equipment of National Headquarters. We have expended of this amount up to Jan. 1 for furniture and other necessary utili-ties, \$153.57, leaving a balance for future needs of \$46.43.

future needs of \$46.45.

In December, Comrade A. BlactSer of St. Louis dehated \$29 to the party for office equipment, which has been used to purchase a mimeograph. Among the effects which were sent to us by ex_National Secretary Comrade Theodore Debs was a Smith Premier Typewriter, which we had renovated the recovers of \$10.70. an expense of \$10.70.

We have quite a large supply of print of various kinds on hand stationer, books, and miscellaneous articles, all of which, together with the equipment before mentioned, has been red for \$200 in the Pennsylvania. Fire Insurance Company of Philadel-

Temperary National Headquarters were located for the first week lu August at my residence, 4014A Evans avenue. Permanent quarters were located on August 8 in Room 427, Emilia Building, at a rental of \$16 per month On August 19 we sent out a circular to all state and local organizations, an nouncing the opening of headquarters. The building in which we are located

is the most central in the city, and especially desirable for our purpose, being opposite the post office and bur-the block from the Public Library.

THE TRADE UNION MOVEMENT. At the very outset of our task, ha convention, we sought practical measures for the purpose of demonstrating the identity of class interest between the trade union and Socialist movements. Having received an official request for assistance from the Amal gamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, we issued "A letter of appeal and advice" to our party members on August 15, requesting their meral, political and practical aid in be-half of the steel strikers and their fam-

We caused said appeal to be publish Birthe Socialist and labor papers. Ark.; two thousand copies printed Areneral distribution. In addition finis, we had one thousand typewrit

a letters referring to our activity to the strike, printed, addressed and mail-ed, together with copies of the "appeal", to the secretaries of all the unions of the Amsignmated Association of Iron. Steel and Tin Workers in the states of Pennsylvania, Ollio, Kentucky, Illi-nois, Indiana, Alabama, West Virginia; Maryland, Michigan, Wisconsin, Dela in various states; to eight hundred unons of the United Mine Workers of America, in the state of Pennsylvania; and to two hundred unions in the city of St. Louis, offiliated with the respective national and international organ! ed in the American

des, we endeavored to send rep-latives into the strike field, and Utah. with Comrades Engene V. Debs. Max Heyes, and J. Mahlon Barnes. Our effects in this direction were without result, as the contrales mentioned were not immediately or otherwise ndent ifor direct connection with pendent (for direct connection with the hattlefield) upon Comrade William Mailly, representing the "Volkszei-tung" and The Worker of New York; ides J. W. Slayton and W. J. White of New Castle, Pa., and the offienswer to our circular communications. and in whose respective localities our pacty has since obtained an organized

funthold. es to our appeal began, to 27, and continued until Sept. 25, befor which date the strike had been declared "off." The monies collected by meaning forwarded to the national officers of the Amalgamated Association, but the greater part of those contributions raised by party organizations, or through efforts of individual comrades. sent direct to the national office "Amalgamated." As an Illus fixity of our comrade. which was, however, forwarded at us the Amalgamated Associa-

al vail political effect of our pa the parties in this strike was more pro-nounced than that caused by any mil-tant action over taken by those Social that action ever taken by those socia-ter parties which preceded the present erganization. In saying this we mean no disputagement to the old organiza-tions (in which we were enrolled as members). We adduce the before memand facts, as proofs of the wisdom that policy of our party expressed the trade union resolutions, which coeding to our interpretation has in by the alignment of our party with trade unions on the practical (Continued Continued Continue

Introduced by Carey in Massachusetts Legislature.

Socialist Member for Haverhill Pro poses to Make It a Crime for Capitalists to Use False Pretenses in Getting Workers During Strike.

"Amaigamated Journal," the official organ of this association (both during and since the strike), gave liberal cialist letters written by members of our party; to quotations from the So-cialist Party press; and retently voiced give some time to devising measures which working class conditions regarded as hopelessly capitalistic in order, our friends on the other side will be kept busy dodging roll calls on labor bills and inventing reasons why such bills are "impracticable."

dorsing the Socialist Party, adopted by the American Flint Glass Workers' Union, in national convention at At-lautic City in July, and which had er election day. Carey and MacCartney introduced others during the past wask which will give the capitalist members an opportunity to show their fealty the horny-handed workingman These bills vary in importance, the one receiving the most attention from the press being introduced by Carey, and heraided by one of the papers as "a startling labor bill." The proposition is a new one, of interest especially to the trade unionists, and will undoubt tional Typographical Union at Bir-mingham, Ala., tendering them our moral political and practical co-opermen are decoved-into going to strange places, expecting to get honorable en Socialism and Single Tax were "laid

the continuance of a strike among his employees, or during the continuance of a lockout of his employees, publicly advertises in newspapers by posters or otherwise, for em-ployees, or by himself or his agents solicits persons to work for him, he

ciation, or corporation violates and provision of this act, he or it shall in cur a fine of one hundred dollars for ach offense, of which sum one-half shall go to the person who makes the complaint against him or it."

It may not be out of place at th's point to call attention to the steady mil unflagging support of the Socialist reported last week, Carey offers the following to constitute an eight-hour day, for all state and county einorgan of the Uhited Brewery Work-men, whose expressions in behalf of our party, have been especially pro-

or any county therein or by any con same rate as the regular pay." A fina of \$300 is imposed for each violation. Another bill was introduced by re-

Democratic-Social Party, to change tion laws this is the only means by which an official party can change its

EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY BILL.

one he introduced last year, and which was defeated. The bill seeks to place responsibility for accidents incurred through faulty appliances directly upon the railroad corporations. The irst section reads as follows:

or any propelling or drawing engine machine or appliance, used in co tion with such railroad or railway. Miners and its official organ, "The Miners' Magazine," which is com-mitted to the support of the Socialist in any action to recover for injury or death, or both, caused thereby, be deemed prima facle evidence of the perperation owning, managing, con trolling or operating said railroad or

towns the power to purchase and con-struct gas and electric light plants and to operate the same. The third looks to the adoption of the referendum in in municipal affairs upon request of 15

per cent. of the voters in any city.

In my last report I spoke of the contest in the House over the Governor's recommendation that the location of street railways be placed in the hands of the State Railrond Commission, It will be remembered that MacCarthey opposed the reference of this recomdation to the Street Railway Con mittee, and succeeded in having it re-ferred to the Committee on Towns, of which he is a member. As expected, which he is a member. As expected, the friends of the corporations opposed the House amendment when the matter came up in the Senate, and succeeded in having a special committee appointed, which will take it completely out of the hands of the Committee on Towns. When the Senate amendment reached the House, the members of the lower body concurred; and the result is that the corporations will be able to deal with a committee upon which there is not one man who will

ests of the capitalists. In fact, six. CAPITALISM mittee, which was understood from the beginning to be particularly friendly to the corporations, are upon the new special committee. However, the two Socialist members will have their say npon the matter when the special com-mittee reports to the House; and Mac

Cartney especially is laying for a chance to speak his mind. The resources of the two Socialist members are not yet exhausted, and before January 31, which is the limit of time for introducing bills, they will present additional measures, thus in suring much discussion during the re-mainder of the session and also creating some agitation.

COMMANDING ATTENTION.

While some of the Boston daily pa-pers seek to minimize the fictions of the Socialist legislators, and sometimes to ignore them, altogether, yet there are others which give some little space to them. This is true particularly of the Boston "Traveler," which has the largest circulation of any evening paper in Boston, and which circulates principally among the working people. This paper has already commer leading editorials, Carey's bill looking toward a uniform eight-hour law in the various states and MacCartney's shorter election day measure. On Tuesday of this week, the "Traveler" contained an able article by Comrade MacCart-ney on the labor situation in which he predicted that the present era of socalled prosperity cannot proceed much longer, and gave reasons why an in-dustrial depression is certain in the near future

near future.

He will follow up this article with others defining the Socialist proposition; and they are certain to reach a large number of renders.

Comrade Carey has also been re-nested to contribute on article on the ight hour question to the "Traveler," and altogether it is pretfy certain that during the next few months, Socialism will be brought prominently to the at-tention of the reading public. WILLIAM MAILLY.

Boston, Jan. 18, 1902.

VAIL IN BOSTON.

series of popular lectures on Socialism will be given by Charles H. Vall at the Every Day Church, 397 Shawmut avenue, between Canton and ookline streets, Boston, Mass., as

Feb. 11-The Economic Evolution, Feb. 12—The Socialist Movement. Feb. 13.—The Abolition of Poverty and Realization of Plenty. Feb. 14—The Solution of Modern So-

ial and Industrial Problems.

Doors open at 7:30 p. m. Lecture begins at 8 p. m. Admission, single leo ture, 10 cents; full course, 25 cents,

SOCIALIST EDUCATIONAL LEAGUE.

The comrades of the Socialist Educa tional League, 215 East Pifty-ninth street, desire to call the attention of The Worker's readers to the privileges and benefits of their club roo cated at the above address. The rooms are open dady from 9 a. m. till mid-

night for Socialist propagands.

Any Socialist organization, which may find it convenient is invited to make its headquarters at the League coms. Trade unions and clubs ganized for the consideration and dis-cussion of social and economic ques-tions may meet in the headquarters free of charge or for a nominal charge,

if able to pay,

There is now no party headquarters

Elehty sixth There is now no party headquarters from Fourth street to Eighty-sixth street on the East Side. Between these bundaries are many hundreds of Se-cialists without a party home. All are invited to the League room. Pool, both ing, checkers, chess, cards, and games of all sorts are available to the lovers of sports. Socialist literature is for sale. The club also conducts a restanports. Socialist literature is for The club also conducts a restaurant, eight stand, and bar, for soft drinks. Spargo, Spelman, Mayell, Phillips,

ginners in the science of Socialist eco-

Regular business meetings are held on Wednesday evenings; agitation meetings and lectures on Sunday even-

THE DEATH-ROLL ON NEW YORK RAILWAYS.

The report of the New York State Railroad Commission, records 2,345 ac-cidents in the year ending June 30, 1901, in which 795 persons were killed and 1,555 injured. This shows an in-crease of 124 in the death-list over that of the preceding year. The remarkable fact is that of the

795 killed, only 16 were passengers. The increase of the death-list was partly made up of employees killed in consequence of the use of defective ap paratus or of the overworking of the men, resulting in their inability to do their work properly; the rest was largely composed of pedestrians killed at grade-crossings which are maintained by the companies for the same reason that defective apparatus are used and that employees are overworked. to save expenses and increase divi-

-Labor unions are organized for the purpose of forcing employers, if necessary, to give the employees a lit-tle voice in the management of the industry, regulating hours, wages and other things. Socialism would give the workers FULL CONTROL of the in-dustry in which they work. Why will not union labor men vote for Social-ism?—Appeal to Reason.

---- Is the trades union a class organ possessed of in the hands of the class yea will not accept into your unions?— Exchange.

IS THE CAUSE.

Tunnel Murder Only an Incident in Its Daily Practise.

Union, Called by the Social Democratic Party Harriman, Hillquit, Hanford, and Spargo Call on Workers to Render Their Verdict at the Polls:

New York Central tunnel, resulting in the killing of seventeen persons and the malming of many others, has again called attention to the reckless dis

"Whereas, This disaster is but on illustration of the general practise-the to the report of the Interstate Commerce Commission, while the street railways, the iron and steel mills, and the factories of all sorts yearly con-tribute their quota of tens of thou-sands to the slaughter of workingmen: of human life is the desire of the cap! talist class, the owners and masters of

Industry, to reduce expenses and thus to herease their profits; and
"Whereas, The public efficials of this

"Resolved, That it is the sense of this

operation under private control for or! vate profit, and can be prevented only by the substitution of collective own-ership and operation for public service:

"2. That, since the Republican and

tam in which human life and happiness are subordinated to the pecuniary in terest of a ruling class."

Cooper Union last Thursday night.

road capitalists. In impressive words he called upon the workingmen asser of sympathy with, the victims, but to look for the cause of this and similar crimes and use their political power to prevent their recurrence.

mere farces. The jury to which we anneal is the working class, and only when they realize their power and render their verdict on election day, will the system of murder for profit be

the capitalist system, which rests upor robbery and manifests itself in crime of every sort. His denunciation of capitalism and his sarcastic comments on the philanthropy and public spirit of the men who were directly responsible for the tunnel murder were cheered to

are the white hards and the andience at the indignation meeting is carried into their work during the year and expressed at the polls next November, the protest registred there will be one that the masters of capital eannot well afford to neglect.

GENERAL COMMITTEE.

ensuing term will be the special order

THE LECTURES AT HAPPY DAYS HALL

The Sunday afternoon meetings at Happy Days Hall, 12 St. Marks Place, are well attended and will undoubted by prove very beneficial to those who hear them. Especially are they valua-ble to party members who wish to get that they may make use of past ex-

deliver the fourth and last of his series of lectures, having as his subject: "Proletarian Socialism in the United States." All those who desire a complete and accurate knowledge of the principles of scientific Socialism should not fail to attend this lecture, and the lectures by other able speakers which are to follow on succeeding Runday afternhous.

A WEEK IN TOLEDO.

Socialist Party Is Making Things Lively in "Golden Rule" Jones' City.

The party membership in Ohio, having by referendum vote decided to em ploy Frederick G. Strickland to act as state organizer, the state committee sent him to Toledo, pending the arrangement of a tour of the state. The potice of his coming was too short to make proper preparation for successful meetings, but a good week's work has been done just the same. Tuesday evening he addressed a packed hall for Branch No. 2. The

neeting in the hall of Branch No. 1 on Wednesday evening was not so well attended. Thursday evening he was invited to the residence of one of Toledo's professional men, who has be come interested in the study of Social-ism, where he found gathered a num-ber of professional and business men and women, who proved to be a most appreciative audience. Comrade Strickland's argument, paralleling bio-logical and sociological evolution made plain the approaching end of capital-ism for a higher form of co-operative life. He spoke for nearly two hours, then came the questions and inter-change of views, which lasted until midnight. The event made plain that at no distant day the Socialist Party of Toledo will be augmented by group of intellectuals that we can all be proud of. When so gifted and noted a woman as Mrs. Kate Brownlee Sherwood wants to know the best, practical means of bringing our message to the attention of the people,

it is significant. Mayor Jones was present and pro-nounced his opposition to anything and everything in the way of political par-ties. Comrade Strickland, in his reply. made plain to all, except perhaps the mayor, the absurdity of the position. That to attain the "ideal" for which the mayor contends it was necessary to establish a material base that would guarantée freedom from economic class domination, which could only be peacefully secured through constitutional political action. The mayor no longer calls himself a Socialist, and as near as can be classified, is an Anarchist-of the "non-resistant" type. A growing number of his former sup-porters can no longer follow him in his inconsistent course, no matter how good his intentions.

