# The Worker.

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## "DIVIDING UP" THE PRODUCT.

### Astonishing Statistics of Industry Issued by Census Bureau.

Report on Manufactures Sustains All Socialist Contentions-Concentration of Capital Shown-Labor's Share of Product Growing Smaller-Actual Reduction of Average Wages in

In order to test this contention, we

must examine some of the figures a little more closely. We must discover what was the net product of labor in the two years, and how it was divided

between wage workers and capitalists. In the first place, we must deduct the cost of materials from the gross

Out of this net product the wages are

paid; and what remains after deduct

ing the wages from the net product will be the profit of the capitalists.

legitimate items of cost of production

a matter of fact, much that is reported

under this head is really profit. If we could ascertain the amount of such profit, our case would be still strongey. But we give our opponents the beneat

Total ..... \$5,793,200,111

ceived oht of it wages amounting to \$1.981.228.321, lea ving in the hands of

the capitalists profits amounting to

\$1.687,839,851.

Labor thus received a little less than 53 per cent. of its product; capital received a little more than 47 per cent. of

IN- 1900

ross product...... 13,019.251.614

Total ...... \$8.378,466,683

Labor and Capital, in 1900, divided Labor's product so evenly that the dif-ference between their shares does not

amount to ene-eighth of one per cent.

Thus the capitalists got an apprecia-bly larger share of the product and the wage-workers an appreciably smaller share in 1909 than in 1899. And so one

more Socialist contention is proven

"Dividing Up."

In 1800, out of every deliar the wage-worker created, he gave the capitalist 47 cents for the privilege of working. In 1900, out of every dollar he created, he gave the capitalist 50 cents. But it must be remembered that, when the wage-worker comes to spend his re-

maining 50 cents, he does not buy

slips back to the capitalist in the pro-

cess of trade. It must be remembered too, that out of that half-dollar the

workingman has to pay the capitalist about 12 cents in the form of rent

(tribute for the privilege of living on the earth)—for rent generally averages one-quarter of the workingman's in-

come. Thus, at the present time, th

working people do not, in the long run, actually get back more than 25 cents out of every dollar they create; the other three-fourths of the product go-

ing to the capitalists in various forms of interest, dividends, and tent. This is evidently the most moderate esti-mate that can possibly be made. Com-

plete and accurate figures would probably show a still greater dispropor

And yet the defenders of capitalism

wealth of the country. What we want

to stop this process of "dividing up"

What Labor Has Produced.

what the working people of the cou

In these ten years, then, this h

for their own subsistence.

They have repaired and replaced the machinery and the instruments of production us fast as they were worn

They have added more than three

billions of dollars to the capital owned by their masters—buildings, machin-

They have given the capitalists, sweat and above all this, at least twenty billions of dollars in interest and divi-

denos.

And yet, the working class lives in poverty! And not only in poverty, but in greater poverty than they ever suffered ten years ago and this brings us to the last point in this analysis.

Wages Actually Reduced.

We have not previously claimed that "the poor are growing poerer," pre-ferring to err on the side of modern-

ry, and the like,

have the impudence to accuse the

Net product \$3,579,168,172 Wages 1,801,228,321

Misc. exp........

\$1,687,939,851.

Labor's product.

\$2,317,377,674.

What re-

631,225,035

product. We must also deduct "miscellaneous expenses." What re mains will be the net product of labor

(We here assume that under etlaneous expenses" are included only

The United States Census, Bureau has Issued its long looked for preliminary report on the manufacturing industries of the country, showing the development of industry from 1830 to 1900. opmen t of industry trom feets of the figures support every youtention which Socialists make, support us farmore emphatically than could have been expected, especially with such an "setful dodger" as Wm. R. Merriam at the head of the Bureau.

at the head of the Bureau.

The report does not cover government establishments (arsenals, shippards, etc.), penal, charitable, or educational institutions, nor private estab lishments having a yearly product of less than \$500. These classes of indus-trial establishments were also omitted in the Census of 1890, so that the comin the Census of 1890, so that the com-parison is a fair one. The statistics cover all private manufacturing estab-lishments large enough to play any ef-fective part in industry.

The Cold Figures.

Here are the cold figures full, show, of revolutionary signifi-

No. of establishments, ............... Increase, 44 per cent Agregate capital, 1900, \$6,525,156,486, Do, 1900.

Increase, 51 per cent. to of wage-workers 830 ..... 1800. .... 4.251,613 Increase, 25 per cent. Aggregate wages, 1890.

1,891,228,321 2,323,407,257 Do. 1900.... Increase, 23 per cent Misc. expenses, 1800... Do. 1900... 1,028,550,653 Increase, 63 per cent.

Increase, 39 per cent. Let us now proceed to analyse these figures and see how they confirm So-cialist theory.

#### Wage-Working Population.

Becialists maintain that the development of capitalism, by eliminating the independent producers (workers owning the means of production which they use,) and by reducing the wages of workingmen and thus driving women and children into the factories, men and children into the factories, brings ever a large proportion of the people into the condition of wage workers (workers not owning the necessary means of production and accessary means of production and dependent upon capitalis

In 1890, the population of the United States was 02.622.25%. In 1990, it was 76,303.387. The population increased

22 per cent.
As shown above, the number of workers increased 25 per cent derably faster than the whol

opulation.
To put it in another way: Roughly beaking, in 1850, one person out of every fifteen was a Wage morker in mianufacturing inhastries; and in 1900, one out of every feuricen was such a

#### Concentration of Capital. tition, tends ever to crush

out the smaler competitors and to cen-tralize capital in fewer hands.

As shown above, the number of as shown above, the number of manufacturing establishments in creased 44 per cent. In ten years, the aggregate capital increased 51 per cent.—at a considerably fligher ratio.
In other words, in 1880, the average

establishment represented a capital of \$18,350; in 1900, the average capital

In earlier decades, the number of In earlier decades, the number of wage-workers also increased faster than the number of establishments; that is, the tendancy was to bring larger and larger numbers of workers fogether in each establishment. This remover, we know, would sooner or later be reversed, because, with the rewith of automatic machinery repre-cated by the growth of capital, the ergor establishments could be operated oneparatively fewer men. This is the development is already sell in other words, the effect of inhor displacing machinery in contra demand for labor is stready

Unfortunacly, the report does no give us the number of proprietors (in dividuals, firms, or corporations) own ing the manufacturing establishments in 1800 and in 1900. We know that, especially within the last two years large numbers of formerly independent establishments have been united in the hands of a few corporations. But even without these figures she report suc-table the Socialist contention that cap-ital is being contrained.

duce all wealth, get back ever a smaller and smaller share of their product in the form of wages, while the capital-

bably increasing somewhat (although this is balanced or overbalanced by the necreased cost of living), and have only insisted that, as shown above, the working class is getting ever a smaller working class is getting ever a smaller share of the increasing amount of weafth it creates. But the figures now presented by a Republican Census Burbau compel us to assert, not only that the workers are getting a smaller share of their product; not only that, owing to the increased cost of living, it is growing harder for them to maintain themselves; buf that there has been an actual decrease of money wages.

Here are the figures: In 1890 there were 4,251,613 wageworkers in the manufacturing indus-ries. Their aggregate wages were \$t. 801,228,321. Their average yearly carnings, therefore, were \$444.83.

In 1900 there were 5,310,508 wage-workers. Their aggregate wages were \$2,323,407,257. Their average yearly

carnings, therefore, were \$437.54.

The difference is not very great, indeed. But it is a discrence upon the deed. But it is a diserence upon the wrong side, a positive loss. And when we take into account the largely in-creased cost of living, it becomes a most serious matter.

#### What Are You Going to Do.

What is true of those five million wage workers in the manufacturing industries is no doubt equally true of the million railway employees; it is true of the four or five million wage workers on the farm, in the mines, and in the large and small comercial estatlishments of the country. These with their families, taken togther, form the great majority of the people. These millions toll in deepening poverty that a few thousand may become multi-millicinaires. What are you going to do about it, fellow workingmen? There is only one way to set it right.

You, who create all wealth, are always oor, because the means of production the land and mines and railroads and actories—are held as private property for private profit. You can; by you solitical poyer, make these things pub-ic property, to be used for the public and. Only when you do that will you get the full product of your labor.

#### PROTEST AGAINST HONORING ROYALTY.

Socialists of Hudson County, N. J., Con demn Mayors for Toadying to Prince Henry.

At last Sunday's meeting of the County Committee of Local Hudson County, N. J., of the Socialist Party, the following resolutions were nd-

Whereas, It is reported that Mayor Fagan of Jersey City and Mayor Lan-kering of Hoboken are preparing a formal reception for Prince Henry of Profits ...... \$2,317,377,674 In .1900, then, the wage-workers In 1900, then, the wage workers reated a value of \$4,640,784,931, and Prussia, upon their own initiative and without asking the consent of the citiceived out of it wages amounting to the capitalists profits amounting to

our chief executives is not only ma-worthy of citizens professing to abhor a monarchial foun of government, but it is in direct deflance of the golden words contained in the Declaration of Independence, "that all men are ated equal," be it-"Resolved. That we, as citizens of

said municipalities and as members of the Socialist Party, protest against such an attempt to honor a representa-tive of royalty under the pretense of courtesy toward a representative of the German ation; and be it

protest as American citizens." Fourteen new members were admit committee was elected to request The Worker to publish the constitution and platform adopted by the New Jersey State Convention. The branches are arged to elect literature agents and to State Convention. put them in communication with the Literature Agent of the Local; Fred erick Krafft, 258 Palisade avenue, Jer

#### HAVERHILL NOTES.

All Socialists will be grieved to learn that our comrade, ex-Alderman Chas. H. Bradley, has been confined to his me with heart trouble. Although he is well advanced in years, his speedy recovery is expected.

James F. Carey spoke at Dover, N

The March town elections will soon be here, and it is the wish of Haverbill comrades that our neighboring towns of West Newbury, Georgetown, Merrimac, Groveland, etc., will follow the usual custom of Amesbury and Exeter by nominating straight Socialist tickets for town meeting.

Interest in the Socialist Debating Club is increasing. At one of our re-cent Sunday evening meetings, Repre-sentative MacCartney and Carey took opposite sides. It was very instructive and somewhat ludicrous to hear Carey defend, for the sake of argument, the side of Capitalism. And, as he said, he defended their side much better than defended their side much herter than they could do it themselves. Although it seemed that he exhausted all the strong arguments on that shie it was the opinion of those present that Mac-Cartney had the better of the argu-

Worker are keeping tab on the editor-ial controversy between this paper and the Haverhill "Gazette," our only daily

The Fair cor mittee are actively a work, outlining plans for the third an-nual grand fair of Haverhill Socialists, whil will be held in Lafayette Hall, the first week in April. The committee meets each Friday evening and contast-ants have already been secured for sevNEW YORK, FEBRUARY 9, 1902.

#### MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

Sanctions Change of Name to "Socialist Party."

Progress of Boston Teamsters' Strike and Injunction Proceedings Connected Therewith-Actions of Socalist Representatives in the House. The most interesting event of the

week in legislative matters, so far as the Socialists are concerned, was the passage of the-bill introduced by Rep-resentative. Carey authorizing the change of the name of the Democratic ocial Party to Socialist Party. bill passed will be enacted through the House on Friday, will go through the same process in the Senate on Monday and should be signed by the Governor on Wednesday at the latest.

There will be much rejoicing among

the Socialists of Massachusetts at se curing the legal change of name. There has been a great deal of con-fusion in the past from the fact that the party had to go on the ballet under the name Democratic Social; and there is no doubt that the Socialist Labor Party through this confusion receive votes intended for our party. There has been some surprise at the failure of any representative of the Socialist Labor Party to appear and oppose the passage of the bill, for there was plenty of opportunity offered for them to present opposition. The Socialist representatives are pleased at their ess in securing the change of name much more easily than they expected.

#### The Teamsters' Strike.

The chief interest attaching to the teamsters' strike, which I reported last week, is centered on the hearing on the injunction which has been proceeding in the Superior Court all the week. The hearing has lasted much longer was expected; and it is supposed that it has been dragged along mainly for the purpose of allowing the Brine Transportation Company to gain ad-yantage under the temporary injunction and retain police protection, which has been unnecessary, if not from the beginning, then for the past nine days. The police have been escorting the Brine teams on every trip each day, sithough perfect quiet obtains and not

even a crowd has gathered anywhere to jeer the non-unionists at work. Meanwhile, the number of teams used by Brine is daily increasing and the chances for the strikers reaching a settlement with the firm hre therefore becoming more remote as time passes. The temporary injunction has rendered the strikers helpless, and they are un able to do anything until a decision is The strike leaders realize their impotency under the present condition and trying to bring matters to a head one way or another. They have al-ready requested the State Board of Concilliation and Arbitration to inves-tigate the strike and place the blame where it properly belongs. For some reason or other, the Board has so far failed to act upon the request made to them, and this has complicated matters

lated with the Allied Freight Transpor tation Council are growing restless. The freight handlers, longshoremen and clerks are protesting against having to handle the goods hauled by Brine's non-union men, and a strike Brine's non-union men, and a strike which would subsequently involve 30, 000 men is threatened. This feeling of sympathy is growing so strong that the Transportation Council officers fear their inability to prevent a crisis; and as a last resert have called upon Mark Hanna, chairman of the Industrial Peace Commission, to Interpose and seek to bring about a settlement. Mr. Hanna has responded by saying ned Ralph Easley, secretary of the Civic Federation, to the scene to investigate. Mr. Hanna's factorum is ex pected to arrive in a day or two.

Question of Recognition. rounding this strike, it might not be a bad thing if the Industrial Peace Com-mission were tested and its ments proved at his juncture. The question at issue is really the one of the right to organize, for while the Brine Company claims to pay as high wages under as good conditions as the Team-sters' Union densinds, yet it makes this fight solely on the matter of recogni-tion of the union. On the other hand, the teamsters have on their side at present, the other firms who signed the agreement with the Transportation Council, but who would no doubt wel-come a decision which would provide them with an excuse for refusing to recognize the unions. The gestlemen composing the Industrial Peace Com-mission would therefore be called upon to decide whether the Brine Company ender as good conditions as the Team o decide whether the Brine Company

only union men.

