No bills or receipts'sent to individual subscribers.

Agents sending in subscriptions without remittance must state distinctly how long they are to run. Agents are personally charged and hold responsible for unpaid subscriptions sent in by them.

Only duly elected and approved agents acknowledged.

VOL.XI.-NO. 36.

LARGE GAIN IN NEBRASKA

Socialist Party Adds 150 Per Cent. to Its Vote in Bryan's State.

Election returns seem to be long in coming from Nebraska, but when they

come they are good.

The vote for the Socialist Party in The vote for the Socialist Farity in the state this fall was 2,007. Last year we had 823. A gain of 145 per cent, would surely justify our Nebraska comrades in boasting a little. Douglas County, including the city

of Omaha, gave us 935, as against 265 last year. South Omaha gave us 121 where last year there were 19. In Florence we have 20 Socialist votes; last year there was not one.

Our correspondent adds: "We have got the S. L. P. licked to a finish. Only 15 left in the state."

Nebraska comrades will keep on at the same rate for two or th years Mr. Bryan may recognize him

HAVERHILL ELECTION.

In Contest for Mayoralty We Slightly Increase Our Proportion of the Tota

Tuesday's city election in Haverhill, Mass. resulted in giving the following vote for Mayor: Foor, Republican and Democratic, 3,276, Parkman B. Flan-ders, Socialist, 2,341, Daiy, S. L. P.,

A year ago Poor was elected with a vote of 3.951; our candidate, John C. Chase, then had 2.874, and the Democrats, who then had, a ticket in the field, as a matter of form, had 130. We thus cast a slightly larger propor-

tion of the total vote than we did last

year 42 per cent, instead of 41. Owing to the fact that our not Owing to the fact that our nomina-tiens were made directly by the primar-les, instead of debigate convention, as provided in the election law, we could not use the name "Social Democratic" or "Democratic Social," as it goes in Massachusetts. The name "Socialist Party" was therefore chosen. The Da tes confested our right to this name but were defeated in two hear-ings before the board of registrars.

MASSACHUSETTS VOTE.

The final official canvass of the votes cast in Massachusetts at the state elec-tion on Nov. 5 show the following re-sults for the Social Democratic Party or, as it is called in most states, the

For Governor, Berry 8,808 For Lient-Gov, Jones 7,277 For Secretary, O'Fibelly 9,631

8.573 nor, Bradley, received 13,260 votes while Berry, of the S. L. P. had 8,784 Our, national ticket at that time had 0,607 and that of the S. L. P. 2,509.

AN ENTERING WEDGE.

The "Oklahoma Socialist" reports that the ticket of the Socialist Party was victorious in Canton Tow McPherson County, Kansas, Let us they will carry the whole county

WEIGHED AND FOUND WANTING.

previous, so-called pure and simple un nism was on trial and was defeated! The trusts are growing in power. Machinery continues to encroach on every trade

ng has been gained in lobbying. Labor laws are either declared un constitutional or are not enforced. Strikers and their sympathizers are

fixed and thrown into prison.

The injunction meets us at every

The boycott is illegal and encourage employers to start suits for damage.

The blacklist has been legalized. Bogus labels flood the market.

Union men continue to vote against each other and mulify one an ther's pelitical power at the ballot box. donism is being hemmed in

And these who are paid to think and had occupy the same-position to day tied they were in twenty years ago. As has been stated in these columns

before, when the rank and file wake up melently to demand a change they and not before. Votes count solid for new trade unionism-indus trial organization and close federation. high does and transfer of femile, politi-cal action based on the principles of So

and simpledom has been or trial and found wanting. Reorgania -Cliveland Citizen,

Don't walt until to-morrow; to-mor Don't wait for some one else to start

mint it yeurself.

Don't bearken to the indifferent

wake them up.

Don't think it impossible; one miliion erganized workers prove different.

Don't weaken; persistence wias.—
Cincinnati Central Labor Council

BUY UNION LABEL GOODS.

POSTOFFICE DEPARTMENT AND "APPEAL TO REASON."

We take the following from "The Appeal to Reason," the Socialistic paper of Girard ,Kan., in regard to the per-secution which it is suffering at the hands of the Post Office Department, through Edwin C. Maddeg, Third As-sistant Postmaster General: "The efforts of the department seem

to be directed toward making rules, which, while excluding from the mails Sceialist publications and labor papers favorable to the movement, will not interfere in any way with Republican papers. That this is true is evident papers. That this is true is evident from the recent action of Mr. Madden in telegraphing to the Girard postma ter an order that bundles of 'Appenis' could not be sent to one address at the regular pound rates. To test this, hundies of papers were ordered from the Kansas City Journal, St. Louis Globeemocrat, and Chicago 'Inter-Ocean' all Republican papers. These bundles, passed their respective postoffices with-out the additional postage, showing conclusively that the order was sent ONLY TO GIRARD, and was intendto 'apply to the 'APPEAL TO REA-

"When the bundles arrived at Girard. rithout stamps affixed covering the additional postage as required by this special order, the Girard postmaster, in ecordance with his instructions, assuming that they applied to all papers alike, demanded the textra postage. Word was sent to the Journal, that postage at eight cents per pound was demanded on its papers: The 'Journal' folks were of course surprised, and im-mediately took the matter up with the Shortly department at Washington. afterwards the order requiring postage on bundles of papers sent to one address, was cancelled by Mr. Madden. who realized that he had made a mis-take it making the ruling which tramped on the toes of administration papers As Mr. Madden is a persistent gentle-man and is very desirons of earning his salary, he devised another plan whereby he could catch the 'Appeal' and exclude it from the mails. This time he decided that the subscription list was not a legitimate one, because the papers'scut out were not puld for in ac-cordance with section No. 281 of the postal regulations and laws as pub-lished in last week's papers. He very kindly gave the 'Appeal', until Novem-ber 29th to show that the list is paid for and therefore entitled to transmission through the mails as second class null matter. The 'Appeal' has an abundance of evidence to prove this

No. 313, dated Nov. 30, may be the last issue of the "Appeal" for five or six weeks. This issue contains the evidence presented to Mr. Madden to show why the "Appeal" is rightfully and legally entitled to be carried as second class mail matter. There is a

mass of indisputable proof.

The "Workers Call" of Chicago. makes the following perfinent 'com-ment, which renders of the "Appeal" should inderstand: "Anxious Inquirer.—We don't know

the ther the post office is a Socialist in stitution or not. Why not apply to Brother Wayland of the 'Appeal to 'Reason.' Girard, Kan.? We believe that he is in possession of the very latst inside, information, on that sub-

MINNEAPOLIS ON. THE WARPATH.

Forty-eight new members at the last gular meeting.
Local Minneapolis is alive from 9

to 10:30 p. m. every day in the If you don't believe it, call at 123 Nicoliet ayenue and see.

"Women and the Social Problem" is "Women and the Social Frontem is the subject of a talk to be given by Anna Maley next Sunday affernoon.

That "Chalk Talk" entitled "The Universal Language of Art" on Webselve versions Nov 20 by Com

rade G. H. Lockwood was a regular hummer. Every seat in the half taken by an interested and enthusias-tic listener. It was all that was promd-a 50-cent entertainment for 10

Now and Then," Comrade Krafft's Socialist play, will be put on in January under the supervision of Courade Harry C. Raymer, who would be pleased to receive suggestions.

The Karl Marx lectures by Dr. A.

Hirshfield are growing in interest, both in attention and attendance. There is, however, reom for a few more earnest students, and it is hoped that they will take in the balance of the course. Teh doctor is one-of the best posted stu-dents of Marx in the country, and

should be appreciated as such.

Commencing this month, at 2 o'clock each Sunday, before the regular propoganda meeting we will hold a child-ren's meeting for the purpose of teach-ing the children the principles of Socialism and correcting the many "false doctrines" that they pick up at school and from their associates. Com-rades and friends are earnestly requested to send their children that they may learn the beautiful ethics of the cause and be prepared to meet the sidicule of their companions with argument and do their part in the propa-

Minneapolis hes a boy Socialist orater in Harry C. Raymer, a scholar in the Central High School, who made his debut last Sunday afternoon with "The Social Problem of the Young" in

you may offer your services with full assurance that future generations will honor and bless you for any sacrifices made in the interest of humanity.—

— Know that it is more dangerous to close the mouth of the people than to arrest the waters of a torrent.—Shao Kong, Chinese sags.

NEW YORK STATE.

Comrade Butscher Going Out as State Organizer and Agent for The Worker.

The attention of all readers of The Worker in the state of New York is called to the sircular letter sent out this week by State Organizer William Butscher, and it is expected that all comrades and sympathizers will put forth their best efforts at once to carry out the desires of the State Committee by working for new subscribers and assisting our organizer to obtain many new readers in every town he

shall visit. The comrades and sympathizers are lso requested to lend him all possible assistance in organizing the unorgan ized Socialists, for we want to ge every one not affiliated with the S. D. P. to become an active party member o help us in advancing the cause of

Cocialism throughout the entire state, Everyone can do something, and if each does his very best, the success which will crown our efforts will be a surprise even to ourselves. So let each one begin right now to "hustle" or new subscribers for The Worker. If you cannot clinch the subscription ourself, interest your friends enough to be captured by our organizer when he visits you. There is a movement on foot to establish a Socialist daily, and all that is needed to insure the success of a daily is a sufficient number of subscribers to the weekly; therefore subscribers to the weekly; therefore comrades, let us all work to increase our subscription list so that The Daily Worker may accompany our agitators in the coming state campaign. New subscribers mean more votes for Social ism, and more votes for Socialism means the quicker coming of the emancipation of the working class

from wage slavery and capitalism.

Comrade Butscher will begin his work as State Organizer this week by covering Westchester County, after which he will visit all points in New York on the east side of the Hudson River as far north as Troy, and the returning to New York City through the counties on the west side of the Hudson. As soon as this trip has been pade, Comrade Butscher will tour the ctate as far west as Buffalo, taking in-all points where there are any Socialists known to the State Committee.

Contrades, the, work before us is enormous, but we do not propose to allow a little thing like that to dampen our enthusiasm or lessen our devotion to the cause of Socialism. The state campaign is next on the program, and the S. D. P. must be organized in every county before we hold our next state we will! Now, all to work!

KANSAS STATE CONVENTION.

The state Socialist convention at Par-sons, Kan., on Nov. 23, was in every way a most successful convention There were present fifty-seven delegates representing thirteen locals and unaccredited representatives from four others who were given the privileges of the floor without a vote. A public meeting was held in Library

Hall, besides several street meetings the result of which was the addition of twenty-five new members to Local Par-sons. The constitution adopted follows closely the model of the other state and of the national party. The only resolutions adopted were an endorsement of the resolutions and platform adopted by the Indianapolis conven-

The state headquarters will be at Abilene, J. D. Haskell of that place was elected secretary trensurer, Wilbur C. Benton state organizer and Walter Thomas Mills was nominated for mem-

ber of the National Committee. Comrade Benton will devote his whole time to the party, beginning at once

SOCIALISM AND TRADE UNIONISM.

The following resolution was adopt ed by the Socialist Party in National Convention at Indianapolis, Ind., on July 31, 1901:

"The Socialist Party, in convention assembled, declares that the trade un-lon movement and independent politi-cal action are the emancipating factors of the wage-working class. The trade union movement is the natural result of capitalist production and represents the economic side of the working class ement. We consider it the duty of the Socialists to join the union their respective trades and assist building up and unifying the trades and labor organizations. We recognize that trade unions are by historical necessity organized on neutral ground as far as political affiliation is con-

"We call the attention of trade union ists to the fact that the class struggle so nobly waged by the trade union forces to-day, while it may result in lessening the exploitation of labor, can never abolish that exploitation. The exploitation of labor will come to an end only when society takes possession of all the means of production for the benefit of all the people. It is the duty of every trade unionist to realize the necessity of independent political action on class-conscious lines, to join the Socialist Party, and to assist in build ing up a strong political movemen of the wage-working class, whose uiti mate aim and object must be the aboli tion of wage slavery and the establish ment of a co-operative state of society based on the collective ownership of the means of production and distribu-

The average American "kicks" about monopoly and the "politicians" for these hundred and sixty-four days in the year. And on the three hundred and sixty-fifth he goes to the polis and puts in his ballot in favor of them.—Social Democratic Herald.

CRIMES OF CAPITALISM:

NEW YORK, DECEMBER 8, 1901.

Law, Morality, and Human Comfort and Safety Sacrificed in Scramble.

Three Instances in a Week in New York City-Another Tarrant Horror Narrowly Averted - Subornation of Perjury Among the Metropolitan's Crimes.

for Profits.

Fire Chief Croker places the respon-Sibility for the spread of the standard Oil Company. He said that before the rear wall of the Liptegrove factory fell on the Standard of the Liptegrove factory fell of the Liptegrove factory fellow factory fellow fellow factory fellow factory fellow factory fe sibilty for the spread of the big fire in sive in any one building within the city

Officials of the company claim that they had a special permit allowing them to carry thirty barre's of naptha and gasoline. Chief Croker said he did not know anything about the permit but the law had been violated never theless, inasmuch as it specifically states that whenever any quantity of explosives are stored in a building, the structure must be located fifty feet from any other building, and the floor must be two feet below the street level, in order that the oil cannot flow over the streets, as it did in in this case.

violation of law by the capitalist class calls to mind the Tarrant explosion, in sacrificed to the greed of the criminal capitalists who tried to save expense by violating the law, and risking the lives of their employees and the salety of the public. The Tarrant explosion noi yet been brought up in court.

dicted by the Grand Jury for bribing: a boy witness to perjure himself in at damage suit brought by a widow! Under the order of reports of organiwhose husband was killed by a trolley add perjury to legalized murder and viction.

A guard on one of the bridge trains had to force back the mass of people in-order to close the car gate and in the crush a woman's ribs were broken. He was arrested, but when arraighed in the Police Court he was discharged by Magistrate Fighe; who held that there had been no latent of wrong on his part, and that the only remedy to be had should be obtained through w civil action.

This accident is a result of the company's neglect to provide adequate facilities for transportation. The guard has to get the gate closed and run of a schedule time or be discharged—and the people be damned. In the same way 'hittorimen on street cars are forced town at high speed, resulting in forced to run at high speed, resulting in immy fatal accidents. But then we should rejoice in the dividends of the transit companies. They are an evi-

The subdivisions of Local New York will take notice that the time for makbeen extended until Saturday, Dec. 14. Subdivisions which have not made any nominations will do so at once, and submit same to the Organizer. All ominations must reach the organizer ot later than Saturday, Dec. 14, on which day the nominations close,

Every member of Local Philadelphia, requested to attend a regular stated meeting on Sunday, Dec. 8, at 8 p. m., at the Tabor Lycedm, Sixth and Brown streets. The order of the day will be: The advisability of abelishing the ward clubs or branches. *
ED. KOPPINGER, Rec.-Sec'y.

The Breaklyn Labor Lyceum Association has arranged a series of lectures for the coming winter. These lectures are to take place on the third Sunday of each month at 3 p. m. at the gym nasium of the Labor Lyceum, 949-957 Willoughby agenue, Brooklyn, Algernen Lee will deliver on Sunday.

ond lecture of the series above men-tioned. Subject: "Labor Politics and Socialist Politics." All comrades and friends of organized labor are invited

-Now that virtue has triumphed in New York and Seth Low is firmly installed in the mayor's office, the workingmen can go back to his ten-hour daily stunt at the usual rate per diem.—Workers' Call.

PECULIAR TACTICS

Used in Essex County Trades Council

To Free Federation Delegate from Instructions Given Him to Support Resolution for Independent Political Action and Collective Ownership.

