AGENTS, ATTENTION!

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#### PRICE 2 CENTS.

and Whitneys don't mind. They know

that no Republican or Democrat is go-

ing to do anything worse than make

faces at them. It amuses the people

who do the work and who pay the

fares, so the people who do no work

and who pocket the fares can stand it.

If you are a tired-out, half-frozen mo-

torman, who do not dare to call your

soul your own, watch the war-dance

of the respectable reformers and use

your imagination to keep you warm.

if you are a railroad man, in daily

danger of your-life, by reason of im-

perfect equipment and excessively

long runs, look forward to that pen-

sion and keep your mind off your

troubles by trying to calculate your

chances of living and holding your job

to the age of sixty-five. If you live

in a tenement and are likely to get

thrown out on the street next week

because you can't raise ave dollars for

the landlord, or if, having paid your

rent, you have to come home to a cold

house and see your wife and babies

shivering, just reflect on the unani-

mous good will of the Aldermen and

the deep respect for law shown by the

Corporation Counsel. If you are

tramping the streets every day, vainly

hunting for work, beg a penuy to buy

a paper and read the prosperity news

That is the best sort of Happy New

Year comfort that you can reasonably

expect from the capitalist system. Are

If not, if you are a man, and not

merely a wage-earning animal, then

make up your mind that had as things

are, you will do your part to make

them better next year. Remember

that, by the intelligent use of your

political rights, you can, at the least,

so effectively scare those capitalists

whom your labor has enriched that

they will bestir themselves to make

next New Year's Day more endurable

to you. Make up your mind that,

whatever others may do (and your

resolution will help to guide and

strengthen others, remember), you will

Go all you can toward securing indus-

trial freedom for yourself and for

in the financial columns.

you content with it?

A Happy New Year to you.

#### WAR AND TRADE.

#### Capitalism Makes Peace Impossible.

General Young Says a Great Conflict for Control of Asiatio Markets Is Coming-Why War Is a Hormal Condition of Capitalist Prosperity.

"The empire is peace (L'empire, c'est In paix), said Louis Napoleon when, by foul intrigue and murderous violence, be overthrew the republic and usurped power in France; and there followed eighteen years of war and of stock-jobbers' prosperity, till the empire fell in unexampled shame and utter ruin.

"Peace and prosperity, law and order, reverence for established institutions-and again, peace and pros perity," is the delusive cry of our capi-talist statesmen to-day. They would have us believe that only by bowing to their ideal of law and order, only by paying blind reverance to the established institutions by paying blind reverence to the established in-stitutions by which their class profits, can we, the great working mass of the

people, enjoy peace and prosperity.

Yet every day we are taught, by the raising of prices, by the increased intensity of labor, by the growing ratio of accidents to workers in mine and factory and railroad, and by a hundred other signs, that for us it is but a hard choice between capitalist presperity and capitalist hard times.

And peace? To say nothing of the impossibility of industrial peace, to speak only of international relations, speak only of international relations, out of the mouths of their own great men we learn, if we cannot learn otherwise, that war is a necessary result of capitalism, a necessary condi-tion of the capitalists' prosperity.

#### To Get Rid of the Surplus.

Almost two years ago Senator Depew told us the reason for the hurry-ing to and fro of armies in South Africa and the Philippines, the reason for the battering at the gates of Pekin that "we" are producing every year \$2,000,000,000 worth more goods than "we" can consume, that "we" must find a profitable market for the surplus, that all other civilized nations are in the same position, and so that each must strive by fair means or foul, by peaceful or by bloody methods, to win commercial supremacy in order to escape industrial ruin.

And now comes General Young, General Miles' successor at the head of the United States Army, and tells us the same truth. At a banquet of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce, sit-ting at the same table with Mark Hanna and Tom L. Johnson, he spoke on "The Army and Commerce,"

To obtain the trade of China we will have a long and hard struggle with the nations of Europe. We have obtained a strong point of advantage by getting the good will of the Chinese seeple by our wise and humane diplomacy, but the advantage that overshadows all others is the po sion of the Philippines. Their great-est value lies in their strategic position, both from a military and com-mercial standpoint, which is very favorable to gaining and keeping the control of the commerce Asia. The time is coming when the Philippines will be the gateway through which will ness the goods of our great many. will pass the goods of our great manufacturing establishments on their way

### Commerce Follows the Mauser.

"Foreign commerce will follow the fing, if that fing is backed by a sufficient military force. However advantageous the possession of the I'hilippines may be from a commercial point of view, they will be a source of National weakness unless put in a roper state of defense and protected by a sufficiently large army and navy. A large army is not needed in the Phil ipplnes on account of the insurrection for happily, due to the efficient work of the army, all armed insurrection is about over, and the administration of the affairs of the islands is in the hands of a civil commission, acting under the instructions of the Secretary of War. The success attending the administration of the commission unde the Presidency of Gov. Taft has been truly wonderful, and the natives are rapidly learning the true object of gov United States has conferred on them.

"Quality and price go a long way to ward fixing the bounds of commerce, but there can be no permanency to a great commerce for which different nations are competing that is not backed up by a large and adequate military force. This is especially true of Oriental commerce. If we wish to gain the supremacy in commerce in the East we must maintain such a military force (army and navy) in the Philippine Islands that it can act instantly and effectually at any point is the Orient, and that fact must be well known and understood by all Oriental peoples. The larger and more efficient the force, and the more widely its strength and efficiency are known, the longer will the inevitable conflict of arms be delayed. No one can foretell time will come when we will have to fight to maintain the supremacy of our

'War is hell," said a famous soldier whose word should carry weight whose word should carry weight. War does not mean honor and glory. It means corpses and hideous wounds and more hideous diseases and widows' tears and hungry orphans' cries and the throttling of noble hopes and the unchaining of all shameful pussions. And even while war is de-layed, the maintenance of armies and

preparation for war means, not only a tremendous drain on the material re-sources of the country, but—still more disastrous—a drain on its manhood, a systematic cultivation of vice and dis-ense and of every anti-social habit of thought and feeling.

#### Capitalism and War.

But all these things-because their burdens fall chiefly on the working people-our rulers quite cheerfully accent, because war is necessary to the intenance of the capitalist system by which they live at ease.

"We" must fight to make the Chinese buy the surplus goods that "we" have made and that "we" cannot consume in order that "we" may make a profit on them. So argues the Senator from the Vanderbilt System. As a capitalist he argues correctly. But it is well that workingmen should understand just what his argument

"We" who command the fighting are the capitalist class and its political agents; but "we" who do the fighting are the workingmen. "We" who make the goods are the working people. But nave the working people, even in days of prosperity, all the food and clothing and fuel and other goods they could consume or all that they desire? No The wages which the producers get for their work are only a part-a half, a third, or a quarter-of the value of their product. The workers, then, can buy and consume only such a propor-tion of the goods they have made. The capitalists, being comparatively few in number, cannot consume all of larger share which remains in their hands. Thus a surplus remains, not over what the people could use, but over what the people can buy, and to dispose of this at a profit the capitalist must turn to such foreign lands as have not yet developed capitalist industries of their own. Now profit is the sole motive to industry under capitalism. Unless the product can be sold at such prices as to yield profit to the capitalists, it matters not how much the people need the goods nor how many workers are willing to make them, the wheels of industry stand still, the workers must remain idle and in want. The continual extension of foreign markets is there prosperity at home; and since all civilized nations are in the same position their rivalry for the market makes war a normal feature of capitalism.

To sum up: The means of produc tion belonging to a small class and be-ing controlled by them for the purpose of securing profits for themselves, the mass of the people cannot work except when conditions assure the owning class a profit upon all labor performed by the non-possessors; in order to se cure a profit on production, a continual expansion of the foreign market is necessary; and this, the owning and ruling class of every civilized country market, leads to international wars.

### Socialism and Peace.

Under Socialism, on the contrary the means of production being owner by the people collectively and being controlled by them for the purpose of satisfying their wants, the people will always be able to make use of these means of production to the extent of be compelled to work beyond that limit: the question of foreign trade be a question, not of making profits, but merely of securing in ex change for native products such goods as cannot be produced at home; thus, instead of the present antagonism be tween the economic interests of varicountries, there will prevail an ous countries, there will prevail an identity and mutuality of interest, with the result that international peace will, for the first time in his tory, become a normal and permanent

### THE ANGEL OF DISCONTENT.

When the world was formed and the morning stars, The loftiest-browed of the angels was

named The Angel of Discontent.

And he dwelt with man in the caves of the hills, Where the crested serpent stings, And the tiger tears and the she-wolf

howis,
And he told of better things.

And he led man forth to the towered And forth to the fields of corn; And he told of the ampler work ahead For which his race was born,

And he whispers to men of those hills

In the blush of the golden west; And they look to the light of his lifted

And they hate the name of rest.

in the light of that eye doth the slave A hope that is high and braye,

And the madness of war comes into his blood For he knows himself a slave.

The serfs of wrong in the light of that eye March on with victorious songs;

For the strength of the right comes into their hearts

When they behold their wrongs. Tis by the light of that lifted eye

That error's mists are rent— guide to the table land of Truth Is the Angel of Discontent. And still he looks with his lifted eve

And his glance is far away, On a light that shines on the glimmering hills Of a diviner day:

-Sam Walter Foss.

### FOR THE DAILY.

#### A Great Mass Meeting to A Statement About the Be Held.

Comrades Hanford, Carey and Herron Will Speak in Cooper Union on January 15-Work for the Fair Progressing-A Prize for the Assembly District and Local That Obtains the Most Pledges.

A great mass meeting for the pur pose of advancing the work for the Socialist daily and advertising the project will be held in Cooper Union on January 15 with Comrades Ben Hanord, our candidate for Governor in the last campaign, James F. Carey, So-cialist representative in the Massachuetts legislature, and George D. Herron as speakers. Socialists and all sympathizers with the movement for workingman's daily newspaper should make every effort to make this meeting an extraordinary success.

At the last meeting of the Board of Managers of the Workingmen's Co-operative Publishing Association, the Pledge Committee made the recommend tion, which was approved, that a pr of \$50 be given to the assembly list ct in Manhattan, Bronx, Brooklyn, or Local Queens or Richmond that sends in the largest amount of new pledges for the Socialist daily and collects the largest amount of instalnents on same. Another prize of the ame amount will be given to the local outside of those mentioned above that sends in the largest amount of pledges and collects the largest amount of instalments on the same. This contest opens on January 1, 1903, and closes on July 1, 1903. All locals or assem bly districts that desire to enter this ontest should so notify Secretary Rutscher at once. Unless such notifi-cation is received locals will not be intered in the contest.

In order to secure the prizes, the otal amount of new pledges received nust be at least \$5,000. All pledges to be entered and credited in the center nust not be smaller than three dollars.

The work for the fair is progressing day by day. Comrade Sol Fieldman has been engaged to solicit donations and to visit trades organizations for the purpose of selling fair tickets and interesting them in the Daily Globe Conference. Twenty-two thousand ickets have already been distributed in the different organizations and or ers for tickets are coming in daily. Organizations or locals that have as yet not procured tickets are requested to call at 64 East Fourth street and btain same.

Comrades are also reminded not to elay sending in their donations for the fair as the Fair Committee has established headquarters and have ample room to store a large quantity of presents. Presents can be left with the Secretary at the same address. There are also a large number of donaion books still on hand which the committee desires to see used. Any clination to help collect presents for the fair is requested to call on the Sec

retary and secure a donation book.

The Ladies' Daily Globe Club is working hard for the success of the fair. They are visiting organizations for the purpose of selling tickets and are collecting donations at the same time. The Ladies' Daily Globe and the conference of delegates from women's organizations will hold its second meeting at the rooms of the Soond avenue, on Monday, January 5, at S p. m. All women in sympathy with the Socialist movement are invited to attend, join the club and co-operate in

### Globe Conference.

The seventh session of the Daily Globe Conference of delegates from labor organizations and trade unions will take place at the Labor 64 East Fourth street on Thursday, January 8, at 8 p. m. sharp. All delegates are requested to attend as a complete report on the work for the fair will be made by the Executive Committee. All organizations repre-ented which have not yet secured tickets can be supplied by making application to the Secretary at the concrence. Work will now commence which will require the assistance of very delegate should be present. On account of the pressure of work the Secretary could not prepare a list of payments on pledges and contribu

THE DANIER PRECINCY. The comrades of Pinon, Colo., have been claiming to "hold the record" for the Socialist vote in the country, that precinct having given in the November election 44 votes for the Socialist Party, as against 10 Republican, 16 Democratic, and 10 scattering. The claim has called out several counterclaims. Comrade Ouinn of Wilke in Luzerne County gave 51 Socialist votes to 7 Republican and 10 Demo cratic, and that another gave 96 So cialist to 8 Republican and 31 Demo-cratic. Comrade Merrill of Haverhill. which, in the city election of Dec. 2, gave 426 Socialist votes to 124 Repub lican and 121 Democratic. Comrade Burke of Brockton, Mass., reports the vote, also in the city election, of one precinct of Brockton as being, Social-ist, 330: Republican, 89; and Demo-

BUY UNION MADE GOODS.

# Socialist Labor Party.

For the Benefit of Those Who Have But Lately Become Interested in Socialism Attention is Called to Certain Important Facts.