Friday- night, Comrade Strickland again addressed a full house at the hall of Branch No. 2, which is main-ly composed of union glassworkers. Saturday was spent in personal can-cass among the workers and laying the foundation for a good organization in the west end of the city. Saturday vening found him the dinner guest in a literary bome, where discussion, music and song made time fly dast. It would have been quite a revelation to some people to have seen and heard embled sing the "Marseillaise." and the farewell in joining Com-ade Strickland in singing his street song. 'Heaven's on This Side of the Moon.'

Sunday afternoon he addressed a large audience at Golden Rule Hall, where he told Mayor Jones' congregawhere he told Mayor Jones congrega-tion and assembled friends the whole-some truths of Socialism and the prac-tical methods for speeding its peaceful coming. Sunday evening he delevered a sermon in the Eleventh Street Christian Church, taking as his text, "The New Heavens and a New Eearth." The paster of the church felt called. upon to criticize him during and after the address, and it is quite safe to say this is Comrade Strickland's last address from this platform while that person is in charge. Many members congratulated Comrade Strickland and it is sure to 'followed by discussion that will result in good to our cause. We expect him back in February, ire parlor talks and public ad-

Comrades are awaiting another treat from Comrade Ben Tillett, who is ex-pected for another address under anspices of the C. L. U. on Monday

The Socialist Party of Toledo will hold a convention in Harmonia Hall. 518 Summit street, on Tuesday, Jan. 28, at 7:30 p. m., for the purpose of mominating candidates for the April municipal election, . All members are urred to be present and interested nds are invited to lend practical aid ty joining the movement.

John C. Chase of Haverhill, Mass, will be in Toledo, O., on Friday even ing, February 14, 1902, and will deliver an address in Harmonia Hall 518 Sur it street. Lecture to begin at 8 p. m. dmisison, ten cents. Everybody in

WILLIAMSBRIDGE MASS MEETING.

The Workingmen's Educational Association will hold a mass meeting on Wednesday, January 29, in Lyric Hall, First street, near White Plains Road, Williamsbridge, on "The Vanderbilt Tunnel Horror; the Cause and the Reniedy." The meeting will be addressed by John Spargo and I. Philips. Lyric Hall is the largest and beer hall Lyric Hall is the largest and best hall in Williamsbridge. All comrades in the Bronx, Mount Vernon, and New Rochelle are requested to bring their

LECTURES IN BROOKLYN

The following lectures and debates for January have been arranged by the Socialist Propaganda Club, 102 Court street, near City Hall, Brookly N. Y. The public is cordially invited to attend these meetings, which are held every Sunday evening at 8 p. m. Music and open discussion.

Jan. 26—John Spargo—"The Indus-trial Peace Conference." Feb. 2-Dr. C. L. Furman, "The

ing news as to how murder may be pro-vided for and made comfortable to the victims of private greed, who lose the lives for another man's profit:

PRICE 2 CENTS. A SYSTEM OF SLAVERY AND MURDER.

Results of the Reign of Private Profit as Seen in the News of the Bay.

on, with constipation, olliousness, and sick hendaches. One day a friend asked me what the trouble was. When I told him he recommended Ripans Tabules. That evening I got a box, and after the second box I began to feel so much relief that I kept on with them. I have Ripans Tabules always in the house now and carry a package of them in my pocket ..

At druggists. The Five-Cent Package is enough for an ordinary occasion. The family bottle, to cents, contains a supply for a year.

LAUGHLIN FOUNTAIN PEN

Sent on Approval to Responsible People===

We do not know of anything (within the price) that will make as appropriate and useful a Christonas gift, and reflect such specification of the giver. We will be such that the gradual property was postered with the gradual property of the news items and press dispatches of various New York dailies during the last few weeks, we clin the

during the last few weeks, we clip the following samples of what the people have become so accustomed to as to look upon as natural and to be expected.

STARVATION.

"Dying from starvation, with a four months old child, Mrs. James Gallin was found early to-day by Policeman McConnan in her miserable little room at No. 513 Myrtle avenue, Brooklyn. "An ambulance was called from the Brooklyn City Hospital, but the woman died before Surgeon Rathbone arrived. The baby was turned over to the matron at the Flushing avenue station, and the other children were taken to the Children's Aid Society, in Schermerhorn street.

"A neighbor, aroused by groans is-suing from the room, notified Police-man McConnan. He investigated and found Mrs. Gallin almost lifeless, with the child at her breast, lying on a miserable bed in a corner of the little room, which was lighted only by a can-"Her husband and four other child-

ren were piteously grouped in another corner of the bare, unfurnished room. too weak from want of nourishment to seek ald for the dying woman.
"Ambulance Surgeon Rathbone

vived the man enough for him to tell his story. He said that he was a bartender, but for weeks had been unable to secure work. Three days ago his small supply of money had given out, and he had been unable to get food either for himself or his family." Surely this does not require any

very extended comment. Negro slaves in the days before the war would not have been allowed to die like this, be-cause their death would have been a loss to their master and he would feed and keep them even when there was no work for them to do, until he need-ed their labor-power again. But with the wage-slave it is different; when his master, the capitalist who owns the him in his business, he is cast on the street, out of a job and free to starve, along with his family. That is one of the differences between "freedom" and slavery but it is not one which Republican and Democratic politicians tell you about on the Fourth of July

CHILD TORTURE

In the New York "Times" of Decem ber 22, the following item appeared: damages for the loss of three fingers, which he brought against the Dundee Woolen Company of Passaic, N. J., tes-tified before Justice Russell in the Supreme Court yesterday that when in' the employ of the company three years ago, though he was ONLY TWELVE YEARS OLD at the time, he was compelled to work THIRTEEN HOURS A DAY, operating six card machines. One-day when taking care of the ma-

ines he caught his hand in the ma chinery and three fingers were torn from his hand. He was then getting TWO DOLLARS AND A HALF WEEK, but after the accident his wages were raised to \$5 and later he was discharged!"

If George Hamula had been a little negro slave boy, he would not have been forced to work thirteen hours a day at dangerous work without any precautions being taken to insure his safety, because mutilation and injury would have made film worthless to his master. With the modern white stave it is different. What difference does it make if his fingers are ripped off? Any number of other little slave boys can be had the very next morning simply by advertising for them. Then if the capi-talist owned his slaves straightout, it would probably cost him more than \$2.50 a week to feed, clothe and keep them—but when he hires them it is much better for he only pays \$2.50 and the boy's parents provide the rest of his living, and if the boy is nurt he can discharge him and hire a new slave discharge him and hire a new twelveyear-old slave to work for thirteen hours a day at risk of life and limb. That is one of the differences between slavery and "freedom."

MURDER MADE COMFORTABLE

"The next annual report of the mine inspectors of the anthracite coal districts is expected to show that scores of lives have already been saved by the installation in mines of the medical room, required by a recent act of the legislature, which went into effect on legislature, which went into effect on Nov. 30. ALL THE MINES, HOW-EVER, HAVE NOT YET COMPLIED WITH THE LAW, Heretofore, it has been the custom, when a man was hurt in the mines, to get him to the surface by the best means at hand. There he would have to wait for the company ambulance, sometimes for several hours, and often men have died of loss of blood or shock. The mine hospitals now installed are rooms about ten feet When ordering mention THE WORKER. square, placed in some convenient and easily reached passage of the mine, Most of them are furnished with cots for four persons, although the law requires only two. There are at hand linseed oil, to be used in the numerous cases of burns, bandages, linens, wool-en, and water-proof blankets, splints,

and other handy appliances. Most of the large companies have engaged physicians to show their mine foremen how to use the appliances, and schools of instruction in methods of treating injuries are being established with sessions once or twice a week. AS
THERE IS AN AVERAGE OF MORE THAN ONE MAN KILLED AND SIX INJURED EVERY DAY IN THE MINES OF THE REGION, the appliances and foremen's knowledge will often be tested." Mark that some of the mines are still

evading the law and allowing the slaughter of their employees to con-tinue in order to save a few dollars. expense. Laws to protect workingmen are always unenforced or evaded be-cause the men who make and adminis-ter the laws are men of money or their tools and murder for profit is part of "business principles." The question for workingmen is: Can you believe that your interests are identical with the interests of capitalists who will see you slaughtered before they will spend a few pennies to make your work safe? Can you believe that your interests are the same as those of the vam-pires who live on the profits of your life and snap their fingers at your death? Is it not evident that the interests of your class and their class are irreconcilably opposed? Is it not ob-vious that the only hope of the working class is a fight to the finish with this capitalist class which fattens on their life blood? And if the interests of the two classes are diametrically opposed, bow can any political party serve both classes? No political party can serve the interests of both the workers and the capitalists, as the old parties pretend to do. Therefore, let all working, men unite in the Socialist Party to gain control of government for their own benefit, overthrow this industrial system, and, by making the means of system, and, by making the means of producing wealth the collective property of the people, insure to all the right to work under the best possible conditions and to enjoy the full fruits. of their labor.

MINNEAPOLIS AT WO

The comrades at Minne the though laboring und clinity. The shift of th

meeting twelve new members were admitted and others are coming. On Jan. 5. Cicero C. Talbott gave "The Citizen of Yesterday and To-day," a lecture that he has been at great pains to pre-pare. On Jan. 12. Comrade J. B. Gra-ham gave "Some Errors in Current Re-ligious Teaching," and on Jan. 13. Comrade F. D. Freeman took his audiice on a trip "From the Gradle to the Grave.

Cemrade Lucas has begun a course days, running from Jan, 7 to Feb, 20, on the following subjects: "The Earth our Home;" "Primitive Men and the Development of Institutions;" Civilization;" "Feudalism;" "Trade Guilds and Trade Unions;" "The Function of Religion in Civilization:" "Manufacture and Wage System;" "Com-merce and the Slave Trade;" "Money and Its Use;" "King, Nobility, Land-holding the Basis of Government;" "Capitalism: Republican Parliament Basis of Government:" "Ancient and Modern Tools:" "The Factory System:" "Strikes, Lockouts and Roycotts," "Utopias, their Cause and Fail-ure;" "Socialism;" "Use and Ex-change Values;" "Surplus Value and Social Labor" "The Class Stenggle! "Trusts and the Present Outlook." Free discussion follows all these leetures.

MIDDLE CLASS FAILURES.

"Bradstreet's" reports 291- failures in the United States during the week. against 346 for the previous week, and 290, 255, 262, and 300 for the corre-89 per cent, of the total number of erns failing had capital of \$3 000 or less, and 7 per cent. from \$5,000 to \$20,000 capital.

MADDER BACKS DOWN.

sed, and th' on Nice is no occasion stion, actions, so her of the Appearing actions, so her of the Appearing actions at the product of the product of the product of the confers to nester to their friends to thus southing

Governor Van Sant proposes to fight the railroads on constitutional lines, which will probably pleas: the railroads better than any thing class he could de. Chicago News.

IMPORTANT LABOR BILL

The sessions of the Massachusette Legislature are short these days. Most of the time is occupied in introducing bills, of which the two Socialist members manage to do their share. As Carey and MacCariney are not on im-portant committees, they are able to may be improved, and the Republican and Democratic members of the House are kept guessing. After a while, when the Legislature gets in good working

Following up their bills for eight hours, a state highway emergency fund for the unemployed, and a short-

edly be opposed bitterly by the corpor-ations. It proposes making it a crime for the agents of the factories to inthre laborers to take the place of strikers unless those sought are in-formed of the existence of the strike. Everybody knows how often workingployment, only to find a strike is in progress. The bill is as follows: "Section 1. If any employer, during

shall plainly and explicitly mention in such advertisements or oral or writter solicitations, that a strike has occurred among his former employees, or that a ockout exists; "Section 2. If any person, firm, asso

Supplementary to his eight-hour bill

"Eight hours shall constitute a day's work for all laborers workmen, mechan-ics, and clerks employed by the state tractor doing, work for the state or any county therein; except that in cases of emergency extra work may be requir-ed and performed for extra pay, at the

nest of the State Committee of the the official name so that hereafter it will be known officially in this state as the "Socialist Party." Under the elec-

MacCartney came to the front on Wednesday with three bills. One of these is of vast importance, being an employers' liability bill, identical with

"Whenever upon any railroad or rail-way, any part of any car, locomotive breaks, gives way, comes off, or fails to operate properly, such a fact shall negligence of the person, persons, or

Another bill seeks to give cities and

which there is not one man who seriously oppose the wishes and i

So Declares Mass Meeting at Cooper

"Whereas, The recent collision in the regard of human life on the part of the magnates of Capital; and.

railroads of this country having killed 86,277 persons and maimed 469,027 dur-ing the last thirteen years, according

ountry have always passively con-

meeting
1. That the appalling and needless sacrifice of human life in the operation of railroads and other lidustries is directly due to the private ownership of the means of production and their

Democratic parties are dominated by the capitalist class which profits by the present system, with all its attendant evils, we the Social Democratic Party call upon our fellow working men to unite with us upon the basis of our common class interests to take possession of the powers of government and use them for the abolition of a sys

Such were the resolutions adopted with hearty enthuslasm by the audience which filled the large hall at

The meeting was opened by E. M. Martin, Secretary of Local New York, Martin, Secretary of Local, New York, who introduced Job Harriman as chairman. Comrade Harriman explained the purpose of the meeting to express the indignation of the working class at the latest crime of the railhed not to think their work done with the passing of resolutions of protest or

Morris Hillquit was the first speak er. He presented statistics showing the disregard of human life by the cap-italist class in various industries and showed how the old parties, controlled by the capitalist class, constantly aid-ed and abetted them in their criminal career. So long as the political power-is left in the hands of the capitalist class, he said, these abuses will con-tinue. The inquests that are held over such murders as that of January 8 are

brought to an end.