Very peculiar methods were used in Inst Friday's meeting of the Essex County, N. J., Trades Council to free the delegate to the A. F. of L. conven-ation from the instructions given him to support a resolution in favor of independent political action of the work-ing class for collective ownership of the means of production. This resolution, it will be remembered, was lutro-duced by Delegate Millstein at the pre-125 barre's of naphtha and gasoline stored there, which was a violation of the Council before the departure of the Council before the departure of Delegate Hilfers to the Scranton Convention. Delegate Hilfers was himsef vention. Delegate Hirers was himse f in the chair and, as the Newark "Ad-vertiser" remarks, he "ruled with a strong hand."

TEST VOTE FCR

INSTRUCTIONS. When the minutes of the previous meeting were read, Delegate Dobbins of the Typographical Union, moved to strike cut the record of the resolution of instruction. Delegate Gabling of the Buffers and Polishers raised the point of order that nothing should be struck from the minutes unless it was ne order that the oil cannot flow over an error and it was not claimed that the streets, as it did in in this case.

Between 000 and 700 men and to entertain the point, saying that the women have been thrown out of employment by the fire, and many fives therefore cut of order. On appeal the would undoubtedly have been lost had chair's ruling was defeated and Gabit not been for the brave work of the firemen.

This latest instance of the flagrant violation of law by the capitalist class context Delegate Gottlob challenged relation of law by the capitalist class context Drivgate Gotter of speak, claim-calls to mind the Tarrant explosion, in Gabiling's right to vote or speak, claim-which the lives of many workers were ing that he was not a member of the sacrificed to the greed of the criminal capitalists who tried to save expense list of delegates showed that his charge had no foundation.

lives of their employees and the safety.

Delegate Waller of the Patternmakor the public. The Tarrant explosion
occurred a year ago, but the case has,
ruling was founded only on the preamble, and that there was nothing in the Three officials of the Metropolitan Council from acting on political questions if it saw fit to do so. On his mo-

gations, the question came up again-Why this discrimination against in fact, this question occupied the Metropolitan? Other capitalists perjury to legalized murder and McHugh of the Allied Printing Trades nothing is done. This indictment Council presented a resolution which, therefore seems partial. But then they he said, had been passed by that body are not punished yet-there's many a at its session on the preceding Wednesslip twixt the indictment and the conday, demanding that the Millstein resonance. beligate Gallin of the same body de-nied that such action had been regular-ly taken. Delegate McIntosh of the essmen's Union explained that n meeting of the A. P. T. C. had been held on Wednesday evening, the regufar meeting having been postponed of necount of its being Thanksgiving Eve. Delegates of three unions had met and passed this resolution which was now sented by McHugh as coming from the A. P. T. Cr. As the resolution did not bear the official seni of the A. P. T. C. and was evidently not regular, it was referred back to that body.

GAG RULE USED.

test votes having shown that the ing the professor's resignation. • • • • • Old Kaiiroader" was the signature appended to a letter recently published in the majority, the opponents of the resolution were in the minds of students of such social, politic tests. Union, and Hudson Counties 'tion adopted tacties of obstruction and disorder. Delegate, Matthews called Gahling a scab, but was compelled to apologize, as he could not produce the slightest evidence in support of the ac-cusation. The chairman refused to en-teriain any motion that he considered unconstitutional and refused to allow any appeal from his rulings. He held the action taken at the previous meet-ing to be unconstitutional and set hibself up as the sole judge in the matter, Delegate Neben of the Street Ballway Employees denounced this conduct as "gag rule" and, being called upon to apologize, refused to do'so or to with-draw the remark.

The arbitrary rulings of the chair resuited in a scene of great disorder, in the midst of which, the chair called for a motion to adjourn, and declared it carried, thus preventing a further vote on the resolutions of instruction. By this action, it is said, he holds him-self to be released from the instruc-tions given him-released by his own rulings, over the heads of the majority -and free to vote at Scranton against the proposition that the working class take independent political action for the abolition of capitalism and the es-tablishment of collective ownership.

INCIDENT NOT CLOSED.

The affair has caused great excite ment and ill feeling on both sides and some of the more rabid anti-Socialists say the Council shall be disrupted be say the Council shase be disrupted be-fore they will allow it to go clearly on record in favor of collective ownership and independent labor politics. The incident is not closed, apparently, but it suffices to show the strength of Sociplist thought among the organized workingmen of Essex County and the description to which its organization desperation to w have been driven.

BUY UNION LABEL GOODS.

CAPITALISTIC EDUCATION.

College Teachings Controlled by Money Kings In the Interest of Class Rule.

During the past decade a number of professors have been forced out of their positions in the great colleges and universities because they held opinions on social and political questions which displeased the capitalists who supply these institutions with funds or be-cause they impartially expounded certain economic theories which exposed the evil nature of the present capitalis-

the system of society.

The great institutions of learning are mainly dependent upon the donations of milliennires who supply them with funds, under the guise of philanthropy. and endeavor to maintain the supremacy of the capitalist class by preventing the teaching of doctrines laimical to the interests of capitalism. Thus education is perverted and freedom of speech suppressed in the interests of class rule.

Professor Andrews of Brown, Professor Bemis of the University of Chi-eagh, ProfessorRoss of Leland Stanford Professor Herron of Grinnell, and many others were forced out because their teachings were opposed to the intorests of donors who benefit by present industrial conditions

With the press and, to a great extent, the church, as well as educational institutions under the complete control of capitalistic influences it will be seen that every power of moulding public rinien is in the hands of the capitalist class, and their "philanthropic" in-vestments pay them well.

The subsidized pature of modern education was strikingly brought out in the papers read at the fifteenth anaval meeting of the Association of Colleges and Preparatory Schools of the Middle States and Maryland, held at Syracuse last week. The discussion of the afternoon session on Friday, Nov. 29, was on "Freedom of Speech in Con-nection with Education."

JUDGE PARKER DEFENDS SUBSIDIZED TEACHING.

In his address on this subject, Chief Justice Parker of the Court of Appeals, after allowing the right of professors to freedom of expression as long as they "inculcate nothing destructive of social order" + by which he means the present social order—contended for the right of denors to dictate the teachings of an institution, in the following words:
"And as to the founders of and don-

ors to institutions of learning, whose sole business in life-money-making-may not have especially qualified them to determine what should be-taught in colleges and universities, I am in favor of their having the like complete free-dom within their province which I acord to teachers within theirs freedom to insist upon it that the doctrines they believe to be true and for the propagation of which they have expressly and vowedly founded the institution or endowed the chairs; shall be taught in such institutions, * * * In such institutions as I have just indicated, when a full professor becomes a member of the faculty under an agreement for a longer or a shorter term of years, he does so with a clear conception of what he is to teach and presumably with a desire or personal preference to propa este the doctrines held BY HIS EM-PLOYERS. Under such circumst I assume no one will deny the and the propriety of the founders or the donors requiring that the pro-fessors engaged shall consistently teach the chosen doctrines, or, la ase a professor should at any time during the term of his engagement, ow ing to his having received new light When the order of new business was reduce to carry out his agreement and reached McIntosh moved that the minthes recording the Milistein resolution of instruction be adopted as read. The

ral, economical, or religious ideals as tend to subvert the purpose of the founders or directors of the chair is should have nothing to do. Therefore, when in opposition to the wishes or without the consent of the supporters of the institution, any of the faculty persists in a course that must tend to impress upon the tender minds of the youth under his charge Meories deemed to be false by the foundation whose servant he is, or which if not strictly false to if, are deemed so by the vast majority of the most intelligent minds of the are, it seems to me that he has abused his privilege of expression of opinion to such an extent as to justify. the governing board in terminating his

This cutspoken advocacy of subsidized education in the interests of the capitalist class did not harmonize with the opinions of those who are them-selves the victims of such conditions. as the following quotations from the preceding address of President Faunce of Brown University will show:

AN EDUCATOR'S PROTEST.

"First, there is the crass Philistine view, that a man has the right to him what deaching he will in the school he himself has established or chlarged, just as he has the right to hire any other kind of labor, and that no one can criticize him for propagating cer-tain views any more than for platting certain kinds of trees that he may happen to prefer. Those who adopt the view reduce the school or college a once to a private plantation, and reduc-Under such exchange of hired men.
Under such conditions a donor does not elevate and enrich a school, he degrades and impoverishes it. He really seizes the school, withdraws it from the catalogue of life-giving institutions | extended.-Workers' Call.

and-makes it a personal appendage of dimensions as small as his own. Such a man is within his legal rights; but he can never be called a benefactor.

"Still more urgent is it that we keep a school or college free from external control for the sake of the faculty. If there be a string behind the professor's chair, making him a puppet, both his reputation and his character are gone. If in his class room, he is ever glancing over his shoulder to measure the effect of his words on certain persons who are more wealthy than wise, his words have lost all value to the public and his influence has received the quietus it richly deserves. Worse yet, his ow spirit has become crayen and ignoble, and he who might be the inspiring guide of youth and the courageous leader of men has become a sycophant and an echo. A school where such conditions prevail may grow rich in purs while it stendily grows poor in spirit It has lost not only its freedom, but its democracy and its virility; it may gain the whole world, but surely loses its

"THE WHOLE THING IS WRONG."

One of the leading papers was read by St. Clair McKelway. He said: "The trouble with any donations which have eaused friction or criticism has been due to the wish of donors to perpetuate the system or the methods in business or in economics or in ethic by which they have made their mone, An investment, as well as a gift, a prowhich they have made their money pagandism, as well as a gift, have been pressed, but well understood condi-tions. Trustees have not been in the dark about them merely because they have been expected to be silent con-cerning them. The whole thing is

President Schurman of Cornell-Uni-

ersity said: "From the fact that a professo should be deposed for immorality. It can senreely be inferred that limita-tions on his freedom of thought and speech are justifiable. Yet it will be asked, what would you do if his teach-ings lead to Socialism or to Anarchy? I do not myself believe that Socialish is a workable scheme of human gov-ernment, but I know that some of the noblest characters and profoundes thinkers our race has produced have re-garded it as essential to the ideal com-monwealth. And it is surely no reflection upon a prefessor that he is in the goodly fellowship of Plato. In any event, the world has seen many social and economic institutions and many forms of government, and no thinker is to be tabobed for refusing to glorify as perfect and final those under which happen to live."

THE METHODS OF THE SCAB-"SUN."

Newark "Hews" Prints Fictitious Letters Against Trolley Employees' Union, but Refuses to Publish a Signed

Reply. It is an old trick of the New York "Sun" in times of strike, to publish bushels of "communications," alleged to be written by workingmen but never signed by their real or supposed au-hors, in which trade unionists, strik ers, and Socialists are vigorously con benned and the employers defended ntented Workingman," "Old Print-"Industry," and many other my thcal personages have appeared in th as of the "Sun" to depounce the Typographical Union and to praise Daha and Laffan. The trick was overdone, however, and when it was tried scain during the strikes of machinists and steel workers last summer everyone knew that the letters were comed in the editorial office of the

Singe the New Jersey trolley employees have begun to organize, the Newark "News" has been imitating the "Sun" in its own weak way. "An Street Railway Employees' Union. The fictitious railroader, said the members occupies, or can have reference only to n more or less distant, revolutionary future, the professor and university should have pothing to do. Therefore street railway men was a benefit association, which never thinks of strikin; never tries to raise wages or reduc hours of labor or do anything agains the interests of the bosses, and which penies."

Inasmuch as this supposed fold Railroader" is so fully sanctioned the trolley magnates, President Neb of the Street Railway Employees' Un ion wondered why he did not sign his name. He wrote a reply, showing that the union of which he is president, is a erbdivision of the national organiztion of the trade and is recognized by the Essex County Trades Council and hallenging the critic to disclose his name. Of course, the "News" refused to publish Neben's letter.

A real union—one which tries to ims ready to fight the capitalists for that purpose-may have good reason for keeping the identity of its members secret until the fight comes, to pre-their being blacklisted as individ-But an association which claims to exist "with the sanction" of the emplo ers and yet conceals itself under nou de plume is open to suspicion of being an association that either exists only on paper or else exists for the benefit of the bosses themselves.

-An inquiry into sweatshop condihundreds of girls and women are working fifteen and sixteen bours per day in order to carn from 25 to 30 cents. In the interests of the Chinese and that the exclusion act be

ONE MORE INJUNCTION.

PRICE 2 CENTS

Philadelphia Judge Issues One Against Allied Building Trades Council.

Must Not Call Strikes to Prevent Employment of Non-Union Men-Threats, Express or Implied, Are Made Punishable.

A Philadelphia court has added one neere to the list of injunctions issued against organized workingmen and lu

the interest of organized capital.

Judge McCarthy of the Common Pleas Court is the author of the injunction, which forbids the Allied Building Trades Council or its officers or agents to declare strikes on buildings where contractors employ workmen not affi-iated with that organization and forhads them further to use threats, EX-PRESS OR IMPLIED, that employers culd suffer loss by employing non-unon labor.

SERIOUS BLOW TO

CENTRAL LABOR BODIES. This means that, even though a conractor has made an agreement with a entral labor body, binding himself to mpley union labor and observe union cales in all departments of his work, se is at perfect liberty to break the agreement whenever he pleases. And if, in case of the contractor hiring nonunion plumbers, for instance, the Coun-ell should call the carpenters, brickinyers, and other trades out on strike, or If they should even ask him to observe his agreement and advise him that he would bring trouble or loss to himself by refusing, then the members, officers, and agents of the Council would be liable to summary punishment by fine or

imprisonment, for contempt of court, It is evident that if this injunction olds and becomes a precedent, central podies, whether of the building trades or of any other, will lose one of their ost powerful weapons.

The case will be appealed and the utcome will be watched with interest.

TO BE TRIED IN NEW YORK. A New York paper, in reporting this njunction; gives an interview with Contractor Stokes, of this city. It says:

Contractor Stokes, of this city. It says:
"W. E. D. Stokes, who is building a
\$3,000,000 apartment-house on upper
Broadway, said to-day that the above
decision would create a sensation
among the trade councils, and would
do a great deal to free the contractors from the attempted dictation to which they are now so frequently subjected. THE SAME QUESTION WILL BE TESTED IN THE COURTS OF THIS

STATE IN THE NEAR FUTURE,"
It would be well for the trade unionsts of New York If they had elected a few Socialists as judges in anticipation of such a case as this. Of the decision of a Socialist judge there could be no doubt whatever.

SOCIALISM AND TRADE UNIONS.

The Socialist movement is an ally same time the Socialist recognizes that the Socialist way of settling the in-dustrial question is about 100,000 times better than the labor union way. When the two classes, the range work-er and the capitalist, meet on the co-nomic field of battle, the wage worker is not in the capitalist, the content of the is not in it because the number of dol-lars on each side largely determines the respective strength of each. Onthe economic field, a single man like John D. Rockefeller can bring to his terms a bundred thousand wage-work-its. By the Socialist-wag-ag the ballotbox-the poorest worker is an equal of the richest multi-millionaire affoat. The workers are many and the capitalists are few. The many have struck many are losing on every side. One strike of the many at the ballot-box will settle the question for all time. Get in line. Vote the Socialist ticket, It is the only political party that stands for the interest of the many,-

STRAINING AT CHATS

Exchange.

AND SWALLOWING CAMELS. The government has gone to great

trouble and expense to deport one softtary immigrant, one Thomas I who is alleged to be suffering ousemption, for fear he would infect the people of the United States with Meanwhile, the city of New York

alone, by allowing the existence of dark, damp, inventilated, and ill-drajued tenetical houses, is regularly manufacturing consumptives at the alone, by allowing the existed rate of about 6,000 a year. This is no exaggeration. The figure given is the city's death rate from consumption, and the highest authorities have do chired that practically all the consump-tion in New York arises in the tenements and is the direct result of the lack of light and pure air in the dwell ings of the people.