We are frequently asked by new omrades to explain the difference beween the Socialist Party and the Socialist Labor Party. We learn from a study of the election returns that many new Socialist voters, who had intention of endorsing the peculiar methods of the S. L. P., have been misled by its most inappropriate name. A statement on the subject is evidently.

The party which The Worker sup-perts is known in the nation as the Socialist Party, In New York, on account of certain provisions of the elec-tion laws, it is obliged to call itself the Social Democratic Party; its emblem in New York is the Arm and Torch.

The Socialist Labor Party is an entirely separate and hostile organiza The sintilarity of name

t only the more Important that the distinction be made clear. The present Socialist Party was formed three years ago by the union of the old Social Democratic Party. organized in 1897, with the majority faction of the old Socialist Labor Party, which had split in the summer of 1839. The minority faction, led by Daniel De Leon, was adjudged by the capitalist courts to be entitled to the

se of the old party name, and that

name it still holds and abuses This Socialist Party or Social Demo-cratic Party polled about 97,000 votes in 1900, with Eugene V. Debs and Job Harriman as its mational candidates; in 1902 it increased its vote to about 230,000. The Socialist Labor Party celled less than 35,000 in 1900 and less than 50,000 (many of them through

nisunderstanding) in 1902. The leading question of party policy (it may even be called a question of principle) which was at issue in the split of 1899 was that of the attitude of the party toward the trade unions. The epponents of De Leonism held that the party, as the political organization of the working class, and the unions; as its economic organization, should work fraternally, though inde-pendently, in their separate fields. The De Leonites maintained that it was necessary to "smitsh" all existing unions and went so far as to organize

rival unions to scab upon them. Since the split while the Socialist Party or Social Democratic Party has igorously attacked capitalism and taught Socialist principles, the Socialist Labor Party, disgracing its once henorable name, has devoted its efforts almost exclusively to two ob-jects: First, to hamper the growth of the Socialist Party, second, to attack, undermine, or disrupt the trade unions; the extent of the vituperation, sephistry, and brazen falsehood which has been devoted to these unworthy objects by De Leon and his followers can hardly be imagined by those who have not closely followed their record. The difference between our party and the Socialist Labor Party may be

summed up under four heads: 1. We fight against capitalism all the time, giving to the rival organization only so much attention as is necessary to prevent misunderstanding, confu-sion, and disappointment among new Sceialists: the S. L. P. fights us, and treats the propaganda of Socialism as

a secondary matter.

2. We support the trade unions, without seeking to interfere in their special work or allowing them to dicthe works for the destruction of the organization in Pennsylvania, he centent with denunciation, it has even gone into the economic field to form rival unions and scab upon the exist-

by democratic methods, believing that only so can the organization be kept pure and the members trained for their growing responsibility as Socialsts; the S. L. P. is ruled by its leader and dissent from his views is punished by suspension or expulsion.

4. In advocating the cause of Social ism we seek to convince men by argu ment and appeals to their intelligent interest and their feelings of honor or humanity; the S. L. P. depends upor abusive epithets, lies, and "bluff."

We would not, of course, question

he S. L. P. are honest men and Soinlists. Most of them are either mis informed or blinded by fanaticism. They are learning, one by one, and lither leaving the S. L. P. or being forced out of it. But the S. L. P., as n organization, takes its whole policy from De Leon; and, without asserting that he is a capitalist agent, employed to breed dissension in the labor move-ment, we do say that his conduct for some years has been just that by which such an agent would best serve his employers. The S. L. P. actually plays into the hands of the capitalist class; so long as it follows its present class; so long as it follows its present ner of Brondway and Wall street at course under its present leadership it. So 'clock Sunday evening; object, cannot be recognized as a genuine So-matrimony. This article is intended as a warning

to goe was are new to the movement and who naturally suppose that the Socialist Labor Party is a bona fide-Socialist organization, or who do not even observe the distinction between it and the Socialist Party. If any of our readers doubt the fairness of our statements we assess that they be

# TO NEW READERS. meetings and read the papers and pamphlets of both parties and thoughtfully compare them. If anyone candidly prefers the methods of the S. L. P. he does not belong with us and we do not want him. All we desire is that the distinction between the parties should be recognized as it actually ex-

ists, and that men who approve of the methods of the Socialist Party—as represented, for instance, in The Worker-should not unwittingly cas other side. [Note.-The Worker would gladly ig

nore this question, were it not that circumstances imperatively demand that the facts in question should be made generally known. The foregoing matter, or other matter to sim! har effect, will appear again in next week's issue of The Worker; and thereafter, as long as the need con tinues, the warning will be repeated it least every three or four weeks. As each issue of The Worker reaches several thousand persons who are not regular subscribers nor party memers, such publication will materially aid in doing away with the confu ion.]

#### THE ANTI-DELEON S. L. P.

The three lectures given in Philadelphia last month by Lucien Sanial have attracted considerable interest. Sanial is one of the "old war horses" of the ocialist Labor Party and has often held high positions of confidence in the party. In 1807 he was the candidate for Mayor of New York. In the split of 1859 he threw in his lot with the De Leonite wing and was for some time afterward active in the S. L. P. organization. Within the last year, however, it became evident that he was doubtful of the wisdom of his position. In August Inst he resigned from membership in the S. L. P., in spite of the attempts of the party ad-ministration to concliate him. Since that time he has been more or less active in the movement of the more recently expelled and the dissatisfied rembers to bring the S. L. P. to a realization of the folly (or worse) De Leon's lendership—an effort which cannot be said to have shown much success. Sanial and the others of this group have heretofore kept quite apart from the Socialist Party the Social Democrafic Party of New York), seek-ing rather to change the S. L. P. from within.

The Pennsylvania state organization of the S. L. P., during the last year, became "disloyal" to the De Leonite administration. The trouble culmi-nated, during the summer, in the "suspension" of the state organization which thus remained without national

ffiliation. Sanial's lectures in Philadelphia were looked forward to by the alled "disloyal" or anti-De Leon S. L. I'. men as giving an opportunity for a tentative declaration on the cou to be pursued by them. The expecta-tion was fulfilled.

The tone of Sanial's remarks indicated a friendly feeling toward the So cialist Party. He rigorously denounced the conduct of De Leon and the meth ods pursued under his leadership, say-ing that "the De Leon episode in the Socialist movement of the United States was one of which we have reaon to be ashamed.

His suggestion as to the course to be S. L. P. (anti-De Leon) continue, for the present as a separate organization, working in "friendly co-operation" with the Socialist Party, which gained official standing there in Novemberfriendly co-operation modelled upon that of the various Socialist parties in France. He believed that within two years complete unity could be brought

Sanial's ideas are undoubtedly tate to us in ours; the S. L. P. seeks shared by many of the members of his ade unions with a vigor second only it be elsewhere, although they are to that with which it attacks us; not probably by no means unanimous in centent with denunciation, it has eyen this opinion. On our side also there is more or less difference of opinion the subject. This was shown in the iscussion following his lecture, in which desire for reconciliation was ex tions over the past came also from both sides.

> Just what will be the outcome of this affair it is impossible to guess. The evidence that De Leonism is becoming discredited, even among the "sialwarts" of the S. L. P., in proportion as they gain experience, is, for the present, the principal interest attaching to It.

### FALSE PROSPERITY.

Prosperity was one day lamenting over the holes in the toes of her shoes and the antiquated cut of her dress sleeves and the fringe on her skirts and the outlandish style of her hat all of which her husband, Industry, had told her that morning were the best he could provide for her.

So she decided to leave Industry to shift for himself, and picked up the New York Angel to read the "personal the effect that a certain Washington Politician, who was an agent for several wealthy Trusts, wanted to meet an attractive young widow at the cor

She went, and now she wears stylis) clothes, a great many finger rings, stunning hig hat, and has plenty of spending money, and lives at a fashionable hotel. But there is a strong suspicion among her bes friends that something about her be it and the Socialist Party. If any of our readers doubt the fairness of our statements we suggest that they investigate for themselves—attend the prosperity.—Avery Quercus.

## SOCIALIST PROGRESS.

#### What the Socialist Party Has Gained in Two Years.

Nearly Compete Figures of the Vote Cast for Socialism In the November Election-Our Victories at the Polls -A Steady and Solis Growth.

Although we are not even yet able to give complete official returns of the vote cast for the candidates of the Socialist Party (called in New York the Social Democratic Party) in all the states, our figures are nearly enough complete to give us the total result within a margin of, at most, two or three thousand votes. The remark-able progress made by the party in the last two years is shown in the two tables given below.

#### Officially Reported.

The first table shows the result as officially reported from twenty-four states and one territory. This includes. it may be noted, nearly all the states in which we have an active organized movement and in which, accordingly, our vote is not only larger than in the others, but increasing at a higher ratio. The extension of the organized movement into several of the other states, which is already beginning, may be expected to ensure a still larger proportionate gain in the So-cialist vote of the nation in the next two years than that which has char

acterized the two jus	st past.	
I.		
California	7.572	9,592
Colorado	G84	2,857
Connecticut	1,741	2,857
daho		1.800
ilinois	9,687	20,167
Indiana	2,374	7.134
owa	2,742	6,360
Kansas	1,605	3,236
Kentucky	* 760	1.665
faine	878	1,974
lassachusetts	9.716	33,629
Minnesota	3,065	10,129
dissouri	6,128	5,335
Nebraska	823	3,157
New Hampshire	790	1,057
New York	12,809	23,400
North Dakota	518	1,245
Ohio	4.847	14,270
Oklahoma	815	1.963
Oregon	1,494	3.532
Pennsylvania	4,831	21.910
South Dakota	169	2,738
Washington	2,006	4,739
Visconsin	7,095	15,957
Wyoming		552
	Constitution of the Consti	-

#### Totals ...... 83,209 205,758 Unofficial or Estimated.

The secondtable shows: 1. The territory of Arizona, in which we had no ticket in 1900; 2. Thestatesof Michi-gan, Montana, Texas, and Utah, for which we have only estimates on un-official reports of the vote of 1902; 3. The states of Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, Florida, Maryland, New Jersey, Tennessee, Virginia, Vermont, and West Virginia, in which we had electoral tickets in 1900, but where, in the election of 1902, our congressional or local tickets did not cover the whole state, so that no fair comparison may be made; in these cases we simply carry forward the figures of 1900, not ing any increase. The star indicates that the figures for 1902 are estimated or unofficial.

928	93
	31
27	:
57	
603	- 00
908	90
2,826	6,00
708	5,00
4,600	4,60
410	41
1,846	3,00
717	2,92
225	22
371	37
286	28
14,521	25,66
	27 57 603 908 2,826 708 4,690 410 1,846 717 225 371

### The Total Vote.

The combined figures for the thirtyeight states and two territories in which the Socialist Party has now found a foothold is as follows: 1900.

Estimated ........ 14,521 25,667

Grand total		
The grand total he may be somewhat		
Indeed, since it is	certain t	hat we
were cheated out of a counting in Pennsy		
and Colorado, and to	a smalle	r extent
in the unorganized states, it is no doubt		
ow our real strength		
claim only what we		
would rather err moderation than by		

These figures, then, show a gain for the Socialist Party, in two years, of 133,605 votes-an increase of 137 per

### No Mushroom Growth.

Our strength and our growth are atisfactory, as an indication of the movement, than if our vote were con-centrated in certain states and localities. The vote is, in general, remarkably solid, few candidates running much behind or much ahead of the and village elections, and undoubtedly doing good work under difficulties.

## A HAPPY NEW YEAR.

It is truly a Happy New Year that , farce. The Goulds and Rockefellers we have before us, is it not? Consider the news we get from day to day.

The capitalists are exhibiting holiday generosity by voluntarily granting 5 or 10 per cent, wage increases (especially where the workingmen show a disposition to strike and to vote the Socialist ticket), after five years of a progressive increase in the cost of living, aggregating at least 30 per cent. Then they are calmly recoupling the expense of the increase by adding another 5 or 10 per cent, to the price of the things the workingmen have to

In addition to this, the capitalists in various industries are establishing pension systems (under impossible conditions) for their aged employees, to demonstrate the community of interest between Capital and Labor. Then, on the strength of this gencrosity, they are requiring their men to toll harder and faster, to make more profits, and to work themselves to death before they reach the age when the pension system goes into effect.

The capitalist politicians of both old partles are giving us New Year cards in the shape of unworkable "anti-trust laws" of every imaginable sort. And their patrons are smiling in their sleeves and proceeding to freeze out smaller competitors and complete the consolidation of industry.

Here in New York we have two very entertaining special features for our New Year's celebration.

Workingmen are being dispossessed from their tenement homes because they have had to pay all their money for fuel and have none left to pay rent. The politicians at the City Hall have gone through the farce of approprinting a quarter of a million dollars to provide coal for the poor, assured that the Corporation Counsel would declare the appropriation unlawful; thus they have warmed our hearts with their show of good intentions and, as they think, made their jobs safe ,and that without any cost to the capitalist taxpayers to whom they really owe allegiance.

