The Worker.

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AS THE CAPITALISTS SEE US.

At the time when the coal strike was suspended and the questions involved were submitted to arbitration, the New-York "Times" published an extended statement, alleged to have been given by the president of one of the Coal Trust railroads. The statement was given out, said the "Times," on condition that the author's name be withheld.

There is no reason to doubt the genuineness of the statement and it so excellently expresses the capitalists' view of the labor movement that we give it in full. It is worthy of careful reading by all workingmen-both for the truth and for the error it contains. The statement is as follows:

The operators, in consenting to submit to a commission the question growing out of the present miners strike, were influenced to do this, not alone by the searcity and high price of all kinds of tuel, coupled with the great alarm of the public over the gravity of the situation—they were not bt either as to the final outcome of the present struggle if prosecuted clusion; but they, in common with all large employers of other classes of workmen, are deeply inter ested and concerned over the eviden spirit of agitation and unrest which pervades the labor element of our people. They are impressed particu-larly with some features of the presand menacing than any previous on in the history of our country.

"A labor union propaganda has been inaugurated and is being actively promoted which embraces every class of labor in every field of industrial activity throughout the country. The car-dinal principle on which this move-ment is founded is that none but union rkingmen shall be allowed to work this country, and a workman who is not a union man with his family shall not be allowed to live here.

"A significant feature of this move ment is that each class of labor is organized within itself, and each or ganization is federated with many, it t all, the others, with the same well efined purposes in view. These ostensibly are to increase wages, de rease the hours of work, and improve

"In reality the following objects are sought for and being accomplished, the entire power and influence of unionism being exerted to this end: To reduce the output and impair the efficiency of the good workman; to stifle his ambition and destroy his individuality and independence; to raise the wages of the poor, indifferent, slothful workman to the same basts as that of the good one, regardless of whether his skill and ability entitle him thereto or not; the results being that the energy and efficiency of both classes are reduced to a lower level and wages advanced to a higher one.

"The apostles of this movement, fol-lowing the example of those of the me centuries ago, have ap parently adopted as their motto The done in the name of labor is right.

"The well-known occurrences in the anthracite region since the present strike began prove conclusively th ing to be the creed of this modern faith, and the practice and preach-ing of its leaders and of all those who ctively sympathize or who are fed-rated with it are in exact accord

me men in high position and of great influence, others of unquestion ence and undoubted integrity, and still others of marked shrew but politically ambitious, have been one motive or another, and still are, giving the leaders of this move ment great encouragement and a standing generally before our people

Realizing the grave and threatening features of this movement and its evident tendency and with the earnest desire and hope that not only should settlement of the pending coal strike be accomplished thereby, but of infinitely greater and wider importance that some rulings be made and prin-ciples evolved and established that shall govern the organization and ad tration of trades unions through the anthracite coal companies, afte much careful thought, prepared the address that was submitted to Presi-dent Roosevelt, embodied in which were certain suggestions as to the type and calibre of men who, in their inion, should constitute the commis sion to pass upon the merits of the present controversy, and also the much more momentous questions re ferred to above, the proper solution of which is of the supremest importance to the future best interests of this en-

ing this address, or that Mr. Morgan, acting for them in presenting it to the President, sought to take advantage of the poor miners by trying to pack the commission or dictate who the members of it should be, as has been intimated by certain parties and newspapers, is too utterly absurd to be dig-nified by a denial.

Their sole desire and purpose was and is to have this whole controversy and everything leading up to and growing out of it submitted to and growing out of it submitted to and passed upon by a body of the ablest, brainiest, best-informed men that could be selected from our people by the President of the United States, to the end and with the express object of having it raised above solitics, per-

sonal ambition, or greed, prejudice, or malice of any kind, and placed on the highest possible plane.

gentlemen representing the an ly hope that the commission appointed will handle the whole subject and all the questions collateral to it on the broad, patriotic lines indicated above, and in doing so will reaffirm the great enduring principle of our laws at stitutions as respects the rights of per sons and property and the duties of citizenship as being those which shall in future govern the trades union orof our country in the admust and will govern the action of all good citizens of these United States."

When the substance of this statement was communicated to one of the bankers who had been active in settling the strike, says the "Times,"

"HOWEVER ONE MAY AGREE WITH THESE SENTIMENTS I CONSIDER A STATEMENT OF THEM FROM SUCH A SOURCE UNWISE AT THE PRESENT

The last paragraph is certainly good. The workers are fortunate in that it is historically impossible for the capttailsts (or for any other ruling class) to avoid being "unwise" at timeseither too arrogant or too timid or too ready to talk, as in this instance.

This operator's declaration that the real object of the labor movement is to impair the efficiency of the workman and to stiffe his individuality and ambition is, of course, too ridiculous to need comment. But two points in the statement are worthy of attention and emphasis.

First, it is good to see it clearly recognized by the capitalists that a general "spirit of agitation and unrest" pervades the whole working class, that this movement is now "more serious and menacing" (to the capitalist class) than ever before, and that it is aggressively working toward a well defined end.

The other point worthy of especial potice is the frank avowal that the nine owners consented to arbitration only in order that they might enlist the authority of the President of the United States in support of "some rulings and principles that shall govern the organization and administration of the trade unions"-to the satisfaction of the employers.

It was evident to thoughtful and experienced men from the first and is becoming daily more evident that the miners will gain little in the matter of their immediate demands by this arbitration, unless-and the "unless" is important-unless it can be made a stepping stone to imposing such conditions upon the labor movement as shall, in the opinion of the great capitalists, render it harmless to them and useless to the workers.

In a word, it is evident that there are stormy times before the trade unions, and that they will stand in greater need than ever before of an aggressive spirit and a clearness of vision that will enable them to defy, rather than to seek to concillate, the

It is the Socialist tendency in the unions that the capitalists fear and unions that the capitalists fear and late. It is the growing Socialist spirit unlawful means." what strength they have and will render them still more powerful in the future.

"We must dare, and again dare, and always dare, and we are saved."

THE LABOR DUESTION?

Dr. Jacob H. Hollander, ex-Treasurer of the Insular Government of Porto Rico, and now Professor of Economics in Johns Hopkins University, recently delivered the first of a series of lectures under the auspices of the Typographical Union of Baltimore. The tenor of his remarks can be judged from this extract: "I hope you will believe that I speak in all respect and candor when I say the workingman himself is often least qualified to give wise conveil with respect to Economics in Johns Hopkins Unito give wise counsel with respect to those matters that concern him closest. The mere fact that he is performing those very things, that he is actually working, is no endowment of knowledge. Even more, when things are out of joint and an industrial conflict is threatened or has occurred, the work-ingman is by no means the most competent to suggest the remedy, any more than a person who is sick or has uffered injury or is merely seeking physical betterment can prescribe his own best treatment." The lecturer said that such questions could be wisely treated only by political econ-omists (like himself)—that is, by the wisely treated only by political econ-omists (like himself)—that is, by the well paid protegés of the great college-endowing trust magnates. We sug-gest that the Baltimore Typographical Union invite a Socialist to speak on

named the Corsair. Corsair is French for pirate. Appropriate, eh?—Ad-vance.

the other side, to urge self-respect and self-reliance for the workers.

"VICTORY FOR FREE LABOR."

Far-Reaching Decision in the Taff Vale Case.

iritish Courts Decide that Union' Funds Can Be Levied on for Damage Inflicted on Employers Through Strike or Boycott-Precedent Likely Soon to Be Followed Here.

Under the headline, "Victory for Free Labor," the New York "Sun" an nounces the final decision in the famous Taff Vale case, involving the question of the responsibility of a trade union for damages inflicted on an employer through a strike or boy cott. The decision makes it possible levy on the union funds, and estab lishes the rule that the union is re sponsible for damage inflicted even by peaceful actions if committed in pur uance of the orders of the union o by violent acts of individuals, ever though such violence is not counter nanced by the organization. There h reason to believe that American co stablished in Great Britain.

We quote in part from the "Sun' pecial, which is characteristically

avage in its tone of rejoicing: "London, Dec. 20.—Yesterday's ver dict against the Amaigamated Society of Railway Servants for conspiracy I ordering a strike against the Taff Valed by everybody except trad union demagogues as the most im portant victory for free labor and in dustrial progress in many years. It has changed the whole industrial situation of Great Britain. The de fendant society, with its war chest of \$1,250,000 invested in bonds, is deprived of its power of inducing workcoercing non-union men by its infquitous ticket system

Heavy Damages Awarded.

"The Taff Vale railway strike be-an suddenly at midnight on Aug. 19, 1900, when more than 1,200 men quit work. More than 800 had not received company asserted that the railway men's union maintained the strike by intimidation and picketing, and that the union officials induced the work men to break their contracts. jury yesterday, without leaving box, returned a verdict for the plain tiffs, who will collect \$140,000 from the railway men's unic

"In the earlier stages of this im-portant labor litigation the argument centred on the question whether a mion could sue or be sued. The lega members of the House of Lords, sit ting as a final court of appeal, de cided: 'A labor union can sue for wrongs committed, for or against it,'

as if it were a corporate body.

"The railway company then proceeded to try the facts of their case against the officials of the union in an action in the King's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice before a

"The facts which the jury found to be proved as to the conspiracy to molest and injure the plaintiffs in their business included picketing and arrangements for paying money to in-duce men who had been hired by the forming their contracts. There were several cases of assault on non-strikers.

"The union officials contended that they were not liable for acts of vio-lence which they had not ordered. The jury refused to take that view of natural consequences of the conduct of the officials, held that they had as-

A Precedent for Us?

Our statement that the precedent thus set in England will probably is not a mere random guess. A begin ring in this direction was made to Connecticut, in connection with the machinists' strike of 1901; but the matter was not pressed, it being the

The New York "Evening Post." which is as distinctly a capitalist organ as the "Sun," though generally

less violent in its expressions against the labor movement, comments on the present decision as follows:

"A British jury's award of damages to the Taff Vale Railway Company for injuries inflicted by a strike and boycott had been foreshadowed by a previous judicial decision asserting the liability of labor unions; but it is a great advantage to have so substantial a verdict as to show that the ordinary sense of Englishmen finds the use of the boycott, or other violent doubt that the English unions are in the fullest sense responsible for their action. * * * The moral of the Taff Vale award plainly is that fearless EMERGENCIES. The English are far better off under this extension of the law of conspiracy than they would be with elaborate anti-strike or antiboycott legislation. Our own relief from the present irresponsibility of labor unions may well come about in this manner. The simple requirement of incorporation would make the unions answerable financially. Prob-

necessary."

The New York "Times" also, though more guardedly, expresses its satisfaction at the outcome of the case.

LABOR IN THE SENATE.

Eight Hour Bill Effectively Disposed Of.

Senate Committee Amends H Past Recognition and Then Goes Through the Farce of Recommending Its Passage.

The prediction made by The Worker The prediction made by The Worker Inst week that the Senate would effectually dispose of the Eight-Hour-Bill, whose passage by the House was so loudly heraided as a victory for the lobbying policy by conservative trade unionists, has, so far, been strikingly

On Saturday the Senate Committee on Labor reported the bill favorably, t unrecognizable to its Little more than the name remains of the original measure.

Loopholes in New Bill.

One of the amendments entirely ex empts from the provisions of the bil manufacturers from whom the government or the contractors on govern ment work get "articles, supplies, or the work let by contract, a contracting company, in order completely to evade the law, will merely have to organize under two different names—as many such companies already are-one as contracting company, the other as a manufacturing company selling "ar ticles, supplies, and materials" to the

The Senate Committee also, being very scrupulous about "interfering with the personal liberty" of ein ployees, modifies the provision which would prevent any man employed do ing more than eight hours in a day lows contractors to require their mer to work nine, ten, or more hours a work for a part of each day.

Other amendments exempt tractors and subcontractors from re ponsibility for violations of the inw

May Not Pass Even So.

It is by no means certain that the bill, even in this form, will pass the Senate. If it does so, it must go back to the House and will stand but little chance of coming up for action, as there remain but a few weeks before the expiration of this Congress. And amended form, the measure will be worth as much for the protection of

It would seem that the trade unions and the American Federation of Labor should, by this time, have had ce to convince them legislation worth mentioning by beg ging for it from politicians chosen for nomination by the capitalists and elected through their efforts. Indeed, they are fast learning, and experience is the great teacher. At the presen rate, we may expect to see in the Fifty-ninth Congress at least a few spokesmen of the working class, nomi-nated and elected by workingmen on the working-class platform of the So dalist Party. Half a dozen such m by their aggressive attitude bers, plish more in a session than all the lobbyists in a decade

THE SOCIALIST VOTE

FARGO, N. D., Dec. 16.—The official eturns of the election in North Dadidate of the Socialist Party for Governor, received 1.245 votes in the state Two years ago, the first time that we were in the field in this state, we had 518. So far as we now know, we have votes in every county and most of them are straight. We had no organ-izer in the field, and the good showing made is due to the individual efforts

This brings up our total in twentyseven states and one territory from 87,063 in the election of 1900 to 221, 552 in that of 1902.

ANOTHER ALDERMAN.

