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NEW YORK, DECEMBER 22, 1901.

The Worker.

THE A. F. OF L. CONVENTION.

Parliamentary Trick Prevents Full Discussion of Socialist Resolutions.

Strength Was Shown Than Ever Before-Opposition Did Not

strengthen them in the long run.

As stated last week, a dozen Socialist, resolutions were introduced by different bodies, some of them by instruction through delegates who were not Socialists. The Committee on Resolutions took advantage of this fact to virtually shelve the whole matter at

About II a. m. on Saturday the re-About II a. m. on Saturany are re-port of the Resolution Committee was called for and at the same time the election of officers was set for 2 p. m.—immediately after the noon recess. The Committee reported, through byle-gate Agard, a long substitute resolu-tion, setting forth that "the alms, de-sires, and aspirat us of trade union-ists comprise all that is necessary or possible to the well-being of the hu-man family" expressing a yague and ists comprise all that is necessary of possible to the well-being of the him an family," expressing a varue and general sympathy-with the Socialism in their ideals, but prenounting against in trade unions and their members carefully study all questions of a public nature having reference to the dustrial or political liberty and to give especial consideration to subjects directly affecting them as a class," and concluding, "but we vigorously submit that it is not within the power of this organization to dictate to members of our unions to what political party they shall belong or which party they shall vote."

The discussion of this resolution was

The discussion of this resolution was barely opened by W. J. Croke—pointing out the fact that the Federation is already in politics in its lobbying poling out the fact that the Federation is already in politics in its lobbying pol-icy and is gaining nothing by it—when the morning session ended. It was was taken up again after the election

Max Hayes took a leading part in Max Hayes took a heading, part in the discussion, which was necessarily short. Hayes repreached the commit-tee for its wiful sidetracking of the resolutions, but said that he did not wish to distruct business by forcing a pringed discussion; the Socialists cou wait for other opportunities, when free discussion of such import-ant subjects could not be avoided or upwated; he considered the commitant subjects could not be around-prevented; he considered the commit-tee's report an advance over any pre-vious action in this body. The Social-ists, he said, would keep in till they

Brandt of St. Louis fortweat the said, would yield this time out of consideration of important trade union matters that were pending. "But," he added, "misery forced you, into the trade unions, and just as surely misery will anally force you to accept Socialism. And if you who are here do not do it force will be other men to take do it, there will be other men to take ir places." Grigor of Dayton spoke on the same line.

Harry White of New York followed

and charged the Socialists with incon-sistency. He said Socialists did not believe in trade unionism, yet they re-uesined in the unions. In support of oful misrepresentation of the Socialist position, he read a part of the

ed in unionism. But we be considered in unionism does logically than had been done, and that was why we were also Sectionists. We were in the unions and world stay in and fight till victory was

achieved.
The report of the committee was adopted without a roll-call. The fact that the anti-Socialists did not dare to allow a clear test of strength and the nnow a clear test of strength and the correspons which they made in the substitute resolution are considered as showing the great increase of Socialist strength in the Federation.

strength in the Federation.

The election of officers was devoid of Inicrest. The whole administration was re-elected with little or no opposition. Alexander Bainbridge of Minneapolls of the Brotherhood of Painters, was nominated for President; but he withdrew and Samuel Gompers' residents are manipulated.

M. Schwartz of Aelighany, Broth-A. S. School of Carpenters, and John Coleman of Reffalo. Austrantated Society of Carpenters, were nominated against Thos. I. Ridd of Milwaukee, the present Fifth Vice President. Kild was, however, re-elected by a large ma-

Patrick Dolan of the Mine Workers the first ballet, Henry Blackmer o of the New York State Federation 107. Shayton, being the Lwest was dropped, and on the second ballot Blackmer was elected by 2,967 votes to 2,650 for the

femiler of P. J. McGuire.

Dennis Driscoll of the Massackutetts State Pederation was unantinous

of the Working Class Under the Capitalist System.

and the capitalist prosperity:

"Chasies Travis and his wife cam
to Syracuse from Owego County Satu He wanted work and couldn't find it, so he appealed to John Hazel-tine for help and Hazel-tine agreed to pay him \$1 if he would walk up and down Salina street between the Hotel Mowry and the Erle canal with Mrs Travis, wearing signs showing their need. This would mean chough money to pay their fares to Oneida if a job

to pay their rares to Oneian it a job was not secured.

"At 8 o'clock this morning Mr. and Mrs. Travis started out. Mr. Travis jud fastened on the front and back of his coat signs reading. I Want Work! Work! Mrs. Travis on the front of her jucket wore a sign bearing the mute appeal. 'Me Too.' They walled up and dawn South Salina. walked up and down South Salina street until 8:43 g'clock, two trips, the plant of the Sweet Steel Company, corner of South West and Marcellus streets. Mr. Travis expected that he would be set to work at once, but this, could not be done without the lay-

until Monday and became à pedestriau agein. He resumed his walk, this time alone, Mrs. Travis returning to the Mu-nicipal Lodgløg House because she was tired out; and a bit embarrassed. red out; and a bit entratriassed, so on rejoined her hapshand, and they arted to make another circuit. At, and o'clock a representative of the "ash" Papworth grocery stors exped them and said that Mr. Pap-

street, and was told to come to work at to clock this afternoon. Mr. Papworth is laxing a cellar dug ander his warehouse, and it is his intention to have Travis work there and drive horses Travis has had experience around

Travis is 33 years old. His wife is 22 years old. They say that they have been working all summer in a Buffalo restaurant and that their em-ployer skipped without paying them." That story is perfectly typical of the

capitalist system. We used to read in the Bible about the curse of labor, "In the sweaf of thy brow shalt thou cat bread." Capitalism has changed all." that. For the workingmen it, is the curse of involuntary idleness, "Thou shalt not eat bread at all unless thy mester can make a profit out of it." And for the capitalist it is turned into a blessing. "In the sweat of other peo-ple's brows shalt thou eat bread, with denty of bufter on it."

Under capitalism men- and womer have to beg for work have to walk the streets and make an exhibition of themselves to get permisison to toll and receive a half or a quarter of the pro-duct of labor. Under Socialism all will receive the product of their labor and none will have to beg. Which do you

IN THE INTEREST

OF LAW AND ORDER. Matthew Farrell, one of the New Haven Road strikers, who was shot on December 12 by William Thompson rel during the strike, and Thompson later met Farrell in a saloon, where the quarrel was renewed, with fatal results. Thus capitalism sets one man to watch that another and bloodshed invariably results. Had the workingman killed the detective the newspa-pers of the capitalists would be filled with "law and order" edit rials. Socialists, wish to abolish a system which The labor movement is international, is sustained by starvation, spying, and

for disturbing the peace. He refused to accept a place with the road, and ed the station agent."

field police force and a Socialist gov different, don't you think so? If you do, vote first and strike afterwards.

THE EIGHT-HOUR DAY

retary-Treasurer William Wilson of the United Mine Workers' Union an-nounces that in April that body will nake a demand for the eight-hour day in the anthracite fields and will insist on a joint conference with the operators-that is, on recognition of the ion. The support of the A. F. of L. Is said to be assured. The Mine Workers Union has greatly increased its mem-bership during the last year and claims to be in the best of cor

The object of the Socialist Party dress the abuses of the prescut capital-ist system of production and establish the Co-operative Commonwealth.

THE "SUN" CHARGES CRIMINAL LIBEL.

Scab Paper Causes Arrest of E. P. Jennings, Jr., an Employee of The Worker.

Alleges That He Published Boycott Literature-Jennings Says He Will Take Pleasure in Proving Truth of Statements Said to Be Libelous.

The Worker seems to have become at tire satisfaction of, any fair-minded The Worker seems to nave people of the satisfaction of the ad-thorn in the flesh to, the publishers of Jury and to the ratisfaction of the adthe New York "Sun," and they have invoked the powers of the law to deter this paper from lending its aid to the erganized workers of the printing trades in their-battle with that enemy

Comrade E. P. Jennings, city subscription agent of The Worker and a serious member of Typographical Union No. 6.4 we stand idly by and see injunction has been arrested upon a charge of criginal libel brought by the "Sun" Publishing Association, for publishing in the "Little Worker" at The Worker Fair in Grand Central Palace certain derogatory remarks in reference to the

The charge, in all its pompous legal verbinge, specifies: "That the defen-dant, E. P. Jennings, Jr., being a person evilly, wickedly, and maticiously disposed, and with criminal intent and wickedly and maliciously intending hey and contriving to injure the said cor; At, poration, at the Grand Central Palace; the on November 8th, did knowingly, wilrefly, maliciously, wickedly, and falsely make and publish of and concerning ly make and problem of and Publishing the said 'Sun' Printing and Publishing Association, in a certain paper called The Worker,' the following false, edalous, malicious, and defaniatory publications in writing and in print-

GROUNDS OF THE CHARGE.

Here follows the three items to which the "Sun" so seriously objects. In the first of these Jennings, mindful of the 'yells" of his high school days, when "yells of his dight scaled by a football games, "dropped into poetry" to this effect; "Rats, rats run; rats, rats run; Rats are scabbing on the N. Y. Sun."

The second, addressed "To Shoppers," rend thus: "Those who work and believe in fair wages in pay for honest work should not patronize the following firms, which advertise in La-ber's enemy, the "Sun"—and then enumerated H. O'Nelll & Co., Best & Cd., Stern Bros., Altman & Co., Jest & Cd., Stern Bros., Altman & Co., James McCreery & Co., Arnold, Constable & Co., Le Boutillier Bros., James Mc-Cutcheon, Koch & Co., and Lord &

The third ran as follows: "Some advertising pays. Some advertising does not. An 'ad' in the 'Sun' pays epemies', An 'ad' in The Werker bays friends. An 'ad' in The Werker bays friends. Why? Because you want 'the working people's trade; the 'Sun' is their enemy; The Worker is their own paper, always used to uphold their rights."

The affidavit; was sworm to by one "Patsy" Reynolds:a person who claims to be employed in the circulation department of the "Sun," but who is commonly reinted to be pething more nor

monly reputed to be nothing more nor less than a professional spy for that

Comrade Jennings is further charged Conrade Jennings is further charged with having "knowingly, wilfully, maliciously, wickedly, and falsely" published a certain widely circulated "Shoppers' Guide," in which the facts of the unprovoked attack of the "Sun" upon the printers' organizations are related, and workingmen and their friends are requested to refrain from buying the "Sun" or patronizing any merchants who continue to, support it.

A FLIMSY CASE.

The hearing in the case was finally had, after several postponements, on Tuesday, Dec. 17, before Magistrate Braun, Reynolds' testimony was taken and the case was then adjourned to Saturday, Dec. 21. What the further Saturday, Dec. 21. What the further developments of the case may be it is impossible to predict. The charge of criminal libel is so ridiculous, in view of the well known truth of the facts stated or referred to in the publications to which the "Sun" objects, that it hardly seems probable that an instruction was be hed or that the "Sun" etment can be had or that the "Sun" will attempt to secure a conviction. If so, however, there is a jury to be con-sidered and it is hard to conceive of a jury that would convict a man of criminal libel on the charges made, even though the allegations of fact be fully

JENNINGS IS NOT

Says He Will Take, Pleasure in Proving. to Be Libelous-Tells Why He Is a Socialist,

Comrade Jennings, who is just now the especial object of attack by the New York "Sun," being interviewed in the matter, said:

I printed the paper and pamphlets, which they can never do, and then to prove that the statements made in them are false. On this point we shall be only too glad to accommodate the 'Sun' by proving the truth of all the alleged libelous statements to the en- Winnipeg Voice.

Increase of Socialist Vote in Scattle

Charles Thompson; City Treasurer

bitter fight of the Sineltermen's Union against an overbearing foreign corpor-ation. The long strike included a sweeping injunction by Federal Judge. Hanford, importation of scabs and inally bloodshed. As a result the union men were disposed to enter the political arena. But the Socialists had already put a ticket in the field. So the union men negotiated with the So-cialists and got two of their men put on the Socialist ticket and then supported this labor ticket and elected it. They are still one short of a majority in the council, but this election is undoubtedly a victory for the working class in Northport. Whether they clearly recognized the full Socialist po-sition or not, says the "Socialist" of Seattle, we are not advised. The Socialist local there is only recontly or-ganized and may not be very well-in-structed in Socialism themselves. By next week; we shall be in possession of fuller information as to the exact local situation in this firm town in the state of Washington to elect a Social-

In Everett, Wash., we have in the vicinity of 100 votes. Vote last year was 11. The Everett campaign was conducted on clear-cut, class-conscious lines, says the "Socialist" of Scattle, and every vote was knowingly cast for

indifference of a school election we

TICKET IN READING.

Socialists Start Work for the City Cam-

The Socialists of Rending, Pa., have entered the political field ugain, nom-inating the following ticket for the coming municipal election: Por Mayor-Andrew P. Bowers, a

mber of the Cigan Makers' Union. For Treasurer—John Stokes, of the Molders' Union.

'For Controller-James-Maurer of the Plumbers' Union.

For Assessors—Robert B. Ringler,
Philip F. R. East, and John Smith,
members of the Watchmakers, Iron

and Steel Workers', and Wool Hat Fin-

"I see no way of fighting the card ON CLASS STRUGGLE.

ment and poverty. UNAMERICAN PREJUDICE.

hearing. It seems to me that this prejudice is thoroughly un-American. "I consider myself a pretty good

American. My great-grand(afher and his father were both officers in Wash-ington's army and fought to free this country from King George, and it is because I hold dear the principles of freedom they fought for that I have for freedom from the industrial tyran-ny of the Morgans and Rockefellers and all the smaller fry of capitalists."

LECTURES TO SOCIALISTS.

the Truth of the Statements Alleged | afternoon lectures at Happy Days Hall, ing on Jan. 5. A fgernon Lee wil are on the four Sundays in Jan

-Were it not for the fools in the world, the wise guys would have to turn their hands to honest labor.—

SUCCESS IN WASHINGTON

Full Ticket Elected in Northport-Large

The daily papers announce the elec-tion of the Socialist ticket in North-port, Wash., as follows:

Mayor, George Stillinger; Council-man-at-larges Fred Blair; Councilmen for two years, Henry C. Rukgaber and George Fester; City Clerk, Henry

Socialism.
The Socialist Party in Scattle had to meet the united forces of both old parties in the late election of school direc-tors. They had a joint tieket, with one Republican and one Democratic candi-date. Our candidates made a clearly Socialist campaign and received 25 per cent. of the votes. It is not c'aimed that all these were

Socialist votes, though the majority were certainty such. But the fact most conspicuous is this, that so many voters were willing to cast their votes for an avowed Socialist ticket.