Then, for fear we would think to much about coal and feel uncomfortable about it, the politicians have kindly put on the crowded street-car | product of your labor.

every one of your fellow workers-the opportunity (not only the right) to work and the assurance of the full

ticket; this also is satisfactory, indi-The Worker will have a goodly numcating that our vote is an intelligent and positive vote for principle, not a protest. It follows from these facts that our victories at the polls have, so ar, been comparatively few. Instead of having a sporadic or "mushroom" growth, as was that of the Populis party or other reform movements, showing brilliant victories at certain times and places, but having no general and no lasting vitality, the Soeral and no lasting vitants, cialist Party is moving steadily on, closting few candidates now, but economic liberty. radually approaching the point where it will carry whole cities, counties, and MINNESOTA'S PROGRESS states at once, because a majority of the voters will have become firmly

# convinced of the truth of Socialis

Victories at the Polls. Nevertheless, the Socialist Party has than is, perhaps, generally known, since the capitalist press, as a rule, keeps silent on such matters. It may worth while to give a list of the offices that are now in the hands of the Socialist Party.

In the Massachusetts Legislature we have now three members-Carey, Mac-Cartney, and Ransden-instead of two, as last year. In Brockton, Mass., we have the

Mayor, three of the seven Aldermen, eight of the twenty-one Councilmen, and two of the three School Commit-In Haverhill, Mass., we have actually elected the Mayor (though it re-mains to be seen whether the courts will prevent the perpetration of fraud by Republican election officials), and

men, a School Committeeman, and an Assistant Assessor In Chicopee, Mass., we have, for the first time, elected an Alderman last

we are admitted to have two Council-

ing. In 1896, when we first entered the political field, the S. L. P., then the In Marion and Linton, Ind., we have

last year. In Saginaw, Mich., we have, for the first time, elected an Alderman

In Sheboygan, Wis., we have four of the sixteen Aldermen. In the Montana Legislature we have five members elected last November. Besides these we have several mir

fficers-as justices of the peace or village trustees-in various states. What is more to the point, in a considerable number of places, in the last local elections, the Socialist candidates ran a close second, so that victory may be expected at an early date. Within the next four months the larger part of the country will have city, town,

ber of victories to report.

The whole record flatly gives the lie to those who so confidently allege that "Socialism can never take root in American soil." It has taken root in the soil of the United States, as in that of every European country and such other countries as Canada, Brazil, Argentina, South Africa, Australia, New Zealand, and Japan. It is growing. here and all over the world. The time is not far off when it will flower in political victory and bear the fruit of

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Dec. 28.— The official canvass gives the Socialist Party 10,129 votes in Minnesota, as against 3,065 in the presidential elec-

tion of 1900.

It should be stated that our candlpeared on the ballot without any party tesignation, the courts having, at the lastance of the "fighting S. L. P. dis rupters," forbidden us the use of the name "Socialist Party" for this office. He therefore received only the votes oughly conversant with party affairs; that 2.521 votes were cast for him indicates the strong position our organization has reached and the good campaign work that was done. Many less well informed persons, desiring to vote for Socialism and not knowing the state of affairs, cast their votes for the S. L. P. candidate for Governor, whose name was accompanied on the bullet by his party designation; he got 2,570

Our candidates for Lieutenant-Gorernor, Secretary of State, and Auditor went on the ballot under our party name; they accordingly polled the vote of the Socialist Party-about 10. 000, as given above.

Minnesota's progress is very gratifygenuine and the only Socialist organi-kation, polled about 1,100 votes. In one Councilman each.

In Battle Creek, Mich., we have 1898 this was increased to over 1,700. In the presidential election of 1900, the three Aldermen-instead of two, as | party split and reorganization having intervened, the Socialist Party alo polled over 3,000 to take no account of the other faction. Now this vote rises to 10,000, in spite of all obstacles, and the growth seems certain to continue and, judging by the past, we can foresee victory in Minnesota at no very

> -"This being an agricultural district, it is much harder for propaganda work. But our philosophy is leaven-ing a few who in time will become very active. And I am seeking to place The Worker, because it never 'wobbles' from clear-cut Socialism." So writes an Indiana comrade, who is

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THE PARTY'S EMBLEM.

Patiently, but very earnestly, the editor reiterates three requests: First, that correspondents will not write to him, but to the business office, on mat ters of business; second, that they will not fail to attach name and address to each letter; third, that they will not write with pencil. Stick this in your hat or on your desk-or memorize it.

A Pennsylvania magistrate has de cidede that it is a misdemeanor to call a man a "scab"-and the capitalist applauds. President Eliot says a scab is "a high type of the American hero"and the capitalist press applauds Funny, isn't it?

The Detroit "Free Press" thinks that the reason for the rapid growth of Socialism "must be sought, not in the influence of the unions nor in the agitation of the Socialists themselves, but in the flagrant abuse of power or the part of the owners of private prop erty. The railroad managers, the trust promoters, and the trust attorneys have done more to make Socialists than all the other causes combined.' We cheerfully concede the point. Baer did more for us in the late campaign than any six of our own speakers. And the beauty of it is that capitalism is bound to keep on developing just such examples of "flagrant abuse power" and thus to continue driving the working people toward Socialism. A ruling class never knows when to stop.

It is a most curious thing. ccurse, the Col Kings are honorable men and we cannot doubt their veracity. Yet do we find it hard in our mortal weakness, not being backed by the infinite wisdom which supports Mr. Baer, to reconcile their statements of last summer with their statements of this winter. Last sum mer they said Pennsylvania was full of men who were willing and anxious to dig coal at the companies' terms, but were deterred by the threats of wicked John Mitchell. Now the strike is off and yet the Coal Kings say that if there is not enough coal it is be cause there are not enough men in Pennsylvania to dig it.

Every year the increase of deposits in the savings banks is cited as proof that prosperity prevails, that workingmen are getting more than enough to live on and are able to save for the future. The statistics as given to us prove nothing of the sort. It is comnonly assumed that all savings-bank depositors are workingmen and that an increase in the number and amount of such deposits must indicate an increase in the wealth of the workers. otion is altogether un founded. It is known that savings banks are now very largely used by capitalists as an agency of investment. The amount that one person can deposit in any bank is, of course, lim Hed-generally to \$5,000 pr \$10,000; but those who wish to deposit large

sums commonly divide them among several banks. Thus both the figures for total amount of deposits and for total number of depositors are far from representing the facts. Until the reports show us, not only the totals and the average amount of deposit, but the classification of deposits according to amount and the number of cases in which one man has deposits in two or more banks, they will be absolutely worthless as data for determining th ondition of the working people.

#### THE ANTI-DeLEON S. L. P.

In so far as Lucien Sanial's declara tion at Philadelphia, being undoubt edly more than an expression of individual opinion, indicates the growth of the revolt against De Leonism within the ranks of the S. L. P., the growing recognition there of the futility and fatuity of the De Leonite policy which brought about the split of 1899, and a desire to bring about unity in the So cialist movement, we heartily wel come It.

The Worker pever concerns itself much about the acquisition of "leaders" from any other movement as recruits to the Socialist Party. Nor are we anxious to "conciliate" anyone who really disagrees with us. The only recruits we desire or ought to desire are those who honestly agree with us "Harmony" on any other basis would be a source of weakness, not of

On the other hand, we have no de sire to foster old quarrels. We are quite conscious of the liability of all men to make mistakes, having learned it by our own experience. If men whom we have had to fight for three years now think that we are now right, we are ready to meet them on that basis, and not to dispute over the past. And we may suppose that Sanial's declaration is, in sense and intention, a recognition that the Socialist Party for, as we call it in New York, the Social Democratic Party) is right as against the S. L. P.

We cannot, however, see the wis-dom, from any point of view, of his proposition that, in such a state as Pennsylvania, the two parties maintain a separate organization, with an "entente cordiale" similar to that attempted in France. The French experience has not been such as to recommend the plan; and it is utterly unadaptable to the political system of the United States.

There is room for but one Sociali

political organization in the United States, The Socialist Party has abundantly proven its right to recognition from the standpoint of aggressive vitality. In Pennsylvania this is emphatically true. If then the Socialist Party is right, it is idle to suggest that the Socialist Party should consent to the needless continuance of dual organization, with all the confusion resulting from it, and with the possibility of a loss of official standing through the division of the vote. If anyone thinks that the Socialist Party is right, his place is within its ranks: and we do not think any who come to it in good faith will find it disposed to set up unreasonable tests or to impose humiliating conditions. If, on the other hand, the S. L. P. men of Penn sylvania still think the Socialist Party is wrong, they have no right to pro pose "friendly co-operation" with it.

So far as Pennsylvania is concerned the question will undoubtedly be settled on the lines we have suggested and we do not expect to see the So cialist vote divided in the next elec-

In New York the situation is some what different. Here the S. L. P. has official standing, though its vote is 30 per cent, less than ours. The S I. P organization here is completely under De Leouite control, and there seems no reason to expect a change. Here there cannot be the slightest doubt that we have to fight the S. L. P. to finish. There is such a radical differ ence in the position of the two parties that any thought of friendly relations must be impossible on either side.

There are, indeed, very many S. L. P. men in New York, who held to that organization through the split of 1800 and have fought us bitterly since that time, who have now become disgusted with De Leonism. We are glad to know this and we take it as an augury that the movement is now reaching : point where the malign influence of misleaders can no longer seriously

The overtasked and underpaid work ingmen of Chicago and the plundered farmers of the Western prairies should take great joy in reading of the more than royal state in which our own Lady Curzon, wife of the Vicerov of Irdia, entered Delhi this week to cele brate Edward's coronation. It was they who gave Leiter the wealth with which to purchase a British nobleman for his daughter. Their wives and daughters may be going in shabby gowns; but let them only read of Lady Curzon's gowns and jewels and they will be consoled.

Is anyone surprised that United States Senators-Republicans as well as Democrats-as the capitalist press frankly puts it, "want pay for support

of the Cuban reciprocity treaty" which There is no occasion for surprise Both old parties recognize the compet tive chase for private gain as the es sential motive and spirit of American ustitutions. It is only logical, only onsistent, only natural, that this motive should actuate representatives of these parties in their conduct as public officials or lawmakers. The "ineffably dirty creatures who are waiting to be bought" are the only fit spokesmen of parties which, in their declarations of principles, declare bargain and sale to be the prime rule of civilized life, the only fit political agents of the class controlling those parties, which lives without labor by the application of

#### THE CALIFORNIA AFFAIR.

"Advance" explains that the San Francisco Socialists "never fused with the Union Labor party," that they only "refrained from nominating for judges, justices of the peace, superin tendent of schools, state senators, and ssemblymen . . . in order to let the Union Labor party prove their claims if they could.". We confess that this seems to us a distinction without a difference. It has happened in certain places where the Socialist Party was gaining great strength that the Democrats have "refrained from nominating." We have treated this as a fusion between the Democrats and the Republicans, and have been justified in so regarding it. In good faith, we should apply the same rule of inter retation to our own action.

Further, "Advance" thinks that "the remarks of our Eastern contempora ries concerning 'disappointing results are not quite a propos." Considering the almost universal gain-and large gain-in the Socialist vote in other quarters, we do hold that where, as in San Francisco, the vote remained virtually stationary, that result was disappointing and indicated that the party in such places had made some erious mistake. We do, most de cidedly, consider a loss of 2 per cent. in two years on the state vote in a given city, when accompanied by what we insist on calling the fusion policy. much more disappointing than a loss of even 50 per cent, on the city vote in one year, when the votes that remained were held in the face of a new and seductive movement like that of the San Francisco U. L. P. of 1901.

However, as we have already said, we wish to discuss this subject, not as matter of blaming the comrades of San Francisco and Los Angeles, but in order to determine the right policy to be pursued both there and elsewhere in the future. "Advance" seems to agree with us, having had experience, that a "union labor party" is not alawys all that it seems and that we should be more cautious in such mat ters in the future than the San Fran cisco comrades were this time. On this we agree, and we hope "Advance," instead of thinking that it has grievance against the East and carefully nursing the grievance, will return with renewed vigor to the work it has so well done in the past-the work of advocating Socialism and agitating for the Socialist Party, in full onfidence that Socialist principles are right and that the Socialist Party has a distinct mission to perform in propagating them.

"Stole to Get Shelter in Jail." This s one of the commonest headlines in the daily papers, in these days of low thermometer and high coal prices Rather a bitter satire on Christma traditions and "Peace on earth and good will toward men." Rather a severe commentary on our social system. cause the chastisements of the law to evil-doers are more comfortable than its protection to orderly citizens. Rather a curious phase of the "strenuous life"-men who never before com mitted a crime, now strenuously force ing themselves to commit larceny or burglary, in order to get bread and water in a prison cell.

"It is noticed this winter that there are many respectable-looking men among the snow shovellers, and conversation with some of them reveals the fact that they are men who are unable to get work at their trades, and are only too glad of the chance to make \$2 a day."-Evening Post, De-How surprising that there should be

respectable-looking men" shovelling gow on the streets! Most unnatura indeed. Snow-shovelling is hard and useful work, and the essence of "re spectability" under capitalism is the loing of easy and useless work, or no work at all. And how about prosper ity? Must even the "Post" admit that there is such a thing as unwilling idle ness-admit the falsity of its editorial ontention that any man who is will ing to work can get employment? The editor-in-chief evidently got negligent on the day after Christmas and allowed a bit of reporter's truth to pass his blue penell.