This is straining at a gnat and swal-

lowling a camel, with a vengent cialists think that while it may be very well to exercise due vigilance in less consumptives from entering this c try from abroad, it is infinitely important to stop the breeding of disease at home. The profits of the landlords would suffer, but Socialists value himan lives above landlord's

"Inher" candidate if he is in favor continuing present social and indus-trial conditions? The capitalists will put up a man who advocates the same thing, and thus save you the trouble,-Workers' Call.

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

AT 184 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK, By the Socialistic Co-operative Pub-P. O. BOX 1512. Telephone Call: 302 John.

TERMS TO SCHSCRIBERS. Invariably in advance."

months Less than 100 copies, per copy 200 copies or more, per hundred ... loc 7.50

As far as possible, rejected communica-tions will be returned if all desired and stamps are enclosed.

Entered as second-class matter at the New York, N. Y., Post office on April 6 1801



1894 33,133 1896 (Presidential) 36,564 S. L. P. 82,201 In 1900 (Presidential): 9,545 S. D. P. 96,918

S. L. P. 33,450



THE PARTY'S EMBLEM.

The attention of party members is directed to the official notice in this paper calling for nominations for a mem ber or members of the International Socialist Bureau. The position is an important one, requiring in the comrade who is to fill it both cool and sound judgment and a good knowledge of the Socialist movement on both cor tinents, both in its theory and in its history. The Socialist Party in Amer. lea-has much to gain by a closer con nection with the movement in Europe and care should be exercised in th choice of our representative, that the greatest possible good may be realized through this connection.

The comrades, and sympathizers to of party leaflets issued by the Nationa Committee. The prices of these leaflets are so low that not only the smallest locals, but even individual comrades er sympathizers can afford always to have a supply on hand for distributio when the opportunity shall present itself. Many fullions of these leadets Sught to be put into the hands of ou

It is important that the every state should elect their repre sentative to the National Committee and see that he is present at the meeting to be held in St. Lonis in Jan uary. The choice should be made with the greatest cure, in order that the National Committee may truly represen the party and may be qualified to per form its important duties with the greatest advantage to the party as a whole. There has been a-certain ten dency in many quarters to neglect th work of organization, especially of na tional organization, and to concentrate all forces upon propaganda slone! Un doubtedly too much stress cannot b laid upon the propaganets of our ideas but this propagands will be of tittle avail unless we also take steps to real ing action will be wise and vigoros just in proportion is the efficiency of our organization. Let us by no means neglect propaganila; but let us, in orde that the propaganda may bear fruit build up our organization by all means in our power, exercising care in the choice of party officers, providing then with necessary funds for their work and paying due respect to the nuthor ity which we have put late their hands.

On Thanksginving Day the paper which editorially called upon, the peple to be thankful for the blessings of prosperity contained in their new tonorious evictions, deaths from star vation, and as a special feature, long accounts of Thanksgiving dinners given to the thousands too poor to provide for themselves. But then should all be thanktul for the size of I

the trust dividends. The gentlemen who write the editorials of our dailier seem to read only the Wall Street column of their papers.

SOCIALISM IN NEW ZEALAND.

The system of social and labor legislation of New Zealand has for some years past, attracted considerable at tention in this country and in England, especially in labor circles and in certain sections of the Socialist press. We have been assured that New Zealand was well on the way to "practical" So cialism and reseate pictures have been painted of the results achieved. Unfortunately, these pleasing reports seem not to have been altogether justified by the facts in the case, and reports of unquestionable authenticity have reached us, showing that conditions in the colony at the Antipodes are far from being satisfactory if judged by, the aspirations of the Socialst-workingman.

Since these adverse reports are likely to have a discouraging effect upon those who have believed that what had been done in New Zgaland was really the application of Socialist principles. it is worth while for us to remind our renders of the opinions which, from the very first, we have expressed on this natter. We have never recognized the New Zealand legislation as being truly Socialistic in character and we have warned the workingmen of America against lending too ready credence to the glowing reports which were, so widely circulated.

If the labor legislation of New Zealand has failed, whether completely or in part-if, what is particularly to the present purpose, it has failed majerially to proprove the condition of the working class there and of this there can be little doubt-that can by no means bet set down as a fallure of Socialism. Socialism has not been tried in New Zealand and therefore it cannot have falled there, any more than it can have succeeded. The New Zealand system has, it is

true, included a certain measure, of public ownership. But public ownership is not necessarily Socialistic. A man may kned in order to pray for his enemies or he may kneel in order to take better aim in shooting his enemies. So a government may establish public ownership for the purpose of freeing the workers from exploitation or it may do it for the purpose of perpetuating their exploitation. If public ownership were the one essential feature or the chief essential feature of Socialism, then we should have to be lieve that Russia was nearer to Socialism than the United States, because the Tsar's government owns a great many railroads, telegraphs, iron mills, distilleries, and other institutions which in this country are owned by capitalist corporations. But we all know that the Russian government is not Socialistic in the least, that the government control of certain industries in Russia is designed to strength en and perpetuate class rule and exploithtion and oppression

It is true, also, that the New Zealand egislation has included several provisions intended, or alleged to be intended, expressly- for the protection of the wage-workers such as the state emdoyment bureaus, the courts of Industrial conciliation and arbitration, and the system of old-age pensions. These things certainly would go farther with us than the mere fact of public owner ship to impress is with the Socialist character of this legislation-were it not for one considération which applies to both.

The consideration we refer to is this

No part of the New Zealand legislation has been won by the independent endeaver of the working class, nor has the object of the whole system been to emandante the working class or to put an and to the capitalist exploitation of labor. Whether we rely for our in ormation upon the representations of Henry D. Lloyd, the chief apostle of New Zealandism, or upon those of our comrade, Robert Rives LaMonte, have been glad to print-in either case we find that the whole object of this legislation has been to strengthen the middle class and to check the progres of expitalism, and that what has been done for the working class has been done only for the purpose of winning the support of the workers for the widdle-class · program-it has been thrown out to them as a sop, to inducthem not to demand the whole of their rights, just as, in the United States and ther countries, various petty reform have been concoded by the capitalist parties as the price of the working men's support.

Mr. Lloyd has admitted that noverty still exists among the workingseen of New Zenland, that amemployment will exists, that girls are still forced to prostitution by the pressure of want. Courade LaMonte's correspondence has shown that the condition of th working class of New Zealand is far from being an enviable one. And the fact that, as was reported last week, a Socialist party has now been launched there slaws that the workingmen havome to recognize that they have got the worst of it in their alliance with

Certainly it was not to be expected that a true Socialist movement could have arisen and grown to power in so new a country as New Zealand.

cialism is the political express the labor movement and the labor movement grows in strength and clear ness only as capitalism itself devel ops. The New Zealand experience is exactly what was to be expected; it is exactly what we have predicted; and, so far from weakening our position, it is a confirmation of our insistence on the necessity of founding our move

FOREIGN MARKETS AND ECO-NOMIC COLLAPSE.

The cry for reciprocity, which was inaugurated by McKinley in his last speech at Buffalo and is now filling the ess of the land, is a noteworthy expression of industrial conditions. At present the capitalists all favor reciprocity, except as applied to their own in dividual industries, That circumstance may temporarily defeat the movemen for reciprocity, but it must come event ually, and it must be followed by tariff revision and practical free trade-the demand for foreign markets must be filled. Through the introduction of machinery and the concentration of industry a large unemployed class has been created whose members compete with one another for the right to work. By this competition for work, wages are reduced to, broadly speaking, the cost of living. As the larger share of labor's product goes to the capitalist, and as the working class cannot buy back this product for its own use, the capitalists must find a market for the ever-growing surplus in order to post sone "overproduction," a glutted market and a commercial crisis. Our multiplied and ever increasing powers of production cry out for an outlet, for the surplus wealth which its creators cannot buy back must be disposed of. Capital must also find new fields for investment-every channel is choked at home and the industrial Alexander must look for new fields to conquer,

The outlet provided by conquest and imperialism has even now been found insufficient and the next step is the commercial invasion of the markets of Europe. The last words of Mr. McKin ley were the last words of capitalism the cry for more markets, more mar kets to satisfy the greed of the "industrial buccaneers" who reach out for new fields of exploitation, more mar kets meon which to dump the surplus products which labor has created and is denied the use of, more markets in order that the crisis which inevitable follows the prosperity of plunder may be averted and that capitalism may not collapse of its own top-heaviness.

But the conquest of foreign trade will be of no avail. If American capitalists secure the markets of Europe, they destroy the home industries of Europe against which they are competing When they destroy the industries of Europe they throw the European work ing class out of employment and thus destroy the purchasing power of the working class who, by reason of their numbers, are the chief consumers. Thus the conquest of foreign trade will, in the end, defeat its own ob lects. The limited purchasing power of the American working class forces the capitalists to seek the markets of other nations and when they win those markets they will have destroyed the purchasing power of the nations to whom they expect to sell. This outcome is rendered more sure by the fact that we are rapidly becoming able to produce everything we need for our own use in this country. Europe can not fareyer buy from America and sell

nothing in return. Meanwhile the invention of labor saving machinery will progress even more rapidly in the future than in the past, with a corresponding increase in the army of the unemployed on the one hand and fir the mass of surplus value intensify and foreign markets have been exhausted, capitalism will collapse like a house of cards.

Capitalism was born a suicide, Capitalism cannot stand still, even on the edge of a precipice; it is ever forced by the press of competition to go forward to its own doom. The cry for foreign markets is a symptom of coming collange-the death-rattle of capitalism. The boasted industrial supremacy of America is the mad intoxication of a cower that is transient. It is the last debauch of a doomed dynasty of dollars.

The economic forces now in operation must inevitably result in the economic collapse of capitalism; unless indeed the roling powers resort to "panem et circenses," after the Roman fashion, and such an open showing of their hand as that would be sure to result in downfall. Capitalism is a house built on sand.

The collapse of capitalism may be eceded by one of three things: A blind revolt with chaos and reaction as its result; a system of state capitalism inaugurated by the ruling class to feed the people and perpetuate a privileged class; or a Co-operative Common wealth, brought into being by the class conscious action of a Socialist prob tariat, and establishing once and for all a state of economic justice and sorial democracy.

To insure this latter result and to hasten its advent is the nim of the So-C. L. cialist movement.

The formation of the wire fence trust seems to indicate that the capita want the earth and the fence around

Socialism will effectually fence off these fellows until they are willing to become useful members of society.

THE GOVERNORS AND THE RAILWAY TRUST.

Governor Toole of Montana, Den crat. Is at one with Governor Van Sant of Minnesota, Republican, in thinking that "something ought, to be done" about the new railroad trust. He is also at one with Van Sant in not having the least idea what that thing" is. Meanwhile, Jim Hill and Morgan and Harriman are "saying nothing and sawing wood," with full confidence that all the Republican and Demogratic governors in the United States could not seriously interfere with their plans if they would, and would not if they could.

Hill, nominally a Democrat and Protestant, always worked hand in hand with the late Senator Davis, Republican and Protestant and with Archbishop Ireland, Republican and Catholic. They were the great triumvirate of Minnerota politics, illustrating by their business-like harmony that differences of political or religious creed count for little where capitalis profits are involved. Hill was always the real manager of the firm, with Da vis and Ireland as his facile instruments, and whatever Hill wanted the Republican party, which controls the state, complaisantly granted him. Davis is now dead, as is also Ignatius Donnelly who, as the leader of the Midrond Populists, was the paid agent of the combination. But the death of this or that man makes but little difference in such matters. The real power was not the personality of Hill or Davis or Ireland, but the money Interest which held them together.

What is true of Minnesota is true of the Dakotas, of Montana, of all the states affected. Change the names of men and parties and the same description would apply to all. Senator Clark of Montana, for Instance, Copper Trust magnate and Democratic boss of his state, is not going to prove a dangerous foe to the rallroad combine. Nor are the Standard Oil Interests which proved their overmastering power in Idaho politics in the fine of the great miners' strike going to allow any farm to come to a trust movement in which they are so vitafly interested.

But not only is it a fact that the machinery of the Republican and Demoeratic parties is so carefully under the control of the great capitalist interests that they-would not, if they could, seriusly oppose the capitalist plans; there is a further and a more important fact which makes it impossible for those parties effectively to resist the progress of trustification, even if they would. Both the old parties accept the foundation of the capitalist system as a natural, necessary, and eternal state of affairs. The fundamental principle of capitalism is the private ownership of the means of production and their operation by wage labor for the creation of profits for the owners. .

That principle of private ownership for profit being accepted, there is no logical ground and there is no practs; cable method of preventing the results which naturally arise from it; and one of those results is the concentration of capital in stock companies, pools, combines, trusts, or great consolidations like the United States Steel Corporation and the Northern Securities Company.

The right of Mr. Hill or any other capitalist to own a railroad or any other means of production which he does not use, and to take a profit by virtue of that ownership from the product of the labor of the people who do use it, implies his right to sell such property or to buy other property and add to it. Since the making of profits is the obleet of industry under the capitalist system, since economy in the conduct iffethod of increasing profits, and since consolidation is the best means of effeeting economy, it is plainly illogical to allow capitalism to continue and yet to try to prevent the concentration of enpital.

The development of capitalism requires free competition—that is, competition free from legal restrictions, But the effect of free competition is to weaken and finally to destroy the smaller competitors, and, in one way or another, whether directly or indi rectly, whether openly or secretly, to merse them in the successful competitor, Consolidation of capital is, therefore, the natural result of free compe tition. When that result has once been attained when competition has done its work and destroyed Reelf, any attempt to restore competition by force, by legislative enactment or judicial de cision, would be an attempt to make the oak tree go back into the acorn from which it has grown,

To illustrate by the very case of the rallway companies now forming the Northern Securities Company: The real competition which once existed be tween the Great Northern and the Northern Pacific resulted in the victory of the better-planned, better-equipped and richer line. The Northern Pacing was ruined. This result was undoubt edly bastened by the more flagrant dis honesty of the chief owners of the Northern Pacific; but even though they had been honest (within the narrow limits possible to capitalists), the same uit would have come about. The Northern Pacific was ruined and the

wnership of it passed into the hands of the same men who owned the Great Northern. This has been the state of affairs for several years past, and the only question at the present time is whether the two roads shall continue to be owned by the same men and managed separately, in a wasteful and in efficient manner, or whether the fact of consolidation shall be frankly recognized and avowed and the most efficient and economical organization secured.

These are, in all essentials, the facts in every instance of combination or consolidation. It is only a question between secret concentration of capital, with relatively wasteful and inefficient management, on the one hand, and open concentration, with relatively efficient and economical organization, on the other. In not one solitary case have legislators, courts, and executive officers, local, state, or-national in this country or elsewhere, been able to prevent concentration. All they have ever succeeded in doing has been to conceal it, to hamper it a little, to make its evil effects somewhat greater and its good effects somewhat less; and to confuse the public mind.

To sum up, concentration of capital is the natural outcome of the capitalist system, and if it is not satisfactory there is but one alternative: To aban don the very foundation of capitalismprivate ownership of the means of production-and to accept in its place publie or collective ownership, with the service of the public, Instead of the making of profits, as the object of all industry. That position the Socialists take; that is the aim of the Socialist movement. And therefore the problem of the trusts can be solved only by Socialist politics.

THE CHINESE EXCLUSION QUESTION:

Although there has been much disussion of the possibility that Congress, at its present session would fail to're-enact the Chinese Exclusion Law. it is hardly to be expected that such will be the case. Undoubtedly strong influence is being used in favor of allowing the law to lapse-not so much the influence of Mr. Wu as that of American capitalists-good patriotic gentlemen they are-who would like to see free competition among the workingmen, while they limit competition among themselves. But admission of the Chinese would be an extremely unpopular measure, even in the Eastern states, and more especially so in the West; and after all, the capitalists have more important games on hand-the Ship Subsidy Bill, for instances-the success of which they would hardly care to endanger by too grossly offending popular feeling in the matter of the Chin

While it does not seem probable that the Exclusion Law will be allowed to lapse, and while there are questions of far greater moment to the working class than this, we have been asked to state our position on the matter and we do not besitate to do so.

