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The Worker.

NO FAITH IN PEACE PLAN.

Protest Meeting of New Unionists in Cooper Union.

Resolutions Adopted Question Good Faith of Harmonizers-Harriman, Dooley, and Mo-Queen Speak-"Leaders Will Bear Watching," Says Dooley.

President Gompers found time, ouple of weeks ago, to come to Ne conjus of weeks ago, a country York to dine with the Board of Trade Biagnates at the Waldorf Astoria and discuss "harmony between Capital and Labor." But when a conference rep sixty local unions invited resenting sixty local unions invited him to be present at the Cooper Union mass meeting of Feb. 13, where the "Peace Conference" was to be dis-cussed, he did not consider it worth

while to comply.

The following were the resolutions
reseed pranimously and with acclaimtion by the workingmen assembled;

No Faith in Bosses.

"Whereas" Organized Labor has been waging a constant battle against the encroachments made by the represent atives of organized Capital upon the liberties of the American people in genral, and the wage workers in particu-

Wherens, It has been reported in the peblic press without contradiction that certain leaders of Jakor attending a conference of the National Civic Fed-eration, a body composed of tax-dodg-ing millionaires, stock gambiers, and dlesome reverends, expressed themhondresome reverence, each organized Labor and bring about a state of harmony between the worker and the pitalist; and

"Whereas. The history of the past teaches us that, while the \$ 0 para." teaches us that, while the a para-cal classes always desire harmony, in order that they any enjoy their plun-der undisturbed, they have never hest-tated to employ force in the shape of milifia, police, and Pinkertons when-ever Labor refused to submit to their

Whereus, The inflestones of progare red with the blood of our martyred brothers, shed at the behest of the very same class of men who predom-inated at the so-called Pence Confer-

ence; therefore be it "Resolved, That we have no confi-dence in the sudden spasms of over-nowing love on the part of foes was have proven themselves past masters in tryachery, and we strongly suspect that it is their intention eventually to settle all inconveniences and expensive capers of the giant. Labor, by com ry arbitration, before courts co with a slight mingling of such labo whose, material interest, p

Resolved. That while individual may have their heads turned by the petty honor of basking in the smishine f the mobeyed aristocracy, we the w as ever ready to continue our struggle, not for the eximbs that fall from our masters' table in the shape or an extra penny now and then, but for the complete emancipation of Labor."

William Buddelman of Bricklayers No. 9, Brooklyn, acted as chairman of the meeting, and Jos. Wm. Dooiey of the Franklin Association of Pressman rankin Association of Pressmen's fants was the first speaker. He

Leaders Need Watching.

of highway robbers than into the Highwaymen would rob us and both we and the world would know that we had been robbed; but these capitalists will rob us and their subsidized preswill spread the news that they have bestowed gracious favors upon us.

"It will do our leaders good to know that they are being watched- and they need to be watched. If this meeting does nothing more it will be well worth while for this reason alone."

McQueen of the English Gas Work ers appealed to workingmen to study their economic and social position, and closed by saying: "Industrial peace will come when the workers get the full product of their toll, and not be The expitalist has no right to and we cannot have peace and do not want to have peace on terms of submission to him."

read and adopted, and a resolution was also read and greeted with ap-

No Holy Communion.

Job Harriman of the Labor Secret was the host speaker. He cialmed any desire, to condemn men personally, but thought that it was the ty of the rank and file to watch thei ders. The leaders should be to servants of the masses, not their mas

e of the clergy, he said, were tr ing to establish a holy Communion be-tween Labor and Capital. He would remind his henrers how many times or-derly strikers had been chifbed and shot at the behest of espitalists and ask them if they thought any such bely communion was possible. He brought out clearly the position

of the capitalist class us a parasit upon the producers and showed that, no matter how inducatial were the per-sons who tried it, the attempt to har-ling, Saturday evening, Feb. 22.

monize the interests of parasites and

By citation of well known facts-Homestead, Pullman, Lattimer, the Bull Pen, Croton Dam, and quotations from the capitalist press, he showed the determination of the capitalist class to rule at any cost, and declared that this class rule could be brought to an end only by the resolute and inited ef-fort of the workingmen in their trade unious and on the political field.

IN MILWAUKEE.

Socialists Nominate Candidates, Adopt Platform, and Open City Campaign. The Social Democratic Party of

Milwaukee met in convention on Jas uary 31 to nominate a city ticket and adopt, a municipal platform for the coming election in that city, . The following ticket was nomi-

For Mayor-Howard Tuttle. For Controller-Eugene H. Rooney. For Treasurer-John Doerfler.

For Attorney—Theodore Burmeister.
The platform adopted contains the following passage in reference to the "immediate demands" with which it

We call attention, to the fact that the measures we urge are in no, way a cure for existing evils, nor are they decessarily socialistic institutions. They are to be viewed, rather, as needed palliatives, capable of being carried out even under present conditions. Under no circumstances should the working people rest content with munitemporary in their nature and must be entirely inadoquate. They should cipal improvements which are mercy entirely inadequate. They should move onward to the conquest of all public powers, to an entire change of the pres ent system for one which shall secure to the people, collectively, the means of production and distribution." The platform ends with the follow-

1. That no more franchises for pub lic utilities shall be sold, leased or given away. The city shall take charge as soon as possible of all public utili ties now in private hands. The city shall abolish the contract system as far os possible in all public work. Wherever contract work is unavoidable, the contractors shall be required to employ only organized labor

2. That the common council shall take the necessary steps to make the big corporations pay their rightful share of municipal taxes:

3. That an earnest effort shall be made to provide work for its unem ployed citizens. Besides the improv ment of the streets the city shall main-tain a public coal and wood yard and a public icehouse. . The coal, wood and ice to be sold to the citizens at cost.

4. That the city shall employ a num her of afforneys to conduct just cases for the poor. That the city shall reor-ganize the system of administering justice in its police court, so that the poor man may be guaranteed the sam nce before the law as is enjoyed

5. The extension of the free medical physicians in each ward, who shall treat those applying free of charge. The city also to arrange with druggists was shall compound the prescriptions coming from said city physicians for a certein average e shall be fixed by the board of health and paid for by the city. The city also to provide and maintain a public crematory, which shall be free to those

6. That the city shall erect at least three more public baths for the benefit of the residents of the working dis-tricts, one to be built in Bay View, one on the north side and one on the northwest side. The city also to pro-vide a system of street closets, such as found in modern European cities Plumbing and sewerage in all dwell ings to be done by the city at cost, the same to be paid for in yearly install

slum habitations dangerous to the health of the occupants and cause theh removal in the interests of public mor-atity. The maintenance by the city of public playgrounds, open-air gynns-stums, or parks in their places, where

8. That free school books and ade quate school facilities shall be provid-ed. Principals shall be required to de-vote one-half of their school time to instruction. The large hall in each school building shall be available to residents of the district for publications of whatever nature, at su a charge only as shall pay the cost of

97 That the city shall arrange least one symphony concert each month during the winter in the largest and most suitable hall to be secured. The admittance fee to such concerts shall be moderate, and should a deficit seens, it shall be paid by the city.

10. That the city shall declare a half holiday, on all election days, which shall be compulsory and a penalty shall be exacted from all employers of wage labor who shall ignore the order.

SPARGO TO SPEAK.

John Spargo will speak Sunday even-ing, Feb. 23. at Colonial Hall, One Hundred and First street and Colum-hus avenue, on "The Tragedies and Councilia of the Present Social Condi-tions." Last Sunday's meeting was very well attended, many coming is ex-pectation of a repetition of the Harri-man Crosby debate. Mr. Crosby not ba-ing able to come, Courade Harriman spake and a good discussion followed.

NEW HAVEN, ATTENTION

New Haven comrades are hereby ninded of the American Branch m

TICKET IN PEEKSKILL.

Social Democrats Open the Campaign for City Election on Uncompromising Lines and With Good Prospects of Success.

The Social Democrats of Peckskill N. Y., have made their nominations for the coming village election at a con-vention held in Labor Hall on Feb. 12. A. F. Simmonds acted as chairman of the meeting and Henry Kaste as secretary. The ticket is as follows: For Trustees: First District Trustees: First District-Seth

Taber: Second-John R. Worthington For Treasurer-Henry Kaste. For Assessor—George West, For Water Commissioners—John Butterly, Everett L. Hoimes, and Na b

uniel Bradley Andrew G. Holmes and T. W. Haynes were chosen as a committee to fill vacancies, as prescribed by law; but

there are not likely to be any vacancies to fill.

The Campaign Committee will meet every night and the comrades will do

everything in their power to win suc-cess at the polls.

It may not be generally known to the eaders of The Worker that there b already one Socialist on the Board of Trustees of Peckskill-a place which although incorporated as a village, is in reality an industrial city with a pop-ulation of about 11,00. Seth Taber ulation of about 11,00. Seth Taber was elected to office in 1830 upon the Republican ticket, but actually as a representative of the trade unions of the place. More than a year later he became acquainted with the principles of Socialism, and joined the Social Democratic Party. He was willing at that time to resign his office if called upon to do so on account of the change in his political affiliation; thus was not, however, considered neces sary, so long as he acted in office in accordance with Socialist principles, especially in view of the fact that he was generally recognized as a repre-sentative of the working class, for sentative of the working class, which the S. D. P. stands.

Taber's record in the Board has been lighly creditable to him, both as an individual and as a Socialist. The fact that since last spring's election there have been three Republican and three Democrats on the Board, giving him the "balance of power," has, of course, increased his usefulness. He was ap-pointed a member of the Committee on Highways, and through his influe Comrade Andrew J. Holmes chosen as Highway Commissioner.

They then set out to show what So-cialists could do, even in the limited sphere allowed by the powers of village fficers. They have succeeded in give ing a practical illustration of the advantage of abolishing the contract sys-tem and doing the work by direct en-ployment. The eight-hour law has been enforced and to a considerable extent the wages of the employees have been increased; and, at the same time, more and better work has been doen for less money than could 20 or ever was done under the contract system. Other measures, such as the construction of a meeded sewer by direct employment, instead of by contract are in view and will be carried out if the Social Democratic ticket is supported. In view of the record these two men have made, with the very small correct

ve made, with the very small opport tunity so far given them, only unrea-somble prejudice can prevent Taber's re-election. And the voters of Peekre-election. And the voters of Poek-skill should remember that Taber has acted, not only as an honest man in effice but in strict accordance with the principles of Socialism so far as they principles of Socialism so far as they can be applied in village politics, and that if they approve of his course they should ensure the carrying out of the same policy by voting, not for him alone, but for Washington for Trustee in the Second District and for the whole Social Democratic ticket.

In the present campaign Comrade Taber could, if he so desired, have secured the support of one of the selectived the support of one of the selectived the support of one of the selective districts.

cured the support of one of the old parties. He has chosen, however, in accordance with the established Socialist policy, to stand stricily as repres-ing his principles and those of party, without any shadow of com-promise. If he should be defeated he romise. At he should be defeated he will take his failure with a good grace, marely and openly for what he held be right. If he is elected, he can take his success also with a clear conscience, knowing that it has not been won by any trick or false pretense.

A NEGLECTED HERO.

Local Yonkers, S. D. P. has arrang ed with the William Morris Club for a lecture by Rev. Owen F. Lovejoy of Mount Vernon on "The Mad Priest of Kent." at Building Trades Hall, 23 N. vay, Yonkers, Sunday evening, b. 23. Those who have read William Morris' "Dream of John Ball" preciate the treat in store for them, and those who have not will have a chance to become acquainted with the history of one of the neglected heroes in the age-long war between oppressor and oppressed. All are welcome.

POLITICAL CORRUPTION

On Sunday evening, Feb. 23, Warren Atkinson of Brooklyn will lecture for the Socialist Educational League at 215 E. Fifty-ninh street, on "Political Corruption, its Cause and Cure." The subject is one of great interest and importance and a thoughtful and instructive treatment of it may be expec-Comrade Atkinson. Admission is

WHAT THE ROYAL VISIT MEANS.

Edward Loewenthal will speak Sunday, \$8.5, 25, at \$ p. m., at the Club-House of the W. E. A., 206 E. Eighty-Nixth street. His topic will be: "The Significance of Prince Henry's Visit to America." All readers of The

HE SAYS THEY "DO THE POOR."

Carey's Version of Capitalists' Philanthropy.

Boston "Advertiser" Attacks "Import ed Labor Agitators" and Socialist Legislator Replies-Why Some Capitalists Are Studying Labor Question

The Boston "Advertiser," one day last week, had an editorial headed "President Compers' Slur," in which Gompers was taken to task for his statement that "every effort made by the people of Massachusetts to protect the lives of the children in the and factories of the state has been opposed by the 400,"

The editorial makes a defense of the Massachusetts 400, and a malicious attack upon labor organizations and the Socialist representatives in the Legis-

lature. The "Advertiser" says in part: "The enforcement of labor laws in Massachusetts is under charge of the district police. R. R. Wade, the chief of the state police, said last night when he heard of President Compers' chrage that it must have been made in ignorance of the facts. So far from attributing all the credit for Massachusetts laber laws to President Compers, Chief Wade says that it has been his experience that many of the wealthy people in this state are among the foremost in studying the condition of factory operatives, and especially women and minors, and that the enactment of statntes against child labor in Massachu-setts has been due largely to the sup-port of the '400.' The plans put-forclose observation. This cannot be said of all the measures introduced by the Socialist and labor regresentatives.

"President Gompers' mistake is due to his lack of knowledge of Massachusetts and his native prejudices. He brought with him from England, the land of his birth, the idea that an em-ployer is necessarily a brute. And he has never been able to get rid of that idea. He does not know that in this state it is almost a fashionable fad, even among those who do not feel very deeply on the matter, to 'do for the poor.' Men and women high in society, are glad to get places on the 'unpaid boards' that run hospitals, almshouses, public charities of all kinds. The list of such state or city boards is almost as good as a directory of the '400' of Massachusetts, of which he talks so much, but of which he seems to know so little,

Ben Tillett, fraternal delegate of the British trade unions to the recent American Federation of Labor convention, also came in for his share of the

A HISTORICAL PARALLEL:

Our irrepressible comrade, Representative Carey, being interviewed by the

Boston "Traveller" on the matter, re "The editor of the 'Advertiser,' in his attack upon the labor organization and his reference to the fact that eertain of the members came from England, one of whom, Ben Tillett, he styles an 'impartial labor agitator, has historic prototypes, as can be evi-denced by a visit to the old State House, where there is upon exhibition a document issued during the anti-siavery agitation, and posted at that time

out Boston, which reads:
'\$100 Reward.—That infamous foreign scoundrel Thompson will speak to-night upon abolition. The above sum has been contributed by certain patrioten contributed by certain patriot-cens to be given to the first man who lays violent hands upon him and drags him to the tar kettle. Friends

might do well to copy the above method. Thompson was an Englishman, so is Tillett. Thompson was an Abelition-ist: Tillett is a Socialist. Thompson sought, the end of chattel slavery; Tillett the shd of wage slavery. Both being Englishmen, both desiring the ending of certain forms of slavery, surely the oditor might accelerate his thunderous march into oblivion by following the example of his predec

THEY DO THE POOR.