Only one year ago in the national election when the excitement drew out the fullest possible vote we had less than 2 per cent. And now in the

succeed in casting 25 per cent.

Seattle holds a city election in April and the Socialists will then be heard from once more.

paign-Local in Good Condition.

ishers' Unions, respectively.

Local Reading is in good condition
and full of fight. Twelve new members
were taken in at the last meeting and

Sunday evening, Dec. 22, a very interin Small's Assembly Rooms, 102 Court street, Brooklyn, "The Class Struggle as a Fabian, who considers collective ownership of the means of production n desirable thing, but who does not recognize the class struggle between wage-workers and capitalists, and doe not believe in independent political ac on of the working class to establish the Co-operative Commonwealth. Com-rade Abhort will, of course, represent the class-conscious position taken by

All comrades who can attend the de-bate should make it a point to bring with them some of their "coming-our way" friends. . The debate will certain-

ly he worth listening to.
On the Sunday following Mrs. Geo.
H. Gilman (Charlotte Perkins Stetson) will speak on "Social Processes." Leo Nelson Wood will discuss "Socialism and the Working Class" on Jan. 5 and on Jan. 12 Charles H. Vali will lecture on a subject not yet announced. Thes meetings are open to all and questions and discussion are always invited,

GENERAL COMMITTEE

A special meeting of the General committee of Local New York will be Fourth street, Saturday, Dec. 21, at 8 p. m., to complete consideration of the report of the Committee on By-Laws.

THE WORKER CONFERENCE:

The Worker Conference, which was rroneously announced to meet last stonday, will actually meet next Mon-day evening. Dec. 23, at the Labor Ly-ceum. A number of new delegates have been elected. Every district should be represented, as the Confer-ence will have important work to do from now on. Regular meetings are on the second and fourth Mondays of seal-Monday, will actually meet next Mon from now on. Regular meetings are on the second and fourth Mondays of each

THEY ARE SENTENCED UNDER SPANISH LAW.

Iglesias, Conde, and Six Others Sent to Prison in Puerto Rico.

Their Crime Was Participating in a Strike to Raise Wages When Change of Coinage System Raised Prices of Food -Spanish Law Kept Under American Rule to Serve Capitalist Purposes-Roosevelt's Plain Promise Broken.

went to Puerto Rico as an organizer for the American Federation of Labor a few weeks ago, and whose arrest at the moment of his landling has already beginning the property of the same and the A. F. of L. will no doubt do all in its been reported, was tried in the District been reported, was tried in the District Court of San Juan last week and sen-tenced on Thursday, Dec. 12, to three years, four months and eight days' im-prisonment. Nine other Puerto Rican workingmen were tried along with him, of whom two were acquitted and seven sentenced to four months' inprisonment-among them Eduardo Conde. The court also ordered the dissolution of the Federation of Workingmen of Puerto Rico (Federacion Libre), of which Iglesias was one of the most active organizers and which has recently become, largely through his efforts, affiliated with the A. F. of L.

The charge against Iglesias, Conde, and the others is that they were "the founders of all llegal association and conspiracy in August, 1909, to raise the price of labor in Paerto Rico." In or-dinary language this means that they were active members of the trade unions which struck at that time for as advance of wages proportionate to the advance in the prices of food which had followed the change from the Spanish to the American coinage sys

THE STRIKE OF 1900.

The story was told in the Issue of this paper for Sept. 9, 1900. We quote from r Puerto Rican cerrespondence.

In order to adjust the differences which arose on the establishment of the American monetary system and the abolition of the Spanish, the masons, carpenters, painters, blacksmiths, and other artizans demanded \$3 for eight hours' work, others demanded \$2.50, and the day laborers \$1.50. As the employers did not wish to pay these wages, a strike was declared in all the cities on the first of August, and the strikers deported themselves quietly and peaceably. The laborers on the segar and coffee plantations also joined the strike.

ed the strike.

The capitalists were wild with rage.
The like they had nover experienced.
The entire mass of the intelligent labor
of the cities and a large part of the agricultural workers refused to accepthe wages offered by the bosses. And they cried aloud for the police, the military, the courts, the Jallers. They should have liked it best if the strikers should have liked it best if the strikers had made trouble and their leaders could have been shet down or hung on the gallows. But since the laborers behaved themselves quietly, they seized upon faisehood and slander and upon the statements of perjured curs. The secretaries and presidents of all the unions, the members of the art tration commissions, the organizers and speakers—in short, all who stood forenost in the ranks of the struggle for Labor's rights, more than a hundred in all—were apprehended and thrown in all—were apprehended and thrown, into prison."

The testimony of employers, contractors, police spies, and imported scales was received against the prisoners, and was received against the pro-the latter were not allowed an oppor-tunity to make any defense before the court, but were summarily convicted. Iglesias and five others were sentenced to five months and ten days' imprisonto five months and ten days imprisonment for men.

Two months and one day and fines of a second carbon men.

Two months and one day and fines of a second carbon men.

Have you succeeded in getting any bargains in robbing or beating any body? PRAISE THE LORD. The So-dallet Strike.

An aggravating feature was the persecution of Mrs. Iglesias. She was summoned as a witness, but being confined to her bed by sickness was unable to appear. For this the entenced her to a fine of \$5 and five days in jall.

AN EFFECTIVE PROTEST.

AN EFFECTIVE PROTEST.

The Socialists of New York and in other parts of the Unifee States immediately made a public protest and the New York Central Federated Union added its voice in condemnation of the outrage. The result was that within a week, upon orders from Washington, the prisoners were released.

The persecution of organized workingnien did, not case, however, and new charges were made against sevial not be the condemnation of the condemnation of the outrage. The men-even the most highly skilled and best paid among them set less than one per cent, of that rate.

eral leaders for their activity in the strike of August, 1990. Igelsias was twice strainford for trial, appeared both times, and was fold that the case was postpened. Petty persecution and the impossibility of getting employ-ment in the island compelled him to come to New York, where he lived for everal months. -

He was then sent back to Puerto Rico, with credentials from the A. F. of L., to organize the workingmen in close affiliation with the unions in the United States. As he stepped on shore at San Juan he was arrested on the old charges. After considerable delay he was a first of the considerable delay he was a was released on bail and at once took up his work of organization, in which he was warmly seconded by the officers and members of the Puerto Rican un-

TRIED BY SPANISH LAW

The men have been tried and sen-enced under a Spanish law which nakes it a criminal offence for west-ngthen to combine to get increase vages. Although the United States government found it very easy to abelish the Spanish coinage in order to facilitate the pusiness of the American capitalists who have grabbed most of

Our comrade, Santiago Iglesias, who the natural resources of the Island, it

PRICE 2 CENTS

power to assist the persecuted men. It will have a good effect if Socialist locals and labor organizations in various parts of the country will use all means in their power to arouse public senti-ment against such flagrant abuse of governmental power in the service of

ROOSEVELT'S BROKEN WORD.

What makes the affair especially shameful is the fact that just before an interview with President Roosevelt, explained the purpose of Iglesias' re-turn to the island, and was warmly assured by the President that the belived in trade unlans," and that he would give instructions to the Gover-nor to see that Iglesias was protected in his work. The strennous Roosevelt seems to find it as easy to break his direct promise as his predecessor did to reverse his ideas of "plain duty."

CHRISTMAS BARGAINS.

When commonly in any trade we are so fortunate as to get a bargain, we har the gain of the other party to the transaction; that is, we bent him

When we get a Christmas bargain we do the other fellow up partly for our gain and partly to celebrate the birth of Jesus. In every BARGAIN one party to the

trade must lese—that the profit of the other may be gained.

it may be some worn woman with dimmed eyes and patient fingers that is dimmed eye ur erpaid.

Under present conditions either profit to the merchant or bargain to the pur-chaser means deprivation of the

worker.

Whenever we buy a thing of any kind without paying the full value of it, somewhere down the line of production will be found human labor unrequited; the transaction bears upon its face the stain of human blood.

The coupling of the word bargain with the birthday of Christ exhibits.

Christian society exactly as it is, a man life.

Christianity is so defiled that its un-

in common advertisements, publishes its glaring infamy.

To make the birth month of the genthe Jesus a time of huckstering; to allow for a single instructed association of his name with the loca of human exploitation, is to debauch his image

and to drag his health in the Socialist.

As it not singular that the Socialist, whom the average Christian in his fulfle ignorance reckons an enemy of law and order, should feel called upon

Merry Christmas! This is Christ's birthday. Peace on Earth; ge

THE DIFFERENCE.

Charles M. Schwab, President of the Steel Trust, is going to Europe for a vacation. Mr. Schwab works hard part of the workingmen in the steel mills work infinitely harder for twelve

than one per cent, of that rate.

Mr. Schwab said to the threefers: "I want'a rest." "Take it." promptly retwo months on full pay." If a works man in one of the mil's should say he wanted a rest, the Trust would just as promptly reply: devil. You are discharged. There are a common wage-worker and being stockholder and manager of a trust, Buf the interests of Capital and La-

MUSICAL UNION ELECTION.

The Musical Miking Protective Union has elected officers as follows for the ensuing year: President, Alexander Bremer; Vice-President, Thomas W. Hindley; Treasurer, Ernest A, Hanser; , Trustees, Anthony Abarno, Frederick Burd E. H. Clarke, Charles P. Eller, Frank J. Hauser, Emil Keennicke, Robert Ruhlender, Henry Schröeder, and William Somerset, Sr.

-In order that there may be one rich there must be many poor; and the affluence of the few presupposes the indigence of the many.—Adam Smith, .

VOL.XI.-NO. 38.

Socialists in the Convention, However, Consider That Greater Venture to Allow a Clear Drawing of the Lines.

In the last day's session, Saturday.
In the convention of the convention was occupied with questions of trade autonomy, undoubtedly one of the autonomy, undoubtedly one of trade autonomy, undoubtedly one of isdiction over machinists employed in printing offices, and similar questions involving jurisdiction, over engineers employed in mines, in broweries, etc.

> two large organizations of machinists, the International Association of Ma-chinists and the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, and others of the same cussions ended in a compromise, adrecated by the administration, by referring the disputes to the Executive Council in the hope of getting an amicable agreement.

There was also the fight between the

SMALL CAPITALISTS LOSE.

The attempt to firm an international "corner" in the copper market having failed, the Amalgamated Copper Company, through its agent, the United Metals Selling Company has begun the etting of pures. The most interesting feature of the matter is thus set forth in the press reports:

in the press reports:
"The failure of negotiations, which is said to be due to the said experiences of English copper manipulation in at-tempts to make corners and the conse-quent cut in the price of the metal means, so some copper trade authori-ties declare, a loss of millions of dollars to the owners of small sopper proper-ties, who canont produce the ore and treat it at any profit at the present price. These owners are scattered over the Western country and individually and locally the suspension of their operation will not make a great differince; but the aggregate will be large."
In every battle of the giant combinations of capital, such as this between the Rockefellers and the Rothschild the small capitalists are sure to suffer. Gradully they are eliminated, and eventually the big capitalists, having swallowed the little ones, are ready, to

preparation for the day when the peo-ple shad own the trust. LABOR AGITATION BEGINS

enite. So it has been in other indus-

The part of the workers is, not to go to the aid of the deomed little capital-

IN THE PHILIPPINES Already the labor question is coming to the front in the Philippines. A dispatch from Manila says that there is widespread unemployment and that mass meetings of the unemployed are being held, in which the government is called upon to come to the relief of those who find themselves deprived of the opportunity to earn a living by their own labor. A demand is also be-ing made for protective tariffs on im-ported goods. The straw-hat makers. in particular, desire a tariff, saying that hats which they make and which cost from \$20 to \$35 m dozen are now being driven from the market by hats made in Germany, which are sold in Manila for 86 or 86.50 a'd zen. The Philippine

wages of the workingmen of the Philis a carefully emitting all that did not get his purpose.

Shayton of New Castle painty denied White's false statement. He said we were in the unions because we believed in unionism. But we believed in griendism. Wherever relyllization gives, its first result is to bring oppression and exploitation to the polygonia of the control of t oppression and exploitation to the working class; the next is to arous the working class to organize for th advancement of its own laterests.

Japan has already a vigorous young So-

CONFISCATION IS THE WAY Nothing more foolishly impossible can be stated by an ill-informed Socialist than that private capitalism can be changed to Socialism by "buying out the capitalist." A man might as well try to pull himself up by his own boot-

It is like the schoolboy's conundrum If the capitalist owns a pound of lead and society "buys him out." with a pound of feathers, he certainly is still a capitalist and as much a menace to the community as a man with the

Do we not acknowledge that the capitalist owns the earth, to-day? How, then, can we give him an exchange value for his holdings—shall we trade while for the him the moon?

Is it possible that a business man would be taken in with any manipulation of bonds? Assuredly not. It is tion of bonds? Assuredly not. It is the realization of all this that causes the realization of all this that causes the rich man to dub the Socialist a Ustplan, dreamer, obber, and other appellations which may come handy. The gentleman with money can make no trade with a parager, and the work-ing world is broke.—Los Ang. 28 So-

Scialism is an endeavor to sub-situte for the anarchist struggle or fight for existence an organized co-operation for existence. It is also a distinct historical theory which are counts for the progress of man in so-control of the progress of man in so-table to be consumed over the forces. bennia briseon of the countries counts for the progress of the of nature by the economical dev w Orients was chosen as the place helding next year's convention.

BEGGING FOR WORK.

Graphic Illustration of the Positio

The Syracuse "Evening Herald" publishes this true story, illustrative of

ing off of a man, and he was told to come around next Monday morning. Travis decided that he couldn't wait

worth wanted Travis to go to work.

"Mr. and Mrs. Travis made a trip to
Papworth's store at No. 1(8 Biolige

lists, but to organize themselves in

said to be a railrend detective, has since died. The men had had a quar-

SOMEWHAT DIFFERENT An arrest was made last week in connection with a strike for higher vages in the yards of the Boston and Maine Railroad at Greenfield, Mass. A ess dispatch says: "The arrest was

bread out of his brothers' mouths, he is arrested because he loses his temper and "abuses the station agent." Lo. the poor station agent. When a strik makes trouble they don't generally abuse him. Oh, no, he isn't worth wasting words on; they simply call out the militia to shoot him. With a Socialist mayor controlling the Green

FRIGHTENED.