On the basis of natural rights and the theory of free competition it is impossible to make any logical arguments for the exclusion of the Chinese. Unfortunately, however-or, perhaps, fortunately-people are seldom logical in censidering questions that directly affect their material interests.

For us, we do not lay much stress on so-called natural rights. It is much easier to weave fine phrases about the natural rights of man than to define them or to act consistently upon the definition once made. Man's rights, indeed, are not absolute and "natural." in the sense in what that word is commonly used, but are strictly "artificial" and relative. The human rights that are worth talking of were not handed friends, or, at least, their acquaintdown by a Creator nor inharited from of the industry is the most obvious a "state of nature." They have been historically developed, won and built up by generations of sober thinking, strong feeling, and sturdy fighting, in the age-long class struggle ..

The Chinese question, like most or ail ocial questions, is not to be settled by a reference to abstract theory, but by a consideration of the good or evil so cial effects which this or that course of action would produce:

The purpose for which the admission of the Chinese is in certain quarters desired is to supply a large amount of cheap labor-power "for the develop ment," as it is said, "of our natural re iources." Would this be good or bad? It would be good for some and bad for others.

It is not for the good of the Chines that their admission is demanded. The capitalists who wish to make use of them would, so soon as their own purposes were served, turn them off to beg or steal or starve in a strange land just as heartlessly as they turn off their fellow-citizens of the America working class.

It is solely for the benefit of the capi talist class that relaxation of the Ex clusion Law is advocated. It is they who own "our" natural resourcesland and mines and forests and watersupply. It is they who would reap creased profits from the development of those resources by the cheap later of Chinese coolles. And American workingmen would pay for their maters' prosperity by starving in idleness or by reducing their standard of living

We do not favor, in general, a restric

tion of immigration. As we had occasion to say but a few weeks since, in answer to a correspondent, the agitation for further restriction is generally a ruse of the capitalist politician to rouse race hatred and divert the minds. of the working people from other and more important questions. The restriction of European immigration, if it could be carried into effect, would do but little good to the workingmen already here, and its evil effects would probably outweigh its benefits.

But there is really no parallel to be drawn between the European and the Chinese immigrant. The Italians and Poles and Hungarians become assimflated with the rest of the people in the second or third generation, if not in the first. They very soon mix with the great mass of the working people and learn to fight side by side with them. They have, indeed, been accustomed, for ages past, to fight against oppression in their old homes, and it does not take them long to learn that they must fight against capitalist exploitation here. . The Chinese, on the other hand, by reason of the difficulty of communication between them and ourselves, and by reason of their low standard of living their habit of obedience, and their stolid conservatism, would, if admiltted in large enough numbers, become a formidable passive ally of the capitalist class and a dangerous army to the working class.

The age of full and free competitio is past. We have now one-sided com petition, competition among the work ing people for employment, and but lit tle competition among employers for workmen. When this state of affairs shall have passed away, when indus trial competition shall have become a thing of the past, when collective production for the satisfaction of human wants shall have taken the place of capitalist production for private profit, then we shall be willing and able to stretch out a hand to our Chinese brothers with the assurance of being able gradually to lift them to a better sort of life. To-day we could do it only with the assurance of being ourselves dragged down.

For the present, let us hope that the capitalist politicians at Washington will not dare to allow the Exclusion Law to lapse. But let us not fancy, in that case, that Labor has won a very great victory or that the politicians have done us a great favor. Let us ecognize that this is only one small inident in the class struggle and that i the open or concealed desires of the capitalists are against our interests in this matter, so are they also in other matters.

THE NATIONAL MILITIA PLAN.

Secretary Root's plan for transform ng the militia of the various state into a "first reserve" of the federal army, so that they can be ordered out for service in any part of the United States, can have but one object in view Even with the change of foreign policy which has been effected in the last few years, bringing the United States Into world politics," neither Secretary Root nor anyone else expects that this country is likely to be invaded by a foreign enemy. And if such a thing should happen, it would not be neces sary for the government to have power to order out the militia, for they would almost unanimously volunteer on a day's notice to repel an invading force, But that is not the sort of service for which the national administration wants this special power granted it. The enemies it has in view are not foreign soldiers, but American strikers There is a growing disinclination among the militiamen to shoot at striking workingmen among whom may be

their own brothers, their personal apres and neighbors. But if militia could be brought from a distant part of the country-if, in case of a strike in New York, armed men could be brought from Florida or Kansas, and vice versa -then, our statesmen and their capitalist backers think, the militia could still be, made to serve their purposes effe tively for some years to come. If this plan is carried out which ! omewhat doubtful, since the militia-

men, mindful of their own comfort, will protest prefly vigorously against such a change but if it is carried out, the first result will be to strengthen ent in the trade unions to the moven prevent their members from joining the militin. And even aside from this. the plan will hardly effect its purpose for workingmen are coming to feel their brotherhood and to recognize the identity of their interests, not chly within the limits of neighborhood or state, but the country over and the world over.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

The wages paid the workers, being less than one-quarter the price of their product, cannot possibly buy back what they make and distribute. What they cannot buy-estimated by Mr. Depew at two billions animallyis visitly greater than the owners of the tools can consume even in the most wasteful manner. Yet unless this sur-plus can be sold at a price which makes it profitable to the owners of the neans of production, the workers cannot lenger be employed in its pro-duction shence "hard times" and vast expenditures, at the cost of the work ers, for the conquest of foreign mar

BUT UNION LABEL GOODS.

Current # # # Literature

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

EQUALITY. By William Marion Reedy. The Mirror Pamphlets, Vol. 2, No. 10, St. Louis, Mo., 19)1. Paper, 20 pages. Price, 5 cents. Mr. Reedy has attemped an answer

o Edward Bellamy's "Equality," which he characterizes as "a beautifu dream that will not work out into ac tual living." There is certainly a good argument to be made against the theory of human

equality as we have luberited it from the eighteenth century revolutionists. It is a theory which served its purpose and marked an advance upon mediaval conceptions, but which will not stand the test of modern science. It was an approximation to truth, good for its lay; but;it was only an approximation nd its day is past. How far Edward Bellamy's book was

founded one this antiquated theory is another question, which it is not neces-sary to discuss here, because Mr. Reedy's pamphlet is neither a serious criticism of the theory nor a valuable criticism of Bellamy's book. Mr. Reedy writes with an easy flip-

pancy and a levity which are very commonly exhibited in the numerous "freak" magazines—and in some that not considered "freaks"-and which makes his pamphlet fairly enertaining. But It is nothing more than that. Its brightness is all superficial. It is the glitter of a smoothly polishe surface—appropriate to a "Mirror" and has nothing of the glow of convic tion or the original light of thought.

IN FREE AMERICA: Or Tales from North

and Solita. By Filed F. Generality Colored Cooperative Publishin 1901. Paper, 123 pages. Price, 25 c. Miss Wetherell has taken a humanitarian interest in the unhappy adition of the Southern negroes. Th esent little book is partly a reer observations on the subject in Florida and other parts of the South and partly a passionate outcry against the injustice and cruelty to which the colored people are subjected. The lynching outrages, which have of late grown so shockingly in number and in barbarity, receive her special atten-

The author does not enter into any thorough consideration of the causes of the unfortunate condition of the poor negroes nor does she seek to offer a emedy. She confines herself chiefly to a statement of facts as they appear upon the surface. The book appeals to humane sentiment and reason against prejudice, passion, and violence. Of the correctness of the statement of as the negroes' side of the question is concerned—there cannot be much doubt; and the author's indignation over them is quite justified. But some thing more than indignation and sympathy will be needed to relieve the colored people from the oppression under which they suffer.

"Twenty-six and One," a story by Maxim Gorki, is the best feature of the December "Comrade." It is a simple story, terribly sad and terribly true very straightforwardly and very vividtold, with no "gush" and no "smart-ess" in the style. Another good thing is "A New Chapter of the Bible," alleged to have been discovered and translated by Herbert N. Casson. Enest Crosby contributes a brief ac ount of a visit to John Burroughs olin Spargo a biographical sketch of Heinrich Heine, which is accompanied with translations of a few of Heine's poems; William Edlin an article or "The Life and Work of Ira Steward." the Massachusetts labor agitator of the last generation; and Walter Marion Raymond a story entitled "A Matter of Definition." 'Morris' "News from Nowhere" is continued. Some of the illustrations are very good-a reproduc-tion of Debat-Ponsan's painting. "This Is My Commandment, that Ye Love ne Another," an excellent carte W. Benessi; pertraits of Reine and of Steward. and one or two decorative pieces by Gardner Teall. The frontispieces by Gurdner Teal. The fronts piece is a drawing by Walter Crake appropriate to the Christmas number We should also mention an execlient bit of verse, "The Newsboy's Christ-mas," by Franklin H, Wentworth.

The "Arena" for December contains the following articles: "The Rights of Men," by W. A. Northcott; "Publishers and the Postal Department," by C. H. Howard, "The Co-operative Associa-tion of America," by Hiram Vrooman; "Christian Leadership and Economic Reform," by J. Buckley Bartlets: "Revolutions in Religious Thought During the Ninetsenth Century," by R. O. Flower, "Evolution and Theology," Thumb," a satiried a letteb by Marion Gertride Heines; "His Little Grest," a" story by Anna Vernon Bossey; "Capi-tal and Labor," by George W. Carey;

FOETRY OF THE FUTURE.

The post who is worth while is one who has something to do with the larger movements of humanity-a prophet and a seer. We need a i ideal for the poetic and literary life, and I believe that the social and indus-trial movement at the present time. presents a higher theme than the poets have yet dealt with. I believe that we are cotaling to a new conception of he. Belon that will be the application of the golden rule. We need not men to make miney, but money to make men, We lack a creat past, but we have a spacious ratere. Ymerica has been re-served to these later race for some great manifestation. Samething seems destined to come out of this great ex-periment of demogracy, and I believe it will be in the spiving of the problem of the struggle of english and labor, and that we will salve the problem of industrial freedom. We have cosed the study of Khigs and taken up the study of man. The old enje was of study of man. The old epic was of arms and the man, but the new end-will be of tools and the man. Edwin Markham.

BUY UNION LABEL GOODS.

PLUTOCRATIC

CHURCHIANITY. Josephine K. Henry writes in the Blue Grass Blade" of the Episcopal General Convention recently field in San Francisco at which J. Pierpont Morgan was the most prominent fig-

ure, as follows: "If Jesus was present at the Episcopal convention the press and the members of the convention made no

nention of him. But Plerpont Morgan was there and bishops and laity resolved themselves into dunkeys, duttering nervously and eagerly about this money king and the heavenly king was retired every flute the king of finance appeared.

This court paid to Pierpont Morgan at the San Francisco convention stamps his servile courtiers as fawn-ing sycophants who worship the alnighty dollar rather than almighty god.

"So-much for the personnel of the convention. We are glad the good time is here when we can draw our own conclusions in regard to the go is on in this world, and not have to receive them ready-made from those who claim the privilege of preparing their fellows for another.

"The work of the convention was as unique as its personnel. These gorgeously gowned, well groomed, fastidious clergymen deemed it their province to resolute on the relations of 'capital and labor,' and 'marriage and diverce, the most vexed and vital prob-lems of the centuries. Surely there is glaring inconsistency that the wealthiest, inniest, and most exclusive relig-ious sect in the United States should presume to dictate the duty of the laborer to employer, when the big guns of the convention were the financial king of two continents. The resolution passed by the convention declared for arbitration and conciliation for the settlement of labor disputes; but the ringing charge of the robed clergy was rers, study the interests of your employers."

Though the founder of their religlon was an humble carpenter, these daintily robed ecclesiastles and their exclusive I-am-holler-than-thou constituency feel themselves contaminated if the laboring people presume to enter their costly places of worship and they agickly get rid of them by building a mission chapel in charity lane or invite them to attend the little church around the corner.' Whoever beard of an Episcopal hishop while on his confirmation tour being the guest those in ordinary circumstances! Not much! Bishops put up at the manor houses of every community-these who dress in purple and fine linen and fare sumptuously every day. They roll up to the grand cathedrals carriages with liverled coachmen while the laborers in awe of the splen-dor of these ambassadors of God, pass by on the other side. Yet these nabobs presume to dictate to the brain and brawn of the labor world their duty to capital. Not a man in that Episco pal convention dared utter a word sug-gesting that capital has resolved itself hopes and life blood of humanity. The church has always been the aily of church has always been the ally of capital, and is about as likely to work for the interest of the laboring classes as the House of Bishops is to issue an edict to the Pierpont Margans to sell all that thou hast and give to the poor, for it is easier for a camel to go through the eye of a needle than-for a rich man to enter into the kingdom of heaven.' We wonder what the 'gle lous blessed and Holy Trinity thought of the kings of finance and their bishops, priests, and deacons' discu of the labor problems, as they rein table luxuries at the rate of \$200 for each day's entertainment at one ho and supplemented with wine at \$23 per bottle and hot house grapes at \$10 per pound."

MORALS.

It has been truly said that "man makes God in his own image." No less certain is it that the dominant class of every age makes the morals of that age in its own image, and dictates its moral judgments on men and move-ments as it suits his purpose. The artributes right and wrong as applied to actions and events simply mean that these things have been favorable unfavorable, as the case may be, to the material interests direct and indirect of the class that is economically; socials ly and politically dominant during the period in question, or, as sometimes happens, in that immediately succeeding it.-E. Belfort Bax, in London Jus-

CORNERING THE NEWS. The newspapers, too, are coming un-

der the trustification process, A. Munsey, already prominent as a reagazine publisher, has bought the New York "Daily News" and the Walter Spence, "Dame Fashion's Washington "Times," and he dramph," a satirized a letter by Marien rivide Heines: "His Little Guest," a of a great chain of daily newspapers of a great chain of dary newspapers which he intends to acquire and ran nucler a single management. He is quoted as saying: "single proprietor-ship of several newspapers in different cities would trud nore to younger of papers one published, and this is the age of economy. I consider that to day news is a commercial necessity, just as is steel or flow, and I am anxious to be, in the business of farnishing this necessity."

the news-and editorial opinion, t might have added- is forsing to con inercial necessity, a commodity, to be bought and sold like stool and dour, pork and pointoes. That is the reg editorial decayments of the great capitalist dulies, as they exist today, ought to be greated by the working ought to be Anasted by the working classe. Both are districted to from the business offer and the Street Tract or the Standard Off Company caused created the conclusive reasons to the hewspaper owners for suppressing or falsifying news and expressing cellin-rial opinious fax rable to capitalist interests. If Labor is to be fairly repre-sented, the organized working class must own his own as a sonper-free free capitalist distance.

Sample copies of The Worker will be sent free on application.

GOVERNMENT.-The science of | government, for the most part, consists in keeping the children playing. Sometimes it may answer as well to keep them fighting. The rule is to promote

barren activity; anything will do from a change of administration to the transference of ocean water from the east to the west side of Darien. ways, and still are, three ways of get-ing the people to do what you want

First, by getting them to think they

are doing it themselves because it is they themselves that want to do it; and because they are right. Second, by getting them to think that you are right and therefore it is right

for them to do your will,

Third, by getting them to do your will whether it is right or wrong and no matter what they think.