Benjamin Hanford spoke next. His address was a powerful indictment of

John Sparge closed the meeting with brief and impressive address,

If the spirit manifested by the and

The General Committee of Local New York meets at the Labor Lyceum, 64 E. Fourth street, Saturday evening, Jan. 25. Election of officers for the

The Sunday afterno meetings at

perience in future work.

This Sunday afternoon, January 26, at 3 p. m. sharp, Morris Hiliquit will deliver the fourth and last of his series

Force behind Progress."
Feb. 9—Debate: John S. Crosby-Job Harriman, Single Tax vs. Socia Feb. 16-Jas. N. Wood: "Socialis

The Worker. IN ORGAN OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY (Known in New York Sinte as the Social peratic Party.). PUBLISHED WEEKLY 184 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK By the Socialistic Co-operative Publishing Association. P. O. BOX 1512. hone Call: 302 John.

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SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED In 1888 (Presidential) In 1896 (Presidential)..... 36,564 In 1900 (Presidential): S. D. P. 96,918 S. L. P. 33,450



THE PARTY'S EMBLEM.

NOTICE.

The associate editor of The Worker maks the indulgence of readers, and especially of correspondents whose nunications have not received attention, for any deficiencies in this isoue. Comrade Lee has been ill for sev eral days, and this unexpected handicap has caused the neglect of several ematters of more or less importance.

SOCIALISM AND CHRISTIANITY Discussion of the attitude of Socialism toward religion has been revived by Archbishop Corrigan's recent at acks on Socialism. The correspond hich we publish this week is mpy Indications of the neces enger understanding of this pt of many enruce

considering the truth or of the Bible and the teachings of the Church, and keeping in mind fact that the opinions of the Arch bishop, or of the Pope himself, are no blading upon his apleitual subjects except in religious matters, the question the Socialist movement toward the Church and those teachings of Chris-

In the first piace, the Socialist move ment, being based upon a scientifite understanding of the laws of social evolution, is obviously un-Christian, in the same sense that mathematics or astronomy is un-Christian-that is, it has no connection with Christianity. Many thinkers claim that every selence, and especially the inductive science is founded, discredits the teachings of the Church; but we shall not consider that here, especially as religionists take refuge behind the wall | Idealistic, humanitarian, and ethical of saids. The real question is: Is So-

To begin with, it is necessary to disthoroigh between Socialism as a future state of society and Socialism as a movement toward that state of society: It is also necessary to distinguish between the idea's of Christianity and | has been called into being by the prothe practise of the Church.

As far as the organized Church is concorned. It has always been on the side of the railing class. Like all other soowners of the earth for its support, and is therefore a creature of the capitalworkers and the capitalists comes to a the expitalists. It must be remember crists it will , undoubtedly, be with the ed that ideals are largely created or the world's organ workers will finhed religion av But, outside of subside a institutions, what is the relation & Socialism to real religion, as sincerely professed by

The tactics which the Socialist move ment must follow are of necessity op-

had the good effect of bringing up for ove, for the Socialist moveme enewed discussion the question of Si ent is car cialism vs. Christianity, which Social ried on within the confines of a social ists have get to thresh out-his attacks system which makes the practise of these Christian ideals impossible; but on Socialism per se de not require any the victory of the Socialist movement answer as bis misrepresentations, incon sistencies and absurdities fail of their would replace this system by one in which bratherhood would become a wn foolishness. By his delerious dia tribes against Socialism the comical reality, and in which it would be pos Corrigan has placed a donce-cap on his sible for men to live according to the own head and used his position to teachings of Jesus. Socialism as a movement is anti-Christian, but Social make of ism as a future state of society would for the first time make it possible to put the ethics of Christianity into prac tise. It is idle to attempt to compare the conditions of a future society in

ly and morally elevate the whole r

It was, of course, impossible for Jesus

to be a Socialist, because in his time in-

destrial and social evolution had not

progressed far enough to make Social

ism possible. It being impossible in

his age to perfect the environment of

the race, he devoted himself to fighting

the effects of environment. It is for

this reason that, after so many hun-

dreds of years' of preaching, his pre-

and are not practised by those who

Those who oppose Socialism on ac-

ount of their belief in Christianity

should remember that it is absolutely

certain that capitalism, and every

church which supports it, is anti-Chris-

even an approximate application of

the present social system with its con-

sequences of suffering, poverty, vice,

crime, and war, the charge that Social-

ism is against the teachings of the gen-

tie Jesus is a preposterous plece of im-

pudence. The statement that Christian-

ity is opposed to Socialism is the se

verest indictment of Christianity ever

As the Socialist movement grows

nore powerful, the church may try to

fasten itself onto the movement, either

for the purpose of prolonging its own

existence or to saddle the movement

and ride it to ruin-just as the Roman

ruling class captured and perverted

Christianity and changed it from 'a

popular outery into a safeguard of

the state. This danger, however, is

The real danger in so-called "Chris-

tion Socialism" is that the "Christian

Socialists," even though ardent and sin-

cere, carry into their propaganda the

aethods of the church, appealing to

the unreligble sentimental idealism of

individuals rather than the material

which the Socialist movement is based.

If the movement is to endure it must

have a selid material foundation. Only

confusion can result from the attempt

to mix a material science with a meta-

physical speculation. "Christian So-

cinlism" is a misnomer and a misfort-

harmful to the movement, let him look

to France and Belgium, where the

"Christian Socialists" maintain a sep-

arate party in opposition to the class

Of similar nature is the idea that the

Socialist movement is an idealistic,

humanitarian, or ethical movement.

motives are all factors in social evolu-

tion and may well serve as valuable

saids to the movement, but they are not

its source and cannot serve as its

foundation. The Socialist movement is

based upon the material interests and

cesses of social and economic evolu-

tion, not by an impracticable idenlism

which cannot thrive under competitive

conditions. The feeling of brother hood will be the result of the estab-

lishment of Socialism, not its cause-

tge latter is to be found in the material interests of the workers as opposed to

colored by material interests. The

calue of an appeal to ideals depends

apon whether it is an appeal to the

ideals of the working class or the

tions, appeals to ideals have been of

fective only when based on material

. Referring again to Archbishop Corri-

of economic evolution.

conscious Socialists,

neither imminent nor certain.

preach them.

made.

The residents of King's Bridge at icinity are protesting because Their children in going to and from schoo are daily exposed to the danger of be ing killed on one or another of the sev en grade erossings which the New York Central maintains there. Their present protests would carry more weight if they had voted last Novem ber for the only party which made life as against profits the issue of its cam paign. If the King's Bridge districts had given a Social Democratic major ity, at the last election their wishe would be respected by the capitalists and politicians against whom they had youed.

himself an internations

COURTENAY LEMON.

The behavior of a gang of S. L. P. men at Ben Tillett's meeting in Pitts burg, where they seem to have broken their hiready unenviable record of rowdyism, will not do them any good nor Comrade Tillett any harm. It will perhaps help other workingmen to disc tinguish between the character of the rictous coterie that still clings to De Leon and the character of the real Socialist movement of the country. The only really regrettable feature of such an affair is that, by making a martyr of such a man as M. M. Garland, it strengthens the influence of the con servative element which he represents and which has already done so much harm to the labor movement.

THE SINS THAT CHARITY COVERS

It was said some nineteen centuries

agé that: "Charity covers a multitude of sins." Applying it to the capitalistiaunroug new called by the noble una cepts have had so little practical effect of charity, the saying is equally true though with a different meaning. One of the beinous crimes covered by

mantle of charity" is exposed by he following news item from a current New York daily Commissioner Houser Folks of the

Charities Department, yesterday at great Pospitals of this city which are tian and that only under Socialism will supported in part at least, by private charily. These institutions, to keep down their death rates, herry patients Christian ethics be possible. Coming Bellevile as soon as it is seen that hey are dying. from the pulpit prostitutes who defend

"The ink was bardly dry upon the paper when an ambulance from St. Vincent's Hospital rolled up to the gates bearing Mrs. Sarah Meade, sixtydx years old, of 340 West Twelftl street, a sufferer from Bright's discuse She died on the stretchers as the bear ers carried her to the reception ward

Another crime of the capitalist char itable institutions of certain sorts b their practise of compeling the in mates to act as scales to help break mates to act as scales to help break str.kes. The workers in the clothing trades have had plenty of experience of this abuse, and it is hardly likely that our "reform" administration will try to stop it.

The theory of the "philanthro is that a person who is compelled by renmstances to accept relief from them thereby forfeits all human rights and is to be treated as a more thing devoid of sensibilities or aspirations, to be used or abused, experimented on o expleited, in whatever way may bee suit the pleasure or the interest of the ruling class.

impidly increasing extent to which the preed, at some period of their lives ,to ecome the recipients of poor in onform or another, the question of the stration of public and semi-pub immediate importance to the working people. In this one department alone, the good which a working class city administration, put in power up 1 to platform of ca uncompromise r Socialist movement, might do for the workers of this or of any other city is qui

A CLEAR STATEMENT.

The most important truth that he who calls himself a Socialist must recognize somer or later, is that Socialism is a working class movement. It is not a great precenceived humani-tarian movement having for its ex-press purpose the uplifting of civiliza-tion; by the establishment of economic justice, that must follow as a matter of course. But the revolutionary So-cialist is not an altruist as the term is generally applied. He is merely fight ing for his interests and the interest of his class. He sees that by the eve intion of industry, a propertiess clas-tias been produced. Although having produced everything, this class is cobbed of it all, except that portion which the capitalist class gives bac in the shape of wages, fust sufficien to sustain life and perpetuate the spe cies. Socialism, then is the awakes ing of a class to the consciousness that it is being rotbed, and shows a way in which they can gain control of the public powers in order to legislate the capitalist class out of existence. In abort, Socialism is the movement of a class that will ultimately comprise the whole people.—People's Paper, Santa Barbara, Cal. ing of a class to the cor

THE "ROCKY MOUNTAIN SOCIALIST." The latest addition to the Socialist press is the "Bocky Mountain Socialist, edited by J. W. Martin and J. B. Osborne, and publishes," weekly at Denver, Colo. The first number is good and gives promise of a useful future for the new pages.



es flash out of the ookedness of capitalistic competition light up the whole managerie, occurs in the announced purpose of Carnegie's gife of \$10,000,000 to the President for the educational benefit of that poor multitude known as the United States, and this is the phrase: "To discover the exceptional man in every depart-ment of study."

This is the fundamental lie of ariseracy building. Until we know that have first discovered the exception al discoverer an enormous patronage and a given interest to start with fore ordain what sort of exceptional man this Washington fund will discover Fricks, and Schwabs, no doubt, and nothing more. The race man can only be discovered in a democracy and by democratic methods. Taking Carnegie himself and these gifts, we cannot bu look upon him and the conditions that made him possible as exceptionally, preposterous. Nothing but a ridiculous mishalance of society could put this little humbug in a position to patronize America and coddle the world.

The assumption underlying this search for the exceptional man is that the human world must always consist of stars and clods, or of clods proceed ing starwards; and it is for these clods in course of astralization that the President accepts Carnegie's gift. A rightly balanced democratic mind gets at of sociologic study a different hope from this poor, paitry possible turning up, now and again, of an exceptional man. We look for common justice as the fruit and reward of civilization and for a whole nation rising together.

Granting the fact that all men are now born unequal, Socialism would reduce this inequality practically to the smallest possible sum of human suffering and int tice; and this it would do by removing the artificial in equalities maintained by aristocratic governments; by reducing the downward pressure of exceptional men, so anable the race to adjust and equalize itself upwards. Is this what Carnegie is after, think you? Nay, to widen the gulf between the exception all and the common man is his gospet. The slave masters must own the tal-ents of the race or how shall they be

Are you aware that there is a Prussian gentleman residing in Berlin who is known as the Emperor of Germany. If not, it is certainly no fault of the

gentleman's. He is now again giving you an opportunity of remembering the fact, by sending his brother to see you in a warship. Like all mos the Emperor is an amusing creature. He funcies himself to be Germany, all of it: and like the little child you se every day on the sidewalk, who is play ing at being a steam engine, the En peror goes about puffing and blowing in fine old style. But Bebel and a fey to draw his fire, so that the imperia steam is likely soon to cool off before the famine of the German workmen and the intelligence of the Socialists.

There is a story of a poor fat mon who was crossing a very frail bridge over a terrent, which began to creak and snake when it felt the weight of his many indulgences, and so set fi poor man on making his peace with the powers of the world to come; there-fore he began to bless himself and to ery "God is good:" but then suddenly apprehending the chances of his has ing to do with another than God, he added in a subdued voice over his left shoulder this saving clause: "And the devil is not a bad fellow, either." Such ts the attitude of "The Daily Weath attitude of "The Daily Weather regard to anything of whose succes there is no certainty. The two cann routes, the Boer war, Sampson an Schley, temperance and boose virtu and vice.

Like the hog after he is washed which returns to the mire, even so my poor democracy of New York seems to be returning to David Bennett Hill and that this should be done with the assent and consent of W. J. Bryan shows that with his many other quali fications for the presidency, the candidate knows the condition which political bacon gets its flavor.

Theodore, who as a reformer was all ways below suspicion, never having really been in it for a moment, save as a part of anti-other fellowism, is nevtheless above suspicton as a machine tepublican. His recent appointments must satisfy even Saint Spooner himself-and now be openly endorses the decapitation of Quay's opponents in Pennsylvania. Quay's opponents to Vicel, in Pennsylvania, meant at least the public pretense of decency. But not being stalwart Republicans (the new name for mountebanks who swallow swords and things) is sufficient reason to Theodore for danining them. ends the greatest moral show in the world," snith Artenus.

THE INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT.

And its Bearing on the Trade Union and Labor Politics.

