NEW YORK, JANUARY 12, 1902.

PRICE 2 CENTS

for working class mothers, so much

want and suffering for their children.

Whenever the organized capitalists re-

duce wages, whenever they raise the

price of food and the rent of the peo-

ple's dwellings, whenever they dis-

charge a part of their "hands" instead

of reducing the hours of labor in pro-

partion to the improvement of meth-

ods of production-whenever they do

these things, which they are doing

every day-they are driving so many

men to crime or suicide, dooming so

many women to starvation or to

shame, consigning so many babies'

bodies to the Potter's Field. Every act

And yet the capitalist cannot help

this, if he would. (Few of them

would if they could-but that is beside

ist is almost as completely a victim of

the private-ownership system as is

the individual workingman. He can-

not exist as a capitalist without keep-

ing pace with his brother capitalists in

exploiting the workers. And even if

he resolves to cease to be an exploiter,

if he gives up his business and sells

all that he has and gives to the poor,

he has done no permanent good. He

has only turned over his wage-slaves

to other masters and the system of so-

cial robbery and social murder goes

There is only one way out. "The

emancipation of the working class," as

Marx has said, "must be achieved by

the working class itself." United po-

litical action of the exploited working

Class, to put an end to private property

in the means of production, which

gives rise to class rule, poverty, and

oppression, and to establish social or

collective ownership in its place-that

is the only course that can put an end-

to evils of which we complain, because

it is the only course which removes

Your duty-YOU, every workingman

and every sympathizer with the cause

of Labor-is to join in this organized

movement to stop that wholesale child

murder of which Ben Tillett spoke

and all the other forms of social wrong

which go along with it. There is work

for you to do, right now. If you are

willing to do it, join the nearest local

organization of the Socialist Party*

and take your full part in its activities,

.*The Socialist Party, called in the

on just as before.

their cause.

according to the Biblical injunction

the question.) The individual capital-

of capitalisms is an act of murder.

unpaid subscriptions sent in by them. Only duly elected and approved agents acknowledged.

VOL.XI.-NO. 41.

GOV. ODELL ON LABOR.

It Gets Little Attention in His Message.

Four Hundred Words Out of 19,000 Are Devoted to Labor Interests - An Ambiguous Reference to Employers' Liability and a Recommendation for Compulsory Arbitration.

Governor Odell sent to the Legis'a ture last week an annual message of some 19,000 words, of which he deign-ed to devote about 400 to "labor inter-The proportion is very sugges

factory than the quantity. recommendations are made, one of which is so indefinite that we cannot tell what it may result in, while the other is decidedly opposed to the in terests of the working class.

What the Governor has to say on the subject of labor interests in con-action with proposed legislation is

TWO RECOMMENDATIONS.

"The repeated demands made b hav is relation to the employer and the employee is again presented to you, with a recommendation for favorable netion. While it is true that the courts have decreed and laid down rules which cover almost every possible contingency in negligence cases, yet it would be more satisfactory if these findings and such other provisions as might be considered desirable for the rotection of the interests of both the employer and the employee were en-acted into law at the present session of the legislature. A bill covering some of these points was passed at the last session, which contained a provision as to the limit of time in which an ac-tion for damages could be brought. which seemed to render it undestrable and it failed for want of executive ap

for bureaus has been in the main sat isfactory. It could not be expected that such a radical change would pro-duce in a short time the results aimed at. I am convinced, however, that the department is in fair working order, and that every right, legally and mer-gily, can be accor' of to the toiler so far as it is within the powers of the ant laws to do. A consideration of the disagreements which arise be-tween the employers and employees should receive attention. It has been suggested that if labor organizations were incorporated they would be in a position to enforce agreements with em-players, and themselves be amenable to the mandates of the courts. However, whether this suggestion would be sat-isfactory or not it is impossible to tell. If a court of arbitration, were created, consisting of one representative select-eu by the labor interest, one by the employer, the two thus selected to choose a third, giving to such board of arbitration the power to cause the at tendance of witnesses, determine the questions at issue and when approved by a justice of the Supreme Court by 'judicial mandate compel compliance with its fliddings, such a law night solve the question. This is proposed to you with the hope that your investi-gations may lead to such action as will be satisfactory to all interests con-

EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY.

speak a little more definitely on subject of an'employers' liability This is a subject of the utmost the matter were not such as to inspire confidence in honest intentions of the old-party politicians.

A bill was introduced in the legislature last year, the readers of The Worker will remember, at the instance of the labor organizations of the state. which if passed would have given the than they now have. The unions, in accordance with their old policy of legging for legislative favors from capitalist politicians, instead of elect-ing their own representatives to enact and execute laws in their interest, ade a great effort to labby this bill through Positive assurances were given that the bill would pass as de-sired. But what happened was far pleasing to the unions.

session. Then it was reported in an amended form, passed, and sent to the Governor for his signature. The ernor for his signature. The mittee entirely destroyed all its orig-fast good features, and made provis-ions in regard to the time limit within most outrageous cases. In a word, the old-party politicians answered the peti-tions of the unions by exactly revers-ing the effect of the bill they asked for and then passing it.

peat the whole performance of plead-ing and petitioning, in order to get the bill vetoed. Thus they came out with nothing gained and a great deal lost money, and self-respect.

ODELL NON-COMMITTAL.

to say that it should "protect the interests of both the employer and the em-ployee." Of one thing we may be sure: Governor Odell and the present legis-lature will not fail to protect the inter-

ests of the employers.

He remarks that "the courts have laid down rules which cover almost every possible contingency in negli-gence cases," and seems to think that nothing more is to be desired than the compilation of these rules into statute. Inasmuch as almost every rule established by judicial decisions in cases arising out of injuries sustained by employees at their work is carefully framed in such a way as to give the least possible protection to the employees and the utmost license to the employer and to throw the responsi bility for accidents so far as possible upon the workingmen who are the vic tims, a law embodying these rules might be of great service to the capi-talists, but would do the workingmen

no good whatever. The railway and manufacturing companies have too much influence at Al-bany for the workingmen to have any ground for even a half-way just employers' liability law until they begin to elect class conscious workingmen to the legislature to lock after workingclass interests.

DANGEROUS PROPOSITION

The Governor's recommendation of compulsory arbitration law has already evoked a protest from the New York central labor body. Such a law would be nothing less than a legal recognition of class slavery.

recognition of class slavery.

It is proposed that the hoard of arbitrators be given power to decide questions of wages, hours, shop rules, etc., out of which strikes may arise, and, when supersections. when approved by a single justice of the Supreme Court, to compel employees to continue to work under the rules so established.

The workingmen of this state have had a good deal of experience with the Supreme Court. It has issued injunctions against them, and n has declared labor laws unconstitutional, but it! has never defended their interests against the aggressions of the capital-

The Legislature will probably be too wise to follow the Governors recom-mendation. Should it do so, it would do much toward overthrowing capitalism by the indignation such an outrage would arouse in the working class.

At the last state election the work-

ngmen had a chance to put heir own class-Benjamiu Hanford, candidate of the Social Democratic Tarty—in the Governor's chair. Had they done so, we should have heard very different recommendations in regard to labor legislation—and even a capitalist legislature would have fear-ed to disregard them. That opportunity was lost, but another election is coming and a workingman will again be in the field. Eabor's voice will yet be heard, and with a Social Democrat in the State House at Albany it would be heard around the world.

HUDSON COUNTY, ATTENTION.

Regular semi-annual meeting of Lo-al Hudson County for the election of officers and perfecting organization will take place at Central Hall, 344 Central avenue, Jersey City Heights. Sunday, January 12, at 9 a. m. All members of the local must attend. C. KRONENBERG.

Organizer.

HOBOKEN LONGSHOREMEN.

The Longshoremen's Union has arranged to hold a series of lecture meetings on the second and fourth Sunday evenings of each month, at the Hobo ken Labor Lyceum, 110 Grand street. The first meeting in each month will be addressed by an English speaker, and the other by a German. Algernon Lee will be the first speaker, on Sunday evening, Jan. 12.

THE LOW CROWD.

The public is told that it was a good fob which the Low crowd did in Importance to the working people and the actions of the last legislature in the year through the sections of the last legislature in the properties of the last legislature in the year of to mind a brief colloquy heard on to mind a price conjugate a race track. "Til bet a hundred on the gray," said one man. "Til take that bet," said a second man. "All right; who'll hold the stakes?" answered the first man. "My friendhere," replied the second man. "Yes," said the first man, "but who'll hold

your friend?"

The Low crowd everthrew Tammany, New, who's going to overthrow the Lew gang? They may be a little cleaner than Tammany, but they belong to the same system, and cas't keep out of the old competitive rut. It will be the task of the Socialists to solve this question.—Los Angeles So-cialist.

LADIES' WRAPPER MAKERS STRIKE

The wrapper makers have been en strike at the shop of Michael Cooper, 20 and 35 Houston street, for nine 20 and 35 Honston street, for nine weeks past, and are now said to be in a fair way to winning. The union demands the adoption of its scale of wages and recognition.

They have been hampered in the fight

initize entirely destroyed all its original good features, and make provisions in regard to the time limit within which a damage suit for kaluries could be instituted such that it would be practically infpossible to collect damages from an employer, even in the most outrageous cases. In a word, the slid-party politicians answered the petition of the distribution of the slid-party politicians answered the petition of the slide of t est by going on strike themselves last

Cooper has another factory at Cooper, N. J., where the girls are also on strike for higher wages and to secure the union's demands. Now that the Hirsch shop has ceased scabbing for

THE PEACE

CONFERENCE. Continued Discus-

sion in the C. F. U. Gompers' Reply Received, as Also Condemnatory Resolutions from Painters' Union-

Socialist Delegates Secure

Referendum Vote of Unions. The question of the "industrial peace conference' and of the participation of prominent labor leaders in it will no down. It came up once more in las sunday's session of the New York Cen tral Federated Union. Two weeks be fore, it will be remembered, the Fed eration adopted a resolution, intro duced by Comrade Brown, delegate of Cigar Makers' Union No. 144, cailing on President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor to explain his pasition at the conference and submit the agreement made there. President Compers' reply was read at last Sunday's meeting, and along with it cam introduced by Delegate Wm. Lott of the Brotherhood of Painters and Decoratirs No. 499, condemn ing the conference and calling upor the working class to use its economic and political power to abolish capital-ism instead of making compromises

with the capitalists. GOMPERS' REPLY.

President Gempers sent a synopsis of the proceedings of the famous con-ference and also a lengthy personal statement of his own position. He wrote, in part:

"By the very order of things th workers have but little materially to concede. They get too small a share of the products of labor to be able to make many concessions. Their share in the product must of hecessity be continually larger and larger; but the desire for industrial peace—that is, the avoidance of strikes and lockouts-is ust as intense as it is among the em-

"Much as absolute industrial peace may be desirable, not even the most sanguine friend or participant in this new effort entertains the belief that strikes and lockouts will be entirely eliminated from our industrial life, but that it will act for the better recogni-tion by each of the RIGHTS TO WHICH THE OTHER MAY BE EN-TITLED no same or reasonable man

will dispute."

The statement goes on to say that mistaken friends of labor have arged the legislatures in the states of this country to enact laws for compulsors arbitration of labor disputes. None, it says, have gone so far, however, as to insist that, the state should enforce arbitration unless the employers and workers both consented to compulsor;

arbitration. "This conference," he continued, "and the establishment of the ladustrial De-partment of the National Civis Federa-tion is the effort to do so by the initiative of both parties in industries; the workers and employers. It is an effort to bring about peace when a strike or lockout has occurred, and to valuntar ly arbitrate matters in dispute when both parties in interest agree thereto without the interference of the politi-

cian and the courts.

"The influence of the conference, the declarations made, and the personnel of the executive committee have already had a splendid influence upon the public mind. It is a recognition of the great services rendered to the cause by organized labor. It is also a practical acceptance by completes sencian and the courts. practical acceptance by employers generally that there is something to conede, discuss, and adjust."

PAINTERS CONDEMN

THE CONFERENCE.

It was moved to have Presiden Gompers' statement and the accom-panying matter printed and sent out to the affiliated unions; but the Socialis elegates objected to this manner of getting rid of the question. Delegate Lottintroduced the resolutions from his union and spoke warmly in favor of them, severely criticizing both the capi-talists who had planned the conference tallen into the trap. The res of the Painters' Union are as follows:

"Whereas, The conditions of the working class to-day differ radically from those of all former categories of labor; and "Whereas, The product of the worker

does not belong to him, but belongs to the capitalist, to the purchaser of his labor-power, to the owner of the inents of production; and

"Whereas. The working class is paid for their labor by the capitalist, but the value of their wages is far below that of the product; and

"Whereas. The difference in the wages and the value of the product is the profit of the capitalist; the long or the time is extended during which the workmen labor in the service of the capitalist over and above the time talist outlay of wages and the larger is the quantity of exploitation to which these workmen are subjected; and

"Whereas, This state of affairs pinis ty shows that there is to-day a divis-ion of society; into one exploiting class and one exploited class; and

"Whereas, it is found to be impossi-ble to reconcile the two classes in the present state of society unless the ex-piolting class cease its work, which the

proceedings as the conference held by Hanna, Schwab, and others; and in-stead, appeal to all workers to use all

efforts economically and politically to secure a state of society, where exploitation will cease and labor will get the

full value of its product."

Comrade Lott denounced the conference as a farce and a trick. "Between Capital and Labor," he said, "there can be no harmony: The interests of the workers are altogether different from those of the capitalists. Think of the composition of the harmony commit tee - iwenty four capitalists and twelve workingmen. There is not one of the capitalist members from whom we can expect any help. There is Schwab, who has crushed the steel workers; there is Hanna, the repre-sentative of the monopolists; there is Cleveland, who sent troops to Hilnois, against the protest of Governor Alt-geld, to shoot the railway strikers. Do you expect any consideration from such men? And how can strikes be prevented? So long as there are wage-workers suffering from poverty and hunger, so long strikes will continue to break out-even over the heads of our 'l-aders.' We cannot grasp the blood-stained hands of capitalists who have murdered our brother workingmen. We have to fight them and conquer

Lett's remarks were loudly ap-

Delegate Fitzgerald of the Marbla Workers wanted to smoothe matters over, but insisted that "lack of confidence on the part of wage-workers in their leaders was the greatest fall-ing of organized labor."