It will be remembered that at the city election in Battle Creek, Mich. two members of the Board of Alder men-F. A. Kulp and Charles A. Jack son. A third Socialist member has been gained under somewhat peculiar

A vacancy recently occurred, which

had to be filled by vote of the remain-ing members. The two Socialists, of The agitation of the Socialist Party course, cast their votes for a me of the Socialist Party-Victor C. Bailey. The six Republicans divided their votes evenly between two factheir votes evenly between two fac-tional candidates—Hall and Evans by name, the latter a colored man. The vote continued through eleven ballots without change—three for Hall, three for Evans, and two for Balley. The Evans men finally decided to vote for Balley, decided him by five votes care Bailey, electing him by five votes out of eight

rades to see that this acc gain is held and, if possible, a fourth man added, at the next election.

—Comrade W. C. Green of Orlando. Fla., writes: "I regard The Worker as essential to keep one posted as to need of the movement."

TRULY "IMPARTIAL"

Capitalists Organize League to Fight Socialism by "Educational" Mo-

Quite as significant as the Nations Manufacturers' Association, mentioned cisewhere in this paper, and other bodies of the same sort, is the newly formed National Economic League. with offices at 13 Astor Place, New York City. This body has sent out a ircular stating its purpose, which is to render its services in an impartial educational movement to oppose S cialism and class hatred; to instructhe people that if we are to continue to lead the world's industries and keep American labor and capital remunera tively employed, it must be through the organization of industry into large units, directed by the best talent; also to investigate, study and discuss the nental issues which divide capatal and labor, so as to be helpful in establishing rightful relations between employers and workmen."

Among the names of members of the Executive Committee and of "contributors and endorsers" attached to the circular we find those of such capitalists and capitalist politicians as Ex-Mayor Schleren, who is also Treasurer of the National Manufacturers Association (a very impartial sort of man); Lyman J. Gage, banker and former Secretary of the Treasury; Bishop Potter, who has exercised his impartial judgment on Mr. Morgan's whie at \$23 a bottle; Henry Clews and O. H. Kuhn, Wall Street bankers John D. Long, lately Secretary of the Navy; Levi P. Morton, financial trust ingnate and politician; J. L. Greatsinger, President of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, which im-partially fleeces all its employees and freezes all its passengers; and many others of the same sort. Not one workingman is there in the whole im-

LABOR MOVEMENT IN THE SOUTH.

fough Long Delayed, It Is Now Rapid ly Becoming Aggressive-Militiamen Refuse to Shoot Strikers.

Until within recent years, the South as been regarded as a sort of paradise by the capitalists, because of its freedom from labor agitation, strikes and boycotts. Of course, this means that wages and conditions of labor were wretchedly low and the workers compelled to submit to all sorts of outrages. And the explanation of the condition is not far to seek—the unde-veloped condition of manufacturing industry, the tradition of slavery, and the lack of education aways, the

the lack of education among the poorer people. These conditions are stendily changing. The servile tradition dies slowly, but it is dying; edu-cation is gradually becoming more general; within recent years great hanufacturing and transportation instries have started up; and under these changing conditions the workers are awakening to a sense of their wrongs, their common interests, and the need of united action.

Two dispatches from New Orlean this week illustrate this awakening. One relates that the First Regin of the Louisiana National Guard has been disbanded because, in the recent street-railway strike, many of the me refused to serve against the strikers, one whole company resigning in a

The other dispatch shows that the capitalist authorities of New Orleans are, like class rulers in all times and places, only adding fuel to the flame by their drastic measures of suppres-sion. It is announced that, as a result of the recent telephone strike, nine members of trade unions have been sentenced to long terms of imprisonment for contempt of court and three others are to be tried on a charge of perjury; the conviction of the latter is, of course, a forgone con-clusion, as the "better elements" are

It may be noted that during the session of the Federation convention at New Orleans last month, large public meetings were addressed by Socialis delegates—Hayes, Barnes, Slayton and others—and a lively local of the Socialist Party was organized. John C. Chase of Massachusetts will soon make a speaking tour of the South for the party, and New Orleans will be one of the places visited.

PERSECUTION IN BLOOMFIELD.

BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—Ever since the Socialists in the Northwestern part of Essex County_established headquarters in Bloomfield last July they have been subjected to all manners of persecution by the corrupt

among the working class of Bloom-field resulted in the doubling of our vote at the last election and this suc-cess brought the culmination of per-secution in the arrest of Comrade Neben and other comrades through the agency of sples who joined the organization in order to aid in the arrest of Comrade Neben on the charge of selling liquor without a license. When the club was organized our comrades were informed by the Town Clerk that no liquor license was needed, but nevertheless a fine of \$20

was imposed and paid.
There will be a city election in field in February. The Socialist will have a full ticket in the field and the workingmen of Bloom-field will have an opportunity to answer the persecution of capitalist hire-

COST OF COAL.

Not in Money, but in Miners' Lives.

Facts and Testimony Showing Dangers to Life and Health Involved in Labor in Coal Mines-What Would Socialism Do?

At a recent meeting in the Thirtieth Assembly District, Henry Stahl, General Financial Secretary of the Work men's Sick and Death Benefit Society, cited figures from the books of that organization to show at what a danger of the coal miners' health and lives the mine owners' profits are made.

The Society, he said, has and for some years has had eleven branches in the anthracite fields of Pennsylvania. During the five months of May, June, July, August, and Septem ber of 1901, when the miners were at work, the Society paid out in sick benefits through these branches the sum of \$2,350.

During the corresponding months of the present year, the period of the strike, the same branches called for only \$968 to cover all benefit claims

for sickness and accidents.

The men being on strike and "hard up," they would naturally be more inilined to claim benefits this year than ast. The difference was solely due to the fact that they were not exposed to the danger of injury in mine accidents and that they were spending their days in the open air and sunshine, instead of in the bowels of the earth. The ratio of 968 to 2,350, the speaker claimed, represented the difference between the health of men enjoying leisure, fresh air, and sunshine, even with insufficient food, and their health when compelled to work in the mines. The sick benefits normally paid out

through these branches, he added. were chiefly for injuries by explosions or falls of rock and for asthma and rheumatism resulting from the damp ness of the mines, the impregnation of the air with dust and poisonous gases. and the lack of sunlight.

Miners' Lives Shortened.

The case could hardly be more trongly stated, but we add a part of the report of one day's hearing of the

Arbitration Commission:
"Three physicians who have practiced in Scranton or Wilkes Barre took the stand for the miners and in toos the stand for the miners and in substance testified that the occupa-tion of a mine worker was 'very un-healthful' and shortened his life. One physician, Dr. Frank P. Lennahan of Wilkes Barre, who says he has had a long experience among mine workers testified that fully 99 per cent. of the men who work in the mines are anaemic. Their blood is impoverished and their general condition is below par. The principal illnesses suffered by the miners, the physicians said, were miners' asthma, rheumatism lumbago, and sciatica. The miners The miners asthma comes from coal dust, powder smoke, and vitiated air. Dr. John O'Malley of Scranton said that at post-mortems he had seen miners' lungs as black as anthracite itself, and Dr. Lennahan testified that he had personal knowledge of a man coughing up coal dust nine years after he had left the mines. He said he had information that a man had coughed up coal dust fifteen years after he had left the mines. It was also asserted that 90 per cent, of miners who reach the age of fifty years are afflicted with some form of rheumatism. * * *

"On Mr. Wolverton (counsel for the Reading Company) attempting to show that carelessness of the miner contributes to the danger of his occupation, Chairman Gray interposed with the remark that a margin of carelessness incident to human nature must be taken into account when estinating the dangerousness of any hazardous occupation.

"Dr. Roberts said that a compariso of fatalities on all railroads in the United States with those in the an thracite fields show that 2.5 per 1,000 milroad employees are killed annually, while 3.5 per 1.000 employees were killed in the anthracite industry. The fatalities—switchmen, flagmen, and watchmen—in 1900, he said, were 5.3 per 1,000 as against 5.5 per 1,000 among miners and their laborers working inside the mines."

What Would Socialism Do? meone must dig it. It is sad, ladeed, that men's lives should be sacrificed in this fashion, but it is inevitable. What could Socialism do to

remove this evil? deserves a reply.

deserves a reply.

In the first place, so-called "accidents" could be almost wholly eliminated by proper ventilation.

Andrew Roy, the first mine inspector of Ohio, has said: "Explosions in mines are never chused by the fault of the miners; for if the laws of the several states" (regarding ventilation) "were enforced, THERE COULD NOT BE AN EXPLOSION

Lionel Brough, the great British mine inspector, said in one of his reports: "After great explosions sudden outbursts of gas are too often suggested as the cause of the calamity; again, doors left open, tobacco-smok-ing, lamps tampered with-anything, in fact, except the true cause, IN-SUFFICIENT VENTILATION. matters but little which may be the prevailing danger—firedamp or black-damp—thorough, searching ventilation will sweep both or either thoroughly

and speedily away."

J. K. Blackwell, another inspector,

has pointed out that thorough ventilation would not only prevent explo-sions, but would remove the chief cause of the worst diseases peculia: to miners-bronchial and lung troubles -and adds: "THE ULTIMATE LOSS OF LIFE IS GREATER FROM THIS CAUSE THAN EVEN FROM EXPLOSIONS."

Life Versus Profits.

The only reason why there is not adequate ventilation in the mines -machinery for the purpose having been devised and power belug available—is that the mines are held as private property and run for profit, and it is cheaper for the owners to take the chances of some occasiona oney loss to themselves and frequent loss of life and constant injury to health among the miners than to incur the expense of thorough ventila-

Under Socialism, with the mine held as public property and operated for the public good, with no profit for anyone, the motive to this murderous negligence would be done away with life would be greatly reduced. In a word, capitalist profits now count for nore than workmen's tives; under So rislism, there would be no profits and the workers' welfare would be the sole consideration.

But this is not all. It has been shown (see The Worker of Oct. 12) that the miners, even according to fignres given by capitalist authorities, do not get back in wages more than about one-third of the value their labor creates (to say nothing of the waste of labor involved in the capi-talist system). It follows that, under Socialism, with profits eliminated and the workers getting the full value of their product, the remuneration of the miners could be raised 50 per cent. and their hours of labor reduced to exactly half the present hours, without increasing the cost of coal to the rest of the people.

That would mean that every miner rould have more and better food and clothing and, more important still. would have from four to five hours a lay more leisure, to spend in the fresh air and sunshine above ground, that

Thus the cause of the universal illhealth and the shortening of the aver-age life of the coal miners is traced directly to the necessity, under the capitalist system, of his making profits for the owner, and it is shown that Socialism, by removing this burden, would enable us to sit by our fires without having to reflect that we are burning up miners' lives.

TRUST STILL GROWS.

While the bi-partizan politicians at Washington and the various state capitols are busily preparing fake state administrations are languidly earrying out their bluff of prosecuting trusts, the trusts are "doing business at the old stand"-very good business and steadily extending and solidify-

ing their organization. Last week it was announced that the Steel Trust had absorbed the Union Steel Company(which, a short time before, had absorbed the Sharon Company), thus gaining, not only valu able furnaces and mills, but also large

Now comes the rumor-denied, of course, but almost certain to be cou-firmed in a short time—that the Steel Trust will take in the Jones & Mc Laughlin Steel Company and the Cambria Steel Company of Pittsburg.

It is explained that the railway which the Administration pr tends to be attacking through the courts, but which shows no concern as to the outcome-gives the Morgan interests power to force these pendent concerns into the Trust whenever they are wanted.

The Steel Trust has also abs

the Troy Steel Company, and as a result the repair work on the Breaker Island plant has been stopped and that plant will be kept idle.

THE "WAR" ON THE TOBACCO TRUST.

The attempt of the small retail cigar and tobacco dealers to meet the aggressions of the Tobacco Trust and its affiliated companies is hardly likely to accomplish anything more than to confirm by renewed experience the Socialist theory that concentration of capital is an inevitable outcome of the competitive system and that resist-nce to it is futile. The retail dealers are obviously afraid to take drastic measures. They will agree not to push the trust products; but they dare not positively boycott those goods. They want the aid of the trade unions: handle union-made goods exclusively. As usual with middle-class organiza in avoiding manifest and overwhelming dangers, and are unable to follow any consistent line of aggressive

CLERKS' PAY REDUCED.

Several Western railway companies. among them the Santa Fe, have adechanical departments and then reimbursed themselves by reducing the pay of clerks and office employees. The latter are unorganized. Maybe this will help the office workers to realize that there is no difference be tween "wages" and "salary," that they are members of the working class and ought to join in its efforts, instead of considering themselves as "gentlemen engaged in business" and embryo

-If you think Socialism is right,

PARRY IS SCARED.

PRICE 2 CENTS.

New Circular of Manufacturers' Association.

Calls Attention of Employing Class to Rapid Growth of Socialist Tendencies and Increasing Aggressiveness of

the Trade Unions. The National Manufacturers' Asso ciation, one of whose circulars was re-printed in part in The Worker last veek, is evidently alarmed at the strong tendency toward Socialism

The latest circular sent out by Mr. l'arry, the l'resident of the Associa-tion, calls attention to the resolutions of the American Federation of Labor against government by injunction, child labor, and Asiatic immigration, and in favor of the eight-hour law. He calls upon manufacturers to unlie in opposition to "a program which means the turning over of the United States to trade-union domination."

. The "Red Spectre."