"I have no fear of conviction because, fortunately for me, a charge of crim-inal libel must be tried before a jury, and I am not left to the tender mercles of a capitalist judge. It is even doubtful if the 'Sun' will secure an indict-ment. It is a good deal of a surprise to me that they have even been able

Ployd C. Smith; Health Officer, John R. Connolly. Northport has been the scene of a

WHEN WILL THEY WAKE UP? "But I am wondering when my fe low-craftsmen in Typographical Union No. 6 and my fellow workingmen in all trades will come to a realization of the fact that, as workingmen, we must carry our economic battle into politics after intenction issued against us? How much longer shall we took in vain to capitalist legislators for some form of relief from present industrial con-"Even if a man happens to be fortate in earning what we call fair

poor girls behind the counter in the lepartment stores or at the machin i the shops, who work from early till ite for a mere pittance—from two to six dollars a week-and are not always sere even of that, and have to rely or the charity of relatives or even, when that falls, are sometimes driven to sell their honor for a mere existence? Even in my own trade things are bad enough. There are more than enough unemployed printers, and in many trades it is much worse.

"What relief is effered by present legislators, or will be offered by any capitalist legislators? How do capitalist executive officials enforce the few laws that we have in favor of the workingmen to-day? . And what sort of justice do Republicans and Democratic judges deal out to us? INJUNCTION AFTER INJUNCTION. Here is Comrade Iglesias sent to prison for a term of more than three

years on the simple charge of having 'conspired' to raise wages in Puerte Rico. We printers had an injunction from Judge Bookstaver. The cigar makers had an injunction from Judge Freedman. The Philadelphia building trades have just find an injunction from Judge McCarthy. The Connect! cut machinists had an injunction of the worst sort from Judge Gager. We the worst sort from Judge Gager. We have had them all over the country— injunctions against bycotting, against picketing, against sympathetic strikes, against paying strike benefits, or sup-

plying food to strikers.

Some of these judges are good Re publicans and the others are good Democrats, but I've never heard of any of them issuing an injunction on be ployers from conspiring to reduce wages, or from locking their em ployees out or from blacklisting "agi-How many workingmen will have

to be arrested, maligned, and sent to jail before our fellow workers will act in self-defense by electing men of our twu class to office—men who are loyal to the working class as trade union ists and as Socialists? Have we no interest in seeing to it that men true to our class are put in office to make and execute the laws and administer ins tice for us? So long as we permit this country to be ruled by the capitalists, so long our own interests will be ig.

talist class successfully on the political field except through the Social Democratic Party. Workinmen must get to gether as workingmen in politics and vote together for a system that will put an end to class rule and unemploy-

"Many workingmen think Socialism Is un-American. They know some So cialists who are foreigness by hirth and so they think Socialism is foreign, and being prejudiced against foreigners, they will not give Socialism a fat

12 St. Marks Piace (Eighth street) be nary, after which other speakers will take his place. The purpose of the lectures is to give a more systematic exposition of Socialism than can be presented in the general propaganda lec tures. They are intended especially for the benefit of the party, although oth-ers will be welcomed. Comrade Lee's lectures will be introductory to the whole course, the subjects being: The ment. It is a good deal of a surprise Economics of Capitalism: the Class to me that they have even been able to get a warrant on such filmsy Party Tactics. The lectures will begin ground.

"It is up to the "Sun' to prove that New York are invited to attend regularly and to bring with them such which they can never do, and then to friends as are interested in the subject.

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SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1888 (Presidential) 2:068 In 1890. In 1894 33,133 In 1896 (Presidential)..... 36,564 S. L. P. 82,200

S. D. P. 96,918 S. L. P. 33,450



The New York "Journal" says that "there is a magnificent breadth to President Roosevelt's message." We would add that our first impression was of its supendous length and our there you have the three dimensions of

President Roosevelt listened to the est of the business men and recommended the establishment of a Department of Commerce, with a sent in the Cabinet, The American Federation of Labor begged for the establishment of Depews, the Morgans and the Chirks, n Department of Labor, with similar recognition, but the petition went into the waste-basket. Moral: Don't lobby,

"Refermer" Moss has made a grandand play by capturing "Policy King" We should like to see a raid on a certain policy joint at the corner of Broad and Wall streets, presided over by J. Pierpont Morgan, Where 'Adams has buncoed people out of thousands, Morgan has buncoed them out of millions. But Morgan's game will never be stopped by respectable "reformers." because they belong to the class that profits, by the game of legalized policy known as capitalism.

We hear a great deal about the "wars" of capitalist corporations, such as the New York Central and the Bensylvania Railroad, . One thing is sme: No matter how vigorously capitalists fight each other, they will always unite to fight workingmen. When will workingmen learn the lesson and drop their petty quarrels in order to unite against the capitalists?

Mayor-elect Low is reported as bay fing a hard time to find a man to accept the office of Commissioner of Public Works, because there is no salary at tached to the place and no pairona for the Commissioner to get a cake-off on. It seems all the wealthy gentle reform the city, and who were inspired only by the most disinterested motives have had a bad attack of "cold feet."

HOW TO PROTEST.

In another column we print an editorial comment of the New York "Evening Post" upon the imprisonment of Santingo Inlesias for activity in a strike in Puerto Rico. The "Post," which is a thoroughly capitalistic paper -though of a relatively decent sort wanid probably not have mentioned the reafter had it not fallen in with its own position of mugwamp anti-imperialism. under American law similar Judicial entrages have been committed against wrokingmen-as in the imprisonment of Engene V. Debs at Chiengo or of Paul Corcoran in Idahe, both of which it approved. The fact that our Puerto

an incidental feature of the case, which emphasized the hypocrisy of the prease that "we" have carried liberty to the Puerto Ricans. The essential point of the matter is that under capitalist government-Spanish law and American administration-workingmen have once more been imprisoned for no other crime than peaceably striking for an

advance of wages. The concluding words of the "Post" editorial are good, however-better, perhaps, than the "Post" really intended: "The wage-earners of the United States should take action on this subject and make their voices heard in Congress. . They have the strongest motives of self-interest to come to the defense of their fellow-workers in-Pe rto Rico,"

The workers all over the United States have indeed a most powerful motive of self-interest to act on this matter. Under American law we have had an alarming and constantly increasing perversion of the powers of the courts to help empitalists in putting down strikes and boycotts. Heretofore this has generally been done through the power of injunction, which is not, however, conveniently applicable to all cases. But if the workingmen of the United States allow this Puerto Rican case to pass without effective protest, we may expect to see our own courts and legislatures proceed to the establishment at home of those same principles of Spanish law under which our comrades are now suffering at San

It will not be enough, however, to pass resolutions of protest and send them to Washington-though this method should not be neglected. There is a far more effective way of protesting against governmental outrages upon workingmen's rights. Every new Socialist vote cast in next fall's congressianal election will count for more in restraining the persecutors of Labor than the most eloquently worded resolutions. Even before next fall many workingmen will have a chance to register their protest at the ballot-box. Numerous city elections will be held within the next four months. Let the workingmen , cast heavily increased votes for Socialism in those city elections and, even though they should not elect any of their candidates, their action will be noted and remembered by indees and legislators and mayors and governors and congressmen and by the President himself, and will have its effect when the interests of Labor are at stake.

What difference does it make to workngmen whether the Panama Canal Company or the Nicaragua Canal Company wins in the United States Senate? Either way, we may be sure that the canni will be built by underpaid and that his own life is in greater danger overworked laborers, and that the prosecond of its painful lack of depth. So fits of it will go to the same capitalist class that is already exploiting American labor here at home. If we had even one solitary workingman in the Senate, plaffsrm, the working class might hope for some consideration for its interests. But so long as they leave the govern ment of the country to the Hannas and the masses will be required to do the work and fight the battles, while the capitalists divide the loot.

IS IT CRIMINAL LIBEL TO BOY-COTT THE "SUN?"

The arrest of Comrade Jennings upon the charge of criminal libel at the in stance of the New York "Sun" is really n surprising incident in the extraordinary career of that paper. It is not, of course, surprising that the publishers of the "Sun" should wish to clap into prison any and all who have joined to esist and punish their wanton attack anon the organized workingmen of the printing trades or that they should use But it is surprising that they should expect to succeed in getting a man convicted of criminal libel for mivertising the undeniablean enemy of organized labor and for asking other people to refrain from patronizing it, directly or indirectly,

The publishers of the "Sun" had another legal course open to them, apparently much more promising of sucess for their malicious purposes Judge Bookstaver's injunction, forbidding the officers and Inclubers of the printing trades' unions and their agents to ask other people to refrain from working for, buying, advertising, or otherwise patronizing the "Sun," is, we believe, still in effect. If not, they could easily get another from any of the Republican or Demogratic judges now on the bench in this district. Under such an injunction they could get boycotters arrested and punished for ontening of court with little difficulty. for jury trial cannot be demanded in such cases. Moreover, the simple pub-Bention of boycott literature is minish able under such an injunction, regard-

On the other hand, in order to con viet Comrade Jennings of the extenthey have charged, the publishers of the "Sm" will have to prove to a jury not only that he did publish the mut ter on which the charge is based, but as well as lutarious. Just how they expect to succeed in this, we do not

Perhaps the prosecution is a "bluff" Perhaps the publishers of the "Sun" expect only to annoy Comrade Jet under the forms of Spanish law is only I nings and to frighten others, so that

the boycott will be dropped. If that is the idea, they will be greatly disappointed. If, however, they expect to get a co

viction in this case, it can only be that they expect to get from some servile judge a ruling that will make it crim nal libel for striking or locked-out workingmen to publish injurious matter against a scab employer, even though the matter published be entire ly true. If they succeed in that, they will have scored an Important point, indeed; for the penalty that can lawfully be imposed for criminal libel is far heavier than any judge would venture to inflict for mere contempt of court. Such a decision would put boy cotting on the same legal footing with grand larceny, perjury, and other serious crimes, as a states-prison offense. Such a decision-or even any expecta tion of it on the part or the "Su seems highly improbable. But in these days we can hardly say that any judi cial or governmental outrage against

Labor is impossible. At any rate, we await the prosecu tion of the case with interest and unhesitatingly say that if Comrade Jen nings did not publish the matter to which the "Sun" objects he ought to have done so: for the "Sun" is unques tionably a scab paper and, both in its business management and in its editorial policy, an enemy of Labor, and neither it nor those who continue to support it should be supported by the working people or those who sympa thize with them. If it is criminal ibel to boybett the "Sun," let us all commicriminal libel and keep the new District Attorney and the judges busy And let us not forget-as most of the printers did-to boycott "Sun" candidates Election Day.

A correspondent says in regard to the glesias case: "If the workingmen of his country were worth a five-cent eigar, they would declare a genera strike from the Atlantic to the Pacific if these prisoners were not at ence reeased." 'The expression is hardly too strong. There is probably not a coun try in the world where the workingmen would quietly submit to a n attack so utterly outrageous. Have America's working people utterly forgotten the traditions of the Boston Ten Party and of Harper's Ferry?

It is very easy, in case of rallway accidents, to lay the blame on the conductor or the engineer. It saves a great deal of unplensantness for the capitalists who own the railways, and the conductor and engineer usually can't kickbecause they're dead. But does it seem reasonable to suppose that r cenductor or an engineer would be criminally negligent when he knows than that of any other person? It can hardly be assumed that the railway employees all suffer from suicidal mania, can it? And in view of what we know of the neglect or positive re fosal of rallway companies (in open de fiance of law) to equip their roads with devices for the protection of the em ployees' lives; in view, also, of the well known fact that trainmen are often ordered to work fifteen or twenty hours or even longer at a stretch and are compelled to obey by threat of dis charge for insubordination-in view of these facts it seems to us more reasonable to lielleve that the capitalists who control the railway have a very serious responsibility in the matter? The greed for profits has more human lives to answer for than the ambition of a the kings and the fanaticism of all the religious zealets with which the world has been cursed.

HOLY JOHN' AS A WHOLESALE STEP-FATHER.

"Holy John" Wanamaker advertises any means that the law puts into their | for one hundred boys-"fourteen years | that law to be violated every Sunday of age, well educated, honest, and mencing as messengers." He promises to pay these boys the munificent sum fact that the "Sun" is a scab paper and of \$3 a week. The advertisement con

"Those who for good conduct are re tained after the holidays will be form ed into classes under a competen teacher, for six hours each week, to pursue their school studies. THEY WILL ALSO BE FORMED IN COM

PANIES FOR MILITARY DRILL." "Holy John" one of the most notorious sweaters in the country-thinks & cialism would be very bad, becaus "Scrinlism is paternalistic." Yet here he is, proposing to take charge of a hundred half-grown boys who ought to be in school, and, while he is making forced. good profits for himself out of their la hor, to put himself in the place of a Yather or rather, a step-fatherthem and complete their education in such a way as to suit his purposes. Inidentally, he is going to teach them t handle rifle and buyonet and to inspire them with the idea of military glory, so that when his class wants someon to shoot down wicked strikers proteges of his will be ready.

And the worst of it is that there a whose families are so poor-notwith standing the parents have worked hard all their lives that they will snap at

Do you want any worse paterna'isa than that? Can you conceive any worse form of paterbalism than that which makes it possible for a hypocritical pro fit-grinder like Wannanaker to buy the hundred and educate them into "Holy

John's"-and make a profit on the zations will not REQUEST the pardon den1?

Socialists would give those boys an opportunity to go to high school and then, if they liked, to college. And when they were fully grown and had a fair start in a life-long education, mental, moral, and physical, it would give them-work to do, at reasonable hours, and would give them the full product of their labor.

Socialism is fraternalism, brotherhood. "Holy Johnism" is paternalism, step-fatherhood. Which do you want for your chudren?

We have heard a great deal of late about the battle of "bulls" and "bears" in the Stock Exchange, fighting for control of copper stock. The losses or gains of those who are manipulating the market on both sides should have little inferest for working people. So far, it is simply a matter of gamblingthough Mr. Low and the "reformers" are not likely to institute raids on Wall clans in campaign time. Mrs. Wilcox Street to stop it. But there is another aspect of the mafter which is worth are large numbers of non-combatantsthe middle-class men who have invested their small accumulations-who are sure to lose, no matter which way the fight goes. We have no great-pity for Mrs. Wilcox' ignorance of the labor these small investors, these would-be capitalists. They deserve little. They are trying to get something for nothing, trying to get into a position where they can exploit Labor on a large scale and live in luxurious leisure on the div idends paid by the toll of miners and metal workers. They are not in our class. They are trying to get into the class of the Morgans and Rockefellers -but the point is that they are falling and by their failure are being FORCED down into our class. Every flurry inthe stock market helps to destroy the independent middle class, to transfer its wealth to the coffers of the great capitalists, and to transform its numbers into wage-workers. Soudl houest. workingmen may look with perfect equanimity on such battles, knowing that they will help to draw the class- fact, a note on the "Paganism and lines clearer and bring nearer the day of Labor's emancipation.