This sentiment was evidently not

generally concurred in. Delegate Mai sel of the Bartenders supported Lott's resolution, and moved that it be print-ed along with Gompers' communica-tion, and that the whole be submitted to a referendum vote of affiliated un-

AGAINST COMPULSORY

ARBITRATION SCHEME. Delegate Barr of the Sheet Metal-Workers railed attention to that part worsers raned attention to that part of Governor Odell's annual, message suggesting a State Board of Arbitration with power to enforce its decistions against employers and employees and warned the unions against allowing such a measure to be enacted. He introduced a resolution, which was unanimously, adopted, in these words:

"Resolved, That the Central Fedge, ated Union emphatically protests against any legislation that would curtall our industrial liberty, believing that under no circumstances ought we to be compelled to labor against our free will, and that such legislation is proposed by the Governor) would tend to enslaye men who ought to be free."

The distribution of patronage by Sheriff O'Brien occupied considerable.

attention. John Henry of the Wood Carvers having been appointed as sec-retary to the Sheriff, resigned as John Henry of the Wood Financial Secretary of the C. F. U. Philip Weinseimer of the Plumbers

was endorsed. In a report made by Robert Campbell, delegate of Typographical Union No. 6, it was said that, through the ef-forts of his union, the City Record had been set up by hand under the Van Wyck administration: This gave em-ployment to more printers than if siz-chines had been used. A committee of three was appointed to see Mayor and ask that when bids we

Low and ask that when con-vited for printing the City Record in future a provise should be inserted At the request of the Ladies' Walst Makers' Union, a boycott was put on the shop of Citron Bros., 1-5 Bond street, where a strike has been on for nine weeks. The boycott on Theo. Tiedeman was raised, the shop hav-ing accepted the scale of the Cloth

Spongers' Union.

Mathew Barr and Eugene Johnson were nominated for President of the C. F. U.; Jos. Wm. Dooley for Vices ent: and Jas. P. Archibald and Edward Hanna for Financial Secre-

VAIL IN BOSTON.

ity:
The Boston Socialist Club has engaged Charles H. Vail for a series of Feb. 11, 12, 13, and 14 at Every Day Church, 397 Shawmut avenue, b tween Cauton and Brooklyin streets. The necessity and importance of such lectures is clear. In hunting after potial feature of our work—the edica-tional. Let us therefore begin the work at once. It lies with you, com-rades, to make this undertaking a success. This series of lectures is not intended for strangers only. It is the duty of every Socialist to avail himself of the opportunity to study the sub-ject in order to be able intelligently to defend the principles of Socialis

Comrade Vail, being one of the fore-most theoretical exponents of Sociat-ism in this country, will treat the subtect in his four lectures from all side s seen from the following synopsis:

reb. 11.—"The Economic Evolution."

Feb. 12.—"The Socialist Movement."

Feb. 13.—"The Abolition of Poverty

and Realization of Plenty."
Feb. 14.—"The Solution of Modern
Social and Industrial Problems." Boors open at 7:30 p. m.; lecture be

gins at 8 p. m.
gins at 8 p. m.
Single lecture, do cente full course, 25 cents. Apply for further information and tickets to the under

230 Shawmut avenue,

The Actors' National Union has added a design to the gallery of union labels indorsed by the American Federation of Labor. It is worn on a lapel button and also occupies the center of a bine-and-white poster which is displayed in front of theaters employing performers who are memorers of the union.

TO FAILURE

Industrial Peace Conference" Schemers Fail to Entrap the Working People Socialist Comment.

The "industrial peace conference" farce, or confidence game, whichever it may be termed—continues to arouse lively discussion in all labor circles. It is evident that the capitalists who planned the conference have failed utterly in their main purpose-which was, undoubtedly, to commit the trade unions, through a few chosen leaders to a policy of compromise, before the rank and file should awake to what was going on, and then, when the sup-posed agreement was repudiated by the workers, to turn "public opinion" against them on the score of "broken faith." It is evident that the rank and file of the unions are wide awake, more thoroughly awake, perhaps, than the leaders.

In another column we report the diseussion in last Sunday's session of the New York Central Federated Union. Here we may present the comment of the Pennsylvania State Committee of the Socialist Party upon the subject: "Trading under the name Industrial

Department of the National Civic Federation, twenty-four capitalists and twelve labor union leaders, meeting re-cently in New York City, have constituted themselves a committee. Their purpose, according to the prospectus is to prevent strikes and establish harous relations between capitalists and laborers, employers, and em phoyecs in other words, to harness ence more the good natured and thoughtless giant, Labor.

thoughtless giant, Labor.

"This peace tribunal has been created with Senator Mark Hanna as the hirh priest. Verily we may ask, What good can come out of Nazareth?."

"Mark Hanna, the personification of capitalist brutality, greed for power and wealth, political trickster and faised.

union-wrecker until halted by his political ambitions, steps upon the stage as the best friend of Labor, the pro-moter of justice and slefender of the The Socialist Party of Pennsylvania,

representing the class-conscious tollers, consider is their duty to divest this farce comedy of its tinsel and glamor and reveal its tragic significance to the working class. "There exist the class of the exploit-

ers and oppressors and the exploited and oppressed class. Between these two there can be no peace. "Any mensure for emancipation of the subject class short of political revolution will be utterly futile. Arbitration at best is an armistice in which the opposing forces of Labor and Capital onfer about the terms upon which

Labor surrenders to Capital.

"The price at which Labor should be bought and sold is an inherently irreconcliable issue that cannot be eternal ly arbitrated. The difference between voluntary arbitration and compulsory arbitration is the difference between being robbed according, to agreement and being robbed according to government—and the capitalists are the government.

"Prepare to abolish capitalism and, In proportion to the power demonstrat-ed, concessions will be given. When proletarians leave the economic basis of society undisturbed and plead for

petty measures of relief, promises are the reward. "The interests of the capitalists cannot be considered without interfering with the interests of the working class. "Capitalism has only to defend the

existing conditions; is solely the gamer, if the severity of the class-struggle is tempered, if the opposition against its ruling attitude relaxes. This explains the longing of the capitalists for social

peace.

"If we were to consider capitalist in-terests, we would never get out of our interests to the interests of capitalist

accumulation.

"The commodity labor power lifts its human voice and protests against this transformation of men into economic puppets; protests against the whole economic structure, the indispensable factor of which is the commodity "man."

"The class-conscious workers fight capitalism from the standpoint of the necessary social revolution for the emancipation of their class. If they sacrifice this point of vantage they have no choice but to accommodate themselves to the structure of capital-ist society with all lis concomitant barrors. The proletariat can either be the grave diggers or the subjects

"The same papers, upon the same by, that informed us of the peace conference of the Civic Federation in New York City, informed us that there was thousands of blacklisted steel strikers aming our country, their wives and itle ones destitute. "Away with those who cry. 'Peace,

peace,' when there is no peace! Work agmen, forward to the conquest of the

THE WORKER CONFERENCE.

Every subdivision should see that its delegate attends the next meeting of The Worker Conference, Monday, Jan. 13, 8 p. m., at 64 E. Fourth street, top floor. The Yorkville districts are making an earnest effort to push the circuing an earnest effort to pass the circulation. There is work for every member of the party, and this work must be attended to. Don't think you are going to lay a field for a daily by staying at home and leaving all the work for others. The campaign is on and you should enlist now.

vampire-like, sucking in living labor, and lives the more, the more it sucks in.—Karl Mark,

MILITARISM IN THE SCHOOLS.

Rebuked by Socialists and Trade Unions,

High School Students-Local Yorkers, S. D. P., Raised the Alarm and Protest.

The fall campaign over, Local Yorkers started in on the next campaign and with a good opportunity to show to the workingmen of Yonkers what their capitalist friends are getting ready for. The Local seems to be full of life, encouraged by our gains and the heavy losses of the S. L. P.

Things are getting pretty interesting in this little town, what with raiding poolrooms, shortage of Board of Health funds, and the latest scheme of the Board of Education. What started this last trouble will be seen from the subjoined address to the trade unions of Yonkers. The latter have responded in good numbers and sent in their pro tests to the Common Council. The Plumbers, the Carpenters and Joiners, the Machinists, the Building Trades Council, and the William Morris Club (a society organized for the study of political and social economy), have Joined in our work, the result being that one of the aldermen remarked that he never saw such an array of protests against any official action, and the Common Council referred the matter to the Beard of Education for public hearing for which we are get ting ready now.

LOCAL YONKERS' ADDRESS

This is our letter to the trade unions: "Brothers:-The Social Democratic Party of Yonkers addresses you and calls for your co-operation on a sub-ject which this party of the working class considers to be of utmost im portance to the welfare of the city and especially its working population.

"As is well-known to you, the Board

one workingman refuses to murder another one. And the capitalists rose to the occasion. If they cannot array one worker against the other, why not under cover of patriotic sentiments arm high school boys, and when in time of strike the militia, depleted of its sturdy element of workingmen. should refuse or be unable to murder enough workingmen to break a strike, a new military element will be brought in play and used against you. Your own gallant Fourth Separate may some day think better than to shoot defenseless men, women, and children, although they have not refused to march to Croton Dam last year, ready for action and waiting for orders. If they should one day have their eyes open and you will be on the point of ference will it make to you whether you will be shot by the militia or by high school boys who will be mustered to keep o rder?

"In the industrial warfare where the children are competing with their par-ents in the factories and where child laber is displacing adult labor, do not be afraid to look the situation square in the face, and do not forget that your own children in the high school will be ordered to shoot their fathers. "At the same sitting of the Board of Education when the Committee on

able site for a new school near York-ers Park, the Board decided to ask the Common Council for the appropriation of \$3,100 for buying a certain piece of \$1,100 for guins instead of using it for a new site. If the Board of Education has a surplus that it does not know how to spend in a hurry, why ask for more inoney? They have a balance of \$24,413.85 and are willing to spend it any old way, but when Engels M. Cassen of Bryn Mawr Park asks that a conveyance be provided to take children to and from School No. 4 they refer it to a committee, for they do not have enough surplus to accommand the committee of the second to buy guns. Bo further appropriations be

Yonkers Board of Education Arming Labor Organizations Join in Vigorous

TO THE TRADE UNIONS

of Education of this city has, at its last meeting, on Dec. 10, decided to appropriate \$1.100 for procuring guns for the High School Cadets, in order to improve the military standing of these boys. With the lavish expendi ture of money in a city department the public has become so thoroughly famil-iar that in itself the throwing out of this amount of money would not at-tract any particular attention; but in the light of some recent events this item of expense becomes extremely

students of Columbia University tak ing the place of striking machinists in New Jersey, and succeeding in break-ing the strike. This was done with the consent of the authorities of Columbia University, and nobody except the workingmen's press took any no-tice of it. It is only The Worker, the official organ of the Social Democratic Party, that has correctly understood and explained the significance of this new move on the part of the employ-ers. This warning should suffice. The significance of the other move of instructing high school boys in military drill should be another warning to the

workingmen. nnexpected use of public money for guns should be considered by you in conjunction with the fact that organized labor all over the country has lafely expressed deep disap-proval of the actions of the militia in time of strikes. You know that trade unions all over the country recom-mended to their members to withdraw from the militia in order that one workingman should not shoot another workingman.

"The capitalist class is frightened. oppressors know that the hour of r domination is gone, the moment access in a time of strike, what dif-

Sites reported the question of a suitproperty. It should be the duty of the Common Council to censure the Board of Education for throwing out the

WHOLESALE CHILD-MURDER. WHY NOT PUT A STOP TO IT?

From a report of Ben Tillett's speech | toilers, so much anxiety and hardship in Toledo we take this passage:

"Speaking of the conditions in the ongested sections of the large cities, Mr. Tillett said that out of every 100 children born in the congested districts of New York and London, 60 died under a year old. Of the children of the rich but 12 out of 100 died under that age. The difference between 12 and 60, said Mr. Tillett, is the proportion of murder we are organized to stop. This sore on the body politic must be removed and we are organized to remove it.

Those were the words of a trade unonist who is also a Socialist. Trade unionism may somewhat reduce the frightful ratio of child-murder which the capitalist system involves; but trade unionism alone cannot put an end to it, because it cannot secure to the workingmen the full product of their labor, the full power to which their toll entitles them to care for their wives and children and guard them from hunger and cold, from disease and accident.

The working class builds and furnishes and equips the factories and workshops, the palatial mansions and the tenements and hovels. But because the working people do not own the factories and workshops, the tools and machinery, the means of production with which they work, they are doom ed to inhabit the tenements and hovels. while others, who need do no useful work, dwell in the mansions. Because one class, of society owns

the land and mines and railroads and mills and shops and factories, the people of the other class cannot work except by their permission. And permission to work is granted only on condition that the owning class, the master class, the non-producing capitalist class, shall get, in the form of dividends and interest and rent, the greater portion of the wealth that is produced by the toilers. So long as this private ownership of the means of production continues, so long will the power of one class over the other be perpetuated and luxury and poverty continue to exist side by side. So long as we-have private ownership of the means of life, the workers will be compelled to give up a part of the value of their product to the capitalists. The efforts of trade unions mayslightly reduce the degree of this exploitation, but they cannot put an end to it and to all the horrible conse-

quences it involves. "You take my life when you do take the means by which I live." Every dollar of profit pocketed by the capitalist class out of the product of La bor means so much overwork for the

mediate the children of the working-men. They can, though, afford \$1,100 men. They can, though, afford \$1,100 to spoil the morals of the children by instructing them in military practice contrary to the teachings of Christian-ity, and universal brotherhood.