The injunction proceedings have been reported pretty fairly and have aroused great interest, chiefly because of the attempt to bold members of unions financially and menally responsible for any damages to life or property resulting from a strike. The decision will be a far resecting one and only union men. cision will be a far-reaching one and will establish a precedent for the whole

have right to insist that employers him

ments arising from the team sters' strike with a view to action if ne-cessary.. It was intended that our rep-resentatives in the Legislature should take some action, especially regarding the conduct of the police, but for various reasons they did not act, principally for fear of embarrasing the Teangters' Union. Begreentative Done, hue, a Democrat of Fall River, and a supposed labor representative, was not

so careful and presented a resolution calling for an investigation of the teamsters' strike by a committee of the Legislature, Mr. Donahue is now orry he did it. He acted without the knowledge or consent of the Strike Committee of the Allied Transporta tion Council; and the members of th committee are not pleased at Mr.
Donahue's precipitancy. Through its
attorney the committee sent a letter to
Mr. Donahue, calling his attention to
the fact that a pelition had already
been filed with the State Board of Conciliation, and Arbitration, requesting an ciliation and Arbitration, requesting an investigation, and suggested that Mr. Donahue withdraw his bill. Mr. Donahue accordingly requested that his bill be laid on the table, and he has not

## Socialists in the Legislature.

Yesterday was the last day for intro-ducing bills. During the week Mac-Cartney introduced two bills, one pro-yiding for state ownership and operation of street railways, with the refer endum attached. Another bill require that the voters of a city or town shall decide location of street railways to be

built within their respective localities.
On Thursday Carey introduced a bill which has almost direct bearing on the teamsters' strike. It requires that picketing and patrolling during strikes be made legal, and the first section

rends as follows: In case of a strike or a lockout or other dispute between the employer and his employes, it shall be lawful for the employes, or for other person to picket or patrol the neighborhood of the place of employment or any other place to which they have lawful access, and personally, or by means of ban-ners, posters, circulars or otherwise to persuade or urge persons not to enter or not to continue in the employment

of the employer."
Two other bills introduced by Carey on Friday are also of much interest t workingmen. One is a repetition of a bill introduced by him in former Legislatures, and provides for the right of trial by jury to workingmen answering the charge of contempt of court in procoedings under injunction. This will probably be defated as its predeces sors have been, for the Republican and Democratic members are loath to overwhelm workingmen, with too much

manded by the railroad men of the State, and the agitation for the enact-ment of a law such as the bill provides for has been going on for some time ong the rallroad employees. The among the rallroad employees. The bill requires that the rattroads shall have at least one brakeman to every ten cars on freight trains, and that the last car shall be one with at least eight wheels. At present the railroad men are in constant peril of their, lives, through the danger arising from there being too few men to handle freight trains. For instance, on the Boston & Albany Railroad; freight trains of sixty cars are run with only two brakemen; cars are run with only two brakemen; and the length of the train prevents them from either controlling it or act-ing together in case of emergency. If a train breaks the small caboo the end of the train is round of slight

service to prevent a catastrophe Under the Massachusetts law Under the Massachusetts law brake-men cannot recover for injuries received in accidents arising from small-

Comrade MacCarthey's third article on Socialism appeared in the "Traveler" during the week, and the serie will extend for some time. The a. cles are attracting a great deal of atten-

#### A Humorous Solon. Those who claim that the ordinary

refutation in Representative Dana of Newton, who leaped into notoriety a few days ago by introducing a petition in the House for a World Legislature. The petition is signed by several wise their scheme the one that will estab lish unity among the races of the earth. The petition asks that resolutions be adopted, asking Congress to empower the President of the United States to invite the untions of the world to send each a representative to a meeting for the purpose of establishing and setting ion as far as practicable a World Legislature. It is not stated just what the Legislature will do when it con-venes, but we suppose Mr. Dana and his friends will arise to the occasion and provide, if not instruction, then Boston, Mass., Feb. 1.

#### CHASE WILL SPEAK IN

BRONX AND BROOKLYN. rade John C. Chase, the first Socialist Mayor in the United States, is spending a week in New York City, spenking for the Party. Last Sunday afternoon's meeting at the Eighty-sixth street clubhouse was very successful in spite of the bed weather. George Friedl acted as chairman. A few sereheeds tried to interrupt, but they got the worst of it.

On Friday evening, Feb. 7, Comrade Chase speaks at Webster Hall, southeast orners of 140th street and Third avenue, laking for his subject, "Profits Versus Human Life." cialist Mayor in the United States, is

The Class Struggle and the Future. State." Comrade Pattberg will also speak in German. Comrades of Brooklyn, and especially of the Socialist Club, are urged to help bring out plenty of strungers to this meeting.

#### FOR DAILY PAPER

#### Committee Calls General Meeting.

To the Members of the Social Demo-cratic Party of New York and Vic-

inity.
"Comrades:—The spontaneous pressions in favor of an English

"With that object in view a few

quarter of a century that the German peaking Socialists of this country continue tirelessly to till the field pre-paring the soil for an American move-ment. The ground is now well tilled and must not be allowed to lie idle. It is for you, Socialists of the English tongue, to plant the seed. The difficul-ties of the task must pot deter you. In the struggle for justice to the work ingmen, for the emandipation of our class from the tolk of capitalist expo-tation, we must meet with open face and welcome with gladness in our hearts the storm and stress of the daily battle. For all that our class now has ing for our class without concentrating and securing control of power. And we nst no more allow the capitalis press, that is ever found subservient to the interests of our masters, to have sole and undisputed control over the

aind of the workingmen.
"A daily Socialist newspaper in the ontrol of the working class is both a formidable weapon for defuse and ag gression as well as the best medium fo nlightening the minds of the working

mon one, so must be the decision Whatever your mind is on the ques tion, let us come together and settle it for the time being. "Let nothing detain you from attent

Morris Hillquit will give to the meet ing such information as is necessary for the consideration of the question. "THE COMMITTER."

### Here, then, is a vast continent belted

another every inhabitant in the co-

Versus Human Life."

Saturday evening he will address, a mass meetingto be aranged by the 20th A. D. Brooklyn, at Kech's Hall, 257

### SHALL WE HAVE PEACE?

tendency during the past five years.

The pow-wow at New York was simply

the climax of "keep out of politics"

trade unionism, and while things may

run smoothly for a while, when the

break comes the organized workers

will find that they have their necks to

the noose and that the hand of "arbi-

tration" has a good grip at the other

end. They are now committed to arbi-

tration, and they'll be damned if they

don't, they'll be skinned if they do, and

they'll be both anyway.

Grover Cleveland is the keystone in the arch of peace. He has the final word. Ex-officio he is now president

of the American Federation of Labor,

and Brother Gompers has simply to look wise, occasionally knit his brow,

The Republican papers now apotheo

size Cleveland, and in a steady stream

their eulogy pours upon his massive majesty in his new rôle of "dove of

peace."
Cleveland! Gods! Look upon his

puffed and purple jowl, his bulging veins, his blood-shot eyes, his flabby

neck, his sideshow girth of vulgar fat. In every feature Nature has marked

him as the coarsest cormorant that ever defiled the executive seat of the

ration. Look at him, you workers, and then take off your hats and bow in the dust at his feet. All hall the great Ar-

biter of Labor. The black slave lifting

his eyes to Lincoln may now dissolve from view. Great, Grover is the mighty Moses of all the races. In 1894 he traced his love for Labor in crimson characters—he commanded the United States regu-lars to shoot the working class, into submission to their pirate

submission to their

masters. This was his glory. He entered the White House poor and

tered the White House poor and emerged a millionaire. This was his civic crown. Well qualified, indeed, is

he to sit in supreme judgment be-tween the sleek coyote of Capital and the bleating lambs of Labor.

tral" gentleman—a priest to match the politician, and they constitute a charm-ing pair. When an exceptional job of

labor-fleecing is to be done, there al-ways looms up a priest, who. sad. meek, and plous, rolls his eyes heaven-ward—and the jon is done.

Archbishop troland is a millionatre.

His flocks have all their treasures in

Heaven. Verily, I am your shepherd

The Archbishop is cheek by jowl with "Jim" Hill of the Great Northern.

They collaborate and fix things in the Northwest. Ireland, making good use of his license as priest, is the smooth-

est of politicians, and Hill is not slow

to catch on. Then Hill liberally "en-dows" as Ireland suggests, and, be-tween the two, nothing gets away.

Bishop Potter is another command-

Hishop Fetter is another command-ing figure in the neutral elements of the peace commission of the Civic Federation, the final tribunal of ex-ploited workingmen. Who is he? The spiritual adviser of John Pierpont

Morgan. Every great tyrant, every colossal robber in history had his spir-itual advisor—his man of God to sanc-

tify his crimes. The saintly Bishop draws a princely salary. He rides in Morgan's palatial private car. He touches elbows with the upper capital-

sts and their salaried professional lackeys, and with no others. Every now and then he drops a "radical" ut-

terance. This is promptly snatched

and spread by the capitalist press. The

people are amazed-they hold their | goal.

and you are my mutton.

Archbishop Ireland is another

pirate

and draw his salary.

o Be Held at Grevoort Hall in Fiftyfourth Street on Feb. 8 Shall We Have a Dail ? Now Is the Time to Consider the Question.

The question of starting active work or the establishment of an English ocialist daily in this city has been the movement into more definite shap and a meeting of party members to consider the subject is called for Saturday evening, Feb. 8, at Brevoort Hall, 154 E. Fifty-fourth street. The attention of comrades is directed to the following address on the subject: CALL FOR MEETING

ialist daily in various quarters of So cialist activity in this city all feild to show that the times are ripe for our common hope to become a daily reality. An English Socialist daily has been long enough a topic of fond speculation among us. The moment for decisive action has arrived. Comrades are con-tinually urging ou one another the neessity of an initiative in that direc-

comrades have come together to con-sider the way in which to put the matter before all comrades. For it was agreed at once that no steps be taken before every comrade within reach had in opportunity to express his views. A mass convention of all Social Demo-crats of New York and vicinty was decided upon to put the question for their consideration and decision. Committees on estimate and organization were appointed to submit the question o such convention in a concrete and lefinite form. Comrade Alexander lonas reported for the committee on estimate; Comrade Morris Hittquit reported for the committee on organi-zation. Both reports showed further the practicability and timeliness of the

ing this meeting. You may bring along any sympathizer even if not a

#### THE MEN WHO CONTROL

and banded and criss-crossed with 200,000 miles of railroads. Many of the roads are great independent lines, and some are systems controlled by grouns of men outside the five large cates. But practically half the stupen dous network, affecting in one way or try, is in possession of five little bodies of men with headquarters in New York. A strip of land hundreds of miles wide; beginning at the Washing ton ports in the Northwest and sweep ing East to the lakes, is practically an industrial field of Mr. Hill and Mr. Morgan. In Mr. Harriman's hands in some measure is the prosperity of Cal-ifornia and the Southwestern states, as well as of a broad strip up the Miss issippi Valley, a fertile band through the prairie states, and all the habitable land reaching West from the Rockië to the coast. The central Affantistates live to the rhythm of the New York Central and the Pennsylvani Railroad. It is true that one can go from Boston to San Francisco, from the Gulf to St. Paul, and travel not a mile on the roads of the railro mile on the roads of the railroad giants, but only through a very narrot pathway and for the most part withit view, of competing syndicate lines of either side. And who that travels of railroads or receives freight from with in our borders does not do so over the colored lines on the accompanying rail

Sunday evening Feb. 9. James N. Wood will speak. Admission is free and an interesting discussion will undoubtedly follow what will certainly be an interesting lecture.

colored lines on the accompanying raft-road map? When it is remembered; furthermore, that Morgan men are di-rectors in Vanderbilt roads. Bull men in Pennsyivania roads, Gould men in Harriman roads, and that every other possible interweaving of common con-trol exists throughout the great groups, the lines of demarcation melt away and we see dimly outlined a condition of safairs which may possibly take the has of monepoly—M. G. Cunniz, in The World's Work. relieve down below. If the artificial pedestals which capitalism furnishes were removed, a freat many people would have to elimb in order to look into the faces of some who are now social outcasts.—Wm. T. Brown.

#### EUGENE V. DEBS IN THE TOILER.

There is nothing specially startling, breath, applaud-and they are fixed for about the proceedings or results of the On every vital issue Bishop Potter is late "Industrial Peace Conference" in with the capitalist class. Their inter-New York. The captains of industry ests are secure in his custody are 'now in practical control of their organized vassals. This has been the

#### Rather Morgan, Hanna and Schwab straight than Cleveland, Ireland and Potter by arbitration.

In the entire "neutral" element there s not a single member whose material interests are not identified with and

controlled by the capitalist class.

A mighty class struggle is convulsing society. No living man is, or can be, "neutral" or "disinterested." He is on one side or the other-if not for freedom, he is for slavery of the working class. They are deadly opposites. A chemical law forbids fire and water to mingle, even at the bidding of a peace conference. By the same analogy, an economic law forbids peace between workers and espitalists. It is the law of development; and could it be sus-pended, the spinal cord of humanity would be severed and progress would

be paralyzed.

I have had some experience with the Civic Federation, and want to say to workingmen and women that if they would have homes built of gold bricks, the "Civic" adjunct of the capitalist class will take the contract to house

As for the American labor movement, is being practically emasculated. Proportionate to its increasing impotency is its growth in numbers. In its present form it is encouraged, not resisted by the masters.

The brotherhoods of railway em ployees have the complete sanction and support of the corporations and and support of the corporations and their chief officers are dined by Presi-dent Roosevelt.

By the way, the president is announce ing the appointment of representatives of the United States government for the coming coronation of King Edward falso for posts of honor at the launching of Emperor Wilhelm's private

Now get ready your Sunday clothes, you sovereign sons of toll, for in these stately social functions, labor, the maker of all kings and presidents, will surely sparkle in the grand parade and carve the 'possum at the banquet.

But as to the labor movement. The local unions have their political heel-ers and steerers. They sound the alurin when "politics" ventures in the ante room. At the very mention of Social-ism the heeler issues the warning

"The goblins 'Il git ye if ye don't

watch out."
The national officers, as a rule, are in close touch with the captains of indus-try and guarantees are given that the trade union movement will stick to its time-honored policy of letting politics

nione. How Hanna and Ireland, Morgan and Schwab (fresh convert to union labor) must dig into each others' ribs and snort when they retire from the

to denounce and repudiate the York scheme of peace at the r slavery; and the whole lab ment must be rescued and the ment must be rescued as the rescuedance of the ment must be rescuedance of to grapple with the conditie

day, or it is doomed to distin.

Peace, peace, there is no .

There is no land in which capitals. masters and working slaves can abide in peace. The war is on and the con-flict will grow beser until the crash comes and wage slavery is wiped from the earth.