From the report of President E. Behrens of the Missouri State Fed-eration of Labor to the eleventh annual convention of that body, held in St. Louis this month, we take the follow-ing extract, which is worthy of careful consideration:

Improved machinery and the divis-'Improved machinery and the com-ion of labor lo, the production of com-modities; the development of industry and concentration of the means of pro-duction; the aggregation of large num-bers of workingmen in factories; the ruintion of trusts, now fast nal in character-which, ing international in character—which, in many instances, have a complete monopoly of certain fields of industry. monopoly of certain neits or industry, and the tendency of these to expand their scope of operations so as to in-clude not only one but many indus-tries; have so completely revolutionzed the production and distribution wealth, as to make untenable the pres-ent position of the wage-carners in their struggle for a higher wage. Competition among the wealth possessers is being wholly eliminated from the field of commercial activity, and have ing full control over commedities, they can advance or lower prices at will; while, on the other hand, as every improved machine displaces so many men the struggle for employment among the workers becomes ever more in-tense. Every slight advance in wages is met by the wealth possessors by a corresponding increase in the price of dities, and not infrequently at

"But as production proceeds along the lines indicated, with the working-class, dependent upon another class— the machine, or fool-owning class surrender to the tool-owning class the whole of its product, receiving in re-tura but a bare subsistence in the form of a wage there is engendered an ir-repressible conflict between these two antagonistic forces in society; and antagonistic forces in society; and each class strives, consciously or unench class strives, consciously or consciously, for the conservation of

"Now, as the productive power of hor is being continually augmented by the introduction of improved ma-chinery and labor-avoing devices, and since labor receives but a small fra-tion of the total wealth produced, and can purchase only an equivalent in other commodities to the ways, receiv-ed, a surplus is created which becomes n glut upon the market; production ceases, labor finds itself out of employ-ment, and must experience untok want and deprivation until the surplus commodities have been disposed of in markets abroad or consumed by the more favored ones at home. Thus every period of activity in industry is followed by a period of depression, if not an absolute crisis.

"Not only does the present system "Not only does the present system of machine production augment the productive power of labor and lessen the ability of the labore to purchase back that which his labor has created, but it also forces an ever increasing number into the ranks of the snemployed. "A half century and a decade ago Chus. Dickens, writing from the city of Boeton to friends in England, wrote, "There is not a workingman in this city nor in this state, who has not a

blazing fire and ment for dinner everday of his life, nor would a flaming sword in the air attract so much at tention as a beggar in the street, What is the condition of the labor day? Every highway and byway is lined with tramps; every city and village has its queta of unem ployed, which tells the story of the de tine of American labor.

The problem of the unemployed is ideed a problem of grave concern to the organized workingmen and work women of this country. This army, already reaching into the millions, outside the pale of organization, unable to align themselves with the or-ganized forces of labor, outcasts of society, and condemned by their own class, becomes a standing menace to those who are employed. Therefore, upon the organized workingmen yet been driven into the "Slough of De spond" by the organized greed of capitalism, and who still possess sufficien moral strength and courage to assert their manhood and wemanhood, rest the responsibility of freeing their class from the bonds of industrial slavery, and thus rescuing civilization and mankind from death and deepy.

"We need not search the ligher phil osculies of economic and sciences for a solution of the prowhich confront the working class. Our duty as trade unionists is clear, the path we must fraverse to reach in

gond is well defined; "We are wise, indeed, if we tearn a lesson from past experiences and profit by them. Our efforts to establish a higher wage, shorter hours and better conditions of employment which are only incidental to the greater and graver problems, the complete overonly incidental to the greater and graver pichlems, the complete over-throw of that system which makes the struggle far them necessary have fully demonstrated the weakness of-our position mean the industrial field in contests with emphysics. The em-ploying capitalist class (an instruit, cant minority), being the capits of the contests with the contests of the contests. cant minority), being the ruling class, are in possession of all the machinery of government, and it is only by their possessing this power that they are able to dominate the industrial field. Now, having the greatest number, we can easily reverse the order and be Now, having the greatest number, we can easily reverse the order and he come ourselves the ruling class, by taking possession of the machinery of government, and through it dominate the industrial field, not for the benefit of a class but in the interest of all.

President Behrens is a Socialist, hav ing for some time been one of the most active members of the local organiza-tion of the Socialist Party in his fonccity of Secialia. The fact that a man helding such clear and radical views was elected as the official bend of the abor movement in the state of Mis souri speaks well for the progre-character of the unions there.

VARKES DOODLE REVISED. e sering made by forming trusts, esson plain in leaching, arguments in full accord th Sociellatic preaching.

CHORES: To beat them at their chosen ga flampels in, as a nation. To meet the wants of every one Through just co-speration.

THE STEEL TRUST.

An Example of the Industrial Evolution Which Makes Socialism inevitable.

In "The Public" of January 11, Louis F. Post has an interesting article based on Ray Standard Baker's sketch of the Steel Trust, in "McClure's Magazine November, 1901. Despite the weak and reactionary conclusions of the edi-tor of "The Public," and his occasional impotent flings at Socialism, and constant references to the ethical principles of a movement which is primarily material interests, the article is a valuable study, especially as regards the facts quoted from earlier article of Mr. Baker. In the following quotation we have omitted the objectionable features mentioned

"The most influential school of So cialists regard Socialism as a social evolution, and their conception of the subject is being impressively confirmed by events. It can be understood through the modern phenom-ena of trusts, studied in the light of the theory of historical evolution.

"Not that the trust is a Socialist leal. Far from it. In all Socialism there is a democratic aspiration, and trusts are not democratic. Yet they are believed by democratic Socialists to secrete democratic germs, which will eventually develop the autocratic into an industrial democracy. somewhat as political democracy has been developed out of feudalism and monarchy.

"However this may prove to be, doubtless the economic; as distinguish-ed from the ethical, principles of Socialism are already in process of more or less imperfect exemplification by the trusts, the most perfect of which in that respect is the United States Steel Corporation. This trust, which controls 65 per cent. of the American steel in-dustry, cwass not only the natural sources of production, upon which it depends, but also all the related artificial machinery of production and dis-tribution. It is a gigantic socialistic embryo. So at least it distinctly ap enred to be in a vivid pen sketch by Ray Stannard Baker, in 'McClure's Magazine' for November, 1901, sketch which is valuable as a socialis the study because, besides being vivid, it is evidently a true account, as far as it goes, of the business methods of the steel trust. "Mr. Baker describes the organiza-

ion of the steel trust as-'a republican form of government unlike that of the United States, with a president; n cabinet, or executive committee, which is likewise a supreme court, having practically all the ower of the board of directors; a treasury department, or finance com-mittee; a legal department (the gen eral counsel); and a congress (board of directors), elected to office by individ-and voters or stockholders.

The government of the trust, be-

sides being republican in form, is fed ral, in principle; for, writes Mr.

'It is a general though erron pression that when the steel corperation was organized all of the ten abbeing merged in a single huge concer managed from New York city. the United States Steel corporation rather a federation of independent ompanies, a combination of combinations, each with its own distinct government, officers, sphere of luffuence, and particular products, The Carnegie Steel Company, for Instance, is still independent of the Federal Steel Con United States Steel Corporation in the sacre way that Pennsylvania and Illi nois, while separate states, each with its own government, are part of the

"But this government is primarily industrial, as distinguished from po-bitical. Its purpose is the production and distribution of steel commedities, from the ore and the coal in the mine through all the processes of manufac-ture and transportation, to the finished and delivered article. In this particufar it differs from the socialistic state only in the fact that its field of opera thous is limited to the steel industry, whereas the socialistic state would be expected to monopolize even mor

"Still in analogy to the theory of the American government, the sivel trust distinguishes between common func-tions and those pertaining to the constituent companies respectively:

. While each subsidiary company re-tains the entire management of its own manufacturing plants, it has been the policy of the new corporation to combine in great general departments those factories of production common to all the companies. For instance, most of the susidiary companies own ed their own from mines, their own coke evens, and controlled their own ships in the lakes, and each had a department to care for these interests. Now the ore and transportation interests are gathered in one great department.

"The sensonny effected by this concentration, of common interests into

one central department is thus described: . . . the coke interests, the export

department, the foreign offices in Len-don, and certain branches of the sales departments, are each grouped under a single head. By this niethod a single a course nead. By this niethod a single agency distributes from ore, coal and cohe, between the various plants as needed, avoiding cross shipments, and supplying plants always from the nearest sources, thereby saving feeled. nearest sources, thereby saving freight charges. Much of the economy of pro-duction depends on the efficacy of dis-tribution. Formerly serious delays resulted from the inability to obtain ves To be willing to rise while others as one of lalor must be sung as with the right kind of ore anted, for meany companies, only of one kind of ore, sinking in the mire: to be willing to have an eminence in the world which is attained by standing on a pyramid of struggling hansau bodies; to be new system, however, the fleet of 115 vessels on the dest of 115 vessels on the case of 116 vessels on the destribute of a stand the courte of a case of 116 vessels on the content of the same vessels of the sel tonnage at the right time, or to load the ships with the right kind of ore when wanted, for many companies, while owning plenty of one kind of ore. were compelled to purchase other kinds to make the proper mixtures. Under the new system, however, the splendid fleet of 115 vessels on the great lakes is all under the control of great lakes is all under the control of one man . and the ore-distrib-ating system is all under another chief. The ships can thus be directed by telegraph to the ore-decks in Min-nesots, Michigan, or Wisconsin, where such immediately necessary and and and carries it to the dock or mill where that particular kind of ore is most needed. . Cake and coal are

distributed much in the same manne

"Such central department."

"Such centralization is confined, however, as already indicated, to operations of common concern. * * The Steel Trust, while in absolute control, and consequently able to insure harmony through its central authority, has nevertheless as admired the control of the has, nevertheless, so adjusted the relationships of the constituent com panies that-

one company buys of or sells to another, as formerly, and the bargains are drivan just as shewdly as ever, each president being keenly ambitious to make a good shewing for his company. The disputes which naturally arise are settled by the executive committee, siting as a sort of supreme court."
"As to products which vary with the

producing company, wide latitude is allowed, each company being per-mitted to drive the best bargain it can in the open market. Butin cases where several companies pro duce the same thing-steel rails, for in stance-they agree on a price and ap point the same agents throughout th ountry.

Not only are economies secured by this system of production and distri bution, but every department of the trust, says Mr. Baker, 'runs smoothly, "In this great trust, then, we have

an example, only partly developed eco-nomically and not at all ethically, but faithful and favorable as far as it goes, f Socialism in the concrete. "To perfect this system economically.

with reference to socialistic ideals, what is needed is that the trust should encompass all great industries instead of only two-thirds of only one, and manage them in substantially the same way. To perfect it ethically, with refrence to Socialism, what is needed in the democratization of the trust, so that all who work in it, the day laborer at the bottom as well as Mr. Schwal or Mr. Morgan, at the top, shall par, ticipate equally in its government and share equally in the value of its pro-

AN ENGLISH VIEW OF AMERICAN WORKINGMEN.

In the "Trades and Labor Gazette," he organ of the trade unlons of Lon-England, James Macdonald, editor of the paper and Secretary of the Lon-don Trades Council, writes as follows: "The American workman, it appears ous may from the less and more read ily respond to the invitation of his cap italist taskmaster because he is a bet ter broken-in animal. He recognizes copital as king and fully understands that the capitalist owns him, body and soul, and that he must lay at the feet of his king, Capital, all his physical and intellectual energies, and fight his battles. He is entirely the creature of hattles. He is entirely the creature. Capital and has no more real indepento be the most independent on earth, but that indepenworker dence is nevertheless entirely subject to a money value, and up to the pres-ent he has sold it to the highest bidder. Industrially and politically the American worker in the political sense most degraded of creatures most degraded because his opportuni-ties are greatest. American workmen do but obey their animal instincts when they favor the survival of any particular group of employers, for, it is nder such a group that they live and

have their being."

It is not exactly flattering. But h there not a great deal of truth in it? At any rate, the best way to answer it is to prove it false by throwing off entism and timidity to which

THE WISE MONKEYS.

A monkey sat on a cocoanut tree; in his hand he held a leaf with some oal marks upon it.

A troop of monkeys started to climb he tree to gather nuts, the leaf monkey halted them. "Hold on," he said. \$1 own this

The monkeys smiled.
"This leaf is my little deed, confering upon me ownership from a dead nonkey, and empowers me to collect The monkeys grinned.

"I only intend to collect four nuts a day from you for the privilege you en-loy of gathering nuts; but—". The monkeys laughed. Because it rained so nicely, and

crops will be excessively large, I am compelled to charge you six nuts a The monkeys ha ha ed at bim as a

great bumorist, and started again to climb the tree. "Hold on!" he eries. "I'm in earn-

"And it you don't pay men in adcance, Pil-

They scowled.

"Dispossess you, and you cannot again come to this tree.

"You want coconnut" they yelled.
"Here, take them," and they sent them one two three dezen twenty they hurled at him, pounded him with them; bruised him; knocked him of the tree, and pelted him out of sight, while he mourned fin loss of his leaf title and the wicked anarchistic ten-dencies of his tribe.

But then—monkeys are fools, while

men are wise. London Clarion.

THE CAPITALIST PRESS. . Every Chicago dally paper refused

an advertisement to the effect that the strike in San Francisco is still on, al-though they are regularly printing ads. of the Union Iron Works for men to go to the Pacific Coast. However, the Chi-page "Workers' Call" prints the ad-in each issue. Draw your own conclupago

Our > Exteemed Contemporaries ... (and OTHERS) ...

People's Paper, Santa Barbara, Cal. Socialists who have entered the movement failing to grasp the funda-mental basis of Socialism, the class struggie, are Utopists, who believe that by a general diffusion of brotherhood all classes will unite in establishing ideal Socialism—in other words, that we must reform the man before we can do anything, a task that the churches have been trying for 1900 years and failed. Socialism is not a love feast. It is the uprising of a huge class of wage-slaves, fighting for their rights. They see their oppress ganizing on every hand and they in turn try to meet it-with a counter or ganization. Up to the present, their organization being loosely formed, and beir class interests greatly has gone to pieces, but it has arisen again, ever stronger until to-day they are represented by a well disciplined uncompromising organization called the Socialist Party, each member recognizing that his interest lies with the working class, with 'promise" as the watchword.

Cleveland Citizen. The expected has hapepned. The

Mergenthaler Company has placed a new and cheap linotype machine on the market. It is especially designed for country offices. The claim is made that any person possessing commot operate the device after st is needed to set it up, as there are ne breakages. Four men's work can he done on the machine at a total cost of about \$25 a week. The liberal terms offered by the company will no doubt tend to generally introduce the new linetype, the country printer will make tracks for the city to find refuge in a job office if possible and the little hand composition done in job plants will also be turned out by machines. The average printer can't purchase this new tool of production, and, even if he could be would be unable to carry omes a slave to the capital in the iron seab. But the printers are pretty seasible sort of folk, and to-day hundreds of them are studying Socialism with a view to voting themselves into control of the labor-displacers.