The last of these is aucient and ori-

OLD PARTY "PRINCIPLES."-Next to the degraded and degrading use of religious fear over the souls and minds of the people comes "loyalty to principles." Few cant phrases have switched men book to the cradle with more success than this. Every principle in capitalistic politics is a horse well shed carrying a boss for you upon its back. Some Cubans in ambush during their conflict with the Spanlards adorned themselves with green branches until they looked like trees, and so oved stealthily on the enemy, all unsuspected until within gunshot, when they fired. No wonder if the Spaniards began jolook upon small trees with suspicion. No wonder a wise man starts at the word "principle" in politics. The lensiness of the professional ruling classes is very wisely directed to the formation of their opinions into "prin-ciples." To get the masses to believe devoutly what it is desirable to have them believe; to get them to hold to those opinions sectarianly; to vote them loyally, and then to scatter; or to put these opinions in squads, com-panies and in regiments, to uniform and arm them to the bidding of the dollar until what is called loyalty to outnions in squads, com-

WHY ARTISTS ARE'SOCIALISTS.

party principles becomes a habit form-

Many artists are Socialists; all of them ought to be. There is no need of mentioning names. To state briefly a few reasons why they are Socialists roose of this article.

In the first place most artists would rather work for the state than for pri-They don't like to be upper servants

They don't like to be upper servants of the rich. The position of a painter of culptor dependent upon the whim or some crusty old capitalist is not dignified. The man who does large work for the government knows that it will be seen by everybody; the painter of small easel pictures is aware that what he does will be in aware that what he does will be in aware that what he does will be in-carcerated in some a distoern's private gallery. Public art is the art we need. Then, too, the artists do not like the looks of the world for which the present industrial system is responsible. It is mosty to look at-filled with cheap, nawdry display and ugly squalor.

The artists believe that co-operation in industry will make lean cities and beautiful rural districts. They hold that religious is not seen that the continuous control of the continuous control of the control of the

Not only is the external world of today an eyescre; the lives of men have day an eyescre; the lives of men have become state and flat. Work used 10be a privilege as well as an obligation; to-day the artists are almost the only class of hand-workers who can theriss of land-workers who can thor-gally enjoy their craft.

The artists believe that Socialism List 846, D. Hollander

will restore to all men the right to an List 1478, C. Hemmige ...

Under Socialism men will be able to List 1311, F. Schneuer pay more attention to the fine arts | List 5042, Arb, Kr. K., Br. 13, than they now can give. Co-operation will mean 'milyidual productiveness and greater industrial freedom from excess of labor. What the artist does will be better understood and appressible to the control of t clated under Socialism.

claied under Socialisch.

Finally the artists feel that the couling age will be less eyulcal and ignoble than the present age. They are for the most part a sincere body of men; they take their, part seriously.

What they take their, part seriously.

What they take their, part seriously.

What they take their had social seriously.

What they hak, however, is the inspiration of high untional and social seriously.

List 52, Klazabeth Richter, 50; List 52, Margarsthe Braune, 50; The Red Milk Can. 50.

List 512, Arb, Kr. K., Br. 180, 83, 35; coll by Ang. Kneeder. ideals. When an enthusiasm for mu-tual helpfulness shall have been estabtual helpfulness shall have been estab-lished, when the industry of the world shall have been organized upon a basis of hon r rather than dishonor, when the nobility of the many shall have asserted itself again the meanness of the few then we shall have a great because and an art which shall be as inspired art, an art which shall be as comprehensible to the common every-day man as to the dilettante collector.

It will be the art of humanity. Art is criticism of life. The nobler

the life, the finer the criticism. in People's Paper, Santa Barbara, Cal.

SUCIALISM AND CHRISTIANITY.

Socialism and Church-Christianity are as the apart on the great essentials as the north and south stars. Socialism stays, make the conditions of men good and it will be easy to make the men themselves be good. Christianism re-plies, go right at the hearts of men to plies, go right at the mark short problem, he were mind their condi-tions, if their hearts are right they will improve their own conditions or the state of their hearts will be sufficient and they will be lenger see or feel their conditions. This is a fair state-ton of Chestonian and Churchism.

No one would think of improving a breed of cattle in this Christian way. No one would go to a thin cow and say, Set your psychic elements right and excellent cplf. They would feed the cow. They would feed the cow. They would give it good

ed in the people of carrying a gun-this is the science of professional govern-ment.

The survival of the fittest under present conditions amounts to a conviction of unitness for any decent life. I would send all the fittest of toulay to some place by themselves where they might learn how not to be the "fittest" or how not to survive.

THE REIGN OF LAW.-For the man who desires to become a despot over the human intellect this may be good dectrine while he remains its in-terpreter. But I would rather seek a remedy in the woods than peacefully to make a passive creature of myself to the reign of law for the right to live when the law finally, resolves itself into the strongest interpreter.

the breath of one generation gives breathing time to the next. Death which by erasing the knowledge of every one compels every next one to begin the laborious ascent over again all up the tollsome way. Death which, while it permits the accumulation and transfer of things by and from one generation to another, places its inex-orable barrier against the accumula-tion and transfer of intellectual attainment is the abiding profector of the average man, the nursing mether of democracy. Death, which by its stern decree compels each age to do its own thinking and to win its own knowledge. compels to and indicates the true path of each age's activities to conquer for ourselves. When life learns the lessons of death it shall have also learned the best lessons of life, viz., to set up no dynasty against death, to build no

house which the inevitable law of change can leave tenantless. Capitalism must die, lijierty need never die. Knowledge must die with its possessors, the desire for it never dies while life springs anew from the grave. Let desire therefore sprend its own table and find its own vinuds. The past must die; the contemporary goes on forever. Raise not therefore the on forever. Raise not therefore the despotism of the dead over the free

water, fresh air, son, light, a healthy

pasture to ream in for exercise. . If they said to the cow, attend to your soul and you will not need these things or, set your heart right and all these

Things shall be mysteriously added onto you without man's help; they would be called unhinged. But this is all that modern Christ-

lanity has to say to men, and this is why it is a collosed failure in regener-ating the world.—Morrison I. Swift.

CAMPAIGN FUND.

Now that the campaign is closed all-surrades holding lists should return

them at once so that the accounts can

be closed. The Campaign Committee

tate the work contributions intended for the campaign fund should be furned in immediately to Julius Gerber, 64 E. Fourth street. Acknowledgements will be made in The Worker and

Previously acknowledged . . . \$2,012.15 List 5449, Soc. Liedertafei . . 5.70 List 5448, Soc. Liedertafei . . . 1.00

List 5450, Soc. Liedertafel, col. by Elchorst List 5132, Arb. Kr. K., Br., 158,

List 438, E. Neppel

List 5029, Arb. Kr. K., Br. 4,

Int. Bakers' Union, No. 93, do

PARTY NOTES.

1....

ALGERNON LEE WILL SPEAK

at the Socialist Propaganda Club. Small's Assembly Rooms, 102 Court

street, Brooklyn, Sunday evening, Do

8. Subject: "Class Conditions and So-cial Ideals."

THE 21ST A. D. HELD ITS REGU-

Colonial Hall, John S. Crosby being the speaker. The hall was confortably-filled, and more than half the audi-ence were strangers. Mr. Crosby spoke on "The Labor Problem" from the Sta-gle Tax standpoint, adorning his speech with his usual eloquence and most pleasing manner. His speech was followed by many well put and pointed

public meeting Sunday evening in louisi Hall, John S. Crosby being

"Volkszeitung:"

THE NATIONAL COMMITTIES has decided to co-operate with co rades in New Hampshire, Vermo and Rhode Island, in placing H. W. Smith of East Lowell, Mass., in the field as organizer.

spective state organizations.

meetings are growing in interest and

most every meeting: Morris Hillquit will deliver the lecture next Sunday

evening, Dec. 8, on 'The Evolution of

AT THE SOCIALIST EDUCATIONal League, 215 East Fifty-ninth street, this Sunday evening, Dec. 8, F. Schleu-

ter will ecture on "The Purpose of Life," and the comrades are requested to see that a good-sized audience is present, as Comrade Schleuter handles

the subject very strikingly and with many telling points. On Priday evening, Comrades Gold-

barth and Mayell will debate the ques-tion; "Is Socialism Inevitable?" An entertainment and banquet will

be given on New Year's Eve to cele

brate the first anniversary of the or-ganization. Tickets will cost 50 cents

Meetings of the League will bereafter

committee consisting of Comrades Mayell, Reichenthal, Schmalzbach, and

Classen, will look after the affairs of

the League. The next meeting will be held on Wednesday evening. Dec. 11.

ton street and Ralph avenue, Brooklyn, on Wednesday evening, Dec. 11, the

Ladies' Social Club will hold a basket

party. There will be an entertainment and dancing. Admisison, 10 cents.

BRANCH 2, 20TH A. D., BROOK

lyn, will discuss the question. Is In-migration Detrimental to the Interests

of This Country?" on Thesday even-ing, Dec. 10, at 700 Evergreen avenue. The public is invited to participate in this discussion, and anti-immigration-

SEVEN APPLICATIONS FOR LO-

cal charters in the state of Kansas were received by the National Commit-

tee last week and referred to the Kan sas State Committee. Locals were char

tered at Independence, Colo., New Orleans, La., Burnham Township, Okla, Newtown, Va., Mt. Pleasant and Murray, Utah, and Sioux Falls, S.

D. The Connecticut state organization became affiliated with the National

CHARLES H. VAIL WILL MAKE

necticut, under the joint auspices

a lecture tour during December in the states of Maine, New Hampshire, and

of the National Committee and the re-

ists will be especially welcome.

AT THE SOCIALIST CLUB, PUL-

be held every other Wednesday, I stend of every week, and meanwhile

are being added at al-

THE COMRADES OF PATERSON, Nov. 4, 1902. They propose to open the campaign on Friday evening, Dec. 13, with an entertainment and dance at the Second Ward, Labor Lyceum, 98-100 Sheridan acenue. The price of admission will be 10 cents. Comrades and sympathizers in Paterson and vicinity are invited to come and bring their friends, have a good time and get acquainted. All residents of Passale County who sympathize with the Socialist Party on desire to know more about it are urged to communi-cate with the Organizer, Wm. Glans,

FREDERICK G: STRICKLAND rill start a lecturing tour of Ohio on anuary 1. Any local which wishes a visit from him should at once address the State Secretary, W. G. Critchlew 1145 W. Third street, Dayton., In gether and prepare to have Comrad

COMRADE HIRSHFIELD WAS INvited the other day by Dr. Mc-Vey, Professor of Political Econ-omy in the University of Minneseta, to address the latter's classes "The Cardinal Principles of Socialism." We are informed that he had a large and attentive audience, andwe know that Dr. Hirshfield could not have falled to give his hearers a clear and logical exposition of Socialist doc-trine, so far as if could be done in a single lecture. The report printed in the "Alumni Weekly," edited by grad-pate students, hardly reflects credit on 1.75 the "Alumni Weekly," edited by grad-uate students, hardly reflects credit on 2.00 the University. It saidly mangles the matter of Hirshfield's lecture, as when 50 it makes him say: "The surplus value 25 is the value a capitalist gets from his, labor; it may also be defined as the value between rents, interests on capi-tal, and wages." The English of the report reminds us strongly of that used in the Tokyo "Labor World"—but a Japanese may be pardoned for getting mixed on English grammar. If it is rather discouraging to see such an un-intelligent report in a college paper, it is comforting to consider that the averge workingman would have done Better on the economics and at least as well on the grammar.

THE SIOUX CITY, IA. "TRIBcialist Club of that city, emphatical ly denouncing the expluct of the ad-ministration in excluding Socialist and trade union papers from the mails,

TTAH SOCIALISTS ARE START ing a lively movement. Several locals have been organized in the last two addressed to "Socialist Party, P. O. Box 175, Murray, Utah."

M. W. WILKINS, FORMERLY EDor of the "Class Struggle" (now call ed "Advance") has been elected organ-izer for Alameda County, Cal., and will Wilkins is a hustler, and good results and Berkeley, and has a population of

—If this paper comes to you with-out your having subscribed for it, you may know that some friend has order-ed it sent to you at his expense. Do him the courtesy to read it.

BUY UNION LABEL GOODS.

OFFICIAL

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

CALIFORNIA STATE COMMITTEE Sec-netage. John M. Reynoids, 422 Sutier street, San Francisco. Meets on first and third-Fridays in the month.

CONNECTICUT STATE COMMITTEE.

A. B. Cornellus, Secretary 478 Chapestreet, New Haven. Meets second an
fonth Sunday of the month at Auror
Hall, 155 Union street, New Haven.

ILLINOIS STATE COMMITTEE, Seers tary, R. A. Morris, 35 N. Clark street, Chicago, Meets first and third Frieday evenings of the mouth at 79 Dearborn street.

KANSAS STATE COMMITTEE. Secretary Treasurer, L. D. Huskell, Abliene.

MAINE STATE COMMITTEE -Secretary,

MASSACRUSETTS STATE COMMITTEE Secretary, Squire E. Putney, 4 Bel-mont street; Somerville; Assistant and Financial Secretary; Albert G. Clifforti, Mount Auburn Station, Cambridge, Mass.

MICHIGAN STATE COMMITTEE. S. erreet, Sagingw, Mich. Meets at 121 N. Baum street.

MINNESOTA STATE COMMITTEE Secretary, Geo. B. Leonard, Room 55, retary, Geo. B. Leonard, Room Andrus Bidg., corner Nicollet are und Fifth street, Minnespolis.

NEW JERSEY STATE COMMITTEE.
Secretary, M. M. Goebel, 11 Bridge
street, Newark, Meets second Salur-day of the mouth, at 7:30 p. m., at 421
Market street, Newark, N. J.

NEW YORK STATE COMMITTEE Seers tary, Leonard D. Abbett, 64 E. 4th st., New York. Meets every Monday at 8 p. m., at above place.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE COMMITTEE-

VERMONT STATE COMMITTEE Secre-tary, P. V. Danahy, Brunswick House, Kutland.

WASHINGTON STATE COMMITTEE.

WISCONSIN STATE COMMITTEE. Secretary, E. H. Thomas, 614 Sta-street, Milwaukee. NOTICE For technical reasons, no Party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesday; 3 p. m.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COM-MITTEE.

MITTEE.

The State and Local Organizations of the Socialist Party.

The Socialist Party.

The Socialist Party.

The Socialist Party plerisational Cangress beld of Paris. In 1990, a resolution was adopted establishing the International Socialist Bereau, with headquarters at Hausels, Belgium. The purpose of this bureau is that of being the needlon of communication in lawrencies whereby the Socialist Canada and Canada he ented at the International Bureau of the International Bureau of the State and the State and the State and local organizations are kereby salled upon to make moninations of candidates for two secretaries, it being understood that the candidate beginning the highest number of votes, shall be elected, and the entidate reciving the second highest number of votes to stand elected in the errent that the Sacialist Labor Party publication of the second control o

The officers of the trained the momentum of the conficers of the trained and edites see of the state secretaries to all their respect states to forward their momentum of the trained states to forward their momentum to the National Secretary; sail netten to be taken in such season that the nominentions in both organized and unorganized states will reach the undersigned not inter than January 1, 1902.

Yours fraternally.

National Secretary.

these wishing to become members will enculents with the understand who will trity, them when and where the next in ing will take place.

M. H. TOUVIN.

ing will take place.
M. H. TOUVIN.
Corresponding Secretary
127 Merciand street, Hoxbury, Mass.

NEW YORK.

STATE COMMITTEE.

The New York Strite Committees met at the Labor Lyceum, Nov. 25, Comrade L. Phillips to the chair.

Giverstile applied for a charter. Granted. Ed. C. Filege wrote from Imfalo requestine charter under pame Burfaio Seculitation. Requestes for directions as to crassistant particular to the charter under pame Burfaio Seculitation. Requestes for minimum and the constitution of the charter under the programment of sending out an organizer form the conden months was fully discussed. Fredded to send out William Russels. In co-operation with the Sonfright Cooperative Publishing Association, the State Committee to pay half the expanses.

Troy, Yonkara, and Schemedady Dought stamps.

cossor.

In place of Comrade McCullough, resigned, Local Queens County reported that it had elected Chris Bush.

LEONARD D. ABBOTT, Secretary.