Not until the last inch held by slavery is conquered by freedom can peace prevail. Ther only, will the multiplied millions who have subdued the earth and produced its-wealth come to

Onward, comrades; onward to the

Feb. 11-The Economic Evolution:

Feb. 12-The Socialist Movement.

- Feb. 14-The Solution of Modern Sa

ors open at 7:30 p. m. Lecture be-

#### SINGLE TAX VS. SOCIALISM. VAIL IN BOSTON A series of popular lectures on So-alism will be given by Charles, H.

The Socialist Propaganda Club of Brooklyn, which holds public meetings every Sunday evening at Small's As Vail at the Every Day Church, 337 Shawmut avenue, between Chuton and Brookline streets, Boston, Mass., as sembly Rooms, 102 Court street, will have a very interesting program on Feb. D. John S. Crosby, the well-known Single Taxer, and our comrade, Job Harriman, will debate on Tax Versus Socialism." All who are Feb. 13-The Abolition of Poverts interested in either of the two moveand Realization of Plenty ments represented should make it a point to attend and bring their friends. cial and Industrial Proble Admission is free and general discus on is invited at every meeting after

the lecture or debate.
On Sunday evening, Feb. 16, James N. Wood will speak on "Socialism and the Working Class."

#### THE EDUCATIONAL LEAGUE.

The Socialist Educational League of 215 E. Difty-ninth street, is an organization that has done much good service for the party since its establishment about fifteen months ago, and that should be vigorously supported by all party members and sympathizers in that part of the city. The club rooms are open every evening and all work-ingmen are invited to call and make themselves at home there to read the papers that are kept on file and be-ceme acquainted with the courades.

It is not because of their moral stature that some men and women have to stoop in order to touch their

#### ture, 10 cents; full course, 25 cents LECTURES IN PHILADELPHIA

Local Philadelphia of the Socialist Party-is carrying on a course. Thurs-day evening lectures at the new head-quarters, 1922 Arch street. On Jan. 20 John Spargo of New York speaks "The Class Struggle, It's Genesis and Meaning." The following lectures will

Feb. 6.- "Our Position, Economic and Political," by Fred W. Long. Feb. 13.—"Labor Politics and Socialist Politics," by Algernon Lee.

Feb. 20,-"Organize! Why and How?" by Edward Kuppinger. A cordial invitation is extended to all who are interested in social ques-tions to attend these lectures and to

#### visit the headquarters, which are open every day from noon till 11 p. m. GENERAL COMMITTEE .

The meting of the General Comnittee of Local New York, which should regularly be held on Saturday, Feb. 8, has ben postponed one wek on neccount of the daily paper meeting at irrevoort.

BUY UNION LARGE GOODS.

#### The Worker.

AN ORGAN OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY (Known in New York State as the Social Democratic Party.) PUBLISHED WEEKLY

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Entered as accond-class matter at the New York, N. Y., Post office on April 6, 1861.



Control of the Contro	HILLIAN SHARING STREET
SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE U	NITED
In 1888 (Presidential)	.2,068
In 1890	13,331
In 1892 (Presidential)	21,157
In 1894	33,133
In 1398:	
S. L. P	
S. D. P	9,545



THE PARTY'S EMBLEM.

The rise in the stocks of the Northern Securities Company Indicates that the Supreme Court decision will be in favor of the new railroad trust. That was to be expected. The only way to meet the trust question is to social ige the trusts.

Every subdivision or Socialist club in New York City, which holds lecture meetings should see that the literature agent is supplied with Hanrord's pampiflet, "Railroading in the United ors," and that it is announced by oan. It will self well and be d Hely and it will make Social-

#### TUS HAVE A DEFINITE DECISION

No party member in Greater New Nork or vicinity when on possibly at tend Saturday night's meeting at Bre ort Hall should fall to do so. To have an intelligent expression of the real epinion of the rank and file of the Encialists of this city upon the quesgion of starting a movement for the establishment of a Socialist daily in the Eingilsh language we must have a full

f. The question is an important one. It has been informally discussed by our members for many months. It should cision; and that decision, in order to be advantageous to the party, must be made by a truly representative meet-

ing of party members.

No one can fall to recognize the immense advantage which the movement awould gain by the possession of a good daily paper. The power which the the expresion of editorial opinion, but especially by the distortion, suppression, or fabrication of news, and the systematic way in which this power is used against the workers and in favor of their exploiters this, without what service could be done in the cause of Labor by a daily owned and controlled by class-conscious workingmen.

that the time is now ripe for imangurat ing a movement for this end, and that he needed to carry the plan into effect, On the other hand, there are many who more impressed, perhaps, with the Ampulties to be overcome than with the advantages to be gained, think that all'action should be postponed to a

more or less remote future. The importance of the question and difference of opinion prevailing make it imperative that the decision to be reached at Saturday night's meet-

such is really the will of the party. If we are to postpone the undertaking t is equally necessary that this decision should be definite and authoritative, so that no energy shall be lost through uncertainty and misunderstanding.

We all have our personal opinions and should hold to these strongly-provided they are founded in knowledge and earnest thought. But above all peronal opinion is our duty to the partyour obligation, once a decision is reached, pleasing or displeasing to us personally, to abide by it and support t with all our power.

Every Socialist who believes it wis to start work now for the publication of a daily should attend Saturday's meeting and vote according to his conviction, with the intention of giving his full support to whichever course may be decided upon. Every Socialist who believes such action unwise or premature should do the same on his part. No comrade who fails to attend will have a right either to grumble at the decision or to treat it with ludiffer-

-It is understod that the meeting is not confined to party members, but that every Socialist who is honestly interested in the question will be welcome to participate.

The smallest local organization in the country should send in at least \$1 for forty copies of Benjamm Hanford's new pamphlet, "Railroading in the United States," and larger bodies should order in proportion. While it is intended especially for propaganda among raffroad men, it will be read with interest by intelligent workingmen in every trade. Try it.

#### A HALF-TRUTH ABOUT THE STEEL TRUST.

The newspapers are making a great deal of the fact that the report of the United States Steel Corporation was mailed to sixty thousand stockholders. This is interpreted to mean that there is no real concentration, of cwnership involved in the process of trustificat, tion. "See," they claim, "the Steel Treat is really a very democratic institution; it is a great partnership in which are involved the savings of sixty thousand thrifty people; there is no ground for fear of such a body as

But really the fact that there are so many stockholders in the Trust proves nothing of the sort. We are not told now many out of these sixty thousand hold only one or two or three shares each or how many hold a thousand or en thousand shares. That is an allimportant question. Until we are given definite information to the contrary on this point, 'we have good reason to believe that the Steel Trust, like the other great "industrials," consists of a comparatively large number, of very small stockholders antt a very small number or very large stockholders-the latter having the former completely in their power and being able to "freeze them

It is also necessary to remember that the great stockholders in the Steel Trust are also great stockholders to the Standard Oil Company and all the companies it controls, in the Northern Securities Company, and in the other combines.

These two consideration being borne in mind if will be seen that the number of stockholders, even though it: may actually reach sixty thousand, does not at all contradict the theory of the concentration of industry.

York and the vicinity should make it a point to attend the meeting Saturday E. Fifty-fourth street, for the consid-Socialist daily. Sympathizers who are actively interested in the question will also be welcome.

#### CAPTAINS OF INDUSTRY OR . INDUSTRIAL PIRATES?

"This accident is a terrible thing," said John B. McDonald, contractor of the Rapid Transit Subway, when interviewed about the dynamite explosion. "It is really too serious a matter for me to speak about it now. I AM NOT ATPRESENT ABLETO STATE THE AMOUNT OF EXPLOSIVES STORED AT THE SCENE OF THE ACCIDENT, NOR CAN I SAY HOW MUCH OR IN WHAT MANNER EX. PLOSIVES ARE STORED ALONG THE REST OF THE ROUTE. The matter has never come up before."

What is Mr. McDonald there for? What are he and his backers in the

Mr. McDonald is called a "enptain of ndustry." As employer, he has undisputed authority over any man on the great job, from the chief engineers down to the boys that carry water to the laborers. Does this authority lusply no responsibility? . .

The profit that Mr. McDonald is getting out of the contract is alleged to be the due reward of his administrative ability, his remuneration for theardness labor of directing the work of

What kind of an administrator, what the task of preparing for the establishment of a daily, we must know that

sands of employees are being put h daily jeopardy? Well, John B. McDonald is fust suc

"captain of industry" as Chaunce; M. Depew and William K. Vanderbilt and J. Pierpont Morgan and Andrew Carnegie and John D. Rockefeller-not much better than the worst of them. ertainly no worse. They draw millons yearly in profits, and they say these profits are their rightful payment for directing industry. Depew and Vanderbilt and Morgan draw profits for "directing" the operation of the New York Central. They do not know whether trains are being run safely or not. Carnegle and Rockefeller and Morgan draw profits for "directing" the work of making iron and steel, They do not know whether or not their workingmen are in daily danger of b

ing crushed or reasted to death. They do not know, they do not careso long as interest and dividends com in slentifully.

The capitalists do not administer direct industry. With a small part of their unearned profits they hire other men to do the work of direction and administration, as well as the manual labor. And then, be virtue of their power as employers, they compel these hired men, the real administrators and directors, to violate laws and sacrifice men's lives, in order to "rush" work, to keep expenses down, and to keep profits up.

They do not manage industry, these apitalists, they mismanage it. They do not direct workmen; they debauch legislators and judges. They do not administer production; they only appropriate profits. They are not the captains of industry; they are the pirates of modern civilization.

We owe John B. McDonald a vote of thanks for the frank admissions by which he has exposed the uselessnes of his class. Oh, that we had Social Democratic workingmen in the District Attorney's office and on the judiciar bench, to send him and his accomplices to live at public expense in Sing Sing! Is it not time that the working men of New York, Instead of calmity turning from their murdered brothers to await their own turn, should resolve to oust the impudent maladministra tors of industry, take its control into their own hands as an affair of public interest, and choose responsible men from their own class really to direct it for the common good?

The first electric trolley road in China is soon to be built. Either an American or an Euglish company will enstruct it. From the opening of trollev lines it will be but a short step to the building of steel mills and machine shops and electrical works and cotton factories. The Chinese are proverbially slow in their own normal evolution. But they are also proverbially quick in learning the arts and methods of industry, developed by other peoples. Chinese competition on a large scale in the world-market may not be a thing of the immediate future, but certainly it is not very remote. And the important thing for us to remember is that will not hurt the great espitalists of America and Europe, because they will own the Chinese mines and mills and railroads. It will make no difference to them whether their profits come from exploiting white workers or vellow. The only question they will consider is. Which will yield the largest profits? It is the workers, not the capi tallets, who have to fear Chinese con petition. And no exclusion laws or ta ins will protect them from the effects of the development of modern industry on Chinese soil. The only possible pro tection will be in a system of Socialist

There are still a number of lists out nding from the last campaign in New York City, Also, the Campaign Committee still has a small deficit to cover. Every commide who has a list should therefore send it in at once to Oceanizer Gerber, so that the accounts may be closed. Blank lists should be returned, as well as those on which money has been collected. But those who hold blank lists will do well to adda small contribution, if possible,

#### ONE FORM OF INDIVIDUALITY.

Boston had a tenement house fire last week, in which thirteen persons wer killed and three more seriously injur ed. They were all working people and working people are cheap and plenti-ful, so there was not much stir about it. If they had not been working peo-

ple, they wouldn't have been living in a fire-trap tenement.

Socialism would have given those workingmen the full value of the pre-duct of their labor. Under Socialism they would have been able to live in section of their labors. they would have been able to live its safe and comfortable dwellings. Under Socialism there would be no fre-trap tenements, for there would be no class compelled by their powerty follow under such conditions. But then, "Socialism would destroy individuality," What a nice thing individuality is wissent takes the form of ante-movem removaters," are the first of the fir which it to low the form of ante-movem cremation! Aren't you glad, all you workingmen who pay a quarter of your wages for permission to live in the temments—aren't you glad and proud to think that you too may prove your andividuality some night by being roasted in your leads? Don't wore for Bookstiem. Its would bring you all to a "dead level of equality" in the marter of not being justmed alive.

#### THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE'S WORK.

BY JOB HARRIMAN.

Ever since the Indianapolis Conven- | others of similar ideas to the same as tion of July 1901 the members of the Socialist Party have looked forward with considerable auxiety and uncertainty to the time when the National Committee would take their seats and begin action. We are happy to say that that time has come and gone and the cherished hopes of the most optimistic have been realized.

It was feared by many that the Committee would over reach its power as: defined in the new constitution or that. not being certain of its power, for want of past experience under the new law. it would fall to act on important questions, and thus establish an uncertain and wavering policy and thereby destroy confidence and develop discentent among the membership. It was also feared that the old-time differences would prevent unbiased deliberation by the committee, and would lead to factions in the commit tee and hence in the party. Added to these definite forebodings was the general fear and prejudice against national cammittees and the power necessarily entrusted to them. This was, as it seems to us, unduly emphasized by the Unity Convention in its effort to establish abso lute state autonomy.

Those who were most pessimistic in this respect will rejoice to know that their fears have been proven entirely groundless The old differences were not discussed nor even directly or by intimation referred to. Though careful not to over-reach its power, the Committee neted with courage and decision on all important matters and plainly showed that it was willing to take the consequences of its acts, and as to the fears of and prejudiced against national committees in general it is an parent that they will soon disappear, and by party action the national or ganization will be restored to its nor-mal polse. State autonomy, being only a peace measure, will not long be condered as a vital part of the constitution, and will be eliminated according ly; that is to say, it will be eliminated to such an extent that it will not interfere with the efficiency of the national and interstate organization and propaganda work. It is apparent from the general expression of the National Committee that the party is already discovering that it is not a question be tween a National Committee and state autonomy-that is, between concentration and dissipation of power-for con centration of power expresses our fur damental principle; but that it is sim pry a question as to how the National

Committee can be controlled. The success attending the first sion of the National Committee is largely due to the manner in which it is organized. It was practically a convention. Its decisions voiced the sentiment of the Party in all the states, on most questions. The unanimity with which the members agreed was most remarkable. This almost unanimous agreement arrived at between the members of the various states will be the most potent factor in avoiding the development of factions within our Party and the splitting of our national organization.

mon which the vote was almost unant mous, and which will doubtless be endorsed by the Party; and yet, if the National Committee had been chosen from any one locality and had taken the same actions, it might have caused a factional fight with far-reaching and injurious results. The fact that the party is practically unanimous on any given question will cause the minoritythe sentiment of the Party as a whole same uncertainty would likewise lend ing movement.