"Of course, I am very glad to learn How simple it all is, after all 'Se ety wants to give us better conditions; we want them. Why, it's all settled! How sad we did not know this before. The editor says: 'It is almost a fashlor able fad to 'do for the poor.' There is only one mistake—just a word; of course it slipped in. It's the word 'for It was meant, no doubt, to have read, ead of 'do for the poor,' 'do the abor-except as Toistol says, 'to get off

"That some of them are studying in dustrial problems. I have no doubt; that a few are honest in their desire to improve conditions, I quite agree; but the most of them are moved to study because the giant Labor shows signs of waking from his sleep of centuries He is about to ask, why should "The toll of my bruised hands keep

tender white The hands that never labor, day nor

the instruments of labor belong to a class other than those who operate them; he will see that this class ownership transforms those instruments into tools of exploitation; he will 'cry protest unto God,' and build upon his awakening intelligence economic and political organization, which shall demand and accomplish the sading of

capitalism, its classes, its wrongs, its poverty, its injustice, and in its place shall rise the structure of Socialism, the Co-operative Commonwealth, where in there shall be no poverty, upon which to base a 'fashionable fad,' where the enforcement of laws for the protection of the workers, if such laws were needed, would be part of the power of the workers themselves, in-stead of being subject to the whim or caprice of a 'faddist.'"

TROUBLE IN ONEIDA.

Conspiracy Against Socialist Cigarmakers in Their Own Union.

There seems to be a movement or foot against the Socialists in Cigarmas. ers' Union No. 12, of Oneida, N. Y. dolph Strasser, the International rep resentative, who was sent to try to ar range a settlement of the strike against Powell and Goldstein, insisted upon a settlement which the union re-jected by a vote of 116 to 45. Mr Strasser then stated that the shop would be open to all union men, that they could go to work and he would guarantee them protection of the International Union. Only twenty-seven

men went to work on his guarantee.

Strasser has exceeded his authority and disregarded the constitution and he and his chief supporter, Mr. W. It. Ferguson have placed themselves in a compromising position by com-mitting a great number of acts which cannot but throw suspicion upon them. They appear to be making an effort to discredit and drive out the Socialist members of the union, who are among the most active and prominent mem

bers of the organization. Ferguson secured an affidavit from a disreputable and notorious scab that he heard Socialists pass a motion at one of their section meetings to elect only Socialists to office in the union. The fact that Strassers' proposition for settlement of the strike was defeated by a vote of 116 to 45 and that only 27 men went to work shows that the stand against him is not a Socialistic movement, but a strictly union movement.

Many men have come to work in ie shop from other cities, carrying blue cards," which shows that they have just joined the union. These men are under the control of Ferguson and at the regular meeting of the union on Feb. 4 he brought charges against the officers of the organization, unseated them by the power of the majority which the new men constituted and gave the "Fergusonites" full control. It is reported that several unions in inferent parts of the country have pro-ested against the action of the International officers, and have demanded that this matter be placed before the entire membership for a referendum

TOLEDO WIDE AWAKE.

City - Ticket . Is Nominated Chase Speaks to Good Audience, and Strickland, Vail, and Dobs Are Coming.

The Socialist Party of Toledo, Ohio met in convention on the evening of Tuesday, Feb. 11, at Harmonia Hall, ing ticket, to be voted for at the April

For Street Commissioner-Frank

For Water Works Trustee-Thomas A. Bragg. For Cemetery Trustee - William Niwet.

For Constables Ferdinand Klitzke nd Frank Koffe. John C. Chase was with us on the 14th, and delivered his lecture, Class Struggle and the Future State." Against the advice of some, we charged an admission of ten cents, selling tickets in advance. The result was a cess. More people attended than if it had been free, and after paying all expenses we will have something to send to the National Committee—and then

ome left over. State Organizer Fred. G. Strickland Hall on Sunday, Feb. 23, at 2:30 p. m.

Vail for three of the seven dates assigned to Ohio. He will speak in the Annex at Memorial Hall on the fol-lowing dates and subjects:

Thursday, March 6, "The Economic Brolution," Friday, March 7, "The So-cialist Movement," Saturday, March 6, "The Solution of Modern Social and Economic Problems," The lectures will begin at 8 o'clock p. m., and a single admission will be ten cents, or the course for twenty-five cents. This will require some hustling, but the interest seems to be awakening. If all goes well we will have Comrade Debs to wind up just before election.

Nothing succeeds like success, and the way to succeed is to get out and Toledo, Feb. 15.

LECTURES IN PHILADELPHIA.

Algernon Lee was the speaker, at hast Thursday's meeting in the head-quarters of Local Philadelphia, at 1022 Arch street. The meeting was the most successful yet held, in the series; if the successful yet held in the series; if the nudlences continue to grow it will soon be necessary to get new quarters, as there was a "standing room only" last week. In the afternion Comrade Lee addressed a club of women who are taking up the study of Socialism. Thursday evening, Feb. 20, Edward Kuppinger will speak on the subject: "Organize: Why and How?" Admission is free and all see invited.

"Organize: Why and How?" Admission is free and all are invited.

The subsequent lectures so far arranged are as follows: Feb. 27, "The Ballot the Wenpon," by Ed. Moore: Mar. 6, "Conception of the Class Struggle in the Labor Movement." by Dr. G. Metzier: Mar. 13, "What Socialism: Really Is," by Courtenay Lemon; Mar. 20, "A Critique of the Theory of Socialism," by Higo Bilgram; Mar. 27, "Triumphant Secialism," by Henry Mobodin.

LABOR LAW IS KILLED.

Judge Says Eight-Hour Law Is Unconstitutional.

Causes Great Excitement in Central Federated Union Conservatives Make Admissions-Unions Will Appeal,

"A vote of thanks to Judge Beattle, of Newburg, may be in order for de-claring the Eight-Hour Law unconstitutional and reminding the organized wage-workers of their neglect to use

workingman, "All labor laws made for twenty

years past have been discounted in the interest of the money power. "This is a lesson for Labor to take to heart. No matter which party is power they always cheat labor.
"The chances are that the decision will be sustained.

"I am not yet in favor of indepen dent political action, but one million of votes for organized Labor will bring respect for the workers' rights. This

decision is an eye-opener."

This was the trend of remarks by Delegate Kelly. This sounds queer when we realize

hope that, if not Mr. Kelly, yet many others have at last had their eyes opened.

but they sound better before election It is the fault of labor leaders, that workingmen are kept in such miseryleaders' who dine and banquet with

"At present we are getting nothing. The legislatures know these laws will declared unconstitutional. The legislatures are corrupt. You can peti-tion and beg them all to no purpose. tion and beg them all to no purpose. The only time to remedy these evils us once a year at the ballot box.

"The politicians know that they can find labor men who for a small position or a paltry, few dollars will take the stump and work around election time for them. So long as the work-inguien permit this, no remedy will be ound for the rank and file."

remedy was to stand united in the in erest of our class at the ballot box.

Comrade Jablinowski was granted the satvilege of the floor, and made an earnest appeal for the support of the Social Democratic Party as being the only party that is based on the interests of the working class, and there-fore the only party whose candidates, when elected, can be expected to enact real labor laws, hold them constitution

It is to be feared that the Indea will care very little for their resolution so long as they divide their votes between the two old parties, both of which put judges on the bench to declare labor laws unconstitutional and issue injuncfions against strikers.

A Doubtful Appeal.

Almost exactly a year ago the Pre-vailing Bate of Wages Law was carried to the Court of Appeals, and the Republican and Democratic judges in that fribunal agreed in declaring it un-constitutional and void. The present Republican sheriff of New York Coun ty, at that time a delegate in the C F. U., said a great deal then about get ting the constitution amended, party is still in power, but nothing has carry the Eight-Hour Law to the Court of Appeals, it will doubtless share the same fate

Employers' Liability Bill.

rather be the meanest skulking cur run ning around with his tail between his legs than as a workingman to go mid humbly beg these masters to give me what is mine by right." We can pass resolutions begging "our" representa tives to vote for the measure, and if we get down on our knees and humble ourselves enough we may get the bill through and we may not. If it does go through, some judge will declare it unconstitutional.

Even one thousand additional straight votes in this city each year for the un-compromising workingmen's ticket of the Stocial Democratic Party will do in-finitely more to secure honest and ef-

but with Small Chance of Success.

their great voting power.
"He has opened the eyes of every

that every meeting of the C. F. U. has brought up many lessons in the neces-sity for independent political action on the part of the working class. Let up

Brown Blames Leaders.

Morris Brown next took the floor. Such words as these sound nice a few weeks after New Year's," he said, politicians and exploiters. -

Strike at the Ballot Box.

Dooley of the Franklin Association of Pressmen's Assistants called attention to the action of Frank Foster, the labor lobbyist of Massachusetts, who tisappeared when many labor measares came up for hearing. He declared he policy of lobbying and petitioning worse than useless, and that the only

al, and enforce them strictly. The Progressive Payers reported that they had adopted a resolution con-

demning Judge Beattle for declaring the eight-hour law unconstitutional.

The matter was referred to the Law and Legislation Committee to carry it to the Court of Appeals and try to have the decision reversed.

The Legislative Committee of the C. F. U. that an energetic effort on the part of all labor organizations would be necessary in the effort to secure the passage of the Employers' Liability Bill, as there is a powerful opposition of railroad magnetes and corporations trying to kill it.

Ben Hanford has said: "I would

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY IN THE TWENTIETH CENTURY.

Saturday, the twenty-second of Feb | capitalist class, which presumes to ruary, is Washington's Birthday. Patriotic Americans are supposed to have some sentimental regard for that day, as commemorating the birth of the Revolutionary general, the first President of the Republic, a historic figure who represents the ideal of free

institutions and popular government. We used to celebrate Washington's Birthday with songs; and readings and orations designed to remind us of a revolutionary .tradition, to inspire us anew with the ideal of resistance to tyrapny and of devotion to liberty and equality.

We have changed all that.

This year we celebrate Washington's Birthday in true Twentleth Century fashion. We receive a prince-a real. live prince on that day, and we do him all the honor we can. We put Washington and Revolution and Itepublic and liberty and equality in the background. Our public officials go out to welcome the representative of royalty and reaction and militarism and inequality. They escort him around to the public schools, even, and present him as an object-lesson in true greatness before the children.

And why do we do it?

What did Prince Henry ever do to deserve such honor, here or elsewhere? Nothing, absolutely nothing. He may not be a bad sort of fellow, personally but you could find plenty of more use ful men in five minutes' walk on any street frequented by workingmen.

What does he represent, since he has done nothing, that we should bener hlm? Does he represent the German people? Not a bit of it. They never authorized him to speak or act forthem. He represents "Meinself und gott"--"Meinself" with a big "M" and "gott" with a little "g."

And that is just why we are making such a fuss over him.

For observe the "we" that is welcoming the Prince is the same "we" that is benevolently assimilating the Filipinor and enforcing the blessings of American institutions upon the Puerto Ricans—the same "we" that has a surplus of \$2,000,000,000. a year on its hands-the same "we" that is so overwhelmingly prosperous that it has no time to think of eight-hour laws or the protection of tollers from fatal accidents at their work. That "we" is the is worth and think about it.

fective labor legislation than all the begging resolutions passed by all the unions in the last fifteen years have done—and that is putting it mildly.

The Old Game. The C. F. U. is endorsing labo measures at a rapid rate—among them a bill to abolish imprisonment of debt-ors, one to authorize the Aqueduct Commissioners to after the contract for the Jerome Park Reservoir so that the Eight-Hour Law shall apply to all em ployees on that public work, and one to secure overtime pay, for Sunday and all work over eight hours for the employees of the Street Cleaning Depart ment. Thus the C. F. U. starts the buil from the pitcher's box, but if the legislator at the bat at Albany does not send it back it will be caught by the Governor's veto or stop with a sud den jolt as it bumps against the back

stop of the capitalist court.

DO NOT WANT BLOOD-MONEY. The Twin City Trades and Labor Council of Berlin and Waterloo, Ont., has passed a strong resolution conng the City Council for soliciting library for those cities, and reciting the evils resulting from the acceptance of money earned in so unrighteous a manner. The union men in Berlin and Waterloo fully understand that to benefit themselves at the expense of other workers who have been ins be cowardly and criminal, says "Citisen and Country." They know, too, that to allow the money to be solicited by the cities without a protest on their. part would be a tacit acknowledgement of Carnegie's right to the money he gives and would put them under a cer-tain moral obligation of gratitude to the enemy of their class.

The Worker Conference will hold its next regular meeting on Monday, Feb. next regular meeting on Monday, Feb. 24, at 64 E. Fourth street, and every delegate should make a special effort to be present. The neglect of the delegates in this body is deserving of some action, as no meeting has been hold for some months, and unless the delegates attend this meeting notice should be sent to each district calling for the election of new delegates. Matters of ex-treme importance should be taken up by The Worker Conference, and it is positively necessary that we have a good meeting. The Brooklyn Confer-ence organized last Saturday, and has opened up a campaign that will make the comrades of New York open their eyes when the result of next election is announced. Every delegate must atannounced. Ever tend without fail.

One dollar will buy forty copies of Hanford's "Railroading in the United States." Socialist Literature Company, 184 William street, New York.

working people only to issue injunetions against them and cajole them with "peace conferences. A certain king once said: "I am the

speak for all the people of this coun-

try, and recognizes the existence of

PRICE 2 CENTS.

state." A certain capitalist once said: "The people be damned." Full-fledged capitalists have a very natural fellowfeeling with autocratic monarchs. Nothing is more proper than that President Roosevelt and Mayor Low, official representatives of the capitalist class of the country at large and of its metropolis, should wine and dine Prince Heary and welcome him as a friend and comrade.

We of the working class have no such feeling. We have nothing to do with this official welcome. The public officials have no right to greet Prince Henry in our name. Kings and capitalists are alike the enemies of our class.

Under Washington's command our forefathers fought for seven long years to establish political liberty, that there might no more be kings over us. We do well to remember them and honor them for that work and guard it for

surselves and our children. But there is more to do.

"New occasions teach new duties "Time makes ancient good uncouth: "They must upward still and onward-

"Who would keep abreast of truth." When they fought for political liberty the time was not yet ripe for industrial liberty. It is our mission to fight for that, so that there shall no more be capitalists over us. If we fall to do our part in the Revolution of the Twentieth Century, we are false to the memories of the Revolution of

Let the lords of capital do honor to their royal friend, as is fit. But you workingmen, think and act for you selves, for your class, for the cause of Labor and prepare to treat Morgan the Great and Rockefeller the First as George Washington and his colleagues

treated George the Third, This is a Socialist sermon for Wash ington's Birthday. Doubtless it is very impolite, very unpatriotic, and not at all calculated to "promote harmony and good feeling between the upper and lower classes." The only merit it has is sincerify. Take it for what it

LABOR FESTIVAL.