Don't write on both sides of paper. ORRE- B B B

→ SPONDENCE Don't send anonymous letters.

From New Jersey.

Editor The Worker.

In compliance with petitions presented to the New Jersey Biato Committee at it hast meeting a referentiam rendered to the state convention to be held January. I next The first referendum on this poin offered the alternative of a pilain mass can wentless representation on the basis of the convention is proved to the process of the provided for and a delegate representation on the basis of one delegate from each branch for every eventy members or fraction thereof. The vote, as is known, resulted in favor of the latter plan. The new proposition provides twenty members or fraction thereof. It work, as is known, resulted in favor of it latter plan. The new proposition provide however, that such and every member we chooses to attend the convention shall be a corfied full privileges of voice and voice, as that those not present may entrue that the convention of the provide with any committee they may select when the convention of the conven

those who properly understand it. A little consideration I believe will convince any fair-minded person of its advantage. There are few in the party who if sufficiently interested cannot afford the small expense self to be a back number.

and time of heing a holidary to attend in person at such a central point as Elisabeth, and thus speak and vote for themselves, but those who for one reason or another cannot be present in person will cuber the views they advocate, for they will entrust their proxies with congrudes who really represent them, and not as under the delegate plan they would be forced to do-with delegate plan they would be forced to do-with delegate plan they would be forced to do-with delegate countries of the proximate and with whom they perhaps dispress. Another advantage of this past plan from each branch commensurate with its membership—each member will have a vote. Thus a delegate convention would not do. For instance a branch with hances in the proximal proposed in the process. Increase in representation. Where the membership is so small few of the brunches have over forty members (the busin proposed in the first referredum the number of delegates could not possible the process in representation. Where the membership is so small few of the brunches have over forty members) this will result in gross injustices. Again on the busin proposed in the first referredum the output of the processor of

Letter Box

GEO, E. BAIRD, Omaha, -Portraits of Mark, Engels, Lusseile and other prominent Socialists can be had from the Social'st Lil-ecuture Company, 184 William street, New York.

AGNES P. EVERETT, Robims, Ala-Thanks for paper. Will return. Y. WESTON WRIGLEY, Toronto -Inquiry referred to Manager. Thanks for report, FAIR —Lists are printed and may be had on application at this office, --- "Our", representatives in Con-

gress are very much worried over the best way to get rid of the \$2,000,000, working class.-Missouri Socialist,

SOCIALIST PARTY LITERATURE.

Issued by National Committee, will he sent prepaid at prices specified. National Platform, Constitution and Resolutions on Negro and Trade Un-ion questions, adopted in National Convention at Indianapolis, July 31, 1901

per 100, per 1000.
National Platform10 .65
National Constitution .15 .100 - 1.00 Negro Resolution10 Trade Union Resolution .10 Address orders for above to LEON GREENBAUM.

National Secretary, 427 Emilie Building, St. Louis, Mo.

A SCHOOL OF SOCIALISM.

OF SOCIALISM.

If you are not a Socialist, you ought to know the reason why. This you can never know unless you understand Socialism. You cannot understand it unless you sendy it.

If you are a Socialist, you cannot help yourself-you will tell your neighbors about it in spite of every effort you may make to not tell your neighbors about it in such a way as 10 make them understand it unless you study it yourself.

If you are a Socialist and are able to latered your neighbors in the subject, then if you really care to have Socialists carry the country, you hussi hadp to erganize the Socialists, for little purpose. To do, this effectively you must know how to go to work so as not to do have nather than good and so as not to where your arrength in the would do it well.

Our Correspondence Lessons in Socialism esser all those points. There are twenty

would do it well.
Our Correspondence Lessons in Socialism
cover all these points. There are twenty
lessons in the course—they cost only \$3.00,
or if you will organize in your branch, or
among your heighbors, a local class, you
reduce the cost to each member of the
class.

lass.
Send a stamp for particulars to
WALTER THOMAS MILLS, PRINCIPAL,
Girard, Kansas. MORRIS HILLQUIT.

Attorney-at-Law, 320 Broadway. Telephona 2576 Franklia H. B. SALISBURY So UNION SQUARE, NEW YORK CITY Real Estate, Mortgage, Louis, Long Island

luvestments. WILSHIRE'S MAGAZINE CHALLENGE," SUPPRESEPTELY, H. GAYLORD WILSHIRE, Editor

TORONTO, CANADA. Five Postals for \$1.25; each good for six months' subscription. Pay me For Sale on all New York News-stands,

the sick headache for years until I started taking Ripans tabules. I have experienced such relief from their use that I would not be without them. I find them good for sickness at the stomach and dizziness in the head.

At druggists.
The Five-Cent Package is enough for an ordinary occasion. The family bottle, 60 cents, contains a supply for a year, Whell ordering mention THE WORKER.

LAUGHLIN FOUNTAIN PEN

Sent on Approval to Responsible People===

Ladies, if you are looking for a Christmas process for your bus-band, father, by the ror gentleman triend, that is sure to be appre-ciated, do not overlook this spe-

LAUGHLIN MFG. CO., 410 Griswold St., Detroit, Mich.

- ADDRESS

When ordering mention THE WORKER BERNARD STOLLMACK. Dealer in Gent's and Ladies' Suits, Cloaks, Etc. WEEKLY AND MONTHLY PAYMENTS. 149 E. Broadway, N. Y. Open Evenings.

Wives. Mothers, Sisters, Sweethearts OF UNION MEN

Join the American Federation of Women. Many a battle has been won because of the support of the women and many battles have been lost because that support was lacking. Every merchant realizes that the women spend the money and every man knows that yithout their favor his business will suffer. It behooves every one of us to aid our husbands and brothers, for their fight is our fight, and their wel do more to spread the union label, to

fare our welfare. Every woman in the American Pederation is equal to ten men in their organizations, and we can carry on boycotts and to advance the cause of unionism generally than you realize until you attend our meetings. New York Branch meets every Thursday evening at Colonial Hall, One Hundred and First street and Col-

imbus avenue. Brooklyn Branch meets in Johnson Building, Flatbush avenue and Nevins street, every second and fourth Mon-

For information address MRS. J. SYNNOTT.

1644 Park avenue, New York, are cordially invited and urged to attend our meetings

POPULAR PUBLICATIONS. Kari Marx' "Capital," 290 pages, pa-per, 75 cents; cloth; \$1.50. "Merrie England," by Blatchford.

Paper, 10 cents; cloth, 60 cents.
"Silver Cross, or The Carpenter of
Nazareth." By Eugene Sue. Trans-lated from the French. Cloth bound,

When ordering by mail add postage. Large assortment of Socialist publications constantly on hand, Orders taken for any publication or eriodical at lowest publishers' prices. Catalogue free on application. SOCIALIST LITERATURE CO.,

184 William Street, N. Y. Dr. C. L. FURMAN, DENTIST.

121 Schermerhorn Str. Brooklyn, N . Y EMILE ZOLA'S

POWERFUL REALISTIC NOVELS. Paper covered, neatly printed, 25 cents each; postage, 5 cents extra each

onine.
"The Ladies' Paradise," "Money," "Abbe Mouret's Transgression," "Hu-man Brutes," "A Love Episode," "Nana's Brother, Germinal," "Rush for the Spoil." "Therese Raguin," "The Joys of Life," "The Fortune of the Rougons," "The Conquest of Plassans," "Pot Houlle" (Piping Hot), "L'Assommoir," "Nana's Daughter," "A Dream of Love."

Any volume sent postpaid on receipt of 30 cents.

Send for catalogue of Socialist publications, sent gratis to any address. SOCIALIST LITERATURE CO., 184 William Street, N. Y.

R-I-P-A-N-S A COOD BOOK IS DUR BEST FRIEND.

START A LIBRARY.

KARL MARX' "CAPITAL." Paper, 75c.; cloth bound, \$1.50. 'AUGUST BEBEL-"Woman: In the Past, Present and Future." Paper, 25c.; Cloth Bound, 50c.

LAWRENCE GRONLUND-"The Co-operative Commonwealth." Paper, 50c.; Cloth, \$1.00.

EDW. BELLAMY-"Looking Backward." Paper, 50c.; Cloth,\$1.00. ENRICO FERRI-"Socialism and Modern Science: Darwin, Spencer, Marx.2 Cloth, \$1.00. CHARLES DARWIN-"The Origin of Species." Cloth, \$1.25.

ALFRED R. WALLACE-Darwinism, with Many Illustrations. Cloth, \$1.25. M. DE VOLTAIRE-Essays and Criticisms, containing Letters of

the Christian Religion, The Philosophy of History, The Ignorant Philosopher, and the Chinese Catechism. Bound, \$1.50. GEO. W. MOREHOUSE-"The Wilderness of the World." Sketch

of "The Evolution of Matter from Nebula to Man and Return." M. DE VOLTAIRE-"Romances," translated from the French. Gilt Top Edge. Bound, \$1.50.

GEO. D. HERRON-"Between Caesar and Jesus." Cloth Bound, Gilt Top, 75c.

WALTER MARION RAYMOND -- "Two Men and Some Women." Bound, \$1.00. COMPLETE POLITICAL WORKS OF THOMAS PAINE.

Illustrated. Bound in 2 Volumes. Cloth, \$2.00. RICHARD T. ELY-"Taxation in American States and Cities." Cloth Bound, \$1.75.

REV. CHAS. H. VAIL-"Modern Socialism." Cloth Bound, 75c-LAURENCE GRONLUND-"Ca Ira, or Danton in the French Revolution." Cloth Bound, \$1.00; Paper, 50c.

REV. CHARLES H. VAIL-"Principles of Scientific Socialism." Cloth Bound, \$1.00; Paper, 35c. P. J. PROUDHON-"What Is Property." Cloth, \$2.00.

JOHN A. HOBSON-"The Evolution of Modern Capitalism. A Study of Machine Production." Cloth, \$1.50. JOHN H. MacKAY-"The Anarchists." A picture of civilization

at the close of the Nineteenth Century, Cloth, \$1.00, E. B. LANIN-"Russian Traits and Terrors." Cloth, 75c.

Orders for any publication in any language taken and sent postpaid at lowest publishers' prices.

Catalogues sent free on application to any address.

SOCIALIST LITERATURE CO.,

184 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK. Workmen' Children Death Benefit Funi

of the United States of America. The address of the Financial Secretary of the Executive Committee is: HENRY HAUPT. Bible House, Room 42, Astor Pince, N. Y. City, N. Y.

WORKMEN'S

Furniture Fire Insurance

and Vicinity.

OFFICE: 64 East Fourth street. Office agers, daily, except Sundays and bolidays, from Marches: Youkers, Troy. Blagtamou., Gloversville, Elmira, Albany, Onerda, ton. Glaversville, Edulin, Albany, Oneda, N. Y. Paterson, Newark, Elizabeth, South River, Passate and Trenton, N. J. Adams, Boston, Holyoke, Springfield, Mass. Mins
New Haren; Waterbury, Meridan, Hortford, and Bridgeport, Conn.
Palledelphia, Pittsburgt Allegheny, Lasern, Aitoona, Scranton, Pa.
Chicago, Ill.
Cleveland, O.
Sair Francisco, Cal.
For addresses of the Branch-bookkeepera,
see "Vorwaerta." 229

THE OMRADE

An Illustrated Socialist Monthly. SI A YEAR. 10 CENTS A COPY. We have issued an illustrated agitation leaflet. Send Id one cent stamps to help cover postage, and we will, mail to you have feeled of this four tage leaflet. 28 Lufayette Pi . P. O. lox 211 New York.

Simon Sultan. Counsellor at Law.

87 NASSAU, corner FULTON STREET, GUILTON BUILDING.) Residence 110 West 12015 st. New York HENRY L. SLOBODIN COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW,

60 Second Ave., Between Third & Fourth Sts, F.W. HEISS, 69 GOLD ST. Union Printer Orders Promtly Attended To. '65'

L.D. MAYES, LAWYER. 245 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Man-kattan. Practice in all Courts. Consultation free.

I. X. L. LAUNDRY, GUSTAV LEIST, 241 East 42d St THOMAS J. MORGAN,

PATENTS.
TO Dearborn St. CHICAGO, ILL. READ "THE ADVANCE."

Tacompromising advolute of class conscious political action in the intervats of the working class as against those of the capitalist class. Send for sample copy. Subscription price, per year, \$1.0). Six months, 50 cents. Three months, 25 cents, 154 Murphy Building, 1236 Mass. "rest, 5an Francisco, Cal.

Trades' and Societies' Calendar

abnum.

Organizations should not lose such an opportunity for advertising their places of meetings.

BRANCH 2, S. D. F., 34th and 35th A. D. (formerly Socialist Science Club), mects second and fourth Thursday evenings of each month at the Workingmen's Edmin-ficual Club, 1300 Third avenue.

BRANCH 2 (English), 20th A. D. (Brook-fyn), S. D. P.—Meets every second and fourth Tuesday evening at 700 Evergreen avenue. All Sochilats of the district are invited to join. H. A. Guerth, 1228 Bush-wick avenue, will receive subscriptions for The Worker. CARL. SAHM CLUB (MUSICIANS' UNION). Meetings every Toesday at 10 a, m., at 64 East 4th Street, New York Labor Lyceum. Business Secretary: Fret.

CIGARNAKERS' PROGRESSIVE INTER -District I. (Bohemisn), 231 East Tigi Street, every Saturday at 8 p. m.—Dis-trict II. (German), at 10 Stanton Street, meets every Saturday at 5 p. m.—District III. meets at the Cinbbonse, 206 East 86th Street, every Saturday at 7.30 p. u.— District IV. meets at 342 West 424 Street, District IV, meets at 362 West 321 Street, every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District VL, meets at 414 Enst 5th Street, every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District V. meets at 567 East 157ch Street, every Saturday ft 8 p. m.—District VII, meets every Saturday eyening at 1622 Second Avenue.—The Board of Supervisors meets every Treeday at Faulislater, Jini, 1551 Second Avenue, at 8 p. m.

PENNSYLVANIA.

WILKES-BARRE - Local Luzerne Co., Pa., Socialist Party meets every San-day at 3 p. in., at 487 South Grant street. All Socialists are invited.

Arbeiter - Kranken- und Sterne - Kasie ... foer die Ver-Staaten von Amerik L . WORKMEN'S

Sick and Death Benefit Fund of

he United States of America. The subove spoicty was founded in the cur'lest by workingmen public that he pirit of solidarity and Socialist Large.

Will American Workingmen Be Fooled Into Voting Against Their Own Interests?