A POLICY OF EQUIVOCATION. .There are three amusing and instruc-

tive features about the position of the victorious "reformers" of New York on the Sunday saloon question.

The first point is that, just as we pre icted, the different factions and individuals in the "reform" combination have fallen to fighting as soon as their offices were secure. They were united only in opposition. As soon as they are given power to act their harmony disappears. This is the fatal weakness of all merely "leform" movements. We may be sure that the Sunday saloon question will not be the only bone of

ontention among them. The second point is that, while som of the churchmen in the combine are in favor of allowing the saloons to keep their side doors open during certain hours on Sunday, they all agree that the saloons must be closed up tight during the hours when the churches hold their services. This looks very much as if they were afraid of being beaten in fair competition with the saloons a plain confession of weakness. If the churches have lost their attract tions for the working people to such an extent as this, it must be the fault of the churches themselves. It can be easonably explained only by the fact that the churches are, in general, dominnted by capitalist interests and that the workingmen know it.

The third point is that a large num ber of the godly, highly respectable, law-abiding citizens who compose the reform" forces are in favor of keep-Ing a law that requires the saloons to close on Sunday, but of tacitly allowing "reform" administration is actuated in this matter by a desire to preserve Tammany's great source of blackmall, it is sufficient to say that the hypocrisy of the proposed course is quite characteristic of the capitalist class.

If Socialists, instead of "reformers ontrolled the city and state adminis tration, we should not have this cow ardly policy of dodging and equivocation. The question would be plainly submitted to the people, either for the city as a whole or by assembly distriets, to decide by direct popular vote what the law in the matter should be. And the administration would then enforce the law, because it would have nothing to gain by leaving it unen-

It seems highly probable that Presi dent Roosevelt-who is a great deal less strenuous and more willy than he wishes to have people think-may con sider it a good stroke of politics to pardon Comrade Iglestas and his compan ions. It is an old trick of the politiclans to have their subordinates cor alt outrages in order that they may win the credit of rebuking them. Tam nany knows that trick, too. But the San Juan will not right the matter The reversal of the order dissolving the Federacion Libre and the abrogation wages are absolutely necessary as a mere act of reparation. We shall owe the President no thanks for doing all of this-if he is shrewd enough to do it -for, as D'rt says, "Don't no man deerve nothin' for doin' what he'd orter." We hope that the labor organi

of the Puerto Rican brothers, but tha they will emphatically DEMAND that and more. .

The congressmen who are trying to push through bills authorizing "river and harbor" and "irrigation" expenditures, and those back of the ship-subsidy raid are going to unite to help each other in the attempt to carry through their various deals. How long before the American working class will wake up to the I-tickle-you-and-you-tickle-me game played by the gang of glorified grafters who "represent" them?

Ella Wheeler Wilcox has something of a reputation as a sort of non-parti zan Socialist. She is employed by th New York "Journal," which talks such mild and harmless Socialism nine months in the year to, catch the work ingmen's attention in order that it may sell them out to the capitalist politihas had two books of poems published lately. Whom did she select to publish nothing. In every such battle there | them? No one but Conkey & Co., of Chicago, a scab house, and one of the most vicious enemies of Labor in the country. This is just what might have been expected. Whether it is due to movement or to her contempt for it, it is characteristic of the sort of alleged Socialism that finds its expression in the "Journal."

Current # # Literature

All books and pamphlets mentioned in this column may be ob through the Socialist Literature pany, 484 William street, New York.

An ambiguous advance notice misled us into saying last week that Robert Rives LaMonte would have an article on New Zealand in the December issue of the "International Socialist Re-view." The article in question is, in Christianity" controversy and not on New Zealand at all.

Chas H: Kerr & Co. have published in their "Pocket Library of Socialism" a Labor Day address by Comrade J. W. Kelley, member of the city council of Marion, Ind., under the title of "In-dustrial Democracy."

One of the most notable features of the "Socialist Spirit" for December i sketch by William Mailly, Fraits of Victory," a story of the Metropolis which goes down to the heart of things as they are. Simple realism has a power greater than all manner of sentimental preachments and sanctimonious screeds; and therein lies the strength of this timely tale. The incisive pen of the man who writes from the Socialist standpoint goes be-neath the surface of the "reform wave" which has recently swept over Nev York, and discloses its underlying futil ity with the eloquence of simplicity and the forcefulness of fact. A very rendable paper by Charles H. Kerr on "The Ideals of Buddhism and the Ideals of Socialism," is also worthy of mention. An able editorial on "Socialism and Cathelicism" is reinforced by another on "The Cathelic Blight," a terrific arraignment of the Roman Catholic Church, in which Mr. Wentworth sunmons the facts of history to justify th seintiliant satire and passionate elo-quence of a righty deserved denuncia-tion. It is regrettable, however, that by his own frequent use of theological terminology, the writer leaves an open-ing for those who would substitute the inantities of metaphysical speculation for the certainty of the materialistic conception. The editorial on Christmas bargains is strong enough to make even the most callous "Christian" think. Under the able editorship of Franklin H. Wentworth the "Socialist Spirit" is on of the most interesting periodical ectributions to the current literature-Socialism.

lished for unconventional people who that law to be violated every Sunday in the year. Without charging that the good; good to look upon and good to read. The November number contain-ed a characteristic story of Tolstoy written in Ernest Howard Crosby's pleasing style, a good poem by J. Wm arkable extracts from Lloyd, some remarkable extracts from the writings of Gorki, a parable by Bolton Hail, and a delicious satire on the London literary letters of W. L. Alden, ndent of the "New York Times Saturday Review," by Whidden Gra-ham. We also find the following fable from the German of Reinhart Volker, which sums up capitalism in a para-

carried home the dripping combs and was just engaged in getting on the out-side of some of the honey—when a hun-gry little bee came buzzing around to eat a little of it. "The idea!" indignantly roared the infurlated man, 'Stealing

my honey, and struck it dead."

Upon the cover of the booklet is the following critical and judicious observation:

servation:

"A superficial observer might say that the times are out of joint. They are not. The joints of these times are all right. They are ball-bearing, self-ofling, self-adjustable components of the machinery of Hell." HOW CAPITALISM KILLS ART.

J T Crein, the drainable critic, lec furing in London last week, spoke se-verely of the "dollar-hunting propensi-ties of American theatrical managers." He admitted that American playgoen He admitted that American playaees were exceedingly appreciative, highly intelligent and well informed, and that they oneouraged good plays, but he denounced, the trust system, which, he said, tended to demoralize, the stage and to prevent good plays being presented. It also had a disastrous effect upon dramatic criticism, said Mr. Grein, few newspapers being independent enough to 'publish their housest. ns at the risk of offending the

WORTHY OF NOTE.

Significant Sayings of the "Better Element."

At the banquet of the Chamber of Commerce, held at Delmonieo's last month, A. B. Cummins, Governor-elect of lows, said: "It is manifest that the workers of America, if they work efficiently, will produce something, and that what they produce must be sold. It is clear, therefore, that one of the most important duties before us is to so adjust our laws at home and so frame our treaties with other nations as to give to the people of the United States the maximum amount of work. The problem involved in this subject has 'totally changed within recent years. Formerly our chief concern was to prevent the producers of other countries from invading and occupying the markets of the United States. It now is to invade and occupy the markets of other nations."

Here the governor lets the capitalistic cat out of the oratorical bag. Perhaps the dinner and the wine were so good that he became rash. Perhaps he thought his speech to this select asembly of plutocrats wouldn't get into he papers. But it is much more likely at he took it for granted that the orkingmen of America are such fools that they wouldn't see through the game. We don't want the maximum "amount of work." We want the maximum amount of the things which work produces-the full product of our Mr. Cummins says "It is manifest that what they produce must be sold." Notice he says what THEY produce, they meaning the workers Mr. Cummins' class, the capitalists, don't produce anything. His speech is very sound from a capitalist's point of view .. But, from the standpoint of the workingmen's interests, why must "what THEY produce be sold?" Why not keep it here at home and USE it ourselves. That is what Socialists pro-pose to do. The workingmen of Amer-ica need the things their labor produces; most of them are always in want. Then why must their product be sold to foreign countries. Why should not the working class keep the things they make and enjoy them themselves? The capitalists cannot sell the things their workingmen pro-duce for them in this country, because he people cannot buy back all these things when they only receive a fraction of their value in wages as a re-turn for producing them. It is to the interest of the capitalists that the workers have "the maximum amount of work" and "that what they produce be sold" to foreign countries for the profit of the capitalists. It is to the interest of the working class to get the full product of their labor and set the capitalists to doing some of that "max-imum amount of work" instead of letting them live off the profits from oth-er people's toil. The object of the So-cialist nevement, which stands for the interests of the working class as opposed to the interests of the capitallst class, is to have the people own in common the land, the machinery, mines, factories, etc., with which they work, thus doing away with the capi-talists who draw profits from their pri-vate ownership of the means of proluction, and giving everyone the full value of his labor. If you want nothg but "the maximum amount of ork"-to be worked to death for auother man's profit—support capitalism, and you will be lucky if you get even that, as you may be one of those who that, as you may be one of those who get no work and have to beg or starve

All capitalistic Germany is enraged t England in general and at Cham-erlain in particular. The capitalists of Germany have been wounded by England in their only sensitive spot-the pocketbook. Amid the charps of denunciation with which Chamberlain has been assalled, the attack of the "Vossische Zeltung" is the me ing, and may be perused with profit by the workingmen of all lands.

If you want the full product of labor and work whenever you wish it, vote

The "Vossische Zeitung" calls Cham erlain "the son of a shopkeeper, a born intriguer who took into politics all the tricks an d dodges of the suc cessful manufacturer; a shopkeeper who still pursues, in his dealings with foreign powers the methods which secured for him a large fortune as a

Exactly. This characterization to beautifully correct, and it applies with equal force to all the politicians of America. The capitalists are in consent the interests of the car class. They stand for class rule. They are in office to strengthen and perpet uate the supremacy of the capitalists. As long as the tolling masses vote for capitalistic candidates they will con-tinue to be ruled by "all the tricks and dodges of the successful manufac-turer." The capitalist in politics "still The capitalist in politics "still pursues the methods which secure for him a large fortune." And thos methods are the methods of oppres sion exploitation, degalized robbery, Let the working class go into politics themselves, in the Socialist Party, for methody and miseries.

Controller Coler thinks the laws in regard to the debt limit of New York City should be changed so that the city can acquire ownership of various oublie utilities. In an interview this subject reported in the New York "Times" some days ago, he said: "And eventually the city will own the dicks. rapid transit, and the water supply, free and clear, and HAVE THE IN-COME THEREFROM TO REDUCE

TAXATION.

There you see what "public ownership" would be under a capitalistic administration—not to benefit the people but "to reduce taxation" on the property of the enpitalists—to bleed the working class in order to save expenses for the rich. It may be claimed that any kind of public ownership would at least remore the corrupting influence of the street-calluray corporations from etty publics, and reduce tions from city politics, and reduce fares. In reality public ownership un-der Republican or Democratic rule would mean just so many more johs under the control of the professional politicians; and even if fares should be pontionise and even it rares squared by reduced, statistics show that in the long run, any reduction in the cost of living is followed by a reduction in arages. There is little danger of pub-lic ownership being brought about by

capitalists who centrol them are the capitalists who own the corporations. The Social Democratic Party, a party standing solely for the interests of the working class, would bring about public ownership in order to shorten the hours of labor of the employees, better the service, and reduce the fares; but it would tax the rich so heavily as to make things warsa for them. Public make things warm for them. Public ownership as advocated by any but a purely working class party is a delu sion and a snare.

. In his Thanksgiving Day serme

Rev. Dr. W. S. Rainsford said: The worst of most reform admin istrations is their impracticability. Mr. Low cannot give us a perfect gov ernment, and he ought not to he does try the city will be hands of Tammany Hall again in two years. Justice Jerome ns District At-torney cannot give us a perfect administration of his great office. If he tries to do so he will do more harm than

In other words, Mr. Low is not supposed to even try to give us a perfect government, and his failure to do so constitutes a suc-cess. Perhaps some of its imper-fections are to be favors to corporations. It wouldn't do to disturb business conditions, you know, Under capitalism a perfect government is impossible, for capitalism breeds corruption faster than any reformers can remedy, even if they wanted to. Gov-ernment under capitalism means class rule. A Socialist municipal government would benefit the working class and pave the way for Socialism, the proximate perfection will be possible.

At the New York State Conference of Charities and Corrections held in this city last month, President Robert-W. De Forest, in his address, in speak-ing of tenement house reform, declared that the tenement house dweller did not ask charity, but demanded as his

the only reason why we should improve their housing conditions," said he. "Charity to ourselves is quite as cogent. Putting the question on the lowest plane of self-interest, will it not pay all of us to be better protected from moral and physical CONed from moral and physical CON-TAGION even if it involve a loss to

our pockets." When there is danger of disease in the slums spreading to Fifth Avenue; when there is danger that by the open existence of vice THEIR daughters may be corrupted, then the capitalists get their sympathies in working order. What great-hearted philanthropists they are! How should we honor these men who are kind-hearted and benev olent "on the lowest plane of self-in-terest!". Capitalism produces poverty. misery: vice and disease and then of fers the enarity of criminals, who make benevolence a business. The necessity for charity is an indictment of our capitalistic social system. Capitalism has three cardinal virtues They are Force, Theft, and Hypocris and the last of these includes a grea part of Charity. Truly, the Charity o frank and seems to be a rather kind hearted man, really desires to bette social conditions, he had better stop his appeals to the capitalists who put their charity "on the lowest plane of self-interest," and join the Socialist

COURTENAY LEMON.

A FEW SHOTS AT CAPITALIST TARGETS.

Under capitalism, the man who can invent the most perfect machinery of DESTRUCTION is highly honored Under Socialism, the man who invents the most perfect machinery of PRO; DUCTION will receive that honor. Note the difference.

What's strange light is thrown upo the present system, when we look at the humiliating spectacle presented by the so-called "sandwich men," who are decked out with all sorts of contrivances to catch the eye of the public, ip order to call their attention to this or that thing, which, some merchant wants to sell, in order to get ahead of his competitor. But the fluing must be kept up, even 'if it does degrade some men by making them look like clowns. "Competition is the life of trade," you know. But how about the lives of the sandwich men?.