To Be Held at Grand Cen-

tral Palace. This Year's Will Surpass All Occasions - Special Attention

Many Sorts. The great annual labor fest Frand Central Palace, held 03 cialist organizations every year was Washington's Birthday, has become an established feature of the social life of the working class in New York City as distinctive a feature on that side as the Assembly or the Charity Ball is in capitalist cheles. It has grown in favor from year to year, and this year's

festival will far surpass all thos The Afrangement Committee bas spared no pains to make the affair a great success. Five hundred singers, representing all the progressive singing societies in the city, will participate in the concert, which begins at 4 o'clock p. m: Besides this an unusually fine p. m: Besides this an unusually fine vaudeville program has been arranged. Among the special "talent" engaged are the Mameluke troupe, the best acro-bats and jugglers in America; Sugimebats and juggers in America, regime-to's Japanese troupe, who will make their figit appearance in New York; Turkish dancers, and a Moorish bull-fight will also add to the interest of the

performance. At 8 p. m. the mask and civic ball will be opened with a beautiful Span-ish ballet by fifty young ladles under the direction of Prof. Gerher. During the direction of Prof, Gerber. During the ball will come what is expected to be the great hit of the day—the grand spectacle, "The Triumph of Labon"

On the whole the Committee is that the festival will be highly satis-factory to all-lovers of dancing lovers of music, lovers of beauty, and lovers of fun. The doors will open at 3 p. m. Admission at the door will be 35 cents; tickets in advance, 25 cents, can be had at this office, 181 William street; Emerich's Hall, 214 E. Forty-first West Side Union Hotel, 342 W. Forty-second street; the W. E. A. Club Houses, 206 E. Eighty-sixth street and E300 Third avenue; or wherever Social-ist organizations are in, the habit of

VALL IN NEWARK

Charles II. Vail will speak on "Social and Economic Problems" at the Turn Hall in Newark, N. J., Sunday even-ing, Feb. 23, at 8 o'clock.

TENDENCIES OF CAPITALISM.

Alprinon Lee will lecture Sunday, Feb. 28 at 3 p. in. in Happy Taye Hall, 12 Si Mars.
Place. 6: 'The Tendence's of Capitalism'
Convades should attend and bring their

BUY UNION LABER GOODS.

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THE PARTY'S EMBLEM.

Bring your friends to the Grand Cen tral Palace, Saturday evening, Feb. 22. They will enjoy it and so will you,

Those capitalist papers which never tire of sneering at or denouncing "imported labor agitators" have only nau seating flattery to offer to an imported

The "polite burglars" of Jersey City re creating quite a sensation. Some how politeness seems to be inconsisten with burglary. Yet why so? 'If Morand Rockefeller and Carnegie, who s of millions that they do not cultivate the graces of po why not Tom Coughran k only a few dollars?

MASTERS AND SLAVES.

One passage in Comrade Carey's reply to the Boston "Advertiser" is important that we would call especial stiention to it. He says:

That some of them? that is, of th capitalists—"are studying industrial problems 4 have no doubt; that a few of them are bonest in their desire to huprove conditions, I quite agree; but the most of them"—even of the honest lew—are moved to study because the giant Labor shows signs of waking, from his sleep of centuries."

Most emphatically, that is true. And the lesson of it is this: Even though you do not believe that Labor can alone accomplish its own emancipation, even though you think it must depend upon-help graciously given from above, yet you must recognize that help from above: whatever it may be worth, will getically strive for your own class in terests. No master class ever emancipated its slaves of its own free will. dividuals of the master class have often helped the slaves to freedom But they have never done so until the slaves themselves began to struggle against oppression. The more vigor ously the working class fights the capttalists, both in the shop and at the bal lot-bex, the more radical are its de nands and the more uncomp Its methods, the readier will the capi talist ciass be to make liberal conces

It is observable that that "twentieth century newspaper," that "paper of people," the New York "Journal" is among the loudest in its accimuntions over the gracious visit of His Roys Highness, Prince Henry. ey, thou act a jewell" A jewel, indeed, so precious that even Millionaire Hearst does not display it.

The capitalist press is much more interested in orging the passage of a law against pigeon-shooting than in advocating an employers' liability measure for the protection of workmen's lives from the consequences of expitalist

Socialist daily, owned and controlled by workingmen, would "fill a long fel want."

It has been sarcastically said of the English that "they do love a lord." It appears that we Americans do love a prince. Pity we haven't the courage to manufacture a few of our own. Mor gan and Rockefeller and Carnegie would be no more powerful, and their power no more injurious to our liberty if they had crowns and titles than they are now. Why not recognize the do mestic product?

"GOOD MILITARY PLAN,"

"It is fortunate that in the shuffl which permits of one additional regi-ment a full complement of one regi-ment may be organized in Newark, where there is an armory and where where there is an armory and where the largest municipal population in the state exists. Such a portioning of the National Guard is advantageous in ther particulars. It holds a complete regiment within narrow limits for quick transportation to almost any point in the state owing to the admir-able railroad facilities which Newark enjoys, while not in the least inconvening General Wanser in organising the new Fifth Regiment in the vicinity of Paterson."—New York Press.

Another paper tells us that recruits for the new regiment in New Jerses will be drawn from places along the railroad lines. This is cheerful news While the workingmen are scrapping mong each other whether they should vote for either a Republican or a Dem ocratic "friend of labor," these selfsame friends combined are enlarging the military force of the state to "sup press insurrection" as we read it in the Constitution of the United States. An insurrection is an uprising against wrong. Every strike is considered an insurrection by those in power, and therefore we find the militia promptly on deck when a strike is in progress. If the workingmen of this country complain against this interpretation. let them send men from their own ranks to revise the Constitution to suit their own needs. Until they do they must not complain if the President and the Governors act according to the oaths which they piedge them to that F. K.

The withdrawal of F. G. R. Gordot from the ranks of the Socialist Party is, to our way of thinking, a matter for mutual congratulation. Gordon has long opposed the position of the party. insofar as it is based upon the inter ests and the struggles of the working class. Holding this opinion, he had no justification for remaining in the or ganization. Doubtless he will be more comfortable outside, and we shall ge along very well without him

Doubtless a number of pieus profit grinders in Massachusefts are serious) shocked at Comrade MacCarrney's proposal to repeal the law against Sunday ishing. They belong to the class tha has seven days of leisure to every week, and can afford to forgo outdoo sport on one day; the working people have only Sunday and the enforced observance of the Lord's day" thus keeps a monopoly of such sport for the dollar aristocrats. Of course, as a matter of fact, the aristocrats violate the law whenever they prease; the law is made to protect them from the vulgar herd, not to govern them. With but lirtle respect for the Sabbath tradition or for any other-tenet of the religion they profess, they still think it highly important, as a means of "making the lower classes know their place in life' to inculcate plety upon them by penat law. Socialists think that matters of religious belief and observance can safely be left to the individual reason and conscience and that laws for the enforcement of such observances are never really designed for the promotion of class privileges.

FOR THE DAILY.

In advance of the publication of a call for funds, which will soon be issned, The Worker has received the following piedges of measy for the proposed Socialist daily: "I hereby subscribe \$10 to the Daily Fund, to be paid when \$50,000 is sub-

scribed and assured.
"E. A. BUUKLAND."

"E. A. PU"Holyoke, Mass.
"I hereby pledge myself to contribute for a daily the sum of \$20, to be
paid on or before July 1, 1902.
"WM. Z. WHITE."

"New Haven, Conn.
"I pledge \$25 for the daily. PREDERICK KRAFFT." "Jersey, City, N. J.

THE GHOST SEER.

THE GHOST SEER.

See ye not that woman pair?
There are broothemeds on her trail!
Bloochausds two, all gennt and lean,
(For the soul their sent is keep.
What and Sin and Sin is last.
They have followed for and fall their
What and Sin and Sin is last.
They have followed for and fall
What gave longue, and at her how!
As a blooding telen the light.
This sheek is six and earth
God gave less at her high.
But before they were enjoyed,
Poverty had made them won!,
And had druis the assailing up.
From all nature tempts of the light
and had druis the assailing up.
From all nature tempts of the street
Hark' that rugsts of a dress.
But's with lavials conditions!
Here comes one whose cheek senied of
that to have ber garinosis broadGainet the girl, whose-thempts from
You's the mean's benefit of the tothe dress the ally singlet self.
And, in pridingth; chill and murk.
Stitched her fire late the work.
Shaping from her blive thoughts
Hont's ense and torgut seeds.
A kyone by her cide
Sculles, domesiacking—it to Pride

FROM THE SOCIALIST STANDPOINT.

BY CHARLES DOBBS.

On the night of Feb. 5, at P. A. B. Hepublican contention that is the present spread a Beishazsar feast, at thich thirty-seven plutocratts, esti-Widener's Philadelphia palace, there was spread a Beishazzar feast, at mated aggregate wealth \$500,000,000, are and drank what is described as "a comfortable fortune." Doubtless there was handwriting on the wall, but among the revelers there was no eye to see, no mind to interpret it. It was in this same City of Brotherly Love that there were found, two or three days prior to the spread and consump tion of this "comfortable fortune" fe an old woman and her son dead and two daughters insane and dying from starvation.

EXEMPLA SUNT ODIOSA

John D. Rockefelfler, Jr., lectured be fore the students of Brown University the other night on "Business," and said "honesty, perseverance, and in dustry are the requisites of a success ful business life." Of course, youn John, having been born succ knows nothing personally a achieving success, and the first his three requisites shows that he study of papa's career.

Y. M. C. A. INVADES RUSSIA

That remarkable American institu tion, the Young Men's Christian Association, has received the distinguished compliment of recognition and patron from Russian royalty and psalur-singing promoters and representatives in this country will congratulate themselves on securing a foothold in the domain of the despotic Czar. How the Y. M. C. A. got into Russia and the character of the work it is doing are explained in the following congressions of the Associated Press. ce of the Associated Press;

"ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 17.—The the stowal of the Order of St. Anne third class, upon Franklin Gaylord, at American (secretary of the Russian So ciety for the Moral and Physical De nent of Young Men, organiz himself and James Stokes of York), previously referred to in a cable dispatch from here, is gratifying to the whole American colony, of which Mr. Gaylord is one of the most popular members, as the Czar's way of recognizing the work of Mr. Gaylord connection with the Young Men's Seciety. This organization, it is scarce-ly necessary to say, is the Russian counterpart of the Young Men's Chris-

tian Association in the United States.
"Messrs. Stokes and Gaylord had
anything but easy sailing when they
began their efforts to institute the Young Men's Society. Indeed, their attempts to transplant the Y. M. C. A. to Russia never advanced an inch until they succeeded in collisting the inerest of the Czarina and Prince Alex-

ander of Odenbourg.
"The society has enjoyed complete immunity from interference by any branch of the government. The re-ligious features are directed by priests of the Orthodox Russian Charch, THE ORGANIZATION ATTRACTED FAV-RABLE ATTENTION LAST YEAR FROM THE FACT THAT THE YOUNG MEN UNDER ITS INFLU-ENCE REFRAINED FROM PARTIC IPATING IN THE POLITICAL DIS-

"Among others who have taken at interest in the society are the Princess Alexander of Oldenbourg; Baron Preederickez, Minister of the Court, and Prince Khilkoff Minister of Rails roads, the best friend of America in Russia, as he is known to Americans here. Prince Khilkoff sent an official to the United States to investigate th operations of the railroad Y. M. C. A. This official told the correspondent of the Associated Press recently that Prince Khilkoff fully intended intro ducing the railroad Y. M. C. A. in some form as soon as the work of Mr. Gay-lord's society had become sufficiently established to afford needed data and experience for such institutions cannot be introduced into Russia withou modification."

modification."
The statement that "the organization attracted favorable attention last year from the fact that the young men under is influence refrained from participation. ing in the political disturbances" shows quite clearly that the Russian Y. M. C. A. product is identical with his Ameribrother. He is the "good" young can brother. He is the "good" young man, the "faithful and industrious em tal and moral paths where er his capi tal and moral paths where or his capi-calist master leads him. He never goes on strike; for the most part he is re-cruited from the masks of the intera-hly patd dry goods clerks said book-keepers who speak of the men in over-alls as "our lower classes;" he delights in the uniform of the militia; to him the robust manilness of the Russian

trudents is "Anarchistic."
Of course the type is welcomed in Russia. The only wonder is that the astute advisers of the Czar did not somer see the fine points of this product of "the land of the free and the home of the brave"—these exemplary young men whom a witty woman calls Y.-M.-C.-A.-18008.

CHRISTIANITY UP TO DATE.

THE OLD.—(Matthew xix.)—And be hold, one came and said unto him Good Master, what good thing shall it do that I may have eternal life? * * * do that I may have eternal life?
Jesus said unto him. If thou will be perfect go and sell all that then hast and give to the poer and thou shalt have treasure in heaven; and come and follow me. But when the young man heard that saying he went away goverwfal, for he had great possessions.

THE NEW—(Associated Press.)
Providence, R. I., Feb. M.—John D. Rockefellet, Jr., of New York City, addressed the stadents of Brown University has evening on the subject "Bushness." He said that honesty, parseverance and industry were the requisites of a successful business Rife, and that to maintain prosperity one must be a christian. Business and Christianity are essential for the success of each other, he said. do that I may have eternal life?

THE NEXT SHAM BATTLE.

One of the abundant signs that the safegus capitalist political parties are preparing to revive the tariff issue is a pumphlet by Byron W. Floit, issued by the American Free Trade Leagus. Mr. Habi's pamphlet is entitled "Frices and Wages," sind is written to refute the

ing from mental worry over the prob lem how to invest their surplus a onstrates the obvious fact that tip working class is not, as the Republi-can spellbinder fondly depicts, rolling in luxury.

This is not a difficult conclusion for

even a capitalist free trader, but Mr. Holt, from the manufacturing statis-tics of thirty-three states for 1900, anes the additional and interesting nounces the adaptional and interesting discovery that the per capita wage of 1900 is 7 per cent. less than 1830—in some states less and in others more. New Jersey showing a decrease of 32 per cent. in the ten years. The pamphlet goes further, and proves that a follow in 1900 beingth 6 per cent. less dollar in 1900 bought 6 per cent, less than in 1890, making the real average reduction in wages not 7, but 13 per

The Greek bearing gifts and the capitalist—free trader or protectionist—tell-ing the truth about wages are alike objects of legitimate suspicion, and it is well to seek an explanation for this free trade outburst of frankness. The free trade outburst of frankness. only theory that appears reasonab that the capitalists are sorely in need of an issue and expect to provide it by admitting that protection has falled to give the worker "an ever increasing

portion of an ever increasing product."
The 16 to 1 issue is dead beyond the hope of reseurrection, anti-imperialism, with its tearful appeals for the abused Filipinos, has about served its purpos to divide the working class vote and it is a vital capitalist necessity that a new issue be provided to keep the worker from pondering on why he deesn't get the whole of his product. seen't get the whole of his product.