When the plan for the establishment of a Department of Commerce with a scat in the Cabinet was first actively discussed if was talked of as being semehow a concession to Labor-just

how we were never able to under stand, but somehow. The only rea sonable ground for this conception of the-measure-was the idea, held by some, that the department would be an unimportant one and that it would be used as a "plum," to reward reactionary labor leaders. This idea, however, appears to be unfounded. It is announced by Senator Platt that the place, as soon as created, will probably be given to Congressman Littauer of Gloversville, N. Y. Mr. Littauer is said to "possess special qualifications for the position"-which qualifications seem to consist in his ownership of a large-glove factory and in his success as a Republican politician in his dis trict.

#### THE SOCIAL MAN: HIS INCENTIVE.

By Henry L. Slobodin.

Two editorialls were published in the New York "Times" of Dec. 23, one entitled "Our Obligation to Prof. Lorenz," the other "Marconi's Achieve conl are praised for the modest and unassuming way in which they pursued and achieved their triumphs one in surgery, the other in physics ies" dwells But the "Times" dwells mainly on the fact that the mercenary But the motive appears to have been re insignificant proporti if not entirely eliminated, in both scientists and benefactors of kind .- True, Armour has paid Lorenz\_a large\_sum\_of money for operating on his child, but that giving relief to an unfortunate child was by far the greater motive that actuated Lorenz he has abundantly demon-strated since in refusing to treat patients privately, but treating them all in the clinics without regard to the social position of their parents. Of Marconl it may be said that though riches may await him, it is now clear to everyone who followed Marconi in his career that the money incident is not very manifest among the motives that inspire him. All this is pointed cut by the "Times." But the editor "Times" concluded his remarks without for a moment having shown that he was conscious of the social significance of the facts pointed out by him. Or, if he did discover their significance, he- evidently proferred to jubliate over the discovery all by himself in his private editorial sanetum'as it did not at into the fran of a "Times" editorial.

The particular facts pointed out in line and bring forth in a glaring way the general fact which Socialists, be ginning with Fourier, so long asserted and proclaimed and which the "Times" and its ilk as long dented and disclaimed, namely, that the Social Man has come and has come to stay. By the social man I do not mean Lor enz and Marconi alone. They may be types of the social man and strikingly illustrate the moral change which th rodern man goes through. cial man is the man of our day, is the man with whom we rub elbows. He enjoys all the boons of life wherever he finds them, but the greatest boon and joy he finds in consciousness that his joy is the joy of all men. Capitalist society is not a favorable ground to cultivate these flowers of human brotherhood and the weeds of envy and egotism endeavor to stiffe its budding growth, but civilization and progress are stronger than institutions and man is ever better than the state in which b lives. The workers of the world manifest their joy in the joy of others by the vast organizations for mutual aid This moral aspect is the superstructure resting on the material basis And the rich of the world are not ex-empt from this noble joy. A restless feeling is noticeable even among the raillionaires, a vague feeling that ac cumulation of millions is not an object in itself. There must be a higher aim for such accumulation. The theory of trusteeship of the rich was launched which in its moral aspect is a decided advance on the theory of th rights of private property and that a man may do as he pleases with his own. But the most conscious expres-sion the social man finds in the Socialist movement, a movement which contemplates in its ultimate scheme of benevolence even the most forlorn and abject tribe of savages. Prof. Lorenz it, but they are sowers of the seeds of Socialism. They show in a way which is immortal that the greatest li to a great deed is the joy of doing the deed. Prof. Lorenz and Marconi have played havor with the doctrine of the necessity of cannibal incentives with which the priestly lackeys and literary sycophants of capitalism prop up its decaying and tottering state. And when the editor of the "Times" again attempts to trot out the capitalistic theory of the utter savagery of human incentives, he will demonstrate again that he, all of his capitalistic ilk, le upon things in the manner of an oldfashioned corpse—through the copper coins on his eyelids.

Sweet Charity was one day passing down the street, dressed in the height of fashion, and showing in every line of her figure and every feature of her countenance evidences of taste and refinement, when she came upon Industry lying beastly drunk in the gutter just able to drag himself up on his elbow and curse a well-dressed gentleelbow and curse a well-dressed gentle-man by the name of Capital, who was possing in a stylish carriage. Sweet Charity and Capital exchanged greetings, agreed that Industry was in shocking state of demoralization tessed him a dime to sober up on, and then congratulated one another that their names had been changed by act of legislature so that nobody would ever suspect them of being daughter and son of that loathsome wretch, or that everything they had in the world they received from him.—Avery Quer-

### THE BRIEF STORY OF A STRIKE.

arrive at the shop they find it cold and black with the sorrow of ruin. At the end of the great hall the machine, with its thin arms and motionless wheels, stands dumb, lending a still more penetrating sense of desolation to the room which, until then, had resounded with the cheerful clatter and whirring noises of the big machine, throbbing like the heart of the mill. The master comes down from his office and says sadly to the

workers: "My men, there is no work-to-daythere are no more orders; instead, I am receiving countermands on every side, and the merchandise will be left on my hands. This December, the month of such heavy work in other years, and upon which I have counted so much, threatens to ruln the strong-est concerns. We shall have to sus-

And as he sees the workmen looking at each other with fear in their eyes of returning empty-handed to their homes, a fear of hunger on the morrow, he adds in a lower tone:

"I am not selfish, no. I swear to you that I am not. My situation is as ter-rible, even more terrible, perhaps, than yours. I have lost fifty thousand francs in less than a week. I am stopping the work to-day so as not to leepen the gulf. I have not the first sou towards my bills of the 15th. You see I am not hiding anything from you; I speak to you as a friend. Tonorrow, perhaps the balliff will here. That is not our fault, is it? We have struggled to the very end. I have wished from the bottom of my heart that I could help you over this hard time; but the end has come. I have lost everything, and I have no

longer any bread to share.' He holds out his hand. The men shake it silently, and for some ments remain there looking at their useless tools, their hands clenched. Every other morning the files had sung and the hammers had sounded rythmically, and now it seems as though all that were sleeping in the dust of failure. There were twenty, there were thirty families, who would not failure. have anything to eat during the following week. Some of the women who ork in the inill wipe away tears from the corners of their eyes. The men try to look more firm. They speak bravely, saying that men do not die of hunger in Paris.

Then, when the master leaves them and they see him walk away bent and stooping within eight days, crushed by disaster perhaps greater than he will tell them, smothering in the room they go out one by one, their throats choked and their hearts/cold with sorrow, as if they were leaving a chamber of death. The dead is their work, the huge dumb machine whose skeleton is ghastly in the shadows.

workman is outside. In the The street, on the pavement. He has tramped the sidewalk for eight days without being successful in anding work. He has gone from door to door, offering his arm, offering his hands, offering his whole body, for any work even the most revolting, the hardest, the most deadly. Every door is shut. There is nothing, nothing,

Then the workman has offered to work at half price. The doors will not reopen. He would work for nothing f they would only take him on. he strike, the terrible strike that is tolling the knell of the garrets. The panic has stopped all the industries, nd money, cowardly money, is hidden

fearfully away.

At the close of the eighth day the nd has come. The workman has made one last supreme effort, and now he is coming slowly back, his hands empty, bowed with misery. It is even-ing, and the rain is falling heavily; Paris is funereal in the mud. He walks beneath the heavy shower without noticing it, feeling only his hunger, loitering that he may reach home less quickly. He leans over the side of one of the bridges of the Seine, the rising waters rush by with a continual noise and the spurts of white foam break against the piles of the bridge. He leans further over, the mighty flood passes underneath him throwing him a furious appeal. He draws himself up and turns away, muttering that he must be strong a

little longer.
The rain has stopped. The gas blazes in the jeweler's windows. If he could break the glass he could selze bread enough in one handful to last him for years. The restaurants are lighting up and behind curtains of lin he can see the people eating. He hastens his step, he goes along the street once more, in front of the butcher's, the cook's shop and the baker's, in front of all the greedy Paris who feasts in the hour of

When the wife and the little one wept that morning, he promised to bring them bread that night. He dares not go home just yet and say that he lied. And while he walks he asks himself how he will return, what he will say to make them patient a little longer They cannot go man nore days without eating. very well without food, but the wife and the little one are too weak.

For an instant the idea of beggins to him. But when a lady gentleman passes beside him and he thinks of stretching out his hand, his arm stiffens at his side and his throat tightens. He remains rooted to the sidewalk, while the properly clad peo ple turn away from him, believing him drunk as they look upon the ugly face of starvation.

The workman's wife, leaving the little girl asleep, has come down stairs to the threshold of the door. The woman is very thin and clad in a gown of printed calico. She shivers in the kcy breeze of the street.

She has nothing more in the hou She has carried everything to the Mont de Piete. Eight days without work are enough to strip the little house. The night before she had sold hung that on a hook before the win-

blasts, for the little one coughs pain-

fully.
Without saying anything to her hus band, she, too, has looked for work. But the strike has struck the wom even more heavily than the men. At her stairhead there are two unfor tunate women whom she heard weep-ing the whole night through. She met one standing at the corner of the sidewalk, one is dead and the other has lisappeared.

Happily for her, she has a husband who does not drink—a good man. They would be comfortable if the dead seasons had not despoiled them of verything. She had exhausted her credits, she owes the baker, the grocer, the fruit man, and she no dares even to pass by their hops. That afternoon she had been to borrow 20 sons of her sister, but there, also, she found such misery that, without saving a word, she be gan to weep, and together with her sister she wept for a long time. And when she went away she promised to ring her a morsel of bread if her hus

and came back with some. The husband does not return. The rain is falling heavily; she takes efuge under the door, the big drops splash at her feet, a stream of water ets her thin dress. At intervals, seized with impatience, she goes down the steps in spite of the heavy shower and runs away to the end of the street to see if she cannot, somewhere in the distance catch a glance of him for whom she is waiting. And when she comes back she is soaked through, She rubs her hands over her thin hair to dry it, and again settles down patiently, though she is shaken by heavy fits of fever.

The coming and going of the passers by jostles her. She tries to make her self very small so as not to bothe any one. Some of the men peer closely into her face, and someti she feels a warm breath touching lightly her neck. All of suspiciou Paris, the street with its mud, the brilliant lights, the rolling carriages seem to wish to take her and throw her into the stream of it all. She is hungry. She belongs to the whole world. front of her is a bakery and she think of the little girl upstairs asleep.

Then, when her husband appears at

last, veering away from the hou like a poor wretch, she rushes to me him and looks auxiously at him. "Well!" she stammers.

He does not answer, but bends his ead even lower. Then, pale as death she mounts the stairs Upstairs the little girl is not sleep-

ing. She was awakened and is thinking, watching the end of the candle a flickers on the corner of the table No one knows what monstrous heartbreaking shadows sweep acress th face of this little girl of seven years. with the serious withered features of an old woman. She is sitting on the edge of a b

which serves her as a bed. Her fee hang down shiveringly, her sickly, doll-like hands are holding against her breast the rags that cover her. She feels a burning there, a fire that she would like to put out. She is thinking.

She has never had any playthings she could not go to school because she had not any shoes. When she was very little she remembers how her mother took her out in the sunshine. But that was long ago. They had to work, and after that it always as if there was a cold wind blowing in the house. She has not felt very comfortable either; she has always been hungry.

She has thought a good deal abo that, but she cannot understand. Is everybody always hungry, then? She has tried very hard to get used to it, but she has never been able to. She thinks she is too little, that one must be bigger to understand. Her mother knows, though, this strange thing that is hidden from little girls. If she dared she would ask her who it put one into the world to be hungry.

Then, too, it is lonely in their hous She looks at the window where the empty cover of the mattress flaps in the wind, at the bare walls, broken furniture, all the sham of the attle which the strike soils with its despair. In her ignorance she thinks she has dreamed of warm rooms filled with beautiful things that shone; she shuts her eyes again to see them and through her thin evelashes the light of the candle becomes a great resplend-ence of gold, into which she would like to go. But there is such a current of air from the window that she is selzed with an attack of coughing, and when it is over her eyes are filled with tears. She always used to be afraid before when they left her all alone, now she

mother has gone out to look for some bread. Her mother has come back, father has shut the door. The little girl looks at their hands very surprisedly Then, when they do not say anything at the end of a long moment, she re

ference. They haven't eaten anything

since last night, so she thinks her

"I'm very hungry, I'm very hungry Her father, holding his head between his/hands, sits in a dark corner; he stays there, utterly crushed, shaken with heavy, silent sobs. The mother stifling her tears, again puts the littl one into the box. She covers her with all the clothes in the room and tells her to be good and go to sleep. the child, whose teeth are chattering with cold, who feels the fire in he breast burning stronger, becomes brave. She puts her arm around he mother's neck and whispers, softly: "Tell me, man

peats in a mechanical voice:

ways hungry?"-Emile Zola.

is a slogan that is resounding through cut the length and breadth of the land and the swelling chorus from factory and farm, from mill and mine, is the last handful of wool in her mat-iress to an old clothesman; the mat-tress itself had gone now; there is nothing but the cover left. She has naw Exponent.

#### Our > Esteemed Contemporaries BBB (and OTHERS) BBB

Chicago Record-Herald.