The useless old-have formed a more or less troublesome element in every state of society. The savage tribes took simple ways to be rid of them. Some they buried alive and some they thriftily ate. A few were turned care lessly out to starve. Curiously enough this latter method extreme in its heart lessness, most nearly resembles the rivilized method. Civilization is so perplexingly lop-sided. We would hardly shoot the old men and old women who have no means of support. The inhumanity of it would be too easy of detection. But we do, to a certainty, adopt the less merciful plan of condemning; a very considerable numbe of them to starvation, or to a course of ardship that is merely care of our worn out work horses. They have bides and hoofs and bones. But our commercial experts have at far found no post mortem use for old men and,old women, and their lot ies to be fess enviable than that of the superannuated truck horse.

STATE CAPITALIS"

The Future Danger Which the So, Art.

Movement Will Have to Overcom. But there is scant room for questi that 'Socialism is the goal

which the trust tends. Those Socialists are right who see in the trust phe-nomena their predicted socialistic evointion. If Socialism comes at all, 4 must come in one of two ways. Either by the absorption of industries by correment, or by the absorption of government by industrial agencies. Both tendencies are at work. Government is reaching out, not through the influence of Socialist parties, however, but up der the pressure of grasping private in-terests, and in the form of protective regulation of functions which are tingtly individual (sic) and non-invasive. Concurrently, trusts are ing out for the control of gove it is impossible to read Mr. Concurrently, trusts are reach ount of the steel trust ("MeClure" Magazine," November, 1901), without seeing in that organization the possi-bilities and prophecy of an overmastering governmental machine. If there were no opposing tendency; it could be predicted with almost absolute cor-tainty that the trust would at no distant day evolve into an antocratic, pluteeratic, all embracing and poternal so-cialistic state. The Public.

The above would be the result of more

"government ownership" with the gov rament remaining under the control of the capitalist class. In order to have real Socialism and influstrial democracy the working class must first capture the powers of government the exercise of their political power in a party of their own class.

FOR LABOR DAY.

song of labor must be cong to-day, ringing song that, sounding o'er the il make men listen. At his simpling a hand upon his belows pole, the si il pause and stop the hissing of dance.

will pause and stop the hissing of direct.

The nowman lean upon the handles of this pion, the puddler at the Carloca of this pion, the puddler at the Carloca of the pion and the property of the pion of the pio

And then a song of labor must be sung To wake the workers from this spell

PARTY NOTES.

Worker is on in fail carnest in the 15th and 17th Assembly Districts. At the last meeting each member took five subscription postals to dispose of and the branch subscribed for one hundred copies of The Worker each week to put out on the newsatands and have made arrangements to have this work done. We predict a big min in the vote in these districts, as the past has proven that no better means of agitation has been found. Will your district be the campaign for a daily by pushing the weekly, and thus making Socialist

JOB HARRIMAN HAS BEEN chosen National Committeeman from New York and B. Berlyn of Chicago

T. D. MEADE WILL LECTURE AT the Socialist Educational League, 215 East Fifty-ninth street, New York, this

AT COLONIAL HALL, ONE HUNfired and First street and Columbus avenue. New York, this Sunday even-ing, January 26, Rev. J. C. Hogan of East Orange, N. J., will lecture on "Present Day Problems and Their So-"Present Day Problems and Their Intion." All are cordially invited.

"The Attitude of Socialism Toward Trade "Unions" at the Volks Lyceum, 218-220 Second street, on Friday evening. Junuary 24.

C. H. VAIL AND MRS. VAIL spoke at Cold Spring, N. Y., on Jan. 14, to a large and attentive audience, who seemed to be well pleased to know what Socialism was. This was the first time in the history of the village that Socialism was spoken from a pub-lic platform. The local here is young and the comrades are very aggressive. Several questions were asked after the meeting, and a good collection was There was a delegation from

ALEX. FRASER WILL LECTURE on "The Economic Banks of Crime" at the Labor Lyceum, Roff street, near Richmond Road, Stapleton, Staten 1st-and, this Sunday evening, January 26, at 7 p. m.

BOSTON, MASS. - THE KARL MASS.—THE KARI.
Mask Class meets every Sunday aftermoon at 124 Washington street. Lecture
followed by discussion. Secretary
Goldstein says "the attendance is
larger this season than it has been the
past five years."

IN BROCKTON, MASS., A KART. Marx Class has been organized which will meet every Monday evening un-der the direction of Martha Moore

THE NATIONAL SECRETARY'S report for December shows a balance on hand, Dec. 1, of \$107.24. Receipts during the month were \$374.58; ex-penses, \$420.94; balance on hand, Jan. 1, \$60.88.

STATE CHARTERS WERE IS-sued in December to Utah, Maine, and lows. Local charters were issued to lowa. Local charters were issued to Berma. Het Springs, and Little Rock, Ark.; Glöbe and Winslow, Ark.; Arequa. Crippie Creek, Gelden. Gold-field. Norwood, and Victor, Celo.; Long-weod, Pla.; Augusta, Ga.; Biackfoot, Idaho Falls, Magnella, Medimont, and Meirose. Idaho; Ballimore, Md.; An-gus, East Belle Prairie, New Ulm, Two Harbors, and Wyoning, Minn.; Chico gus. East Belle Frairie, New Ulin, Iwo Harbors, and Wyeming, Minn.; Chico and Heiena, Mont.; Enid, Fallis, Glen-coe, and Fawnee, Okhi; Cayote, Cedar-city, and Saft Lake, Utah; Norfolk and Richmond, Va.:

LOCAL KINGS COUNTY.

following nominations were Committee: For Organizer at large, Cohrades Schneffer and Atkinson; for Forresponding Secretary, E. J. Aberle; ton: Credential Committee, Comrades skins, Weiss and Wyle; Auditing

stitution was given to change the time of meeting from Sunday afternoon to Saterday evening. This will come up for debate at the next meeting of the County Committee, and all deligates who have not attended the Sunday meetings because they were otherwise

Corps reported that that organization was slightly embarassed financially, and requested that the branches which have not yet made returns for the tickets of the last festival do so at once.

THE UTAH SITUATION.

The total which controlled the Salt of Lake City convention deay that there is were ever 500 votes in the convention.

In as claimed by the regular state organization. They say there were only 385 votes in the convention. The number of the party is that in November was 52, in December, 167. The faction which controlled the convention disclaim any intention of irregularity, although admitting that the proceedings were possibly illegal from a technical point of view. The National Secretary, while recognizing the regular state organization, is colthe regular same organization, is col-lecting evidence in the case, to be pre-sented to the National Committee. The faction which controlled the conven-tion, and which appears to include man and women who have been warkers in the movement indirements. the movement, indignantly resent any imputation of their motives.

OFFICIAL

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE. Secretary, Leon Greenbaun, Ecom 42 Emilie Bidg., St. Louis, Mo. CALIFORNIA STATE COMMITTEE. Secretary, J. George Smith, 500 Examina Big. San Francisco. Mests on arst and third Fridays in the anouth

CONNECTICUT STATE COMMITTEE.—
A. E. Cornellis. Secretary 478 Chapel atreet, New Haven. Meets second and fourth Sunday of the month at Aurora Mail, 255 Union atreet, New Haven.

LIAINOIS STATE COMMITTER. Secre-tory, Chas. H. Kerr, 56 Fifth avenue, Cutcago, Meets first and third Fritay evenings of the month at 79 Dearhorn street.

INDIANA STATE COMMITTEE. Secretary, Jus. Onesi, Sai N. Third street Terre Haute. IOWA STATE COMMITTEE Secretary. W. A. Jacobs, 216 E. Sixth street, Dav-

KANSAS STATE COMMITTEE. Sections. Transpirer. W. L. Nixon, Ablishe. KENTUCKY STATE COMMITTEE Sees 18FV. F. L. Robinson, 421 W. Chestau

MASSACHUSETTS STATE COMMITTEE
—Scenetary, Squire E. Putney, 4 Belmont street, Somerville: Assistant and
Financial Secretary; Albert 9. CHRord,
Mount Auburn Station, Cambridge,
Mass.

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

MISSOURI STATE COMMITTEE Secre-ter-Treasure, E. Val Putaus, Robin 9, 22 N. Fourth attest, 8t. Londs. NEBRASKA STATE COMMITTEE. Secretary, George E. Baird, 1804 N. Sixteenth stort, Omnia.

NEW JERSEY STATE COMMITTEE, -Secretary, M. M. Gooblel, 14 Bridge-sizest, Newark. Meets accound Satur-ilay of the mouth, at 7.30 p. m., at 12s. Market afreet, Newark, N. J.

NEW HAMPSHIRE STATE COMMITTEE.

NEW YORK STATE COMMITTEE Secre-tary, Leonard D. Ablott, 64 E. 4th st., New York, Morts, every Monday at 8 p. m., at above place.

NORTH DAKOTA STATE COMMITTEE. --Secretary, Math. Edsness, Towner. OHIO STATE COMMPTEE Secretary, W. C. Critchiow, 1145 W. Third street, Etapton, Meets every Monday even ag.

OREGON STATE COMMETTEE. Secre-OKLAHOMA TERRITORIAL COMMITTEE, Secretary-Treasurer, Dr. H. R. Dean, P. O. Box 1116, Oklahoma-City.

PENNSTLVANIA STATE COMMITTEE-Secretary, J. W. Quick, 1022 Arch TEXAS STATE COMMITTEE. Secretary,

UTAH STATE COMMTTEE, bestetary, M. H. Wilson, 1112 W. Seventh South, Sult Lake City.

WASHINGTON STATE COMMITTEE. -tie. Meets first Sunday in the month, a p. m., at 220 Union street.

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

NOTICE—For technical reasons, no Party announcements can go in that are not is this office by Puesday, 3 p. m.

NEW YORK.

GENERAL COMMITTEE. ular meeting of the General Committe held on Saturday, Jan. 25. Electi-leers and other important business act. Delegates are requested to con-

FINANCIAL SECRETARIES The Fibancial Secretaries of the follow-ing antidictisions are called upon to at once schol in the numberable reports: Second and skit Assembly Districta, 4th Assembly District, 6th and 18th Assembly Districts, 11th Assembly District, and 20th Assembly-Potence of the Company of the Company of the will attend to this cance. J. GERBER, Organizer.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON. The Executive State Committee met at 350 Shawmut avenue, Saturday, Jan. 18, at 730 p. m. Members present: Carey, Por-ney, Kontkow, Schmidt, Page, and Fiunc-

conmittees.

There being a vacancy on the Executive Committee, incuracy of Comprade MacCartners not being a member of the State Committee, it was voted to easi for nominations from the members of the State Committee, and animals the same to a classification of the State Committee, and animals the same to a classification of the State Committee, and animals the same to a classification of the State Committee.

BULLIES B. LINKS.

To Socialist Comredes of Massachusetts.
The State Committee of 1901 voted that
the following correspondence be published
in the Socialist press;
Th Source E. Putney, Secretary of the Social Democratic Party, Commonwealth of

To Solity E. Palicy. Commonwealth or call Democratic Party. Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Dear Countries—The historic developments through which the Societist movement is Mussachusetts has passed have left in my possession the archives of the old Solitic Mussachusetts has passed have left in my possession the archives of the old Solitic Mussachusetts.

I desire to proper them to the State Committee of the Social Democratic Party as its acreessor; the body which now stands as the treated guardian at the rights and as the freeting guardian at the rights and as the foreinest promoter of the progress of the production of the production

DAVID GOLDSTEIN,
To David Goldstein.
Dear Comrade—Allow me by authority
of the State Committee. S. D. P., to extend
their thanks for archives of S. L. P. State
Committee.
Whatever mistakes the Socialist Labor
Party have made, especially in recent years,
said perty bogan the political movement in
this state with good and true Socialists,
who stood firmly for correct Socialist princommists their ourly seal and faithfulness
and be wise enough to avoid their mistakes
of later years.
Personally I am clad that

out to wise enough to avout their masters of later search. as glad that so much that is, and will in time be of so much mare that is, and will in time be of so much sarre vaine from a highestern standpoint, is now SAFE for future history when the historian wishes to look up the heginnings of the Socialist political movement.

Yours fractivenally. FUTNEY,
Secretary of State Committee, S. D. P.

MONOPOLY'S GRIP.

Now doll rout cap for a job, my man.
And take what the course give
of the ten man that's moder the ban
of the truste that let man fee. The Landised stands by the loss mine, And "the tron trade grows slock." "Ye shall pay me more for the God-mad-

Or for tools and labor lack."

Don't queite on both sides of paper. ORRE- # # SPONDENCE

Don't send anonymous letters. Socialism and Christianity.

content and arceles acquare, the connection is not lutinately. The writer any that "Christianity desired indicates and acquare the content of the content of

one can be improved in the present of those live heroacter? The control of those now living, or of those live heroacter? The control of the c

only object of Jesus in asking this sacrider of the mah was to bring to his attention his greatest weakness. Christ added but one commandment to the decalogue, and to none of this small lux comprehensive body of law can a, Secialist reasonably object; nor is any teaching of these cominandments antagonistic to the tenets of Socialism. Socialism may saffer from too many articipal what more is necessary than that one understands the economic development of the tenets of recent times, believes in the class straggie, and votes for the Cooperative Commonwealth, Is put such an one's Socialist? If he does no believe and vote and understand, is lie not a Socialist? May he not then, if he likes, believe that the earth is flat or its surface on which we live a hollow shell that the world was made in s'x days or six seconds or air million years. That is the most deared when the state of the second or air million years.

days or six seconds or six million years; that Matan fell out of heaven; that it is awrong to cat ment on Friday or to kiss the pope's toe?

I see no inconsistency in a man's believing at one and the same time that there is a six of the consistency of the convenient does not seen the consistency of the convenient does not seen the consistency of the convenient does not seen of the consistency of the convenient does not seen of the convenient of th

lights to be hoped that Socialists will come tryling to confine Socialist propagatols by their narrow dogmas of untertailon. C. E. EFELMAN.

New York.

"More Christian Socialism."

Editor The Worker.

But The Worker of this week I notice an article under the food of "Christian Socialism," which I would like to use your columns to reply to.