Mr. Holt's pamphlet, it must be ad-

mitted, will appeal powerfully to the workers and convince them that they red in the "unexampled In spite of McKinleyism prosperity." and Rooseveltism, wages have declined and the purchasing power of the dollar-has been reduced. This the pamphlet conclusively proves, but in the free trader's presentation of his subjects there is a fatal defect. This defect is in his neglect to tell the wage work-ers, for whose welfare he is seemingly so colicitous, how free trade would up-prove the deplorable conditions. It is probable, however, that the capt-

talist free trader doesn't regard this defect as a defect at all. Experience capitalist in assuming that, as a majority of the work ing class have not yet shown that enlightened appreciation of their own in-terests which makes men ask vital questions, the worker will not ask now But where do I come in?"

is entirely probable that the "rob " barons" who have profited by protection are themselves ready to see the tariff duties scated down. The most in-genious exploiters of labor in the world, the American equitalists, have no fear of successful foreign competition: Accordingly they can view with equanimity the prospect of defeat in a "tariff reform" battle. Of course they will make a pretense of resistance, the ned fire will sputter, the tin horns and the orators will bray, and there will be prodigious noise and smoke, but when it is all over the capitalist will be found doing business at the same old star-

STATE SOCIALISM AND SOCIAL DEMOCRACY.

The economic activity of the modern state is the natural starting point of every step which leads to the Socialist commonwealth. This is by no means the same as saying that every national-ization of an economic function or an economic industry is a step towards the Socialist commonwealth, and that this can follow a general nationaliza-tion of all economic industries without any change in the nature of the gov-

rament.
This view—the view of the so-called State Socialists-rests on a m tion of the state. Like every form of government, the modern state is a tool for the accomplishment of the common interests of the ruling classes. It does obt change in character at all when it takes on itself functions useful to the public, which are advantageous not only to the ruling classes, but even to ty at large. It often undertakes these functions merely because their neglect would endanger the interests of the ruling class along with the rest of society. But in no case does it ad-minister these functions in a way that minister these functions in a way that antagonizes the interests of the upper

classes or threatens their power.

If the present state nationalizes certain industries and functions, it does this not to lessen the profit of the capitalist, but to protect and strengthen the capitalistic system, of production, or else—to ge, for itself a share of the profit, and so increase its revenue and leasen the taxes which the capitalist class must pay for its support. And as an exploiter, the state has even better facilities than the private capitalists, because against the exploited it can bring to hear not only economic powers of the capitalist, but also the political power of the executive government. Up to this kime the state has carried nationalization no further than suited the interests of the ruling classes, and so will it act in future. So long as the propertied classes are also the ruling classes, the nationalization of industries will never go so far that private talist, but to protect and strengthen th

tries will never go so far that private property in capital and land will be injured or limited in its power and its opportunities for grafit.

Only when the working class becomes the ruling power in the state will it

the ruling power in the state will it cease to be a capitalistic concern; only then will it be possible to make it a Socialist commonwealth on a Democratic basis.

From the kniswiedge of these facts comes the hard task which the Social Democracy has set for itself; it intends that the working classes shall conquer political power and annihilate capitalism, but it also intends to change the state into a great self-suming co-operative commonwealth, with safeguards against eay kind of opposition, even such as might change from a bureaucracy or a new kind of hierarchy.—Social Democratic Herald.

NATIONAL CASH REGISTER FAKE.

Capitalist Hypocrisy as Exem plified in "the World's Model Factory."

The works of the National Cash Reg-ister Company at Dayton, Ohlo, have long been pointed to as the "model fac-tory of the world." The advocates of "industrial betterment," so-called "so-cial service," and other schemes for beening workinging contented, while keeping workingmen contented while they are being robbed, have pointed to this institution as an illustration the identical interests of labor tration of capital," and as an example of how much good could be done to society by

kind-hearted, beneyolent capitalists.

This concern is now on the unfair list of organized labor. The following account of its methods, from the "But ler County Press," of Hamilton, Ohto shows the impossibility of eradicating the class struggle which arises from the antagonistic interests of the work-ers and the capitalists even by the use of the most refined methods of exploi tation and hypocritical trickery.

The reputation of this firm, says the "Butler County Press," was gained by advertising to the world how well they treated their employees and how satisfied and contented they were. They would even discharge any man o woman who had the temerity to deny it, but they were continually antagon izing labor unions that they might keep their employees from organizing and it amplete subjection to themselves.

This nuch-lauded concern has had five strikes in the last three years, the men insisting upon being independen and thinking for themselves, a thing which is contrary to the National Cash Pegister Company's idea of what workingmen are entitled to. When those "contented" men did join labor unions, the firm immediately began, to take an interest in their meetings, and in order to keep in closer touch with them they hired dectectives and spier from secret agencies to keep a protecting eye upon them. The duty of these spies was to time the men on their work. work, and suggest which jobs should be reduced, to take note of all conversations among the men, to report the proceedings of their meetings, etc., etc., for which they received one hunded dollars per month. Five of these traitors in the employ of this company were exposed at the same time.
In applying for a job there you mus

answer more than twenty questions, such as "Tell your religion," "What education have you?" "Do you drink or not?" "Ever married?" "Ever arrested?" "Where did you work hast?"
"Why discharged?" If all goes well
and you land, you then proceed to the
company's doctor for a physical examination, which costs you a dollar, pas not, and if you do pass, all you have to do is to sign an agreement to live up strictly to a lengthy list of iron-clad rules. You then get a job which pays you anywhere from a dollar and ten tattle-tale propensities, you are in

fair way for promotion. When the Luyton public library de-cided to place branch libraries in vari-ous parts of the city, they gladly accepted the use of a small building of the firm's near their factory as they volunteered to attend to the carrying of the books to and from the main library very short time the whole work had seen pictures and descriptions of that library which the "model factory"

claimed as their own.

These philanthropical fakirs furnish the three hundred girls who work on the drill presses, make the locks and do the typewriting, a. "light, eastly di gested lunch" whose mean, if compared with that of a three-cent lunch room, would appear insignificant. Nevertheless, the girls would rather pay this than carry their lunches, or invite the dishleasure of the company; be-sides, it makes another pretty exhibit, for visitors who, by the way, are not nade aware that any charge exists.

The business acumen which has made the millions which this firm pos serses was again displayed in the unique scheme which for advertising purposes was called the boys' gardens. wenty-five dollars in prizes ranging from two dollars and a haif to five dollars fied up in little blue silk bags were offered to the juvenile population of the neighborhood for cultivating several acres of their land; they fur-nished the seeds free through the kind-ly agencies of the agricultural departent of the United States government of the United States govern-ment. This hand has now advanced to double its former price, and photo-graphs of it are being used to good ad-

vantage by their agents.

This firm has its own wells and pumps its own water, and as the factory is well piped throughout these henevolent employers saw another chance to advertise their contented men, and put up a few sprinklers on each floor, where the men (who, by the way, are nearly all piece-workers) were allowed twenty minutes each week to allowed twenty minutes each week to wash themselves, provided that they furnished their own towels and soap. furnished their own towels and soap. This was appreciated until the price of the men's independence had to pay the bill, besides having to submit to the photographer during their ablutions, the pictures of which were audaciously shown to the world.

But when they introduced McTaggardsm—that was the straw that broke the camel's back. This McTaggards had excluded us heautiful remula-

broke the camel's back. This McTag-gart had worked up a beautiful reputa-tion in the East as a labor-crusher, and when his fame in that line reached the ears of this grand institution, he was quickly hired and immediately applied his talents in line to the existing an-ions which were easily disposed of by his deft manipulations. This was re-peated twice within three years, he having each time discovered that a new union had been organized; and the reduction of wages and the unjust discrimination against the men neverthe reduction of wages and the unjust discrimination against the men neverceased. His principal vocation is cutting wages, disrupting unions and going to church. When the men became desperate, and, after forming another local, demanded recognition, he gimply said: "You have made your bêd; now the in it," and in less than one year from that time twenty-two of those men were discharged on one profest or another; and when the union ordered their committee to ask that it be stopped, it was also discharged, had the men were compelled to go fin a strike for their rights. Since that time this firm has resorted to every con-

emptible means to gain public sympathy and sell their product. They have imported men (7 to fill the strik-ers' places, and by various subtle m-fluences have corrupted a creature claring that the firm is in the right; but in spite of their millions and their living lies and their false statements. it looks as if the men who are fighting o nobly for the grand cause would con obtain recognition.

THINGS CONSTITUTIONAL

BY PETER E. BURROWES.

Would you believe it!. It seems in redible but 'tis true. Do you know it's a fact that the government con-tractors (splendid fellows as they are) object to the reduction of the Ameri-can white man's burden to eight hours a day? Not that they are hostile as Christian gentlemen to doing the poor white man good, but the policy of of-fering him an everlasting life hereafter naturally seeks to lengthen his days in

is not as advocates of "the life that knows no ending" that the good men from the Carpegie, Frick, Cramp and Midvale millions are strenuously opposing the eight hour day. But how is higher education at the new university to prosper if the steel shares with value! And sure they must fall in value if the poor white man's burden is reduced. It is liberty, dear, dear lib-erty, that we all love so ardently in the United States. It is this love of ours for liberty that lies at the root of all our inconsistencies. And what is the fundamental rock bottom principle of liberty? It is the right to do the thing that is necessary of course. Now as it is necessary for an American capi-talist to do as he likes in order to be he blessing that he is to himself, it follows that any law restraining him is a violation of liberty. All liberty in his estimation lies outside the law. But he is not therefore an anarchist. 'Oh dear no, he only hates hiw and sighs, like travellers in the "L" cars, for the room on top. It is not eight hours he hates; ten hours would be equally objectionable. It is the law, that, holds his blood red hand he hates.

Now don't misunderstand me. It is not that way that J. H. Mayden and Hilary A. Herbert and George William and Archibald Johnson, honorable men. ex-cabinet ministers and converted la borers all of them, put the argument They simply fear the strict application of it, don't you know. The eyes of their great auxious apprehension are turned on that. As if any body of men alive which includes ex-cabinet ministers and trust magnates seriously fear a strict application of law adversus

But the great point scored against the light hour law was made by Johnson, former laborer, now converted, of the Bethlehem works (queer name for a gun factory) that you could not possibly cast cannon balls on eight hours a Cannon balls are, or course, a great blessing, but much as I love my auton ball I am willing to part with day. Would you believe what Judg Beattic one of the finest specimens of our Appellate Judges, has to say about that poor dog, the eight-hour law: which was born mangy in New York state in a political caucus, and has never really barked, wagged its tall, nor walked on all of its four legs at one time in all its life. He says it is un-constitutional! Of course it is. It never had any constitution. It was the yellowest of yellow dogs from its puppyhood. Let us drop a tear over poor dog Tray, who was never faith-

Now let us inquire of each other what other laws are unconstitutional. There were ensuchs in oriental courts whose business it was to strangle high personages who fell into distayor with the Sultan. They took great, people into those secret divans, and they were tion. This is the way American judges have taken to execute the laws of the land. I mean, of course, the labor laws of the land. They execute the laws themselves; they take them to the court of appeals and strangle them for being unconstitutional.
"Ill fares the land, to hastening ills a

Where judges rule and trembling laws

decay; Where to the golden god the judge bows low Condemns the law and lets the culprit

Let us ask what would make any measure passed to protect labor from the streamousity of high placed greed a constitutional measure? Here is play for the imagination of any reader. Think it over. Suppose eight hours, and no more, were necessary to save us from smallpox, would it be constitutional? Would that depend on whom

you mean by "us?" Think it over.
"Verily I say unto you, you shall not come thence until you have paid the uttermost farthing." A father shy-locky creditor who was severely censured some years ago in England for the greedy way in which he had aqueezed every pound which one of his squeezed every pound which one of his creditors had earned throughout a life time, declared that he never cared for that man's pounds, it was the last penny he was always after, and until he got that he would not be satisfied. This is the basis of the law between capital and isbor. The law that gives capital that last boor, and that alone, can be constitutional in our courts forever.

All our state constitutions have been grievously out of date, and consulta-tions a many have been found necessary to keep them from becoming co-cayed, too visibly so to the naked eye. They have sat the remains up, painted their cheeks, put pipes in their mouths, their cheek, but they and don't squakers under the front buckles of their belta, but also they den't look like life; not a bit of it, because they are dend. And also because there is nothing in this world which the constitutional convenors would rus over themselves to escape from so quickly as a live constitution with the power of declaring its intentions. Our league is with feath.

THE PASSING SHOW.

The new broom which has been set standing upon its handle in the City Hall will sweep everything but the in-herent requery of money politics out of

our city government. We have to be too friendly to Dady and Guden. We are able to breed rogues enough in the party to sacrifice such of them as were fools enough to be found out. Schieren of Brooklyn, therefore, weeps Dady of the same borough, by over Quay nor Hanna. The undiscovered rascal is the man to whom the laurels belong. Hurrah, therefore, for the senators we don't know.

The integrity of China and Corea has preserved. The preservation has done by Great, Britain with the hearty concurrence of the United States. This is pleasant news, a rift States. Integrity is a nice thing to be preserv ing-especially when it is so far away from home. We congratulate our Brit-tanic sister on her good work, and we hope she congratulates us on ours. For are not we also busy in preserving the integrity of the Philippines.

cetern.

If the gentleman who is now head cook over Brooklyn Bridge were less of a privaje citizen, he says, and more of a public functionary he could do your bridge better. Again, he com-plains, if he were more of a private trolley company and less of a municipal government he could do you and your bridge brown. The bridge is an amphibious creature anyway; and a neither-one-thing-nor-the-other, admin istration fits it nicely.

MODERN THIEVES.

In London, it is said, when the thieves want to ply their calling, they assemble and two of them pretend to engage in a brawt while the the gang go to picking pockets. Then when a sufficient haul has been made. the cry of "police" is raised and the gang scatters to meet again in a nearby cellar to divide the spoils. it is with the political parties in this country. Every four years they meet pretend to wrangle, get the crowd ex-cited, gather in the swag, and then holler police, disperse the multitude and divide the loot.

The labor movement has for its object the abolition of poverty, the uplifting of humanity, to abolish the condition which makes it necessary to delve and tell to manifold the millions. and toil, to manifold the some god with clay feet and clay soul, who, when you have created, you take books from him when he has robber you of beef. If a thief robs you, he stands a chance of going to jall; but if a J. Pierpont Morgan robs a million men of a million dollars, why he's just

a millionaire.
The millionaire considers the horse. the mule, the factory, the workshop the mill, the mine, and the working man by numbers; and if the working-man and the mule should die, he feels sorrier because of the mule, for the workman can be replaced at less cost. Every power that money can obtain the millionaire possesses himself of The government, the press, the pulpit are all fast becoming fools to obey his will. You working men have no chains about you. Oh! no. You are too tame to need any. Why waste money in chains? The master knows that you will come back in the morning.—BEN TILLETT.

Through the classes of society eco comics rule in matrimony with a red of iron. The result is that a large per cent, of marriages are destitute of love. The parties are tied together by conmercialism, which is as cold and cruel as the grave. Many hide their unhap-piness and live together till death ends their wretebedness. With many others the marriage tie is unbearable, and they appeal to the court for divorce As capitalism has grown, the number of divorces has increased. The Socialist knows the cause. The Socialist is the only one that can point out the remedy. Socialism will destroy capitalism and establish economic equality Classes in society will disappear, and the commercial consideration which the commercial consideration which controls matrimony to-day will entire ly disappear. Marriage will be the result of mutual affection, and the home will become most sacred. Hearts bound together by love will make society pure and happy. If private capitalism long continues, the home is doomed to destruction and civilization will be destroyed. Ex.