Mr. Parry is still more deeply alarmed, however, at the fact that at the New Orleans convention of the American Federation of Labor Max Hayes' resolution to pledge the Federation to the overthrow of the wage system and the establishment of the Co-operative Commonwealth received 45 per cent. of the total vote east. He explains that Haves is a very danger-

us sort of fellow and continues: "John Mitchell's United Mine Workers' organization cast 1,804 votes solidly for this resolution. This is the organization that evoked so much maudlin sentiment and brought the whole country to its knees in the an-thracite strike. It is confidently prophesied that the Socialists will be in full control of the trade union move-ment in the United States by the time of the next A. F. of L. convention.

The circular goes on to explain that the Socialists want to "divide up" the wealth of the country and very naive-

"Greed and Envy."

"It has been estimated that if all the were to be distributed up equally among the inhabitants of the United States, there would be \$200 for each person. Yet Hayes and his followers are determined to seize this \$200 ir they can get the backing. The basis they can get the backing. The basis of this movement is human greed and envy. Unless this movement is cheeked it will lead to enormous in-dustrial damages to the United States, for nothing but chaos and anarchy can

come from a proposition to seize the private property of individuals." (Of course, such base motives as "hu-man greed and enys" have no place in the hearts of the men who control the industries of the land and make increased profits by simultaneously re-

ducing wages and raising prices.) "These are the people who are de-manding that the political and commercial destinies of the United States be intrusted to their hands. You may be at peace with your workmen now, but the organizer is like a thief in the security; you may say boastingly, 'I never had any trouble in getting along with my men. Please let me run my own business. I have been doing it for twenty-five years and I guess I am

We to continue.'
"This kind of talk makes the un labor organizer laugh. You wake up out of your dream and you have a strike on your hands. The organizer has been at work while you are at

"Your Turn Is Sure to Come.

"Your turn is sure to come, for reso letion after resolution was passed at the recent meeting, that the work of very worker in the land, including day laborers, has been organized in day intorers, has been all industrial order that the political industrial destinies of the United States are to be in the control of organized labor. A part of the report of the special committee that considered President Gompers' advocacy of the passage of

an anti-injunction bill is quoted with the following comment:
"Thus it will be seen that organized labor never intends to stop until it can secure class legislation by which the boycott and the picket are to be legalized and every employer in this coun-try be placed at the mercy of the agitators who hold for the employing class nothing but envy and hatred. This program of terrorization and despoliation can only be met with an organization which will embra organization which will embrace every manufacturer in the United States."

ASSIMILATING MEXICO.

The American Smelter and Refining Company, commonly referred to as the Smelter Trust, is rapidly absorbing the most valuable mining properties of Mexico. It is reported that during the last three months the trust has acquired Mexican silver mines valued at \$30,000,000. If this con tinues, we shall probably soon find that "manifest destiny" calls for an other Mexican war.

RAILWAY MEN'S DEMAND

Over a hundred thousand railway men on Western roads-engineers, firemen, conductors, brakemen, switch men, and others-have joined in a de mand for increased wages. The anof railway men has become much the profits of the companies have be enormously increased, wages have not been generally advanced.

we in New York State as the Social Contectable Party.) PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT 184 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK By the Socialistic Co-operative Pub-lishing Association. P. O. BOX 1512. Telephone Call: 302 John-

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words as possible, consistently with clearness. Communications which do not comply with these requirements are likely to
be disargarded.

York, N. Y., Post Office on April 6.



THE PARTY'S EMBLEM

In another column we quote part of the latest circular of the National Manufacturers' Association against the trade unions and particularly against their Socialist tendencies. We are not sure just what this associa tion amounts to. Mr. Parry may be only a vulgar "fakir," trying, as the Bowery boys would put it, to "throw a scare into" the manufacturers and so touck their pockets. But however it be with this particular body, it, is a well known fact that the capitalists are rapidly organizing to fight the labor movement, and it must be admitted-or, rather, it may be proudly claimed-that, aside from Mr. Parry's repetition of the time-worn humbs about "dividing up" and the like, his appeal to the manufacturers is well grounded. Their profits are in dan ger and they have good reason to be scared. Their deep alarm is one o the most pleasing signs of the times, from our point of view.

The National Economic League is another good sign of the times. The iden of an "IMPARTIAL educational mevement to OPPOSE" certain ideas and to propogate certain other ideas could only have occurred to an intellect twisted awry by the educational Processes of our subsidized universi es. The League will unq prove "helpful in establishing right relations," not between employers and workmen-between them there can be no right relations-but among the orkers, by exhibiting the intellectual poverty and moral obliquity of the canitalist class, and so hastening on the triumph of Socialism.

"The Chicago business men have formed a union." say the daily papers. Frederick W. Job has resigned h office as chairman of the State Board of Arbitration to become secretary of the Employers' Association of Chicaso. This body was recently organtred by the leading employers of th city. Secretary Job is quoted as say-"The association will deal as a unit with labor troubles affecting its members. Chicago's greatest captains of industry are members." We may se every such piece of news as The more thorough and solid the fighting organization on both sides, the sooner will the conflict between Labor and Capital be fought to a finish-and we know on which side the victory will be.

"FIGHT OR FUSION?"

The Worker has no liking for the principle of individual authority in Socialist movement. It would be as unwilling to assume a dietatorship in the party, were that possible, as to bow to the dictation of others. We be lieve that the rank and file of th party are amply competent to decide matters of party policy and our sole desire is to serve as the faithful exquestions, as an organ for eliciting and

formulating opinion. On the other hand-or, rather, in emphasis of this ttion-The Worker is distinctly partisan. We believe that the party dental aggregation of individuals. To the decision of the party we cheer fully give our allegiance; and we ex pect others to do the same; for those who refuse such allegiance we see n room in the party, however great their personal sincerity or ability may be. It is because we have such suprem faith in the party and so little in party eaders that we welcome free discu sion of party matters and often give space in the columns of The Worker to the statement of onlinions that seen to us utterly false and utterly at variance with the fundamental principles accepted by the party. So long as cussions are kept to que tions of principle, not of personality, the cause of truth may well be served by giving latitude to the expression of error; and if it should turn out that we are in error and our critics rightwell, we have learned in the past and

reply to the article as a whole.

cialists as the teachers of the working

class. He warns them not to "absent

letariat." The phrase is an important

one, for those Socialists who most

vigorously oppose fusion are certainly

not closet theorists, but men from the

unks of the proletariat, daily engaged

in helping to fight its battles. What

Comrade Putnam means by the phrase

is to be learned from the alternative

he offers. The way for the "teachers"

to avoid "absenting themselves" is fo

them to refrain from fighting error or

confusion, to acquiesce in an undevel-

oped policy and an inadequate state-

neght of principles-in a word, to

abandon their function of teaching

and become mere expediency politi-

We know of no way in which So-

cialists can better teach their fellow

workingmen than by advocating on all

comers the whole of the truth as

they see it-not only the part of the

truth that may to-day be acceptable to

the majority-and by giving an ex-

unple of straightforward, aggressive.

This the Socialist Party has been do-

ing; and the results attest the wisdom

The advocates of fusion, in general,

are in the position of being afraid of

something-afraid that, if we fail to

fuse with labor parties as they arise

we shall somehow be left out of the

current of the labor movement, with

nothing to do but sit and admire our

md fearless political action.

of the plan.

bast.

elves from the mass of the pro

pes of the discussion of the California mestion and particularly of the publication in this issue of The Worker of Comrade Putnam's article, "Fight or Fusion?" in defense of the course pursued in the late campaign by some of the California comrades. We believe that Comrade Putpam is entirely. in the wrong; and we are glad to have such a clear and concise statement teven though it adds nothing to Com rude Harriman's statement in our issue of Nov. 9) of the wrong position to out before our readers and to take as a basis for discussion.

It may be said here that the phrase,

not been ashamed to acknowledge it,

and we hope to do as well in the

future:

This would, indeed, be a sad fate, "the California question," will probably soon be an anachronism, that we but we have no reason to fear it. We should speak rather of "the independhave no business to be afraid of anyent labor party question." There is thing. There is plenty of work for abundant evidence that a large part of us to do 'We do not any longer have to seek opportunities to teach Socialthe California comrades never appoved of the policy of fusion with the ism; the opportunities are seeking us, Union Labor party (which, be it recrying for us. We do not any longer membered, was carried into effect only have to try to conciliate any other in some localities) that they were element; our work in the past has won partly overborne by the impetuosity us a position of respect and others are of leaders and partly taken by surprise seeking rather to conciliate us. Our and hurried into temporary acquies one concern is to do our work and do cence in a policy upon which they had it rightly and thoroughly; if we do not sufficiently deliberated; further, that, the result is assured. Fear is no part of the equipment of there is abundant evidence that many of those who actively approved of the man or a party that is to succeed. policy for a time are now changing We have been told since time imtheir minds, that even so brief an exmemorial that if we did this or failed perience has been enough for them, to do that, our party would be "wiped and that this year's experiment will out" or "put back ten years." We not soon be repeated in their state. were not alarmed. We went about The conditions which raised the ques our business and we were not wiped tion in California this year are still at out nor put back. We shall continue

work and either have already raised

it in other states or may do so in the

near future. It is well, therefore, for

us to consider carefully the principles

party discipline, that they are entirely

blind to the signs of the times, that

they are incapable of free thought and

fair discussion, and that they are ac-

cordingly trying to stiffe the expres-

sion of any new thought. He says

against the fusionists as a substitute

for argument. This is unfortunate for

Comrade Putnam's cause, for the

readers of The Worker know that we

have done nothing of the sort. When

we think there is treason in the party

that is a covert and mallen attack

upon the party from within, we shall

not hesitate to use the word; we shall

save the word for that occasion; and

we have not yet used it. It will be

well if the advocates of fusion will

meet us with argument, not with

vague and hysterical appeals against

non-existent dictatorship. Bogeys

serve to scare children; among men

they are dangerous only to those who

So much for the unjustifiable (ever

if unconscious) attempt to forestall

the decision or bias the discussion.

We might take up Comrade Put-

nam's article in detail and urge many

objections; we might deny that "an

avowedly working-class party" is nec-

essarily a genuine one-an assertion

which marks the extreme of naive in

dependent labor party," if given s

clear field, will necessarily develop

into a Socialist party-an assertion

which experience does not confirm; we

might ask what Comrade Putnati

means by his vague references to "the

middle-class members of our party"-

and point out, incidentally, that the

trade unlouists in our party generally

oppose fusion; we might object to his

citation of a single sentence from the

"Manifesto," written fifty-five years

ago, as if it were the whole of the

nocence; we might deny that an "in-

Now for the real matter at issue.

try to use them.

raise the cry of "Treason

shall not fuse with them. We shall involved, that we may be the surer of encourage them where they are right acting wisely when brought face to and criticize them where they are face with the problem. wrong and fight them when, with It is a characteristic sign of weakwhatever good intentions, they play ness in the fusionist argument, as into the hands of the enemies of the presented by Comrade Putnam, that working class. And we are sure they he cannot refrain from an attempt will learn by experience. inneonscious, no doubti to becloud the Whatever may be the attitude of issue at the very outset by raising a "the middle-class members of our party," of whom Comrade Putnam bogey to alarm the timid. He calmly assumes that all party members who speaks, this, The Worker is confident disapprove of fusion are actuated is the attitude of our proletarian rank solely by reverence for tradition, that and file. Until something better that they are paralyzed by the babit of negative arguments and counsels of

on that line.

From the columns of San Francisco

timidity are advanced on the other

side The Worker is content to march

with that rank and file.

As for those numerous workers who

are as yet only half Socialists, we

dvance" we take the following "The 'Examiner'" [Hearst's San Francisco paper] "of December 5, in menting on a Delaware appointoclates with the notorious and incal favors, since he does the with the equally corrupt Platt of New York and Quay of Pennsylvania. We have no desire to exculpate Mr. Re velt but certainly Hearst should be the last to cast aspersions on our strenuous President. Hearst, the supporter of Croker, and who during the porter of Croker, and who during the campaign just closed accepted a nomi-nation for Congress from the rottenest of corrupt Tammany politicians, ex-claief Devery, whose methods of wholesale corruption of voters were so impossible of concealment and so thoroughly disgraceful that even the New York Democratic convention was obliged to refuse him a seat. Hearst and Devery is a combination that has no right to criticize the public morals or political alliances of Roosevelt."

Our California comrades should bea in mind, further, that Hearst claims the credit for the existence of the se called Union Laber party in California and that "Labor" Mayor Schmitz came all the way to New York to help Devery elect hi

The Cincinnati "Commercial Tribune" is mightily disturbed about the wicked Socialists. The editorial colunins of a recent issue which has come to our desk contain two violent paragraphs to explain why the "C. T." throws all communications from Sochilists into the wastebasket-because as it alleges, the Socialists have nothing to say in their letters. On th same page is an editorial mo on in length in which the editor law and the gospel, and his utter dis- painfully tries to answer the "noth-

regard of the conduct of its authors ngs" which the Socialists utter. Th for forty or fifty years afterward; but funati commides, by increasing their vote from 1,100 two years ago to it is perhaps hardly worth while to 4.500 this fall, have caused the ake up these matters at such length. dear old "C. T." much sorrow. Doubtless they enjoy the sport and will have Yet we have a few things to say in Comrade Putnam speaks of the So still more cause of mirth in 1904.