Just at present the newspapers are making a great ado about the of the prize money on account of de-struction of the Spanish fleet at Santiagi, Sampson, who was miles away from the engagement, gets \$25,000 while Schley, who was in the thick of the fight, is allotted but \$216. Great editorials are written over this seet ing injustice. But then this is here APPLIED CAPITALISM. These same papers deem it perfectly just and proper that a "captain of industry" or the president of a great trust of railroad. who is usually travelling through Eu rope, and in no way concerned about his enterprise, should receive from \$50,000 to \$1,000,000 a year as salary, while the wage shive who takes th risk of injury and possible death, the gets the "full (?) dinner pail." isn't it; that they never lose any words about this wrong?

Apropos of newsquipers, that reminds me that some newspapers which print half a column of labor news are in-dersed by some trade unions as "the friends of labor." These papers which are so liberal with their space usually devote from two to four pages to a horse show, a boxing match, or a foot-ball game, and half or one fourth of a column to labor news! The working loss should steer clear of such friend. hip. Work to his I'up the elreulation a REAL DAILY LABOR PAPER. Not one that will merely give labor news ; half column, but as many columns as the workinginen waht.

- ti is the duty of each party m be in spids in propagating the principles of Socialism and building up the organization. He should attend when possible, all party meckings, whether for business, propagands, or study and be willing to render any reason with merities required of this for the good of the causes

Our > Exteemed Contemporaries BBB (and OTHERS) BBB

What President Roosevelt is evidently reaching out for in his demand for federal laws against Anarchy is cen-tralized power for the suppression of opinions which he and his class do not approve, and the arbitrary punishment of men whom they distine. He aims to bring within this imperial net "the deliberate demagogue," which means the preacher of unpopular opinions; "the exploiter of sensationalism," which means publishers of what offends reneans putations; "the crude and foolish vislonary who, for whatever reason, apologizes for crime or excit's almiess dis-content," which means men who ex-cite discontent which men of the Roosevelt type denounce as himless he cause it alms at the abelition of the valuable privileges which enable them to live in luxury by the sweat of other men's faces.

Missouri Socialist. Mr. Roosevelt does mention the wage

workers, in fact, he indulges in a con-siderable "jolly" about "individual qualities and abilities." He declares in ne breath that the interests of capital and labor are identical and in the next recommends that laws be passed to 'enforce" the eight-hour law and "protect" women, and children from excessive hours of labor, and from night

Against whom must the eight-hour law be enforced, and from whom must women and children be protected, if the interests of capital and labor are alike?

New York Evening Post.

The septence to imprisonment pro-ounced upon Santiago Iglesias by a Puerto Rican court for the crime of conspiracy—a conspiracy to raise wages of laboring men in the island serves to point out some of the re-sponsibilities which Expansion has brought in its train. It is said that Spanish law, which is still in force in island, makes a combination to raise wages a crime, as it was in England in the time of the Tudors If this be true, the law must be repealed and Mr. Iglesias pardoned at once. In the taking of these steps there may be some awkwardness, but there must be no waste of time. If we have annexed a lot of barbarous mediaval statutes, which deprive men of their liberty for the exercise of a natural right to im-prove their condition-men who are under our flag and entitled to claim the advantages of our civilizationthose statues must be stamped out like yellow fever or any other tropical The wage earners of the United States' should take action on this subject, and make their voices heard in Congress. They have the strongest motives of self-interest to ome to the defense of their fellow workers in Puerto Rico.

MIGHT IS RIGHT.

A Chicago Man Puts the Actual Ethics of Capitalism Into Verse.

A Chicago man, who rejolees in the name of Ragnar Redbeard, has pub lished a volume of verse entitist "Might Is Right." The verse (which is printed in prose form) is not devoid of merit-especially of energy-as kny be judged from the following extract, which expresses more frankly even than Kipling, if not so artistically, the practical rule of conduct of the "law ind order" prating capitalist class;

"Might was right when Casar bled upon the stones of Rome; might was right when Joshua led his hordes o'er Jordan's foain; and might was right when German troops poured down through Paris gay. It's the gospel of the ancient world and the logic of to-

Behind all kings and presidents, alt. government and law, are army corps and cannoneers to hold the world in awe; and sword-strong races own the earth and ride the conquerors' car, and therty has ne'er been won except by feeds of war.
"Might was right when Gideon led

the chosen tribes of old, and it was right when Titus burnt the temple roofed with gold; and might was right from Bunkers Hill to far Manila Bay. By land and flood it's writ in blood-

the gospel of to-day.

"Cain's knotted club is scepter still;
the 'rights of man' is fraud; Christ's ethics are for creeping things, true manhood smiles at 'God' for might is weakling breeds are hunted down like "Then what's the use of dreaming

dreams that 'each shall get his own' by forceless votes of meek eyed thrails who blindly sweat and moan? Not a curse is on their cankered brains, their very bones decay. Go trace your fate in the iron game—the logic of to-day.

The strong must ever rule the weak, is grim primerdial law; on earth broad racial threshing foor the meek are beaten straw. Then ride to power o'er Toemen's nocks, let nothing and reign, is the logic of to-day.

JENNIE GOLD AND HELEN GOULD:

The run on an East Side bank last week brought out some interesting facts. Jennie Colk a woman who was Good \$10 a few days before for begging on the streets, withdrew \$300 which she had on deposit. She had no hest-tation in admitting that she had got all-

the money by begging.
"It's not the easiest thing in the world," she said when asked about it, "but it's better than working. I used o sell papers and I tried scrubbing floors. The first woman I ever tackled

doors. The first woman I ever tackled as a baggar gave me a dollar, and that went into this haik. I've been putting mency in have for years.' The ordinary capitalist minded per-son will make as other inference from this than the very comfortable one that it is, very wears, it give maney to beggars. But it is worth while in refleet whether it is a good state of so ciety that makes the life of working women so hald that they find begging

After all What is the difference by tween Jennie Gold and Heten Gould? Neither of them does any useful work. The chief-thirterines is that Helen Goold has not a thousand dollars for line to every cent that Jennie Gold

*************** PARTY NOTES.

********* THE 16TH A. D., WHICH MEETS at 616 E. Fifth street, will hold a dis-cussion after each meeting. The subject at the next meeting. Dec. 20, is "Will Workingmen's Co-operative So-cieties Help the Socialist Movement?" All members should attend, as there is important business. Sympathizers are

THE 22D A. D. MEETS EVERY Friday evening at 215 E. Fifty-ninth atreet. All readers of The Worker liv-ing in this district are invited to join.

THIRTIETH A. D., NEW YORK-Members are requested to attend a spe-cial niceting of this district on Dec. 21, at the clubhouse, 206 East Eighty-sixth street. Business of great importance 4s to be transacted.

YORKVILLE COMBADES WILL hold regular fecture and concert meet-ings every Sunday at 2:30 p. in., in the large hall at the Chibnouse, 200 East Eighty-sixth street. Morris Hillenit addresses the first meeting, Sunday,

N. I. STONE WILL SPEAK NEXT Sunday evening before the Socialist Educational League, '215 - E. Fifty-ninth street, upon "Socialism and Trade Unionism." All readers of The Worker are invited. On New Year's Eve the League will give a supper and entertainment to celebrate its first an-airersary. Tickets are 50 cents. Come and have a jolly time.

FREDERICK KRAFFT OF JERy City will speak on "Is Our Country Republic" at Colonial Hall, One Hundred and First street and Columbus avenue, Sunday evening, Dec. 22.

Instead of a debate after the lecture there will be a raffler for a Swiss cuckoo clock and a fancy pillow. Tick turn in their lists, as this will greatets are for sale at the lecture and the price is only ten cents. During Christians week it has been decided to hold in lecture, but the first Sunday even-ling in January Comrade N. I. Stone will speak. Last Sunday Mr. A. Vogel spoke on President Rooseveit's mes-surge, which furnished many points of interest, showing the direction of the interest, showing the direction of the political wind. Those present—and they were a goodly number—seemed to concur in general with the speak.

200. Fint's shop 's opinion that the message, while List 5713, ditto, Baningarten's well writte shows a woful lack of statesmanship and depth. "Publicity" List 5714 ditto. Hildebrand's slop cure for Anarchism, and nofhing as a List 5715, ditto. Potter & Stysolution for the labor problem; are very far from meeting the several

cialist Club headquarters, Rainh avenue and Fulton street, Brooklyn, of Wednesday, of last week. An entertainment, consisting of recitations, singing, and violin, and plane selections. List 342, ditté. Clab, Mrs. Feaser, then gave a good and sensible address, explaining its objects. The baskets of edibles—with a laify to each basket—were then auc-tioned off by Comrade Bureawes. Some of the gentlemen bought enough baskets to entitle them to citizenship in Utah, ancing followed. The affair was very secessful in every way and the ladies wish to thank their friends who were present and hope to meet them again in January.,

COMRADE BUTSCHER HAS VIS ited Mount Vernon and Yonkers and secured a large number of subscriptions for The Worker. He reports the nous. for the worker. He reports the organizations in these places as in excellent condition and the comrades en, the spatial reports for their work. He is now working in Pobbs Ferry, Tarrytown, Bing Sing, Peekskill, and Cdd Spring.

UPON INVITATION, FREDERICK Men's Association of the First Raphist Church of Buyoine. The antilenee wish very appreciative and an intelligent discression followed. Twenty copies of the "Socialist Spirit" were sold and ope unbscription for The Worker was "On mother passes of the socialist Spirit. iects the party press and literature.

OHIO STATE ORGANIZATION for seven dates in John C. Chase's lec-

ST. PAUL, MINN-THE NEXT ST. PAUL. MINN. THE NEXT in the series of free lectures at Pfei fer's Hall. Eighth and Wabasha streefs, will be "The Need of Agitation," by Albert Rosenquist, on Sunday, Dec 22, at 3 p. m. On Sunday, Jan. 5, Asa Kingsbury will speak on And weary was she, yet sewed she on. Jan. 5. Asa Kingsbury will speak on *Socialism and Trade Unions." The German comrades in St. Paul

CHICAGO SOCIALISTS HAVE taken steps towards building a new Socialist Temple.

elected supervisor of assessments at The children slept, and sobbed as the Shebeygan, Mich.

pings from Toronto, Ottawa, London,
Woodstick, Lindsay, Galf, Montreal,
and other places which he visited, he
must have made'n decided impression
—sometimes not at all plensing to the From now until the end of Janthat. From the unit the end of Jab-uary Commune Spargo will be at 1th-sert to lecture in and around New she gave no heed to the children's erg.

THE DIFFERENCE.

Under the present social system only a small portion of the product of the a small portion of the product of the producting and the producting laburer remains in his hands; the rest goes into the hands of those who do useless labor and the parasitical classes, who do no labor at all. Under the Socialist system all able-bodied citizens would be doing some useful services to society, and would therefore be entilled to their proportionate share of the product. This portionate share of the product. This share, we have no doubt, will be larger than which the capitalist system now gives to any man in Custer County.—The New Era, Sargent, Neb.

BUY UNION LABEL GOODS.

GENERAL COMMITTEE.

Henry Slobotin was in the chair at st Saturday's meeting of the General ominities of Local New York. After the admission of twenty-three mem bers to the party, a communication was received from the State Committee, calling on Local New York to elect a member of that Committee to succeed H. Schlucter, resigned. Comrade Slo-bodin was unanimously elected to fill the vacancy. Comrades Assel, Dubman, Tanzer.

Waldinger, and Martin were elected to the Entertainment Committee to co-operate with a committee from the "Volkszeitung" Conference in arranging a festival for Feb. 22 at Grand Cen tral Palace, for the joint benefit of the local and the press.

The report of the Committee on By-

The report of the Committee on By-laws was then taken up and discussed. At length. About half of the draft of by-laws was acted upon and it was de-clided to hold a special meeting Satur-day, Dec. 21, to complete the work. The C. E. C. was instructed to ar-range, it possible, to have Comrade Me-Grady lecture in the city.

The C. E. C. was further instructed to arrange a mass meeting in Cooper Union, as soon as possible, to protest against the imprisonment of Comrade

CAMPAIGN EUND.

Iglesias in Puerto Rico.

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

Comrades and friends who still have subscription lists in their possession are requested to send the lists in a once, as the Campaign Committee would like to wind up its business before the expiration of this year. As there is some deficiency the comrades would confer a favor on the committee by promptly returning lists and money collected, as it may help the committee to meet all its liabilities. Those who have not collected any

pustions. i

THE LADIES SOCIAL CLUB
(ave another of their monthly socials)

List 5050, ditto, Kieck's shop.

List 5050, ditto, Kieck's shop.

List 5050, ditto, Sieburg's shop.

List 5060, ditto. List 5961, ditto, Derleth's shop

and violin, and plane are first. The President of the rs. Fraser, then gave a good the address, explaining its 100 by R. Medest No. List 5314, ditto Arbeiter Liederkranz, donation List 5837, United Engineers. List 5016, Local Richmond, by

> List 5070, ditto . List 5814. ditto (second time)... List 325, Mrs. Passburg List 395, J. F. Schultz

BROKEN ON THE WHEEL.

Three children played on the aftir flows. The bebe that lay in the cradle made four. A widow sat at her wheel and sewed. Many her wants and much she owed; And nil must be met from what she made, The pitiful pittance the swentshop paid. The eldest came running, "Mother, dear, The milkman with his bill is here." She sewed and sewed, not lifting her head. The annihest pause would mean less bread. obtained. Custade Krafft never neg. "O. mother, the grocer asks his pay."

"Tell him to morrow—I've nothing to day." And on she sewed, the sad faced one, Who buried her hasband a twelve-mont

"I'm hungry, mother!" "There's bread or the shell. Give to your brothers, and help yourself." "I have no time to eat, my dear."

"The lendlord, mother!" "To morrow," sold she. Nor ceased in the least, nor turned to see, who intend to arrange a lecture course. Thus, all the morning, and all the day,

"Mother a me support" "To-morrow," sh said.
"My task will be done and I'll being some bread. JOHN ZINCHAP, SOCIALIST WAS Mency for dobts and food to live.

COMRADE SPARGO'S CANADIAN They woke in the smilight; she was seen with head sunk low on the sowing machine The wondering little ones looked from the The wheel was still and she sewed no more

All through the morning and near to noon.