The case of John Quincy Adams of Massachusetts serves to accentuate ruth which, though important, has at tracted little attention. That a sclose of the Adams family is a Socialist is day passed over as a matter o small importance one way or another A few years ago the conversion of a Massachusetts Adams to Socialism would have been regarded as weird and terrible. It would seem to indi-cate that Socialism is no longer regarded as another name for anarchy and that a man may be a Socialis without suffering social ostracism.

Party during the past year has re-

Advance. The great growth of the Socialis

sulted as is entirely natural in a great outcropping of problems, and as is also natural. In a number of more o less warm debates between opposin sides. New York, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Ohio, Missouri, Colorado, Utah Washington, all have troubles of their wn as well as California, and the Na tional Committee, the Local Quorun and the National Secretary don't fine life all beer and skittles, There b nothing discouraging in these differ indicates that the movement is full o vigorous life and independent thought ines of policy are questioned fear lessly, new methods freely suggested and a pretty thorough-going tendency to question precedent, be it capitalistic or socialistic. The great growth of the party has brought in an indux of members who, able and independent solve the tactical questions that arise for themselves and with little regard for either American or European Socialist tradition. It is impossible to say that this condition is evil entirely or good entirely. It is productive of both good and evil. For our own part we welcome it. The movement is too young and too small to permit of any essification or rigidity of form as yet The inexperience of the newer elemen will undoubtedly lead them into mis takes and the conservatism of the old guard also prevents at times the adop tion of really beneficial, though new In the conflict, however, n:casures with all its acerbity, the traditional lines will hold their own where they deserve it, and only where a pretty will the old established customs be everthrown.

The movement is firmly founded, however, and ultimately much good in freedom of criticism in progressive ness of tactics will result while not in any way threatening the scientific character and integrity of the party.

Dallas (Texas) Morning News,

The serious nature of the Secialistic understood. It is the more serious be cause it is only a part of a movement hat is almost worldwide. Its remark able growth in our own country has led recently to editorial comment throughout the nation, and to the suggestion by demagogues of different stripes of new schemes to capture the radical contingent. In Ohlo the Socialist candidate for Secretary of State received over 14,000 votes; in Massachusetts the Socialist candidate for Governor received 33,000 votes—and votes in other states were almost equally significant, running the estimate in the nation up to half a million votes. While the American Fed-cration of Labor was in session re-cently in New Orleans, a test was nade on a resolution embodying the ocialist ideas and doctrines, and the result was 4,744 votes against said solution and 4.344 in favor of same.

What does this modern Socialism stand for? Who is going to be able to atisfy the demands of the modern Sodallst? Give him an inch, and he would go the limit and over the limit. It is conceivable that in the earlier nges an ignorant, helpless and devont race of people might have done fairly well under some kind of senerous priesthood which developed a religious entiment strong enough to lend many followers to despise the things of this world. It must be clear to every informed person that the active and inlist of to-day is the opposite of the meck and lowly devotee, willing to leave everything to the priest and to give up the world to help others and for religion's sake.

St. Louis Labor. San Francisco "Advance

"For our own part we must expresout preference for international So-cialism which bases itself on the work-

ing-class movement, nims ever at corking-class solidarity, and, in the ords of Marx, does 'not form a separate party opposed to other working-class parties.\* Our immediate aim is the same as that of all the proletarian parties: formation of the proletarian a class, overthrow of hourgeols supremacy, conquest of the political power by the proletariat."

The above Marx quotation of the 'Advance" in support of the San Fran-isco Socialist-Union Party fusion is of in the least justified. It is true

"The Communists do not form a sep arate party opposed to other workingciass parti

Remember, this was in 1847. At that time the proletariat had no political rights, no universal suffrage, no

chance to organize politically. The old feudal system was still the stem of government in old Europe, and in young America, where the workingman had the right to vote apitalism was undeveloped, conse quently there could be no American proletariat in those days.

So long as the bourgeoiste liself was engaged in the fight against feudal conditions and feudal supremacy the Communists necessarily had to assist most radical wing of the bour-

Taking Germany, for Instance: Be fore an independent, politically active Socialist Party could be organized the working class had to secure the right

to vote. In order to secure universal suffrage, they had to assist the radical bourgeoisie that demanded universa

suffrage in its platform When the empiralist class got into political power the German Socialists est no time in organizing the wage workers into an active, independen Socialist Party-in spite of the Liberal. the Democratic and other so-called radical or people's parties. \* \* \*

Since 1847 nearly fifty-five years have rolled into the ocean of time and the old feudal and ante-capitalist conditions have given way to the power-ful rule of capitalism. Socialist pares have grown up in all parts of the civilized world, with many millions of members. The class struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisle is cearing its final and decisive period.

Our San Francisco friends may have done the best they could under the cirumstances, but their close relations with the Schmitz-Hearst Democratic Union Labor party elements has been no credit to the Socialist Party moveent of this country.

We have seen similar work else where, Wherever the Socialists negduty in the general labor mysement he results will be the same. \* \*

The Communists in those days were not a political party and did not con-sider themselves as such. They were copagandists preparing the field for present international Socialist rement. The old International ovement. Workingmen's Association organized by Marx, died a natural death the moment the national Socialist and la-bor parties in the different countries were properly organized on the lines of the proletarian class struggle.

The Socialist, Seattle, Wesh

Some of the best men in the capital t system are the worst. Take Judge Gray, for example, the president of the Coal Strike Arbitration Commission. He got very mad this week be ause a poor girl of twelve testified she worked all night, 6.30 p. m. to 6.30 . m. for a few cents an hour. Her ather was lame from an injury in the mine. Judge Gray denounced this father for allowing his child to work.

Another similar case made him mad-der still. He was told this girl's father owned" his house and the operators said he got \$1,400 a year. The Judge then grew white in the face and stormed it was an outrage for a father to coin his child's flesh and blood into money. His indignation did not abute very much the next day when this same father was put on the stand and testified he paid four other men, two miners and two laborers, out of his income, so that he himself got only \$30 a month and was deeply in

debt to the company store besides.

Judge Gray, sleek, strong, well fed. drawing almost a thousand dollars a month, to issue injunctions or to in-terpret laws in support of that robber ciass which lives off the profits made out of those same miners and their slave children! This man talking piously about "coining money out of fiesh and blood." Where does his salary come from but from the flesh and blood of wage-slaves?

Judge Gray sits on the very top bench of that government which exists for no other purpose than to defend the capitalist class in their legal robbery of the wage class! He is a hire ling bulwark of that system which compels child-labor, which forced that poor Slavonian father to set his daugh ter to work that the family might not

starve.

Mnd, is he. Judge Gray? Mnd at a victim of that system which he upholds! Why not mad at the system itself? Because he lives by that sys tem. If he refused to support that system, he could not hold his \$10,000

a year. Mad, is he? He helps put a man it the fire and then jeers at him for cry-ing out with pain. He upholds laws that keep men in hog-pens and then bectures them for beloing one another He throws crusts to men and women as if to dogs and then roars at them for scrambling for the crusts.

Is this man so dense, so colossally dense, that he cannot see it is he and the class he serves that coin money out of the flesh and blood of these little girls? Judge Gray, it is not those driven fathers who do it. It is you yourself. You are living on money coined out of the very blood of these little children. If it were not for these low wages which you and your mas ters pay their employees, you could

not get your easy berth. Judge Gray, you are gullty either . ? stupendous density or stupendous pocrisy! In either case, the blood of the innocents crycth out against you!

### ALL THE DIFFERENCE IN THE WORLD

Contractor Ryan, in an interview with Walking Delegate Scully of the Stone Cutters' Union at the City Hall last Monday, clinched his arguments for "free labor" with these emphatic words: "I would like to see you out side and punch your head." Of course Scully handed him his card and expressed his readiness to submit their personal differences to the arbitrament of arms—or fists. But suppose it had been Scully that gave the challenge; magine the righteously indignant editerials about the "lawless violence of trade unions" that would have appeared in all the capitalist papers. We have not seen any editorials yet on the vulgar brutality of contractors. ankes all the difference in the world whose ox is gored."

### THEY ARE NOT WORRIED.

The officers and large stockholders of the Eric Railroad are not losing any sleep over the coal famine. The net "earnings" of that road for the month of November-profits left after paying all the expenses and some of the steal ings, too-were \$1,397,079.46-an increase of \$341,540.64 over the cor esponding figures for the same month 1901. If the wages of the Erie's workmen have not risen 33 per cent (and they have not not even 10 per cent.), it is because the majority of the workingmen have gone on voting that all the results of prosperity shall acerne to the benefit of those who do nething to produce it.

READ THIS AND PASS IT ON.

#### PARTY NOTES. \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

Local charters have been issued to New Orleans, La.; Springfield, Vt.; Montreal, Ark., and Prairie Crock Mine No. 4, Sebastian Co., Ark.

The Socialist Women's Club of Bos ton, which was recently organized, will begin its activity by giving an educational evening at Paine Memo rial Hall, on Appleton street, Sunday evening, Jan. 25. It will consist of a lecture on "Socialism and Liberty" by Franklin Wentworth of Chicago tor of the "Socialist Spirit," and readlugs by Marion Craig Wentworth. An charged to cover expenses.

The Socialists and trade unionists of Erie, Pa., are endeavoring to establish a daily newspaper and have made funds, but realize that they are too weak financially and have decided to an endless chain letter requesting sympathizers to send ten cents, or more, to Aug. Klenke, secretary, and then send an exact copy of the letter to three personal friends

Father Thomas McGrady, who a short time ago resigned his church in Bellevue, Ky., has decided to devote his time in future to lecturing and writing in the interest of the Socialist movement. Father McGrady has already lectured in many of the larger cities and is well known as a Socialist speaker. Any information concerning dates, terms, etc., can be secured from bis manager, W. G. Critchlow, 26 Pruden Building, Dayton, O.

Cincinnati comrades ask us to call attention to the fact that the Clarion Club of that city, whose course of lec tures were announced in this column last week, is not to be considered a Socialist organization. The Clarion Club is alleged to be completely under the control of one leader; it does not allow free discussion at its public meetings, as Socialist organizations do; it has refused to co-operate with the Socialist Party, on the ground that that it could not consistently advocate political action; yet, in the late campaign, it openly supported the Demo-cratic ticket and one of its members took a place on the Democratic executive committee; in general, its course has been one of direct hostility to the Socialist political movement and the party members of Cincinnati, Covington, and Newport, who know it best, consider that it is entitled to no rec-

Comrade Robinson of Louisville, Ky., writes: "Comrade McGrady gave us an excellent lecture last Thursday night, and it seemed to please the audience immensely. He understands how to present Socialism to a nonsocialist audience. Louisville comrades have mapped out a plan of campaign for the rest of the winter and we hope to have two or three big lectures besides our own smaller meet-ings right along, at various halls in the city, utilizing Comrade Dobbs and ther speakers that may be had. We Roy, late Organizer for Indiana, on Jan. 2 and Comrade Dobbs on Jan. 4. These two lectures will be at points distant from each other in the city ediate neighborhoods will be thoroughly worked up in order to get out an interested audience if pos

The Socialist Party of Oklahoma held a territorial convention on New

Members of the Allied party, Socialists, Populists, Municipal Ownership and other reformers, met at Wes Plains, Mo., on Dec. 13, in response to a call to organize a new party. The attendance was small. T. P. Bryan, editor of the Mountain View "Postman," presided as chairman. Resolu tions were adopted recommending that all reformers join the Socialist Party.

Comrade Reinhold Pietsch, 24 Walnut street, Utica, will resume the agency for The Worker, in place of Frank Herrmanu.

Local Buffalo will regularly hold free lectures at the headquarters, 439 William street. The lecture on Sunday, Jan. 4, at 8 p. m., will be given by Mrs. Emma Bergman on "The Se-eret of Success in Life," and will be followed by general discussion. The local has elected new officers as follows: Organizer, Henry Moses: Recording Secretary, Tom Fitton; Finan-eial Secretary, R. Bock; Treasurer, S. Kissin: Literature Agent, M. Abelson.

At the last meeting of the 6th and 10th A. D., Comrades Sattler and Jonas led the discussion on the propo-"That steps should be tak reach the immigrant in the United States, looking toward his membership in the S. D. P." A committee of five was elected, consisting of Comrades O. Sattler, A. Jonas, H. L. Slobodin, Mintz, and Weidemuller, to draft a pamphlet and plan of action on the above question. Following another discussion on the subject of agitation in New York in the German language. it was decided to invite the other assembly districts to elect delegates to a German Agitation Committee and a committee of five, consisting of Comrades O. Sattler, L. Simon, Genzer, M. E. Braune, and M. Tanzer, was elected to draw up a plan of action for same. A lecture in Germanswill be given by Dr. Fr. Grosse on "Bekämpfung der "uberkulose" at the next meeting, to commence at-9 p. m., after business matters have been disposed of. The matters have been disposed of. The matter of agitation by election districts was placed on the order of business for the next meeting, and the election of officers, delegates and committees for the ensuing term was also half over until the next meeting, which will be held at the Labor Lyceum, 64 East Fourth street, Friday evening.

Jan. 9, at 8 p. m. sharp. Every 80-cialist in the 6th and 10th A. D. should

attend punctually and invite his

At the last meeting of the 22d A. D. ment in the latter part of January for the purpose of raising funds to pay debts due to the party for literature supplied during the last campaign. A committee was appointed to confer with the Socialist Educational League in regard to using the club rooms. All Socialists living in the 22d Assembly District should take notice that the regular business meetings of the party organization are held every Tuesday at the club rooms of the Socialist Educational League, 953 Second avenue.