BY CHARLES UFERT.

terms as to what shall be your hours

of labor or what you should receive for it. You have no say in these matters,

unless you belong to a union-and even

then you cannot achieve full justice. Your happiness depends upon shorter

hours and larger pay. But your em

ship of the tools which you must have

access to in order to live, to say how much liberty and how much happiness

you should enjoy! Think it over.

brother workingman, and ask yourself if you should respect such a social sys-

tem whose very foundation is built

this world is very much like that of a

fruit-tree or a rose-bush? Let me il-lustrate. You workingmen are in this

world merely to bring forth fruit-just

as the tree gives fruit, but never re-ceives any benefit therefrom; and the more fruit it produces the sooner its

days of living will be over-as when it

heavy that they break down and short-

en the life of a tree thereby. The fruit which is brought forth by your laber— the wealth which you product—is never

given to you, except a small fraction, perhaps one fifth, enough to keep you

from breaking down, so you can come

back the next week and produce more

And when you exert yourself and pro-duce too much wealth you break down

just like the fruit tree, in the prime of

ing and in fear of want. That is to day

the reward for thrift. And yet we call

iving under to-day. What a farce

Labor, that mighty power which

and hovels, builds automobiles and

walks afoot, builds beautiful park-

ways for some one else to drive upon, prints, books and newspapers which

teach that these conditions ARE JUST

also builds mighty weapons of war to destroy that which it has through ar-

duous toll built up-and so we could keep an indefinitely to show the utter

syriem of glaring wrongs should be n.

lowed to continue. And you, fellow workingmen, can abolish it, simply by

joining the party of your own class.

the Socialist Party, and voting the

The conditions existing to-day-pri-

vate ownership of land and capital, which conditions in turn create wage

slavery-are the successors of other

aristocracy on the one hand and those

who were forced to work for them on

chattel slavery. So we may learn from

history that one system of slavery has

been abolished, and another system of slavery substituted. And so the pres-

ent regime is no exception; but it lies in the power of the working class to abolish this present system, because

the workingmen are in possession of

the right to vote. Let them study the position of their class and they will

learn that it is to their interest and to

the interest of civilization that they or

ganize politically to abolish the present

system of wage slavery and substitute

Socialism, the Co-operative Communication, the collective ownership

land and the machinery of production

and distribution; thereby putting an

end to slavery, once and for all, by abolishing class rule and substituting

a Social Democracy, a rule of all the

great blessing and the liberation of the

working class," I can imagine some one interjecting: "but you are such a small

party and have no chance of winning

your fight." That is really a peculiar

objection. Take, for instance, the hardly little band which in the year

1775 started the Revolution in the then

to-day, and imagine if you can when

movement-for all really great move-ments begin small-would ever suc-

ceed. But happily this is not the case,

and not a day passes but there are converts to the great cause upheld by the Socialist Party.

Now a word to those who are already

aware of these truths and of the jus-tice of the Socialist movement; I refer

to the sympathizers. Sympathy is all very well, as far as it goes; but the

fact of the matter is it does not go far

enough. The Boers in South Africa have been assured the sympathy of countless thousands, including some

great statemen, and also some political

parties in this country; but still we do not find them victorious in their fight

the Socialist Party, then we w

working class,

the Socialist Party, then we would have a mighty army of workers to spread, literature, get subscriptions for the party papers and in general carry on such a campaign of education that by the time the next general election comes around, we would poll a magnifi-cent vote for the emancipation of the working class.

—Old fogies, hypocrites and the "people who are satisfied" have always fried to block the advance of every true reform. They have always stood in the way of the wheel of progress—until it ran over them.—Social Democratic Herald.

er. Prior to feudalism there was

conditions of slavery, Before regime, we had fepdalism—the la

sense or reason why such a

life, and you leave a family h

it civilization, this condition

mon injustice and wrong.

Do you realize that your po

This is the question which invariably | lingmen at their mercy, can dictate ands itself to a Socialist when results of an election are an-need. The late elections, mostly for local offices in the cities, would suggest that the American working-man is a rather easy mark. The rea-son we attribute the results to the workingmen is because they are the deciding factor in all elections, as they deciding factor in all elections, as they constitute the majority of the voters. In New York City they allowed them-selves to be duped into casting their votes for a "reform" administration, and in other places San Francisco and Bridgeport, Conn., for instance a workingman had been placed at the head of the ticket of one of the old parties, their interests would be served by voting for that party. "

. The day after election a working who knew that I was active in Socialist movement came up to and said: "Aren't you disgusted to see that after all your efforts the Socialist Party has polled such a small vote? reply was: "No, I'm not disgusted ner discouraged; I am only sorry for the workingmen who have been fooled by the political bunco steerers into buying another lot of green goods la-

That is just about the status of the case. Socialists who were clear and enlightened enough to see through the game of the politicians have no cause to feel disheartened or dejected. That is the lot which will fall to the other fellows when they awake from their trance and discover that absolutely nothing has been done in the way of bettering their conditions, or of effecting any real reforms in the govern-ment of the different municipalities, But then more elections will be held

and the workingman will have a chance to correct his errors and to make amends for his mistakes. What strikes me as very queer is the fact that workingmen who are striving the year round to obtain more pay or shorter hours of labor in order that they may provide themselves and their abundantly with the necessities of life, will go on Election Day and vote for a continuance of the present capitalist order of society which is supported both by the Republican and Democratic parties, and which spells subjugation, degradation find misery for the working class. Here are the trade unions which fight

continually with the employers; and in return are fought by them. The trade union is a product of capitalism, and will have to keep on fighting as long as capitalism is in existence. The fact is that, workingmen are forced through the existence of the class struggle to combine into unions for their mutual protection. But how illogical is it to men who must fight the year round to obtain concessions from their employers and who spend their time and money to maintain their economic organizations, go forth on Election Day and declare IN FAVOR OF CONTIN-UING THE FIGHT AGAINST THEMSELVES: for that is just what they are doing when voting for either of the old parties, because it means the perpetuation of the class struggle which is inherent in the present order

The trade unionist who votes for of the old capitalist parties on Election Day is violating the very prin ciples he upholds the other 364 days of the year. The trade unionist fights for setter conditions of living all the year through not merely for the sake of fighting, but because he is forced to do it by the existing conditions. Is there not reason enough for him to go on the most important day of the year and vote for the Socialist Party, for the ownership, of the instrums of production and distribution miliated. For surely if these things were collective property, instead of private property, there would no longer be a necessity of fighting their present There would then no longer exist any owners or owned for it is a fact that the owners of the means of production own also the men who must have access to them. Or, to put it in another way, WE WOULD ALL BE OWNERS THEN. their receiving this answer: "Yes, it is a great fight you.

That any svorkingman, whether he be a meinber of a trade union or not, should vete to continue the present realize their position in to-day's so-

Here are the laborers, the producers of ALL wealth, the men, women, and children who by their toil create alt ent civilization. Look at them study litions that bring doubt into our minds whether this state of affairs can truty

tained the following passage: "We hold these, truths to be self-evident: That they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalicanble rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness." Can the workingman of to-day, at the begin-workingman of to-day, at the begin-working day and night with might and working day and night with might and coals to carry these truths to those who ning the twentieth century, say that he enjoys these "unallemble" rights? In order to live we must obtain em-

hing the twentieth century way that he enjoys these "unalienable" rights?

In order to five we must obtain employment, and as the workingman of fooday, owing to the development of the machinery of production, is not in the possession of this machinery, he must sell his labor power upon the later than the fooday as the format of the contains the contains and the scaling format of the secondary of the secondary than the secondary and it generally is rather largethe price goes down; and when the supply is small then he may be able to sell his labor power at a higher price. But sometimes, because the workers have been TOO DHLIGENT, they are they have worked TOO HARD, condition is certainly not con-ve to "liberty or the pursuit of hap-

The employers, who have the work- Herald.

STREET-CAR PROFITS

talf the Revenue of Metropolitar Leased, Lines Goes to Capitalists-What Socialists Would Do.

The October report of the Metropoli tan Street Railway Company for its leased lines—the Third Avenue, East Broadway, St. Nicholas, and three rosstown lines—shows on its face a effect of \$1.032. If we should take the official bookkeeping of our street rail-way magnates without criticism, we should have to believe that these genlemen were in the business for pur love of the public, at a net expense to themselves of some \$12,000 a year. A little examination of the report ployer's interest is just opposite—loft hours and small pay. So your employ-er has the power, owing to his owner-

shows that this is not the fact, how ever. The appearance of a deficit produced by charging up, as one of the expenses of the business, the interest ss, the intere which these gentlemen, as directors and stockholders, pay to their own dear seives as bondholders, and the rentals which they pay themselves as lessors. That is, one of the forms of capitalist appropriation of the product appear the capitalists. This is, of course, the ordinary method of reporting, and per feetly correct for capitalist purposes ut the man who wants to know at what rate the employees and the pub-lic are being robbed must be able to read between the lines of the report.

When only real expenses, as report ed, are taken into consideration, it ap-pears that during the month of October these leased lines paid to their owners, under the forms of rent, in-terest, or profit, the sum of \$551,047, after covering all cost of maintenance and operation. The gross income was \$1,184,970. So, by a simple process in division, we can see that 46% per cent. of the receipts went to the capitalists in one of these three forms—or, in other'words, that out of every nickel paid in fares, the capitalists pocketed 2 1-3 cents, not for any work they may have ne, but purely and simply because they own the roads. Some of the capi callsts-a few of the smaller onesne work, certainly, in the way of management and superintendence; but for this they received good big salaries in addition to their profits.

Under a Socialist city administration with municipal ownership of the street railways, that half-million a month which now goes to useless capitalist would be quite otherwise disposed of A good share of it would be used it raising the wages of the men now en ployed and in hiring more men, so as to reduce the hours of labor. One half of that surplus, so applied, would suf fice to establish the eight-hour day and increase daily wages 10 per cent. for all the workmen. The other half could then be applied to improving and ex tending the service, so that people going to and from their work would not have to be jammed fike sardines in

And the benefit to the working class would not even stop there. The raising of the wages of street-car em-ployees and the employment of a larger umber at shorter hours would reac favorably on other trades, reducing th army of the unemployed and making is easier for other workingmen to secure higher pay or shorter hours from their private employers. Whatever really improves the condition of one part of the working class always indirectly benefits all the rest of that class.

Do you not think, you street-car en ployees and other workingmen, that you would gain more by this one measure which the Socialists advocate than by all that the "reformers" have promised you? The Social Den Party will have a ticket in the field in he next municipal campaign in this city and in next year's state campaign too. There will be Socialist tickets in city, state, and national campaigns all over the country, representing always the demand of the working class for the demand of the the full product of its labor. If you want even a better share of your pro duct, the best thing you can do is to join the Socialist movement now and work for it from now till Election Day.

PROGRESS OF THE TRUSTS.

One of the probabilities of the future is that the Standard Oil people will acquire a large interest in the Manhattar Elevated, thus bringing it into close nection with the other franchis monopolies of the city. The gas and electric lighting, heating, and power systems and the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, which controls nearly all the surface roads of Manha are carrying on, and a noble one, but, you have no chance, you are too small an army and cannot hope to win." If tan and the Branx, are already domi-nated by the Standard Oil ring, in conjunction with the Wihtney-Brady syn every one were to think thus, no great | dicate.

> The Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company, commonly known as the Pertil-izer Trust, having got control of the major portion of the artificial fertilizer industry, the few companies which were left out have now been forced to combine into one. The combination of -called "independent" concerns left out by a trust is generally a step to-ward their final absorption by it. The two companies which now own

all the trolley roads on the Canadian side of the Niagara River are combi

The Wilmot & Hobbe Manufacturing Company of Bridgeport, Conn., owning the largest rolling mills in the state, has been absorbed by the American Tube and Stamping Company, and ts likely to be moved away from that city.

"Bradstreet's" reports 180 failures in the United States during the last week against 223 for the previous week, and 184, 177, 212, and 250 for the corre-spending weeks of 1900 to 1897. About 90 per cent. of the total number of concerns failing had capital of \$5,000 or less, and 6 per cent, had from \$5,000 to \$20,000 capital. And what the small bankrupts lost, the large companie

— As government is out an index of a nation's dominant economic force, so the sirife and struggle, the crime and corruption on the political field, is but a reflection of perpetual conditions in the competitive industrial and commercial world. Even modern war between nations has come to be recognized as but an intensified form of the struggle for commercial advantage.—M. W. Wilkins.

LABOR POLITICS IN CONNECTICUT.

City Elections in Ansonia, Derby, and Bridgeport Indicate Growth of Class Feeling-Socialist Education Needed

During the machinists' strike ins numer the workingmen of Ansonia Conn., were treated to an object lessor in the shape of a court injunction of the most sweeping kind. Several of the most active among the strikers were arrested on charges of conspiracy and are held under \$1,000 bail to appear before the Superior Court in Jan-

The Parrell Foundry Company, on whose application the injunction was issued, also brought suit against the unions for \$25,000 damages and an attachment was laid on the homes of about seventy of the strikers

reaction against this display of capitalist class-consciousness came at the elections November 5. The trade unionists took an active part in the primaries of both the Republican and Democratic parties and succeeded in getting a number of trade unionists, several of whom were strikers, nominated on each of the tickets. They concentrated their efforts on the elecion of these nominees and succeeded in electing a mayor and a majority of The mayor-elect, Stephen Charters, is

a member of the Carpenters' Union, and one of the leaders in the strike at the Farrell Foundry, where he was employed. He was one of the strikers who were arrested on July 16 for vio-ating the injunction of Judge Gager. His home was attached and he is held for trial for conspiracy for taking an active part in the strike:

This movement, so far as the rank and file of the workingmen are con-cerned, is a genuine outburst of class-spirit. The men elected are thoroughly sincere trade unionists. But the me nent has no definite program, and the few elected men who have had any previous political experience acquired it in the old political parties.

The neighboring city of Derby, where the trade unions are strongly organ-ized, has been represented for several years in the state legislature by an active trade unionist and agitator and has several unionists on the city coun-

The effect of the injunction of Judge Gager has been to arouse an interest in political action among workingmen in this state, and the politicians who are engaged in keeping some semblance of life in the Democratic party are laying snares to' capture this sentiment.

In Bridgeport, Dennis Mulvihill, a fationary engineer, was nominated by the Democratic party and elected by the votes of workingmen whom the failure of the machinists' strike in that city and set to thinking. The Derby "News," a daily paper published by the American Newspaper Publishing Com-pany, and which was about to stop públication when the machinists' strike began, was suddenly revived, the ensement and support of the Central Labor Union was secured for it, and its circulation pushed until it has been the leading paper in the twin cities Derby and Ansonia. Under the influence of this paper the spontaneous lamovement is rapidly being corral ed into the Democratic party and already hints are given in its pages of "a Democratic labor party which shall sweep Bridgeport and the Naugatuck Valley and possibly the county and

state by the state election next year."

That this labor movement, like the many similar ones which have preceded lt, will 'ultimately end in dismal failure is certain. It only remains for the Socialists of Connecticut, and especially of New Haven County, to res their activity and work vigorously to spread Socialist ideas among the workers of these towns while the opportu ity is favorable, so that when the fail ure comes they will know the reason why and be prepared for a class-cot

SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

Significant Extracts from the Capitalist Press Touching on Socialism.

The subject of Socialism is not on to be ignored nor to be sneered out of discussion by the beneficiaries of the oligarchy of wealth. It is receiving the best thoughts of the best minds of earth.-Editorial in Seattle Dally

The Portland "Oregonian" says; "Socialism is in the air." It has conquered the ranks of laber and permeated the schools of learning."

The Boston "Post" says: "The im-

mense consolidations that have mark-ed the opening of the century point unmistakably to the strengthening of the Socialist idea."
The St. Louis "Mirror" says: "The

development of the consolidation idea renders all protest again ultimate So-cialism futile and foolish." The St. Louis, "Globe-Democrat"

says: "Socialism premises to be a force with which American statesmenmay have to reckon." The New York "Tribune" says: "The capitalist and captain of industry in these latter days has set himself to

demonstrate that the theories of the Socialist are sound."
The Boston "Daily Post," after discussing the trust outlook, remarks: "What is to come of all this? It is one more long step towards Socialism."

Possibly the Socialist Party will gain sufficient strength of numbers to force on one or both of the great political parties certain of the reforms they advocate. It is to be hoped that they will.

Barbara Independent.

The Socialist theory and proposition

must be reckoned with, and can by no means be dismissed with a sneer. Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

By economy and self-denial the individual worker may raise himself out of his class, but should the practise be adopted by the whole class of work-ers, it would defeat its own object, for the production of wealth is limited by consumption, and in proportion as the workers economize by restricting their consumption of the wealth they have produced, so do they cut off their op-portunity to labor.—Saginaw Expon-ent. adopted by the whole class of work-

THE AMERICAN NEGRO'S PROBLEM.