Brothers, you have now the oppor tunity to register a vigorous protest. Do not hesitate a moment to join us nour attempt to overthrow the out-rageous attempt of the capitalist class on year-life and liberties. Do not de-lay to sign the enclosed petitod, to the Common Council and show to the city at large that organized labor is always ready to lift its voice for right and jus-

"Fraternally yours, "LOCAL YONKERS, S. D. G. LEHNER, Secretary."

"eDc. 16, 1901. LABOR'S PROTEST.

Identiv with the trade unions, we ent to the Common Council the following protest: To the Mayor and Common Council

of the City of Yonkers;
"We, the undersigned, representing our respective organizations, by their authority and order, hereby appeal to the Common Council of the City of Yonkers and request them to pass a vote of censure on the Board of Edueation of the City of Yonkers for their decision to buy guns for the High School Cadets, thereby diverting \$1,100 of money appropriated by the Common Council for the purpose of education to purposes entirely outside of the scope of an educational institution, while at the same time deciding to ask your honorable body for a new appropriation of \$3,250 to buy property for a

"We also petition the Common Council that they direct the Board of Edu cation to use their surplus money, it any, for improvements in the schools aiready existing as well as for the opening of new schools, instead of throwing away the city's money on military supplies, thus imbuing our children with the spirit of militarism in opposition to the teachings of Chris-

"And we further petition your honor "And we further petition your nonerable body to recommend that the sirplus of the Board of Education, it any, he used for the purpose of kiving free means at noon hours to the children, in order that they may not be compelled in cold winter to walk at times a considerable distance to and from school four times a day and that ware. four times a day, and that warm-

state of New York by its old name of the Social Democratic Party. If you do not know where your nearest local organization is, write to the editor of this paper and find out.

granted to that body until the surplus fund be exhausted."

The ball is started a rolling and people know that the Social Her ple know that the Social Democratic Party was instrumental in bringing about the agitation of the gun question and they are in sympathy with the movement. We do not know whether the Board of Education will accede to the demands of the working people. It is rather doubtful, for it would be a is rather doubted, for it would be a confession that they were caught red-handed; but we will be satisfied if the workingmen of Yonkers find out who are their friends and who are their ene-

lots, not for their oppressors and lo but for their own liberation from th slavery of capitalism, voting a straight ticket of the Social Democratic Party.

We will be satisfied if a 1

ber of workingmen become enlighten-ed by next election and cast their bal-

VAIL TO SPEAK. Charles H. Vail and Mrs. Vall are coming to Yonkers on January 10 for lecture. One of the best halls in n, the Hollywood Inn Assembly Hall, is engaged for the night and ex

cellent arrangements made to ensure complete success. Special efforts will be made to spread the party press, as we consider the cialist papers the best propaganda the terial. P. J. B

VOTE IN THE SEVENTH. The Social Democratic vote in the special election in the Seventh Con gressional District, last Tuesday, so far as reported, is 707. The same far as reported is 707. The same district gave us about 160 votes in November. The total vote was light, the two old parties casting only ab

HILLQUIT WILL LECTURE.

Morris Hillpuit's lecture on "The Forerunners of Socialism", the first of the series at Happy Days Hall, 12 8 Marks Place, was very well attended. The second lecture will be on "Modern Socialism", this Sunday, Jan. 12th, beginning at 2 p. m. No comrade should full to attend this while course, as the lectures well give an excellent system-atic treatment of the movement in its most important phases.

GENERAL COMMITTEE.

The General Committee of Local New York holds its regular meeting at the Labor Lyceum, 64 E. Feurth str Saturday evening, Jan. 31. Nem tion of officers for the ensuing term of six months is a special order of busi

BUY UNION LABEL GOODS.

The Worker.

AN ORGAN OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY (Knows in New York State as the Social PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT 184 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK, By the Socialistic Co-operative Pub-Buttong Association. P. O. BOX 1512.

TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS. Invariably in advance.

copies copies, per-copy ... 1c, 75c, copies 21.29 copies or more, per hundred 50c. Less than 100 copies, per-copy

As far as possible, rejected communica-

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



SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED In 1888 (Presidential)..... In 1890 In 1894 1894 33,133 1896 (Presidential) 36,564 S. L. P. 82,204 In 1900 (Presidential):

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



THE POSTAL SERVICE AS . "AN EXAMPLE OF SOCIALISM."

THE PARTY'S EMBLEM.

Louis F. Post, in "The Public," pre Socialist papers by the Post Office De partment, with the Soflowing state

"The American postal service is The American postal service is a favorite and favorable filustration with our socialistic friends. It is char-acterized by them as being, so far as it goes, a practical application of their

It is lamentable that any who call themselves Socialists have given the opponents of Socialism the opportun ity to fling this statement in their faces. But the Socialist movement cannot fairly be judged by the expressions of the muddle-heads who point to the postal service as an "example Socialism." The Socialist movement is a positical movement and all fair-minded people must accept the attitude of Socialist party and of its ablest members as representing the position

We point out the fact that the posts clerks are overworked and exploited. while the mail service is a mine of profits for the refirencie; and we partieu larly emphasize the fact that no industry owned or operated by the govcan be Socialistic until the tal newers have first be captured by the working class as such. Moreover, by reason of the interdepen Sence of all industrial and social activ ity, no one publicly owned industry can be an "example of Socialism. calls for the common own ership of ALL the means of produc "example of Socialism" save Socialism track, and there can be no "step to wards Socialism" except as the work ing class elects Socialist officials to local offices and brings about public ownership by and for the working

That the "Appeal to Reason," one of the few papers which has pointed to the postal service as "an example of Socialism," is now suffering persecu tion, through the Post Office Depart ment, at the hands of a government whose actions are determined by the spirit of class rule, is a new instance of the keny of fate. Socialists have refraised from attacking the "Appeal" and specially repudiating its errors, I the present crisis, for the reason that It has trouble enough on its hands. and support rather than condemna that branch of a capitalist government which it has been pleased should be a sure teacher, and it is to ed that all who call themselves no "example of Socialism" under a rattet government with its const esponse the cause of Socialism should not inv themselves open to the leer

mind by ridiculous statements which the recognized exponents of scientific Socialism know to be preposit naccurate and entirely opposed to the fundamental principles upon which the Socialist movement is based.

C. Y. Nothing could be more appropriate than the suggestion that Grover Cleve land be appointed to represent the Court of Teddy the Strenuous at the coronation of Edward VII. It would fall in so nicely with his recently assumed function as Grahd Arbitrator between Capital and Labor. Let us hope the President will be "broad and non-partizan" enough to make this ap-

The Reverend Dr. Hillis is getting some unpleasant free advertising these days through the revival of the exposure for plagfarism which vexed him so three or four years ago and for which, it is alleked, he has sought personal revenge with quite diabolical and un-Christlike pertinacity. It may be time ly to recall the fact that Hillis was the chief among the Pharisees who heaped their foul abuse upon George D. Her ron last year because he openly avow ed himself a Socialist. We sometime have a right to be proud of our enemies, and Comrade Herron assuredly has a right to rejoice in the enmity of such a man as Hills.

OUR LABOR SHERIFF-A USE LESS LUXURY.

Now that a distribution of "plun from the office of the Sheriff of New York County among the "faithful" in the trade unions is taking place, it is pertinent to ask: When the "reformers" were deciding; which nomination to give to the trade union contingent in their wonderful coalition, why did they select the office of Shering. Why did they not, instead, nominate at least a few staunch trade unionists for the As sembly and the Board of Aldermen? The answer is not hard to find, if one

will consider the peculiar character of the office of Sheriff in this county. La all but four of the sixty countles of this state the office of Sheriff is one the control of which might be of real value to the working class in time of trouble In the rural counties the Sheriff is the officer charged with the maintenance of "law and order," and when labor troubles arise it is the Sheriff and his deputies who are first called upon to "protect" the capitalists and their prop erty against "mob violence"-or, to drop the b pocritical phraseology of the capitaust press, it is the Sheriff and his deputies who are first called upon to disperse meetings of strikers to arrest pickets and agitators, and to enforce injunctions against the trade unions. In such a county, it would be worth while for the unions to have in that office a man of their own, who could be counted upon, in time of trouble, to put his loyalty to his class above the faise pretenses of capitalist society-who would use his official power to protect pickets rather than to help sniuggle in scabs, who would arrest law-breaking capitalists rather than 'law-abiding' workingmen, and who would, even at the risk of being ousted from his office, refuse to serve

or enforce tyrannical injunctions issued by corrupt or time-serving judges. Such a workingman Sheriff as that would be worth having-in any county of this state except New York, Kings, Queens But in these four counties, which the duties and powers of the Sheriff are quite different. Here, the enforce ment of law and order is assumed by the city police. It is the Police Cans

missioner and not the Sheriff to whor the capitalists look for aid in crushing strikes, and the chief business of the Sheriff is to draw his pay, appoint deputies, and sell out the r business men whom the capi tem drives lute bankruptcy. It is no reflection upon Sheriff O'Brie

to say that he is of not one-lota moruse to the working class in office that he was as a private citizen. If the cigarmakers' lockout of 1900 were to be repeated this year, Sheriff O'Brien would not be called upon to help the Tobacco Trust defeat the Clkar Makers' Union. Police Commissioner Part ridge would attend to that. And, or the other hand, Sheriff O'Brien could not, if he would, so much as raise his hand officially in defense of his fellowunionists against the Trust, the courts and the police.

In a word, so far as the labor que tion is concerned, the office of Sheriff of New York County is absolutely use us to either side-and that is one rea son why that office was assigned to the trade unionists by the "reform" man

The other reason is even simpler. The office of Sheriff of this county has a great deal of patrouage attached to it There are many good-sized "plums" to be given out by the Sheriff; and in giving this position to a prominent tradunionist and leaving him free to di vide these "plums" among other promi neat trade unionists, the "reform managers believed that they saw th best way to secure the continued sup port of a number of influential men i the unions and so to make the "re form" administration "wolld" with th

charge Mr. O'Brien or his appointees with consciously selling their inf

cere in their attachment to the Re publican party or to the "reform" con bination.

What we do point out and insist pon, what we have proved, and what we challenge anyone to controvert, is simply this: That Mr. O'Brien and his appointees do not represent the trade dons in their respective offices; that their being in office is of no advantage to the working class; and that the "r managers, in allotting them these offices, conceded nothing to the trade unions as a body, but simply con ferred favors upon them as Individual for which no one but themselves as individuals owe the "reformers" any thanks. Even from the standpoint of what is commonly called 'lasor polities" (as distinguished from Socialist politicas-the policy of lobbying to get as favors what ought to be demanded as rights even from that standpoint, Sheriff O'Brien is, for the working people of this city, an entirely useless lux-

Police Commissioner Murphy, just before going out of office, promised a ommittee of the Central Federated Union who came to complain to him. that there should be no further police persecution of the girl waist makers who are on strike. Is it not a shameful thing that such persecution should have been begun, that there should have been any occasion for such a request on the part of the organized workers? Is it not a disgrace to the workingmen of this city, who have votes enough to centrol its government. if they would use them intelligently; that persecution of strikers by police men should be considered perfectly natural, and that the Commissioner's promise to stop it should be considered as a favor? When the workingmen. get class-conscious enough to elect a workingman as Mayor, on a labor plat form, we shall see sweatshop bo instead of working girls, begging for nercy-and getting nothing but cold justice, which is better than the working girls get now. .

THE NATIONAL ORGANIZER'S "PRINCELY SALARY."

Some caustic and wholly unwarrant ed criticisms have recently found their way into the party press concerning the salary paid to our National Organizer, Comrade Vail. The authors of these criticisms seem to think that Comrade Vail is getting rich out of the move ment. "Two thousand dollars a year!" they exclaim and hold up their hands in hely horror. "Princely salary" is one of their forcible expressions.

We must assume that the criticisms are made in good faith. But they certainly have not been made in a fraernal manner; they are rather "prerious," inasmuch as Comrade Vail has not yet made his report (or else, on the other hand, rather tardy, as coming in the eleventh month of his year's term of service); and finally, they are entirely misleading as to matters of fact.

The facts are these: Comrade Vall was engaged (by the Springfield Executive, before the final union), with the agreement that he should be paid \$2,000 a year and his vallway fare. Hotel bills and incidental expenses he was to pay ont of his salary.

Now \$2,000 a year sounds large. Porhais \$5.48 a day would not sound quite so large; but it is the same thing. In former days, the party regularly paid to its traveling organizers, either \$3 a day and all expenses or \$5 a day and railway fare. Comrade Vail's salary is berefore not unprecedented. Nor is !! at all exorbitant.

If a man is to do proper work when on a tour, he cannot well get along with less than \$2 a day for botel bills Moreover, there are many small incidental expenses which cannot be avoid ed by a travelling speaker. It is doubt ful if \$3 a day would remain these have been deducted.

Moreover, Mrs. Vail accompanie ner husband. She spoke at many meet ings specially arranged for her and cvb dently gave good satisfaction, as she was repeatedly invited to return and offered payment for so doing. In other comes 'she spoke from the same platform with Comrade Vail, and reports omed. She received no payment what

If the receipts for Comrade Vall's tour be considered, it must become evi lent that the many locals for which he spoke considered his services worth more timn the National Committee paid aim for them. The arrangement made by the then National Secretary, Comrade Butscher, was that each local should pay \$10. In many cases they coluntarily paid as much as \$20. This money went into the bands of the National Committee and was applied to the payment of Comrade Vail's salary and expenses.

It must be remembered that the post tior of a man who gives his whole time to the movement is quite different from when he has leisure, without giving up his private occupation. If the party asks a man to leave his former employ ment and give all his attention to party work, it must expect, in addition to bearing the special expenses which his new duties involve, to pay him a salary at least not much below that which h paid to skilled mechanics. We do not

orbitant for a speaker like Comrade.