At the last meeting of the 31st A. D. it was decided to make arrangements for a course of lectures during the winter to begin Jan. 4. Harris Karp was elected delegate to the Daily Globe Conference and ten dollars was voted to the fund for the Socialist daily. The next meeting will be held

at 1787 Madison avenue on Friday,

The first of the course of lectures on literature and the drama at the Socialist Educational League, 953 Second avenue, was well attended, there being

Jan. 2.

many strangers present who listened attentively to Comrade Enteen's lecture on Gorki. Next Friday, Jan. 2, M. Winchevsky will lecture on "Zolans a Socialist." The lectures begin at S p. m. sharp.

All comrades of the West Side asdistricts are invited to attend a special meeting on Sunday, Jan. 4, at 9 a. m. at 342 West Forty-second street. A special election in the Six-teenth Senatorial District is at hand and it is hoped that each and every West Side comrade will attend pune tually.

At the last regular meeting of the Kings County Committee, Comrade Holzer-reported for the committee appointed to meet the State Committee in order to have Kings County's in-debtedness straightened out. Upon investigation it was found that several of the items charged against Kings County had already been paid. The other items were then paid. The Organizer reports that he has established connection with upwards of twenty representatives in the trade unions ore speakers to address the unions. He was instructed to send a letter to the trade unions, inviting them to participate in the first Daily Globe Conference for Brooklyn, which is to be held at the Socialist Club, Ralph avenue and Fulton street, on Jan. 17. The May Day Demonstration was made the special order of business at the next meeting of the County Committee. The secretaries of the assembly districts are reminded that nominations for General Organizer and District Organizer must be made not later than Jan. 15, the same to be sent to the Secretary of the County Committee. In order that the report may be made up, financial secretaries are requested to send in their reports ending with December to Comrade Holzer, 832 Halsey

Comrade James Globus will speak at the Brooklyn Socialist Club, Fulton street, near Ralph avenue, Sunday evening, Jan. 4, on "Reform or Revolution." All comers are welcome.

street. Brooklyn.

The Young Men's Social Democratic Club of Brooklyn now meets every Monday evening at 297 Hamburg ave nue. All young men living in the vicinity who wish to educate themelves in Socialism are invited to join. Dues are 5 cents a week.

### THE CALIFORNIA AFFAIR.

We cheerfully give space in the col-umns of The Worker to a statement printed in San Francisco "Advance" of Dec. 20. "Advance" supported the policy adopted by the party in San Francisco and Los Angeles, which policy The Worker has attacked. The statement is as follows:

"To correct false statements and neisapprehensions in regard to San Francisco's position we wish to make "1. The Socialist Party never fused

with the Union Labor ticket in San

"2. We never endorsed the Union

Labor ticket.
"3. We never compromised or at tempted a trade of votes. "What we did do was this: "We refrained from nominating for

judges, justices of the peace, superintendent of schools, state senators and "That this was due to the desire not

to oppose the Union Labor party is true. But it was distinctly announced that we were not responsible for and did not endorse that ticket. That we simply stood aside to let them prove their claims if they could. "At this time the Democrats had not

endorsed the Union Labor men, nor was it possible for any endorsement to appear on the official ballot. It was after the time for nominations had ex-pired that a Republican Supreme Court knocked out the state law which prevented endorsements being shown on the balot. It was upon this decision that the success of the Demo cratic party depended, in attaching it

self to the Union Labor party. "From the time the Den forsed some of the Union Labor men and they allowed that endorsement to stand, the Socialist Party continually One joint Democratic and Union La ber party meeting for Congressmen was held and that worked so much of a protest in the Union Labor camp that no other was attempted. The fusion' between the Union Labor party and the Democrats was by no

political tools of the capitalists, the Democratic party. We can now claim the field ourselves without the possi-bility of being attacked as opposing ndent political action by the

"Again let us say, we neither fuse nor endersed. We never asked union men to support our state ticket because we had not nominated locally We gave no word to support their local ticket. We asked them, as Socialists throughout the nation asked trades unionists, to support our ticket. be cause it was a working class ticket We gave them a chance to prove

Elsewhere in the same Issue "Ad vance" says:

"There was no attempt at 'trading rotes' in San Francisco. So the re oncerning 'disappointing results not quite apropos. We would ask though whether an increase from 915 in 1901 to 1,993 in 1902 is especially disappointing or not? Does it disap-point one more than the decrease from 2.035 in 1900 to 915 in 1901, obtained by pursuing the policy they advo-

#### STATE COMMITTEE.

At the meeting of the New York State Committee on Dec. 23, there were present: Chas. L. Furman, Her man Reich, James N. Wood, and Henry L. Slobodin; absent without excuse: Emil Neppel, I. Phillips, Chris Bub, and Godfrey Lehner; excused: H. C. Bowerman, and Leonard D. Ab-bott. Comrade Wood presided and Comrade Slobodin was Secretary pro

Correspondence was received from Brooklyn, Buffalo, Richmond, Geneva Rochester, Utica, Highland Falls Catakill Peckskill and Hemnstead N from Minnespolis, Minn., and Dayton, Ohio. Financial reports were received ester and from Local Utica.

The report of the vote for member of the National Committee was re-ceived from Locals New York, Kings, Queens, Richmond, Johnstown, Buf-falo, Schenectady, Utica, Rochester, Syracuse, and New Rochelle. The ecretary was instructed to tabulate the vote on Dec. 26 and inform th comrade elected and also the National It was ordered that the bill for th

State Committee's share of the expenses in the two meetings in Coop Union be offset against the indebte ess of Local New York to the State Committee for campaign literature supplied.

The Secretary read his report of the work of the State Committee during the campaign, which was approved and ordered published in the party

Several bills were presented and ordered paid.

A brief but spirited campaign is soon

#### SPECIAL ELECTION.

District, on account of the death of the Democratic Senator-elect, and the opportunity for propaganda presented must not be lost by the Social Democratic Party. Comrades throughout the city are requested to aid in the eampaign. A small fund is required to carry on effective work. Donations caption Sixteenth Senatorial Fund te response is essential. JAMES N. WOOD, Organizer.

# NEW YORK CAMPAIGN FUND.

All New York campaign fund lists still outstanding should be returned at once, with moneys collected, to the Financial Secretary, Jas. N. Wood, Labor Lyceum, 64 East Fourth street. Following is a statement of amounts so far received: George Mielenhausen.....

Bricklayers' Union No. 35, List 14th A. D., List 89..... .50

Total for week......\$13.25 This brings the total so far received

The Cement and Asphalt Laborers Union has donated \$5 to the Parade Conference Fund, which now reaches

### COLORIAL HALL LECTURES.

a total of \$120.

Lectures on Socialism are given Sunday evening at 8.15 at Colonial Hall, corner 101st street and Columbus avenue. Visitors should take elevator to the fifth floor. Ques Visitors should tions and discussion follow each lec ture. Following is the course for

Jan. 4-James P. Chapman: "The Ethics of Socialism' Jan. 11-Courtenay Lemon: "The Socialist View of the State, State In-

terference and State Capitalism." Jan. 18-George H. Strobell: "The Socialist Solution of the Liquor Problem." (Prohibitionists especially in-vited to be present and participate in

Jan. 25-Mrs. Mary E. Lease: "So-

### BROOKLYN LECTURES.

A marked increase in interest and attendance is reported at the regular Sunday evening meetings of the Socialist Propaganda Club of Brooklyn The new headquarters of the club are centrally located at Wnezler's Hall 315 Washington street, near the Post Office. The following lectures have been arranged for January: Jan. 4-Frederick Krafft: "Is Our

Country a Republic?"

Jan. 11-H. L. Slobodin: "Why Reolutionary and Why Scientific?" Jan. 18-H. Gaylord Wilshire, in debute with a representative of the Na-tional Economic League. tional Economic League.

Jan. 25-P. J. Cooney of Montana.

As the action of certain locals of the Socialist Party is causing considerable discussion, I beg your careful consideration of the argument I am about

to offer for international political

POLITICAL ACTION.

When J. Pierpont Morgan went to Europe recently, he held secret con-ferences with the King of England, Emperor William of Germany, and with the highest officials of the English, French and German governments. He was feasted publicly by royalty and generally made much of. Mr. Morgan does not represent the United States officially, but he does epresent the great moneyed interests of this country. The honors paid him, and the secret conferences held show that capital, is combined interna tionally. It is well known that a large part of the railroad stock of this comtry is owned by the royalties of England. It is also true that American millionaires hold immense business in terests in European and Asiatic countries. International combination of capital, then, must be expected as a The Socialist has been claiming for

a long time past that international political action is indispensable to the workers' progress. I say that it is indispensable that workingmen shall be internationally organized in the polifical field. As capital would have no difficulty in crushing a small, inde-pendent trade union, not affiliated with workers elsewhere, so it will have no difficulty in crushing a political party which represents only a section of a country, or for that matter a whole ountry, but which acts independently f the workers of other nations. The world is fast becoming one country. nd it is only on that basis that we can successfully work out any political problem which now faces us or ill face us in the future.

There are those who say that the lass struggle may be depended upon take care of itself, and to work out its own salvation; but it is a fact that the class struggle has existed through out history, and that the workers have sometimes resisted their masters intelligently and successfully, and at other jected to harsher and more cruel conditions than before. The matter of in-telligence plays a very important part in the outcome of the struggle.

The capitalist has in times past found it comparatively easy to deal with organized labor, striking blindly, now in this direction, now in that, with no special goal in view, or definite plan of action. An organ and intelligent working class with a definite end in view is another proposition. This is something to be feared, and capital will do its utmest to destroy it. It would rather deal with thousands of organized laborer blindly follow their leaders, than with a small body of thinking, r men. Capitalists will throw all their influence in the scale in favor of the unionist who is not a Socialist, if by so doing they can in the smallest gree hinder the progress of Socialist thought and Socialist action.

And I would say here that while the adoption of the principles of Socialism in the platform of a trade-union party is in itself good, it does not put th trade-unionist in the ordinary labor party upon the same footing as the member of the Socialist Party. He has not had the same education in Socialist principle, nor is the organiza-tion of his party such as to enable him to enforce any prescribed course of action upon the candidates he nomi-

nates for office.

It does not suit the wisdom of the capitalist to appear to note the growth of Socialist activity; it is more to his purpose to appear ignorant or indiffer-ent when it is possible to do so; but this ignorance and indifference are not As Socialist thought and sentiment spread, the endeavor to head off the movement in one way or another will become more and more active, and will take forms more and more d ing and enticing. Anything but the straight, uncompromising demand of the worker will be offered to him as a immediate good to be gained by step ping aside from the forward march; and whenever he does so step aside h will be deceived as to the immediate good, and also find himself put back in his journey toward the ultimate

This attempt to deceive and mislead the voter MAY BE EXPECTED TO CROP OUT IN ALL DIRECTIONS. not in one section only, nor in one country only, but everywhere that So cialist organization exists. What has cappened in California to-day may bappen in another state to-morrow and in fact we may expect that every possible bribe, stratagem, and pitfall will be made use of to break the ranks of the international organization. If in the future there shall come into existence a political organization calling itself a workingman's party or a So cialist party, but organized upon a nar-row, so-called American basis, and acting independently of the Socialist movement in other countries, it will only be an evidence of the well-laid

plans of capitalist opposition. The only hope of gaining political power is to hold with the great body of workers who are internationally or ganized, and to watch warily for de-ceits and subterfuges likely to deceive that body or to throw it into con fusion. A great world-conflict lies be fore us. Whether it will be waged with intelligence, determination and skill, and result in victory for the worker, or whether it shall be allowed to lapse into a mere unintelligent ex-hibition of brute violence, like the row at an Irish fair, when every man hit the head of the one pearest him-and the masses, rests with the worker him self to decide. J. R. COLE. San Jose, Cal.

San Jose, Cal.

-Let the workingman carefully re view the history of the old political parties in so far as concerns their efforts in behalf of the common and he will coincide in the growing popular opinion that the time has arrived when the toiler must act independently and for himself.—The Union Sentinel.

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\* BOWERS, WILLIAM.

> In pursuance of an order of Hon Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against William Bowers, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers there of to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 245 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the of New York, on or before the 15th day of June next.

Dated New York, the 3d day of De-

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

THE INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL OF SOCIAL ECONOMY, PERMANENTLY LOCATED AT KANAAS CITY, MO. SEVENTERN HUMBED AND NINETY-FOUR CORRESPONDENCE STUDENTS. Three dollars pays the Idil. The next tweive weeks term of Training School for Socialist workers begins Nov. 10. 1992. Kaness City, Mo. Fifty dollars pays tuition, text books, board, lodging and laundry. Every person who has taken these leasons or who has been in the Training School is delighted with the work and is a tireless worker for Socialisms.

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### MASSACHUSETTS.