OUR SOCIAL NATURE.

the more do his alleged individualities cease, as such, and disappear in the general laws by virtue of which society exists; the less baggage does he prove to have which is really his own; the more do all his thoughts, traits, and features turn out to be those of others; so that, at last, he melts into the mass, and there is nothing left which he has a right to claim as his personal prop erty. His pretended personal mind is the reflex of the group-minds around him, as his body is in every fibre and cell the repetition of his species and race. As an American writer strongly puts it: "Morally I am as much a par of society as physically I am a part of the world's fauna.".—D. G. Briaton, in "The Basis of Social Relations."

THE DAWN OF PEACE

Put'off, put off your mail, O kings, And heat your brands to dust! Your hands must learn a surer grasp, Tour hearts a better trust.

Oh, bend aback the lances's point, And break the helipet lur: a noise is in the morning wind. But not the note of war. Upon the grassy mountain paths.
The glittering hosts increase.
They come! They come! How fair the

They come who publish posce. And victory, fair victory. Our enemies are ours! For all the clouds are closped in light, And all the earth with flowers.

Are, still depressed and dlm with dew? But wait a little while. And with the radiant, deathless, rose The wilderness shall smile.

And over tender. Siving tiling And over tender to the state of the tender to the state of the tender to the tender

—Before a Providence that lifted the load of drudgery from tired shoulders, made labor a Joy and an juspiration, made innor a joy and an inspirati-banished simus and tenements, and tablished all mankind in propriet skip of meadows and lakes that mo-tains and seas, of health, and freed-would not the heart of the world is with a hitherto unknown gladness Wm. T. Brown. rid lent

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

London Justice. It is impossible not to take a deep interest in the present development of Socialism in France. How our comrades, Jaurès and Gerault-Richard, can continue to support Millerand because he now and then makes a speech, as at St. Etlenne, passes our comprehension It is a safe rule in politics to what men do and to pay little tion to what they say. Judges this standpoint Millerand can no longer be regarded as a militant Socialist. What he has allowed himself to be a party to without tendering his resignaticn would cause a political rhinoceros to die of indigestion, and it is credita-ble to the openness and fairness of the "Petite Republique" that it published the other day Amileare Cipriani's forci-ble indictment against him. The continued presence of Millerand in the French Cabinet does, in fact, cast & sur upon International Socialism. On the other hand, there is no denying that the opponents of Millerand have done some very queer things themfriends do not forget to tell ti .u about their backstidings. It is all very re-grettable. And now the Parti Querier has had a terrific blow, which, with complete frankness, the "Socialiste" admits to liave been a terrible blow, at Roubaix, of all places in the world. This town has been held up throughout Europe, and with justice, as a model of what even intermediary man-agement might be under Socialist guidance. After having held control for years the men of the Guesde-Lafargue delight of the reactionists. Once more we say it is all very regrettable, but we should only make matters werse by

The Workers' Call.

An amusing story is related by the Cleveland "Plaindealer" in which a man who had been arrested for stealing carpenter's tools, applied to Mayor Johnson, the famous single taxer, for pardon. The detective who collected the evidence stated that the tool thief was a very common and very despica ble variety of eriminal, innsmuch as ne deprived workingmen of the ability to earn a living. The mayor was inclined to agree with this view of the matter when the prisoner, seeing that things were going against him, asserted that he was one of the mayor's most enthu slastle supporters last spring. "That settles it," said Mr. Johnson, "the pardon is not granted," and the prisoner went back to jatt.

While the decision was no doubt just, is not quite in harmony with the Single Tax philosophy. It is certainly uncommon to hear a Single Tax adve cate admit that the withholding of tools deprives a man of the ability to earn a living. As a rule the single taxer sees no significance in the fact that it is this very condition of affairs which now prevents the majority of workingmen from working to satisfy their needs. The tools are held by the enpitalist in private ownership. We won't say he stole them, but they are undoubtedly the result of the labor of the working class. If Mayor Johns were to make a generalization of his verdict and apply it broadly to society, he could hardly miss seeing that some thing more than land is necessary wards earning a living in this civilization of the present day.

Current # # Literature

All books and pamphlets mentioned in this column may be obtained through the Socialist Literature Com-pany, 184 William street, New York.

In a small pamphlet entitled "The Conspiracy against Free Speech and Free Press," Governor Pyburn re-counts the outrages against constitutional rights which have been perpe trated since the assassination of Me Kinley and are the result of industri-and political imperialism. The pamp let is for sale by Edwin C. Walker, 244 W. One Hundred and Firty-third street, New York City, at 6 cents a copy.

The first number of "Humanity." a little Socialistic magazine edited by Nathan A. Cole, and published monthly at 102 Fourteenth street. Hoboken, N. J., has appeared. We note with regret that this little monthly confuses Christianity and New Zealand reforms with Socialism, as the spread of such misconceptions can only harm the movement.

MASS MEETING IN BROOKLYM.

A mass-meeting will be held in the Brooklyn Labor Lycenin, 949-955 Wil-loughly-avenue, on Monday, Febr 24, at 8 p. m., under the joint auspices of the 5th, 15th, 19th, and 20th Assembly. Districts of Brooklyn. Comrades and sympathizers are requested to attend and help make this meeting a success. Prominent English and German speakers will lecture on "The Necessity of Political Organization for the Work-ingmen." Postals have been sent to all enrolled 8, D. P. voters, trade myons, etc., have been invited to attend and the districts flooded with circu

After the agitation meeting, the reg-ular meeting for the election of a district organizer will take piace, and the comrades of these four assembly dis-tricts must have their cards of memberskip with them:

Are you a commune? See that every conductor or brakeman on tile, line gets a copy of "Railroading in the United States." Send \$1 for farty

As soon as Capital finds that th totas of the workingmen can be cast for the benefit of their own class, capitalists will respect the laborer. At for the henefit of their own class, capitalists will respect the laborer. At present, Labor is divided—and she rich use the workingmen is votes to blast the workingmen and their offspring. The workingmen have an apportunity in this country to defend themselves that those of other lands have not—let them form voting oraciplastics.—W. S. Waudby, in Typographical Journal.

PARTY NOTES.

Kings County Committee has changed its regular meetings from the second and fourth Sunday afternoons of the month to the second and fourth Saturday evenings. Meeting on Feb. 22, at Socialist Club, Fulton street.and

The 6th A. D., Brooklyn, will hold a oker and entertainment on Satur evening, Mar. 8, at Kugel's Excel

On Feb 14 the Ladies' Auxiliary, Local Rochester, gave a very enjoyable dancing and card party. There was a attendance at Shoemakers' Hal and the varied costumes presented a beautiful sight. Ice cream and cake were served and valentines sold; cards being played in another adjoining

Branch 4 of Essex County, N. J., with headquarters at 124 Market street, Newark, has elected as secretary, N. Zwart, to whom all correspondence should be forwarded. Address 310 Morris avenue, Newark, N. J.

Maine gained three locals during

rades at Breckton, Mass., order ed 16,000 platforms from National

inlists of Quincy, Mass., are holding public meetings, every Sunday afternoon at their hall on Hancock street. The Socialist City Committee has organized for 1902 with the following officers. Chairman, J. Fey; Secretary, Wm. M. Packard; Treasurer, H. J. Hendle. The Quincy Socialist Club has applied for a charter.

Representative James F. Carey will in Cambridge, Mass., m Temple of Honor Hall, 501 Massachusetts avenue, on Friday, Feb. 28, at 8 p. m. Renders of The Worker are invited to attend and bring their friends.

A meeting of Ward 9 club, Boston held next Sunday evening at o'clock at '724 Washington street. All members should be present and unar-tached Socialists of adjoining wards

the Molders Union in Branford last Thursday. Thirty members were pres-ent, and Contrades Ahern and Mahoney. addressed the investing for over an hour. Twenty copies of Father Mc-Grady's books were sold and party pa-pers distributed. Comrade Ahera will develop into an excellent speaker.

the Socialist 137ty will meet Saturday evening. March 1, and nountmate a tick-iet for the April election. Members should attend the meetings of their word clubs and elect delegates to the

The Socialist League of Philadelphia The Socialist League or Financiana is a new origination baxing for its purpose the study and propaganda of Socialism. The League meets on the first and third Wedensday eyenings of each month at 251 Pine street. All are The membership of the Ecague is now glout sixty.

The amployees of the Terre Haute (Ind.). Street Italiway Company are engaged in a monster drike. Eugene V. Debs has, entered the grunde with characteristic energy and develon. In a long letter to the working people, exhibited, in the working people. published in the special street car strike edition of the Terro Haute "Foll-

er," Comrac. Debs says:
"I have entered this fight and every atom of my energy is at the service or the men engaged in it; and if the workthe men engaged in 37 and it in ing class of this beality prove true to themiselves, as I believe they will, they will assert their right and their might, bring this arrogant corporation to its senses and compel it to concede the men who made and laid every inch of its tracks, and made and move every one of its cars, a voice in determining the conditions of their employment.

"It is with pleasure that I avow my full share of responsibility for the den-enstration and all I have to say is that no good man has aught to fear from it.

"My own personality ought not to be a feature of this address, but perhaps I should not altogether ignore the in-shunations of the crafty tools who fear annations of the crarty tools who rear that workingmen may profit by my ad-vice and my experience. They have said that I am a Jonah, to which I answer, better a Jonah than a Judaa."

Illinois in December had twenty-five locals and 970 members in good stand-ing. Elections for city officers will be

Kentucky comrades will hold state sonvention at Newport on March 16.

The Socialists of Dubuque, Ia, are on the eve of their first city campaign. The increase of their rote last fall was over 200 per cent, and they hope to make another good gain this time

Kansas has thirty-five locals and 163. members in good standing. City elec-tions will be held on April 4.

Montana Socialists have compl state organization and located state bend-quarters at Helena.

The "Chieftain" of San Diego, baying suspended, the local is talking starting a paper of its own:

Los Angeles new has another Social-ist paper, a monthly, published by Comrade J. Stirt Wilson and col-leagues, "The Social Crusader."

John C Chase will beture in Indiana Feb. 15 to 22. He will also beture in Missouri during February.

When the municipal election took place in Northport, Wash., last Nevember the new councilmen elected were equally divided between the Socialists and the other political parties. The Democrats and Republicans recently combined against the Socialists and took possession of the city half and kept the Socialists locked out of the

building. A sample of the capitalists regard for "law and order." One night the Socialists perpetrated a coup d'eta by seizing Councilman Nelson, an anti Socialist, and taking him with them the city hall. Being still unable to en the city hall. Being still unable to en-ter they held a council meeting in the street. Nelson's presence making up a quorum. They then proceeded to elset John C. Harkness police judge and C. C. Anderson city marshal. Both men are Socialists. The anti-Socialists re-fuse to recognize this action, and the

Local charters have been issued & Rigby, Idaho; Kingston and Ogden and Elsinore, St. Hilaire, Hendrum Ada, and Eldred, Minn.

A national referendum of the So A national reference of the social-ist Party will be taken before April 1, In forty-five states and territories, on proposed amendment to Article 6, Sec-tion 4, of the national constitution of the party and on party emblem. By bundred circular letters of instruction, 12,000 membership ballots, and 1,000 recording secretary, return cards have recording secretary's return cards have been sent from national headquarters to all state secretaries and to local secretaries in unorganized states.

August Mausbach is agent of The Worker in Detroit, Mich. His addressis 361 Hendrick street.

Comrade Spargo has just received beautiful illuminated address from the Executive Council of the Ontario Sci cialist League in recognition of his services to the Socialist movement dur-

CAMPAIGN FUND.

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

subscription lists in their possession are requested to send the lists in at once, as the Campaign Committee would like to wind up its but ness as soon as possible. As there is some deficiency the comrades 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 ly aid the auditing committee in aurush in your lists, 'lists' with dimes, quarters, and tholiars are preferred, but, we want all, even the empty ones. Send lists and money to J. Gerber, 64

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GENERAL COMMITTEE.

Comrades Lee and Mayes presided the last meeting of the General Com mittee. The following new delegates were seated: 24th A. D., Br. 1. Emil Dietz; Br. 2. Ed. Loewenthal; 26th, I. Phillips! 15th and 17th, Firnkas and Edwards; 30th, Rumm and Schultz. Nine new members were admitted to

the Local.

In regard to the recommendation of the C. E. 6, that the Local place itself on record as protesting against the official reception of Prince Henry, it was print and distribute 15,000 leaflets in English and German during the week ending Feb. 22. Comrade Lane resigned from the Au-

diting Committee for the State Committee and Comrade Bartholomew was chosen in his place.

Appeal from the N. C. for funds for

propaganda purposes was referred to the subdivisions, with instructions to

The Grievance Committee reported on the case of Jacob Kaplan, charged with speaking for the "reformers" in t e city campaign. It was voted to suspend Kaplan for one year or until such earlier time as he could be found

The Socialists of Hudson County, N. than ever before for their March cele-brations. There are to be two festirals this year—one to be held at Central Hall, Jersey City Heights, on Saturday evening. March 15, and the other at Odd Fellows Hall, Hoboken, on

at Odd Fellows Hall, Hoboken, on Sunday evening, March 16.

The Jersey City Heights entartain-ment will include a high class drauns, special musical program by the Union Hill Mannerchor, Socialist Liedertafei, Olympia Zither Chib, and others; exhi-bition by the 'Anchor Athletic Club, "Capital and Labor" burlesque, etc.

The Hoboken entertainment will con-sist of the Socialist play, "Now and Then," by Comrade Frederick Krafft; "Capital and Labor Conference," a hurlesque, a complete musical concert by leading musical societies, and spe-ciation by artists of note. The price of admission is 15 cents

in advance, or 25 cents at the door. Tickets, admitting to either entertainment, are now on sale by men-

ment, are now on sain by mem-bers throughout the whole county.

The public at first prejudiced against Socialism, has found that it stands for but one thing-justice to all. New members are being neceived into the old branches at every meeting and new branches springing up everywhere are meeting with remarkable growth

This year's festivals will probably the best attended of any in the history of the party in this county.

SOCIALIST PROPAGANDA CLUB.

Dr. C. L. Furman lectures Sunday evening. Feb. 25, at 102 Court street, Brooklyn on the subject: "The Force behind Fragress." Admission is free.

STEADILY IMPROVING

We take the liberty of quoting from a private letter of linguage V. Debs: "5 read The Worker and note its excel-base and cheady improvement with much estimate exterior."

Courselv Pobs is a good judge.

BUY UNION LANGE SPODS.

PARTY WORK IN MASSACHUSETTS.

State Organizer Mailly Writes of Re newed Activity Throughout the State -- Vail's Lectures in Boston Very Succossful.