Vail. We have taken up this subject at this time and at this length for two rea-

First, we observe a tendency in so quarters within the party to cry out against any party work which involves expense. "Penny wise and nound foolish" is a sound proverb. If we expect prepared to pay for it. The more readily we bear the burden, the more promptly the work will be done; and the better the work is done, the more rapidly will our numbers grow and our strength to bear new burdens. In the second place, we think the matter worthy of attention because we ob serve—also, we are worry to say, in certain quarters within the party-a tendency to keep up old lines of division and to stir up old disagreements which we had supposed to have been finallyand irrevocably buried at Indianapolis last July. If any comrades feel, that these lines ought again to be drawn and these differnces revived, it would be wiser and fairer for them to say so openly than to take the method of mis-

leading innendo against individuals. -The "Vineland Independent," a New Jersey Populist paper, commented approvingly upon the article entitled "The Essential Point in Socialist Propaganda" which appeared in our issue use it as an argument for the Populist "movement." We are at a loss to know whether this is a case of collossal nerve or of manumental stupidi-Such extreme stupidity seems in redible-but then the stunidity of Populist editors is perhaps beyond the power of the finite mind to compre-

Current # # Literature

All books and pamplifets mentioned this column may be of pany, 184 William street, New York.

THE COMMENTATOR, Monthly, Ten

"The Commentator, a magazine of ion-conformity. Is the latest addition the little group of independent magzines, which take the place of the pamphlets of old, and wage war upon the social lie, the moral lie, and the political lie which form the minsmatic environment of our capitalistic civilization. "The Commentator" announces that it is published for the intellectuals the aristocracy of intellect, and it takes up the fight against the conventionalities of capitalism from the lif-erary and artistic standpoint. Periodicals of this nature, although they may have no definite purpose to hold the healthy revolt. Their vigor and brillinuce are in striking contrast with the large amends for a sometimes amus

ig inconsistency.

In the initial number we find the folwing exquisite bit by Thomas Carlyle Hoadley, satirizing the advice of a capitalist to young men who wish What advice would I give to yo

men who are beginning careers? We'l in the first place, I would recommend that they do us I myself have done, for of all examples known to me I am, of urse, the most bright and shining never matters what a young man works at or what he gets for it. Let-him get down to the office at five thirty post until the innitor is ready to clos up the building. Hard work of this sort is the whole secret. If he is faith-ful he will never lack something to busy himself with: We cannot all, of coirse, be expitalists, but there other lines of endeavor.

"Life is full of opportunities. The trouble with most young men is that they are in too great a hurry to rise. After five or ten or fifteen years with one employer they look for a raise of salary. This is utterly wrong. Let the employer be the judge of their worth of him. I have found that young men who did more work for me than they were paid for were the most valuable employees I could have about me, and have always prized them highly. Work-hard work is the only secret. Trust in Providence to reveard honest endeaver. Every young man who is content to struggle along on a modest-salary is adding his quota to the growth and prosperity of our great country. That he himself cannot see sult is a small detail. Let him the satisfaction of knowing that some-how, somewhere, his life's work has accomplished its purpose in the great

From a later number, we lift the follewing, found in "Symbols and Re-flections," by Fluke McCoog, a name

"That quality or virtue which is often with a name-but you do and boast of it, desire it, enry the possessor because he makes morey with it. Yankee ingenuity is petty arceny made plausible, that's, all. Think of the sins it covers. Think of all the honest swindlers. They're not in jail.

"They're your brother, sister, friend nights thinking bow we can get the best of Jones, or of Mary the cook. And the man who does it successfully,— the man who succeeds in pilling up a solid because at the bank, the man who

why \$3 a day should be considered ex a nutmeg-that man is most divinely ifted with 'Yankee ingenuity.'
"That's the man who later in life

founds libraries, colleges, endows churches, buys memorial windows for his wife's memory.

"It used to be the rule for a repeat ant sinner during his last days to give his possessions to the church and save himself from damnation. Now he endows libraries or teaches a Bible class in a Baptist church. thing—the same thief. While his blood is hot and tast, he breaks men's backs and women's hearts in fron foundries mills, and factories. In old age re pentance flings the shadow of her man tle over his soul and forthwith, the slave-driver has become a philan

ong other contributors are Joseph Dana Miller, Ernest H. Crosby and J Batvers Batvers. The book reviews are good. We hope "The Commenta-tor" will leng live to continue its caustic comment.

The January number of the "Arena

begins the twenty-seventh volume and the fourteenth year of that well-known review. It opens with a paper on "An rehism." by the Rev. R. Heber New ton, in which the writer discusses the ethical, sociological, and political as pects of that question. "The English Friendly Societies," by Eltweed Pomeroy, is an interesting description of a recent visit to the scene of the "Rock dale experiment" in co-operation. Theo Seward describes the "Spirit and, in addition to his regular depart nents of "Topics of the Times" Books of the Day." Editor B.O. Flow r contributes an essay on of Photography and its Service to St. Pierre discusse Responsibility in Municipal Government," and W. A. Curtis considers Race Reversion in America." Other Development of Brotherhood Prof. Eugenia Parbam; "Ibsen's 'Pee Gynt," by Walter Leighton; "Work of Wives," by Flora M. Thorson, and "What Shall it Profit?" "The New Year's story by M. P. Stuart. The editor announces that Dr. Newton will discuss the "Economic and Religions Causes of Anarchism" in the Febru-

"CHRISTIAN SCCIALISM."

Yet I would go further than Herror for I would not saddle a Christ on the movement any more than I would a Buddha or a Mahommed or a Con uld not saddle a Christ on the fucius. Socialism, to me, is an inter national movement, and embraces people of every race, nationality, color clime, creed, or sex, though there is ne line of denmication-the class

And in the thought of the class struggle we rub up against the emo-tional expression of brotherhood as found in the church; and also come iuto antagonism with some of the liefs taught by the Christian theology thers thught by the which materialized on the physical plane of existence have proven bad in practise for the world. Why? Bepractise for the world. Why? Beand in this respect the Socialist has right to crisicize. What is economics ght to criticize. What is economics' economics to the Standard Dictionary his definition is applicable: "The se material resources, or of the produc-tion, preservation, and distribution of wealth, and of the means and methods if living well, for the state, the fam ily and the individual."

What is bad economic doctrine? I answer, any doctrine of though vent "the development of material r ces or of the production, preserv tion, and distribution of wealth" se that the state, the family and the indi vidual would not live well is bad and icious economic doctrine-and when material sense.

There are four grounds on which the Socialist as a teacher of economics has a right to correct the teachings of the Christian church to-day.

2. The Doctrine of Contentment.
2. The Doctrine of the Stewardship of the Rich.

3. The Doctrine of Individual Salva

4. The Vicarious Atonement as at

* * In its missionaryizing and revival work the church has univer-sally appealed to the emotions. The Socialist propaganda is dependent upon the material possession. upon the material necessity of a class and while the Socialist uses the emoemotional and sentimentalism, propaganda is based upon the blooded logic of material interests and the expression of sentiment is a secondary consideration.

So when a preacher from the Chris So when a preacher from the Christian church comes into our movement even though he may have a knowledge of Karl Marx; Bellamy, and Gronlund, he tries, for some reason or other, to combine the two. He tries to make the economic fallacies of his Christian faith square with the economic truths of scientific Socialism; and the result is a badly mixed Social-ist. Sometimes he calls himself a Christian Socialist, but he finds himself an irritating substance in both camps. The Christians will not have him because he is too much of a So-cialist; and the Socialists will not have him because he is not clear on the Se-cialistic proposition and wants to Christianize the doctrines of Socialism.

Again, in his propaganda of Social-ism, he would use the same methods as he used in his religious revival work, viz., appealing in every way in his power to the emotions of his audihis power to the control of the cont called a sentimental Socialist; and in time unless be becomes clear-headed his sentimentality will awallow up his

case, we would advise him to substi-tute "my Father" for "our Father" the next time he says his paternoster.— The Labor Journal, Zanesville, O.

-I am ashamed to think how eas

THINGS I HAVE LOST.

The Wail of a Despairing Individualist:

Mr. Editor:

Once upon a time I could be, I will not say that I was, an original sinner, could go to confession with a hank of distinctly personal abeminations to tell the blushing priest in the presence of the shivering angels; but since machinery came in and all society has been jammed together into one mould the priest listens undisturbed. His reverence samples the city districts as each penitent comes on; he knows, when my tale is teld, that I have merely come down through one of the Bow-ery sewers; then he smells in the mea culpas of the next self-styled exceedingly sinful wight, a poor sterilized so lution which hath meandered through the subways of clubland. No man real-izes more than my ghostly father does how flat, insipid and, monotonous little pocket.

creature it is that now stands in the shoes of the ancient sinner. Mr. Editor, as a man passionately addicted to the charming distinctions the individual life. I am mortified to see the immobile features of his rever ence and the stony tired look of the angels when I go to confession now. There are no more distinctions for an ambitious soul like mine upon the highway of the transgressors. Every footprint which I see before me exactly fits my sole. They are all just alike. They all turn off for a little over the same fence to steal the same turnips. They all go up to the same farm house and run away from the same dog, leaving a posterior patch of same dual garment on the same old bush. While on the other side of into the same colleges, the same banks and the same churches; make similar wills and similarly go to heaven. Alas, therefore, what shall I do who am pining for the specess of a distinguishable

I have tried virtue only to discove that here, even more than in naughti-ness, I had lost the initiative.

At first no free spirit forbade me to ead the lives of other good persons in search of some hints as to how night lead a distinctly private life of virtue. I put a nickel on a railing in front of a tenement rookery, resolving to be one man who would unCar-neglély distribute his charity, but I only saw Mr. Sage stop his carriage while he stepped out to pick it up, after dozen of starving wretches had pass I tried a dozen other solitary ways of doing good to my fellowmen, who I sought to benefit had themselves long ceased to look for pennies under stones and that woe no longer frequented the my goodness on the desert air. What shall I.do?

Then I took to reading the biographics

of great men, beginning, of course, on

op with one own presidents. It is need-ess to remark that I was too good a uan myself, and valued my soul too man myself, and valued my highly, to have any original personal vidualists of my acquaintance they were very strenuous) seemed to regard that honor as the greatest way of vindleating America and me. 4 of vindleating America and trotted, out my personality of training ground for presidents, only to discover that before it were possible to get half way through that course all of me must be lost forever; that I must climb down more than ever I may climb up. And alas what shall I do I beheld all sorts of moral heroics in full blast in the great angelic war of the pure and holy upon Tammany Hall. I also beheld the authors there: of elected to office, and the next when I looked upon the elected officials behold they were all new, very new in the speiling of their names; but verlly they were the same sort of sardi to pack themselves cozily in the come to pack themselves could in the same old box; each and all resolved to promise as little about good behavior as it is possible for a man to promise who can do nothing of himself, and for a man of affairs to say who must not commit his party to mere op lfis own. I found them all, like president, swiftly climbing down from yesterday's strenuousness and ready to invite that dog to dine with them today, which when they were themselves, they kicked but yesterday. As a strennous individualist, as a strenuous re-former, as anything in which I ever

was or could be individually and per ally strenuous, I have lost my all.) On the heaventy side of my life, I could no longer maintain my self-reof for myself as a notential individ ual sinner of sins in my own proper person. In all my peccadilloes P found myself so mixed up literally wit everybody else around me that I could no longer confess to the good old priest without confessing to him some of his own offenses. No, even the poor distinction of being an eminent sinner

tinction of being an enument sinner is lost to me since machinery came in and the world has resolved itself into the average man and a social day.

The pages of the Newgate Calendar can no longer inspire me. David Hogg. that brilliant highwayman, the hero of my youth, whose gathows song I used to sing, was an economic determinism; it would be impossible to become such a hog so day. As a private person I feel all my ego-ness, like Bob Acres' courage, slipping out of use, at the tips of my flagers. And, oh, Mr. Editor, in the world in the supers. of my fingers. And, oh, Mr. Editor what shall I do? I have lost the privilege I once

joyed of pardoning people who have offended me, and this has been a griev-ous loss, depriving me of so much of the moral delight I once had in myself. the moral segment of the way. When I found that I could no longer support my reputation as a private sinner on my own account abue, I turned me around to find out how many people around to find out how many people had offended me and how many of them I could forgive on a distinctly individual basis to-day. Tom Jones, who gave my sister the go-by a week before their marriage, seemed a hard case to begin with. I wrote to him, pointing out the enarmity of his offense and frankly forgiving him. He could be a stelling more clining me replied in a stelling note telling insthat he would have been an object of my pardoning grace if he had married my slater, but not for running away that he had just searned the week before

discouraged me. Who else could I for-give if I could not forgive Tom Jones?

I made another start. Could I not allow a lot of people to offend me as things are now? I tried so many little ways, but people really would not take to give offense, nor take a private par-And though I was slooping with pardons for mything and for everybody, nebody was free enough personally to take notice of me, person ally. Except I could manage to con mit a public offense nobody would of mit a public offense nobody would of fend back. I was lost in an undistinguished mob of averages, and my heart with its hundred pairs of hands spreaout to pardon all possible offenders was forced to creep back and try to put its two hundred hands into its on

I stood on the way to a place in Nev York where ever so many hundred trains fly out of the depot per afternoon with ever so many thousands of pas sengers. I got in the way. I suffered only stared at me, saying: "Oh, never mind forgiving me, old man, for really we cannot quite forgive you for put-ting yourself into such a ridiculous position that the public in its progress must needs hurt you."

Ah, what a fall was there! I could not even dispense forgiveness at the New York end of the bridge where it appeared to be so sadly needed.