According to the various dictionaries, as well as the general understanding of the word, scientific means something certain, a fact which can be prevend by demonstration. Such being the case with Christian Rechibem, it is emigently scientific. That there

fact which can be proved by demonstration. Such being the case with Christians Socialism. Such being the case with Christians Socialism is upon so-called Christians Socialism that has no right to the name of Christian does not make less true that which is Christian. The whole faster of Socialism depends upon the rectpution of the Iruth's Lunght by Christ, and it is easy as those precepts are in the rectpution of the Iruth's Lunght by Christ, and it is easy as those precepts are if would be an other impossibility to saddle a Christ on this movement. As the lot Our Father, and we are his children so we must be brothers, and it was that fact largely which was the beside of His teachings.

With Herren, I assert that "clod is love," With Herren, I assert that "clod is love," With Herren, I assert that "clod is love," the activates as well as the evident application of the doctrine of love to all the departments of His and without which Socialism could not exist.

That the emoisson are frequently played upon by some Christian precibers 1, do not seem by Socialists. That Socialists dependingly upon material resources in their weak point, and utterly unscleaming for as food is the source of their heing, and controls everything, it is dividently ussless to depend upon resources that cunflict with our source of supply.

The continue of the constant offorts of all Christian people has been applicated the standard of fiving to the truths taught by Christ. According to the works of Castal, for He calle us His children. Whatever the preachers do or leave undone, the fact remains that even such able writers as Helismy or Karl Marx owe their ability to write, over their licens, to their Creator, and the licens and the seven has been able writers as Helismy or Karl Marx owe their ability to write, over their licens, to their Creator, and the seven has been able writers as the standard of the conduction of election is the continuent and the seven has been able writers as His whatom handed down to them in the Bisic. It is not possible for theory to square true Christianity with Socialism, as Chra-tanity is the foundation of scientific So-cialism. If we would have clost-leaded, actuating bloodings we must recover this actuating bloodings we must recognise that we are children of a common parent, "Christ." January 13, 1992.

C. W. MINOR.

children of a common parent, "Christ,"
January 13, 1962.

C. W. MINOR.

Crept.

Control of the action of above the results of confusing a material science with a metaphysical speculation. It emphasizes, the value of the article in reply to which our serrespondent writes, and should serve as a wraming of the dansers arising from the logical or metaphysical methods of thought and propagated as our movement. From this weeker brand of selecting the fallows. In the weeker brand of selecting the fallows.

MINOR.

C. W. MINOR.

C. W.

the Unit the movement recognizes the power of the anners forces we can applicate which enhances reason, ethical forces, and all scale details, it will enabling to meet decreased decails it will enabling to meet decreased decails it will enabling the recognized in history, which have meant forger library in history, which have meant forger library fund.

Ramsey, N. J., Jan. 10, 1992. P. DEYOE, (Nute.—"Property." including the means of production, is necessary to life; therefore it can fursity be said to be of secondary im-partance, as its possession is a condition of existence. For the rest, see editorial col-num.—Ed.

Editor The Worker.
They test as that we preach the doctrine of discontent. We reply that any one who is contented—under present social conditions—is atther a foot or a seometric.
Yours truly,
New York, Jan. 19, 1902.

"An Ancient Philosopher and Modern Conditions."

isstimonics baring begus to read Socialist, siterature hields—passes a retire antique criticism on Socialists in general because of The Worker's editorial opinion shows "The Worker's clinical opinion above "The Worker's clinical opinion above "The Chinese Exclusion Question" in The Worker's issue of Dec. 8. He claims the chinese the section of the Socialists have no sympathy for a clinical shows no state section man—the negro or the Socialists have no sympathy for a clinical shows no state of the section man—the negro or the Socialists displayed to the sentiment of Thomas Paine—bless his memory—That world is my country and humanity my breathers, while before the sentiment of Thomas Paine—bless his memory—That world is my country and humanity my breathers, while philosophys. Allow me to gate that Socialism w. "Idd make the above sectiment a practical fact, and so merely acultinent only, as it is, to day. Comrade Moore forgets the fact that Socialism he not inaquanted ret, and disk Socialism is not inaquanted ret. and the condition in the ret. Socialism is not inaquanted ret. The socialism is not inaquanted ret. The socialism is not inaquanted ret. The inastorical recession is the first that the completitie to establish to extend

seems to me, to try to bring about a constrained in the pretrowers board our main convention to the reverse and a contraverse board on the convention to the representation at the convention is in every way correct.

As a member of the State Committee, but not having boss a bis to attail the meeting of the said committee at which the contract of the said contracts of the sa

indicality, may before us, new some of the problems before us, new sing is all the same.

You remarks about The Worker Conference had better not have been unde. The duty of every comrade in our 'saire should be to do all in his power to increase the beautiful and the worker, not trying, us

or the control of the

hand been taken, bu vote was taken of those representing themselves—one of the many incidents of the conservation. As to Control Charles (Fort, be come of the policy of the control Charles (Fort, be come of the policy of the control of the contro

The National Organizer's Salary.

The National Organizar's Salary.

Editor The Worker.

The members of the First and Second Ward Branch (Local Chicago) Socialist Farry, do emphatically protest at the action of the National Committee paying an Organizor \$2.00 yearly salary beside large unnecessary expense in the shape of ear fare and expense.

The state of the shape of the case of our committee area shie and withing to work theth on the strain and off for the cames without refinanceation. It is a criminal weste of money to hire a sainfed exclergyman to do the same; more especially as his sainry is five times an great as the ordinary pendentian worker from whom it is wrung. Here, Vall has not reported any of his delays to the membership of the party and an notice-able lacrose in membership throughout the country.

We consider playing him any enjary a gross injustice to the organization. It is to say the local, why, illsconraging to the working members of the party to fanor that gauization eventually finds its way latio-the capacieus peckets of the Rr. Vali, We demand this slate of affairs instantly cases.

We demand this same coasse.

Be it further Resolved. That a copy of these resciutions be sant to the following papers: Worksaw Call. Chicago, H. The Social Democrate Beraid. Mileau wantes, Wis. The Works, New York, N.Y. HICH WARRINGUERL Seery.

175 H. 20d street, Chicago, H. As to the National Organizer's Salary.

taving seen in The Worker of Jan. 22. the editorial, National Organis 12. the editorial, National Organisms of Princety Salary, in zgolf wonder of thirk those who existence of the control of the c

Letter Box

MRS_IMOGENE FALES, Brocklyn.—Pa-sers are sent. Delay is due to your failure a observe our off repeated warning NOT co wend fusiness communications to the editor. Subscriptions, orders for papers, etc., should always be addressed to The Worker and kept separate from editorial matter, which should be addressed to the Editor of The Worker. This may serve as one more notice to other correspondents.

B. A. SHAW, Brighton, Mass - You will find the Socialist Computer Book of 1900

4. sentitied: "Capitalism in Cotton Trade." founded on a recent United States Census report; and to similar articles in our present issue.

It is undoubtedly true that money wayes are increasing. On the other hand, the increase in the cost of living must be offset and increase in the cost of living must be offset and that it is the priver of after than that the property of the offset and that the property of the offset and that the property of the offset and that the property of the product of the labor! To put it in softer owners, the product of the product of the product of the product of the labor! To put it in softer words: Are real wages increasing as fast as the product of labor increases? We think the satisfies with the product of labor increases? We think the satisfies the product of labor increasing faster than the wages of labor; consequently the workingmen are getting a supplier and smaller share of their increasing product.

In the last sentence of your letter your meaning seems to be correct, though the phraseology to incorrect. Aon say: "Is it not true that their receives one quality in the processor." Let us illustrate by a suppose in a given industry gosterials used discloding coal, lighting, war and tear

internal mass of beauties, is also are districted.

There is, then, in this case, a new prediction of the line of \$400,000 -of which using \$500,000 of which using \$500,000 or the application of the laborers who ere is not \$600,000 or the eaghtailets who own the assents of production \$600,000 or the capitalists who own the assents of production \$600,000 or the laborers. The profit total PROPETS of the industry. The profit total PROPETS are the industry.

CAMPAIGN FUND

To the Holders of Subscription Lists

Comrades and friends who still hav once, as the Campaign Committee would like to wind up its busius soon as possible. As is some deficiency the courades would confer a favor on the committee by promptly returning lists and money collected, as it may help the committee to meet all its liabilities. Those who have not collected any money on their lists are also sequested to turn in their lists, as this will greatly aid the auditing committee in auditing the accounts. Therefore, come rush in your, lists, lists with dimea quarters, and dollars are prefetred, but we want all, even the empty once. Send lists and money to J, Gerber, 64 E. Fourth street.

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C. Classen, account List 2303 25 List 251, S. Lederer \$1.00 List 5207. Work. Ed. Assn.

THE SOCIALIST PARTY.

The party which this paper repre-sents is known nationally as the Socialist Party, and such is its designation

however, and in Massachusetts, it keeps the former name of Social Democratic Party, for measure concerning the election is wa. 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 harmony with the trade unions, though without any organic connection. It holds itself free to criticise their policy when recessary, but it approves of the principle of trade unionism. It does whoh iccessify, 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 all waskingmen to join the unions of their respective trades as a means of fighting the daily battle against the capitalist class and to join and work and rote for the Socialist Party as a means of putting an end to capitalism. means of putting an end to cap

For neither tower nor ship nught, if destitute of men dwall therein.—Sophories, in Oedipus.

FINANCIAL REPORT

Labor Press, Nov. 10 to 16.

Comrade: We herewith submit to you a financial statement for the Gamad Labor Pair and Exhibition for the Gamad Labor Pair and Exhibition for the benefit of the Puisse, Roy. N of Resetting," Vorwattz, and The Warker, The large amount of work involved its unaking up all the various accounts connected with the Pair has made it impossible to render this statement at an earlier date.

The showing is certainly a highly satisfactory one and reflects great credit upon the organizations and the individual com-

ory one and reason the individual con-organisations and the individual con-es who gave an such active aspacet is enterprise. The success of the Fat-enterprise. The success of the was un-

ness to the labor more ment and material aid in laying the foundation for an Englis daily paper.

With hearty congratulations upon it success of our common enterprise and air core thanks for your edoperation in it, we re

RECEIPTS. Booths, special drawings At Har, for beer, liquors, Bayarian Blerstube ... \$17,597.43 5,044.72

\$12,352.71 Net gain Ligense .. Total Surplus \$12,671.94 BarReer
Cignra
Soft drinks.
Soft drinks.
Dennijohns, Buttles, Beer
mega
teels of the second of the \$765.04 lrong a... Megt Kitchen help Sandries 229.67 oda Water Stand-

les cressi Sola water and syrups Help Wheels of Fortune Chrischner ... General Expense— Printing, including tick-ets and donation books 179.06 155.87 Preight and expressage... Car fares, messenger and telephone Signs and painting Sundries Lent of store, 727 Third Total expenditures

JOHN ELLICH, Financial Secretary. GUS, DRESSLER, Transurer.

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CIGARMAKERS PROGRESSIVE INTERNATIONAL UNION No. 90. Office and Employment Bureau: 64 Enat 4th Street, —District I. (Hohemian), 331 East Tist Street, every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District III. (German), at 10 Stanton Street, meets every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District III. meets at the Clubbouse, 200 East 56th Street, every Saturday at 7:30 p. m.—District IV. meets at 8 p. m.—District V. meets at 414 East 5th Street, every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District V. meets at 54T East 137th Street, every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District V. meets at 54T East 137th Street, every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District V. meets at 54T East 137th Street, every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District V. meets at 54T East 137th Street, every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District VII. meets every Tuesday at Faushaber's Hall, 1551 Second Avenue.—The Board of Supervisors meets every Tuesday at Faushaber's Hall, 1551 Second Avenue, at 8 p. m.

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BUY UNION LABEL GOODS.

Committee, Comrades Drosts, Koenig, Jr., and McNaff; Committee on Drum and Fife Corps, Comrades Schalk, Hofsted, and Weiss. The subdivisions are bereby notified to elect one dele-gate each to The Worker Conference of Local Kingk County, a meeting of which will be called within a week or two.

engaged on that day ought to be on hand to choose a more suitable date. The committee elected to look after the welfare of the Drum and Fife

on Oct. 9 at North Baltimore, O. though the local quorum gave me the liberty of using my discretion, certain liberty of using my discretion, certal natters pertaining to the party organ xation were in such a critical stage at the time that I was (much to my own regret) obliged to decline the invita

However, in view of the fact that Mother Jones to address them in my stead, I feel that my absence on the occasion was a fortunate circumstance for them, while the interests of our party could not have been better served.

UNITED MINE WORKERS,

During the month of December scut organizing materials, together with a personal letter to the secretar-ies of 300 unions of the United Mine Workers in the state of Hinois, it ciuding sequaintances made during my lecture tours in this state. This work was undertaken with the appropabaof the Illinois State Committee anticipated results of considera

SCRANTON CONVENTION, A. F. L.

Having in mind the numerical growth of the trade union movement during the past year, and the influence and activity of the Socialists in the trade unions, greatly increasing the in-tuence and power of the latter in som-butther the cantinists class, resulting batting the capitalist class, resulting in a closer alignment of the Socialist and trade union movements among the raik and the as evidenced by the presence of rank and the, as evidenced by the pres-ence of so many trade unionists at the Unity Convention; and which evolu-tion has been accentuated by the act of the Unity Convention and our policy in the steel strike, it became manifeto us that the Scranton Convention would be signalized by a large in reas in the number of Socialist delegance We anticipated that these courage would end avor to secure a more fav-orable expression on the Sceidist interment that that youchsafed here

While we understood that argument previously used against a declaration for militant Socialism (and which may have held good at one time), had, be the consistent attitude of our party for the past three years become too stai and flat for further use, we realize that our comrades at the convention had a task before them that was in-surmountable at this time.

Nevertheless being desirous of en-corraging them by every means in our pawer, and, if possible, stimulating the era of initial biderstanding and help that is slowly but surely possessing the trade dulon and Speculist movements, we issued an "address to the delegares we issued an "Address to the deteracts to the Twenty-first Annual Convention of the American Federation of Laice."
I typeyritten copy of which, properly signed and scaled was sent to Frank Marrison, Secretary.