#### tion. The possibility of such a calanity is practically averted by the pres ent plan of organizing the Nationa Committee, inasmuch as each commit

teeman can ascertain the sentiment of the membership in his own state or any important question within a very Not only is this true, but the fact tha the Local Quorum or any member of to

can be removed at any time by the re nainder of the National Committe holds them directly responsible to the Committee at large; and the further fact that any member of the Nationa Committee can be removed at any timby the state from which he come holds the Committee responsible to the Party at large. And thus, while the en tire power of the Party is concentrated and its position on any subject may be ascertained at any time, yet that power is always in the hands of the member

State of New York that the Local Quorum, though it has had many try ing experiences, has managed affairs with much tact and good judgment and that the states are generally well satis fied with their work. Among the im portant questions that arose during the

1. The Utah trouble. We revoked the charter and sent a national commit teeman into the state to reorganize it

2. The double dues-paging system. We decided that it was unconstitution al and ordered the scheme stricken out of the constitutions of such states as had adopted it.

3. The salaries of interstate lecturers We decided that the maximum wage should be \$3 a day and expenses.

4. Due-stamps. We decided that all noneys received from states by the National Secretary should be receipted for with due stamps.

5. When states should begin to pay ues. We decided that they should begin at the time of the Indianapolis Convention, except where they paid to the N. E. B. after that date; and that such states should pay from the time they reased paying to the N. E. B.

6: Theendorsing of strikes and boy otts. We decided that the Party should not be committed to the en dorsement of any strike until after the nme had been endorsed by the national labor organization with the unious in trouble were affiliated.

7. There was one question, however opon which we could not agree, and it has laid over for future consideration, either by the Committee, the Convention, or the Party press. Some of us took the ground that all existing milltary organization should be abolished and that there should be instituted a democratic military organization where all the people should be armed. Those favoring this demand, among whom the writer was one, took the position that justice and sentiment played no part in the ultimate results that it was a struggle for power be tween two classes; that the class is power would disfranchise the class our of power-namely, the working classand coerce them, unless they demon strated in some way their power and willingness to act, if necessary, in order to preserve their franchise privileges. The oposition held that the proposed policy would do more harm than god.

The large majority of the members of the Committee were native Amercans, and they showed by their arguments that they were clearly conscious to reconsider their position; whereas, if | of their class interests; while the pride d and the hope which they cherished to they might precipitate a fight without the future gave evidence of a wellreconsidering their position and the knit national organization and a grow-

BROTHERHOOD OF MAN

This unity of the race—this sense of

oneness-has, of course, for its basis the very constitution of man-it is the

sympathy which men naturally feel to

wards others of their kind. Of the chief inducaces by which this feeling may be developed or modified, com-

merec, though in medieval times it

promoted this unification, has, at present, an exactly opposite tendency—the spirit of commercialism increasing hatred between nation and nation to a

degree ligher than hitherto attained; and religion, though it ought to be the most effective force, has times without number in the past been the cause of more bloodshed than many a battle.

We are accustomed to hear much

COMMERCIALISM AND THE

#### There'll Be No Classes Here.

By J. E. Hesh.

In distant lands where lords and kingh.
Exploif the tolling meason.
The accident of birth elects
And separates the clauses:
The messes toil from more till night,
And yet starvation four.
That themes may feest; but, thank the Lo
We have no clauses here.

For we are free and equal born, to class distinctions see:
The hamblest lad that roams the street tyresdent may be.
Is thus that we were early taught a school from year to year, the press and efeat the church assert, be have no classes here.

Yet some are born to endiess toll,
No comforts ever know;
And we are taught 'the better thus,
Thus God has willed it so;
And some to luxury and case,
At workinguon they smeer;
Yet educators still maintait,
We have no classes here. The drenes, in rich and cosfly rubes. Are feasting every day, while those who do the hardest wurk. Receive but living pay, in these when grantent plenty reigns, the workmen starve. How queer? So, week, no wangs and fet they say, We have no classes here.

But drones control the dully press, The school, and collogis Sumber. With influence cancells to spore, to hypothes choose to spore, to hypothes chooses the freed, proclaims it far and near, Points out the cute, and tells as why That classes givens here.

when the account of the enormous advances which have been made. \*\*Doubt-less there is cause for some boasting. Meantime, face intred has been growing at a frightful pace. The came is to be found in avarice, in the struggle for commercial supremacy. This increasing prevalence of the spirit of contempt and dislike of others.

this increasing armaments of the na-tions, this determination of favored races to dominate the so-called inferfor races, is not progress. It is un-wholesome, largely immoral; and it is foreboding of the direct consequences to manking.—Professor Ladd of Yale, in East and West,

The folitician's wire was startled by sound below others. "John," sub-ed, "there's a robber in the house." he blouser replied John, "what's mixture with the beliate? That's

### THE DIGNITY OF LABOR.

ties, which shall then be interpreted

her dead leaves and unnecessary creatures very freely; she hates waste material; she makes a straight cut

through weak, sickly and unsurvive

able things, to those things, and for those things, and with those things

proper to the organism to be conserved

Thus, also, society in the future can-not afford to be lifting up to dignity and honor at great cost, or at any cost.

the man that is useless and outside of

her productive life. Progress in the

ination not only from the dignity of

ture as the profit-monger of to-day would be altogether intolerable in an

age of economic sanity. And I doubt not but that the strenuous men of a century hence will be kept active in

eliminating from their social organis:

the type of persons, and their pursuits

strenuosity, our dignified men. I doubt

not but the science of sound society is

begun to-day in the revolt of the nece

sary man, the proletarian, now so un-dignified, against the unnecessary

parasites of profit whose chins are u

to-day; and that following this lead

proletarian Socialism the intellect of the future world will be engaged in

affiliating every living man with the necessary work of the world, and be

necessary work of the world, and be who crawls outside of that, on a pen-

sion or a fortune, will be the man to

whom shall fall the sores and the rage of the pariah outcast, who to-day, also

To be in the swim, to know what

part of the swim we are in,to be by so

cial authority and direction, as well as

by definite voluntary purpose of our own, affiliated with the social labor day of the world, will be the dignity of the future; and it is a dignity that

every man and woman in the land will intelligently and joyfully assume. To

step aside out of the social day's work

will then be indeed undignified, and

sorry would I be to have anything like the remote and unaffiliated activities

of a modern capitalist thrust upon me,

and shameful would it be to you or me

to carry for an hour the digitar of any

be in the swim, doing definitely, un-

der social guidance, in co-operation with my fellows, the world's necessary and appointed work that is diguity, the

dignity of labor. To be waiting for a

job, not to know why I am doing it when I get it, what it is for, or where it is going, to be employed in driving

nalls into clouds, and the employed in

pulling them out again, to be denied the right of having any interest, per-

sonal concern or relation with any

I am allowed my fodder while do-ing it, is not the labor that hath dig-nity, But the labor which is planted

solidly upon the foundations of current

social and industrial demands, the b

bor which sails upon the deep, broa

river of the nation's life and works openly in the sight of all, at the bid

ding of all men, for the need of all; this and this alone is the labor of the future, the labor with social dignity,

TO WORKINGMEN.

Oh when, brother workingmen, are

you going to wake up and defend your

selves against the insults and infuries

unicted up you by YOUR government

the government's neglect of labor leg

islation, from the use of soldier

against you in your strikes, from the fool injunctions of your courts, and

outrageous treatment from greedy em-ployers? Our unions can and do ac-complish a great deal, but never will they establish, with any degree of

permanency, that condition of justice

and fair play for which we are all

striving-not until they change their demands and methods. Just as long as

you send millionaire manufacturers and stockholders and corporation ar-

troops and Plakerton thugs to overawe

you, when you union wage-slaves, tolling in mill, in mine or on railroad, attempt to get more of the values cre-ated by these industries, mills, mines,

and railreads from which they draw

their revenue. The injunctions will continue and grow more arbitrary as time goes on—that is, if you continue to

put men on the bench who have money

in this or that corporation. And your employer will insult you while you leave the character of your govern-

Most union leaders to-day say 'the'

union must not go into politics, more

than to support this or that labor leader, nominated by this or that po-litical party, provided it is the Demo-

eratic or Republican. Even this would not be so bad, if the occasional union

candidate were nominated by his labor by thren; but no, the personnel of the convention usually consists of lawyers,

middle class employers of labor, and

petty politicians, and the nomination almost always has a string to it. Why, brothers, why don't you send those who labor with you in the nill, factory or

eisewhere, nominated by conventions composed of workingmen with a string on their nomination (the right of re-call) so that should they forget that

they are still workingmen you may re-

Act with the Socialist Party, which

stands solely for the interests of your own class, for only by instituting So-cialism will you make it impossible for a few to possess those things which the many must use to live.

Herkimer, N. Y., Jan. 7, 1902.

ment unchanged.

AN APPEAL

thing I am commanded to do, because

elf-made loafer of the present time. To

the shame of it, is the laborer.

life, but from life itself. Such a cre

its necessities! Nature throws awa

BY PETER E. BURROWES:

When standing behind Mr. Hanna, I and follow in the footsteps of what we do clap my hands as an echo of the nation's approval of his blarney rhetoric. I know what I mean by winking as I clap, and it is our confidential winking, the true language of our thinking, that I applaud. Men in public life; like Mr. H. and I. cannot afford to deny some things on the stump, not in plain English, without having our ears, politically speaking, nailed to the pump; and so we are driven to law English; where we have, I think, pretty well picked this labor turkey of his dignity and feathers down to the bones. dignity of labor, indeed! Look through the law books; you will find no such fiction there, and that is why I wink, if it is not there, it is nowhere.

I know that dignity is rather an old fashloned thing to revive the name of in our land of democratic dimes and less. But, as it is a word which, in spite of the present and several late administrations, still survives among us, we have to count with it. Dignity means something in the man

ner of a man that implies weight, stability or immobility; a fellow that looks as if he could not easily be disturbed, nor blown off his official feet. How would such a fellow look, I ask you, in the garb of an employee? What en ployer cares to have an everstudy working for him who looks him in the eye and holds his head up as if he were sure of his job? What wage master could endure the presence of an imperturbable slave who acted like a other-in-law in male attire?

Dignity always means the carriage by a man, in his mind, speech, and manner, of some public attribute, of which that above selected-immobility is but one of a possible many. responsibility the man feels who is a part of public life makes him dignified. and the larger he believes that part to be, the greater will be its effect upon his behavior; until he becomes a king and thinks himself the whole of it, at which point the golden cord generally breaks through over tension.

Now, is it possible to attribute dig-

nity to a class of men who are obliged to dodge public injunctions, blacklists, and Tammany night sticks, in order to get together for the modest purpose of fixing their own price in the slave mar ket? Is it possible to imagine the dig-nity of that man whom neither state. nor city, will so far recognize as to as sume towards him even the bloodless relationship of a direct employer, but will only touch him through contractors, and for whose sniping, in the hour of his feeble resistance to famine, the government is always ready to lend a

If this man were to become a soldier now, the government would not hand him over to a contractor to put what-ever clothes he liked upon the dignified man who carries the gun. The gun is national weapon, the bearer of it is a actional man, and therefore the govern ment does not scorn to become that man's employer who carries it, to pro-tect, feed, doctor, glority and pension him. And woe to the military official who does not guard him against bad ictualst (Alger')

That man who but a menth ago was skulking about looking for work and was hungry because he could not get it, who shall say that he was then dig nified! The same man, driven to enlist and to-day appearing on the streets in our national uniform with his head up. his chest distended, and his govern mental stride, who shall deny that his dignity has grown! You may split hairs about it, but there it is. You concede the difference in favor of soldier dignity, though you do not care, per-haps, to reason back to the cause of it:

I debate the dignity of labor because it is lived by the piece, while soldiers are hired by the man. I dectare that it has no dignity whatsoever so long as it is "to let" promisenously for a dollar. I affirm that its lack of dignity to hire itself out to private whims. Let us follow this labor parial out-

side the camp, who has been trying to sell himself by installments and falled let us lift his rags and examine h sores, and let us see if we can find or where he keeps his dignity.

People who are not accustomed to the examination of social life from a social standpoint, find it hard to realize this truth, that society is an organism, like one great man; that it is an economic organism which every day must do certain economic things to subsist. It may do many other things for its pleasure, and it frequently permits itself some doings, with gaus, to its hurt; but there are tasks which it positively must fulfil in order to prevent its dis-solution; and they are performed by in-bor alone. The contents of the dinner table of every one man in modern society is prepared for and senf to him by this big united inborer. This solidarity of industrial life, which constitutes the or ministrations, is not yet call-ed government, nor even politics; he is still called mere labor. He does not yet know himself to be the backbone, the brain and brawn, the hand and heart of the nations, and so an old wig which was struck on his head many years ago is called the state, not he. He has been always engaged in the important business of the self-preserva-tion of the race by work, and in thus engaging biniself he makes everything of life possible for you and me, except the dignity. If he should remit his toll food day, the wig world would fall into loose hairs and there would not be a spot in all creation for a crown. His work is everything, all else of civiliza-tion is its leaves and flowers; the sap-of the whole world life of society is his labor-force alone.

his infor-force alone.

If the discharge of social duty, if discharging the most necessary of all social duties, if being the necessary man without whom the existence of society without whom the existence of society could not be maintained for one day be sufficient to confer dignity upon the protestrian man I conceed that there is a dignity belonging to labor. But if habor does all this, and does not knew it does it for the world and is content with taking a hire-penny from some little thief for doing it, instead of institutions in the protestrian with the governments of the world. I call him an ass, who muset vote his ears off before I recognize altogether the dignity of labor.

Society will, yet turn kindly to this ass, I believe, and will brace itself up.

Current # # # Literature

All books and pamphlets mentione In this column may be obtained through the Socialist Literature Com pany, 184 William street, New York,

COMMERCIAL TRUSTS: The Growth and Hights of Aggregated Capital. By John R. Jus Fasson, New York. G. F. Put-man's Scan. 1961. Cloth, 157 -pages. Price, 81.

PEOPLE AND PROPERTY, By Edwin B. Jennings, New York. Abbey Press, Cloth, 109 pages. Price, 50 cents. DEMOCRACY AND THE TRUSTS. By Edwin R. Jennings. New York. Abbey Press. C loth, 65 pages. Price, 50 cents.