And if I were to visit the tombs of ne greatest offenders in modern times liow I'would feel the counts in the world's indictment of them dwindle away, and if I were to visit the prisons how few offenders I would find worthy of the whole punishment of their al leged crimes! In the hall of here are worthy of the honor of having done

the deeds which are called their own! It seems to me now when I hear some men speaking of forgiving this offense or revenging that, that they are using the language of a far gone age. When a man discovers himself in the act of forgiving people frequently, let him ex amine himself. He is probably in a false position. He has thrust himself on to some public depot where he has more need to be forgiven than power t

And revenge! Who to-day has any wrong of his own, or coming so exclusively from one other, that he can put his dagger point upon one heart and truly say: "Here Justice bids mestrike," We are in an hour of transftion to

which every moral factor is disinte grated from its kind. The laws are recking with crimes of misdirected punishment. The prisons are full of victims or martyrs to the anarchy of an age that is neither of the heavens heavenly, of the earth earthy, nor o the waters under the earth fishy; but all is a conglomerate of neither one thing nor the other. Collective in his. productive life, anarch in his appropri ating life, co-operating for all that he for the source of good, the heaven he affects to prize, the man of this sends the wrongs of everybody else to bar him out from the character and the heaven of his impossible expectations. The strong individualist of this capitalist age, in claiming everything, has los

SOUND PRINCIPLES. Gather a mob of ethical, brotherly

love, government ownership, step-at a-time people into a Socialist organiza tion by the means of backwoods pape or any other method and leave the uninformed as to the true basis of our movement and they are still a mob. A collection of people filled to the neck with contrary and antagonistic idea: cannot be expected to live in harmony Every freak calling himself a Socialist is by no means a Socialist, and though joining an organization is usually a pretty fair evidence of a man's good intentions, it is by no means a measure of his intelligence or his power to as similate scientific truth. Taking every supposed convert to Socialism into the organization is like swallowing an un limited quantity of half baked dough The dough clogs up the alimentary canal and forbids digestion. It refuses to be assimilated by the system. It keeps other, food from being assimership of the railroads platform He will not leagn and he keeps others from learning. He thinks the Socialist who has been in the movement for years and who knows the needs and the mission of the working class, an intolerant bigot. * * All this comes from not having men grounded in the fundamentals of Socialism. It is the duty of the Socialist press to teach truth all the time, whether suc cess from a counting room standard comes or not. The Socialist movement rests upon the economic need of a great class. No emotional, sentimental financial consideration should keep that truth from the men who require it most. If our movement is to amount to anything more than the populist or-greenback or single reform moveents, it is the duty of the Socialist

THE CHURCH AND SOCIALISM

The Socialist has always looked upon the organized church as but as arm of expitalism. And some form of union among the churches, both Catholic and Protestant, in defense of capitalism is something Socialists have long looked for and something that is inevitable. Priest and preacher. can easily shake hands over their own "bloody chasm" in the face of a movement that threatens capitalism,

Socialism has no fight against the chirch, as such, its fight is with capi-talism. But if the church gets in the way and loses some of its tall feathers—well, it's none of our fineral.—W. A. Corey, in Los Angeles Socialist.

... The bookkeeper who had worked twelve hours a day for thirty years, paused to look at the captury of a

Our Exteemed Contemporaries BBB (and OTHERS) BBB

The Mirror, St. Louis.

Of all the funny farce fakes of a fakir age the Mark Hanna arbifration scheme, to settle the differences be tween Labor and Capital, is the finest The names of the participants in the conference are imposing, but that is all that can be said in fairness. The nibitration scheme looks well upon paper, but it will not work, simply be cause the response of the employer t offers of arbitration is always s nothing to arbitrate." There is, on the other hand, no means of enforcing opon striking workmen the decrees of the arbitrators. The unions cannot be enalized for failure to submit to derees. They cannot be fined. dividual workmen cannot be punished for refusing to work. While it is pos-sible that some laws may be enacted to facilitate the settlement of strikes, it is everlastingly true that, so long as human nature remains what it is, there employee and that compromises of such disputes will be only temporary n character. It is not to be tion of differences between the hire and the hired, for that could only be and continue through a condition of content that would eventually become stagnation. Life is and must be a fight and in the fighting the best things in life are developed. Labor will not get ite dues in any other way than by fighting. Capital will take advastage when it can keep down wages.

There was no antagonism, there was

no memory of Homestead, Latimer, the Bull Pen, Lebanan, or any of the other places where the genuine fraternal relations between the capitalist lass and the working class were espe clally emphasized. The whole thing went off with fine celat. A court or ommittee of arbitration was estabished with some of the firmest friends of labor on it, including Grover Clevehand, 4 No. hint was given of Mr. Cleve tond's fitness for the office as arbitraor between the workers and their exduring the A. R. U. strike. All harmful discussion and personal reflection and injurious conjuring up of past mis-deeds were quietly. But emphatically forgotten. It was a love feast,

The economic necessity for struggle between the capitalists and the work-ers was ignored. The fact that everything the working class had received made no difference to the discussion The fact the unions are in existence o resist the encronchment of the emplaint class and hold that class from taking ALL which is produced was overlooked.

New wine requires new bottles, new, conditions in industry require new methods, and the trust having desion-strated its ability to beat down the resistance of the trade union, by sum poning to its aid the powers of government, the militia and the co-say nothing of the stress of and the ever-threatening army of muuployed, nothing remains for the working class but to use their political power to take possession of the gov-ernment, and use its powers to further working class interests, as the capital-ists now use it for theirs. Neither Mr. Compers nor any other leader can stem the tide flowing in this direction lts compelling force is industrial evofollowed by political revolution.

The Socialist, Seattle.

Occasionally some geo gets up and gleefully celebrates the fact that a new trust has arisen to fight the old one, hence the trust ques-tion will settle itself by fighting itself to death. It really makes no difference which one licks, one will survive to fleece us, and I never knew a black slave being particularly benefited by a change of masters. He always worker -for someone else-as the white slave does and he never got-like the white slave also more than a bare exi A workingman who thinks a tight cen two trusts has any interest for need of a slight education on eco matters.

The L. L. P. News,

constant intrusion of oneself in one sayings and doings is a vice for which the duty of spreading Socialism af-fords no justification whatever. It is infléed a characteristic that belongs t the individualist rather than the So-cialist frame of mind. Mr. Wilshire's contention that any advertisement of himself is an advertisement of Socialism may be true, but the advertisement may be a very bad one for S claissu. It is a too perflous application of the even if Mr. Wilshire he right in treat to regard with remignance, the proraisement of his friends. It is Importance that the public should be encouraged to respect the character and rety upon the shacerity of Socialist agitators. No smount of eloquence se-brilliancy of exposition can overcome the biatus which the absence of that respect and reliance creates it the pub-He mind. The people will never put trust in Socialist principles if they can-

Legally is a rubbed adverte. It bears the weight of many galas. - Ralgae.

THE WHIM

is a little monthly magazine which is likely to appeal to uncorrectional res-ple. It is for the ergan of day one class, but is published in the internet of men and women who are it search of Light and Trets. It is handsum is printed in two colors on deckie of re pe-per, and costs five cours per cours to 50 cents by the year. It is dited by Ernest Cresby and Comette Delept Soud ten contains to a three wouth's reful subscription. THE WHIM, P. O. Hox

When ordering mention will worthwice

PARTY NOTES.

THE MOST SUCCESSFUL AND best attended lecture of the Socialist Club of Brooklyn, Ralph avenue and Fulfon street, was given last Sunday night by John Sparge on "Our Posi-tion, Economic, Ethical, and Political." Comrade Spargo is one of the most forceful and effective speakers of the Socialist Party, and the masterly man-ner in which he handled his subject much applause from the audi The speaker for next Sunday og. January 12, is Comrade

JOHN SPARGE'S LECTURE BE fore the Socialist Club of Brooklyn, Sunday last, on "Our Position, Economic, Ethical and Political," having met with so much approval, the Social-ist Educational League has prevailed upon Comrade Spargo to give the New York comrades in general a chance York comrades in general a chance to hear this same lecture at the Socialist Educational League, 215 East Fifty ninth street, this Sunday, January 12 Admission is free and all

COURTENAY LEMON WILL speak at the Yorkville Clubiouse, 200 East Eighty-sixth street, New York City, this Sunday afternoon, January 12, at 3 p. m., on "Popular Miscon-ceptions of Socialism." Strangers are cially invited to attend.

THE 31ST A. D. MEEETS AT SANdees' Hotel, northwest corner One Hendred and Fourteenth street and Park arenne, Tuesday evening, Jan. 14. Election of officers and other impartnet business will come up.

HOBOKEN SOCIALISTS WILL give a "smoker" at Rienau's, corner of Ninth and Garden streets, Hoboken. on Monday evening, January 13, at which Courtonay Lemon, Frederick Brant, and others will speak.

THE SOCIALISTS OF WEST HOboken have arranged a series of lec-fuces to be held every Tuesday even tures to be near every treatment of the Socialist Party club rooms, 511-513 Hackensuck Plank Road, West Holoken, N. J. On Tuesday, January 14, at 8 p. m., Frederick Kyaft will speak, having as his subject; "Is Our Country a Republic?"

LOCAL NEWARK HAS ARRANG. d a course of lectures to be held every Sunday evening at 124 Mayket street, Newark. Last Sunday evening Cou-tenay Lemon spoke on "Popular Mis-condeptions of Socialism," in place of Algernon Lee, as originally announced. Courtades should bring their friends to bear the lecture next Sunday evening. 2 o'clock

LOCAL HUDSON COUNTY TOOK to twenty six new members at the last meeting of the County Committee. The of Branch 2, Hoboken, in sisting of Hightins and Fancopt, was elected to devise a more precise and harmonious method of bookkeeping for the various foranches. The semi-annumi goesting of the Local will take place Sunday moraling. Jan. 12, 9 a. m., at Central Hall near headquarters.

THE STATEN ISLAND COMrades have arranged a series of popular lectures on Socialism to be held on ed and fourth Sundays of encl month, at the Labor Lycenm, Roft street, Stapleton, Staten Island: This Sunday evening, January 12, at 7 p. to, Courtemy Lemon will speak on Popular Missinceptions of Social

LOCAL NEW HAVEN, CONNEC ticut, American Branch, will hereafter held two meetings a month, on the ed and fourth Saturday evenings of each month, at the new headquar-ters, 746 Chapel street, Rosm 8. The meeting held on the second Saturday

BEN TILLETT WILL SPEAK IN Philadelphia at St. George's Hall. Thirteenth and Arch streets. Saturday evening, Jan. 11, under the anspices of evening, Jan. 11; under the anaptees of the United Labor League. His ambject will be: "Labor and the Evolution of Cepitak" H. Gaylord, Wilshites will speak on Jan. 22, probably at the same

SAYS "THE LOS ANGELES SOclalist" of December 28, "Quite a number of the comrades had a long "blort to beart" talk with Consendes Wise and Wilson at the hendquarters on Monday, at which tactical matters were threshed out, leaving a clear sky and good feelings as a result."

TOLEDO HAD A VISIT FROM Then Tillets in the last week of December. He spake tinder the suspices of the Central Labor Union. The house was pucked and Comrade Tillett's ad-dress made I deep impression. A thou-sand capies of The Worker were dis-tributed as the audience chtered the half-and when the half was empty it was observed that not (wenty copies had been left behind. This may serve as a suggestion to comrades in other

have Comrades Hayes, Slayton, Wil-shire, Barnes, Sinhons, and other well-linewa Socialist speakers, during the city campaign. Ben Tillett speaks there Jan. 30 and 31.

MAINE'S STATE CONVENTION

Madison, with thirty-five members, and

BEN TILLETT WILL SPEAK UNder the joint auspices of Socialist Party locals and central in Podies at Terre Haute, Springfield, O., arie, Pa., and Saginaw, Mich.

ARIZONA NOW HAS SIX LOCALS of the Socialist Party,

has been elected National Committee man, from Washington.

THERE IS A STEADY INCREASE in the volume of orders being received at National Hendquarters for official party literature.

P. J. TROBLETRA, SOCIALIST deputy in the parliament of Holland, contemplates a lecture tour of this country.

CHARTER. HAVE BEEN ISSUED by the National Committee in the last two weeks to locals at Yuma, Ariz.; Blackfoot, Medimont, and Bucke, Ida. Helena, Mont.; Hennessey, Okla.; and East Belleprairie, Minn. State charter

MAX HAYES OF CLEVELAND has been elected as Ohio's representa tive on the National Committee.

THE CLARION CLUB OF CINCIN pati has arranged a series of lectures to be given in the Auditorium, Seventh and Elm streets, on alternate Sundays, 2:30 p. m., beginning Jan. 12. Franklin H. Wentworth will be the first lin H. Wentworth with the lecturer, speaking on "Socialism and Liberty." The other speakers on the list are Clafrince S. Darrow, Samuel M. Jones, Marton Craig Wentworth, Frederick G. Strickland, and Louis F. Post. Admission to each lectific is 15 cents.

SOCIALISTS, OF COVINGTON, Ky., will give a reception on Friday evening. January 24, at Odd Fellows' Hall, Fifth and Madison. Music, danc-ing, and refreshments will contribute to the plensure of the evening.

LOCAL KINGS COUNTY.

Through a misunderstanding the meeting of the County Committee of meeting of the County Committee of Local Kings County was called for the first instead of the second Sauday in the month. A number of the dele-gates showed up, but as only one of gates showed up, but as only one of the officers was present, it was deem-ed advisable to postpone the niseting to its regular date. January 12. The nom-ination and election of officers, advertised for January 5, will consequently take piace next Sunday. It is unfortunate that the inistake occurred, as this is about the most important meet. ing for some months to come, but it is hoped that delegates will take actice and make it a point to be present on the regular date. Sunday, Jan. 12, at

Our Ufah comrades have had an early experience of the bad results which are likely to follow from looseness of party organization. There are six or seven health in the bad of the silver Committee, chartered by the National Commit-tee in November.

A state convention was called to

A state convention was called to meet at Sait Lake City on Dec. 28. It was called us a mass convention, with the privilege of proxy voting and, it would seem, with provision for the admission of unaffiliated persons on the strength of their declaration that they accepted the principles of Socialism.