The series of lectures given by Com-rade Charles H. Vall in Boston last week was thoroughly successful in every respect. The attendance on the first evening was good, but it increas-ed at each lecture until the last was delivered to an audience that filled the hall The expenses for the lectures (the hall costing an unusually high figure) were large, but will undoubtedly be cleared when the returns of tickets are all in. This was hardly expected, but judicious advertising and active inter-est on the part of the comrades did it just as it can be done everywher

The real matter for congratulation lies in the good effect the lectures already produced upon the Boston movement. Comrade Vail was at his movement. Comrade van was at his best which is saying a great deal, and the enthusiasm increased with the attendance at each meeting. Many new faces were visible during the course; the audiences were not made up whol ly of comrades by any means, but effect upon new and old comers alike was clearly apparent. There was an expressed desire for Comrade Vall to repeat the series in the near future. when he does, we will need a

larger hall.
The success of these lectures has prompted the question: Why can't the same thing be done in other places? As an educational work, nothing better could be undertaken by Socialists, People will attend a lecture series who would hun an ordinary agitation or campaign meeting, and thes are usually people who think and whom we need. As a matter of agitation the lectures would be found of great value, if only because they would quicken the sense of duty of Socialists, who are human ough to become discouraged at times. enough to become discouraged at times. Listening to Vail's convincing and logical speeches cannot but arouse enthusiasm and promote activity. And, as in the case of Boston, a large amount of literature can be sold and distributed to the control of the case of the control of the case of the control of the case of the

Speaking of Vall's lectures in Have hill. Comrade J. F. Carey says: "They have done us a lot of good, and we con-sider the money well expended. Many strangers whom we had not seen be fore came to the full series and were deeply interested. In my opinion, the pian should be followed wherever pessible and right now is the time to do it." The writer joins heartily in this opinion. It is to be hoped that the Socialists of the United States will see that Comrade Vall is kept in the lecture field when his contract with the National Compiltee expires.

Comrade MacCartney spoke at Ply mouth last Sunday to a good meeting and to-morrow (Monday) he will ad-dress a woman's club at Brighton. Both representatives are continually talking Socialism, both in and out of

Comrade Halliman of Plymouth I working hard to organize a club there, but the obnoxious tactics of an S. T. & L. A. local makes it difficult to do effective work. Carry will probably be there next Sunday.

Comrade Cummings of Leomin writes that the comrades will try to organize in a few small towns in that district, where votes were cast for the ticket last year. They will also get French speaker to interest the French workingmen—which shows that the Leominster comrades mean business.

There seems to be a good working club at Salem. Here again the propa-ganda of Socialism is hindered by the S. L. P., but Comrades Greene. Wright, Lally, and their co-workers will event-ually win.

Sunday evening meetings are eld by the East Boston Club and are quite successful. The meeting ad-dressed by Comrade Gibbs started the ball rolling nicely and Spero, Powers. Marcus, and other comrades say they'll keep it going.

This evening Somerville Club begins a series of weekly meetings, with Comrade W. P. Porter as the first speaker, in Hill's Building, Union Source. Comrades Putney and Sa ders are directing affairs. Carey will speak in Somerville at an early date.

In Lynn, Comrades Page, Robins ers are making streamons efforts to get the movement into better shape. There are plenty of Socialists in Lynn and a much larger vote should be cast for the Socialist Party.

is arranging for a public meeting to be held there soon, and in the meanwhile he is working to have the club reorgan-

The Quincy comrades have headquarters where meetings and discus-sions are held every Sunday afternoon. The writer was out there a couple of weeks ago and found them "hot stuff."
Comrades Turner, Packard, Magin,
Cote, Brualt, and Gray are guaranteed
to make things lively for anyone that disagrees with them. They are going to push The Worker—which, by the way, all'good Socialists in these parts should do.

In Worcester. Comrades Abbott.
Marcy, Gibbs, Hardy, Fenner, and other veterans are still doing business at
the old stand. MacCartney will viointe the Sunday law against disturbing
the peace (of capitalism) by spenking
there next Sunday in the Galety The-

One of the sturdlest clubs in Massa-chusetts to situated at Newburyport, where the vote is stondily increasing. Comrades Johnson, Noyes, Kenniston, and Chiswell åre the principal work-ers, and they never time. They will reap reward by capturing the city gov-crament some day.

I was supprised to meet that stannch Socialist from Trenton, N. J., Comrade J. P. Weigel, on the street car the oth-or day. He is in Boston on business for the Brewery Workers and may stay some time; and as he is auxious

to help along the party, we can expect

Comrade Charles H. Vall speaks at Warren on Feb. 24 and at Clinton on the 25th. There are vigorous clubs at both places.

At Reading there is a small hand At treating there is a small solution of workers who set an example for larger clubs for regularity and activity. Comrades Harris, McKeen, Fresh, and their colleagues are working to get Wakefield organized also, with good

Things are waking up in and around Boston. The City Committee is get-ling into shape, while Brighton, Highland District. Charleston. and Roxbury are doing their share to wards making the local movemen what it should be.

Adams, Fall River, and New Bed-

terest the English speaking Space forbids mentioning all the places where Socialist activity is again showing itself, but this will be made up for again. That there is a revival of interest throughout the state there can be no doubt. With the new name

Beston, Feb. 16.

ist Party in Massachusetts!

HAVERHILL NOTES.

Representative Carey addressed the organized Shoe Packers' Union work, at a recent meeting.

The lectures by Charles H. Vall were not so largely attended as they should have been. This is to be regretted, as be presented scientific Socialism in a easily understood by all. The peo ple of Haverhill have been given so many free lectures and addresses by the most gifted men in the movement that they seem unwilling to pay for hearing what they think they already know. Nevertheless the series was fairly well attended, the bills are paid, and those present felt well repaid for being there. Comrade Vait made a great hit when he said that during slavery days in the South the masters had bloodhounds to keep the people from ranning away from their jobs, birt that nowadays no dogs are negded, as the Year of bunger serves the purpose; also that the slave master had to feed, clothe, shelter, and doctor the slaves. because he had invested money inconcern about the workers and the present system was adopted by the industrial masters of the North as teing cheaper for them than slavery.

Rev. John Eills, formerly editor of "The Clarion," and now minister of the Universalist Church at West Acton, the First Unitarian Church of Haverhill, Comrade Eills' subject was "In-fluence is Ultimate." He took Jesus-and the disciples as examples, and ar-gued that they taught a new social system in line with that now taught by the Socialists. He also said that he hoped that after the inauguration of Socialism the time would come when the individual would be sovereign compulsory legalism would disappear, and brotherly love and justice rule the

Gov. Crane has presented Comrade Carry with the per with which he sign ed the bill changing the name of the Social Democratic Party to Socialist

Rev. Hiram W. Smith of East Pep perell. Mass., recited some of his ex-periences in his advocacy of Socialism at the Central Socialist Club on Wednesday, Feb. 12. He has been per secuted by narrow-minded persons in the country district of Pepperell and vicinity because of his Socialistic idea: He has given up the church and conducts Socialists services each Sunday in a half there. He made a good impression on the members of the Cantral Club, and they intend to secur-him for a lecture thise spring. On the evening previous he spoke at the open-ing rally of our town election campaign at Exeter, N. H.

going to conduct a series of lectures or Sundays, the Socialist Debating Club-has discontinued its Sunday evening-debates and a debate will be held after the meeting of the Central Socialiss-Club each Wednesday evening.

WITHDRAWS FROM THE PARTY.

F. G. R. Gordon of New Hampshire has formally amounced his withdraw-al from membership in the Socialist Party. It is characteristic of him that he chose the capitalist dallies of Massa-chusetts as the medium for announcing the interesting fact. He explains his withdrawal by a statement that the withdrawar by a statement that fie-party is "unscientific, narrow and fan-atical, and growing more so," in that it bases its program and its policy on the class struggle between wage, work-ers and capitalists. Mr. Gordon thinks that "the middle class was never stronger than it is to-day" and prefers to work for a furnessy marty. He has to week for a farmers party. He has previously questioned the wisdom of founding the Socialist Party upon-working class interests and his vulgar abuse of the wage workers in a signed article published by him about a year ago called forth much criticism at the

Don't write on both sides of paper. ORRE- # # SPONDENCE Don't send anonymous letters.

> They Want The Daily. L

Relitor of The Worker:

True my humble view-paint. I we no reason with we cannot have a duly as well as our derman contrades. Surely there is a sufficient number of English-speaking class contrations. Secialities. In the United States and Cannot who would willing's secritice a little than and flowest to make the venture a success. The Socialities flow-meant has become on newserful on the continent that it requires a duity to know the commodes in close touch with the duly breast of addits as well as a contradiction of the contrad

THE PARIS COMMUNE.

BENHAM-"The Proletarian Revolt. A History of the Paris Commune of 1871," 232 pages. Price, 25 cents; cloth, 75 cents.

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press of the country. If we Socialists are as faithful and devoted to Socialism with our time and money as we were to the old-fossilisted capitalist parties who fleeced us of everything but our body and soul- and that they hold a mortgage on—then there is no rebson why we cannot make The Worker the best hally printed in the English anguage and a creetir H. STALEX.

Ningara Fals, South Ontario. ford have large clubs, composed of German comrades, who are working to in-

Editor of The Worker:

At least the hope and wish for a Socialist daily has taken some definite shape, and finally we have a movement on Footfor It. The control of the con

A Card of Thanks. Editor of The Worker;
I heg you to publish in your popular page
my gratilude roward the Socialist comrade
of Now, York. Having been sick from my husband that
ment from my husband that man thanks to
Dr. Homme for his kind attention.
MRS. DOMINICA IGLESIAS.
New York, Fels. 15. OFFICIAL

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.— Secretary, Leva Greenbaum, Room 427, Emilie Hdg., St. Louis, Mo.

NATIONAL SECRETARY'S RE-PORT FOR JANUARY.

The nancial transactions of the National RECEIPTS.

ot of national headquarters

\$434.71

National Secretary's salary.
Returned to Andres, Sery,
Springs, N. Y.
Omission of eatry in Dec.
Jan. 31, palance on hand

State charters were issued to New Hachire and Chinbonn. Loval charters to lasted to Yanna. Arisona: Hertsman, Ciirona. Burlington, Vermont; Burlyn, Burand Ht. Anthony, Topha. Monachier, and Briege, Burlington, Manachier, and Briege, Burlington, Manachier, and Briege, Burlington, Manachier, Manachier,

CONNECTICUT.

Most of the branch sorreturing have a local to send in reports of membership requested by the State Committee and other circular on this culfert his home, to the branchess. The dues of the it to the branchess The dues of the it to the N-E C large been paid to Jan

LISSAGARAY-"History of the Commune of Paris of 1871," 500 pages; cloth, 70 bents; Library Edition, \$3.00.

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time expecting to get an accurate report of membership on which to base the dies for the next firree months. We also wish to make and have printed for distribution a roster showing the names of offices and time and place of meeting for all the branches. Secretaries should attend to this at once, sending an estimate of member, ship if an accurate report cannot be sent promptly; also state the number of samps on hand.

branch.
Eugene Teomey and the State Organizer,
are also ready to speak at open meetings of
branches or where branches may be organized.

240 Main Street, Derby.

NEW YORK. NOTICE.

To the Members of Local New York:
All comrades who are willing to do committee work at the feetival on Feb. 22 are requested to come to the Grand Central Palace, on the day of the feetival, and report either to Comrade /fisrch or Comrade Gerter. We need a number of committee incubers.

J. GERBER, Organizer. BROOKLYN LABOR LYCEUM ASSOCIA-

All comrades of the S.D. P. are herewith invited to atend the next regular meeting of the Finance Committee of the Building Fund of the Brackiya Labor Lyceum Association on Frider, February 21, at 8 F. M. at the Labor Lyceum, 261-265 Whitoughby transacted and it is the wish of the Finance Committee that all incubers shall be present.

Lyceum Association. JOS. KALSCH, F. B. SOTH A. D.

SOTH A. D.

To the Mombers of the 30th A. D.;
Comrades—At the link meeting held attendance was so situs that if was a control of the second of the link of the link one of you is personally responsible for state of affairs, and if the sacrement if Tairtieth goes backward it is the mem of the district who are at fault. It applies to the second of the district who are at fault. It applies to the second of the district who are at fault. It appears to make it impossible to labor the cause of Socialism. Now, this state is the second of the

THE SOTH A. D. S. D. P. W. H. GRAVEN, Sec.

Letter Box

J. POY, Quincy, Mass.—We are very glad to get news. Please continue. W. A. CORFY, Los Angeles, Cal.—The manuscript has been trausmitted. R. FRANK, City.—Certainly, fair ticket which were not sold should be returned i the Fair Committee, 184 William street.

VARIOUS CORRESPONDENTS. In sending newspapers containing matter of interest, mark the article clearly and write-marked copy on the wrapper.

"marked copy" on the wrapper.

JOHN CONWAY.—Then you should have been at the meeting and voted signiss it. It's too into now to object.

J. M. R., N. A. C. and many others.—If you want either of the courades who happen to be in the editorial office of the courades who happen to be in the editorial office of the courades who happen to be in the editorial office of the many way. If you can't come, please soid someone else. It grieves us, became we are obliged to disappoint you. We don't run a lecture bureau. Of course, we have nothing to do but chase up speakers for you, but we are too hay. Try the organizer of local New York or the State Secretary, if you find it, inconvenient to communicate with the speakers directly.

om 427.

In the control of the following Nunday. Sequents on such short naries seem to put the inuries of blanne upon the desired speaker if he cannot oblige—whereas it is usually the fault of the bend in not aranging their because further ahead.

The editors of this paper do their full almost a facility of the period of their full and a facility of the information of all whom This petted to come on such short notice, and the control of the information of all whom It may concern, as many of the contrades seem to think we are running a lecture bureau as well as a paper.

MIDDLE CLASS FAILURES.

"Bradstreet's" reports 265 failures to the United States during the week ending Feb. 14, against 247 for the previous week, and 226, 138, 150, and 289 for the corresponding weeks of 1901 to 1808. About 10 per cent, of the total number of concerns failing had capital of \$5,000 or less and 6 per cent, had from \$5,000 to \$20,000 capital."
Week after week, from 38 to 26 per cent, of the failures are of concerns ing Feb. 14, against 247 for the pre-

having less than \$20,000 capital. The smaller capitalists, friven to the wall by competition with larger competitors, fall into the ranks of the working class; but their property passes into the hands of the great capitalists; and so the class division is drawn clearer and sharper.

"Why Workinguen Should Be Socialists." By H. Gaylord Wilshire. Price, 2 cents; 100 copies, \$1.25, postpaid. Socialist Literature Company, 184 William street, New York.

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Standing advertisements of Trade Unions and other Societies will be inserted under all bending at the rate of \$1 per time per and other this heading at the rate or each this heading at the rate or each an opportunity for advertising their piness of meetings.

(formerly Socialist Science Club), macts second and fourth Thursday evenings of each month at the Workingmen's Mosca-tional Club, 3300 Third avenue.