Both Mr. Jennings and Mr. Dos Paswrite from the Democratic stand point-using the word "Democratic" here to designate the individualistic and decentralizing teaching in politics and the laissez faire school in economies. Here, however, the resem-blance between the two writers end. Mr. Jennings violently attacks the trusts, lavishes uncomplimentary ad jectives upon them, and demands that something he is not sure what be done to destroy them. In a word, although be may resent the imputation, he is a populist, an individualist run mad—so very mad that he has ceased to be even a consistant individualist Mr. Dos Passos, on the other hand, argues very consistently and on the whole, very calmly and ably, in defense of practically unrestricted right of combination of capital. There is nothing very new in his book: its style, being the style of a lawyer, is not a very good literary one; the point of view, the basis of the argument, sems to us an entirely false one; but the book is deidedly worth reading, as it is one of the best statements published of the arguments on that side of the trus

have no real reason for existence. All that is true in them has been better said by various other writers, especial-ly by Henry D. Lloyd, in his "Wealth vs. Commonwealth," on whom Mr. Jen nings draws very freely, style is worse than the yerbs English of Mr. yer5s English of Mr. Dos Passos, the most striking characteristic being a chesp levity and a con-stant straining after flashy effects. And the writer's logic and economics are even worse than his style. As for his logic he nevre gets anywhere in par-ticular. He wanders all around his subject and gives us no complete or definite statement either of the evils of which he complains or of the cot by which he would have them co ted. As for his economics, it is suffibe argues that Land. Capital, and Labor are the three "equal partners" in production, and should therefore be assured equal shares of the product. Of making many books there is no end," but the writers of such books as "People and Property" and "Democ-racy" and the Trusts have little right to complain that "much study is a sweariness to the flesh."

The "Comrade" for February is in nany respects an exceptionally good, number. The place of honor is given to a peem by George D. Herron, "From Gods to Men," of which we may quote the closing lines:

The faith of labor to a going child ret:
But it will grow—this laborator of the fat the
lt is a world-child, rocked by all the hands.
That ever atrackat lies or human chains.
Or wrough the perfect good of liberty.
It will grow fair and holds by your eyes;
It will grow golden with your common hope;
It will grow bold to sik the masters why;
It will grow wise to read the mighty signs.
That say—Make straight the revolution's
path!

path: will grow in the strong and lovely grace at shines from, out the sad face of the When troubled mations dream of some, lost holine, here mastern dld not dwell, but only men; will grow in the statuse of this grace! Il glory of its summons comes to you, ke some archingel signal in the sky, John the march—the joyful comrade-

or rises collective peoples on the way To cleanse the world from unsters their kind.

when the faith of labor wakes to power at shall the might labor patience match ses under the red thrones of severeign wealth
This evil world of masters will dissolve.
And all the works which are the waste of Then we, turned from the fear of things were, is faith follow to the things to be. I of our unblessomed lives will grow asomed children of a binsome-

nd in the piace of long-created gods
'iji rise the good world of creator man,
t rest in love's heroic commonwealthon heantiful and terrible a world Too beautiful and terrible a world Vor masters more to live in, only friends Companion workers and the will to love Dwelling Streight the glud and communications.

by Tolstoy, entitled, "Forty Years: A Legend of Little Russia, are given. This being its first publication in America. One can hardly judge of the work by so small a portion; but apything by Tolstoy is worth reading. A remarkable portraft of the great Russian anthor is also given or perhaps & could be better described as a powerful study from his content. erful study from his portrait.

John Spargo contributes an article on "Ferdinand Frieligrath and His Mork," which will be concluded in the March issue, and which is accompanied with selections from the Freilhrath's poems. "An Exciting Bo cteristic little sketch by Gorki, trans-

latist by Thomas Seltzer.

The most pleasing thing in the magazine, however, to our mind, beginse of its truth and insight, is "A Word for the Socialist Agitator," by "Niemand."
Why the author of so good a little-sketch should choose to describe him-self as "Nobedy," we find it hard to understand. "Suffer the Cattle Calidren to Come Vato Me" is an unusually good satirical cartoon.

CHASE AND VAIL TO SPEAK IN OHIL

John C. Chase of Haverbill, Mass. the first Socialist mayor in the United States, will spenk in Ohio from Feb. 16 to Feb. 16 inclusive. The dates for Feb. 13 and 15 acc still open. The meetings so far accounted are:

Peb. 10. Ashtabala Feb.11. Warren.

## PARTY NOTES.

The 12th A. D. wil hold an entertal ment Friday evening, Feb. 7, at the Grand Central Palace Hall, 20-95 Clin-ton street. All comrades are invited to attend and help make the affair a suc-

nen as Recording Secretary, Wm. nck as Financial Secretary and Treasurer, Fritschy as Delegate to the G. C. and Cohen to The Worker Con fernce. Next meeting Wpdnesday evening, Feb. 12, at 125 Amsterdam

"Our Common Aim" will be the sub-ject of Bolton Hall's lecture at Colum-ial Hall, 101st street and Columbus avenue, Sunday evening, Feb. 9. All are invited.

The Harlem Social Democratic Club was organized Monday evening, Jan. 27, at the home of Comrade George Haven, 1343 Columbus avenue, with sleven members. A constitution was adopted and officers elected. Its obism by lectures, distribution of ure and active personal propobers will be cordially welco speint time may be made known to any one wishing it by application to the secretary. Meetings are to be held on the first and third Tuesday of each

Comrade Butscher is making a tou central New York Johnstown, LR-Falls, Frankfort, Utica, Rome, Vegnd he asks that ons. Onedia, Syracuse—and he asks the ment at heart will give him their active absistance in his work for the party and the press.

Comrade Vall's susting at Water town on Lan 3b is reported a Water-town on Lan 3b is reported a grant success. The local A. O. H. gave the use of their large half-free, and Com-raile Pendergast schedus chairman and book-occusion to remend the Irish so ciety which had granted the use of the nair that Socialism is a movement in direct opposition to the informous sys-tem of capitalism and insulcritian from which their people had unfered no nearly. The movement in Water-town is in good candition, with carnest,

Comrade Morrill is making a good record as agent for The Worker in

The Socialists of Brockton, Mass., have organized their town committee with W. O. Smith as chairman. Geo. Alcott as secretary, and John Co J. Alcott as secretary, and arrived the chairman of the town committee is T. w. H. Dunn, with John c. Tyler as secretary and M. J. Hart as freesure. A town ticket will be put in the field.

meeticut has fourteen branches and 304 members, not all of whom, however, are in good standing. Expect to start a propaganda wagon and weekly paper about June 1.

Maine has seven Locals, also seven teen members at large, repre-fourteen towns in ten counties.

Branch of Local Hudson County, N. J., starts with good prospects. Frederick Gillar is Organizer and Recording Sec-retary: Alfred Shillito, Pinancial Secretary: Richard Mandel, Treasurer a ate to the County Committee. All readers of The Worker in the Tenth Ward are invited to communicate with Comrade Gilliar, whose address is 25

Prederick Krafft spoke at Elizabeth, N.J., on Sunday The flerce gale was re-sponsible for a size attendance, nine rty members and two strangers appearing. But the net result was that the two strangers joined the party and one of them subscribed to The Worker.

The fore beauches of West Hudson soon in Ball's Central Hall, East Newnoon in Bull's Central Hall. East New-Park. A new English-speaking branch has been formed in Harrison, making four branches in the western part of the county—one English-speaking branch in Artlington and one in Kearny, and an English and a German-speak-ing branch in Harrison. The four branches have formed a joint com-paign constittes, which is conducting the meetings on Sunday afternoons. It is also making arrangements for a fair to be held in March. to be held in March.

Committe Plachler of New York, has been doing good work for Secialism among the Polish workingmen of Luzerne County, Pa. He addressed large meetings at Nanticoke, Rhona, Ablen, Wannibe, Glen Lyon, George-tewn Ashley, and Edwardsville. Sev-eral handred pamphlots wer sold and tameter of subscriptions taken for

lien Titlet spake in Toledo for the second time on Jan. 27. He summed up with a declaration that Socialism is. which was loudly cheered. The Toledo

Ohle has twenty-four Locals and a lets, and 1,000 sample ballots, and sent over 1,000 letters to the Socialists of the state. They also sent out Hayes, Strickland, Bigelow, and Gelger on tours through the state. Vote increased

Indiana has twenty-one locals in seventeen counties, with a total member-ship of 521. Trade unions are being formed among farm laborers, one or ganization having 350 members. Strick-land was sent on a three-months tour in the northern and central portions of the state. The State Committee con

siders the Indiana proletariat ripe for

Iown has seventeen locals, and is bout to send out a salaried organizer Michigan wil hold state convention

organization.

at Flint on Feb. 28.

Washington has forty-six Locals paying dues for 500 members. A state organizer has been kept in the field for three menths at a salary of \$50 a

Oregon has twenty-one Locals and 352 members. Farmers compose a large proprtion of the membership

Porto Rico Socialists have applied for a territorial charter:

#### CAMPAIGN FUND.

To the Holders of Subscription Lists for the Campaign Fund of the Social Democratic Party of the City of New York:

subscription lists in their possession are requested to send the lists in at once, as the Campaign Committee would like to wind up its business as soon as possible. As there is some deficiency the comrades there is some deficiency the commades would confer a favor on the commit-tee 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 requested by turn in their lists, as this will great-te and the auditing committee in any aid the auditing committee in au-ting the accounts. Therefore, come rush in your lists, lists with dines quarters, and dollars are preferred, bu we want all, even the empty onca. Send lists and money to J. Gerber, 64 E. Fourth street. Previously acknowledged /....\$2,217.10

List 20%, R. Meler Vett List 459, A. Waldinger List 448, T. Wohinger...... List 82, Chas. Dazler..... List 1313, F. W. Shoeffifn. List 377. W. Schaffer. . . . List 227, P. Klippel. List 189, A. Hochne. List 5140, A. K., K., Br. 152. 

List 5145, do..... Total ......\$2,236.20

LOCAL KINGS COUNTY.

A fairly well attended meeting o the County Committee was held Sun-day, Jan. 26. The most important busi-ness was the election of officers for the ensning term, as follows: Organizer Waren Atkinson; corresponding secretary, E. J. Aberle; recording secretary, J. R. Clayfon; financial secretary, J. C. Holzer: treasurer: F. E. Coddington Credentials Committee, Hopkins, Weis Fife and Drum Corps, Schalk, Hopsted and Weis. The Local is to be congratu-lated upons its choice of Courade At-ginson for organizer-at-large. His earnestness, energy and earlness m for the cause of Socialism will undoubtedly be of great benefit to the or-

ganization in this county.

It was reported that ex Mayor Chase. of Haverbill, Mass., was coming to down and could be secured for three lectures in Brooklyn, during the first week in February. Although the time is acarcely sufficient, it was decided not to neglect the opportunity, and an exturn not to exceed fifteen dollars

County Committee.

A - neeting of The Worker-Confer ence of Local Kings County is called for Saturday evening, Feb. 15, at 8 o'clock, at the rooms of the Socialist Club, Fulton street, near Ralph avenue. sure to be represented. Then is no more effective means of agitation than a good live party press, and if the plan of anking The Worker a daily by next election can be carried. et a delegrate each, and should make election can be carried out, and the party members throughout Greater New York can be induced to timbesty men, the end of the subsidized capital-istic press will be in sight. This, of course, will mean hard work, and Kings County must do its share, and make good its promises of the past. The Local is now in good working or-der and in a position to devote some of its energy to this most important part of our agitation.

#### TOO HUNGRY TO LEARN.

The committee of the London (Eng.) school board makes this remarkable statement; "At times when there is no special distress, 55,000 children in a state of hunger which makes it useless to attempt to teach them, are in the schools of London alone." Think of it -55,000 children are so hungry, in or-dinary times, that their brains are too feeble to hold knowledge! Later, besent other than the actar of which are a member.

"2. That both of the Utah comrades with dwarfed souls, stunted bodies."

Mrs. I. C. Hazleft and A. B. Edler, be perverted moral natures—among them thousands of hopeless imbecties and innatics! Millions for the workhouses. millions for the prisons, millions for asylums; millions for palaces, millions mittee. Upon request the question was for cannon; but not a shilling for the children with starved bodies and

And let us not pride ourselves on a Above the control of things on this side of the ocean. There are thousands and thousands of ill-fed, hungry children

"Railroading in the United Station" will be a good thing to give to exceed our room and "El" coupleyon. Koop a few in your packet.

#### NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

cial Report of Proceedings at Most ing Hold in St. Louis, Jan. 24 to Jan. 26, as Submitted by Rational Secretary Greenbaum.

The following is the official report of the meeting of the National Committee at St. Louis Jan. 24 to Jan. 26, as mitted by National Secretary Greenbaum. It is printed complete with the exception of some hardly is teresting matter, such as roll-call and reading of minutes.

cialist Party assembled in Parlor 22 of the Lindell Hotel at 10 A. M., Friday. Jan. 24, 1902: The Committee was called to order by M. Hallard Dunn, secretary to the Local Quorum. Max Hayes was elected temporary chair man, and M. Balard Dunn, temporary secretary. A Credentials Committe was elected, consisting of Job Harriman, Walter Thomas Mills, and Geo. E. Boomer, and a Comittee on Rues, consisting of Victor L. Berger, Jas. F. Carey, and E. Val Putnam

Work of Iowa moved that, in order to save time, all matters pertaining to the contest from Utah be brought immedi-ately before the Committee as a whole. The Chairman declared motion out of order. The morning session adjourned

FRIDAY AFTERNOON. The afternoon session was called to order at 1.15 P. M., by Chairman Max Hayes. Boomer rend a partial report of the Credentials Committee, as fol lows:

"Your Committee on Credentials find the following entitled to sit as mem bers of the National Committee: Jas F. Carry, Massachusetts; Job Harri man, New York; Max Hayes, Ohlo John M. Work, Iowa: Walter Thomas Mills, Kansas; Geo. E. Boomer, Washington; Victor L. Berger, Wisconsin Geo., H. Turner, Misouri; E. Berlyn Ittinois; James Onent, Indinna; Jame Roche, California; Charles Ufert New Jersey; Geo. E. Bigelow, Nebraska; Local Quorum, L. E. Hildebrand;
 Van Putnam, G. A. Hoehu and M. Ballard Dunn. Comrade Bigelow of Nebraska attends in place of National Committeeman McCaffery, who is ill. Thirteen States are represented with

Upon motion of Carey the report was nccepted, seating all committeemer named, excepting Bigelow of Nebras ks. Berger, moved that Bigelow be seated as committeeman from Nebras ka, upon condition that he got regular credentials from the State Committee Roche, offered an amendment that Bigelsw be given a voice but no vote A substitute was offered that Bigelow be not seated, this was lost, and the amendment offered by Roche was car

Committee on Rules reported as fol lows:
"Order of business:—I. Call to order

by Secretary of Committee; 2. Election of Chairman; 3. Roll-call; 4. Reading minutes; 5. Communications and bills 6. Reports of special committees; 7 Reports of standing committees; S. Un finished business; S. New business; 10 Adjournment.