> The spectacle of a Republican Ex-Governor of the State of New York and a Democratic Ex-Justice of its Suprame Court acting as counsel for a ring of notorious aristocratic gamblers is one which should not be overlooked. To borrow Mark Twain's phrase, the two old parties are "Kin in sin."

Company-one of the "Big Four" that dominate the ment industry has ac quired a large tract of oil and naturalgas land in the Indian Territory only illustrates the interlinking of capitalist interests that makes it necessary for us to regard the capitalist class a a united and inseparable body, however nominally organized in separate corporations. The meat lords are also oil kings; eil kings are also min magnates; and all allke are interested in, and their powers linked together by, the railroads, the banks, and the great capitalist press. When you strike Baer or Armour, you strike also Carnegle and Havemeyer; and to attack Morgan and Rockefeller is to attack also Vanderbilt and Gould, Clark and Hearst and Whitney, Hanna and Addicks and Quay. It is not a ques tion between certain workingmen and certain capitalists, but between the working class and the capitalist class.

Mr. Moseley says "his" delegate are greatly impressed with the superiority of American over British workmen and are going to advise the Britishers to work harder and faster and make more profit for their bosses We imagine the British workmen will know what to say to such advice. Unfortunately, bowever, there are too many American workmen who can enught with just such "taffy" as this.

It is noted, as one of the pathetic incidents of the coal famine, that in some places at the retail agencies well-to-do persons touch elbows with the most abject poor in the quest of fuel." This is hopeful news. It reminds one of Carlyle's account of how the poor old beggar woman proved her human sisterhood to the learned judge and counsel and gentlemen of the jury who tried her-by unconsciously infecting all with the malig nant fever she had contracted in their jail. Sometimes capitalism itself brings into close and unwilling contact the hostile classes it creates. The result-whatever it may be-can hard-

Some weeks ago we took occasion to criticize the "Undercurrent" of San Remardino for printing in its ad ertising columns, the cards of certain old-party candidates. It should be stated, in justice to Comrades York and Underwood, formerly editor and manager of the paper, that they refused these advertisements, which were inserted only after these comrades had resigned their positions.

FRAGMENTS FROM WALT WHITMAN Not till the sun excludes you do I ex-

ciude you, Not till the waters refuse to gliste you, do my words refuse to glisten and rustle for you.

Whoever degrades another degrades

at last to me.

ing others the same chances and rights as myself—as if it were not indispensable to my own rights that others ossess the same.

. . Each of us limitless—each of us with his or her right upon the earth, Each of us allow'd the eternal pur-

ports of the earth. Each of us here as divinely as any ts here.

Many sweating, ploughing, thrashing, and then the chaff for payment receiving. few idly owning, and they the wheat continually claiming.

BEAUTIFUL HARMONY.

Capital and Labor are just as har-nonious as roast beef and an empty tomach. There is the most beautiful y, the most natural partner possessed by the same person. But when one man has the beef and the has the appetite, the beef proider it "natural, wise prietor may consider it "natural, wise and useful," to take advantage of the ungry man's extremity to extort as such labor from him as the beef will enable him to perform. Under these

-The Socialist Daily is coming The Secretary Dally is conting. If you have not done so already, send your contribution for the fund to the Secretary, William Butscher, 54 East Fourth street, New York City. You others to do the same.

FIGHT OR FUSION?

In Defense of the Policy of Fusion with Union Labor Parties as Abains Position Supported by The Worker

It is my humble opinion that the estuation resulting from the attitude of our California comrades toward the Union Labor party is a grave one not because their action was wrong but because strict adherence to the party ritual has been so drilled his our members that many of them will full to see that the California com-trades are right.

Our party machinery, tactics; etc. developed the disposition (through a conviction that the means are in fallible and eternal, to place the MEANS above the END, and to cry on" at the infidel who has t crity to suggest a flaw in tothods we were wont to consider in spited. However, even this obstinat disposition, prevalent in human as ture (and so strong as to manifest it self even in Socialists), of looking compelled to yield to the pressure of changing circumstances.
It is not a question of what we de

Labor party is here: It must be me Friend or foe? There is no middle common enemy or fight one another Fight or fusion, which shall it be?

If there be one so dead to signs of the times as to balleve the heralded approach of Labor parties in all indus trial centres is a false alarm, let him sleep on until he awakes too late fo anything but the soothing reflection that "hindsight is better than fore sight." Meanwhile those of us wh have felt the pulse of the proletaria mass and learned that they hav quite naturally) understood an adopted our suggestion of independ ent political action on class lines be fore arriving at the point where the can assimilate our theory of surplu value, will do well to put our head together and shape our course as Sc cialists intelligently with regard to the class movements of the wage workers An understanding of what we mea consider any party a genuine labor party which has for its working and

voting strength the organized was torkers and which is an avowedly working class party. The character of its leaders and the particular work ing of its platform would have little our attitude towards it than the cha acter of the officers of a union or the have in determining whether I shoul join that union. The only test would onsiderable number of them, moved Now let us consider for a

the part the working class is to play n establishing the Co-operative Cor

We Socialists claim it is the histori mission of the working class to eman-cipate itself—to bring about Socialism Why?

terests. The material interests of the wage workers include the abolition of capitalism. Therefore, inevitably, th wage workers will, when the class lin ness, and consequent pain to the work-ers, seize the political power and establish the Co-operative Common-wealth. It is people a wealth. It is merely a matter of ev ution, the legical culmination of great class struggle. We do not profess to believe that the working clas will take the road to Socialism be cause a few men rise in their mids and tell them it is a good thing; bu rather that the same conditions which ove the working class toward So cialism produce the men who point th

The leaders (those who teach So cialism) are the result of the class -not the class struggle the reaway the leaders, or let them in fancled intellectual superiority absent letariat (without whom the class struggle cannot be fought, any more than a battle without an army), and that proletarian mass will select, or elop, other leaders who will teach

A question then arising: "Shall th teachers go to the mass or shall the mass go to the teachers?" we come to the irresistible conclusion that the era must condescend to go to the mass, otherwise their services v ed with and the mass will suf ers. That they WILL develop them is not to be gainsaid without a recon-

tific Socialism This is the situation with which w are confronted to-day. The organize ginning to move politically. Why they do not accept our organization, name and party machinery is a question that can only be answered by re-viewing the history of our movement in this country and by a careful consideration of the eco sideration of the economic conditions peculiar to America. Perhaps not a little of the biame can be traced to mistakes of Socialists themselves in their past attitude toward the trade unions. But whatever the causes, the condition is here; the working class nave seen fit to move politically with-out accepting our party as the me-dium.

Shall we then move with them, or attempt to hold them back until such time as they are willing to accept our party as the medium?

As well might we attempt to dam
up the Mississippi until its muddy
waters become clear.
A notion prevails among fallacious
reasoners within our ranks that the working class cannot move on to the Co-operative Commonwealth unless it peralive Common member of it)
we (each and every member of it)
exact destination before it starts
exact destination before it starts

its exact destination before it starts and has its baggage properly checked, and its ticket signed and scaled by

delist Party. With equally good logic it might be asserted that a man carnot follow a road and reach the end of it unless before he takes the first step he deliberately fixes his mind upon the end of the read as his

When the working class moves polit ically as a class it moves towards the Co-operative Commonwealth under the operation of a law as certain as the law of gravity. It will get there with or without our aid—the giving or withholding of the latter only serving to hasten or postpone the huppy day. If the Socialist Party refuses to meet the new party on friendly ground

the new party will develop within it self the Socialist statesmen of the

It is an absurdity born of conce that inclines us to believe that a lab party cannot exist for any great length of time because it lacks the onesty, sincerity of purpose, knowledge of economics, and other virtue f which we claim to have a monop Trade union leaders do not sell ou

comes if there are so many union still unsold? unions than for Socialism? Is not

that sincerity?

Are class movements directed by knowledge of economics or by the operation of the law (under the force

of changing conditions) that classes of men follow their material interests? I am tired of our own cant. Give ne a class movement. To see th working class move, to see it exhibit a feeling of class-consciousness worth more than any number middle-class votes. Think you 80 cialism is to come by the "foolishness

f preaching"? The Socialist movement is not movement founded upon an IDEA bu one founded upon a CLASS. Conse quently, when another party arises founded upon the same class we find common ground with it. It is those who join the Socialist move ause they love the IDEA of Socialsm rather than its class nature, who object most bitterly to fusion with the Labor party. Note, the ground of their objection is that fusion will weaken its class character. This is true of the middle-class nembers of our party. Well has Comrade Harriman said that fusion with the Labor party is the only hope preventing the control of our party by middle class. Strange, too, is it that the very safeguards that were framed, all for the express purose of keeping our party from be-oming middle class, are now used by that very class to prevent the party seconing proletarian.

I find the following quotations from

the "Communist Manifesto" of Marx nd Engels very interesting just now "The Communists do not form a eparate party opposed to other work

ng class parties,"
"They have no interests separate and apart from those of the proletariat s a whole."

"They do not set up any sectarial

principles of their own by hape and mould the proleturian

There is not much doubt as to where Marx and Engels would stand on this question were they alive to-day. With them the Socialist movement was a class movement, not a cult.

I am heartily in favor of the Social

ist Party reaching a friendly under-standing with a genuine Labor Party whenever it may arise in any locality, the local comrades to determine

genuineness of the labor party.

I favor this course, not because I am impatient and want to see a big vote, but because the situation is her and must be met and the above is the only course consistent with the teach-ings of scientific Socialism. Let those who have rushed into print to de ownce the action of the California read of their arguments that went t he root of the question.

Is Socialism an IDEA or a CLASS MOVEMENT? Upon your answer to that depends your position in this con

E. VAL. PUTNAM. St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 12.

CALIFORNIA'S VOTE

Election Figures Indicate that Nothing Was Gained by Fusion with Union

The official canvass for the stat California shows that George 8. Brower, candidate of the Socialist Party for Governor, polled 9,592 votes the other candidates on our state ticket ranging from 10,541 to 11,439with the exception of one of the can didates for Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, who polled only 8,193 the exceptionally low vote for this candidate being explained by a mis leading arrangement on the official ballot, which gave many voters the idea that only one man, instead of two, was to be voted for; the cor responding candidates of other parties ran even more heavily behind their tickets. Our average vote on the state ticket is 10,720—that is, 1,485 more than was needed to give the party official standing. In 1900 California gave 7,572 vote

for our national ticket. Our gain for the head of the ticket is 27 per cent.; the average vote shows a gain of 43 It is to be noted that in San Fran

isco County, where the policy of usion with the Union Labor party on local offices was adopted, the vote for the state ticket was slightly less than that cast for our national ticket two years ago. In Alameda County, on the contrary, where we had a local ticket in opposition to the Union La-bor party, which there fused with the Democrats, we made a good gain.

Democrats, we made a good gain.
The figures indicate that, ever
udged from the standpoint of immefilate expediency, the policy of fusion
is a mistake. No other state in which Of the sta sained 150 per cent.; Washington, 200 per cent.; Montana, over 560 per cent.; Colorado, 900 per cent.; Utah, 200 per

cent. The Montana comrades had the same difficulty of a "labor party" to ontend with. And if we co that the Socialist Party there had the same problem before them, that they solved it on the line of "no compromise," and that our vote in that state

tion of The Worker that there is no short cut to success for Socialists; that we cannot get votes without making the voters Socialists, even if we should wish to do so: and that w trading endorsements with them.

LOS ANGELES CITY ELECTION.

The result of the city election in Los Angeles, Cal., on Dec. 1, is character ised by the "Advance" of San Fran cisco, heretofore an advocate of the fusion policy, as being "a decided setback to the movement for a state of

national Union Labor party." The Socialist Party in Los Angele put no city ticket in the field, but en dersed and actively supported the local candidates of the Union Labor party. Los Angeles was described by "Ad vance" as the one point in the state where this course was entirely justifiable, on the ground that, in Los Angeles, the Union Labor party made no deals whatever with the capitalist pardeals whatever with the capitalist par-ties and declared for the abolition of the wage system. In qualification of some well-known Democratic politi-cians were called on to aid in the cam-paign there and that this campaign was made chiefly on the "immediate demands," and not on the issue of the abolition of the wage system.

Although it had been confidently predicted that the Union Labor ticket, with Socialist support, would sweep the city, yet, when the votes were counted, it was found that the had received only 3,120 out of a total was found that this ticke of over 18,000, and that the Demo-cratic candidate for Mayor was elected by a plurality of over 2,000. nenting on this result, "Ad-

vance" says:
"It is an indication that the ing people of Los Angeles are not yet ready to break away from the old parties. The necessity for it was not clubbed into their heads, as was done in San Francisco in 1901. It is good proof that the Union Labor movement will not absorb the Socialist movement in California. On the contrary, the activity of our Los Angeles comrades has welded together the two parties in that city and since immediate victory, the sole excuse for a merely Union Labor party, is shown to be impossible of attainment, those working en who have decided on independ ence of the old parties will now decide to work with the Socialist Party, which, though it grows more slowly, yet builds more solidly and is sure of what strength it may at any time attain."