The result was that a number of in-

dividuals from various points, of which only one had a local organization, comenly one had a local organization, completely controlled the convention by bringing in proxies to the number of about 300. On the other side there were the delegates of six locals, regularly nuthorized by 76 members. This minority, seeing themselves outvoted, under the terms of the convention call, by men who do not belong the party, were obliged to withdraw and-protest to the National Committee against the actions of the convention.

National Committee against the convention.

The matter was made still a little worse by the fact that the State Sections, who was absent during the cardier part of the proceedings, but arrive the convention of the proceedings.

ters, 746 Chapel street, Raom S. The meeting half on the second Saturday will be an open discussion meeting and members are expected to being their friends.

PHILADELPHIA SOCIALISTS opened the new headquarters at 1622 Arch street on New Year's Day. The rooms will be open every day from nate till 10 p. m. All Socialist publications are kept on file and for sale at the rooms and all Philadelphians who are interested in Socialism are invited to call and get acquainted, and then a till to the stant of their ability in making the undertaking a success.

BEN TILLETT WILL SPEAK IN

OFFICIAL

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.— Secretary, Look Greenbaum, Room 427, Emilie Edg., St. Louis, Mo.

CALIFORNIA STATE COMMITTEE. Sec-cetary. J. George Smith. 709 Stammer Bidg., San Francisco. Meets on first and third Pridays in the month.

CONNECTICIT STATE COMMITTEE—
A. R. Carachas, Secretary 478 Chapel street. New Haven, Mee's second and fourth Standay of the month at Autora Hall, 125 Union street, New Haven. ILLINOIS STATE COMMITTEE. Secre-tary, Chas. H. Kerr. 36 Fifth avenue. Cheege. Meets test and third Friday evenings of the month at 79 Degrees street.

INDIANA STATE COMMITTEE. Secretary, Inc. Oncol. Sil N. Third street.

10 WA STATE COMMITTEE. Secretary W. A. Jacobs, 216 E. Sinth street, Day

KANSAS STATE COMMITTEE. Secre KENTUCKY STATE COMMITTEE-Socie-tary, F. L. Robinson, 421 W. Chestant atrest, Louisville.

MAINE STATE COMMITTEE. Secretary, Fred E krish, 322 Riverside street, Woodfords.

will be held at Skowhegan, Jan. 15. MICHIGAN STATE COMMETTEE. Seere-Comrade vail organized a new focal at 1 100 tary. Chacane Neey, 617 Johnson

street, Sagtacv, Mich. Meets at 121 N

ISCOURT STATE COMMETTER-tary-Treasurer, E. Val Putnam, I 22 N. Fourth street, St. Louis. NEBRASHA STATE COMMITTEE Sectary, George E. Baird, 1801 N. Sixtees street, Omain.

NEW JERSEY STATE COMMITTEE. Secretary, M. M. Goebel, 14 Brids street. Newark. Meets second Survey day of the mouth, at 7.39, p. m., at 15 Markes ofreet, Newark. N. J.

NEW HAMPSHIRE STATE COMMITTEE
-Secretary, Louis Arnstein, 18 Watson
street, Dover.

ORTH DAKOTA STATE COMMITTEE. Secretary, Math. Eldsness, Towner.

OHIO STATE COMMITTEE Secretary W. G. Critchiow, 1145 W. Third atreet Dayton. Meets every Monday even.ng.

OREGON STATE COMMITTEE. Secre

OKLAHOMA TERRITORIAL COMMIT TEE. Secretary Treasurer, Dr. R. R. Dean, P. O. Box 1116, Oklahoma City. PENNSYLVANIA STATE COMMITTEE-Secretary, J. W. Quick, 1922 Arc

TEXAS STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary

UTAH STATE COMMITTEE. Secretary M. H. Wilson, 1112 W. Seventh South Selt Lake City. WASHINGTON STATE COMMITTEE. Secretary, Joseph Gilbert, Box 6:7, Sea

WISCONSIN STATE COMMITTEE.
Secretary, E. H. Thomas, 614 Statestreet, Milwaukee. NOTICE—For technical reasons, no Barty announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuccing, 3 p. m.

CONNECTICUT.

STATE COMMITTEE.

The State Committee met at 746 Chapel street. New Haven, Jan. 1. All members present. The following resolutions were passed:

Tressived, That we recommend to the National Secretary that he cut down expenses to reep within the fileonar from disea.

That a definite method of sharing expenses of organizer between National and state committies he adopted.

That a subject the manner of a national organizer to the manner of a national organizer in the present salary; we believe that the renumeration of the organizer or speakers employed by the party should not exceed three dollars per day and actual railroad and hotel expenses.

That we are apposed to the holding of a meeting of the National Committee until such time as the finances warrant.

Organizer reported that a tranch would be organized at Derby, Jan. 4. Secretary reported receipts of 30,10. Expenditures.

88.60. Voted, that stamps be leaned to each month, by its last report of membership, and that a reposst for payment accommany each is suc.

MEW JERSEY. ESSEX COUNTY.

ESSEX COUNTY.

A convention of Socialists of Essex County, N. J., is called for Sanday, Jan. 12, at 2 p. as. to carry out the forth of organization as was laid out at the State Convention and 42 farther the work of Socialism. It is the state convention and the state of the stat

NEW YORK.

The subdivisions are hereby called upon to elect new delegates to the General Conditions of the Local for the ensuing true beginning on the second Saturday in January (January 18, 1962.

The basis of representation, according to The basis of representation according to the second saturday in January (January 18, 1962.

The basis of representation, according to the condition of the condition of

J. GERBER, Organizer.

GENERAL COMMITTEEL

A regular meeting of the General Cou-miltee of Local New York will be held on Saturday, Jan. II, at 8 p. m. at the Labey Lyceum, 64 K. Fourth Frest. Normations for officers and other important business is to be transacted. Delegates abould not fail to attend. J. GERRER, Organizer,

At a meeting of the Secialists of the 7th A. D. of Kings County; held has Sunday it 1282 Forty fifth street, Brocklyn, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

"Whereas, The Socialists of other countries have succeeded in bettering the candition of their fellow wage stockers, to the extent of accuring for them pensions for "Whereas, The countries where pensions are pull to old and deceipt working in the pensions are pull to old and deceipt working in the light of the them to the theory of the first pensions are pull to old and deceipt working in the light of the first pensions. The countries where pensions are pull to old and deceipt working in factors. The country has been confident to the tension of the first pension of

MASSACHUSETTS. EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee secialist Claim held on Dec. 28, it was clied that the accretary arge the claim was a manufacture of the maintainers for National Constroeman and for representative on the decinational Estream. The matter of inventional Control Matthy with reference to is work of organizing was left to Secrety.

its work of organizing was left to Secreary.

Regular order of business was suspended
a nilow of a hearing relutive to the reorganzation, of Boston, in which twolve persons,
utwistler the committee, participated.

At an adjourned meeting held on the folaction of the second of the committee of Massahossette clubs; and that the bosty represented by Patrick Maloney and W. I.

When be recognized as a formed, if it so
leavier, with the sight to close the propersented by Patrick Maloney and W. I.

When be recognized as a formed, if it so
leavier, with the sight to close the propersenters. concising this decision Courades David stein and John Wester Sherman volun-stein and John Wester Sherman volun-partition voluntary of the prin-that an interested party harmo moral to sit in highment on a case in which-tedividual has a personal interest. W. P. PUITER Secretary.

Don't write on both sides of paper.

ORRE- P P SPONDENCE

Don't send anonymous letters, . The Industrial Peace Conference.

alteridad the recent Civic Federation meeting the their of being manie members of a joint peace commission, had never entered their heads. They cause directly from the members of a substitution of the commission. And it is successful that footed around in among all the gossip that footed around in and out of the commission. And it is worth noting that nothing was sold in the Civic Federation conference about a comment of such a commission. And it is worth noting that nothing was sold in the Civic Federation conference about a comment of the conference and had entered it. Altogether, it looks very much as if the capitalists had fall in heat tray into which our labor leaders walked with the guilleless mass of ewe, lambs. Once in the conference, note inviting identified themselves with a public mavement for arbitration, they ould public opinion they had assistancing varietying for the commission as studied the membership on the commission as studied by horse before the world. The apprehication for the property arbitration much objected to competitions are studied in the true competition of the true competition and they have pencifically brought about competitions are stating between labor and capital

grading.

I am therefore not discouraged or discussed with this intest development. On the contrast of the month of the contrast of the

novyment. That Messex Goungers & Co. are imposed over a difference, is little conserned outside of a difference of the description of the difference of the difference of the workers to its true meaning and significance.

New York, Dec. 30, WILLIAM MAILLY.

New York, Duc. 30.

New York Duc. 30.

New York Duc. 30.

From Haverhill.

Editor The Worker.

Willied deeply recreting the circum's uncertainty the circum's uncertainty pleased to know that The Worker is to take up. the work in "Uniform" was obliged to abundous and that the subscription of the "Claricon" will level be to take up. the work in "Uniform" was obliged to abundous and that the subscription appears which is one of there subscription appears which is one of their subscription. The worker is to take up. the work in "Claricon" will receive for the appear which is one of their subscription. The worker is to the propagated agents in America. "Tanduter is long that all those couracides who have worked so unifringly for the "Claricon" will continue their efforts with renewed their in the subscription is not at a take the continue their efforts with renewed their continue their efforts with renewed their in the subscription is to its ground that of the "Claricon" will continue their efforts with renewed their into the "Caption" in the subscription of the working and the "Claricon" will continue their efforts with renewed the into the "Caption" in the working one has made the working the "Claricon" also to its ground that the working one has been described by wilding for Power I would stay appearing the "Claricon" also to be continued to heart "FROM THE Mandow Work by supporting the Worker. I would stay to be a subscription of the working in retail so the continued to heart "FROM THE Mandow Work by supporting the Worker. I would stay to be a subscription of the working in retail establishments. The subscription that it is continued the "Claricon" also include the party the working in retail establishments. The working in retail establishments of the claricon in the party in the tripit and if will not a continue to the claricon that we was entirely in the tripit and if will not a continue to the claricon that it is continued to a continue to heart subscription of the working in retail establishments. The subsc

nected with snything like a trade union. But the spirit of unionism has become so

presi union organisation of the city back of them they can organize and sequent their rights.

An encouraging sign to Rocialists is the grawing tendency all over the country on the nario of those working in the distributing indistributes to segments as he are well as the country of the part of those working in the distributing indistributes to segments as he are well as the country of the part of th

The Question of Comrade Hilde

resolution.

It is my humble but decided opinion that he resolution is apposed to the obvious increase of the working class, both economic and political. R is my humble up.

It is my humble up.

the resolution is opposed to the onterests of the working class, both economic
and political.

It is to the economic interests of the working class, as a whole
that the labor of every workingmain aboutd
be applied to the production of such commodities of which the workingness may, if
they are not near, become consumers. It is
getf-evident that the larger is the share of
inhorpower, which is devoted to the production of the production of such a production of the promodities workingman, the
end of the production of such things.

The simple becomes that share which is to be
applied to the production of such things.

The same rated in their respective importance
that the production of such things.

may; is against the interests of mo ing class, read the argument; 'Warships are to all ANYHOW,' etc. It is not the first that "anyhow" has served in good to those who would trim the rails if whols. Admidted that the growth is that is to be opposed, no cowardly how should weaken our ophestion. American shipyard owners wit a treat enough to the securing of the govern-enough to the securing of the govern-style are to be built HERE amptow; then, this agitation? The angwer is:

their uniteds.

Some may say: Let well alone; Ist us have peace, I say: We can have no peace, we should have no peace, out such terms.

Are we to assemble in conventions and saleminty resolute from militarism and then allours to our respective organizations and them give all and comforts.

Tight. The attempt to saddle on the Socialist movement all the reactionary measures all vacated by imagent trade amientats about the checked. The "Jack in the 150" of De Learnism will sente no one. The persons with inheld oppositing to their reactionary tisks a sideleonism will effect the opposition to the reactionary tisks as "deleonism will effect the opposition." offsin will seen no side. The person is label opposition to their reactionars is as "delectrical" will effect the offse of what they follows. It may lead outpile to thank that Delectrosism may hav sector of the se

ion.

It is fully to argue that Comrade Hilbs ratif did not act in his official expactly as member of the National Committee where advanted the resolution to build war then. The Socialist world will spure the albide, if his trade union possition consist comrade Hilbshrund to give public excluding to the National Canack of the National Canack New York, Jan. 5. HENRY SLOBODIN,

More About Stitt Wilson.

CHARLES STELZLE.
Markham Memorial Church, St. Louis.
L. Do you think that a church manage I. Do you think that a church managed exclusively by workingmen and for workingmen, would attract this class of toilers? If not, please state the reason.

2. What kind of a society, in your opinion, would accemplish the things for which the things is supposed to stase?

3. Please outline a creed or a system of belief, for the guidance of such a society, covering, as nearly as possible, the following points: ing points:
a. Its relation toward God.
b. The relation of its members one toward

Letter Box

TO ALL SUBSCRIBERS.—If you move and want the address of your paper changed, be careful, in notifying the bial-ness effice, to give your aid address as well as your new one IN FULL. If you fail to do this there may be considerable delay in making the change, ost is involves a great the change, ost is involves a great if the full address is not given.

JOHN C. DONABUE, City. You are not the only trade unfoutst who is disgusted with the action of the dator, leaders at the "peace conference." Stick to your onion and help to build up a correct opinion on the subject there.

GEO. E. RRITTAIN, Dayton, request was overlooked; as you so is now attended to. JOS. J. NORL. San Francisco.—Thanks for your thoughtruiness.

JAS. S. ROCHE, Los Angeles. Thanks for your correction. We had already discovered our error, as you will here see, J. LAMBERTZ, City Comrade McGrady, bimself r priest of the Rouan Catholic clutch, challenged Architshop Corrigen to detate the question of Socialism, but the Architshop declined.