Sessions of the committee shall b held daily from 10 A. M. to 12 M. and 2 P. M. to 5 P. M.; evening sessions to be held whenever determined by a mi-jority vote. A chairman to be elected daily, the Secretary of the Local Quorum to act as Secretary. No member shall speak more than ten minute or more than twice on any question without the consent of the body.

No sub-committee shall meet whill the National Committee is in session without the consent of said Nationa Committee unless otherwise ordered The Secretary of the National Com mittee to be given the same privilege as the members except the right to

"We recommend the appointment of the following standing committees: I. Committee on Secretary's Report; Z. Committee on Local Querum; 3. Compittee on Finance; 4. Auditing Connittee: 5. Committee on Agriculou and

"We further recommend the selection of a committee of three to serve as a Nominating Committee, whose duty shall be to suggest to the full commit-

The report of the Committee on Rules was acted upon seriatim and finally adopted. The Credentials Committee then reported as follows on the Utah case:

THE UTAH CONTEST.

"Your Committee on Credentials, af-ter considering the Utah controversy to a great extent and hearing the parties on both sides, make the following recommendations:
"1. That the charter issued to the

State of Utah be hereby revoked and that a member of the National Commit-tee be sent to Utah with power to re-organize all locals and call a State Convention, said convention to be made up of delegates from organized and chart ered locals on a basis of representation of one delegate to every five member in good standing, no delegate to repre-sent other than the local of which he is a member.

"2. That both of the Utah comrades

ed be adopted as the sense or the mittee. Upon request the question was divided. The first vection was carried with a recommendation for submitting to a referengam of the party membership. Berger was recorded in the negaship. Berger was recorded in the negative. The second portion of the report was carried.

(Upon motion the temporary organization)

thousands of Il-fed, hungry children in our schools; there are teachers who cannot get their honest dues there are thousands of mothers scrubbing and slaving a few hours before and a few hours after their bables' hirth. It would be dreadful Socialism to help these children or these mothers. It is all right; though, to build speedways, and to fatten in all ways the sieck hodies of public finitives.—Commonwealth.

— "Raifroading in the United States" will be a good thing to give to street our near and "El" employees.

Keep a few in your pecket.

Upon motion the temporary organization was made permanent for the day in the way. Beging, Hardman, and Carey was made permanent for the day in the way. Beging, Hardman, and Carey was made permanent for the day in the was made permanent for the day in the way. Beging, Hardman, and Carey was made permanent for the day in the was made permanent for the day of the was made permanent and the secret as Naminatan, and Carey was adopted

read his report, after which the Com

GREETING TO MINERS. The Committee was called to order at 7 P. M. Committee on National Sec-retary's Report submitted their report. providing for reference of various provisions to the different committees. The report was adopted as read. Upon , the National Secretary was in

B. Wilson, National Secretary United Mine Workers of America Convention Hall, Indianapolis

"The National Committee of the rialist Party of America, in session in St. Louis, send you greeting and appre-ciate your enorts in waging the battle for industrial emancipation by organiz ing against capitalism and the trust power. We hope that the 200,000 mine workers of the country will rapidly come to see the necessity of combat with their political power the same class that they are compelled to fight with the strike and boycott. "LEON GAEENBAUM.

"National Secretary Socialist Party." Berlyn Boomer, and Roche recorde themselves against sending the mes-sage. The Committee then adjourned. SATURDAY-MORNING SESSION. Committee called to order at 11.30 A. M. Ufert and Roche, members of Au-

diting Committee, excused by motion. Communication received dated Jan. 16 from Local Troy, New York, request ing referendum on amendment to na-tional constitution so that Article 6. Section 4, wil conclude as follows Provided that the National Committee shall have power to arrange interstate lecture tours with such locals as may desire." The request of Local Troy was indorsed by Locats Geuda Springs, Kansas; Sedalia, Bevier, and St. Louis, Missouri: Upon motion the Local Querum was instructed to put

Local Quorum was instructed to put said amendment in form for referen-dum of the party membership, as re-quired by the constitution.

Greenbaum recommended that Na-tional Secretary should be placed under bond. Recommendation adopted and referred to Local Quorum for action.

Chas Dables of Kentucky recognized. Chas. Dobbs of Kentucky presented credentials as alternate National Com-mitteeman in place of F. E. Seeds, who was unable to attend. Upon motion F. E. Seeds was seated as National nitteeman and Charles Dobbs as inte. It being the noon bour, the

AFTERNOON SESSION. Committée assembled at 2 l'. M. Or-der, of reports changed by asotion and report read from Committée on Local-

Chairman then declared meeting ad-

Quorum, as follows:
"We recommend: I. That the Local
Quorum shall submit to each of the
members of the National Committee a weekly statement of the business pending or transacted.
"2. Not more than three weeks shall

be allowed from the date or sending for replies to referendums submitted to members of the National Comit

"R. No state charter shall be granter until after the expiration of thirty days from date of application. If dur-ing such period objections are filed, a statement of the facts involved shall be submitted to the members of the Na-tional Committee fer action.

"4. All applications for state charter

shall be accompanied by a copy of the

state constitution and platform.

"5. Upon the organization of four or more locals in any unorganized state or territory, the Local Quorum shall call a state convention-dif agreeable to call h said locals), for the purpose of perfec-ing a state organization, and shall no-tify said locals to nominate temporary chairman and time and place for hold Chairman shall be furnished with a lig-of the respective locals and of the members in good standing in same, as shown by the records of the National

shall accompany all applications for

etate charters."
Report of Committee on Local Quoren, was considered scrattm and adopted according to the foregoing, after changes had been made.
Communications read from the People's Fund and Welfare Association in-

viting the Committee to assign speak ers to deliver addresses at the Associa AGITATION AND ORGANIZATION.

The Committee on Agriation and Or-ganization reperted as follows:

"I. That a list of speakers for inter-state lectures be selected by the Na-tional Committee and supplied to the states on application; and waere such, arrangements cannot be made, than with the locals that may desire.

\*\*2. That the Local Quorum be in-structed to raise funds by popular ad-scription for the purpose of prosecu-ting general Socialist propagands.

ting general Socialist propagation.

3. That the Secretary of the National
Committee prepare a uniform system
of stationery for party use fogether
with blanks upon which local workers
may make weekly reports to their locals; and the locals may make priorthly
secrets of the other committees; and the reports to the state committees; and the state committees to the National Com-mittee; the National Secretary to submit a summary of these seports to the

"4. The National Committee shall furnish uniform stamps. It will also furnish uniform due carde, application blanks, etc., the same to be sold at not more than ten per cent, above cost.

5. The National Secretary shall pre-

pare a constitution and by laws (sup-plementary to the national constitu-tion), for the use of locals in nuovganized states, the same subject to amendment by locals adopting them." Report of Cemmittee considered Edler offered amendment providing traveling card. Amendment rejected. Report of Committee on Agitation and Grganization adopted.

RELATION TO UNIONS. The noon liqur baving arrived, motion was made to adjourn. Lost committee on National Secretary's Readjourn. Lost al Secretary's Re-

Committee on National Secretary's Report made report as follows:

"We fully endows the action of the National Secretary and Local Quorum in communicating the fraternal greetings of our party to the various conventions of labor. We deem this policy a necessary one not only because of misunderstandings in the part, which are at last being cleaned up, but also for the reason that the Socialist Fairty is the publical expression of the await.

ened workers of this country, and is largely composed of men and worden who are also united industrially, while over and above all, the fact stands out clear and bold that our injerests, hopes and aspirations are identical. There-fore, constituting as we do, the department of the grand army of labor that is errogging to obtain control of the governing power in nation, state and municipality for the purpose of abolishing the wage system, and in which the workers shall receive the whole instead of a part of the wealth they produce; and being but recently organized to ac-complish this end, it is our natural duty to acquaint our fellow workers who are consciously or unconsciusty siming to schieve this same noble pin ose, with the principles and methods t the Socialist Party and to welcome their support and good wift. Your com mittee is of the oninion that the National Secretary and Local Quorum are entirely in accord with the resolutions adopted by the Unity. Convention in Indiampolis regarding the attitude of the Socialist Party on the trade union

Report of Committee adopted. Motion adopted that when we journ we adjourn to meet at 9 A. M. Sunday. Motion that Geo. E. Boomer be instructed to go to Utah for space of sixty days, if necessary, to carry out intention of the Committee, so far adopted; Quorum having power to extend time if necessary; same to be at expense of National Committee and The Committee then adjourned. SUNDAY MORNING SESSION.

Meeting called to order at 10 A. M. Turner elected Chairman. Roll-call and reading of minutes dispen Communication read from Local Loursville, Ky., indersing request of Local Troy, New York, for referendum on amendment to constitution. Referred

to Local Quorum.

Finance Committee made report, which was considered seriatim and after some changes, adopted as fol-

"L We recommend that the national due stamp shall be the evidence of membership in the party and that every state and territorial organization and local organizations in unorganized states and territories shall purchase their stamps and supplies of the Na-

tional Secretary.
"3. That each and every organized state represented by delegates to the Indianapolis Convention, shall, pay dues from that date upon all the members within their borders, to the Na-donal Committee, except those states which thereafter paid ques to the Chicago N. E. B. and that such states shall pay dues to the National Committee from and after the time they ceased paying dues to the N. E. B. according to the number of votes represented at

"3. That the National Committee charge ten cents dues to members in unorganized states and territories instend of five cents." Adjourned until 1.30 P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

ommittee called to order at 1.40 P. . Roche offered following resolution: "No member, speaker, or other repre entative of the National Committee shall receive as salary more than \$2.00 per day and expenses." Amended by Harriman to rend \$3.00, instead of \$2.00. Motion as amended was adopted, Ruche being recorded against the mendment. Harriman offered following resolu-

That the Local Quorum place in the hands of Organizer Boomer due stamps to the amount of expenses incurred by of the contesting delegation, the same to be turned over to the State Committee to be elected in Utah, and to be equally divided between both contesting delegates provided unity is secured in the above state; and further. of Utah pay the balance of 50 per cent of contesting delegates expenses equally between both." Resolution

ras adopted. Berger offered the following resolu tion: "That the National Committee hereby disapproves the action of the Local Quoram in placing a boycott apon the World's Fair in St. Louts. Further, the National Committee here by disapproves of any action of the Local Quorum that would tend to make the national or international ent subservient or party to any ocal trade union squabble." Harriman offered the following sub-

stitute: "Resolved, That the Socialist Party

is in therough accord with the trade unions of St. Louis in their struggle against the Louisiana Purchase Ex-position, and be it furthermore "Resolved, That upon the indorse-ment of a boycott against said Exposi-tion by the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, the Na-tional Committee of the Socialist Party tional Committee of the Socialist Party will cordially co-operate by giving na-tional and international support." Substitute adopted.

Roche offered following, which way dopted: "Resolved That the Year adopted: "Résolved. That the Local the party to the endorsement of any Quorum shall not endorse or commit or international in its scope and that has not been sacctioned by the national or international executive committee of the organization involved. Adjourn-ed.

M. Dunn bein g absent, Putnam was elected Temporary Secretary. Roche brought up-the Vallejo battleship af-fair, reading resolutions soled for by Bildebrand in the Central Trades and Labor Union and the resolutions passed by Local St. Louis; and in order to obtain sense of National Committee on the question offered the following: "Resolved. That the National Com-"Resolved, That the National Committee disapprove of the action of Hildebrand in voting for the Vallejo resolution." Resolution tabled. Harriman moved the following: "Resolved. That all government work be done under the direct supervision of the government and that no such work of whatever nature be done under the contract labor system." Carried.

Turner having to leave the city, Carey was thereinput decked chairman. Communication read from Nebuska State Committee opposing Socialists receiving office at the hadds of the capificalist class. Resolved and field.

Communication read from G. Weston Wrigier, Provincial Society, Onturis Socialist League, inviting Socialist Party to send fraternal delegate to the Camation National Conventions to be held in September. Moved and carried

that we send a fraternal delegate Quorum was instructed call for no

Betnke, Secretary German Branch, Lo cal Philadelphia, Pa., requesting Na-tional Committee to send German speaker on a general agitation tour. Received and referred to Quorum.

Harriman offered following: "No member of the Socialist Party shall accept an appointment to an office in the gift of a capitalist party. This shall not include appointive offices to which the Socialist Party is légally entitled by reason of its votes. ed, and recommended to the party as Ufert offered following:

"No member of this party shall ac-cept the nomination or endorsement of any other political party, nor allow such nomination or endorsem stand without public protest," Adopt-

Auditing Committee made report as follows: "Comrades Boomer, Ufert, and

Roche, the Auditing Committee elected by sour body to examine the books and accounts of the National Secretary, beg to report that most thorough investiga ities us in stating that said tion justines us in status, the books and accounts are correct in a particular up to Jan. 1, 1902, with balance on hand on that date of \$00.88," Report adopted as read. Moved that National Secretary notify

all National Committeemen to niake nominations for official speakers, as soon as possible, the entire list names of which are to be submittee vote of the Committee as a whole

Total of the Committee as a whole Carried.

Moved to proceed to elect the Local Quorum. ¢arried. Moved that the four now acting continue. Carried. Moved that Wm. M. Brandt be elected a member of the Local Quorum. Car ried: Harriman moved that Leon Greenbaum be elected National Secre Carried

ary. Carried. Motion by Harriman that action of Local Quorum in continuing contract with Charles H. Vail until April I. 1902, be approved. Carried. Moved that referendum be taken on party emblem, as between the following d signs: 1. A red flag (in the exact shape of a flag) bearing words "Social-ist Party." 2. A globe with clasped hands across, surrounded by the words "Socialist Party."

Roche introduced following fo

Boomer, who was not present: solved, That the Local Quorum, subject to endorsement by the whole commit-tee, shall devise and formulate some plan whereby the Quorum may secure or publish leaflets, pamphlets, and other Socialist literature, th to be furnished at cost to all state and local organizations or the members thereof. Tabled, Berlyn moved "that call upon Socialists throughout the one thousand words each, to be published by Quorum and furnished state and local organizations at low tes." Carried. Moved that Quorum ascertain cost of printing convention report and submit estimates and plan for publication to referendum of tional Committee. Carried. The fional Committee then adjourned.