And again, in the following issue: "The Union Labor Party moven has received a set-back and its im-potency to install the working class in political power immediately leaves us free to proceed with our slower, but ahead of us and every comrade should work toward the end of establishing new locals and building up the old

The discussion of Democratic effort during the late campaign throughout DISTRIBUTION OF THE NATION'S WEALTH

Mr. Charles B. Spahr, of Columbia University, has recently exam records of the Surrogates of thirty-five nties in this state and has pub-The examination covered the last three months of 1898 and included the richest in the state. The results are remarkable as showing, first, how few people, comparatively speaking, leaveany estates at all; and second, the low average value of estates. The following is a summary of the facts shown

1. Out of 10,000 persons over twentyfive years of age, dying during the quarter, only 3,351, or just about onethird, left any estates whatever. Even of those who were heads of families only one-half left any estate, even a sayings bank account

on, only 884-about twenty-seven per cent, of all estates, and nine per cent. of all those dying-were worth over \$5.000.

3. Sixty-six per cent, of all left no estates; twenty-five per cent, of all left estates valued at under \$5,000, the average value of those below this ount being \$1.202. Less than nine per cent. of all left estates valued at over \$5,000.

The Census Bureau tells us that the wealth of the United States amounts to an average of \$1,200 per capita or about \$6,000 per family. When it is considered, in connection with this fact, that two-thirds of all who live to maturity die virtually propertiless, that another quarter leave an average of less than \$1,300 per family, and that only nine out of a hundred ac-cumulate as much as \$5,000, the boasted "equality" of the American people appears rather mythical.

WHO STANDS FOR FREEDOM?

The Greeks, it is said, were the only ancients that encouraged free inquiry. Who among the moderns are encouraging it? Not the United States. None of the colleges under capitalistic control dare institute free inquiry into economic science. The churches are jealous and prescriptive. So are the doctors. The large justice and make a lie appear as a truth for pay. The judges lean to th rich, as the issuance of injunctions will prove. Social life is dwarfed and hypecritical. The only absolutely free propaganda to-day is that of the So-cialists, who challenge investigation at every turn.-L. T. Fisher.

If you do not know of any So

cialist Party organization in your vicinity or in your state, write for in-formation to the National Secretary, Leon Greenbaum, Room 18, Allen Leon Greenbaum, Room 18, Allen Building, 505 Market street, St. Louis,

Our Exteemed Contemporaries BED (KING OTHERS) BED

Williamsport Statesmen.

The coal strike arbitration commis-sion is beginning to prove a farce. The miners are doomed to get the little end of the string. The result will be ten hours labor, ten per cent, increase in wages, recognition of their union if it nslave rather than elevate, and Its indings held back till after next presicapitalist Republican party.

Advance.

Are you reading the account of the proceedings of the Coal Strike Arbi-tration Commission? It shows up the terrible conditions of the miners in a powerful and convincing way. One boy works and the more he works the deeper in debt he goes to the company.

Another man is killed. From the colection his fellow workers take up for als widow and children the company extracts their regt and for thirteen years widow and boys slave to pay off back rent. Men evicted from them houses because they have gone on strike, though the eviction threatens the life of dearly-loved members of their families. A blacklist in full operation and unscrupulous over-charging and cheating added to brutal tyranny, these are some of the unre-futed charges divulged by the investigation thus far. Keep your eyes on it, workingmen! The harmony of labor and capital, identity of interests, etc., is getting some hard knocks. The divine right of Baer, the blasphemer, seems to be a commission from the Devil to turn Pennsylvania into an

California Socialist

Someone has said that it is the duty of the Democratic party in the next Congress "to convince the American people that it is fit to be trusted with the lawmaking power." That reminds us of the plank in the Illinois Populist lican party raises bell and does something and the Democratic party raises hell and does nothing." The Demohell and does nothing." crats will doubtless make a record consistent with their reputation

San Francisco Call.

If it be proven that the Socialist gains in New England have been made mainly from Republican ranks there would be nothing surprising in whelming majority of Republicans over Democrats in most parts of that section of the Union that almost any new movement would draw more Re publicans than Democrats to its stand ards. A more significant feature o the vote is that where Populism was strongest in the past Socialism was weakest this year. It thus appears that the Populists are not turning to Socialism, but have united themselves Democratic party. It is therefore evi dent that Socialism is working its way to power at the polls on its own merits, and is not in any way a dying effort on the part of the old free silver or Populistic agitations.

Milwaukee Journal.

the country is bringing to light some nocratic party must do to succeed which would have been startling a few years ago. The Springfield (Mass.), Republican, once a strong supporter of Mr. Cleveland, says that his recent utterances are inadequate to the needs of the party. It cites the disintegration of the Whig party and the rise of the Republican party and more prenounced and radical platform as a possible suggestion of the fate awaiting Democracy. The Republican says that the Democratic party must step into the place that radical public sentiment is making for a socialistic political development or it will go out of existence, as the Whig party did. There is no doubt of this danger. It is one that conservative Democra and corporation Republicans are both There will be ere long two parties that recogniz logical, economical, and political facts. There is none to-day. Whether the Democratic party shall represent the conservative or the radical element of this coming contest rests, apparently, with such Democratic leaders as Bryan and with such Republican leaders as La Follette. Whichever of these leaders, or whenever the thought they represent first controls a national party, the opportunity will be made for the other party to be conservative. for the other party to be conservative. Up to within ten years, when Bryanism became rampant, the Democratic party was the party of traditional coaservatism. Since that time it has lost its bearings and it never better illus trated its lack of purpose than in the campaign this fall. aging sign seemed to be the weaker aging sign seemen to be the version of Mr. Bryan's influence. On the other hand, the tide of Socialism seems to be rising in the Republican party. It is there that it has been nurtured, on paternal doctrine. It would benefit the ends of an inexorable justice if the Republican party should perish thus, by its own hant. In any event, Socialism is a very pro ent peril to it. The political cantilro is seething and it is a time when the mass may be precipitated at any mement in the most unexpected m and with results that may confound the wisest forecasts. The over-whelming Republican majorities are in themselves a signal of political dan ger. No party can long maintain such power. In the nature of things it rep-

Its greatest hope of perpetuity lies in the dangers of Socialistic radical that beset the Democracy.

- Socialism has the same effect upon the character of a man or women that sunshine and air and moistu and rich soil have upon a plant. result is healthy growth and good fruit.-L. T. Fisher.

resents public protest, rather

unity of political purpose among the

PARTY NOTES.

Comrade George D. Herron and his wife arrived in New York last Wed-nesday, returning from a year's stay

Charters have been granted to new locals at Huntington and Burma, Ar-kansas. The Arkansas comrades ex-pect to effect state organization soon.

The National Committee will meet in St. Louis on January 29, 1903,

The first meeting of the Speakers' Club started under the auspices of the Boston Central Committee is called for Sunday next, Dec. 28, 3 p. m., at 724 Washington street. Party members are requested to attend.

A new Socialist Party Club with twenty-nine members has be tered at Northampton, Mass.

The seventh annual session of the Boston School of Political Economy (Karl Marx Class) opens on Friday evening, Jan. 2, at Blatchford Hall, Wells Memorial Building, 987 Washgion street, Boston, with Martha oore Avery as director. Meetings will be held every Friday evening at the same place. Admission is free

A debate will be held in New Castle, Pa., in the latter part of January, be-tween W. P. F. Ferguson, Prohibi-tionist, and some prominent represen-tative of the Socialist Party.

The Socialists of Wilkes Barre will bold their city convention in C. L. U. Hall, 16 S. Main street, on Jan. 1, at 2.30 p. m. Candidates for the follow-ing offices are to be nominated: One Assessor, two School Directors, and two School Auditors. Every member of Local Wilkes Barre is expected to be present. The next regular meeting of the County Committee of the So-cialist Party of Luzerne County will be held at Headquarters, Room 78, Simon Long Building, on Tuesday, Jan. 6, 7.30 p. m. A large attendance desired, as business of importance is to be transacted. The Socialists of Luzerne County have decided to take upon themselves The publication of a weekly paper, to be known as "The Secialist," to be published in the in-terests of the Socialist Party of the authorite region and Northeastern Pennsylvania. J. G. Roth has been elected Manager, and C. F. Quinn will be the Editor, while F. Schade, Sr., as Treasurer, will handle the fluancial side of the proposed enterprise. As soon as one thousand paid subscribers are secured at fifty cents per year, the first number will be issued. Subscrip-tions to this fund are solicited.

The Clarion Club of Cincinnati has arranged an excellent series of lectures for this senson, to be held on Sundays, at 2.45 p. m., in the Auditorium," The lecture or \$2 for the course of ten. Speakers and subjects are as follows: Jan., 11. Eugene V. Debs on "Socialism and Civilization"; Jan. 18, Wm. Thurston Brown, "The Fate of De-mocracy"; Jan. 25, Charlotte Perkins Gilman, "Mother, Home, and Child"; Feb. 1, Franklin H. Wentworth, "The Leisnre Class—a Study"; Feb. S, Ernest H. Crosby, "Tolstoy, the Typi-cal Modern Democrat"; Feb. 15, Bol-ton Hall, "Children, their Education and Rights": Feb. 22, Edwin Markand logals; Feb. 22, Fawin Mark-ham, "The Social Conscience"; March 1, Richard LeGallienne, "Man's Right to Leisure-Even Luxury"; March 8, Marion Craig Wentworth, "The Democratic Spirit in Art and Literature" March 15, George D. Herron, "The Ethics of the Class Struggle."

Comrade Mills is holding very large and successful meetings every Sun-day afternoon at the Academy of Music, 1221 McGee street, Kansas

"The field in Washington is ripe for "Our agents and organizers are now greeted as friends where, a short time ago, they would be shown the door. A most encouraging feature is the energy with which the next campaign is already begun." Indeed, that is the tenor of reports from that is the tenor of reports from nearly every state.

A series of lectures on literature and the drama, to be given on Friday evenings, has been arranged by the Socialist Educational League, 953 Secord avenue, in addition to the lectures which are held every Sunday on economic and political questions. The first of the series will be given on Friday evening, Dec. 26, when J. En-teen will lecture on "Maxim Gorky and His luftuence on Present-day Lit-crature." On Jan. 2, M. Winchevsky will lecture on "Emile Zoia and So-cialism," and on Jan. 9 L. Boudin will lecture on "Gerhart Hauptmann and The Weavers"."

3

Comrade P. J. Cooney, formerly of Mentana, will speak at the Socialist Club, Fulton street "qd Ralph avenue. Brooklyn, on Sunda, evening, Dec. 28.

ture on "The Principles of Scientific Socialism" on Sunday evening, Dec. 28, at the Socialist Propaganda Club, Wurzler's Hall, 315 Washington

H. Lease will better on "The Religion

W. E. McNabb, of Typographical Union No. 6, will speak on "The Duty of Organized Labor" at Coloniel Hall, of Organised Labor' at Colonias riss, 10 lat street and Columbus avenue, on Sunday evening, Dec. 28. The attend-ance at Mrs. Lease's fecture last Sun-day, which was held in the large nall,

At the last meeting of the 6th and 10th A. D. Otto Sattler and Anton Ebelle were elected delegates to the "Volksteitung" Conference. A lit-erary program or debate will be srranged for each meeting to begin at 8.30 p. m., after having disposed of all district business during the half-hour preceding. The meetings are held on the second and fourth Friday evenings of every month at the Labor Lyceum, 64 East Fourth street, and all Socialists living in the 6th or 10th Assembly districts should attend these meetings and join the party organization. Comrade Julius Valteich addressed the last meeting on the subject of "Party Fusion." At the next meeting on Friday, Dec. 26, a debate and discussion will be held, the sub-ject bein: "Resolved, That we should enlist the immigrant in the Social Democratic Party through a system of international Social Democratic Information Bureaus," Comrade Sattler will open the debate for the affirmative along the lines of his articles in the "Volkszeitung" and the committee invites any member of the party to take the negative side of the debate, which will be followed by open dis-cussion. Every member is urgently requested to attend this meeting

The comrades of the 18th and 20th A. D. are displaying considerable ac-tivity. They are making a special effort to secure a suitable clubroom, be lieving that their propaganda can be greatly aided by this move. At the meeting held Wednesday evening, Dec. 17, the committee reported that they had as yet been unable to secure suitable rooms, but will continue their search. If hard work and enthusiase commades will give Dec. 31 at the Labor Lyceum, 64 East Fourth street, will be worth a great deal more than the ten cents charged for admission. Itefreshments will be served and a considerable sum has been expended for musical and other talent. All are

promptly at 8 p. m., as the election of officers and delegates to various com-

miffees is on the order of business,

Last week's special meeting of the 30th A. D. was fairly well attended. After the business had been disposed of, Comrade Lee spoke on the coal question and a most interesting general discussion followed. The next meeting of the district, for business only, will be on Wednesday evening, Jan. 7. The next discussion will be on Jan. 14, the subject being "Individual Rights and Social Rights," and Comrade Lichtschein leading the

The Bronx Borough AgitaGen Com mittee is arranging for a series of pro-inganda meetings in its territory, as well as to supply speakers to trade unions meeting in the Bronx, and has other plans under way. It is desired that a larger number of comrades should actively interest themselves in the work, as the burden now falls on comparatively few members. A num-ber of subscription lists are still out-standing and should be returned at once, so that a complete report can be Returns on lists and other official communications should be sent to S. Eiges, Secretary, at the Clubbo

At the last regular meeting of Branch 2 35th A. D. it was decided to hold a special meeting on Dec. 30 for the purpose of electing officers, and all comrades are requested to be present. It was also decided to hold Comrades Latimer and Fowler of Washington will start a paper in PortJund, Oregon.

a committee being elected to find a suitable place, and to start a class of the Mills School. a course of lectures during the winter,

WEST SIDE SOCIALIST CLUB.