#### Haverhill Election Case to Be Decided on Jan. 12.

Naverhill Republicans Evidently Scar ed-Socialist Movement Active in Boston and Throughout the State-Fuel Famine Making Peosle Think

BOSTON, Dec. 20.-The Haverhill election contest will be heard before the full bench of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts on Jan. 12. This Judge Loring was willing to tender a decision, but inasmuch as his rould be reviewed by the full court in February, it was thought best to allow the case to be argued again the full bench as soon as pos In the meantime the presen Mayor, Poor, Republican, will hold

That the anti-Socialists realize that they have a slim chance of securing a decision in their favor is evidenced by their starting a movement which seeks to take the power of appointing the Mayor's Clerk out of the hands of the Mayor and providing for his election by the City Council.

ment of Mayor's Clerk, who is really private secretary to the Mayor, has re-sided in that official himself. With Flanders as Mayor the change would mean that the City Council could se-lect a Republican or Democrat as his private secretary. It would also mean that instead of two Socialists holding would be only one.

Such a move as this is unprece cented, because it has always been the rule, out of common fairness, to have the Mayor select his clerk. Of course Socialists will fight the change and if the purpose of the enemy be ac uplished, it will not hurt the Socialcomplished, it will not not the little ists as much as the enemy. It all illustrates as much as the enemy. trates how hard driven our opponent are in their attempt to maintain con-trol of the city government.

#### Party Work in Boston.

The coal situation has reached such an acute stage that the Socialists of Boston will hold a meeting on Friday evening next, Jan. 2, in Fancuil Hall. The meeting is arranged under the auspices of the Boston Central Committee and Representatives James F Carey and Frederic O. MacCartney. Henry R. Legate, Patrick Mahoney and John Weaver Sherman will be th speakers.

The Socialist Women's Club of Bos ton has taken charge of the lecture and reading to be given by the Wentworths on Sunday, Jan. 25, in Paine Memorial Hall. 9 Appleton street.

A Socialist Speakers' Club was or-ganized at Homestead Hall, 724 Wash-ington street, last Sunday afternoon, with Frederic O. MacCartney as director. It will hold weekly meetings at 3 p. m. every Sunday and only party members are admitted to membership It promises to be of much value in developing speakers for the local propa

The first ball to be given by the Bos ton Central Committee for the benefit of the party will be held in Arbeiter Hall on the second Monday in Febru-The arrangements are in the hands of a committee composed most ly of cigarmakers who have much excess is already assured.

### Agitation in the State.

Organizer Dan A. White, after a week's rest, renews his work to-day and will go into the Brockton district for the next two or three weeks. There are several places waiting to be or ganized and others that only need a visit to get the local workers into line.

Dates for Franklin H. and Mariot setts tour have been arranged so far as follows: Ware, Jan. 14; Haverhill, Jan. 22 and 23; Boston, Jan. 25; Lynn, Jan. 26; Rockland, Jan. 29. The Socialists of Hyaerhill will hold

a fair the week of Jan. 19 to 26 and the Women's Club is working hard to make it a success

The Brockton City Committee of the Socialist Party last week closed its account for the year and found sufficient balance on hand, after spending nearly \$600 in the state and municipal campaigns, to donate \$25 to the State Executive Committee, which act is appreciated, because funds are needed by the Executive Committee to carry on the necessary work. The Brockton comrades will also hold a fair soon. The American and German clubs in

Adams have formed a Central Com-mittee, with William Kuopp as Secre-tary, and preparations are being made to place a ticket in the field for the

spring town elections.

The annual session of the Legislature opens on Thursday, Jan. 1. It promises to be an unusually interesting one from every point of view.

At a special town meeting held in Braintree last week the Socialists succeeded in having a committee of five appointed to petition the incoming Legislature for authority to establish a municipal fuel yard. Comrades E. J. Thomas, W. O. Pinckney, and Julius Hewlin are members of the committee. This fuel question is going to be the most important question before the Legislature, since the petition started by Comrade Henry R. Legate for presentation to the Legislature is receiving thousands of signatures throughout the state. The bills which

the petition will support will be intro-duced by the Socialist members.

Chelsea Club holds Sunday night discussions in Central Labor Union Hall, 108 Park street. The club is growing in membership and doing better work

than ever before.

Comrade John J. Kelly, who was elected Alderman in Chicopee at the recent city election. Is an old and faithful worker in the movement and

will do good service. Fitchburg Socialist Club will hold ngitation and education meetings on the second Sunday of each month at

Representative Frederic O. Mac-Cartney and Mayor Charles H. Coulter, of Brockton, will address a eting at Holbrook town hall

of Holbrook Club, which is increasing

In the city election held in North Adams, Nov. 16, Comrade John J. Clark received 684 votes for Alderman-at-Large. He was the first candidate ever nominated by the Socialists in that city. The club was only recently organized there and is con posed of good material.

Nowhere in the state is there a club that promises more for the future the one in Norwood. Although only rganized in October, its membership s already over fifty and increasing a each meeting. Norwood is a rapidly growing industrial town, having one t the largest printing establishm in the country, and the club is com

posed almost wholly of union men. The club organized at Northampton few weeks ago started out with venty-nine members, and should derelop into a very active force in that city, which has been difficult for us to enter before. Comrade J. H. Charlesbois is mainly responsible for the club's existence, and organization affected with the assistance of arades. Wrenn and Brooks of Springfield.

#### UNION LABOR PARTIES

#### And the Experiences of the Economic League in Connecticut.

Nearly 250,000 Socialist votes have een cast in the United States at the elections and Socialism has suddenly become a political factor sufficient importance to frighten the capitalist class and their hireling poli-ticians. We may now feel sure that they will try every means at their command to hinder the growth of the Socialist Party and, if possible, to destroy it. How will they attempt to do

The Socialist Party appeals directly the material interests of the working class. The working class is be oming aroused and has for some years past instinctively rebelled against capitalist rule. The organized portion of the working class has within the past two years listened eagerly to the teachings of the Socialists, and is coming into the Socialist ovement. This is the reason of this rapid growth which is making Labor real political power. Evidently, thing for the capitalist politician to do is to organize a counter demonstration, which will keep the working class where it has always been-in the political parties controlled by capitalists, electing candidates who are capitalist parasites, stupidly ging favors of the enemies of Labor

whom Labor has elected to office.

So, look which way you may over the country, you find "Union Labor" parties springing up on every hand. Examine them only a little and you will find them inspired and financed by some shrewd capitalist politician; conducted by a band of "reformers," each of whom has his own pet nos trum to spring on a confiding public, and each of whom endures the others order to get a chance to hear himself (alk; and manned by a few inno cents and a horde of "labor fakirs," from the president of the trades coun ell or state federation who gets \$25 a night for stumping for the plutocratic party, down to the secretary of "Local who sells his own vote and the of his hangers-on for \$10-all of these last in holy horror of losing their making frantic efforts to retain their grip on the union vote.

This is the Union Labor party which our California comrades regard as a spontaneous movement of the working class. How do I know? Because in Connecticut called the 'Economic League," and about a year ago we, too, thought it was a "spon aneous working-class party." The Economic League was born in

Ansonia, Conn., during the machinists strike for a nine-hour day. Its maternal parent was poor but dishonest. So were most of its nurses. Its father was a wealthy but disinterested gentleman residing in New York who is the proprietor of a paper called the "New York Journal." The manner of its birth was as follows. Machinists on strike at the Farrel Foundry, Anonla, will persist in telling scabs not to go work for the company. Relative of Farrell happens very conveniently to be judge of state court, and issues an injunction restraining strikers from picketing. Strikers persist in picket-ing; and deputy sheriffs arrest a dozen of strike leaders and load them on a train to go to New Haven. One of them waves two-cent American flag and crowd cheers. The flag-waver, Mr. Stephen, Charters, having thus shown that he possesses the proper qualification for a capitalist decoy and got his name and portrait in all the daily papers is sought out by agents of the proprietor of the "Journal" aforesaid, who puts up the money to pay the expense of the trial of Charters and his comrades for violation of the court injunction. Charters run for Mayor of Ansonia and is ele-The Economic League is launched, and Charters becomes suddenly flush of money, travels around the state, telling all the trade unions "what we did in Ansonia." Also Sullivan presi dent of the State Federation of Labor. gets into the League and is elected

Mayor of Hartford at the same time. This was in November, 1901. The League grew rapidly and the same "Journalistic" influence which at tracted Mr. Charters rapidly drew to-gether a swarm of "labor leaders" and "reformers," who rallied to the League like flies around a molasses hogshead. It appeared in about a dozen towns and talked a great deal about captur ing the primaries of one of the old parties. This gave it a large and important aspect, calculated to impress the innocents, some of whom had timidly gathered to see what the noise was about.

As the time for the spring election in one or two of the large cities drew near this plan was abandoned, how-ever, as it was discovered (by a com-mittee sent to interview some prominent capitalist politicians) that one or perhaps both old parties would be glad to nominate some prominent member of the League. As each member who had ever nerve enough to get on his feet in a meeting thought himself a contact of the series of the League. The right of suffrage for women. The right of suffrage for women. The international parliament of the conductors of the rest in the contact in the suffrage conducted into any or conductors in the for national freedom—Ireland, Alsace, the Poles, the Czechs, Finland, etc.; Submitted by the National Union of Socialist Women of Austria—

7. The right of suffrage for women.

prominent member, this was entirely atisfactory, and the entire Leagu waited hopefully for the old-party conventions to take their pick.

The old-party city conventions me and nominated regular machine can-didates with one exception. In New Haven the Democratic convention too up William Trueman, general manage of a large manufactory and known as a Single Taxer and "re former," who was nominated for Al-derman and is one of the leaders of the Economic League.

Under the present city charter for candidates are nominated by each party, and six of these candidates are sure of election. Having nominate Trueman in order to secure the League vote, the machine was put to work to defeat him, and all the efforts of the League barely sufficed to League and the unions endorsed regu lar Democratic candidates, and thu cratic state committee, a lawyer, b came "Labor Mayor" of Norwich and Labor scored a number of other simi lar "victories."

This ought to have discouraged the procents and killed the League, but it didn't. There was more "graft" left in the old thing, and the politicians fixed her up for the state election. They were going to capture the primaries, sure. But they failed. Mr. Charters was sure to get the Demo nomination for Sheriff. Sullivan, Mayor of Hartford, thought the nomination for Governor would suit him about right. Lawyer Wallace was going to get the nomination for Congressman-at-Large. All of these nic Leaguers, as well as the aspirants for local offices, were turned down with a dull sickening thud. With the Democratic machine there was no monkey business in the state election. Mr. Charters lost all control running as independent candidate of the League for Sheriff, but threw down the League, two weeks befor

election and accepted a remunera tive engagement to stump the county for the Democratic party. Mr Sullivan did the same. So did all the rest of the "good men" who were run-ping the League. The few innocents who were left hunted up an obscure union man and put him in the place of Charters for Sheriff, endorsed candidates of both parties, right and left. and appeared at the polls on election day with their pockets full of pasters, source of amusement to all ob-

All this political trickery and job hunting has opened the eyes of nearly all the honest ones who were in the eague and many of them voted the Socialist ticket. But Hearst's money

is working again, and already there is movement on foot to put the League on its feet again for further business in the city elections next spring, and no doubt Labor will win anothe tory similar to those enumerated above and those won by union labor parties isewhere, which our California rades admire so much.

As for the Socialist Party, it will keep in the middle of the road. The Economic League and its experiences have had a salutary effect on our comrades. A year ago, when the League organized, our comrade who thought they saw the union turning toward independent political action were in favor of making a pro-posal to them to co-operate with the Socialist Party. Now the same men have a supreme contempt for the union in politics and the man that proposed co-operation with them would be laughed at and told to join the Economic League.

The tendency to enter into a fusion with the trade unions for political action has been strong in our party in many parts of the country during the past two years and poposition and aroused by the California affair will, I think, help to check this tendency and make our comrades more wary and careful. The unionists should never go to them.

W. E. WHITE. New Haven, Dec. 14.

#### INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST BUREAU.

Submits Propositions to Be Considered at Amsterdam Congress Next August

Secretary Victor Serwy of the 80 cialist International Bureau at Brus-sels submits to the Socialist organizations of the world the propositions so far laid before him to be placed on the order of business of the International Socialist Congress, which is to meet at Amsterdam on August 16, 1902. The propositions are as follows: Submitted by the "Union fédérative

du Centre of France-1. The general strike.

 Suppression of standing armies.
 Extension of the work of the International Secretariat in relation to present conditions.

4. Movement for the nine-hour day in countries where it has not yet been gained.

Submitted by French Socialist Party (Union socialiste révolutionaire)— 5. International rules of Socialist

policy.
Submitted by the Socialist Party of the Argentine Republic-6 National and international legisla. tion in regard to emigration and

gration (a) To prevent the artificial stimulation of immigration now carried on by the capitalists in many parts of the New World for the purpose of flooding the labor market and reducing wages; (b) International legislation to facilitate the naturalization of immigrants

they may take part in the political struggle of the working class. (The Bureau appends a note to the effect that these propositions are dictated by the special conditions of Argentine; but it may be added that they

## THE WORLD AS IT IS .--

By Horace Traubel.

The world as it is is a world of conflict. The child born into the world oes not find the world its friend. The child finds the world its foe.

The world makes it hard for a child o be born. The world makes it barder for a child to live than to be born. The world offers a hard passage to

those who cross its birthline. The world as it is is rich enough for all. And yet the world as it is gives riches to but few. The world is all

refusal or all favor.