They wondered and waited: She'll wake up soon. The mortgage man and the landlord came, Sharp to the second. Twas all the same

And foll back absahed. She was dead! She was dead! The morrow she hoped for had freed her indeed From this dreadful world of cont and greed,

it were not for the capitalists? is a question often asked. We will answer it by reversing it. What would the capitalists do if were not for the work-ers? Did you ever look at it in that light before?—The Representative.

OFFICIAL

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.— Secretary, Leon Greenbaum, Room 427, Emilie 19dg., St. Louts, Mo.

CALIFORNIA STATE COMMITTEE, Sec-fetary, John M. Reynolds, 422 Sutter street, San Praucisco. Meets on first and third Fridays in the month

CONNECTICUT STATE COMMITTEE—
A. B. Cornelius, Secretary 478 Chapel street, New Haven. Meets second and fourth Sunday of the month at Autora Hall, 135 Union street, New Haven.

ILLINOIS STATE COMMITTEE, Secretary, R. A. Morris, 36 N. Clark street, Chicago, Meets first and third Friday evenings of the month at 79 Dearbests street.

KANSAS STATE COMMITTER. Secretary-Treasurer, J. D. Haskell, Abliene/

MAINE STATE COMMITTEE. Secretary, N. W. Lermond, Thomaston.

MASSACHUSETTS STATE COMMITTEE -Secretary, Squire Jr. Putney, 4 Belmont street, Sonerville, Assistant and Financial Secretary, Albert G. Chford, Mount Auburn Station, Cambridge, Mass.

MICHIGAN STATE COMMITTEE Secrets tsry, Chrence Neely, 917 Johnson street, Saginaw, Mich. Meets at 121 N. Baum street.

MINNESOTA STATE COMMITTEE Sec-retary, Geo. B. Leenard, Room 535, Andrew Bidg., corner Nicoliet avenue and Fifth street, Minneapolis.

MISSOURI STATE COMMITTEE Seere fary, Wm. J. Hager, Room 7, 22 North

NEBRASKA STATE, COMMITTEE. Secre-tary George F. Baird, 810 N. Sixteenth

NEW JERSEY STATE COMMITTEE.— Secretary, M. M. Goebel, 14 Bridge sirect, Newark, Meets second Satur-day of the month, at 7.50 p. m., at 124 Market street, Newark, N. J.

NEW YORK STATE COMMITTEE. Secretary, Leonard D. Abbott, 64 S. 4th st., New York. Meets every Monday at 8 p. m., at above place.

OHIO STATE COMMITTEE Secretary, W. G. Critchiou, 1145 W. Third street, Bayton. Meets every Monday even.ng. PENNSYLVANIA STATE COMMITTEE— Secretary-treasurer, J. W. Quick, 6229

WASHINGTON STATE COMMITTEE, Secretary, Jokeph Gilbert, Box 647, Sea tie. Meets first Sunday in the month, p. in., at 220 Union street.

WISCONSIN STATE COMMITTEE. Secretary, E. H. Thomas, 614 Stat

NEW JERSEY. ESSEX COUNTY.

TO STATE CONVENTION DELEGATES. Delegates to the State Convention who which to arrange for dinner on the conven-tion day must communicate with Paul Roch, 228 South Street, Edhanbeth, BEFORE CHRISTMAS. A good dinner can be had

The State Committee met in the Labor Lycoum on Dec. 10, Comrade Herman Reich in the chair, Communications, recording Vall's lour many. Lyceum on Diec. 10, Contrade Hermian Refebin the chair. Communications regarding
Yall's tour were read from various perts of
the state. The Secretary announced that
the following dates had already been arranged for Contrade Vall and wife:
Jan. 8-New Rochelle.
Jan. 10-Pearl River.
Jan. 11-Pearl River.
Jan. 11-Pearl River.
Jan. 18-Fort Edward.
Jan. 19-Sebesechady:
Communications were read from National
Headquarters, also from Niagara, Palis.
Nexual. Thomaleroga. Patchague, and
Contrade Observant presented a communi-

City.

Job Harriman made suggestions for parry
propagated during the coming year. A committee was appointed to make an investigation along the lines laid down by him.

LEONARD D. ABBOTT, Secy.

NOTICE.

To the Financial Secretaries of the sub-divisions of Local New York, Financial Secretaries are requested to at once isad in their financial and membership reports to the Organizar, so as to enable that to make out, the semi-samual financial report of the organization.

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

Don't send anonymous letters. The Christian and Socialism.

ton.

There are some 27,000,000 communicants a the Christian churches in this country. Among these there are at least five million roters. The capitalist class is largely in the church, connected directly or indirect, with its control. Yet the wast majority of voters in the church are in the middle White the in the church are in the middle reportering classes.
While we do not believe that the organic hordward were accept Socialism, yet Solation meets all that it can get of those 100,000 voters. And they belong to us y virtue of their covinousle relations. While the Socialist movement is not democrate the Socialist movement is not democrate in the church cannot prevent it, yet all realize are open to be proposed it, yet all realize are open to be proposed it. Jet all realize are open to be proposed to the proposed of the control of the

facts make the difficulties in our propa-ganda. Yet they can be met. We must have the greater part of these for millien-Christian roters. The only question is, How can we get them? A COUNTRY PASTOR.

Editor The Weeker.

I have recently been solicited to push the sale of a new party button. It is urged that the Arm and Torch button does not meet with favor in certair quarters, and that the Arm and Torch button does not meet with favor in certair quarters, and that "we have enough trouble in erupsining the difference between Socialism and Anarchy without using an embient which the design on the new button, as it impresses me, suggests a western one-street boom town backed by a "sun" whose "rays" resemble the petals of the wild sunflower of Kansas. This may be typical of a certain sort of "Socialism." The soft-sided "vute-most-of-the-ticket" kind, but it is far troublement of the sun be turned to real rays.

If there be any choisem that is international it is that found on the due stamps sent out by the National Compatitee, which I have found an almighty sight harder to observe encountered against the Arm and Torch emblem, and I have had some experience wearing buttons of both designs. With one you have to go into a long historical rails which is fost on the average persaire emblem for the Socialists of the United States.

Any person who suggests "arson," or say,

Tillu, O., Dec. 12, 1901.

Letter Box

C. W. MINOR, City. Whenever we publish an article, though every word of it be

J. K.—The Amalgamated Copper Company is controlled by the Standard Oil people and the RID Titot Company by the Rethseblids.
M. ROONEY AND OTHERS.—Do not address business communications to the 'Edditor of The Worker.' The Edditor has nothing to do with subscriptions, advertisements, etc., and if business letters addressed to him the matters are unavoidably liable to delay or neglect.

Address sont.

C. H. A., Tacema, Wash,—According to the best of our knowledge and bellet, the Workmen's Silek and beath Baneti Association is a theroughly sound organization, FAIR.—Lists are printed and can be half at this office.

at this office.

A FRIEND OF LABOR.—The matter of which pan write is of the timest importance. We cannot, however, take the responsibility of publishing it without seeing the original document. Send it to us WITH YOUR NAME, AND ADDRESS and we will be considered the control of return it without delay, or call personnily and show it to us. You need not lear that your identity will be betrayed by us. Office the property of the second of the sec

is transmistic for us to say where they, can be, obtained.

Q(TERTY.—For ourselves, we should refuse to debate with an Amarchist, with a be Leoutite, or with any of the species of find diets in which are included Theosophias. Christian Scientists, etc. Reason: All of these sorts of persons have such a twist in their methods of reasoning that we have no common ground for argument: also, sli of them thrive on advertising and the seems no good reason who weed Republican seems no good reason who weed Republican and simple unfoulem as against labor politics, a co-operator, a "non-partitan reformer," or vern a Single Taxer, there is agood graymot for debate; we do not, in such cases, which Socialists may decide for themselves which Socialists may decide for themselves any contrade who differs with as in the amatter.

A DIALOGUE.

Recently, during a trial in one of our courts it became necessary for the judge himself to question a witness, and the following colloquy took placer Judge-Are you a married man?

Witness-No.

Witness-No.

J-Have you anyone dependent upon you for support?

W-Yes; a large number of them,

J-Are they disabled physically or mentally from supporting themselves?

W-No; they are fully as able as I to support themselves.

to support themselves. I—Then why do you support these able-bodied persons? W—Because the customs and arrangements of our present state of society

J-These persons, doing no ma of useful work, and you a poor man having nothing but your labor, are compelled to give part of it to them? W—Yes, I am forced to divide by giv-

ing them three-fourths of what I pro-J-Is there no way to get rid of these

ann leeches? W-Not at once; for nearly all society, especially these leeches, as you call them, insist that this is a natural'state of affairs, and has always existed; they are eternally ding-donging in my ear that, were it not for these leeches that, were it not for these leeches I could not work at all, and death would immediately overtake me. But in the near future we'll be able to rid our-

selves of them, when they'll have to

live off their own swent. J-1f you should die would not these leeches have to work? W-Oh, no, they hold in reserve i vast number who are about to be over taken by death from enforced idleness and they would think it a God-sent rivilege to toll in support of the

J-Would you please give me the names and addresses of these leaches?
W-Though it is solely from my labor that their lives are made a continual round of pleasure, still they have the brutal ingratitude to refuse to live in the same locality as niyself, as often they will not condescend to live in the same country, and as my constant toll enables them at their pleasure to chapse their climate, scenery and so ciety. I cannot give you their perman ent address. For apparent reasons they do not want to be known by their real naties, but insist on being known by their nones de plune. J-But want are their names in fact.

for I am going to have them arraigned before the har of justice, these ray ngers of society?

FURNITURE AND CARPETS

	11 11 11 11					
Moquett	e Car	pets,			• \ .	. 59c.
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Velvet C	arpet	s, .			:	85c.
Tapestr	y Car	pets,				. 42c.
\$25.00 F	Parlor	Suites	reduc	ed to .		\$15.00
45.00	**	**	**	" 😘		24.00
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The most complete Furniture and Carpet House in the City.

USEFUL HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

Music Cabinets, Fancy Desks, Cold Mirrors and Chairs, Children Chair and Rockers, Pedestals, and Rugs of every Description and Price. *******************************

Docal NEW YORK.

Below is a list of the subdivisions of Local New York, Socialist Party, with time and piace of incesting. If you are not all-ready a party member, but believe in the principles of Socialism, do not fail to attend the next meeting of your assembly district, join the party, and go to work.

The headquarters of d. 2. Fourth street, Julius Gerber is the organizer, and to him all communications should be addressed. The General Committee, consisting of delegates from the subdivisions, meets in the Labor Lyceum on the second and fourth Saturday of each month. Every, Monday at 220 W. Eleventh street, home of L. D. Mayes.

20 and 8th A. D.—Second and fourth

2d and 8th A. D. Second and fourth Thursday of the mouth, at 73 Ludlow 4th A. D.-Every Friday at 201 E. Broad oth and 10th A. D.—Second and fourth "ri-lay, at the Labor Lyceum, 64 E. Fourth offin and the Labor Lyceum, by E. Addison the Labor Lyceum, by E. Addison Lyceum, by E.

Hoom 5.

13th A. D.—First and third Saturday, at 232 W. Forty-second street.

14th A. D.—Second and fourth Thursday, at 232 E. Teath street.

15th and 17th A. D.—Second and fourth Thursday, at 431 W. Fifty-third street.

16th A. D.—Eyery Friday at 10th E. Fifth form a D. Street and third firet, and 20th A. D.—First and third hunsday, at 421 first avenue. For Sarty-third street, basement. Tist M. D.—First and third Friday, at 183 Colonial Hall, One Hundred and First street. olumbus avenue, A. D.-Every Thursday at 312 E. Pif. second street. 23d A. D.-First and third Friday, at 19 attan street.
h A. D.—(Branch 1.) Second und
a Monday, at 1959 Second evenue.
a A. D.—(Branch 2.) Every Thursday
b E. fieth street.
A. D.—First and third Thursday, at

Second avenue, h A. D. (BOHEMIAN BRANCH.)—See and fourth Thursday, at 326 E. Seventyend and fourth Thursday, at 328 E. Seventy-third street. 28th A. D.-First and third Phursday, at 1497 Avenue A. 1497 Avenue A.
20th A. D. Second and fourth Wednesday, at 296 R: Eighty-sixth street.
218: 4. D. Second and fourth Tuesday, at
2 E. One Hundred and Tenth street.
22d and 23d A. D. Flors and third Thursday at 1967 Third avenue.
24th and 35th A. D. (BRANCH 1, GER-MAN)—Second and fourth Friday, at 2300 Third layeaue. Third layenue.

34th and 35th A. D. (BRANCH 2, ENG-LISH.)—Second and fourth Thursday, at

300 Third avenue,
ANNEXED DISTRICT.—First and third
aturday, at Weide's Hotel, Tenth street
and White Pisius avenue, Williamsbridge, LOCAL KINGS COUNTY. Below is a list of the subdivisions of Local Kings County. Freed. Schaffer is the Organizer of the Local and he may be addressed at the Socialist Cutb headquarters, Pulton street and Baiph assume, where also the County Committee meets.

List 2b, and 3d A. D. Camerican Branch, Pirst and third Friday, at 121 Schermerhorn street.

street.

A. D.-First and third Monday, at Emiricks, 5-7 Beerum street.

6th A. D.-Every Wednesday, at 222 Stockton street.

7th A. D.-First and third Thursday, at Binkenfeld's, 1222 Fifth street.

12th A. D.-Every Starday, at Turn Hail, Sixteputh street, near Fifth avenue.

12th and 14th A. ID.-First and third Saturday, at Eckford's Hall, corner Eckford and College streets.

187 Moutrose a remie.

187 Moutrose a remie.

188 April 187 Mout and third Friday, at 9 Mout affect and third Sunday after 1870. A. D. -First and third Sunday after 1880 A. D. -First and faird Thursday, at 9 McDougal street.

1917 A. D. -First and third Monday, at Labor Lycenn, 365 Willoughby avenue.

2018 A. D. BEANCH I, GETRIAN-Kirst and third Wednesday, at 257 Hamburg avenue. 20th A. D., BRANCH 2, ENGLISH-Send and fourth Tuesday, at 700 Evergree avenue.

218 A. D., BRANCH 1. GERMAN-First and third Friday, at \$75 Gleumore avenue.

218 A. D., BRANCH 3. ENGLISH-Second and fourth Wednesday, at Keystone Hall, Penusylvania and Gleumore avenues.

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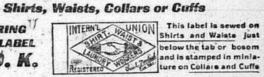
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Trades' and Societies' Calendar

Standing advertisements of Trade Unions and other Societies will be inserted under this heading at the rate of \$1. per line per anum. Organizations should not less such an operanity for advertising their places of meetings.