The West Side Socialist Club is in a flourishing condition. The hall is filled at every meeting and much in-terest is manifested. The club meets every Friday evening, at 8 p. m., in Clark's Hall, northwest corner of Twenty-fifth street and Eighth avenue, second floor. The lecture of the evening is always followed by the an-swering of questions and discussion in which all are invited to participate. Strangers are cordially welcomed. The schedule of lectures for the next

month is as follows:

Dec. 25.—Leenard D. Abbott: "The
Socialist Ideal."

Jan. 2.—John Spargo, Editor of The
Comrade: "The Meaning and Message
of Socialism." Jan. 9.-Mrs. Alex. Fraser: "The

Jan. 16.-Frederick Krafft: "Is Our Jan. 23.—Courtenay Lemon, Associate Editor of The Worker: "The So-

cialist View of the State, State Inter-ference, and State Capitalism." Jan. 30.—Geo. D. Herron: "Socialism

and Patriotism." BROOKLYN BOROUGH.

The borough meeting which was seld in the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum inst week was very successful, notwithstanding the unfavorable weather. Dr. Furman occupied the

The first matter to receive attention was the "Dally Globe." Comrade was the "Daily Globe." Comrades street, Brooklyn.

The General Committee of Local New York meets Saturday evening, Dec. 27, at the Labor Lyceum, 64 East Fourth street.

was the "Daily Globe." Comrade was the "Daily Globe." Committee was given the fluid the work accomplished in laying plans for carrying the paper to a successful issue and what share in the work the Brooklyn comrades were expected to take. The Organizer was instructed to take. The New York meets Saturday evening.

Dec. 27, at the Labor Lyccum, 64 East
Fourth street.

The Socialist Literary Society will
give a course of lectures and organise
a chass in social economy at its headquarters, 241 East Brondway. On
Sunday evening, Dec. 28, Mrs. Mary

them to send delegates to this cente ence. The conference is intended to do the work for Brooklyn which is be-ing done by the present Globe Confer-ence in New York and will obvinte the who were not present at the meet are new called upon to recognize th responsibility in connection with the "Daily Globe" and to do their share in

The work of carrying the undertaking safely beyond the point where there will be my doubt as to its stability. Comrade Atkinson submitted his report on the work done in the matter of indoor and outdoor meetings and fore the trade unions sh County became a separate local.
Comrades Atkinson, Furman, Fra-ser, Cavanaugh, and Gerber were

elected as delegates to represent King County on the City Committee. It was decided to leave the May Day demonstration in the hands of the County Committee and that they be

ed to arrange accordingly. following "That Local Kings County en phatically disapproves of the action of the Socialist Party of California la

fusing with the Union Labor party. We believe that the Socialist Party of the United States must proceed along strictly revolutionary lines, without compromise of principles or fusion The Kings County Committee was instructed to hold indignation meet-ings in Brooklyn in connection with

IN PENNSYLVANIA.

get out pamphlets, etc.

the coal question whenever deemed advisable and the Organizer was em-powered to call such public meetings,

Party Work Is Going On Well and Proparations Making for Spring Elec-

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 23.—The State Committee of the Socialist Party held a regular meeting to-night. Since the last report charters have been granted to locals at Rush Valley and Pottsville in Schuylkill County Lenni in Delaware County, and Ceri Georgetown in Luzerne County, There is a general satisfactory condition of Socialist setivity in the state

activity in the state. The Philadelphia comrades have moved their headquarters to Logan Building, 1305 Arch street, which will also be the future address of the

State Committee.

A city convention was held by the Philadelphia comrades on Dec. 17. H. H. Caldwell and M. Gill were nominated for Mayor and Magistrate, respectively. Philadelphia intends to make a vigorous campaign, It has been decided to employ an organizer and Comrade Simon Knebel has been chosen for the position.

At a special meeting to be held on Jan. 7 a new State Committee will b

The Allegheny County locals formed a County Committee on Dec. 14. Turl Delp of Duquesne is Secretary-Trensurer. A few new locals are in process of formation, and Comrade Collins will visit that county about Jan. 15, to help in the work.

Lancaster Local has employed at organizer and ward branches and a city committee are being established. city convention on Jan. 1 in the C. L. U. Hall and nominate a full ticket A great effort is being made to establish a Socialist weekly paper at this place, to circulate particularly in th mining region, where 12,000 votes were cast in November. In Luzerne County, Socialist tickets for th Duryea, Luzerne, Edwardsdale, Nan-

ticoke, Hazleton, and Georgetown.

Local Reading is publishing a we
ly paper, the "Union Sentinel." comrades are making a systematicanvass of the city to locate the 1,20 Socialist voters and get them into the party organization.

a full ticket and are very active, and thinking of starting a local paper. A boy sells fifty copies of The Worker each week on the streets of

York. Spring Forge, in York County, has a full ticket in the field. The Democratic politicisus in Shenandoah have prosecuted several of our comrades on false charges of interfering with the election, and the the evinence showing that they were therested in having a fair count and they were right in anticipating and taking precautions against fraud. The comrades in Shenandoah expect to answer these persecutions by electing a number of members of the election bands. boards. A vote equal to that east in

In answer to numerous inquirie from our comrades as to their right to make nominations for city, borough, or township offices by convention and fact of their having polled 2 per cent. or more of the vote cast for Governor at the last election, the State Commit-ice would state that the ballot in w specifically provides that the party thus making nominations shall have polled at least 2 per cent. of the largest entire vote east in the electors district or division (city, boroug ward, township, etc.) for which so nominations are made, at the last pre ceding election. Consequently the right (or requirement) to make nomi-nations by certificate cannot be acquired by or based upon the vote, however large, cast in any political division or district (city, town, etc.) when that district or division was simply part of a larger district or division. The vote for Governor gives us

sion in which this could have heppened. The percentage must be com-puted on the vote of an entire politi-cal division, however large or small it

that only the blanks supplied by the Secretary of State fulfill the requirements of the law. They can usually be procured from the County Commissions.

ber, 1903, it can file nominations by pers. The vote of November, 1902, 1903; but in each county, borough, or city where the party did not at the election of February, 1902, cast 2 per caction of sectionry, root, cast 2 per-cent, of the largest entire vote cast: for offices at that election the party ignat make nominations by filing nomination papers signed by the re-quisite number of voters.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The attention of party meml Massachusetts is called to the followices and acknowledgment STATE COMMITTEE.

To Those Whom It May Concern:
Notice is hereby given to all persons
elected from Senatorial districts to the State Committee of the Socialist Party on Saturday, Jan. 10, at 3 p. m., for the purpose of organization by the election of a Chairman, Secretary, and Treasurer and such other officers as

SOUIRE E. PUTNEY. Secretary State Committee. Boston, Dec. 22.

GENERAL COMMITTEE. The General Committee of the So claiist Party Clubs of Mas is hereby called to meet on Saturday, Jan. 10, at 724 Washington street,

The General Committee of Clubs is are members in good standing of the clubs. The General Committee will meet immediately following upon the meeting of the State Committee of the Socialist Party called for the same

date, at 3 p. m. Members should come prepared to stay over night if necessary, although it is hoped that all business may be transacted so that out-of-town men ers may leave Saturday night

Fraternally,
WILLIAM MAILLY, ecretary Temporary Executive Com-mittee, Socialist Party Clubs of Massachusetts.

ELECTION CONTEST FUND. The following sums have been received by the undersigned to Dec. 22

toward defraying the expense of the Haverbill election contest in the Gustave C. Kiesling, Clinton ... \$1.00

G. F. Alcott, Bridgewater..... 5.00 William Bergman cigar shop, New York City..... 1.20 T .H.

John P. Sullivan, Westerly, R. I. 50 Natick Club, per R. J. Fox 2.00 4.00

Turitz, Liss & Tropp, Brooklyn. 2.00 Fitchburg Club, per H. C. Barl-5.00

Haven, Conn. 2.00 WILLIAM MAILLY, Sec'y. MUNICIPAL CAMPAIGN FUND.

The following contributions to the campaign fund were received by the andersigned: Haverhill and Brockton municipal

Dedham Club \$6.50 Paul E. Vogt, Taunton...... Leonard D. Abbott, New York. 5.00 M. Winchevsky, New York City 47.47

Club, New Haven, per F. WILLIAM MAILLY, Sec'y.

HOW TO HELP YOUR LOCAL. TO OFFICERS: Always be ten minutes late at busi-

ess meetings-nine might answer the purpose just as well. Sometimes leave your reports and sooks at home. They will be safe

Wait for the State Secretary to write for reports and dues. That's all he has to do and he is paid a big salary Don't plan any line of action for

your local. You're only ornaments. Let every officer look after the work of the other officers. You will get your own work well done. The other fellow always can do it better than And there are other things for offi-cers to do and not to do. Look them

up yourself. TO MEMBERS:

When your first officers are elected, that ends all your obligation to colocal. Turn it over to them.

On meeting nights walt for a carriage. The officers will send one. It's constitutional.

Never pay your dues unless the Sec Never pay your dues unless the Sec-retary or Treasurer asks you. He might have heart failure if you did. Be sure to criticize an officer, how-ever he does his work. It isn't really, necessary, but then if you didn't hea might get his head swelled and, imagine he is the whole thing.—U. G., Moore, in the Seattle "Socialist."

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Dated New York, the 3d day of December, 1902.

FRANK BOWERS, L. D. MAYES Attorney for the Executor, 245 Broadway, New York City.

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Standing advertisements of Trade Union and other societies will be innerted made this heading at the rate of \$1 per line per annum.

CIGARMANIAS: PROGRESSIVE INTERNATIONAL UNION No. 90. Office and Employment Bureau. 64 flast ith Street.

—District I. (Bohemian). 321 East Tige Street, greey Suturday at 8 p. m.—District II. (German). at 50 E. Fyral street, meets greey Saturday at 8 p. m.—District III. meets at the Cubhouse, 206 East 58th Street, every Saturday at 7.30 p. m.—District IV. meets at 312 West 42d Street, every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District IV. meets at 37 Last 157th Street, every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District VI. meets at 637 Last 157th Street, every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District VI. meets every Saturday at 8 p. m.—Distric triday at 8 p. m.—Bistrict VII. meets every Saturday evening at 1455 Second Avenue.— The Board of Supervisors meets every Tuesday at Faushaber's Hall, 1551 Second Avenue, at 8 p. m. LOCAL 476, MACHINE WOOD WORKERS AND TURNERS. United

LABOR ORGANIZATIONS

Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. Meets every Tuesday at Bohemin Hall, 323 East Seventy-third street, New York. Financial Secretary, W. E. P. Schwartz, 27 Fulton avenue, Astoria, L. I.; Recording Secretary, Chas. Flescler, 522 East Eighty-

Workmen' Children Death Benefit Fund of the United States of America

The address of the Financial Secretary of the Executive Committee is:

HENRY HAUPT, Bible House, Room 43

Astor Place, N. Y. City, N. Y.

Arbeiter - Kranken - und Sterde - Kasse mer die Ver. Staatea von Amerika. WORKIEWS Sick and Death Benefit Fund of the United States of America

The above society was founded in the year 1884 by workingmen Induced with the year 1884 by workingmen Induced with the year 1884 by workingmen Induced with the spirit of solidarity and Socialist thought. It summerical strength (at present companies of the solidarity and Socialist thought. It summerical strength (at present companies of the solidarity and Socialist thought. It summerical strength (at present companies of the solidarity in the solidarity of th

WORKMEN'S Furniture Fire Insurance

Organized 1872. Membership 14,00. rincipal Organization, New York

OFFICE: 64 East Fourth screet. Office cours, daily except Sundays and helidays,

Mass.
New Haven, Waterbury, Meriden, Harttord, and Bridgepart, Cons.
Philadelphin, Philisburg, Allegheny, Leteres, Alcona, Serantoh, Ph.
Cleveland, O.
San Francisco, Cal.
Manchester, N. H.
Haltimore, Md.
St. Loris, Ms.
For addresses of the Branch Lockheepers,
see "Yorwaerts."

CARL SAHM CLUB (MUSICIANS UNION. Meets first and third Tasaday of the month, 10 a.m., at Club House, 206 R. Eighty saits street. Secretary, H. Frey, 171 E. Eighty-seventh street.

INT. JEWELRY WORKERS UNION OF AM-BRICA, Local No. 1. Meets every find and 4th Thursday in 67-69 St. Maciw Inco. Executive Meeting overy fat à 3rd Thursday.

re, Pa., Socialist-Party, meets in Cen-tral Labor Union Hall, 16 8. Main street, on the second and fourth Sundays of each month, at 3 p. m. All Socialists are invited.

Have Your Printing Done at Union Printers.