We had one thousand copies of this typeyrited and scaled an handsome cover.

address printed on handsome cover paper, the major part of which were sent for distribution to Comrades Mall-Brandt, Haves, Geiger and Slayton together with a quantity of the national constitution, elatform, trade union and negro resolutions and 300 copies of "Socialist Politics and Labor Politics". ties." Copies of the address were sent to the Socialist and labor press and the retaries of our state organizations

mber 7 we sent a telegran to Frank Morrison, secretary, express-ing the spirit of our party, which was read to the convention and entered in the minutes. The resolutions on So-cialism adopted by the convention dif-fer but little either in phraseology or est with previous expressions.

Table representation of So egates, and that discussion on Socialism was postponed until the cleventh hour." was, to say the least, singular coincidence. The impression created on our comrades was that the et the issue. If this is so (and the unstances seem to warrant it), the essed weakness of our opponents AR INCREASED NUMBER OF DELEGATES, and it is

REN THLETT.

Through the good offices of our con rades at this convention, we were en-abled to enlist the services of Comrade Ben Tillett of England Fraternal Dele-gate, for a lecture tour under the com-bined suspices of the Socialist Party and the trade union movement. The mental thus far in making, engage-ments for him at Springfield, O.; Saginaw. Mich.; Eric, Pa.; Rochester, N. Y.; Terre, Hante, Ind.; Milwankee, Chicago, and St. Louis. Comrade Til-Chicago, and St. Louis. Comrade 11-lett also spoke under beint auspices of the Socialist Party and the trade un-lon movement at Philadelphia, Clacia-nati, Cleveland, New Castle, and doubtless other points of which we have not as yet been informed.

We received requests for two dates from the Winnipeg Labor Party of Winnipeg, Manitoba, which we have referred to Comrade Tillett.

CONCLUSION

The period covered by this report and the Sunneial means at our com-mant were both limited; but nevertheos, we believe that steady progress tions have greatly strengthened on, while redounding in a gratify g increase in the local organizations

of our party. izations. In the labor trougly imbedded the olves upon us to imbue the wage-king class with the revolutionary

knowledge of their tremendous power; and instruct them how to handle and direct this; power for the benefit and smanetpation of their own class. A Socialist movement that did not in clude the general labor movement as an integral part would be as hollow an integral part would be as hollow internally as an empty shell, and as weak in vitality as an egg, devoid of procreative properties. On the other hand, the general randes and labor movement is equally dependent on the Socialist forces, and that they are beginning to realize this is demonstrated by their active participation in our political organics for litical organizati

AGITATION.

We have from the very beginning been alive to the importance of effecbeen alive to the importance of effec-tive national agitation, and have endeavored to further same as far as it laid in our power. By the act of the Unity Convention, we assumed the contract of the Springfield faction with National Organizer Charles H. Vall. for one year. In the mouth of August, Comrade Vail, being in St. Louis, held a conference with us, at which he requested us to inform him not late than October whether it was our de sire to continue the existing arrangement after January 1, 1902.

He made this request as a matter of justice to himself in order to give him sufficient time to make other arrange ments in the event of the termination of our contract.

ume the responsibility for either the continuation or termination of the contract. We had no means of ascertaining the wishes of the party in this matter. After due consideration the quor um voted on Friday, October 11, to ex-tend the contract with Comrade Vail for three months, namely, January, February, and March, 1902, but to re fer the extension of contract beyond April 1 to the entire National Committee when they meet in this city in Janpary. In order to enable the commit tee to come to a satisfactory conclu-sion I append herewith the report of National Organizer Charles H. Vail for the year 1901. REPORT OF CHAS. H. VAIL. 1901.

Number public lectures, 241; average attendance, 214; attendance ranging from 25 to 2,000; the bad weather now expenses, \$468.01 (this does not faclude expenses of Mrs. Vall, who usually accompanied me on the tours); received from National Secretary Butscher on salary, \$60; on railroad expenses, \$148.60; received from National Secre-ncy Greenbaum on salary, \$252.85. Itemized statement of above has been furnished the National Secretary from month to month. States visited, 24; In-cluding New Jersey, Connecticut. Massaghusetts, Maine, New Hampshire, New York, Pennsylvania, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Mis-souri, Kansas, Oklahoma, Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Washington, Oregon, California, Utah, Colorado and Michigan.

Amount collected from locals was three-fourths of salary, leaving bal-ance to be paid by National Commit-tee of only \$42 per month. Space will not permit statement of work done aside from public lectures, in talks to locals, members, etc., étc. Nearly all ized and the result of meetings was shown by the public interest aroused and the applications for membership to locals. The press have been gener ous in the amount of space given to reports of meetings and hundreds of solumns of Socialist doctrine has thus seen given circulation. During the been given circulation. During the whole year I missed but one appoint ment, and this was due to change of date of which I had no knowledge. New locals were organized in nearly every place visited where no organiza tion existed. The meetings, with but few exceptions, were held in halls, and in quite a number of places an admission of ten cents was charged. This method proved safisfactory, enabling the local to meet the entire expense of the meeting, and often netting a nice little sum in addition. I do not deem it necessary to give special reports of meetings, inasmuch as our papers have given accounts of the same from time to time

Respectfully submitted, CHARLES H. VAIL.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNT, 1951

Received on salary from locals and National Secretary.
January-Locals \$100.00
February - National Secretary
Butscher through New York
State Committee
National Secretary Butscher 25.00
Locals 81.50
March-Locals 145.50
April - Locals 135.95
May Locals
National Secretary Butscher., 10.00
June - Locals 192.00
July - Locals 229.00
August Locals 176.00
October - Locals 145.00
November - Locals 58.00
December - Locals 117.00
August National Secretary

October - Locals	145.00
November - Locals	56.00
December - Locals	117.00
August National Secretary	
Greenbaum	50.00
September Do	25.90
September-2 Do	25.00
November- Do	25.00
November- Do	50.00
November- Do	25.00
November- Do through New	
Jersey State Committee f	22.50
December Do	30.35

Jersey State Committee 1	30.35
Total\$1.8	10.21
Amount salary\$20	
Balauce due	8)3.79
January \$	17.95
February	18.83
March	
	49.49

tary Betscher for first five

Palance due\$320.31 Apart from the constant agitation maintained by Comrade Vall, all other maintained by Comrade vall, all other forms of agitation that we have attempted, have of necessity been of the most spasmodic and irregular character. In August, Comrade Walter Thomas Mills came especially to St. Louis, and in behalf of himself and Comrade J. A. Wayland, tendered us the services at any time of any or all the services at any time of any or all of the scholars attending the Girard School of Social Economy, but ow ing to the enervated condition of the entire movement at that time and the disconnected methods of agita-tion that have been in vogue since the various state organizations have been formed, we have never been able to avail ourselves of the generous propo-sition of these comrades. During August and September, Comrade H. Gay-lord Wilshire made a three week's lecture tour under our auspices in the states of Maine, Pennsylvania, Ohio New Hampshire, and Massachusetts. The assassination of the President and the inflamed condition of the public mind gave a severe shock to any fur ther agitation in the month of Septem-ber, but apart from the temporary in-fluence of this event we are obliged to say that during the months of October. November, and December there has been practically no agitation conducted

was deplorable, owing to the lack of emblic speakers.
We have been utterly unable to se prompt, efficient co-operation (with few exceptions) between the re spective states or between them and the National Organization in the matter of agitation. As an illustration; on Nov. 29, I wrote to the state secretar ies of New York. New Jersey, Penn-sylvania, Ohlo, Michigan, Illinois, In-diana, Missouri, Kentucky, Iowa, Wisconsin, and Kansas, offering them the services of Comrade John C. Chase for

under the direct auspices of the Na

tional Organization; while we received

official reports from a number of state secretaries that the condition of the or-

ganization in their respective states

a lecture tour. Leaving aside the question of Com rade Chase's merits as a lecturer, about which there may be differences of opinion, I would call your attention to the fact that, after waiting three weeks for reply, I was obliged on Dec. 19, to telegraph the state accretaries of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Michigan, Indiana, and Illinois, for their decision

In the matter.

As a matter of justice to Comrade Vail. I feel obliged to say that his lee thre tour in Massachusetts in November, was partially rendered ineffective owing to original delay in ascertaining the wishes of the state committee, and the further fact that after finally placing the tour under our auspices, the state committee, at the "eleventh hour." took the matter under their own jurisdiction; and I was afterwards in-formed that the sub-committee placed in charge of Comrade Vail's tour neglected its duties until it became late to recover the valuable time lest. I will not fire the committee by the recital of the many instances of inefficient co-operation that have himdered our efforts in the work of agitation. but will summarize our difficulties as

· FINANCIAL.

follows:

The state committee fearing to engage the proposed speaker, owing to doubt about the ability of the locals to stand the expense.

OBJECTIONS.

Objections to the speaker proposed. A speaker who may be acceptable to the majority of state committees may have to abandon his proposed tour ow ing to the objections of a minority of state committees. It is doubtful if we have a public speaker in the movement who would be acceptable to all of the state communities at once as a lec-turer, while on the other hand it does not necessarily follow that the adverse decision of the state committee on certain speaker represents the unani-mous voice of the locals in any particu-lar instance.

. CORRESPONDENCE

It should be borne in mind that it is no easy task for agitators and public speakers to correspond with twenty one state committees with the likelibood that they may have to start on a tour in Pennsylvania in December, jump to Massachusetts in January, and Ohio in February, with the possibility them in March. The present methods compel each man who takes the field, as a lecturer or agifator to arrange his own terms and tour with the respec-tive state committees. The number of agitators is not many at the present time, but will gradually increase. The number of state organizations are twenty-one at present, but it is almost certain that within a twelve-month we will have forty-five states and territories organized. What will the condition of affairs be when all the agitators in the country arrange their own lecture tours with forty-five state committees, direct with the locals.

INDEPENDENT SPEAKERS. In connection with above would in-In connection with adove would in-form you that the Ohio State Commit-tee has sent us a protest against the manner by which the engagement of independent speakers with locals is disarranging the plans of the state committee. They say that they wish to give the speakers traveling under mmittee. They say that they wish give the speakers traveling under e auspices of the National Committee the preference every time, and that they believe the National Consti-rution covers the point in question. We mention this especially for the reason that, however much we may destre to help the Ohio state organization, we have so far failed in our efforts, owing to one or more of the reasons herein

CONFLICTING PLANS. ict in plans of the cosmittees and comp tween them for speakers and agitators. Thus, while one state committee may have plans for two weeks shead or

rades. One of those-instances occurred at Wilmington, Del., and another at New Orleans, La. We recommend to the consideration of the committee an agitators' traveling card, or an organby the A. F. L.) either of which should bear the signature of the National Sec-retary and the seal of the National Organization.

CONCLUSION. Your National Secretary has been subarrassed by the implied responsibillity for maintaining agitatibu on a national scale without the necessary financial means and proper co-opera-tion to meet those supposed obliga-tions. The National Committee should either relieve the National Secretary of responsibility of assisting in National-agitation or means should be provided, and thorough regulations intro-duced to enable him to discharge his auties, which should be defined in the premises. LEON GREENBAUM.

CAPITALISM IN NEW JERSEY

Census Report on Manufactures Analyzed.

increasing—Actual Average Wages of Workers Heavily Reduced.

The United States Census Bureau has issued a preliminary report on the comparative statistics of the manufac turing industries of the state of New Jersey for the years 1890 and 1900 which throws as much light on the de-velopment of capitalism as its report on the cotton industry on which we mented three weeks ago;

These figures given may be summed Cost of materials, 1890. . . . \$188,974,801 Cost of materials, 1900.... 360,941,870 Increase, 91 per cent.

Miscellaneous expenses, \$18,026,036

Aggregate wages, 1890 . \$82,773,387 Aggregate wages, 1890 . 110,088,605 Increase, 33 per cent. Gross product, 1800. \$353,000,539

Total capital, 1900...... 503,824,082 Increase, 101 per cent. Number of establishments, 1800... 9.215 Number of establishments, 1900...15,481

Increase, 8 per cent. Number of wage-workers, 1890, 120, 190 Number of wage-workers, 1900, 241, 581 Increase, 101 per cent.

CONCENTRATION OF CAPITAL.

oparing the last three items, w see that the number of wage-workers and the amount of capital have in-creased in about the same proportion and, what is important for our pur-poses, they have both increased in a much larger ratio than the number of udustrial establishments-which par ially illustrates, the concentration industry, the displacement of small in-industry, the displacement of small in-dustries by large ones. Of course, these figures do not show the full ex-tent of concentration, because they do not show the extent to which formerly independent establishments have been rought under the ownership and ecu

trol of single corporations.

The gradual elimination of the middle class of small capitalists and independent producers and the clearer drawing of the class lines, which is go-ing on steadily all over the country, is llustrated also by a comparison of the growth of the number of wage workers in the manufacturing industries with the growth of the population of the

From 1890 to 1900, the population of New Jersey rose from 1.444.933 to 1.883.660—an increase of 30 per cent. The number of wage workers in the ennufacturing industries, in the same

ten years, increased 101 per cent.
To put it in another way: In 1890,
the wage-workers in these industries numbered. 8 per cent. of the popula-tion; in 1900, they numbered 13 per cent. of the population.

DIVISION OF THE PRODUCT. From the first four items we may draw still more instructive inferences, showing the division of the product between the capitalists and the laborers in 1890 and in 1900, as shown in th following tables:

FOR 1890. Gross product Mnterials . ..\$189,974,801 Misc. expenses 18,026,036 208,000,837 Net product\$145,509,702 \$62.821315 Labor's share of Labor's net product tn 1860-57 per cent.

Capital's share of Labor's net product 'n 1860-48 per cent.

FOR 1000.

Gross product \$611,728,965 Materials \$350,941,870 Misc. expenses 42,640,143 408,582,013 Net product \$208,146,920

Labor's share of Labor's net product in 1900-55 per cent.
Capital's, share of Labor's net proin 1900-47 per cent.
The regult, therefore, if we take the
figures just as they stand and put the

most conservative construction upon them, is to show that Labor receives an appreciably smaller share of its pro-duct now than ten years ago. "miscellaneous expenses"—such, for fa-stance, as fuel, lighting, repairs—are

THE TOURIST BUSINESS IN SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

ists provide employment for a large

We have a large army of constables, deputy sheriffs, peace officers, etc., who earn (or at least get) their daily bread

looking for and catching hobo tourists

They go about seeking what tourists they may devour. They are paid in fees—so many tourists, so much money

and in mileage to and from the county jail. This places before the aspiring constable the incentive to industry so

characteristic of the capitalist system

The more tourists the more fees and mileage. With the constable it is lit-

erally a case of no tourist, no break

fast; and the constable not infrequently

season and catches all he can. He is often so enthusiastic in the chase that

a tourist, but only an ordinary product

must prove that he has not robbed a

ank or committed a murder.