(formerly Socialist Science Club), meets second and fourth Thursday evenings of each month at the Workingmen's Educa-tional Club, 2509 Third avenue. BHANCH 2 (English), 20th A. D. (Brook-lyn), S. D. P.—Meets every second and fourth Thesday evening at 700 Evergreea avenue. All Nocialists of the district are invited to Join. H. A. Guerth, 1328 Bush-wick avenue, will receive subscriptions for The Worker.

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UNION). Meetings every Tuesday at 10
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CIGARMARERS PROGRESSIVE INTER-NATIONAL UNION No. 90. Office and Employment Buleau: 64 East 4th Street, -District I. (Bohemiau), 33f East Tist Street, every Saturday at 8 p., m.—Dis-trict II. (German), at 10 Stanton Street, meets every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District III. meets at the Clubbouse, 200 Fast 86th III. meets at the Clubbouse. 206 East 86th Street, every Saturday at 7:30, p. m.—District IV. meets at 342 West 424 Street, every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District VI. meets at 444 East 5th Street, every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District V. meets at 247 East 157th Street, every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District V. meets at 247 East 157th Street, every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District VII. meets every Saturday evening at 1472 Second Avenue.—The Board of Supervisors meets every Tuesday at Faullanber's Hall, 1501 Second Avenue, at 8 p. m.

WILKES-BARRE-Local Luzerne Co., Pa., Socialist Party meets every Sun-day at 3 p. in., at 487 South Grant street. All Socialists are invited. Arteiter - Kranten- und Sterbe - Kaste iner die Ver. Staaten von Amerika.

. WORKMEN'S

Sick and Death enefit Fund of he United States of America. The above society was founded in the year 1884 by working men induced with Law spirit of soldarity and induced with Law spirit of soldarity summerical strongth of soldarity posed of 180 heat branches with more than 21,500 make members is rapidly increasing amode workinghes was observed as principles of ting modern labor movement principles of ting modern labor movement agreements between 18 and 48 pears of a position of the proposed of the pr worknarmen belaven is and havenent, worknarmen belaven is an of the pears of a ge may be admitted to main of the pears of a ge may be admitted to main example and a fact that feel of the feel of the

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cations constantly on hand.

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Rem. ber Chr.s. agers of society?

W.—Their real names are capitalists.

J.—Mr. Sheriff, hustle this witness out that excenses.

J.—Mr. Sheriff, hustle this witness out that excenses.

These ist.—C. R. Davis, in Tri-State Unionist.

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greater is the danger.
President Schwab and Senator Han-When it ceases to serve their purposes will be easy enough for them to over-

trusts, they have to-day the upper hand. Last summer's experience taught the trade unions the hopelessness of fighting the modern trust arn ed only with the weapons of old-fash-loned trade unionism.

The leaders of the trade unions—

The leaders of the trade unions-almost always more conservative than the rank and file—are not prepared to adopt new methods which would make-victory possible in such conflicts. They therefore eagerly accept a plan by which they may hope, for a few years the surface of things. Messrs. Hanna. to come, to avoid open trials of strength-which would be open proofs of their own weakness.

The trust magnates, on the other hand, while they are not afraid of defeat at the hands of pure and simple trade unions, have two good reasons to favor the conciliation plan. First, a

Wholesale and Deliberate Starving of

Women and Children in the Concentration Comps-Not the Infamy of

Great Britain Alone, but of Interna-

The official returns from the British

concentration camps in South Africa. for the mouths of October and Novem-

Borr prisohers—or, as they are expensistically called, "refugees"—in the camps. In the month of October, 3.155 of these died, 2.633 being children; In November, there were 2.807 deaths,

2.271 of children. During the six mouths ending Nov. 30, there were 13,941 deaths, making a death-rate of

After deducting the number who would have died under normal conditions, the fact remains that the British

government has starved to death and

otherwise murdered nearly 13,000 Boer non-combatants in the last six months —of wnom about 10,000 were children

and the majority of the remainder

The dispatches say that the delay of

and the admission to the camps

This is really a shame. The Boer mothers certainly ought to have been considerate enough to leave their dying babies outside, so as to relieve the Brit-

ish government of the necessity of re-cording their deaths. As for the ra-

refugers whose houses they have burn-ed, whose farms they have rayaged, and whom they have driven together into the camps, it is hard to see what

option the refugees had in the matter.

and meanness of capitalist society in

its most glaring light. Never before have such gigantic atrocities been de-liberately committed under the name of civilization. The war as a whole

and in all its details, in its origin and

nd fields of South Africa. The cru-

city and perfidy shown by the British government in this war has barely sur-passed its stupid inefficiency. Great Britain is still the leading capitalist na-

tion of the world, and the complete moral and intellectual weakness exhib-ited in this South African affair shows how rotten capitalism has become and how nearly it is approaching its down-

American jingolsm. The government of the United States is as deep in the

and as the British government is in the mire. While the systematic murder of Boer women and children is going on under the British flag in South

Africa our President sends messages of

condolence on the death of Queen Vic-toria and of congratulation on the ac-cession of King Edward, our statesmen

ratify schemes for commercial alliance formulated by Wall Street and Lom-bard Street, and "leaders of public opinion"—including such men as Arch-bishop Corrigan, Rishop Potter, and Mayor-elect Low—form Anglo-Ameri-

interest to capitalist profit, which stifles every human virtue that it can-not pervert to its own service, but which—and here is the one ray of hope

erica, and of the world.

The Boer war, as the latest in the his-

about 253 per year per thousand.

THE BOER WAR.

THE INFAMY OF

tional Capitalism.

exist, and preparing to give way before the growing strength of the world-wide revolt of Labor-to give place to Inter-

formidable than any they have yet faced. There is nothing like defeat in an open fight to arouse the working

them to use the political weapon.

The Schwabs and Hannas are not particular about methods. If the

meekness of the lamb will serve theh

purposes better than the open brute strength of the lion, they will cheer-fully put on the lambskin; but the

lion's teeth and claws will still be

there, ready for use.

But the conciliation plan will probably not do much harm, for it will probable.

bly not work very effectively. Working

men are learning to demand more that

the trusts will be willing to concede and they are learning to look below

Schwab, and Company may fool all the

people for a part of the time; they may fool a part of the people all the time; but they cannot keep the majority

national Socialism, to social harmony

and infernational peace.

The P. Lorillard Company has just leclared another dividend of 19 per cent, on its \$3,000,000 of common stock, and a quarterly dividend of 2 per cent, on the preferred. A dividend of 6 per cent, on the common has already been declared this year, so that, on the comber, which has just been published, mon stock alone, \$480,000 of the to-show a simply appailing condition or affairs there. There are about 100,000 among capitalists who do none of the work. In addition to this \$295,000 was work. In addition to this, \$225,000 was carried over as surplus. All the com-mon stock of this company, and most of the preferred, belongs to the Continental Tobacco Company, which, along with the American Tobacco Company, belongs, in turn, to the Consolidated Tobacco Company, the International Tobacco Trust.

> The cigar manufacturing concern of Hirschhorn, Mack & Co., whose principal factory is in New Brunswick, N. J., has effected a consolidation with the Kerbs, Werthelm & Schiffer Company of New York City. The combination will operate eleven factories. The com-Mination has an output of 220,060,000 cigars a year. The Kerbs concern, it will be remembered, was at the head of the conspiracy of cigar manufacturers which locked out over 6,000 em ployees last year and in whose favor Justice Freedman issued his famous in

announcement of the pitany again death-rate with some kind of official explanation." The "explanation" which the officials were able to work out after a month's eegitation consist in "blam-ing the death-rate on the filthy labits. The Port Huron and Indiana Rail way and the Indiana and Illinois Rall-way have consolidated under a Cali-fornia charter. The roads operate in of the Boers, the concealment of dis-eases, the feeding of babies on meat, heavy dough bread, and stewed black Michigan, Illinois, and Indiana, Capitalization is \$6,000,000. of half-starved refugees, riddled with disease." In one instance, it is alleged, a batch of refugees included eight who were already at the point of death.

consolidations of recent years is the merging of the Erle Telegraph and Telephone Company in the Bell Tele-phone Company. The Eric is a New phone Company. The Eric is a North York company, operating lines in Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Michigan. The and then quietly purchased a controll-

The off companies recently organized in the newly opened fields of the Indian Territory are already beginning to consolidate. Competition does not last long

Wholesale milk dealers of Connecticut, who control a large part of New York's supply, are organizing to raise the price from 4 cents to 5. No injunction issued against them, no militia or-dered out, nothing of the sort. Those in its conduct by the British govern-ment, can be traced directly to the machinations of an international gang things happen only when workingmen

A dispatch from Christiania, Norway, ing up fron mines at Salten in Sweden.

Mr. Morgan was quietly eating his din-ner in New York at the time the disand who are, by this criminal war, securing the opportunity to ex-ploit Boer and negro labor in the diapatch came. And if Mr. Morgan did nothing but eat and sleep he would keep on growing richer at the working-men's expense-such is the peculiar power of capital.

> The Westcott and Lawrence steam the Westcott and Lawrence scam-ship line, plying between English and Mediterranean ports, is about to pass into the hands of a member of the Ley-land Company—the latter being one of

lines, America, British, and German, are forming an alliance.

The Southern Securities Con is ostensibly formed for the purpose only of controlling and combining certain of the smaller railroads of the Guif States. There is a suspicion that it will turn out to be the beginning of a large consolidation movement in Southern railways.

It is rumored in financial circles at the Hague that the Standard Oil Com-pany is negotiating with the Royal and Dordrecht companies, both East India oil producers, for fixing prices. Why it is no question of British wicked-ess or the wickedness of any other with President Roosevelt's great "pu with President Roosevelt's great "pub-licity" remedy. When workingmen combine to fix wages the militia is callness or the wickedness of any other mation. It is solely a question of the utter infamy of the world-wide capitalist system, which foments wars to extend the opportunities of exploitation, which subordinates every human H. B.

H. B. Claffin Co. of this city, the dich can but to buy out Posner Bros. of Baltimore. Competition is the father of combination.

which and nere is the one ray of hope
—which is now rapidly approaching
economic as well as meral and intellectual bankruptcy, which is destroying
the very means by which alone it can

Ruskin,

JOHN SWINTON DEAD.

great strike, even though it may be doomed to failure from the first, is an-One of the Great Figures of the Older noying and expensive to the employer Labor Movement Passes Into Hisand the latter generally prefer to avoid tory.

The news of John Swinton's death agantes know that a few more vic-tories in open battle like that which they won over the steel workers last summer would result in raising up against them a labor force far more which occurred last Sunday evening was heard with sorrow by thousands of workingmen in New York and elsewhere. Many who radically differed with him in opinion and who had been compelled to oppose him during his life, yet admired his abilities and loved him for his honesty and courage and joined in mourning at his grave.

John Swinton was born in Edin-burgh, Scotland, seventy-two years

class and discipline it and inspire and teach it. The workingmen know they have a weapon within reach more pow-erful than trade unionism. Open de-feat on the trade union field prompts ago. His family emigrated to Ameri-ca while he was still a boy, living first Massachusetts and afterward in linois-what was then the "Far 'est." The father died while John was still a boy and the latter had to go to work for a living. He learned the printing trade and worked at it for His ambition, however, was to be

come a newspaper writer and he came to New York in his early manhood for that purpose. Continuing his studies, he gradually worked himself up in the as gradually worked himself up in the newspaper world, and in 1860 became the chief eslitorial writer on the "Times," then a comparatively young paper. This place he held until 1870. From 1875 to 1807, he was a series. From 1875 to 1897 he was an editorial writer on the "Sun." It was Charles A. Dana, an excellent judge of men, who said of him, "He is the only

I ever knew who had no axes of his own to grind." Swinton became actively interested in he labor movement. His first speech in this cause was at a great meeting of the unemployed in Tompkins Square in 1874—and it was the first of a long series. In the fall of 1874 he was nominated for Mayor by the "Indus-trial Political Party," the labor party which sprung up in that period of hard times, unemployment, and great strikes.

both on its political side and in the trade unions, was not interrupted by his connection with the "Sun." It was his boast-and a boast whose truth no one could doubt-that, no matter who might be his employer, he never wrote a line that did not express his own-honest belief. Nor was he afraid at any time to face personal danger, as when, addressing another mass meet ing in Tompkins Square in- 1877, surrounded by police and militia ready for the order to fire on the "mob," he used the words, "With eight thousand rifles and twelve hundred clubs drawn apon me." to open an eloquent speech in denunciation of the powers that had sent out the rifles and clubs and in advocacy of the principles they desired suppress.
Although Swinton's ability con

manded large pay for his newspape work, he never accumulated much wealth. He gave very liberally where funds were needed in the labor move-ment, and was too honest and singleminded a man to grow rich. In 1883 established "John Swinton's Paper." which continued only for four years, but which occupies a very hon-erable place in the history of the labor ress. On this he spent all his money and gave it up only when the struggle became quite hopeless.

Swinton was active in the Progress-

ive Labor Party of the middle eighties in which he worked hand in hand with many who were afterward prominent in the Socialist Labor Party, and now in the Social Democratic Party. In 1887 he was the candidate of this party for Senator in the then Seventh Senatorial District, and cast a heavy

He was not able, however, to take part in the clearer Socialist movement which slowly grow up after 1888, and, although he sympathized with it as a attnogn he sympathical with a safe true labor party—even to the end, as shown by the fact that only a few weeks ago he came personally to the headquarters of the Social Democratic Party to make a contribution to our campaign fund—he did not believe in

its practicability.
Since leaving his position on the "Sun," four years ago, Swinton wrote for various papers, and showed great vigor, considering his advanced years. He never lost his interest in the strug-gles of Laber, as occasional speeches and writings proved even in the last year. At the meeting held in Cooper Union last spring, under the auspices of the C. F. U., to protest against the overthrow of labor laws by the Court

his eloquence as speaker and writer that entitle John Swinton to rememthat entitle John Swinton to remembrance. He was honest in every fibre, he seemed absolutely fearless when matters of principle were at stake, and he was thoroughly inbued with the feeling of loyalty to the working class. It is not remarkable that a man of his age, a man whose ideals had been formed in youth under the influences of Scottish Calviniam and later under

of Scottish Calvinism and later unde the individualistic conditions of Ameri can life in the middle of the last cen-ntry, a man, too, who was quite fully endowed with that characteristic Scot-tish tenacity of opinion, which en-emies call obstinacy—it is not wonder-ful that he could not join in the step-which younger and differently trained associates took thirteen years ago when they started a definitely Socialis party and "burned the bridges" behind them. What we have to remember is, not that John Swinton was not a Socialist, but that he was just the sor of man who had he been born twenty years later, would have been a Sociatist; that he took, in his time a position as radical as that of the Socialists to day; that the way to show apprecia tion of his services is to go forward tion of his services is to go forward from his position as he went forward from the position of older radicals, and to carry into the Socialist movement of the present century the same truth, the same courage, and the same in-tense class feeling that he carried into the labor movement of the seventies

SPELMAN TO SPEAK.

and the eighties.