WILKES-BARRE-Local Wilkes-Bar-

F. W. HEISS Union Printer

69 GOLD ST., STRICTLY EIGHT HOURS WORK.

Attention, Workingmen!
If you are in want of Trussee, Abdoming Supporters, Shoulder Hraces, Educate Stockings, Knee Caps and Aukles, GO TO THE STANUFACTUREEL,

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GUSTAVE BARTH. 22 F. 125th St., bet Mudia m and Fifth are 257 Bowery, bet, 2rd a 4th St., New York H FRAHME, Truss-Makes 1499 Third Ave., New York, near 84th St.

Trusses, Braces, El. Stocking, Elec. Belts and liatteries. All work guaran-teed. Money refunded when limpture is not held. Lady attendant for ladies. Mail orders attended to. Open evenings and Sunday morning.

Where to Lunch and Dine Comrades, patronize those who advertise



W Kangaroos are welcoms No line drawn on smaller animals.

DETAILS OF ... McGRADY CASE.

Interesting Story of Attempted Suppression.

Bishop Tried to Forbid Priest to Advocate Socialism, but Dared Not Directly Condemn His Statement of Its Principles.

We are able this week to present omewhat fuller details of the events which led up to the resignation of our comrade, Rev. Thomas McGrady, from his parish in Bellevue, Ky. As has been stated, some of the

higher authorities of the church had, a long time, been bringing some pressure to bear upon Father McGrady in the effort to compel him to abandon his advocacy of Socialism. The mat-ter was at last brought to a crisis by a letter which Bishop Maes wrote to the priest on Nov. 8. The date is, per haps, significant—four days after election, when the news had just come of us increase of the Socialist ters, in spite of the opposition of such prelates as Archbishop Corrigan and Bishops Quigley, Hoban, Maes, and

Bishop's Original Demands.

Bishop Maes' letter contained four mands. The first demand was that Father McGrady make the Bishop a certain "free gift" of money-which the former declined to do. The other three bore more directly on the real question at issue and were in the fol-

"Second—To bring unto us a letter recalling such praises of Darwin, Zola, and Benan, and some other writers whose names are mentioned in your letter published in 'Wilshire's Magazine, July number, which shall be given the same public notice that your me praises, to the detriment of the church and the scandal of the That scandal must be renaired and an earnest promise given by you that you will obey the direc-tions and conform to the teachings set forth in the encyclicals of our Holy

Father, the Pope. . Third-We admonish you not to allow the sale of any books written by you for which the imprimatur" (that is a license to publish, granted by higher church authorities) "has been refused for cause, or for which the imprimatur should be in accordance with the rules of the Holy Sec.

"Fourth—We admonish you not to be absent from your parish so freently without permission, and to refrain from emitting views on Socialism, either by speech or by letter, which are at variance with the teachings of our Supreme Pontiff or of the

McGrady States His Position.

On Nov. 12 Father McGrady replied by a letter defining his Socialist ons in eight propositions and asking the Bishop to inform him whether any or all and, if any, which of them were condemned, on the re-ceipt of which information he would be able to understand the Hishop's demands and would promptly reply to

The Bishop ignored this letter and replied only by relterating, in new phrases, the first and second of his

Father McGrady's statement of his osition as a Socialist was in these

"1. Labor produces all values. "2. Every man has a right to the realth he produces.
"3. In expending his labor power,

every man has the right to adopt the ds that will produce the best re-"4. Every man has the right to produce for himself, instead of selling his labor power at the cost of produc-

tion, or at a price less than its value. "5. If one man enjoys the right of producing for himself, the nation collectively possesses the right to produce for itself, for the nation is an aggrega-

"6. The dominant law of blology is the co-operation of the units for the of the organism, and this law, applied to sociology, is the co-operation of the individuals for the

reservation of the species.
"7. Whenever any institution be es detrimental to social progress it will perish in obedience to the don nant law of biology, which casts asic organs that fail to promote the growth

evolution, as we readily discover when we follow the progress of the race from the earliest times to the age of stone, which gave way to the age of bronze, which was succeeded by the age of iron, and on to the age of steam and steel; and we observe in modern industry the individual givabsorbed by the corporation, and the corporation eventuates in the trust. The trust will culminate in the com-bination of all trusts, and the formation of a national trust, owned and

ontrolled by society."
Father McGrady declares that the Bishop's failure to answer his letter submitting these propositions was due to the fact that he could not condemn them without condemning essential teachings of the church during the first four centuries and could not accept them without condemning his

Would Not Retract the Truth.

The retraction of his published praise of Darwin, Zola, and Renan, he says, would have been a violation of his conscience to which he could not consent. "If it be a crime to say that an infidel can be a genius," he says, it is also a crime to say that a Pro -that no man can be an intellectual light if his opinions are not in con-formity with the teachings of the Holy See. Therefore I presume the Bishop intends to maintain that learning has gone into a trust and that the Catholic Church holds an exclusive monopoly

Father McGrady decided that it

would be idle to waste his time in interminable church trials and ap-peals. He resigned his parish, to the great regret, it is reported, of his peo-ple, who are much attached to him. He is still a member and a priest of the Catholic Church, and it re be seen whether the would-be sup-pressors will pursue him farther. Bishop Maes and other high authori-ties refuse to make any statement on the matter.

McGRADY SPEAKS IN CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, O., Dec. 19.—The meeting at Music Hall Wednesday night, addressed by Father McGrady, was most successful. The audience numbered nearly three thousand, and demonstration of apeven more significant than the num-ber of the hearers. E. H. V.

NEW JERSEY STATE

COMMITTEE MEETING. New Jersey State Committee

met at headquarters in Newark, Dec. 14, with Comrade Cole, representing Camden County, in the chair. Bergen, Camden, Essex, Hudson, Mercer, Pas salc, and Union countles were repre sented. Bills aggregating \$60 were ordered paid. Differences existing be tween branches in Passaic and Union counties could not be acted upon because of non-conformity with the rule requiring grievances to be submitted in writing with all the facts set forth. It was the judgment of the Commit-tee that the trouble could and doubt-less would be amicably adjusted if presented in proper form to the con-stituted county authorities. The Comstituted county authorities. The Conmittee suggested that Union call county convention and invite the State Organization Committee to be present to set forth the need of organization and the duty of the membership loyal-ly to support its branch, county and state organization. The Secretary was directed to answer the twelve quesmittee relative to membership, ex penses, propaganda, and comparative growth of party. Reports showed general activity throughout the organ ized counties. The Organization Committee gave a report on Organ Smith's work in Morris and Su counties. The Secretary reported the submission of thirty-one candidates on referendum for state party officers. twenty-seven branches participating in nominations. Blank ballots for election of party officers and referendum on time and place of state convention are being sent out. A resolu tion offered by Comrade Cole was adopted repealing any and all rules tending to discriminate against Social ists who may not have the allied label; the only condition to be imposed here-after is that the comrade doing the work is to belong to the union of his craft if a union exists where he resides or performs the work; the resolution has for its object the elimina-tion of jobs to capitalistic concerns in preference to Socialists because of the former having the allied label. The Secretary was instructed to have five thousand application cards printed and to secure from the National Sec-retary a supply of local and branch charters, to meet existing demand The question of ways and means with a view to securing the service permanent organizer came up at so late an hour that it was voted that the matter be laid over until next meeting, when it will be taken up as special order and the session be de-

TO LABOR.

voted to its settlement.

[This poem by Charlotte Perkin etson, now Mrs. Gilman, has already een published in The Wesker; but w have gained many new subscri since that time, several readers have asked that it be reprinted, and we be lieve that so good a thing will bear great deal of repetition.

Shall you complain who feed the Who clothe the world. Who house the world— Shall you complain who are world,

Of what the world may do?

As from this hour You use your power, The world must follow you.

The world's life hangs on your right hand. Your strong right hand.

Your skilled right hand, You hold the whole world in you hand; See to it what you do! Or wrong or right,

The world was made for you! Then rise as you ne'er rose before, Nor dared before The power that lies in you! Stand all as one Till right is done! Believe and dare and do!

GREENBAUM'S REPORT.

The financial report of the National Secretary for November shows re-celpts and expenditures as follows:

1	Dues received	
	Received for supplies	
ì	Propaganda fund	1.5
1000	Miscellaneous	
1	Total	\$854.4
3	Expenditures	335.7
į	Balance on hand, Nov. 1	CONTRACTOR OF STREET
į	STRIKE FUND.	
j	Ralance on hand Nov. 1	\$120.4

ELIBERTED & CATALO					DESCRIPTION OF THE PERSON OF T	
				1		
				Wilson ers		

BUY UNION MADE GOODS.

FOR THE DAILY.

Plenty of Work for All Are Willing.

Arrangements for the Fair Are Well Under Way and Many Volus Are Needed-The Fund Is Grow The fund for the "Daily Glo

gradually rising toward the an needed for establishing it, as o een by the list of contribution new pledges given below. The time has come when eve per representing the cause s make his pledge or contribution

send it to Secretary Wm. Butsch 64 East Fourth street. Do not any longer, but make up your as to how much you can spare ? as to how much you can spare ! publication of a Socialist daily : form Comrade Butscher according There is nothing so important for John Gibbons, Brooklyn....
The growth of Socialism as the advocating of its principles through a A. Reinleib, city.......

Who	Previously acknowledged\$7,064.8				
	Total pledged\$7,308.8				
Now	The following amounts have been received on piedges and donations:				
ing.	PAID ON PLEDGES.				
be" is	E. M. Brunn, city \$2.0				
mount	Theo. Birk, city 1.6				
an be	Local Hudson County, N. J 20.6				
s and	Fred. Gerold, Jersey City 3.0				
n anu	Ferd. Ufert, Jersey City 1.0				
	Dr. A. Margolis, city 1.6				
ry So-	S. Benain, city 3.0				
ly pa-	A. Lee, city 5.0				
should	Wm. Glanz, Paterson, N. J 2.6				
n and	B. Felgenbaum, city 3.0				
ier, at	H. L. von Duffe, city 2.6				
delay					
minds or the	The second control of				
	8. Raines, city 1.0				
igly.	Graf, city 1.0				

Paul Jurgens, Halldon, N. J., 31st A. D., S. D. P......

PLEDGE.

To the Workingmen's Co-operative Publishing Association.

64 E. Fourth Street, New York City: I hereby pledge myself to contribute for the publication of an English Socialist Daily the sum of \$ to be paid in mouthly installments

Address

Wash. Turi Delp, Duquesne, Pa....

Wm. Meyer, city.....

Christian Bruenn, city..... E. M. Meitzer, city.....

Dr. I. Levin, city..... Dr. I. M. Rubinow, city.....

A. Schulthels, city.....

Anna Davis, city.....

Martin Weil, city.....

A. Goll, city.....

J. Fisher, city.....

H. Zuberer, Paterson, N. J.,

J. Rudin, Paterson, N. J..... A. Petzold, Paterson, N. J....

E. Weyse, Paterson, N. J...

Streller, Paterson, N. J... Berthold, Paterson, N. J...

E. Neutrig, Paterson, N. J., Rutkan, Passale, N. J. Hurlman, Halldon, N. J. ...

P. Jurgens, Halidon, N. J...

Nathan Friedman, city.....

Previously neknowledged ... 2,559,10

Total paid on pledges. \$2,656.70

CASH CONTRIBUTIONS.

Frank Ohnemus, L. I. City...

C. Hoograf.....

Punch Card 101, York, Pa... Arbeiter Saengerbund, Utica,

John Hirth

F. M. Dennis, Highland Falls.

John Steiger, Highland Falls,

David Craig, Glenwood, N. J.

Geo. Laubenstein, Mariboro

A. L. Benser, Baltimore, Md.

Previously acknowledged 1,162.58

Total cash contributions....\$1.256.88

FISHERS FOR SEATS.

To catch a street car as

Each thought of the woman

workmen ran breathless catch a street car-

walted afar

And there's little to balance the

street, At a down-town street when the car

was ajam;
had bundles and boxes and
wanted a seat—
i the workmen together said:
"My seat, Ma'am!"

For men must stand and women must sit, Though the labor be hard and the

body unfit,
And the motor car be mosning
—Indianapolis Journal.

grocery book, Though the motor car be moan

And the Beef Trust steak that

cooking brown.

For men must eat and wo

Mullen, city.....

dally, and it will have a wonderful | Martin C. Johnson, Ozette, the means of strengthening the party organizations in all the Eastern state

For the Fair.

The plans for the fair at Grand Cen tral Palace are now complete and all that is needed is the active co-operation of all comrades and sympathizers The Fair Committee needs at once at least fifty comrades who will visit the trade unions with tickets. This fair will be the best entertainment ever produced by the workingmen of this city and therefore every workingman should be induced to buy a ticket and attend. There will be all sorts of performances and every patron of the fair will get his money's worth several times over.

Comrades who have not yet received tickets should call on the secretaries of their respective districts and get a supply at once.

Delegates to the Daily Globe Con ference who have not yet secured tickets for their organizations are re-quested to call on the Secretary.

Almost twenty thousand tickets are in the hands of the different organizations and as we have eighty thousan more, we need the help of every So cialist in this work. Any comrade who can help is requested to call or Secretary Butscher and get instruc

One comrade sold one hundred tickets in the shop where he is em-ployed in one afternoon. Go thou and do likewise.