If you catch the world in one humo it will spoil you with its gifts. If you catch the world in another humor

it will destroy you with its frosts. Fathers and mothers view their children with alarm. The child is a threat. Love itself is a peril.

The world promises you harvests.

But few can survive the disastrou springs and summers that precede the harvests. The world sends up prayers for children. But when the children appear the world does not protect

The world drives children to the treadmill. The world takes the young-sters before they have had their playtime and apprentices them without re morse to the unsufferable tyrannies of of these children are served up to you sts, rents and profits,

The world invites you to a feast. Then the world forbids you to eat. The world calls you a freeman. Then the world makes you crawl.

The world does nothing to make met proud of themselves. The world does verything to make men ashamed of hemselves. The world is choked with ems and baws and apologies. world discourages straight talk. The world condemns those who act out the imple dictates of the humanities

The world makes man a slave to his meals and his clothes. No man ought ever to have to think of his meals till the time comes to eat them. breakfast seems to threaten dinner and dinner supper. A man goes to bed wondering if next day is to starve him. The world turns fts conscience over to its appetites. The result it calls civilization.

The world as it is ties me to a stick throws me up, down, around-is always doing something with me. The world never lets me alone. The world is afraid of freedom. But

what does the world know of free lom? It has never tried freedo has never given man a chance to know what freedom is. Man is a mole. He feels about. Man is given eyes but not allowed to see. Man is given freedom but not allowed to be free.

The world has made its industries

the means rather of enslaving than of freeing men. The world has upper and lower, superior and inferior, hire and hired, boss and workman. Noth

ing is on the level.

The world turns its virtues over t dreamland and keeps its vices for everyday use. The world has learned how to do things, but has not learned what do with them when they are

lone. The world has invented a word with which to insult itself. Pauper. That s the word. Everytime the world its own whip. That word is always shadow. It falls across empty table

The world as it is is not believed in Men ought to love the world. But they distrust the world. They do not know when the world may not play bem dirt. The world may be hiding round some corner prepared to knife them. The world may talk them fair and do them foul. The world does not persuade. The world drives. The

England-

Compulsory arbitration;

(The Fabian Society appeals to the example of New Zealand and New

propositions.) (On this point the Fabian Society

proposes a resolution to the effect that, while the Congress notes with satis-faction the growing tendency of the unions to co-operate with Socialists in political action, yet, in view of the fact that reactionary candidates are sometimes chosen by the trade unions the Congress insists that all national and local Socialist organizations mair tain distinctly their Socialist program and hold their separate Socialist organization intact.)

Party of England-12. Socialist activity in municipal

ffairs.

(The I. L. P. urges that, without neg lecting national and international action, Socialist organizations engage actively in municipal politics for the following immediate objects: (a) Muni cipalization of public services; (b) Pub-lic service, not profit, to be the consideration in view in each municipall zation; (c) Improvement of the housing of the people; (d) Protection of public health: (e) Public assistance for in valids, infants, the aged, and the unemployed; (f) To ameliorate the condi tion of life of the workers by the eximple of the better condition of muni

cipal employees.) Submitted by the Socialist Czechs of

13. The action of the international proletariat on the question of national-(It is pointed out that in all the

European states the nationality ques-tion plays a part, in the form of the chauvinism of a conquering or of a conquered nationality or of a struggle

werld is not your boon companion

The world is your master,

If the world does nothing to g
on good terms with it. If the spoils its democracy with prefixes and suffixes. If the world plays to favorites. If the world gives one man too much chance and another man too little. If the world is all over fences. If the world mocks you with th thumb and forefinger of its supplies and demands. If the best intentions. If the world make it impossible for you to be just to you neighbor or just to yourself. If the world stunts you root and branch. If the world honors trickery above talent. lionaire. What does that world not do but dissipate itself in a cloud of

The world as it is is a world of negation. It writes its noes and ciphers over your brow. It signs away its titles in a maybe or a perhaps. It surrenders soul and salad to a contingency. It ties up its own feet and hands. It seals its own lips. It deafens its own ears. It blinds its own eyes. Then it weeps over the ruin of life.

The world was made for order and given to chaos. The plan was stayed. The proposition was not put through. The world's resolution s tangled and postponed itself, world means to be fair. But the world does not feel quite well. The world needs a breath of oxygen. The world was to have undertaken a fourney of justice. But the world got up a little late and had to put off its jour ney to a to-morrow.

The world as it is has all its children

at bay. The world has fastened an anathema upon labor. The world has done big things to the ear and little to the hope. The world cries trespass against its children. The world as it is is not a home. It

is a boarding house. It is an inn. It is anything. But it is not a hor The children are at once made to feel that they were not born into a home. They realize that they are born allen But if a world is not a home, how can a home be a world? And until

homes are worlds and worlds are homes, how dare we talk of civiliza

tion? The world as it is is not the open palm. It is the clenched fist The world as it is is not a world. s a battlefield. It is a black threat It is potential starvation. The world as it is does not celebrate man. It celebrates property. The world as it is honors property and discredits man. The world as it is gives its degrees to financial prestidigitation. The world as it is is only a place for the aristo world crat. It is made uncomfortable for simplicity. It does not stake its for-

tunes on simple results. It risks all for the big shows. This world of the mines and the facteries. This world of the storegirl and the clerk. This world of the train hand and the roaddigger. This world of purity and prostitution. This world with teeth set against social justice world as it is scarred all over with contrast, contradiction, cruelty and concubinage. .. This world as it is

As if there could be any top or bot tom in a democracy. As if there could be any top or bottom in a world of decent diameters.

sworn to the service of the man on

This world as it is must be adjourned to the workshop. We have things to do with it before we have announced its finalities. This magnifi-cent malevolent world. This brutally cautiful world. This world as it is Our world. This world every inch o it the rock and dirt and moisture of our own hands. This world whose fate calls upon us for rigorous revision. This world as it is. ....

14. Homes for aged, sick, and dis-

bosen from among militant comrade

of the Socialist organizations in the

respective countries in which they serve, or be accredited by such organi

Socialist organizations in all lands

are requested to consider these propo

sitions and to transmit reports upor

them to the Secretary, Victor Serwy Maison du Peuple, Brussels, Belgium

The Socialist parties of the world

are also called upon to send to the Secretary, before May 1, 1903, reports

upon the progress of Socialism and the

labor movement in their respective countries, to be laid before the Con-

zations, and be under their control.

poses that the foreign con

Submitted by the Fabian Society of working class is the place for the dis ussion of the question.)

9. Legal minimum wage.

abled workers. South Wales in advocating these tw France (Fédération Girondine) espondents of Socialist papers be

11. Municipal control of the liquor Submitted by the Independent Labor

THE NEW SOCIAL STRUCTURE. A Deep Sermon, a Wise Editorial and a bit of Sage Advice once decide that Humanity was sorely in need of a new Social Structure and fell to discussing plans and specifications and figuring out the number of stories and gables and doors and windows, the parior and dining room and kitchen and laundry and bed room and bath and laundry and bed room and barn room accommodations that would be required to make Humanity and his family comfortable and happy. The old and reliable firm of Hard-

work and Commonsense stood ready te undertake the contract and put un the structure immediately if Human ity wanted it and was willing to for the bills. But the promoters of the enterprise said Humanity wasn't to be trusted, and that they must rely upon Sweet Charity to wheedle the money out of Capital, who has means of squeezing it out of Humanity.

Besides they very much preferred to

give the contract to Evolution, a dis-sipated old duffer who doesn't believe in working, but in letting things take their natural course, and who promises to have the structure done in sev eral hundred, or may be several the sand or million years.-Avery Quercus.

#### CAPITALISM IN JAPAN.

We have read a great deal about the marvellous progress which Japan has made in the last half-century though the introduction of modern methods of stry-that is, of capitalism. There s an aspect of this matter that has not been presented to the public by the respectable newsgatherers and organs of public opinion-the frightful brutality, surpassing anything known under the old feudal régime, which has ecompanied the rise of capitalism in that country. Among very many instances which have come to our knowledge we choose one for presentation orting it in the quaint English of "Japan Gazette," as follows: "We have already reported the ar-rest of the proprietor of a weaving fac-

tory at Haruokamura, Saitama Pre-

fecture, his mother and male em ployees on charges of having brutally treated girls in the factory. The pre-

liminary examination of these persons was concluded on the 10th inst. at the Urawa Chiho Saibansho and they were committed for trial. From the decision rendered by the Preliminary Court it appears that the particulars of cruelty to the factory girls pub-lished in the newspapers and some of which have been reproduced in these columns are fully substantiated. "To vould seem that there 2 buildings in which some 28 girls ranging in age from 15 to 28 are employed in wenv-ing. The factory is surrounded by strong fences. Their entrance is shut up all the time so that none of the girls can find access to the factory compound. No decent clothes are given to the girls while only coarse food is given to them. The girls are dally given much more work than they can finish under ordinary circum stances and if they fail to finish their work or some of them attempt to run away they are subjected to different methods of torture, shame, and flendish punishment. In the execution of these the proprietor was assisted by his mother and 4 male employees. On several occasions between October and December last year one of the girls named Kano was subjected to the re duction of and forced abstention from On one cold night she was stripped of all her clothes to do weav ing; on another night she was obliged to sit in the snow stark naked for several hours, but her termentors, no satisfied with the punishment they had inflicted on her, dragged her in the snow, inflicting incerated wounds all over her body. The most fiendish de-vice which defies description was apulied to a poor girl in the godown by baring her all of her clothing, as usual binding her hands and feet and gag ing her mouth. As the result of then ortures her physical strength has been gradually weakened and she con pletely lost her eye-sight in March this year. Similar and sometimes in Lrutal punishment has been meted in the case of 10 other girls. In fact the proprietor and his accomplices ap peared to have been always engaged in evolving new and different methods of torture to add to the shame and pain of the unfortunate girls. methods were always combined with large measure of indecency which they seemed to have thought a mos effective means of punishment. Now

that these fiends have been committed for trial it will not be long before they will get the punishment they de-serve. Unfortunately this state of af-fairs is not confined to this particular factory but it is prevalent among nany other factories in a greater of less degree. It is to be hoped that the resent case shall prove an example o prevent the continuance of such

barbarous practices." In the United States and the more advanced countries of Europe, where capitalism is more fully developed. these crude brutalities have given place to more effective and more subtle but no less cruel methods of coercin

the working class. We know, of course, that the development of capitalism in these coun tries, with all its horrors, is a stage through which such countries as Japan must pass through; the redeeming feature is that an intelligent and aggressive trade-union and Socialist Submitted by the Socialist Party of movement has arisen in Japan, in touch with the international Socialist movement, which will shorten the process of development from feudal-Submitted by the Parti Ouvrier of ism through capitalism to the Co nwealth.

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# National Platform of the Socialist Party.

tional convention assembled, reaffirms its adherence to the principles of In-ternational Socialism, and declares its aim to be the organization of the work-ing class and those in sympathy with it, into a political party, with the ob-ject of conquering the powers of goveernment and using them for the pur-pose of transforming the present sys-tem of private ownership of the means production and distribution into col lective ownership by the entire peo

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

Private ownership of the means of production and distribution is respon-sible for the ever increasing uncertainty 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. vides The once powerful middle class is rap idly 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 control of the government, the press, the pulpit, and the schools, and enables them to reduce the workingmen to a state of intellectual, physical and 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, indieriminate slaughter is encouraged and the destruction of whole races is sanctioned in order that the capitalists may extend their commercial domin-ion abroad and enhance their supremacy at home. But the same economic causes which

leveloped capitalism are leading to Socialism, which will abolish both the capitalist class and the class of wage workers. And the active force in bringing about this new and higher order of society is the working class. All other classes, despite their apparent or actual conflicts, are alike interested in the upholding of the system of private ownership of the instruments of venith production. The Democratic. Republican, the bourgeois public own-ership parties, and all other parties which do not stand for the complete verthrow of the capitalist system of reduction, are alike political repre-tentatives of the capitalist class. The workers can most effectively act

collective powers of capitalism, by con-stituting themselves into a political party, distinct from and opposed to al parties formed by the propertied While we declare that the developent of economic conditions tends to the overthrow of the capitalist system, we recognize that the time and manner

of the transition to Socialism also depend upon the stage of development reached by the proletariat. We, therefore, consider it of the utmost import-ance for the Socialist Party to support all active efforts of the working class o 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 b opolies, trusts, and combines. No part of the revenue of such industries to be applied to the reduction of taxes on property of the capitalist class, but to be applied wholly to the increase of wages and shortening of the hours of labor of the employees, to the improvement of the service and diminishing

the rates to the consumers.

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

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

used for that purpose in order that the their labor.
5. The education of all children up

public industries, public credit to be

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

The initiative and referendum, proportional representation and the right of recall of representatives by their constituents. their constituents.

But in advocating these measures as steps in the overthrow of capitalism and the establishment of the Co-operative Commonwealth, we warn working class against the so-called

public ownership inovements as an at-tempt of the capitalist class to secure goternmental control of public utilitiles 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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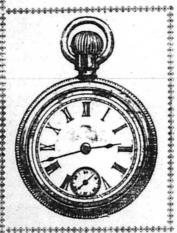
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