BRANCH-2 (English), 20th A. D. (Breess-lyn), S. D. F.—Meets every second and fourth Tuesday evening at 700 Evergrees avenue. All Socialists of the diffrict are lavined to foin. H. A. Guerth, 1228 Hous-wick avenue, will receive subscriptions for The Worker.

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The Hoard of Supervisors meets every Tuesday at Pauliaber's Hall, 1551 Second Avenue, at 8 p. m.

LOCAL 476, MACHINE WOOD WORKERS AND TURNERS. United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. Meets every Tuesday at Bohemia Hall, 323 East Seventy-third street, New York. Financial Secre-tary, W. E. R. Schwartz, 27 Fulton avenue, Astoria, L. I.; Recording Secretary, Chas. Fiescler, 522 East Eightyfifth street, New York. .

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PENNSYLVANIA.
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LEON GREENBAUM.

Even "Continuity of Employment" Will Not Serve as a Basis of Reconciliation.

We hold that the interests of the j of wages, lightening of their toll, or We hold that the interests of the capitalisis and the wage-workers are disa-ectrically opposed; that they are as necessarily and fundamentally opposed as those of master and slave or of high-wayman and victim; that, so long as society is divided into capitalists and wage workers, the inherent opposition of their interests must give rise to an irrepressible conflict, in which it is the duty of every workingman to use all his powers on the side of his class and against the capitalist class; ss and against the capitalist class; that this conflict can be ended only by the working class establishing public wnership of the means of production thus putting an end to the class divis-ion; and that, therefore, it is the duty of every lover of peace and social or-der to lend his aid to the working-class rement toward this end-that is, to the Socialist movement for the Co-ope

Our critics, the defenders of capital ism, can oppose this argument only by denying the first point in it. They claim that the interests of expitalist

and laborers are identical.

We call upon them to prove this identity of interest by concrete filustration. They are forced to admit that classes are opposed on the of wages, on the question of ours of labor, on the question of pro-ection of the workers' lives and limb at their work. Pressed to name one point on which the interests of the two classes, as such, are identical, the best hey can do is to reply, as does the Haverhill "Gazette," as quoted last weekt "It exists in business prosper-ity, in continuity of employment, in asce of freedom from strike or lock

We reply: That is a point of con interest only within certain limits only under certain conditions, which are never permanent, and, un fer the capitalist system, never car be permanent. Within certain limits and under certain condificus, we say. Let us examine the matter more

First, as to the limits within which "continuity of employment, freeslom from strike or lockout or other interfer-ence with the regular course of production," is a benefit to the working class

if this means anything in this con-nection, it means that workingmen should be willing to put continuity or employment above questions of hours. or conditions of employment that they should refruin from striking the shorter hours or better wages, in order to enjoy steady employment.

Unfortunately, the whole working ss never has an opportunity for en There is always an army willing to work, caper to work, huning for work, but denied the cannie to work. . This army of the unemployed does not consist solely or chiefly of the lazy or incompetent. It is not an ex-ceptional phenomenon: it is larger and hungsler in "hard times" than in an sperity," but it exists even knowing. The last report of the New Cork State Labor Commissioner, cov-ering only organized workers, whose that from 5 to 12 per cent, are always in involuntary idleness; for the uno

ne workers would mean con ployment for the other no class, not one-tenth of it, no

he brime object of the shorter work and is to distribute the work. to give a chance to the memployed. This demand the capitalist class systenatically opposes—as in last sum-mer's machinists strike and the pres-ent dispute in the coal industry. Thus the capitalists show by their acts that ent for the whole working class but that they would use this as an to-ducement to those wife happer to be employed to keep them submissive. citie standing ready to use the con-ection of the unemployed as a club o break their resistance, should that

Again, leaving the unemployed out of the question, continuity of employment is not an unmixed blessing, eyes for those who have it. It is a well known country and that their toil grows more intense year by year. In the printing t ade, it is generally agreed that wa-chine operators expend more energy in eight hours than the old hand composiore did 'n ten. In the textile indus-ries the machinery is being "speeded p" more and more, and the operative has to-tend more spindles or other ma thropist Carnegio always insisted on the twelve-hour day for men doing the most exhausting work, and the same rule still prevails under Schwab of th "Peace Committee." A result of that practice is that the men are superannu-ated at forty years of age.

For these men, containly of employ ment simply means a specdler passage through this vale of tears, a negreprospect of eternal rest. An eight-hour cay would add ten years to their lives. The capitalists, for fery good business reasols, will not consent to the change. Wicciever, by strike or other means. the men have a chance to wring the concession from their masters, no stru-ples about continuity of employment

ought to deter them.

These are two of the limits within which "continuity of employment, free-com from interference with the regular course of production," is good for the working class which happens to be employed, except where, by interrupting the course of production with a strike, the workers can secure reduction of hours, increase

Capitalist Law - Breakers

greater safety at their work.

Which is to say, simply, that atches cost the workers much and should not be rashly resorted to. And this every-

body knew, without being told by Sen ator Hanna or the "Gazette."

Second, as to the conditions under which continuity of production is good

for the capitalist class:

In a period of prosperity, when the
market is expanding, when everything

is "booming," when the whole produc

can readily be sold at a good profit then the capitalists what no interfer ence with the regular course of produc

tion. Each of them wants to have his

employees produce as much as possi-ble, so that he can fill orders ahead ~ his competitors and make bigger and quicker profits. He wants his men

to work evertime; he has the machin-

ery run at higher speed; he will not even shut down his mill for necessary

repairs. In our issue of Jan. 19 we

showed that, through the neglecting of repairs in order to "rush" production, a thousand workingmen were killed in

he iron and steel works in and around

l'ittsburg alone in the year 1901. This

sort of continuity, though good for the Steel Trust, was very bad for the steel

So far, so good. But the nature of the capitalist or wage system is such

that a period of prosperity leads to a

period of depression, just as certainly as the right-hand swing of a pendulum leads to its left-hand swing.

The workers get but a part of the value of their product. As industry develops they get a smaller and smaller

share—as we showed from the Census

statistics two weeks ago-and their

purchasing power is reduced. They

and the growing luxury of the few capitalists cannot make up for this re-duction of purchasing power. Thus the home market shrinks, relatively to the

growth of production. Foreign mar

kets in new countries serve for a time. But all capitalist countries are com-

peting there, and soon they are fillest

Then comes the crash. We have excepteduction." We have produced more than can be sold at a profit. Mills

are shut down and workingmen turnet

off to shift for themselves. We are

Now in such a time the capitalist class

never hesitates to "interrupt the regular course of production." Ninety-nine

per cent, of the people may need new

shoes; but if shoes cannot be sold at a

These industrial depressions are per

iedic. They are not accidental. They are not caused by strikes. They are

not caused, as is sometimes said, by foolish speculation. Capitalists are

sonably attribute the periodic cruses to a periodic insanity of the capitalist

class. The afternation of prosperity

and depression is a perfectly normal feature of the competitive capitalist system. The existence of a market

stimulates production for profit; com

inction under capitalism is carried or

solely for profit, production must stop:

The capitalist is not to blame for it. He cannot prevent it any more than his

employees can. But they suffer from

Thus "freedom from interruption of the regular course of 'production", is good for the capitalist class under cer-

"prosperity" such as just now prevail. But these conditions are not and, un-der capitalism, cannot be permanent.

And as soon as they give way to conditions of industrial depression, the expitalists themselves interrupt the

regular course of production, to the great sorrow of the working class.

It will be seen that vary little is left of this one solitary point of "common interest." The fact remains that she

interests of canitalists and workers are

BRONX CARPENTERS. The Breux Borough District Council

of the United Brotherhood of Carpen-ters and Joiners of America gives no-

tice that the following jobs in Bronx serongh, New York City, are on the infair list: The public school on One Hundred

and Forty-first street, near Brook ave-nue. Pat Sullivan of 389 Broome street is building with scabs and scab-srim that is made in a mill under the ten-hour system by L. Brossart of Brooklyn. Workingmen should mark, learn and inwardly digest the fact that the city officials whom their yotes put

in effice employ seab labor on public, buildings. The only way to remedy this condition is to vote with the So-cialist Party, and put men of your own class in office who stand solely for the

interests of their own class, the work-

The job at One Hundred and Sixtleth

street, near Union avenue. Strike on because of non-payment of men. Jones. Woodycrest avenue, High-

Jones, Woodpreest avenue, High-bridge, Non-union trim.

At One Hundred and Eightleth street, Lafontine and Arthur avenues, Rice, owner. Strike against acabs.

Mars, One Hundred and Eighty-third street and Fark avenue. Strike against non-union men, and because not pay-ing standard rate of wages.

Boup, all jobs in Bronxville.and Tocknice where this boss has non-me.

Tucknhoe where this boss has non-ny

ion men.

Deitrich, Rich avenue, Mt. Vernot strike against scale.

CROSBY ON WAR.

Ernest H. Crosby will lecture on "War" this Sunday evening, Feb. 23, at 8p. m., at the Women's Henry George League, Civic Hall, 128 East Twenty-eighth street, New York City. The public is invited.

....I would rathe be right with the minority then wrong with the ma-jority...Bugene V. Deba.

opposed. They may be comp but they cannot be reconciled.

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for the capitalist class:

Hold It Very Sacred. Lively Debate in Massachusetts Legis

lature on MacCartney's Bill to Allow Sunday Fishing-Aristocrats Would Monopolize Recreation as Well as Production - No Developments In Teamsters' Strike.

"PRESERVING

THE SABBATH."

Among other legacies left to us by the founders of the Republic are a number of traditions which have been found of incalculable value to those who set their faces against progress and who attempt to perpetuate heary prejudices and time-worn customs. Whenever the opponents of progress become impoverished for arguments, they haul these traditions out of Time's closet, oil the creaking joints. brush off the dust, and clothe them it ulsome verbiage to do service for the our, afterwards to be returned to their hiding places for use on other oc casions. Just what our modern states men would do without a set of tradi tions to fall back upon is hard to say they should revere our forefathers, i othing else than having bequeath ed such a necessary adjunct in the

Some of the traditions sacred to the fossifized members of the Massachusetts Legislature got a pretty severe handling in the House on Tuesday last, and they emerged in a badly battered condition. Many more experiences like that, and the said traditions will have to be taid away forever. It all came about in the debate on Representative MacCartney's bill to repeal the Sunday fishing law, which would permit fishing on that day. The Committee or ing on that day. The Committee or Fisheries and Game reported leave to withdraw on MacCartney's bill, and he moved to substitute his bill for the committee's report. The debate that followed occupied two hours, and was full of amusing and interesting feat-

MacCARTNEY'S ARGUMENT.

MacCartney opened the debate by reading from the Massachusetts Bill of hights, shewing that Sunday was to be maintained as a day of rest and recreation, that it was a civic holiday, and that the state had no right to legislate upon it as a religious day. He cited the attempts of the Pilgrim Fathers to regulate religion by law, and showed that the intention of the framers of the state and national constitutions was to divorce the state from the church. He defined in a clear and conmanner the attitude of the state toward religion, and denounced the at-tempt to dictate in what manner the people should spend the seventh day of the week. He said that the present law was class legislation, and had been resuscitated in 1890 by the wealthy sportsmen of Massachusetts, 'who sought monopoly in recreation as in everything else. He said that all through the state, workingmen were protesting against the law which prohibited them from seeking congenial on after the arduous labors of

He told how workingmen formerly had fishing camps scattered along the river banks throughout the state, to which they resorted on Saturday even-ing, and where they spent the Sabbath in getting close to nature. These men could not do this now without dapger of being arrested as common criminals and fined or sent to jail. He made an eloquent plea for the workingmen, and said that, while members of the House might consider it a small and unim-portant thing, yet it meant a great deal to men confined in factories for six days and with but one day to refresh themselves. The law was not enforced in a great many instances, and its constant violation was a source of evil in smuch as it conduced to a contempt for all law. He cited the case of one judge who went fishing on Sunday, and on Monday tried two workingmen who were arrested for doing what he himself had done the day before. He created a liftle sensation by reporting that one of the leading members of the nittee had said he feared to nove was afraid it might lead to agitation for enforcement of the law. That was the quintessence of statesmanship! What could be expected of men who were afraid to express their opinions in committee report for fear of run-ning contrary to the prejudice existing

among a certain class.

MacCartney was followed by Callen der of Bostou, who made a remarkable speech in its way. He favored Mac-Cartney's bill, and expressed surprise at the opposition coming from men whose religion was founded by fisherwhose religion was founded by fisher-men. In the distress following the cru-cifixion of the Lord, the disciples sought relief in fishing. He traced the history of the Puritan Sunday, and in-vited them to go back three hundred years to a time when it was an offense to do the simplest thing on that day. He condequed the present fishing laws to do the simplest thing on that day. He condemned the present fishing laws as prejudicial to the enjoyment of the workingmen of the state, and in a beautifully worded peroration appealed to the members to throw aside their prejudices and wipe the obnexious law off the statute books.

A PIQUS HYPOCRITE OBJECTS. Mr. Kinney of Boston opposed the bill, and said that the preservation of

Mr. Kinney of Roston opposed the bill, and said that the preservation of the Sabbath was necessary to the maintenance of the state. Mr. Kinney achieved notoriety last year through being confronted in his opposition to the same bill by the fact that he had attended a basehul game on Sunday.

Mr. Story of Somerville, a revorend gentieman with a narrow forehead and retreating chin, hauled out the state traditions and besought the members not to sully the memory of their forefathers. Massachusetts had always been known as the state which reverenced the day of weership; and he warned the members if fashing were permitted we would soon have buying and setting on that day also. He ferretted to see a gentleman of the cloth (meaning MacCartney) trying to have such a worthy law fibesied. It was upon the maintenance of the Sababth observances that we depended for the inculcation of proper respect for religious in the rising generation. He knew the weekingtoiss didn't want to fish on that day; they wanted to go to church and

Mr. Mills of Pall River made speech which left the listeners in do as to whether he favored or oppo the bill. After some confusion of rhe-toric and a shocking display of bad grammar it was discovered that he favored MacCartney's bill. He concluded by asking: "How many of the members have not been guilty of fish-ing and hunting on Sunday in the past, present, and future?" When the laugher had subsided, Mr. Mills went away

and sat down.

Beck, the chairman of the Commi tee, asked that the Committee's report be adopted; and Mr. Brandes of Web-ster said he knew workingmen who didn't want to fish on Sunday; he thought the Sabbath ought to be respected and observed by all people. He also made use of traditions to illustrate his argument.

SOUTH BOSTON PURITANISM.

The most indicrous speech, because the most hypocritical, was made by Mr. Quina of South Boston. Mr. Quina is a typical Democratic ward politiciau, and he maintains his position in poli-tics through methods common to that closs. Just at this particular thme, however, Mr. Quinn was inspired to make a speech in behalf of the Puritan Sunday, and he utilized the poor old traditions in fine fashion. He said the people of his district loved the Sab-bath; they wanted to go to church on Sunday morning, wanted their children to go to Sunday school, wanted to observe the Lord's day. Let us maintain the Puritan Sunday, he said; he loved the traditions of the Puritan Sunday as handed down by the forefathers, and he knew his constituents revered the ssociations connected with that holy day, Mr. Quinn's constituents, by the way, probably have less regard for the Puritan Sunday than those of any other district in the city.