C. HENDRICK, Erls, Statement of not be prepared earlier by the Pair, Could be prepared earlier by the Pair, Could be a strictly law abiding as the edit occasionally underlying rigidates can make in the matter of-refusing to give Medaily legitimate ground for revoking new spaper, mail privileges.

ANONYMOUS, Marion, Ind.—Matter un-allable. Anonymous letters never consid-ed, anyhow.

A. Z. H.—As above, we do not consider monymous letters. If you have anything a say against the comrade, say it openly, the a man. like a man.

JOSEPH CRONIN, City.—We will
get the enameliation of Labur by asking
amendments to the constitution. He can
ber, the Thirteenth Amendment came
the HEMTLT of a revolutionary struggie
van effective only because of the revtionary struggie which preceded it. Me
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over, the mensure of detail which you i
to be a supplied to the control of the contraction regulations would be a very retionary recently in the control of the contionary recently in the contionary recently in the contionary recently in the con-

on regulations, would be a very reac ary measure if made into law. HEINTZE, City. See reply to C. Hey. --- Instead of continuing the fruitless swing of a political pendalum, now this way, now that, but always in the direction and for the interests of one vast system of exploitation and nearder, we had better put our thought on the idea of getting rid of the whole iniquitous thing.-Wm. T. Brown,

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every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District VI.
meets at 41d East StheStreet, every Saturday
at 8 p. m.—District V. meets at 64f
East 157th Street, every Saturday at 8 p.
m.—District VII. meets every Saturday
evening at 1422 Second Avenue.—The
Board of Supervisors meets every Tuesday at Fauthaber's Halt, 1551 Second
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PENNSYLVANIA.

WILKES-BARRE-Local Luzerne Co. Pa., Socialist Party meets every Sun-day at 3 p. m., at 487 South Grant street. All Socialists are invited. Arbeiter - Kranken - and Sterbe - Kasse

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he United States of America. The above sorist, was founded to your 1884 by workingmen imbased with a spirit of solidarity, and Societia, thought its numerical strength, out prefers toningues of 180 local branches with more than possed of 180 local branches with more than possed of 180 local branches with more than possed of 180 local branches with more than principles of the modern dabor movement. It is not that the principles of the modern dabor movement. The principles of the modern dabor movement. The modern dabor movement of the above the date of the principles of the modern dabor movement. The modern date is not the second class and so the first class and \$2.00 for the second class. Members belonging to the first class are cuttied to a sink believe. may be admirted to the third relate upon payment of an indication of the 190 payment of the 190 payment of the 190 payment of 190 payment

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Workmen' Children Death Binifit Fund of the United States of America.

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I. X. L. LAUNDRY, GUSTAV LEIST, 241 East 420 St

Held in Elizabeth on New Year's Day.

The annual state convention of the ocialist Party of New Jersey was held on New Year's Day in the Colum bia Turnverein Hall at Elizabeth. Paul beth Singing Society gave the ist March. State Secretary Strobe then declared the convention ope Nathan Cole of Hoboken was elected temporary chairman and E. C. Win of Newark as secretary. The follow of Newark as secretary. The follow-ing complities were chosen: On con-stitution: C. Ufert, Glanz, Deyoc, McIntosh, Koch, Marten, and Havans; on Piatform, Pankopf, Magnette, Kronenberg, and White; on Ways and Means: Hopkins, Krafft, Die, Rublingw and Kramen, A recommendation of the chosen and Kamps. A recess was then taker

On reassembling the convention pro ceeded to permanent organization. Geo. H. Goebel and Frederick Krafft were nominated for chairman and the was elected by a vote of 45 22 E. C. Wind was made secretary. The report of the Credentials Commit-tee showed the following representation. Ocean County 2 delegates; Pas-salc. 2 delegates and 22 proxies; Cam-den, 2 delegates and 15 proxies; Hudon, 34 delegates and 109 proxies; erset, 5 delegates; Union, 10 delegates and 10 proxies; Bergen, 4 delegates and 16 proxies; Essex, 33 delegates 201 votes. Some other delegates were sented later.

The auditing committee reported find ing the books of the State Committee in good order. The report showed re-cepts in the last year of \$746.75, with a present balance of cash in the Treas-urer's hands of \$26.51. On the recompittee it was decided to issue ag tation stamps at 5 cents each; also that 10 per cent, of the proceeds of all party stivals go to the State Committee toted also to hold a great sta was toted also to hold a great state piculic on Labor Day, half the net pro-ceeds to go to the State Committee, and a quarter to the National Commit-tee. The Committee was authorized to spend not more than \$2,000 for the ext campaigh.

On the report of the Committee the proposition to have a permanent chairman for the State Committee. The

Another point of difference was the use of the phrase, wage and salary workers," in explanation of the word "proletarian class" in the platform. ed and the phrase as reporte retained in the platform.

There was a conflict for the position of National Committeeman. Geo. H. Goebel, E. T. Neben, Charles Ufert. and E. C. Wind were nominated. After the voting began, Neben withdrew in favor of Utert and the latter was elected by a large vote.

IMPRESSIONS OF THE CONVENTION.

k few weeks prior to the convention it occurred to several comrades to ap-peal to the locals for a referendum to revoke the former decision for a delegate convention. This referendum de-efded in favor of a mass convention with proxy representation. Now any attempt to reverse party decisions at the last hour is bound to excite anger and distrust. Anger, because repeated referendums upon the same question involve fauch vexations loss of time morive is cought behind any attempt.

—evoke previous party decisions of
the date. This distrust is carried
into the convention, and such a feelinto the convention, and such a feel-ing pervaded the earlier hours of this convention, although it receded grad-ually before the frank and able treat-

every member an opportunity to speak, yet this has its bad side, as every no-vice feels himself called upon to air his With exasperating naivete, he ces ideas and suggestions which ation, although the odor of mildew is painfully perceptible. As a conse-quence, valuable time is wasted in dis-cussion and argument to rebury these perceted antiques. Oh, that new comrades were gifted with the desire to learn the history of the party or-ganization before they venture to speak upon the floor of our convet-

As an illustration, the proposal of a permanent chairman for the State Committee with powers to call meetings was defeated only after a long and innecessary theate. Likewise the plan that the State Committee shall. elect its own officers. One new recruit out of place to advise new me to submit their views to a prior discus-sion within their respective locals, or through a party organ before attend-

cialist was also in evidence. One may recommend to him a diligent perusal of recommend to him a diligent perusal of scientific Socialist literature, which sught to convince him that the call. "Workingmen of all countries. Unife" is equivalent to "Workingmen of all religions. Unife" for the overthrow of capitalism, supported by all organ-tual religions. Some of our Christian brethren in the party, in their eager advocacy of "tolerance," ontirely for-get to practise tolerancy toward com-rades who are not Christians.

rades who are not Christians.

An important plank appealing to the proletarist as "wage and salary workers" caused some disputs. The word "salary" was opposed as superfluous and initicaling; but after it was ably demonstrated that an appeal to the wage carner is met with indifference by the salaried slave, whose allegiance is certainly desired, and that there is a well established difference in the common was of the two words, although there is no difference in the ecosumic position of wage and salary

workers, the clause was adopted by & CIGARMAKERS ON

workers, the clause was adopted by a large majority.

Branch autonomy was defeated after a lengthy debate. Chairman Goebel took the hoor and with subreme effort champloned autonomy in every forfin, and it is largely due to Local Hudson County, one of the best organized locals in the country; together with National Organizer Charles H. Vall, whose typ across the continent has taught him that state autohomy is a failure, that autonomy in any form. faulget him that state autonomy is a failure, that autonomy in any form, found its Waterloo in the state of New Jersey. Comrade Ufert was elected-over Comrade Goebel as member of the National Committee by an overwhelmingly majority, largely upon this

There are excellent and indefatigable workers in our ranks who, in a lauda, blo-desire to be of the utmost value to the party, set the machinery of organi-zation in motion to obtain this or that office in the service of the cause. They invariably meet with defeat and to the honor of Socialists be it said, such defeat is accepted graciously. It is well so. Let the office seek the man and not the man the office, no matter how grievously unselfish ambition may suf-

The convention adopted an excellent constitution and platform and to the best of our belief ways and means have been found to further spread the cause of Socialism and strengthen party organization, so that New Jersey shall maintain her honorable place among the states of the Union from a Socialist standpoint. FREDERICK KRAFFT.

CHILD SLAVERY IN OLD ENGLAND.

A return published by the Education Department in June, 1899, calls atten-tion to a large class of children in our elementary schools, who, while nominally attending school full time, are industrial centers and in remote agricultural districts, are leading lives of Incessant toil. The return refers to 144,026 children in less than half of the schools, and it presents the following startling facts: -- 131 of these breadwinners are under seven, 1,120 under eight, 4,211 under nine, 11,027 under ten: and 22,131 under eleven: 8,778 work from 31 to 40 hours per week. 2,300 from 41 to 50, 576 from 51 to 60, 142 from 61, to 70, 50 from 71 to 80, and 16 over 80 hours a week, plus the time supposed to be spent in acquiring knowledge. It is no uncommon thing for newspaper boys, milk boys, and market boys to begin the day's work at 3, 4, and 5 a. m., first collecting the goods, and then delivering them till the bool bell rings. We find two cases of children of six, a boy and a girl, the deliver milk-presumably before reakfast-one for 28 and the other for 35 hours a week. One boy combines two early morning jobs; starting at 4:30 every morning to call workmen, returning from his rounds at 5:36, and then delivering papers till 9 o'clock, when he goes to achool. 'He is report-ed as regular, but often half asleep. The daily hours of three milk boys are from 2 to 4:30 a. m.; of from 3 to 5:30 Another begins work for his father at 3 a. m., and works again after school till 9 p. m. He often goes to sleep at school from sheer weariness. Another, still more unfortunate, works font to S a. m., in a dust yard. It is evident that girls, whose hours are returned at 70, and 80 hours a week, must be at werk both very early and very late. It s equally evident that the practice of employing girls at the age of six and seven, in dragging about other babies. in staggering to and fro with parcels often far in excess of their childish strength; in scrubbing floors and door steps, or as street howkers, is not strictly conductive to health or educational progress .-- I. Iz. P. leaflet.

A leading retail firm of grocers and provision dealers in Liverpool, has issued the following ukase

"We fear that some of our assistant are entering into marriage contracts without realizing the trouble they are getting themselves into. It is a m his own unster some day. His first object should be to save at least £200, after that enough to furnish a cottage, as when marriage is entered into be-fore these two objects are attained there is absolutely no hope of saving. as the whole earnings must go for housekeeping, etc. We ourselves have set our face against any man marrying before he is a manager and, in-deed, we don't even then approve of it except that he has money saved; and so strongly do we feel this that we shall not in future retain young men who marry without OUR consent. We carnestly trust that our young men will lay this matter to heart and act

upon our advice,"
Britons, pever

CAMPAIGN FUND.

To the Hulders of Subscription Lists for the Campsign Fund of the Social Democratic Party of the City of New York:

subscription lists in their possession are requested to send the lists in at once, as the Campaign Committee would like to wind up its business before the expiration of this year. As there is some deficiency the commit-tee by promptly returning lists and money collected, as it may help the committee to meet all its liabilities. Those who have not collected any Those who have not collected any money on their lists are also requested to turn in their lists, as this will greatly aid the auditing committee in auditing the accounts. Therefore, come rush in your lists, lists with dimes, quarters, and dollars are preferred, but we want all, even the empty ones. Send lists and money to J. Gerber, 64 E. Fourth street.

Praviously acknowledged \$2,265.95

STRIKE IN ONEIDA

Fighting Bravely Against Heavy In Defense of Their Dignity as Men-Deserve Support of Fellow Workers.

The cigarmakers at Powell & Gold-stein's shop in Oneida, to the number of 142 men, have now been on strikfor six weeks to compel the firu kep its promise and discharge an ob-nexious foreman, one Sanders, who used all the power that his position gave him to abuse the men, to perse-cute those who did not cringe before him, and in general, to play the petty tyrant.

The men edured this foreman's abus as long as they could without forfeit-ing their self-respect and then stated the case to the firm and asked for his removal. This was promised, while the union consented to a delay of six weeks to give the new foreman time to customed to his duties.

When that time had elapsed, they found that the bosses had no intention of keeping their promise, and were ac cordingly forced to go on strike. The strike was decided on by a vote of 151

This house ordinarily employs the great majority of the digarmakers of Oneida, and since the strike began the few small shops have been shut down, n order, it would seem, to help the big

rm. This was not all, however. Mr. Goldstein, one of the firm, who was ther Mayor, used his official and social luflu ence to prejudice the people—especially the business men—against the strikers, with the result that they have been refusd credit at stores where they have traded for years. Eighty-eight of the strikers are married men and all have felt the effects of the strike very se verely; but there is no talk of surrer der. Although the funds of the loca union, No. 12, are exhausted, it will be assisted by the other unions of the

Sewhere. Cigar Makers' Union No. 12 has al ways been prompt and active in com-ing to the aid of fellow workingmen-whether of cigarmakers in other towns or of other trades in their own locality and the workingmen who are in a pe sition to help them, directly or indi-rectly, in this battle in defense of their dignity as men, should hasten to de so. The workingmen of Oneida should unite to teach the capitalists, big and little, a lesson that they will not soon forget. Only by inflicting a severe de-feat to these labor-crushing bosses and to the business men who are helping them against the strikers, can the working people command the respect of those who live off the product of their underpaid labor.

LABOR NOTES.

Cremo, Geo, W. Childs, Tom Moore Robert Burns, Gen. Arthur, and Henry George cigars are scab product Smoke union label cigars only

The Singer sewing machine is under

An error was made in the minutes of the New York C. F. U. as recently sent out to affiliated unions, request ing union men to prevail on John Wanamaker and Seigel-Cooper to cease advertising in the "Sun." Neither of these firms has advertised

The Bricklayers' and Masons' Inter national Union will hold its convention in Pittsburg, from Jan. 9 to 23. The Italian federation of bricklayers which will hold its own first national conven-tion at Alexandria, in Piedmont; on Jan. 22, will send its greeting through our comrade, Dr. Nicola Gigliotti, who has been one of the champions of trade unionism and of Socialism in the old country. This year the Italian masons of New York have, worked very hard strengthen their organization of now have a powerful Along with Dr. Gigliotti, as a delegate will be Philip Bauer, president of No.