Sunday evening, Dec. 22., C. F. Spelman will lecture for the Workingmen's Literary Society, 616 E. Fifth Street, on the subject is the Materialistic Conception of History a Necessary Basis of Scientific Socialist Philosophy? All readers of The Worker are invited to attend and bring their friends.

A REPLY TO ARCHBISHOP CORRIGAN.

unemployed, which already numbers a

egg, which is now incubating, will be

means of existence. The chick has no

definite plan or schedule; but he has instinct, and he is a philosopher from the first instant of his life, for he pro-

ceeds to "follow the lines of least re-

sistance," and he soon finds that "his business is picking up." So it will be with the chick, Socialism. He will find

a way to protect his life, without try-

ing to fellow a program made by his enemies. The only thing that Social-isis can do is to try to provide a suit-

only possible solution of the trust prob-lem, in order to prevent injustice and

slavery for the masses, is to make the

trust his enough to include every citi-

zen as a stockholder and partner, "Let the nation own the trusts" and the land

and thus all the means of production

Socialism takes the impregnable posi-

tion that no man, or association of men, has any particle of moral right to absorb any part of the carnings of his fellowmen, or to make a profit from

any other man's labor. Every man be

ing entitled to the entire product of his

own labor-no more and no less-and nearly every man being capable of pro-

ducing a surplus over and above bis

present needs, under Socialism, the na-

der wise provisions, agreed upon by all

those interested. They would certain

ly not select a man like Archbishop Corrigan to draft plans for the equita-ble distribution of this surplus of the

social product, because he evidently

does not understand the problem, but is well equipped in knowledge of how

The learned Archbishop objects to

its anti-Christian character. Assumin the infallibility of the Pope and of his

teachings, all of his lieutenants meas

trachings, an of his neutralist shear ure all systems by the Cahtolic yard-stick, and of course the Socialist is found to be too broad here, too high

there, etc.; in short, he will not fit the requirements. The Socialist has also investigated history a little on these

points, and he finds the record such that he has no more confidence in the church than the church leaders have in him. He finds that organized religion

in all ages of the world has been one of the bulwarks of every system un-der which men have been crushed and cushaved. Organized religion has never-been a leader in the onward march of

progress, but always a reluctant fol-

defiled religion of humanity and com-

deavored to promulgate and demon strate it in their daily lives, have al

ways been compelled to engage in a death struggle with the prevailing priest-craft of their time. Hence it may be truthfully asserted that Social ism is antagonistic to Churchism and

to any system of priesteraft which at-tempts in any degree to bind the minds and consciences of men, but it is not antagonistic to the true teachings of

universal brotherhood which are said

All religious systems look alike to

me. They each take a small grain of truth, and build about it a vast moun-tain of error, ignorance, tradition, su-perstition, and intolerance, and claim-

ing divine inspiration and revelation, demand the homage and acceptance of all men, by divine authority. The cred-ulous accept and are enslaved by their

devotion to what they are taught to

consider as the commands of divine wisdom. The searcher after truth de-clines to s wallow the great, mountain of nonsense in order to get the grain of truth, but proceeds to throw aside

the mass of debris by which it is cov-ered and hidden; and on account of

numosity of the priesthood. The world owes much of its progress to the intelligent efforts of iconoclasts to uncover the truth.

Of course I realize the force for the lack of force) of the anglest.

lack of force) of the ancient argument

man folly, he incurs the hatred animosity of the priesthood.

to have been taught by the lowly Naz

mon sense, either in the church or out of it, but the individuals who have en-

on, the state, or the community, would

and distribution.

BY GEORGE E. BRITTAIN.

(This article, the writer's personal | consisting of a stern chase in pursuit of view, was offered to the New York "World" at the time of Archbishop Corrigan's attack on Socialism. It was kept three weeks by the "World" and | million or two. When this army nur

the article published in the New York "World" of Sunday, November 10; 1901, purporting to give the views of Archbishop Corrigan in regard to Socialism, opens with a quotation from the Encyclical of Pope Leo XIII on the condition of labor, as follows:

"To remedy these evils the Socialists, working on the poor man's ency of the rich endeavor to destroy private proper. The chief has been as the poor man's ency of the rich endeavor to destroy private proper.

working on the poor man's envy of the rich, endeavor to destroy private prop-erty and maintain that the individual by the state or by municipal bodies They hold that by thus transferring property from private persons to the community the present evil state of things will be set to rights, because each citizen will then have his equal share of whatever there is to effoy. "But their proposals are so clearly futile for all practical purposes that if

they were carried out the workingman himself would be among the first to suffer. Moreover, they are emphatical-ly unjust, because they would rob the lawful possessor, bring the state into a that is not its own and caus complete confusion in the community.

Taking these words of the Sovereig

Pontiff, not as a guide, but as a text, let us first discover whether the state-ments of His Holiness are true or not, and then we can afterwards "briefly consider the condition of the working

mits, or inters, that evils do exist, for he says: "To remedy these evils the Socialists, working on the poor man's envy of the sich, endeavor to destroy private property," etc. Right here, it seems to me, the Pope fails to realize, sent, the real motives and purpos Socialists. The leaders of Social have found out through a study of his tory that all the nations, kingdoms, and empires of the past have perished when the total-wealth of a people has passed into the ownership and contro hands of a few people has always been accomplished by and through the private and individual ownership of land, or other means of production, and on account of the special privileges which such ownership seemed to make necessary and essential. Therefore, it is not true that the Socialists are en-deavoring to destroy private, property by working on the poor man's envy of the rich. Their motives and incentives are much higher and nobler than this, The American Socialist, seeing clearly he rocks upon which all previous civ ilizations have been wrecked, desires, with the loftiest patriotism, to save the great republic from the fate of all its predecessors. He desires to save his country, and the people of all nations from a repetition of the inevitable re-sults of further advance in the direction of this menacing danger. It is no a case of envy of the rich, but a case of self-preservation, for rich and poor alike, A case calling for prompt action, or Pope and Cardinal, and Archbishop and the laity shall all be over-whelmed in one red ruin.

The dear old Pope goes on to say that

the "proposals of the Socialists are so clearly futile and impractical that if ong as the workingman can be con trolled by those who are reaping a benefit from his ignorance, so long as he can be made to distrust his own capacity, so long as the Church can intimidate him and prevent him from have little hope or prospect of iniproving his candition. But the Pope and the Church are steadily losing ground in that direction, and the time is coming when the Pope will be compelled to advocate Socialism in order to save the church. The Pope says further that "Socialists are emphatically un-just, because they would rob the lawful possessor and cause complete confusion in the community." If, as Socialists believe, the private ownership of land and the means of life is a crime against humanity, there would be no injustice in changing the laws so of Appeals, his—the utterance of a man more than seventy-one years old —was the only speech that struck the right revolutionary note.

that the individuals who now claim to the lawful possessors, would have no legal title to that which is clearly the common heritage of the human more life. The Bore and all other more If the Pone and all other men race. If the rope and an other heat should diligently search for the cold truth in regard to the title by which individual or corporate ownership of land is held, they would discover that the entire history disclosed by a true abstract would demonstrate a vast sys-tem of robbery running back to prehis-toric ages, and the wide world will glorious truth that humanity at large is the only lawful and legal owner and possessor of the land and sea and air, and those who might still desire to claim special rights and privileges, based upon individual ownership of land will be regarded as robbers and outlaws. For the Pope, and his followers, that time has not yet arrived-but it is coming, even for them. The Holy Father says that this change from pri-vate to public ownership would "cause complete confusion in the community —and we agree with him in that state-ment. It would certainly bring confu-sion upon all those who have been beneficiaries of the present unjust and inhuman system, and who have hereinnuman system, and who have here-tofore steadily opposed any change or improvement. And this would cover, and include, not only the mother court, presided over by His High Mightiness the Pope, but would also embrace all the numerous branches

> from the old block.
>
> And now, a few words in regard to
> the condition of the workingman.
> Brother Corrigan says that he has an
> innate right to "life, liberty and the
> pursuit of happiness," and we all agree
> upon that matter. 'Under present conditions labor-saving machinery takes
> away the means whereby many of the away the means whereby many of the workingmen live. Of course, when this happens, the worker has more "liberty" in the way of choosing some other kind of occupation, if he can get it; and it also leaves him "free" to steal or starve, when all other resources fall. His chief p ursuit of happiness

from the parent stem, all the chips from the old block.

only power by which ignorant men can be ruled. Superstition rules men through fear of the unknown. It would be better for men to be free from the boudage of superstition, no matter how far they might abuse the liberty, be-cause they would gain the wisdom of cause they would gain the wisdom of self-control in the great school of ex-perience. As it has been in the past, the mixture of religion and supersti-tion has prevented men, through fear, a job-at last, he becomes a recruit in the constantly growing army of the from gaining this valuable experience. Hence the time has come to teach the necessity of divorcing religion and superstition. True religion consists of a clear understanding of the universal laws which bind the cosmes into a

naws which bind the cosmos into a unity of harmony, peace and joy. There is one point in Archbishop Cor-rigan's article to which I wish to call special attention. Note the following

"In this city, for instance, if all were Socialists, each of the four million in-habitants would contribute a fourmillionth part to the common fund, and other things being equal, would be entitled to a four-millionth part of the entire proceeds; certainly not a glitter-ing prize for personal ambition, nor the most tempting inducement in the world. Think of that as a spiritual teaching

"Personal Ambition." "By this sin fell the angels." "Tempting Induceable environment, and to see that the chick is not hatched into an atmosphere of cold and frost. In all other respects, he will do very well indeed ment"—this from those who quote the Lerd's prayer: "Deliver us from temptation." Analyze the sentence. Catch the inference. Mark the deduc-I can freely agree with Archbishop Corrigan in regard to the right to pos-session of personal and permanent property. That is one of the funda-mental principles of Socialism; that tion. Unless a large percentage got less than their true share the privileged each individual shall be protected in his I am serry for you, A rehbishop Corriright to the product of his own labor. Apply this test to the private owner gan. I really thought better of you The time is coming when Socialists and Socialism will compel the churches ship of land, and where is the man of ociation of men who ever PRO-DECED any land. The universal ele-ments, earth, air, water, etc., belong to

to revise their creeds and confessions of faith, so as to teach the immorality of one man making a profit from the labor of another man. Until that time comes. humanity as a whole, and they are the onditions absolutely necessary to all life, and therefore, by the divine law of the universe, not subject to individ-Socialists can well afford to bear the opprobrium cast upon them by the churches and their ministers. If our present civilization is Christian. "Good ual ownership. Whosoever violates this divine law will be compelled oner or later, to pay the inevitable Lord deliver us" from that kind of Christanity. Again, I say that So-Christanity. Again, I say that cialism is the hoje of the world. alone offers an adequate pro-As said before, the Socialists and all other men who are free enough from the entanglements of prejudice to inagainst our headlong tendency to re-peat the history of past civilizations. It terpret the lessons of history, can clearee that private ownership of land says, with ever increasing insistence to the forces of evil: You shall not engulf and the special privileges, which are inseparably connected with it, have been the fundamental causes of the dethe world again in r uin and decayyou shall not plunge humanity again into the abyss of selfishness and de-spair. It hangs out a beacon light upon struction of past civilizations. The world has advanced to a position where it is impossible to go back to the isothe rocky coasts of Time to guide the lated and individual system of produc ship of state safely into the harbor of brotherhoods and its motto, written across the horizon in words of living tion and distribution. The trust is a lentific product of evolution, and is a living protest against the system of competition which created the trust, THE CO-OPERATIVE COMMONand made it an absolute necessity. The

TOO MUCH WORK.

Men work too much, they work too ard. What do I mean? I mean that the man who is compelled to toil the most of his waking hours merely for the means of subsistence cannot live a high human life. He has no leisure for thought, no time to cultivate his mind, little time to cultivate the affec-

tionate side of his nature.
This grinding continuous toil means harbarism, a hard, squalid, hopeless kind of barbarism; and this is why I have always been in favor of shorten-ing the hours of labor just as far and just as fast as it could practically be brought about. And much more can be done in this direction than has already been accomplished!

If the world were wise, if all the peo-

ple were willing to carry their share of the burden, if none shirked, if none attempted to place upon other shoulders more than they ought to carry, the world's work could be accomplished in three or four hours a day, and all the

rest of the time he free.

Free for what? Pure idleness?
Why, I would be in favor of it if it was nothing more than that; because there is no more virtue in work than them apart, by themselves. And why should people not rest and play and sing and be happy if they can?

The world works too much; and there is no possibility of the higher, finer

civilization except in release from this toll. There was no art, no literature, no music, none of these higher and finer things of human life, until some men earned release from what we call common drudgery, and were able to create these nobler, sweeter, more hu-man, more divine things than mere bread and houses and lands and horses and carriages, and the material ac-cumulation of what we call civilized life.

for houses, for horses and carriages. for all the material, the lower side of life. Men must stop this eternal grhd and care, and learn that they are men, that thinking and feeling and loving and boning and admiring and enjoying are infinitely more important these common and lower things that make up so much of common existence. —Rev. M. J. Savage, ill Boston Trans-

THE SOCIALIST PARTY.

The party which this paper repre-sents is known nationally as the Socialist Party, and such is its designation in most of the states. In New York, however, and in Massachusetts, it keeps the former name of Social Demo cratic Party, for reasons concerning the election laws. It has no connection with the Socialist Labor Party and does not approve of the "union smasl ing" factics or the abusive methods used by that party. The Socialis or Social Democratic-Party works in Social Democratic-Party works in harmony with the trade unions, though without any organic connection. It holds itself free to criticize their policy when Lecessary, but it approves of the principle of trade unionism. It does not attempt to dictate to the unions'nor their respective trades as a means of the daily battle against the capitalist class and to join and work and vote for the Socialist Party as a means of putting an end to capitalism.

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