Comrades and friends of the Social ist movement are also again reminded that the Fair Committee is now ready to receive presents, which may be sent or delivered at 64 East Fourth street Do not delay, comrades, for the soone we can get these presents, the quicker will that part of the work be accom-plished, which will allow the committee more time to carry out its many other plans without being too much to the opening of the fair.

Cooper Union Meeting

At the meeting of the Board of Man of the Workingmen's Co-operative Publishing Association held or Monday, Dec. 22, it was decided to hold a mass meeting at Cooper Union on Thursday, Jan. 15, for the benefit of the "Daily Globe," at which Com-rades Geo. D. Herron, Ben Hanford and James F. Carey are expected to speak. Comrades all over Greater New York and vicinity are urged to advertise this meeting. Let the meet party member or sympathizer should be present.

Amounts Pledged.

Following is a statement of amounts pickeded for the Socialist Daily Fund up to Dec. 22: John Gibbons, Brooklyn.... Martin C. Johnson, Ozette,

Bein Klein, city..... David Cahn, city..... P. Jann, city..... D. Fatt, city..... A. Mirsky, city......
M. Caspe, city.....
Mrg. Alice Hall, city..... Edw. Cassidy, city......
O. Bodenstein, city.....
Max Sand, city..... A. N. Kaplan, city..... M. Aronson, city......
Henry Miller, city......
Frank Stone, city......
Sam'l G. Friedman, city....

E. J. McIver, city.......
J. Mullen, city......
A. Schultheis, city...... N. J.

Robt. Streller, Paterson, N. J.

Erwin Weyse, Paterson, N. J.

Alfred Petroid, Paterson, N. J.

Jacob Rudin, Paterson, N. J.

Jeter Grund, Paterson, N. J.

Jos. Rutkan, Passale, N. J.

J. Huriman, Halldon, N. J.

2.00

Three women got in at a down-town

-Hanford's "Railroading in th United States" is one of the best pam phlets we have to start men to think-ing. It costs 5 cents a copy, but for \$1 you can get forty copies to lend or give away. You cannot find a better investment for a dollar. Socialist Literature Company, 184 William street, —Was Mitchell Mitchell alone? Mitchell was only Mitchell because the miners back of him were miners. For if we look we see Mitchell escape Mitchell. We see the roots of Mitchell in the hearts and souls and hopes of the men who commissioned him to state their case to the world.—Horace Traubel.

WASTE UNDER CAPITALISM

Wilful Destruction of Food for Sake of Profit.

While the Workers in the Cities Suffer for Lack of Fruit and Vegetables Workers in the Fields Are Robbed of Their Year's Labor.

In a recent number of "Advance" Scott Anderson has an interesting ar ticle on one of the most remarkable minor features of capitalism-a fea ture which, revolting as it is to com-mon sense and to humane feeling, is a perfectly normal outgrowth of the profit system. We quote Comrade Au-derson's article entire: "In 'Answers' of November 22 there is an account of the wicked and

wanten destruction of food in Eng iand that is positively appalling and shows to what lengths Capital will go to get gain. Common sense would say that these miscreants should be in a felon's cell. But no, they will be found as deacons in the church, city councilors or members of parliament, making laws to protect themselves in their hellish work of plunder. 'Answers' says: 'There is often enough fresh fish purposely burned or chemically destroyed in Britain in a day to feed twenty or thirty thousand people, and that is the chief reason why you never get really cheap fish. London Liverpool, and the big fish market often get such a glut of fish through a number of big vessels arriving to-gether that if it were put on the mar-ket whiting would be sold at fifteen for five cents and plaice and soles of two cents a pound, whereas they are kept at five and ten times that price.'

This is what happens. When a sur-plus arrives that would lower prices the big dealers get together, form a ring and decide to destroy as much as will raise the price of what is left to the exact figure they require The mass to be destroyed is then sen (in London) down the river to some big works on the left bank of the Thames, where it is unloaded and chemically destroyed or turned into fish manure, which sells for a dollar

Burn Food to Save Profit.

"'Answers' says: 'Sometimes when passing through the great vegetable growing districts of Kent and the Thames valley, you will find the land for a quarter of a mile enveloped in a thick smoke, which you can trace to a nilghty heap of apparent rubbish smouldering slowly. The reason of this is to prevent a drop in the price of greens and vegetables, for when it is known that very large consignments are going to the towns, the big growers combine to save such a calamity as cabbages selling for five a penn and sprouts at twopence a basket, for that would mean very little profit in the pockets of the producers and mer-chants—a fall of twenty-five per cent. in green stuffs and roots causes as much anguish in the mind of a big merchant as it brings joy to the

thrifty housekeeper. "The crops have to be cut when they are ready, and the land freed from them, so when the evil is done and six times as much as usual is ready for market, the 'operators' corbine, and cartioad after cartioad good vegetables is dumped in a failow field to dry, and after a couple of days

"In a week this mass of good food, worth thousands of dollars, is reduced to a burnt mass and used for manure "Then the silly fools of workmen and their wives wonder why vegetables are dear.

"The price of oranges is kept at three and four cents per orange, when they could be sold at a cent apiece. Sometimes there are over one thou sand cases too many (?). An agreement is quickly made among the chief buyers to destroy all the surplus. This is done by thrusting copper or steel rods through all parts of the cases. This damages the fruit and causes it to rot. It is then removed by the scavenging authorities, or sometimes sold to the makers of cheap essences. This costs something, and so ships ing into port with ora nalled to throw overboard the greater

part of their cargo.
"The price of eggs is kept up by systematic destruction amounting to ver half a million a week-and so on for nearly every article of food.

"When will the people awake and demand that these crimes cease? "To-day if a poor man or woman steals an egg or a cabbage or a fish, they are sent to jail for months, while these monsters wear fine linen and fare sumptuously every day. Nay, the very people they are robbing are ex-pected to doff their hats to them as

they pass by."

It may be added that this practice is by no means confined to England. The same thing is systematically done in New York and all the great centres of population in the United States.

The Indirect Method. On a still larger scale, in this c

try, the same purpose is effected indi-rectly. Here a considerable propor-tion of the fruit and vegetables are still raised by small "independent" farmers—we put the adjective in quotation marks because the boasted independence of the farmer is only a matter of words. Although this prod-uce is raised by small farmers, the marketing of it is controlled by a few great commercial houses in each large city, these houses being generally in close combination with each other and close combination with each other and with the railway and steamboat companies. It follows from this that a large crop is often a positive calamity for the producers who have spent a season's labor on it and is of little or no benefit to the would-be consumers. A large crop, if brought into the market, would mean low prices; but the wholesale or commission houses join in refusing to purchase more than a small part of the crop—and that at the lowest prices; the transportation agencies, in league with them, charge typorbitant rates to producers who

seek to ship their crop direct to the market, or, if they dare not do this, they declare that they have not enough cars and engines to meet the demand; fruit and vegetables shipped by the producers direct are held in the freight stations or the trains carrying them are sidefracked until the produce is spoiled, and the small producer who sought to get ahead of the great capitalists finds his insubordi

shed by a net loss on his crop. Everyone who has traveled through the orchard and garden regions, of New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Michigan, and the Pacific Coast at the crop-gathering season has seen the evi-dence of this shameful practice in the shape of millions of bushels of fruit and vegetables left rotting on the ground. The unsophisticated observer may attribute the waste to the farm ers' supposed carelessness and lack of enterprise. This is the explanation the subsidized press always gives. But the men who do the work in the fields know better and it is time that the workers who dwell in the cities and whose wives and babies suffer for the lack of this wasted food should also understand the situation

How to Put an End to It. It is evident that so long as the means of transportation and distribu tion remain in the hands of capitalists to be operated for their profit, this along with other infamies of the capitalist system will continue. Laws regulating freight rates, while leaving the railroads to be held as private property, have been tried for years and have proven absolutely ineffective It would be most ridiculous to propose laws compelling produce merchants to buy crops they do not choose to buy. The one solution is in striking at the root-as the Socialist or Social Demo cratic Party proposes—in removing the incentive to such crime (private profit and the opportunity (private control), by establishing public ownership of the means of production and transportation and making the satisfaction of

HOW TO ORGANIZE.

Instructions for Forming Locals of the Socialist Party.

 Five or more persons may organize a local branch, provided they su scribe to the platform and constitution of the Socialist l'arty, and sever their of the Socialist Party, and sever their relations with other political parties: 2. The officers to be elected are:

A Chairman at each meeting. Recording Secretary.

c. Financial Secretary.

d. Organizer. e. Literature Agent.

Order of business—
 Leading of the minutes,
 Admission of new members,
 Communications and bills,

Report of Organizer.

Reports of Committee Unfinished business.

New business. 4. A monthly payment, computed on basis of five cents for each member, for the maintenance of the Nationa organization, shall be paid to the Na

levy dues if they so choose, or may raise funds altogether through volun-tary contributions and pay National dues out of their general funds. 5. A full report of the meeting in which organization was decided on, the names of persons-participating, to gether with five cents for each mer ber, should be sent with application for charter; after receipt of which, upon approval of National Committee, charter will be granted.

6, Each local branch should hold a meeting at least once a week, for the transaction of business or the discussion of political and economic

bership and the financial condition of bership and the manacial condition of each local branch, as well as upon the progress made by the Party and its prospects in the locality, shall be sent regularly to the National Secretary. 8. Any person living in a city or lo-cality, where no local branch exists, may apply directly to the National Sec-retary for admission to the Party inretary for admission to the Party. in closing one month's dues, and will be

enrolled as a member at large.

9. For further information not contained herein, address Leon Greenbaum, National Secretary, Room 427, Emilie Building, St. Louis, Mo.

-Now is the time when men are open to reason in political matters. Even a small meeting now, with good speakers, may do more for the educa-tion of the workers than a large meet-ing in the heat of the campaign; and where it is not possible to hold meet-ings. Socialist literature and party papers should be thoroughly distrib

-On March 28 begins the great

nine-days fair at the Grand Central Palace, New York City, to raise funds for starting a Socialist daily news-paper. Many thousands of articles should be donated to be sold or given as prizes at the fair. Each reade The Worker, whether in New York or elsewhere, should at least contribute something for this purpose—a book, a picture, an attractive souvenir or curio, a vase, a piece of glassware or embroidery or lace, anything useful or ornamental. Send all such articles, prepaid, to the Secretary, William schler, 64 East Fourth street, New York City.

-If you wish to give a dollar, ——If you wish to give a dollar, or five dollars, or ten dollars to the So-cialist Daily Fund, the man who will take it is William Butscher, Secretary, Labor Lyceum, 64 East Fourth street, New York city.

—Send \$3 for new yearly or half-yearly subscriptions to The Worker and 14 cents extra for postage and ask for a watch as a premium. Send \$5 for new subscriptions and you will get a better watch.

-If you will make it a point to get at least one new subscriber for The Worker every month, you will make a dozen new Socialists in a year.

Keep an eye on your wrapper. See when your subscription expires. Renew in time. It will prevent interruption in the mailing of the paper and tooliliate work at the office.

National Platform of the Socialist Party.

aim to be the organization of the work-ing class and those in sympathy with it, into a politeni party, with the object of conquering the powers of cove-ernment and using them for the pur-pose of transforming the present sys-tem of private ownership of the means of production and distribution into collective ownership by the entire peo

Formerly the tools of pr wete simple and owned by the individ-ual worker. To-day the machine, which is but an improved and more developed tool of production, is owned by the capitalist. by the capitalists and not by the work ers. This ownership enables the capi-talists to control the product and keep the workers dependent upon them.

Private ownership of the means of

preduction and distribution is responsible for the ever increasing uncertain ty of livelihood and the poverty and misery of the working class, and it di-vides society into two hostile classes the capitalists and wage-workers. The once powerful middle class is rapidly disappearing in the mill of com-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 centrel of the government, the press, the pulpit, and the schools, and enables them to reduce the workingmen to a state of intellectual, physical and so-cial inferiority, political subservience and virtual slavery.

The economic interests of the capi-talist class dominate our entire social system; the lives of the working class are recklessly sacrificed for profit, wars are fomented between nations, indisinate slaughter is encouraged and the destruction of whole races is sauctioned in order that the capitalists may extend their commercial domin-ion abroad and enhance their suprem acy at home.

But the same economic causes which developed capitalism are leading to Sorialism, which will abolish both the anitalist class and the class of wagworkers. And the active force in bringing about this new and higher order of society is the working class. At other classes, despite their apparent or actual conflicts, are alike interested in the upholding of the system of private ownership of the instruments of wea'th 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 | class.

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

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 import-ance for the total stages that the unce for the Socialist Party better its condition and to elect Socialists 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 opolles, trusts, and combines. N of the revenue of such industries to be applied to the reduction of taxes on property of the capitalist class but to and shortening of the hours of wages and shortening of the hours of labor of the employees, to the improvement of the service and distinishing

the rates to the consumers.

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

of the worker in the product of labor.

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

under the control of the working class.

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

their labor.

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

6. Equal civil and political rights for

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

But in advocating these measures as steps in the overthrow of capitalism and the establishment of the Co-operative Commonwealth, we warn the working class against the so-called public ownership movements as an at-tempt of the capitalist class to secure governmental control of public utili ties for the purpose of obtaining great-er security in the exploitation of other industries and not for the amelioration of the conditions of the working

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