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Standing advertisements of Trade Unions and other Societies will be inserted under this heading at the rate of \$1 per line per name. ennem.

Organizations should not lose such an op-partunity for advertising their places of meetings.

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lym, S. D. P.—Meets every second and fourth Tuesday evening at 700 Revergacen avenue. All Socialists of the district are lavited to join. H. A. Guerth, 1373 Bush-wick avenue, will receive subscriptions for The Worker.

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#### WHAT BECOMES OF THE SURPLUS?

"Favorable Balance of Trade" and What It Means to American Capitalists and American Workingmen.

Comrade W. C. Green of Orlando, borida, recently proposed the following question to the editor of the "Thrice-a-Week World," but the latter, finding it, perinaps, too difficult a problem to be solved by the economics of capitalism, refused either to answer or to publish it:

"Thrice-a-Week World," but the latter, finding it, perinaps, too difficult a problem to be solved by the economics of capitalism, refused either to answer or to publish it:

"Thrice-a-Week World," but the latter, finding it, perinaps, too difficult a problem in the country. But the capitalist does not care to hoard gold indefinitely; and, as a matter of fact, the price is being paid in another way.

In former years, foreign capitalists have owned a large part of the means of production in America, English, finding it, perhaps, too difficult a prob-lem to be solved by the economics of capitalism, refused either to answer or to publish it:

Will you kindly answer through ar columns the following question: your columns the following question: is not the theory that we can get rid of our surplus products by means of trade with foreign nations fallacious? "I assume that it will be admitted

that no nation can continue to buy the products of other nations for any great an equal amount of its own pro ducts. That is, all foreign trade, in the long run, is simply an exchange of products. Now, if we are annually producing \$2,000,000,000 more wealth t consume our own products h

destroy itself?"

A plain and honest answer to that
question would have completely expos
ed the fallacy of the publical and eco
nomic dostrines which the "World"

The question is such an important one, there is so much confustion in re-gard to "our" prosperity, in the minds of the masses of the people; that it is worth while to take it up carefully. Senator Depew tells us that the peo-ple of the United Stafes are producing every year two billion dollars' worth

nore goods than they can consume and that this is why the United States nust have foreign markets in the Phil-ppines, in China, anywitere. This is taken as an evidence of prosperity; and so it is. But we must ask: Who is it that makes this prosperity possible, and who is it that enjoys the presperity. Or, rade Green's question. It being granted that the United States can continue to sell its surplus goods in the world-maromes of the price that is

In the first place, all the goods, in cluding the \$2,000,000,000 surplus are created by the working people of the country—by the agricultural workers (a large share of whom are either wagelaborers or tenants or mertgaged farmers who might as well be tenants) and by the laborers, factory operatives, and mechanics, in other industries. In general, they are produced by the wage-

cannot producers of these goods con-sume them also? Is it that the work people already bave as many and good cothes and bats and shoes, as ach and as good food, as many books, od things of life as they can possibly tise, or as they want to use? We all know that this is not so. Why, then, cannot the producers of

all this wealth consume it all? THE OWNERS OF THEIR PRODUCT. Being wage-workers, no oning the means of production with

'It is impossible for the capital-

only a part of it. The capitalists, on the other hand, are able to buy the re-maining share, but do not desire it all. Thus there remains a surplus of goods—about two billion dollars' worth annually, at the present stage of our development—for which there is no sale in this country. And since, under capitalism, industry is carried on only for sale at a profit, if no other hurselt can be found for this surplus, the whole muclinery of production finist come to

standstill and we have "hard times." Ent at present there are available neign markets, and the surplus pronote at a profit. We have, therefore, a period of prespecity. And this brings as round again to the question: What becomes of the price that foreign pur chasers pay for this surplus which America exports?

Partly, of course, the surplus American products are exchanged for goods that cannot so well be produced in this country—rice, its, collect spices, iropi-cal graits, wines, silks, dramonds, etc. Ret since the hapoctation of these tions throws on the American market for sale, a value equal to that of the experted American products for which they are exchanged, the surplus is evi-dently not reduced at all by the process

and our question is nef answered.

The fact remains that the America working people produce for the Amer can empitalists, every year, an aggress value two billion dellars in exceed all that the American working pepis CAN BUY plus all that the American capitalists WANT TO BUY, Good an investory the Americal capitalists every year and are paid for by his foreign purchasers in some oth-er way than by sending their products

Evidently the price paid for this surplus will belong to the American capitalists, because the surplus goods-themselves belonged to them although not produced by them. And this is the saccital point. As to how the price

of production in America, English, German, French, and other European capitalists have held a targe part of the stocks and bonds of American railroad

and manufacturing companies, banks, etc. This constituted a deby which American capitalists owed to the capitalists of Europe. But since American industry has developed so far that the mountry has developed are able to produce a large surplus, this debt is rapidly being reduced. The price of the surplus of American exports (owned, be it remembered, by American capitalists) over the imports, is simply redited on this debt.

To sum it up in a single sentence: The meaning of the "favorable bal-ance of trade" is that AMERICAN WORKINGMEN ARE SUPPLYING AMERICAN CAPITALISTS WITH THE MEANS TO BUY OUT EURO-PEAN CAPITALISTS WHO NOW OWN A PART OF AMERICA'S MEANS OF PRODUCTION. The re-suit, so far as the working class of this country is concerned, is simply A CHANGE OF MASTERS. Instead of creating profits for the Rothschilds, they will create profits for the Morgans and Rockefellers.

When this process is completed when American capitalists have bought on all the foreign investors, they will in turn (if their prosperity continues) turn (if their prosperity continues) themselves become investors in foreign capital. Indeed, this has already be-gun, for American capitalists already own manufacturing plants in England. in Russia, in China, and elsewhere

"America's economic supremacy therefore, of which we hear so much-the result of American prosperity carried to the fauthest extreme possible this: INSTEAD OF HAVING AMERICAN WORKINGMEN CRE-AMONG AMERICAN AND EURO PEAN CAPITALISTS, WE SHOULD HAVE AMERICAN' AND EURO-PEAN AND ASIATIC WORKING MEN. TOILING, TOGETHER TO CREATE PROFITS FOR AMERI-CAN CAPITALISTS.

This is a very alluring prospect for the patriotic American exploiters of la-bor, and for the Depews and Hannas and Beveridges who speak for them at Washington. But for the toilers in field and mine and factory it is a very different matter. The cry of "Prosper ity" is raised simply in order to confuse and mislead the workingmen into vot-ing for the interests of the Morgans and Rockefellers who keep the Depew and Hannas and Beveridges in their pay. When the workingmen see through the game, they will vote for

a very different kind of prosperity.

And even this sort of prosperity ennot last forever. It has its impassame limits; and the greater the "boom, sooner will the limits be reached: what applies to a single nation applies also to the world as a whole.

Capitalism, spreading over the whole orld, is dividing the people every where into the two classes of exploiters and exploited, capitalists and wageslaves. Everywhere, as capitalism de velops, a larger share of the product goes to the masters as profit and a smaller share to the workers as wages, while everywhere the master-class b that comes under the rule of "civiliza tion"-that is, of the profit and-wage system—the purchasing power of the masses is gradually reduced; and the desires of the masters, luxurious though they may be, cannot make up

for this contraction of the market. railroad or opens a mine in South America, in Russia, in China or Japan, he helps to make the continuance of prosperity impossible. Capitalism is a suicidal system. It must expand, or break down: but just in proportion as it expands it destroys its own founda-

At the same time, fortunately, capt-At the same time, fortunately, capi-tation is creating and disciplining, through constant struggle, all over the world the force that will untimately transform it—the organized Socialist movement of the working class.

#### BRITISH WORKMAN'S BALLAD.

a hand.
And they said I was a necessive in 'Igh Ob-born and the Strand;
I sponted at a meeting which was in Tra-fulgar Square.
But they sent the cops to charge me-and to clear me out of there.

Oh., its "Denmygog" and "Sosbulist," and beam the first boot.
But its "Diese the Bertiel Workman," with The ballet hox about, me lads, the ballot for about, The ballet have been the ballot box about, the ballot box about, which workman" with the ballot box about.

For its "Ruin to the country," and its wickedness and ortho-But its "Secred rights o' laker" just about election from Jost about election time, my lads, about chection time. Oh, its "Shered rights o' labor" just about election time.

I'm tony and I'm 'ulking and a possence and To her ohe a cus.
And I sits on trade and commerce like a blomed flugbon.
I'm a draggin down the hempite and a swelling of the tates.
And a 'erro' tupled 'unbug what the upper classes' alon.

For his "Workingmon are duffers" and "They're drew worth a grout."
But he "Rejish bops and show when they want plur bacoming vate.
They wants your bacoming vote, any lada. they wants your bacoming vote. Only wants your bacoming wote.
On the contract of t

#### THE "PEACE" PLAN

Mass Meeting to be Held in Cooper Union.

To Dofine the Attitude of the Rank and File-Call of Cigar Makers No. 90 Mosts Hearty Response.

While the feeling among trade union ists in this city is by no means unaul-mous in regard to Senator Hanna's "in-dustrial peace scheme," it is evident that there is'a very powerful opposition o the tendency of compromise repre-ented by the famous conference of last December, The second meeting, held last Fri-

day, of the conference of trade union called by Cigar Makers' Union No. 90 was participated in by delegates of sixty local unions representing about forty different trades. It was there de-cided to call a mass meeting in Cooper Enion on Thursday evening, Feb. 13. in order to correct and define the attitude of the rank and file of organized labor towards the action of labor leaders in participating and speaking in the name of organized spanning in the name of organized labor without authority at the accalled Peace Conference, held at the invita-tion of millionalres, tax-doagers, Wall street gamblers, politicians and smooth-speaking reverends."

The list of speakers, as an includes De Lara, of C. M. I. U. No. 90: Gunther, of Amalgamated Woodworkers No. 172: McQueen, of the Gas Workers of England: Spargo, formerly of the English Dock Workers; Hanford, of Typiographical Union No. 6; Dooley. of the Franklin Pressmen's Associa-tion, and Brown, of C. M. I. U. No. 144

Another meeting of the conference is called for Friday evening, Feb. 7, at the Labor Lyceum, 64 E. Fourth stre-7. All delegates should be present to perfect final arrangemnets.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF WOMEN On Monday, Jan. 27, the Brooklyn American Federation of Women held an important meting in the Johnston Building, corner Flatbush avenue and Nevins street. Rauland's department store has not only withdrawn all advertising from the "Sun," but through the influence of the ladies has installed union label shoes, clothing, and brooms. Abraham Straus, Loeser and Matthews still advertise in the and should be avoided by Brooklyn

The Brooklyn women have been car rying on a campaign against the "Sun" and for label goods that has been felt. They want the names and addresses of the wives of printers and all other union men, that they may be enabled to do more and better work. Mrs. Syn-over (care of Am. Fed. of Women, Johnston Bildg., Brooklyn) is secretary. The New York section mets at Colon-

ial Hall, 101st street and Columbus

nne, every Thursday. Mrs. A. S. nings, 1723 Amsterdam avenue, is

Copporsmiths Organizing. The committee sent to Philadelphia to organize the Coppersmiths reported good results. Twenty joined the union at he first meeting and the prospects are that every coppersmith in that city

will fellow the good example.

In New York almost every man of the trade is in the union which numbers about two hundred. All shops are organized. Pat Quinn was elected as walking delegate and will now ur-ganize Newark and Paterson.

#### TRADE UNION NOTES.

Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Association, Br. 158, passed a resolu-tion ordering fifty subscription postats for The Worker, and elected a committee to seil them to their members.

men's Union, Local No. 113, Charles Adei was re-elected as president and J. Stevens as vice-president. The union voted to callst in the campaign for a daily, add elected a committee to se-cure subscriptions from its member-ship. They voted to take twenty-five yearly subscription postals a starter, and the committee will send for more when those have been sold. The com-mittee feels confident that they will secure at least a list of one hundred sub-

The Pie Salesmen wish to call atten-tion to the fact that the beycott on the goods of the Metropolitan Pie Company is still on, and they appeal to all union men to help them in their fight by asking restaurants, grocers, or saloons not

to buy Metropolitan ples.

The delegate of the Pie Bakers reports that the Metropolitan Pie Company has but six routes, where before pany has but six routes, where before the strike and boycott they had four-teen, and that they are compelled to buy inferior pie fruits, etc., as those fruit and supply houses which supply other pie companies refuse to sell to this concern until they grant the de-mands of the union.

ber sleep. See to it that your barber secures it. If he refuses, find another barber who has it or will get it.

The "Sun" boycott has NOT been de-ciared off, and until it is no union man should be previous in spreading a false pleased to have you do.it, but until you get definite information from the proper authorities don't stop.

The Electrical Workers of Newark have won the strike for an eight-hour day and \$3.50 wages.

The Amalgamated Painters have formed a new tranch in Queens Coun-ty, meeting every Saturday evening at Evereta Hall, Washington and Funt streets, Jamaica.

Demand the union label on clothes, shirts and collars, shoes, aread cigars and tobacco, and other things you buy. And dent lorget, when you vote in November, to put your cross on the only ticket bearing the label of the labor movement—that is, the Torch.

men by the Buffalo convention. They have begun their task.

The Butchers' Union complains that union men still patronise the boycotted shops of Hartwig, 91 Avenue A, and Jaisle, 200 Avenue B. The local butchers' unions are to affiliate with the international body.

The Babcock strike of boilermakers and shipbuilders is declared off.

The Actors' Union is protesting against the Ahearn bill to establish a state censorship over the stage. If the

state censorship over the stage. If the voters had sent a Socialist workingman instead of this man Ahearn, no such silly and pernicious bill would have been introduced, but instead there would have been some bills in the in-terest of the working class. terest of the working class. The Tile Layers' Union has subscrib-ed for fitty copies of The Worker week-

United Tight Work Coopers' Union No. 2 has elected the following officers; President, Thos. M. Warren; Vica-President, Fred Roschel; Recording Secretary, E. Witte; Financial Secretary, M. F. Hennessy; Treasurer, John Henry; Sergeant-af-Arms, Jacob Kaha; Delegates to C. F. U., Wm. Farrell and

is reported in good condition and mak-ing gains in all respects. laboring man who has only one shirt get excited because the taxpayers' money is being squandered in high sal-aries.—The Workers' Call.