Another View of the Race Question, Considered in the Light of Economic Conditions.

se from many miles around to lis-

ten to the recitations of their children

-their black, homely faces shining with enthusiasm, gratitude and rever-

ence! It was easy to believe that thes

it was not easy to convince me from that hour that these people had "changed" and become monsters in hu-

man shape because, forsooth, they were "free," in the narrowest accept-

I was told that the neighborhood had

the blacks were concerned. The fair

though I am told they are now on

somewhat better terms with their

But leaving out personal impressions

proved agalast other races. Not more

than 25 per cent, of all the negroes lynched during the past sixteen years

were even accused of such tendencies-

and of those accused, hanged and burn-ed without a trial, how many may not

The hue and cry against the negro

for his monstrous and unnatural bru-tality has no basis of fact for its sup-

port. Doubtless the popular excite-ment created by mob violence has had

the usual effect on two classes of weak

minds; it has stimulated here and

there the degraded vicious negro to at-tempt a crime he would not otherwise

have thought of attempting; and it has

occasionally affected the hysterical

weak white woman to the extent of im-

agining a crime has been designed or

attempted where none has been

There is no other way of accounting for the prevalent belief in the over-whelming danger of this crime being

ommitted-when it has not really

committed—when at has not really been committed to any extent to corre-spond with the amount of public ex-citement on the subject—unless one concludes that it is only another evi-dence of the Southern capitalist's in-

herited antipathy to the existence of a

growing class of comparatively inde

The charge is in fact another phase

of social ostracism, another way of proving that the negro is not a man.

It has become more than a form of per-

depravity of the negro is now a sochal dogma as dear to the Southerner as his

To sum up briefly: The negro's

problem is how to steer his way in the

South through a community that wants his work and denies all the rights of

his manhood; how to escape from his

class conditions without letting his ex-ploiters know that he has escaped.

His problem all over the country

the labor problem plus the inherited prejudices of employer and fellow

workman in the north, plus the bitter

jealousy in the South of a proud people

who were conquered by the sword while defending their beloved dogma

A more difficult task was 'never

placed before before any race or na

tion. The negro needs all the optimism faith and joyousness of his African in

heritance to carry him through-all the

touching songs and melodies that his musical fancy can create to lighten

him on his journey. He is the only music maker—the only original musi-

cian—that this country has yet pro-duced. His history is surely strange

and sad enough to stir even the dullest

The condition of the "poor whites" of

the South is another long story, which I hope some one else will take up and

(The end.)

PIERPONT MORGAN'S SOLILOQUY.

Other money kings are not in it.

They are back numbers,

"Our interests are identical."

"Voting kings?" Well-

They are my partners

That is to say, They make the "chips"

(Winks solemnly.)

With which I play

For a minute with J. Plerpont M. -And as fer the "Divine Right" kind,

-Geo. W. Rives.

describe fully.

that "the negro is not a man."

ecution. The belief in the mons

white neighbors.

have been innocent

thought of.

ndent negroes.

belief in the Trinity.

BY CAROLINE H. PEMBERTON.

In considering the oppressive logisla. tion passed against the "rising" negro it is impossible to ignore the astouch log charge which the white South no lays against the entire negro race. Any attempt to discuss the race problem with the capitalist class of the South brings one immediately face to face with this charge. After admitting the worth of this or that distinguished colored man, and the fact that the race has progressed wonderfully since the war, our Southern friend invariably proceeds as follows:

proceeds as follows:

"But you must remember that the negro left to himself is by nature a brute—a creature to be feared by the white womanhood of the South. You people cannot understand the panie that pervades an entire con the mere thought of our defenseless women being left to the mercy of these brutal creatures. If you lived among us, you would feel just as we do, and you would understand these outbreaks of popular fury. Why, my good sir, mob rule is deplorable, I admit; EUT WHAT ARE WE GOING TO DO TO PROTECT OUR WOMEN AND CHILDREN?"

I have never talked to the better class of Southerners that they did not with passionate fervor plead their case against the negro in some such style as this. The picture presented is so appalling-so terrifying-that most of us ing our heads and are content to drop the subject. Under such conditions as these, mob rule—the hanging and ning of negroes without the mony of a trial-seems almost justifi-

And yet, observe: The indictment icludes the whole working population: every male member of the Southern laboring class (of blacks) is represented as going about with this fiendish audit tion in his heart which he proposes to carry out at the first opportunity. Was ever a worse indictment laid at the doors of the working class of any community? The mere thought of it par alyzes one's sympathy and confounds one's sense of justice.

As we begin to recover from the ock of it, and our reasoning powers rally a little, we may perhaps recall the fact—now thoroughly well estab-lished and admitted by all Southerners -that during the Civil War when all able-bodied white men in the South manhood of the South" was left at me on lonely plantations not only at the mercy of these black brutal cre-atures, but under their sole protection! And not a single case on record of these blacks having proved faithless to their trust! On unimpeachable testimony we are told that not only did they refrain from doing evil, but they armed then selves in many cases and patrolled the plantations, defending the homes and learths of their master with their lives against the roving bands of thieves and outlaws that in fest every pillaged country after the copquering army has withdrawn.

On the strength of this honorable record, I have many a time put up a thinid defense of the blacks and have always met this reply:

¹Yes, that is true; the blacks were perfectly faithful then—but that was owing to the influence of slavery! They have changed since. Freedom has de reloped all their evil propensities that ler slavery were kept down and un-

This argument sounds plausible enough to those who hold to a deeply rooted faith in the total deprayity of man. It would go far to convince even one who believes in the universal good-ness of all men if those apologists of lynching really lived up to any suctheory concerning the negro. But they

The theory of a recently acquired universal negro depravity (in relation to the white womanhood of the South) does not stand investigation. It falls to the ground as seen as one visits the South and beholds the "black brute" with the fendish desire in his heart still serving white woman in the m intimate and personal manner in all the domestic relations of life in every household in the South, He accom-panies her on all her errands; he takes her children to and from school; he is still her coachman, waiter, porter-often her chambermaid and laundress and always her faithful attendant and profector by day or night. 'No one seems to have the slightest fear of him. How singular that out of such conditions as these out of such unusual trustfulness and responsive faithful-ness-should grow this phantom of a Frankenstein monster-this picture of a land peopled with such monsters-and terrified women ficeing from them! From my own experience I can pre-

Once it was penny aute, but it's sent some interesting testimony. In 1897 I visited a small colored school A stiff game now; and costs A railroad, fleet of ships,\or A whole bunch of factories or mills conducted by a few white northern women and situated in the heart of the Black Belt. On every side was a popu-To "come in. Being no limit, you'll soon see An entire country in-a jackpot! And when all is won? lation of ignorant black beasants who were engaged in tilling the vast cotton plantations on which they lived some of their older children being students Why, play-must end-and the fun! But the chips.? at the school. Now these fair young women from the North were without any other protection than that afford-ed by their black students, their black IN SOLITAIRE? They may have the chips and welcon But since 'twould puzzle Solomon to neighbors and two or three black teachers who were employed in the school.

There was not a white man within a tell At this fate day Anere was not a waite man waite mile who could come to their rescue, if needed, even if he wanted to—and the presumption was rather in favor of his not wanting to, so strong was the prejudice against, white teachers of colored For common use of all, if they agree To "explait" Nature Instead of one another! children. In fact some of the white men of the neighborhood had been so hostile to the school and its mission. If so, we'll see as well as menostile to the school and its mission, that the older students were in the hab-it of arming themselves with sticks and stones and quietly following the young white women when they went out for a walk—under the mistaken impression. -Did you ever pinch a dog's tail a walk—under the mistaken impression, apparently, that they needed such protection from the wicked designs of white men!. There was certainly no fear of the blacks in the minds of these young women, nor did there seem to be any reason ou earth why they should fear them. It was a wonderful sight on Commencement Day when the black peasants gathered around the school and watch him turn around and blie and watch him turn around and hite, his tail instead of biting you? You doubtless thought the dog for Sch. But the working people have done the very same thing for many years. When capitalism pinches the working people, they always fight each other instead of fighting capitalism.—Social Democratic Herald. Our Exteemed Contemporaries BAB (and OTHERS) BAB

Saginaw Exponent. As well speak of Christian geology or arithmetic as Christian Socialism or democracy. Socialism is a science and has absolutely nothing to do with religious belief or disbelief. In the Socialist ranks are men of all shades of religious opinion, just as in the church were the same people that had defended their master's home and honor in his absence during the Civil War, and men of all political faiths find common

nd of action. ground of action.

However, Socialists do claim that
the abolition of private property in
the means of production and distribution of wealth will create a higher conception of morality, by doing away with the epportunity for one to gain profit or advantage at the expense of many. But this is totally aside from creed or worship or belief in supernatural agencies or manifestations

been selected because it was the most God-forsaken, degraded community in the whole of the Black Belt, as far as There can be no true democracy in a state where the institution of private property is such as to make masters of black protection, some and slaves of others. The Chris tian Democracy of Europe is mis named; as the very fact of its organi zation in opposition to the Socialists is proof positive that its only mission and observations, the statistics on lynchings bear out my statement that is to continue the division in the ranks of the working class, and thus postthere is no ground whatever for conpone the coming of the true demodemning the race as guilty of mon-stron, tendencies in excess of crimes racy-the Socialist Co-operative Com monwealth.

Workers' Call.

No better evidence of the importance of the Socialist movement of to-day could possibly be given than the facthat the most powerful church organization in existence has avowedly nudertaken the task of wiping it out. In this the twentieth century, the specta-cle of an ecclesiastical Mrs. Partington attempting to sweep back the tide of social and economic evolution, with a religious broom, may not be in itself a very edifying performance, but it will serve to illustrate the significant fact that the liars who for years have represented Socialism as an empty dream of the future, are finally forced to confess by their action that it is the most dangerous reality of the present instead.

Saginaw Exponent. According to statistics, the age of

both men and women at marriage is greater now than ten years ago, while the records of the divorce courts prove that the duration of the marriage tie is growing shorter. While both of is growing shorter. While both of these tend to knock the underpinning from the theory of Maithus, the in crease in divorce is evidence of the decay of family life which is the con sequence of the capitalist system of production. Even where the natural bread winner receives wages sufficient to make home comfortable, the youn wife who has spent her girlhood days in factory or store has frequently lost her adaptability for domestic pursuits am! two hopeful lives are wrecked Then again, the competition of child and woman labor, with its baneful effect of lower wages, often makes it provide the home with those comforts to which both wife and self were customed before marriage, and love takes flight in fear and trembling at the prospect of the bitter struggle for existence. With those who bear under the burden of increased respon exist sibilities and diminished incomes, the prospect is ever present of having to send the little ones to fall or shop be-fore they are half prepared to battle with the stern realities of life. And yet, with these evidences of the terri-ble effects of capitalism, there are still those who profess to believe that "So cialism would destroy the home." To woman more than all other oppressed ones of carth. Socialism-open a vista of liberty. Freed from ee endence upon man, love will be the ole incentive to marriage, and marriage when consummated will be as en during as life itself

There are two ways of votingt. One In the interest of the capitalist class and the other in the interest of the working class. A man who lives on the profits of his business, the interthe profits of his business, the inter-est of his money and the rent of his land is in the broadest sense a mem-ber of the capitalist class. Profits, in terest, and rent are just so much robbed from the working class. If there was no labor power applied to the forces of nature there would be no wealth; in other words, wealth is the product of labor. If this be true, as it is, labor alone, which trewealth, the wealth thus created belongs to those who labor—the work-

We know full well-that they do not enjoy it. We also know that those who do enjoy it are those who are ilv ing on rent, interest, and profits and who perform no useful labor. If this be true, they are wrongfully onlying it. If this class is able to continue this wrongful system they must do so un-der some form of force, though some advantage which they hold over the workers.

This force is nothing less than the

eapitalist system.

While it is labor's power which cre ates wealth, this power can only be ex creised with the aid of tools, machines, and without the free access to these machines the worker is helpless and is compelled to submit to those who hold the power of permission. Those who hold this power are capitalists and it is only through their ownership of the machines that they are enabled to hold

chine is the basis of the capitalist system, and so long as this system con-tinues, the workers' will continue to produce wealth for others to enjoy This system can only be abolished through the ballot, and so long as the working class vote for the continuance of this system so long will their rob-bery continue. It is only by rising en masse and casting a vote for the col-lective ownership of the magnines that this robbery will cease. The collective ownership of these machines would be Socialism; it is the Socialist ticket

ter bears the union label on the pac

NOTE. -These directions apply to unorganized states where the charter is to be issued by the National Committee. In organized states the commit-will be granted by the State Commit-In organized states the charters

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

HOW TO ORGANIZE.

structions for Forming Locals of the

Socialist Party.

A Chairman at each meeting.

Recording Secretary. Financial Secretary.

d. Organizer.

. Literature Agent. Order of business

a. Reading of the minutes. Admission of new members.

Communications and bills,

Report of Organizer

New business. A monthly payment, computed on basis of five cents for each member, for the maintenance of the National organization, shall be paid to the Naonal Secretary. Local branches may levy dues if they so choose, or may raise funds altogether through voluntary contributions and pay National

dues out of their general funds.

5. A full report of the meeting in which organization was decided on, the names of persons participating, to-gether with five cents for each member, should be sent with application for charter; after receipt of which, upon approval of National Committee, harter will be granted.

6. Each local branch should hold meeting at least once a week, for the transaction of business or the discussion of political and econ 7. Semi-annual reports of the mem-

bership and the financial condition of each local branch, as well as upon the progress made by the Party and its prospects in the locality, shall be sent regularly to the National Secretary. 8. Any person living in a city or lo-

cality, where no local branch exists, may apply directly to the National Secretary for admission to the Party, inclosing one month's dues, and will be nrolled as a member-at-large. 9. For further information not con-

tnined herein, address Leon Green-baum, National Secretary, Room 427, Emilie Building, St. Louis Mo.

WHY THE WOMEN'S NATIONAL SOCIALIST LEAGUE HAS PEEN FOR MED

AN.APPEAL

The competitive system on which civilization rests has reached that stage of development where it is retarding instead of accelerating proress. It has given birth to monopoly, to the concentration of vast wealth in the hands of a few, and that wealth is used to subsidize the press and the pulpit, to debauch politics, control the government of the country and lower the sthudard of civilizati

A monied oligarchy has taken the place of a republican form of govern ment, while the foreign policy of the nation is moving along the same imperialistic lines.

The culmination of the industrial system in monopoly, whereby a few men control the vast resources of the nntion, and the almost liftmitable wealth which those resources have produced, means that democracy has censed to exist, and that the imperial rule of wealth has taken its place.

As a result of these conditions one

of two things is inevitable; either the continuacy of the competitive, capi-talistic, monopolistic system, ending in the complete destruction of the vital principles of liberty, equality, and fra-ternity—or else the adoption of such measures as will lead to a complete chappe of our industrial and political systems, and the inauguration of a co-operative civilization. To this great work the women of the National Socialist League stand pledged; they de competition to co-operation; that while the trusis represent the most advanced stage of economic progress, yet as that progress is opposed to freedom and fatal to the welfare of the republic, the next stage in social development must be reached, when the nation will bwn the means of production and adminiser them in the interests of all the peo

To this end the Women's National Socialist League has been formed, and we ask all women who have the wel-fare of humanity at heast to join with us in our efforts to bring in the Golden Age of Love and Justice, when unf-versal co-peration will take the place of competitive strife and discord AMOGENE C. FALES.

· Pro. Chairman, 126 Macon street, Brøoklyn, N. Y.

ELEVATOR MEN ORGANIZING

The organization of the elevator men and porters of New York City was beand porters of New York City was beabout one hundred such employees joined as charter member ing. Dec 16, at 5 Battery Place, and all elevator men and porters in hotels, apartment houses, office buildings, etc., are invited to attend and j in the un-

BARTENDERS' UNION CARD. Bartenders' Union No. will Jes

be displayed in every harroom wh union barienders are employed, and so far as it is possible for them to do so, the bartenders will see to it that only union products will be sold in such