Los Angeles County is as large as

ome eastern states, and so the item

of mileage is of consequence. A few tourists caught a long distance from the county fall are worth as much as

a larger "string" caught near by. Of

both kinds of tourists are caught, but

Southern California literally swarms

with vagrants in the winter season

drawn here, of course, by the warm climate. Men who are too poor to af-ford a roof over their heads naturally

seek a climate where a roof is least

necessary. So they come down the pike in great numbers. A Southern Pacific conductor recently said he put fifteen

break-beam passengers off his train be-

distance of ten miles, on one trip. And the same conductor said he put 500 off

between Los Angeles and Fresno, a

They are human driftwood—the legitimate flower and fruit of the capi-

talistic system. They are the sure evi-

dence of the approaching dissoluti

of this system.

The Los Angeles chief of poli

speaking recently before the local W. C. T. U., said: "Vagrants are increas-ing in numbers, and there seems to be

o legal method of getting rid of

No capitalist has a remedy for anything. The chief's only remedy is to set a great lot of, human hawks to

watching for and preying upon then

Of such is the kingdom of capitalism.

Soldplate and a shammed welcome for

the rich visitor; an officer's club and bread and water for the moneyless. A smile with a lie behind it for one and

a curse for the other. It isn't the man

we care anything about; it is his noney. And so there is a greedy, glut-

dollars he may spend. We watch each

other with jealous eyes, each fearing he will not get his share. Every town

sets its own little trap to catch "the

cower before it. We worship it with our faces in the dust. We flatter

with lying tengues. Man is the crea-tor of capital. We are still pagans, worshipping the work of our own

a beautiful valley, rolling foothills and a range of mighty mountains veiled in their purple mist. And I know that beyond the mountain range is the som-

bre and silent mystery of the desert.

I try to fathom the riddle of the mighty past of all this that lies within

my view. I dream of its future. What

to gamble with? Was all this grand canvas painted that a few men might mark it out in town lots and disfigure.

with stockyards and packing ses? It was made for all of us and

was it all made for? For a few m

Los Angeles, Cal.

And beyond the desert is the great se.

capital to invest."

rade." We fawn and simper and mirk in the effort to "induce eastern

Capital is god. We

nous, unseemly scramble for

and to push them along from to another.

Of course, he has no remedy

distance of 300 miles, in a week...

ween Los Angeles and Burbank

by different methods.

wayfaring stranger has difficulty

has a growing family to supp he tolls early and late in the

BY W. A. COREY.

In the old romantic frontier days, betains in a palace car, it used to be said of the rough and unconventional pioneers that "they had a man for brenkfast every morning." Speaking particularly of Southern California popular taste has undergone a change in this regard. In the early days, while a "bad" man was preferred. most any kind of an individual would do in a pinch. But we have grown more discriminating. Now we will have nothing but a tourist. Now it must be "a tourist for breakfast every "Count that day lost whose low de-

scending sun Sees by our hand no julcy tourist

Enticing and "doing" tourists is a Southern California industry. To-be sure we have our climate and we raise oranges and manufacture tamales on the side, but our principal occupation is tourists. If it wasn't for tourists we would be compelled to take in each other's washing or "go out to work." Tourists are our most valuable "crap," as they say in Kentucky. They bud in the East, blossom on the way and shed their fruit in Southern California. And they usually shed it so completely that were It not for their round trip tickets many of them would never see their native heaths again.

There are two general classes of tourists, viz.: The tourist proper and the Otherwise break-beam tourist or hobo. they are known as capitalist tourists and propertiless tourists or working-men out of a job. The middle class Easterner rarely becomes a tourist. He stays at home, nurses the chilblains, pays his taxes and does the chores. Both of the species annually migrate to these shores every winter in count-less numbers, though the number var-les according to financial conditions in

We are skilled in the handling of tourists and "do" each class in a dif-ferent way. The capitalist tourist or tourist proper (the hobo is a tourist aproper) we meet at the station with band, carriages, and a committee of romlinent citizens. We spread a carprominent citizens. pet for them to walk over and hold an awning over their heads. We never speak to them without first begging their pardon for being so impertment.

our parden, sir would you prefer to cent up or boiled whole?" We get up tally ho parties for them and toot borns and take them to the and toot horns and take them to the ostrich farm and jurn them loose in an orange orchard. We hold "functions" sand "eyents" and "affairs" in their honor and we let them keep late hours and get drunk and commit all sorts of "indiscretions" which the police know nothing about. We pay the police to watch the other class of tourists. We do all these things and more as long as the tourists "dough" holds out.

It is as though we would say, "I beg

It is said that this part of the tourist crop of a year ago numbered 30,000, and that they spent in Los Angeles about \$750,000. And the "Real Estate News" figures that this year we are good for 50,000 of these birds of pass-age, and that they can be induced to spend in our midst \$1,000,000. And a million good round dollars is not to be sneezed at these hard times. As the above mentioned paper sagely ob-serves, "The California tourist trade is well worth looking after."

are the break-beam tourists or hobos. Like the other class they come to bathe in our sunshine and fight our fleas, and, while we don't make quite the same kind of fuss over them, still we manage to use even them in our bustness and extract a little fat out of them indirectly. Being owrkingmen, as a rule they have no money to squander with us, so we considerately let them work out their accounts on the chain gang beautifying the drieways for the "better class" of tourists. We try to treat them well. We give balls for their benefit—with chain and bracelet attachment—and they not infrequently remain with us for considerable period

sides performing useful labor on our highways and rockpiles these tour-

about fwenty-five million dollars a | crease in the number of factory opera-

amount of the different items included under the phrase "miscellancous expenses," we would certainly have to make a considerable reduction in the make a considerable reduction in the figures representing Labor's share of the product in both years, and a corre-sponding increase in the figures repre-senting Capital's share.

Again, we must remember that the

Again, we must remember that the figures given for the value of the product represent factory prices, and that when the workingmen come to spend their wages they have to buy back their products at considerably higher prices, paying the profits of wholesalers, jobbers, and retailers, still, further reducing the share of their product which the wage-workers finally eajoy. Further, we have, to bear in mind that a very considerable portion of the workingmen's wages goes directly back to the capitalist class in the form of rent, a farge portion of which is clear profit to the capitalist class and, consequently, clear faccings from the working class.

AVERAGE WAGES ACTUALLY REDUCED:

AVERAGE WAGES ACTUALLY REDUCED! So much for the proportions in which the workingmen's product is divided between them and the owners of the means of production. Let us now see what the statistics show as to the actual average money wages in 1890 and in 1900. On this point the results are

in 1900. On this point the results are truly startling.

In 1800 there were 120,190 wageworkers, receiving aggregate wages of \$82,773,387. The average yearly earnings, then, were \$055.68.

In 1900 there were 241,581 wageworkers, receiving aggregate wages of \$110,685,605. The average yearly earnings, then, were \$435.61.

The explanation of this surprising decrease in average yearly earnings, is

The explanation of this surprising decrease in average pearly carmings, is in the fact that, while the number of skilled and well paid mechanics has not increased very greatly and their wages have increased very little, if at all, there has been an enormous in-

tives-"hands," as they are expre or human thoughts and feelings-of men and especially women and children, who receive the barest subsist

dollars a week.

And yet, in the face of this frightful fact, published without apology or recognition of its omineus significance—in the face of this, the organs of "respectable public opinion" are surprised that there are Anarchists in New Jer-sey, are surprised at the low tone of morality, the wide spread degradation occasionally brought to light by such capitalist crimes as the Bosschleter "Ill'fares the land, to hastening ills a

prey. "Where wealth accumulates and men

decay,"
But there is this saving fact. When imperial Rome or fendal France reached the limit of their systems of exploitation and oppression, all the forces of de-struction were let loose and reconstruc-tive forces came into play but slowly and with difficulty. But the enpitalist system; while it surpasses all previous systems of class rule in the uexorable severity of its exploitation and oppres-sion, yet builds up, through the en-forced organization of the working forced organization of the working class, the constructive power that may peaceably remould it; and through the gigantic organization of industry in corporations and trusts, it makes easier the tisk which that constructive revolutionary body has to accomplish.

Such figures as we have cited above indicate that capitalism cannot have yet much farther to go. It is the duty, as it is the interest of all intelligent.

as it is the interest, as it is the interest, or all intelligent workingmen to use their united efforts to hasten the day when a system which creates wealth by destroying hu-manity shall be replaced by a system which will create wealth in order to

National Platform of the Socialist Party.

tional convention assembled, reaffirmed its adherence to the principles of In-ternational Socialism, and declares its aim to be the organization of the work-ing class, and those in sympathy with t, into a political party, with the object of conquering the powers of gov-ernment and using them for the pur-pose of transforming the present ays-tem of private ownership of the means of production and distribution into col

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

production and distribution is respon sible for the ever increasing uncertain-ty of livelihood and the poverty and misery of the working class, and it di-vides society into two hostile classes of the region. If he walks and humbly bears a roll of blankets on his back, the presumption is against him and he -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 class. The possession of the means of livelihood gives to the capitalists the control of the government, the press, the pulpit, and the schools, and enables them to reduce the workingmen to a state of intellectual, physical and social course, all this comes out of the tax-payers, who in turn make their money out of the rich tourists. So you see nferiority, political subservience and virtual slavery.

The economic interests of the cap! 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 sar tioned in order that the capitalists may commercial dominion abroad and enhance their supremacy at home. But the same economic causes which

developed capitalism are leading to So cialism, which will abolish both capitalist class and the class of wage workers. Ard the active force in bringing about this new and higher or der of society is the working class. All other classes, despite their apparent or actual conflicts, are alike interested in the upholding of the system of private 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 repre-sentatives of the capitalist class. The workers can most effectively act

collective powers of capitalism, by constituting themselves into a political party, distinct from and opposed to all parties formed by the propertied classes. While we declare that the develop-

ment of economic conditions tends to the overthrow of the capitalist system, we recognize that the time and manner of the transition to Socialism also depend upon the stage of development reached by the proletariat. We, there-fore, consider it of the utmost import-ance for the Socialist Party to support all active efforts of the working class to better its condition and to elect Soclalists to political offices, in order to As such means we advocate:

1. The public ownership of all means of transportation and communication and all other public utilities, as well as of all industries controlled by monpolies, trusts, and combines. No part applied to the reduction of taxes on property of the capitalist class, but to be applied wholly to the increase of wages and shortening of the hours of labor of the employees, to the 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. rorker in the product of labor. 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 onder 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, propertional 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-ownership movements as an at tempt of the capitalist class to secura governmental control of public utili-ties for the purpose of obtaining greater security in the exploitation of other industries and not for the amelioration of the conditions of the working class.

TRADE UNION NOTES.

Ask your barber to put the union and in his window. Buy only shoes, hats, clothing, jewelry, bread, cigars and tobacco, and beer bearing the un-

The Grocery Clerks' Union is making a strong effort for a shorter workday. The plan is to get groceries to close at 7 p. m., except on Friday and Saturday. A number of employers have agreed to the proposition. The Clerks wish that workingmen's wives would make it a point to do their marketing before 7 o'clock, and to give the prefer

Secretary John Phillips of the Hat ters' desires to correct the false report; which he says has gained wide circulation, that union labels are not placed in soft hats.

The Eccentric and Standard En gineers have removed their business office from 13 Downing street to Bre voort Hall, 154 East Fifty-fourth street, and hereafter a meeting will be held on the first Sunday afternoon it each month for the acco

The Drivers' and Hostlers' Union Empire Labor Club—passed a resolu-tion at its last meeting subscribing for twenty-five copies of The Worker to be sent to their meetings each week for

The Machinists' Loval Lodge sub scribed for twenty-five copies each week for a year to be sent to their union. The work for the daily is pro-

The following organizations have

taken official action in pushing The Worker in assisting forward the publi-cation of a daily: Jewellers' Union No. 1. Woodcarvers' and Modellers' ciation, Cigarmakers' Unions Nos 144, and 90, Machinists' Union 406, 313, and 320, Journeymen Tailors' of New York, Upholsterers' Union No. 39, Progressive Varnishers Union: Coppersmith's Union No Drivers' and Hostlers' Union. organizations have the matter under consideration, and favorable action is expected. The only organization re-fusing to do anything for this much needed daily is the Clothing Cutters, and the matter was not acted upon, be ing declared "out of order" by the president. However, the president of the Clothing Cutters has subscribed to The Worker, and if he reads it we can promise he will know better next time. We will see about the Clothing Cutter

nent of the Custom Upholsterers' Un ion will be held Saturday evening. Feb. 1, at Tecumseh Hall, 231 and 233 East Thirty-third street.

-Labor unions have no valid rea —Labor unious have no valid reason for existence, except to give the
workers a partial-voice in the management of the industry in which they are
employed, 1. e. about hours, wages,
etc. Socialism will give them COMPLETE control. Why not vote instead
of striking and starving, for what you
want? Why elect men to, office who
believe in the capitalist system?—Apment to Reason. peal to Reason.

-The wage slave must eat an —The wag said made and and capitalism demands that out of the products which his labor creates, he must first surjender half to him who dwns the tools with which he produced it.—Missouri Socialist.

JEWELLERS LOCKED OUT.

The firm of R. X. Zirnkiiton of Phil-delphia have declared war on the jewellers' upion and notified their em-Jewellers uplon and notified their em-ployees that they have "absolutely no work for union men." The locked out employees are members of the luteria-tional "Jewelry Workers" Union of America and the executive board, 68 St. Marks Place, New York City, wishes to notify all members of this craft not to answer salvertisements or seed femologyment, with this firm. seek employment with this firm.

This is but one more instance of capitalist class effort to reduce the "free American workingman" to abject slavery by denyings him even the right of association with his fellows. Will the jewelry workers enter an effective protest at the ballot box next election? That will be a protest against the system of wage-slavery.

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