The debate was closed by Carey, who, in a fifteen minute speech, made an argument for the bill that commanded the close attention of the members, and was greeted by ap-pinuse at its close. He created laugh-ter by his sarcastic reply to Mr. Quinn, and paid his respects to the other mem-bers who had opposed the bill on the ground that workingmen did not favor it. He called attention to the fact that MacCartney's bill did not seek to pre vent men from going to church on Sun-day if they wanted to do so; there was no intention to regulate church atten-dance; that was a feature that had been introduced with no bearing on the question at issue.

WORKINGMEN AND THE CHURCH.

To those who were fearful of the workingmen being deprived of church attendance he wanted to say there was an increasing number of working-men who didn't care whether they went to church or not. He considered it presumptuous on the part of those who defended the Lord's day to atday out of the Lord's hands; he thought the Lord was able to take care of his own day himself. He the members against allowing violated laws to remain upon the statute books, and said that such a law as this, being generally, disregarded, would give a philosophical basis for the feet of a Czolgosz to rest upon. As a Socialist who believed in law and order, he asked that a law which was continually being violated should be stricken from the books. He sympathized with Mr. Quinn in his earnest plea to preserve the dignity of the Sabbath. He ass ed that Mr. Quinn, like the other bers, of course, was a regular church attendant; and they all wished to observe peace and quietude on that day. "On Sunday morning they go to church, and as they are listening with rapt devotion to the low-voiced minister as he utters the truths he has gar nered from the treasury of their faith an elevated car dashes by the churchsizz-boom-rattlety bang-as if the gates of hell had opened-and drowns the minister's voice in its clatter and uprear; and yet Mr. Quinn would be the first man to vote to give the Elevated Railway Company the right to run more cars on Sunday."

On the previous question, Mr. Beck, the chairman of the Committee, again speke and made the traditions perform an encore. Just what his argument had to do with Sunday fishing, no one could well make out. All one could hear was, "Prigrim Fathers—our flag-grand old Commonwealth—boys of '76 —George III," closing with a startling appeal to preserve "the heritage which is tinged with blood." We suppose this adjuration settled the matter, because on a rising vote the House refused to substitute MacCartney's bill by 100 to 80, and on a roll call by 92 to 76. Last year the vote was 86 to 66.

NO DECISION IN TEAMSTERS' CASE.

The decision on the teamsters' injunction has not yet been rendered and nothing new has developed during the week. Reports are appearing in the press, however, that the police are bepryss, however, that the police are be-ing prepared for any emergency that may arise in case a gigantic strike may ensue. It is said that five hundred spe-cial policemen lave already been en-gaged and armed, and are drilled sem-weekly. These are known as "emerg-ency men," and they are to be distrib-uted among todice divisions of the circ uted among police divisions of the city and to be used in conjunction with the regular members of the Peace Depart-ment "to preserve order." Further than this nothing new can be reported. everything depending upon the action of the Allied Transportation Trades when the court decision is rendered. A bill that is likely to cause some A bill that is likely to cause some discussion in the Legislature is one to establish an "Industrial Court." The main purposes are announced to be: "First, to promote industrial justice; second, to secure industrial peace, and to avert strikes and lockours; and, finally, to increase the general prosperity of the people by stopping interruptions to production, and thereby increasing the annual product, and by assisting in a fair division of the product between Labor and Capital."

The bill has attricted increased at

duct between Labor and Capital."

The bill has attracted increased attention during the week through the opposition expressed by Samuel Gompera, who believes "it would rob workingmen of their liberty." This opinion is combated, by these who had the bill introduced, and it is probable the debate will be a lively one when the bill comes up, and one in which the Socialist representatives may be expected to share.

WILLIAM MAILLY.

Boston, Mass, Feb. 15.

TRADE UNION NOTES

and supporters. Buy your paper from a stand that does not sell the "Sun." The capitalist papers were severely

Boycott the "Sun" and its advertisers

criticized at the last session of the New York C. F. C. for their misrepresenta tions of the proceedings. It was de clared that the "Volkszeltung" is the only daily in the city giving fair re-ports. All the more need for a Social-ist daily in the English language.

Brotherhood of Painters No. 499 co

The City Gardeners have endorsed Peace Conference," and Bakers No. 164 passed strong resolutions against it.

The Pilots protest against the appointments made by the Commissione of Street Cleaning as a violation of the Civil Service Law. He has appointed two politicians without any examination beyond a few informal questions

The Journeymen Tailors are on strike agalust a Pifth avenue establishment. Fraid a boycott won't help much there. Queer, but workingnen do not seem to like Fifth avenue as a place of residence. Yet good men like Carnegie and Rockefeller have bom

Boycott James Butler's grocery stores and help the Grocery Clerks Un-ion. Don't forget that our brother wage slaves behind the counters work fifteen hours a day and often half of Sunday taking stock, ctc. Their greatest enis James Butler. Help the clerks and ask your friends to refrain from patronizing Butler's stores.

Members of "Big Six" might see to It that the union bar card is secured by many places well patronized by printers in the vicinity of Newspaper Row and the union rooms. The print ers should help other workmen in their efforts to improve conditions, just as they expect those others to help them.

Members of the Tile Layers' Union and Machinists' Lodge No. 40 might see to it that the union bar card is placed behind the bar at 160 E. Eightysixth street, and that none but union beer and union label cigars are sold

Members of the Hostlers' and Drivers' Union might attend to the place at 220 E Forty-seventh street as suggested above, also others may take the

The Blacksmiths' Helpers' Union hold a smoker at Manhattan Lyceum, Friday evening, Feb. 21. The Empire City Flute and Drum Band will rurnish music.

The Paperhangers are to be admitted as an independent branch of the Brotherhoen of Painters and Decorators.

Carpenters' Union 375, which is composed principally of Socialists, has passed a resolution directing its man-bers to keep away from the North German Lloyd pier when the Kronprinz Wilhelm, bearing Prince Henry to this country, reaches port. Other Socialist unions, have passed similar resolutions

Comrade W. H. Graven has been hosen by Beer Drivers' Union No. 23 as correspondent to The Worker.

The machinists' strike is still on in for machinists there should be disre-

The switchmen's sirtke on Northern Pacific has been settled by the acceptance of every condition named by the strikers. The men dis-charged are reinstated and full pay for lost time is allowed.

The recently organized National Association of Shipwrights, Joiners, and Calkers has sleeted the following officers: President, Hugo Kirk, of Eliza-beth; Vice-President, John McDonald, of Buffalo; Second, John James Mc-Gee, of Jersey City; Third, J. C. Summers, Portsmouth, Va.; Secretary, Thomas Durett, Elizabeth; Treasurer, James Donachy, of Elizabeth; Organizers, John McDonald, Great Lakes District: J. C. Summers. Southern States; President Kirk, Vice-President McGee, Secretary. Durett and Treasurer Donachy, Eastern States.

The Trades and Labor Council of London, Ont., has decided to form a labor party "to study economic sub jects affecing the welfare of labor and to promulgate information regarding the same; to secure for the useful producer the wealth resulting from the application of labor to statural re-sources, and as a chief means to that end to elect representatives from our own ranks on the governing bodies of ties, and will as long as he remains a member, support any nominees sel ed by the party for elective office. ees select-

MACHINE WOOD WORKERS.

The Machine Wood workers and Turners' Union, Local 476 of the Brotherhood of Carpenters, at last meeting, instructed their treasurer to pay assessment to the District Cousell on account of the fight with the Amalgamated Society. F. Bienz was given an extension of time for initiation. Chas. Laird's proposition fee returned. On sick list are McNamara, McNally. Roob, and Schlegelmilch; reported sick. G. Miller and Chan. Noison; reported well, N. Huf. Assessment of \$1 levied by D. C. must be paid by May 1.

who is doing picket duty, was arrest ed this week for "following" a sca who is escerted each evening to th car by a policeman and a member the firm, but was later discharged the firm, but was later discharged in court for lack of evidence. At the union's last session three new members were admitted—Max Mindner, Glovan-ni Clofolo, and Jesperio Ricci. Action on the request of the Amalgamated Wood Workers' International Union seeking co-operation with this body, was deferred for two weeks.

BEER DRIVERS' UNION NO. 23.

At the last regular meeting of th union, presided over by John Mueller an invitation from Sangverein Har onie was accepted; also an invitation to the sixteenth annual ball of Brew ers' Union No. 1, to be held on March 1, and the proceeds to go to the unen ployed, was received and it was voted to attend in a body. A committee from Butchers' Union No. 6, West Side, being grapted the floor, asked moral as sistance in fighting shops on the un fair list; granted and members in structed not to patropize such shope and to persuade others to withold pat-ronage. It was decided to attend pro-test meeting at Cooper Union, Feb. 13, in a body. Delegate to Labor Secretariat reported that Comrade Turner's case had been satisfactorily settled. Various routine reports and communications were acted upon.

BROOKLYN SOCIALISTS MAKE MERRY.

The Socialist Club's Mask Eall an Event to Be Remembered.

Those who failed to visit the mask ball of the Socialist Club of Brooklyn on Wednesday night of last week miss ed what was perhaps the finest and best attended event in Socialist circles ever held in that borough.

The crowds began arriving before 9 o'clock, and before 10:30 there wa standing room only. The music was furnished by Comrade Prof. Wm. F. Albers, and was of the best. The order of dancing contained twenty-live num-bers, but any member of the band will say that thirty numbers would be near correct. However it was after lock when the weariness depicted the faces of the orchestra moved the heart of the floor manager to order a essation of the festivities.

Many weep the characters ass

by the courades, and they ranged from the capitalist down to the poorest vic-time of capitalism—the tramp, "Uncte Sam," the "Scissors Grinder," the "He-brew Sbylock," the "Umbrelia Men. der," the "Average Voter," the "Flute Player," the "Hinerant Fiddler," the "Clown," of which there were several; the "American Indian;", the "Uncle Tom," the "Indian Medicine Man," the "Chauncey M. De P.ol," of New Yorn Central Ill-fame, "Old Father Time,"

Among the costumes worn by the members of the ladies' branch of the club' were the "Evening Star." the "Morning Star." the "Domino," the "Cook," the "Nurse," the "Old Maid," the "Flower Girl," the "School Girl," the "Irish Peasant Girl," the "Society Bud," the "Vassar Girl," the "Newport Belle," the "Goddess of Real Liberty." the "Old Granny," etc. The hit of the affair was the organ grinder with his carclessly arrayed wife, who held by a cord a dog dressed to represent monkey and to whose netk was fastened a tin cup to receive contributions for Socialism. Between the dances the hand organ crank was furned and from it came the grinding notes of 'St. Patrick's Day in the Moraing," "Die Wacht nin Rhein," the "Marseillaise." etc., and the entire crowd clustere around. The "Fiddler" started his of position music in another part of the hall, and the audience had a mixture of the "Marselliaise" with "Labor high and Shall Be Free," together with the demands of "Shylock" for his pound of flesh, the crying of the "Glass-Put-in Man.' the "Umbrella-to-Mend Man. and the others until one was inded of "Dante's Dream of the Inferno.

Another impersonation that made a hit was that of a man with the word "Empty" inscribed on the buge forhead of his mask, carrying in his hand a slip marked capitalist ballot and occasionally showing a dollar bill for which he had sold his liberties

Several selections by the Franz Geran Maennerchor were heartily applauded. Those comrades who were unmasked spent their time in explaining Social-ism and looking for new members.

There were at one time during the evening about 800 people present, and chairs were at a premium. Nothing or curred to mar the pleasure of those who attended and all thoroughly enjoy

TRUST NOTES.

The Steel Trust is reported to have cot confrol of the Monongahela River consolidated Coke Company. The Monogabela Company is a \$20,000,900 concern, formed by the consolidation of a number of formerly independent companies, and owning most of the coal mines along the Monongahela River, more than three-fourths of the tow-boats, and coal carrying craft, and nearly all the coal elevators in New Orleans, Louisville, Cincinnati, and other Ohio River towns.

The Central Coal and Coke Company of Kansas City has acquired all the properties and franchises of the Kan-sas and Texas Coal Company of St. Louis. The deal Involves more than \$2,000,000 and makes the Central Coal and Coke Company the largest concern of its land west of Pennsylvania. The company now will own 45 coal mines in operation, employing 10,000 men: 23 company stores, doing a mer-cantile business of \$2,000,000 a year. 2,500 company houses used as home for the miners and lumber workmer 50,600 acres of coal lands in Missour Annens, Indian Territory, Arkansas, Louisiana, Texas, and Wyoming, Jun. Louisiana, Texas, and Wyoming; lum-ber mills that produce 180,000,000 feet of humber yearly, and offices and agen-cies in every large city in the United

An effort is being made to get the control of the San Francisco Gas and Electric Company in a few hands, as a preliminary to a combination of con-cerns supplying light and power in the

National Platform of the Socialist Party.

tional convention assembled, reaffirms aim to be the organization of the work-ing class, and those in sympathy with it, into a political party, with the ob ject of conquering the powers of gov-erhment 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 lective ownership by the entire people

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

Private ownership of the means of production and distribution is respon production and distribution is responsible for the ever increasing uncertainty of livelihood and the poverty and misery of the working class, and it divides society into two hostile classes—the capitalists and wage-workers. The once powerful middle class is rapidly disappearing in the mill of competition. The structed is now between 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 them to reduce the workingmen to a state of intellectual, physical and social inferiority, political subservience and virtual slavery. .

The economic interests of the capitalist class dominate our entire social system; the lives of the working class are recklessly sacrificed for profit.wars are fomented between nations, indiscriminate slaughter is encouraged and the destruction of whole races is sand tioned in order that the capitalists may abroad and enhance their supremacy at home.

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

The workers can most effectively act

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

classes.

While we declare that the development of economic conditions tends to the overthrow of the capitalist system; we recognize that the time and manner of the transition to Socialism also de-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 S cialists to political offices, in order to 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 on property of the capitalist class, but to he 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.

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

the worker in the product of labor.

3. State or national insurance of working people in case of accidents. lack of employment, sickness and want in old age; the funds for this purpose to be collected from the revenue of the capitalist class, and to be administered under the control of the working class

 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.
7. The initiative and referendum,

proportional representation and the right of recall of representatives by their constituents. But in advocating these measures 18

steps in the overthrow of capitalism and the establishment of the Co-opera-tive Commonwealth, we warn the working class against the so-called public ownership movements as an attempt of the capitalist class to secure governmental control of public utili-ties for the purpose of obtaining greater security in the exploitation of other industries and not for the amelioration of the conditions of the working class

FEB. 22.

CRAND

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city. It is supposed one of the Spreckels family is the chief spirit in the plan.

Consolidation of all the street railway lines of Cleveland is a probability of the near future.

The Elkins-Widener syndicate has added thirty miles of electric rallway lines to its already large holdings in Connecticut.

A combination of marble dealers and quarry owners is being formed, which is expected to embrace every firm of any importance engaged in the marble industry over the whole country.

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