Julius Boh; Thustees, Farrell, Al. Stryker, and Thos. Powell. The union

knows that he is a worker; a great many of them think they are capital-ists. At least, that is what we must argus from the way they vote.—

Missouri Socialist. Excentive committee of the Wiscon sin State Federation of Labor voted to circulate liferature in favor of union ism and Socialism.

There is no instance on record of any

There is no instance on record of any class possessing power without abusing it.—Buckle.

The Tar, Felt, and Waterproof Workers' Union subscribed for a weekly bundle of 25 copies of The Worker for one year at its last meeting.

United Brewery Workers' No. 30, Firemen's Branch, took twerty-five, yearly postals and appointed a committee to dispose of them to those of their members who read English.

The Patern Makers bal on Friday

Jan. 31, was well attended, notwith-standing the snow storm. The actors entertainment was excellent. John son's Orchestra Band furnished the

Metal Polishers', Buffers', Platers' and Brass Workers' Union, No. 110 installed Thos. F. Riley as president, Robt. Sharkey as secretary, and Paul Zapolla as treasurer at the last meet-

Electrotypers' Union, No. 1, has electrotypers' ted the following officers: President, M. Brady: vice-president, John Boyer: ...nancial secretary, Florence J. Donovan; recording secretary, John Raus-cher; treasurer, Louis Bauer.

#### POLITICS INTHE UNION.

The ninth annual convention of the Missouri State Federation of Labor deemed it advisable so to amend the constitution as to exclude from its de-liberations, as delegates, persons holding political office, either elective of appointive. The motive which no doubt actuated the delegates in that conven-tion and the unions affiliated, to adopt this measure, was to exclude from participation in the conventions of the Federation persons who seek to use labor organizations as a stepping stone to political preferment.

to political preferment.

The wisdom of this legislation is attested by the rapid growth since its adoption. By this act, however, wehave not eliminated politics from our deliberations, but partizan politics ab-solutely. That kind of politics which divides labor into hostile and contend ing factions on the political field, and epens to the member opportunities for political advancement, not for the purclass, but for pandering to the worst interest of theirs. However, organized labor cannot be forced into political est be left to develop into a political

must be left to develop into a political factor.

The members must be educated in their political duties, prejudices overcome and a free and full discussion of political principles permitted.

If we would hope for the complete emancipation of our class, we must unite—must organize—the now scattered forces of labor upon the political field, not as a bullance of power with its antagonisms, not yet a crayen [Legistre & Koenig]

## **OFFICIAL**

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Secretary, Leon Greenbaum, Room 427
Emille Hilg., St. Louis, Mo.

CALIFORNIA STATE CONMITTEE.—Sec-retary, J. George Emith, 309 Examiner Bidg., San Francisco. Meets on first and third Fridays in the month.

CONNECTICUT STATE COMMITTEE.—
A. B. Cornellus, Secretary, Room S. 746
Chapel street, New Haven, Meets secund
and fourth Sunday of the month at
above place.

ILLINOIS STATE COMMITTEE.—Secre-tary. Chas. H. Kerr. 56 Fifth avenue. Chicago. Meets first Tuesday of the month, at 1202 Ashland Block. INDIANA STATE COMMITTEE. Secretary, Jas. Oneal, 831 N. Third street

IQWA STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary W. A. Jacobs, 216 E. Slath street, Dav

KANSAS STATE COMMITTEE Secre KENTUCKY STATE COMMITTEE Secretary, F. L. Bobluson, 421 W. Chestnu

MAINE STATE COMMITTEE - Secretary Fred E. Irish, 322 Riverside street

MASSACHESETTS STATE COMMITTEE
—Secretary, Squire F. Putney, 4 Beimont Court, Sumerville.—State Committee of Massachusetts Socialist Cubs,
Secretary, Winneld P. Porter, 614 Win,
throp Building, B. ston; Organizer, WinnMailly, same address, to whom all maitors concerning organization should be
addressed.

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

NEBRASKA STATE COMMITTEE. Secretary, George E. Baird, 1804 N. Sixteent) afreet, Omnba. NEW JERSEY STATE COMMITTEE.

NEW HAMPSHIRE STATE COMMITTEE Segretary, Louis Arustein, 18 Watson

NEW YORK STATE COMMITTEE Secre-tary, Leonard D. Abbott, 66 E. 4th st., New York. Meets every Tuesday at 8 p. m., at above place.

NORTH DAKOTA STATE COMMITTEE,

OHIO STATE COMMITTEE Secretary W. G. Critchlow, 1145 W. Taird street Dayton, Meets every Monday even ng. OREGON STATE COMMITTEE.-Secre

OKLAHOMA TERRITORIAL COMMITTEE. Secretary Treasurer. Dr. H. R. Den, P. O. Box 1116, Oklahoma City. PENNSYLVANIA STATE COMMITTEE-Secretary, J. W. Quick, 1022 Arcl

TEXAS STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary

UTAH STATE COMMITTEE Secretary M. H. Wilson, 1112 W. Seventh South Salt Lake City. WASHINGTON BTATE COMMITTEE

Meets first Studay in the WISCONSIN STATE COMMITTEE, Secretary, E. H. Thomas, 614 Sta street, Milwaukoc. NOTICE For technical reason, no Party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesday, 1 p. m.

NEW YORK.

GENERAL COMMITTEE.

THE WORKER CONFERENCE.

D.-First and third Wednesday, a. I Hotel, 248 W. Seventeenth street, and the Wednesday of t 5.
A. D.—First and third Saturday, at Forty-second arrest.
A. D.—Second and fourth Thursday, E. Tenth street.
and 17th A. D.—Second and fourth and 45f W. Fifty-third street.
A. D.—Every Friday at 616 E. Petth rect.

18th and 20th A. D.—First and third
horselay, at 421 First avenue.

19th A. D.—Second and fourth Wednesday,
125 Amsterdam avenue.

126 Amsterdam avenue.

127 Amsterdam avenue.

128 Amsterdam avenue.

129 Amsterdam avenue.

120 Amsterdam avenue.

120 Amsterdam avenue. nd Columbus avenue. 22d A. D.—Every Thursday at 312 E. 1965. second street, 23d A. D.-First and third Friday, at 19 inhattan street.

24th A. D.—(Branch 1.) Second and

17th Monday, at 1939 Second arounc.

24th A. D.—(Branch 2.) Every Thursday.

25th A. D.—(Branch 2.) Every Thursday.

25th A. D.—First and third Thursday, at

25th A. D.—First and third Thursday, at l Second avenue.

th A. D. (BOHEMIAN BRANCH.)—See and fourth Thursday, at 326 E. Seventy ord street. Sth. A. D.-First and third Thursday, at Avenue A.

Qh A. D.—Second and fourth Wedness, at 200 E. Eighty-sixth street, at 200 E. Eighty-sixth street, at 200 E. Eighty-sixth street, at 200 E. W. corner Park axenue one Hundred and Fourteenth street; d. and 33d A. D.—Pirst and third Thursant 1997 Third avenue, at 1997 Third avenue, the find 55th A. D. OhltANCH 1. GER. W.—Second and fourth Friday, at 2300 M.—Second and fourth Friday. and 35th A. D. (BRANCH 2, ENG.) Second and fourth Thursday, at 34th and 35th A. D. (BRANCH 2, INNA-1984)—Second and fourth Thursdoy, al 1990 Third account. ANNEXED DISTRICT—First and third Sturrlay, of Welde's Hotel, Teath street and White Plates account. Williamsbridge,

Below is a list of the subdivisions of Levil Kings County. Fred. Schaffer is the Organistr of the Local and he may be a dressed at the Socialist Caul headquarter Felion street and Rulph Avenue, when also the County Committee meets. Ist, 2d, and islA. D. I. American Franch.)-First and third Friday, at 121 Schermerhor street. rect.
5th A. D.-First and third Monday, at mirch's, 5-7 Recrum street.
6th A. D.-Every Wednesday, at 223 Roerum street. Every Wednesday, at 222

teckton street.
7th A. In-Pirst and third Thursday, at lakenfeld's, 1232 Fifth street.
12th A. D. Pirst and third Saturday, at urd Hall, Sixtenth street, near Fifth ave-13th and 14th A. D. First and third Sat ollyer streets.

h A. D. First and third Saturday, at ontrose avenue.

h A. I. First and third Friday, at 0 ugal street.

20th A. D., BRANCH 2. ENGLISH-Second and fourth Tuesday, at 700 Evergree

avenue.
21st A. II. BRANCH I, GERMAN-Firs
and third Fridge, at 675 Glehmore avenue.
21st A. D. BRANCH 3, ENGLISH-See
end, and fourth Wednesday, at Keyston
Hall, Pennsylvahla and Glenmore avenues Don't write on both sides of paper. ORRE- # # #

SPONDENCE

Don't send anonymous letters.

ons.

Pirst, because it is a special recognition of principle of government against which the uniders of the Republican form of government, such as it is, which we have, fought in secretary to be special circumstances attending the connuction of the prifich king.

stances attending the coronation of institricts him the republican government with which this country started is fast degenerating into a flutocratic oligarchy, and that the constitutional head, called a President, is assuming the power of an autocrat governing in contempt of the constitution and people by means of a cabal called a cabi

bloodshed, when they to avert.

I therefore protest against the degradation of the republican principle by the mission to the coronation of the British king.

Finally, the circumstances in which the mission will be present at the coronation make the American people accompliers in the destruction of two sister republics, and the examples of the defenders and the exthe destruction of two sister republics, and in the nurders of the defenders and the extermination of their familles. This mission sent by President Roosevelt and his cabinet to honor the British king is therefore a 6 shoner to the American people and an input to republican principles. It is more, it is a crime against humanity; it is doing homogo to the occupant of a throne the action of the companion of the c

Socialism and Christianity.

emancipation of our class, we must unite, must organize, he now seath tered forces of labor upon the political field, not as a balance of power with the antagonisms, not yet, a craven weakting beginn for puch puny concessions as might fall from capitalists legislative platters, but an injetty, it resists the political movement, independent of, and opposed to every in the resists the political movement, independent of, and opposed to every in the resist but that of the working class. The forces my at work carry us in resists by into the firsty. Do we possess the wisdom, the courage, the latelligence, to give the movement proper direction? The power we possess in our organised capacity, if properly wisdom, will hasten the day of our deliceration. The power we possess in our organised capacity, if properly wisdom, will hasten the day of our deliceration. The power we possess in our organised capacity, if properly wisdom. The power we possess in our organised capacity, if properly wisdom, will have been dead of our deliceration. The power we possess in our organised capacity. If properly wisdom, will have been dead of our deliceration of Labor.

AN INTELLIBERT SOLUTION.

In a long editorial on the question of Labor.

AN INTELLIBERT SOLUTION.

In a long editorial on the question of the trust problem, the so-called that in the absence of either of the great partee having an intelligent solution to offer, of the trust problem, the so-called that in the absence of either of the great partee having an intelligent solution to offer, of the trust problem, the so-called that in the absence of either of the great partee having an intelligent solution to offer, of the trust problem, the so-called that in the absence of either of the great partee having an intelligent solution to offer, of the trust problem, the so-called that in the absence of either of the great partee having an intelligent solution to offer, of the trust problem, the so-called that in the absence of either of the great partee having an intelligent solution

## with A D. Bierr Priday at Pacific Hall. B. Brondwar, New Clinton introct. B. Brondwar, and third Wednesday, at National Platform of the Sucialist Party. The A. D. Pirst and third Wednesday, at

im to be the organization of the work ing class, and those in sympathy with it, into a political party, with the ob-ject of conquering the powers of government and using them for the pur pose of transforming the present sys-tem of private ownership of the means of production and distribution into col-fective ownership by the entire people.

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

production and distribution is responsible 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—the capitalists and wage-workers. The once powerful middle class is rap idly disappearing in the mill of con petition. 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 enable hem to reduce the workingmen to a state of intellectual, physical and social inferiority, political subservience and

The economic interests of the cap! system: the lives of the working class are recklessly sacrificed for profit, wars are fomented between nations, indis criminate slaughter is encouraged and the destruction of whole races is sacc-tioned in order that the capitalists may extend their commercial dominion abroad and enhance their supremact

But the same economic causes which developed capitalism are leading to So-cialism, which will abolish both the capitalist class and the class of wage corkers. And the active force in bringing about this new and higher der of society is the working class. All other classes, despite their apparent or sctual 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 con-stituting 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 Je pend upon the stage of development reached by the proletariat. We, there-fore, consider it of the utmost importance for the Socialist Party to support all active efforts of the working class to better its condition and to elect So-cialists to political offices, in order ta facilitate the attainment of this end. 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 mon-opolies, trusts, and combines. No part of the revenue of such industries to be applied to the reduction of taxes or property of the capitalist class, but to be applied wholly to the increase of wages and shortening of the hours of labor of the employees, to the 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.

the worker in the product of labor.

S. State or entional 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 under 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 their labor.

5. The education of all children up

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. proportional representation and the right of recall of representatives by

right of recall of, representatives by their constituents;

But in adverating these measures as steps in the evertarow of capitalism and the establishment of the Co-operative Commonwealth, we warn the working class against the so-called public ownership movements as an attempt of the capitalist class to secure governmental control of public utilities for the purpose of obtaining greaters security in the exploitation of other er security in the exploitation of other

## \* SINGLE COPY, 5 CENTS. PRICE, 60c. A YEAR. VOL. I. NO. 11. Socialist Library, Published Monthly. Entered at the N. Y. Post Office as Second Class Matter, March 11th, 1901. New York, December 15, 1901. RAILROADING UNITED STATES.

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## Letter Box

PRANCES NACHE and WENONAH S. ABBOTT. We are compelled to postpone publication of your communication till next week.

TO NEWARK WORKINGMEN.

Local Newark, N. J., of the Socially Local Newark, N. J., of the Socialist Party is holding lectures every Sunday evening at beadquarters, 124 Market Street. The best Socialist and trade union speakers available ere engaged for the purpose of educating the working class on the strongle between Capital and Labor. Every wolkingman should attend. Bring your wife and friends. Come and listen, ask questions, and find out what the Socialists want. We are working to abolish wange slavely and we need your help. want. We are working to abotish wage shavery and we need your help. Join us and work with as till/Election Thay.

E. T. NEBEN.

Organizee.

PROSTITUTION.

According to statistics given to the public by Labor Commissioner Ratchford of Ohio, the average wages received by the working-women of Ohio are a per cent, less than the average cost of living. And yet some people say capitalism is not the cause of prositutions

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