11. The stone masons stand in great need of aid from the bricklayers, who should refuse to build on foundations

The Wood Carvers' and Modeller Union voted at its last meeting to sub-scribe for one hundred copies of The Worker for one year, to be sent in at week, at a cost of \$25. If this is not enough a larger supply dered.

scribed for fifty copies each week for one year in the same way. They also will subscribe for more if the supply proves inadequate.

The rates for The Worker, if sent in quantity weekly to one address, are as follows: Five copies a week, \$1.75 a year; 10 a week, \$3.25; 25 a week, \$7.50; 50 a week, \$12.50. The latter figures barely covers cost of paper presswork, and mailing.

The Wood Carvers elected officers at the last meeting. The new officers are as follows: President, Frank Detleft; secretary, Wm. Bader; treasurer, Fer-dinand Heun. John Henry resigned as susiness agent and his su be elected at the next meeting.

Delegate McConville replaces O'Brien on the committee on Rapid Transit complaints.

George H. Warner has resigned as business agent for the Machinists.

The new administration in New York has started already to prove its disre-gard for the interests of organized la-bor. The new Building Commission has awarded work to a scab contrac-

TRADE UNIONS.

The labor organization not only helps those who belong to it, but it also helps those who are not members. For even those on the outside share to a great extent in the better wages,

THEY CONDEMN THE PEACE CONFERENCE

At the last regular meeting of Branch 2, Hoboren, N. J., the following resolutions were adopted:

"I. Whereas, A meeting of capitalists was held recently in the city of New York, the ostensible purpose of which was to bring Capital and Labor into closer relationship, and at this meeting there were present and participating in its deliberations a, number of persons holding high offices in ber of persons holding high offices labor organizations, and who, by the labor organizations, and who, by their presence and their voice, gave color to the statement that they endorsed the proceedings of this body, among whom were several avowed enemies of organized labor; and "Whereas, We, the members of Branch 2, Socialist Party of Hoboken, N. J., in regular meeting here this 30th day of December, 1901 assembled, do.

day of December, 1901, assembled, do-firmly believe that Capital can never have but one object in its use of bor, and that to get all it can at the least possible expense; therefore, be it "Resolved, That we condemn those

"Resolved, That we condemn those who, knowingly or ignerantly, lead the laboring man to the slaughter, and that we denounce all such farces as that we denounce all such farces as this New York meeting as abortive and useless, retarding the growth of organization and misleading to those who do not weigh well the facts and connect them with past history; be it further

Resolved. That there never can be close and friendly relations between so long as the one is protected by the administration of government and the courts of law, while the other is forced to sell his labor for what Capital says is worth, which at the present time is but 14 per cent. of the value of what he produces. Be it further "Resolved, That copies of these reso-intions be forwarded to The Worker,

the New York "Journal," "World,"
"Volkszeltung," and the Hoboken "Observer."

"Observer."

"2. Whereas. We recognize the fact that the rapid strides of wireless telegraphy will soon make the present system of the Western Union Tele graph Company to a great extent use-

Resolved. That we warn the people Resolved, That we warn the people of the United States against the present effort to unload upon them this vast worthless machinery which will soon be replaced by a wireless system. Be if further

"Resolved, That the secretary pursue the same course with this resolution with the first secretary."

as with the first set."

WHAT WE STAND FOR.

Here is a sentence (we take it from a card issued by the Socialist Propa-ganda Club of Brooklyn) which clearly and briefly expresses the fundamental purpose of the Socialist movement: "The right of every man to the great

natural resources and to the use of the most scientific machinery of produc-tion, and to the most orderly adjust-ment of his labor in co-operation with his fellows, each to receive his full share of the increased fruits of this perfected industrial organization, shall never be denied nor abridged." Will anyone deny the justice of that

Will anyone show how i can be carried into practise except by the collective ownership and operation of the means of production? It's a simple proposition. If you accept it, you should vote and work for Socialism.

THE "SUR" BOYCOTT.

Typographical Union No. 6 and friends have prevalled upon Adams & Co. to withdraw their advertising from the "Sun" and that firm has therefore been placed upon the "fair" list, A special boycott is declared against O'Neill, Sixth avenue and Twenty-first street, on account of his continuing to support with his patronage this virulent adversary of organized Labor. The printers seem to be satisfied that their continued fight against the "Sun" is having its effect and say they will keep it up for twenty years, if necessary. All workingmen are asked to assist them, not only by pefraining from buying the "Sun" itself, but also by refraining from patronising "Sun" advertisers. A full list of these can be got through any trade union officials and the boys cott should be carefully observed.

LAW AND ORDER.

.The "Wall Street Journal," which is he mouthpiece of the railroad and the mouthpiece of the railroad and other financial interests, speaking of the puny efforts of Governor Van Sant tent the consolidation of the railroads of the northwest, says: "The monopoly will stand REGARDLESS OF THE LAWSON THE STATUTES BOOKS. Who said the anarchists had all been deported? "There will be no trouble," continues this law and order publication. "for the corporations NO MAT-Like them sentiments, eh? Think the wealthy observe the laws as you door suffer the consequences? Not much.

Mary Ann. The trusts spit on the
statutes and buy the officers. And you
calkily sit around with your thund in
your mouth and a Yorlorn expression on your face .-- Appeal to Reason.

THE TRUE UNION MAN.

He takes a labor paper, which he pays for in advance. The United Garment Workers or Tailers have their labels on his pants. He patronizes barber shops that have the union card up. He cheerfully will help a fellow

eraftsman who is hard up.

He chews union tag tobacco and wears union label shoes.

And if he drinks, you bet it's union-

Inbel booze.

The union label is in the hat he wears upon his head.
And when he leaves the bakery it's always on his bread.
He has that union label in the pocket

The capitalist candidate would never get his vote. Ex.

AS TO FOREIGN TRADE.

Nations, like individuals, cannot nue to be buyers without at the s me being sellers. With great E time being seiters. With great knro-pean industries paralyzed by our came petition, does it not follow, that the workers once eagaged in those indus-tries must cease to become our cup-tomers for food and other products in the proportion that their earning ca-pacity is reduced by lack of employ-ment.—Section withmeant.

TRADE UNIONISM

SEE, BY HOWARD F. JONES. Are you a trade unionist? Do you believe in the necessity of a closer affiliation and heartier co-operation with each other? Do you believe that by concentrating our efforts we will be better able to promote our welfare, protect our rights, and forward our interests? Do you recognize that the workers of muscle and mind are the only ones who have created the wealth of every land and epoch, but are deprived of the fruits of their labor by the exist-

by a manifestation of imbeelity and cowardice to be continually whining about the oppression suffered from money and monopoly, when the power to crush it is within your reach, and you have only to stretch forth the hand of united labor NOW to strangle the viper?

In order to combat these condition and advance the standard of life s that, first, all will be guaranteed a equal opportunity for employment and second, the workers will have the full enjoyment of the wealth they create, it is necessary for labor organizations to unite socially and politically. The mighty army of Labor has a grand mis-sion to perform; and if we expect to better the industrial government and ameliorate existing social conditions, we must, by the use of the ballot alone,

The money powers of this country are the masters of both the Republican and Democratic parties which of necessity simply carry out the wishes and desires of their owners; and it is high time for the workingman to stop, think, and consider how soon it will be when the Morgans, Rockefellers, and Carnegies will not only dictate when you should work, and what you shall receive in payment, but also when they shall say to you, "This is my earth; if you wish to live here, obey me."

. Take the last steel strike against that gigantic octopus, Morgan's Steel Trust, Do trade unionists need further and more stringent object lessons? Do you not feel the arm of monopoly and the ssion of the money power closing feel it when the pangs of hunger and the lash of your musters bring you to a vivid realization of your wrongs. That time will come, if you do not take advantage now of the power you now possess, by your ballot, to obtain your possess, by your ballot, to obtain your rights. The wage earners of this country have been lulled to sleep by fancied security and the cry of the capitalists. "We were never so prosperous; why, we are even lending money to Europe and buying their bonds." Admitting all this bow much work "large the mode." this, how much money liave the work men, individually or collectively, loan ed to Europe? Not one penny. We know this country was never so pros-perous for the capitalists. While crops have been large and the inventions o American genius have been in demanthroughout the world, the greed of th money power and the tentacles of the genius and industry. The plutocrats of all former times in the history of the world were mere pigmies when con pared to our own Morgans and Rocks

fellers of to-day. Many articles, have been writte pointing out the wrongs of the work-ers, but very few giving to the work-ingman a rational solution of the sub-ject. We submit the following demand of the laborer, mechanic, and toiler in all branches of useful industry in orde fraternal hand to the workers of all na tions of the globe who struggle for the same independence: Collective owner-ship by the people of all the means of production and distribution, and all neans of communication and trans

This is Socialism, pure and simple and by unity of action and by political organization among the working people, who comprise the majority of the people, this can be accomplished. In your hands rests the future of our free institutions, and it devolves upon you to replace the present iniquitous eco-nomic system by one based upon equal-ity and the nobifity of all useful labor.

HAVANA HOTELS. The union cooks and waiters in Havthe proprietors of the largest hotels and restaurants of that city, and wish their fellow craftsmen in this country to take note of M, so that none shall be misled into going there and taking

The Hotel Inglaterra, El Louvre, and the Cafe Dos Hermanos have recently been brought together under a single management by Manuel Lopez and Felipe Gonzalez, uncle and nephew of whom the former is already known as a bitter enemy of organized labor.

Union cooks and waiters had formerly been employed in these places, but Lopez soon found an opportunity for picking a quarrel and discharging them. He demands that all his employees sleep in wretched little rooms on the premises that they work at on the premises, that they work at whatever hours he sees fit to call on them, and that they never leave the place without special permission—in a word, that absolutely the whole of their time be under his control. The men refused to submit to such condi-

these places.

All that the locked-out men ask of to work in Hayana on any ternia until the fight is settled, as the boss is like. ly to try to get men from this country under false pretenses, to fill the places of those who refused to bow to his dictation.

NEW TIMES. New times demand new measures and

new men; The world ad eld advances and in time out-The laws that in our fathers' days were best; And doubtless, after us, some purer -James Russell Lowell.

BY GEORGE CUTTING.

Socialism is a science; Christianity a speculation. The proofs of the inevit ability of Socialism can be demon-started by present and past evolution ary processes which are governed by demonstrable laws. It is an impossi-bility for a believer in the literal mean-ing of the Bible to become a revolutionary Socialist-he would halt and hest tate at promised reforms and pray for their success. In order to understand Socialism and the laws which govern its development it is necessary to rea son from the starting point of material ism; and by this method you find a rea son for historical events. Of course this slaughters sensational histories and gives reasons for the actions of men-gives economic motive.

Christianity, and I wish to give the broad definition of the word, is a spec-ulation for which its supporters can offer only personal testimony, but not Christianity deals with in dividuals and life herenfter, and teaches that life here is but a passing event preparatory to everlasting life. In the ast analysis Christianity is anarchis tic; as it deals only with the individual and a divine being; of course, it has taken, at times, the form of commun istic organization in churches, but has demonstrated that the churches never were grounded on even voluntary co operation-they look for the paternalis tic director.

I believe that the question of the

natural issue between the Christianity and Socialism will have to be dealt with as it has been in France and Ger-many; and, therefore, I believe that now is the time to start right.

It is distressing at times to hear peo-ple calling themselves Socialists say: "The ethics of Christianity and Socialism are identical." In fact, several times I have heard Christian Socialists quote the commandment of Christ, "Go an, sell woat thou hast and give to the poor," as a tenet of Socialism, say ing at the same time that there was but one God and that capitalism had dethroned him. It appears to me to be rather bad logic to compare capital-ism as greater than God, and I do not see how the people making such statements can believe in the economic an alysis of development. Furthermore they say capitalism is an evil and that God does not favor it. It seems to me that these well-meaning disciples are rather confusing people in regard to the correct understanding of Socialism and should not go unchallenged. To show the tendencies and the alert

ess of certain defenders of capitalism tianity in maintaining their exploiting game, I will quote from an address de livered by Wayne MacVeagh before the Harvard College Phi Beta Kappa,

"My purpose therefore, is to point out without the slightest hitterness, to the members of the contented class, THE COMMERCIAL VALUE* of ethical ideals as the safest course of the politi-cal aspirations of the majority of our people (his class) and the most conservative influence in our national life, and also to point out to them the grave dangers from a business standpoint, in these days, of possible conflict between capital and labor: . .

And further on in his speech, speaking of the way to insure the security of private property in America, he

says:
"The Christian ideal of peace on earth and good will to men will always in-crease it. It is quite possible there crease it. It is quite possible there may also be great COMMERCIAL VALUE FOR US (the capitalist class) at the present time in the ethical ideal that all men are born free and equal."

You observe he does not say he believes that "all men are born free and equal." but he proposes to use it to

equal," but he proposes to use it to folly and bluff the wealth producers so that they will consent to be exploited.

I regard Geo. D. Herron's article * in "Wilshire's Magazine" as EXPERT TESTIMONY, which I shall quote:

"It has been the method of religious systems to fasten themselves upon every fresh coming of life into the world. * * * "But soon the church will have no

will discover that capitalism cannot save itself, and will then seek to fasten itself upon the Socialist movement-not for the sake of Socialism, but for the sake of ecclesiasticism, or the religlous system. To Christianize Socialism tianity. Every attempt of the church to serve Socialism will be for the sake of self-preservation, and not for the Socialist cause."

It seems now as if capitalism was trustifying the churches, as there is an

employment. Rev. Chas. Steffze, in an article in the "Outlook," entitled "The Workingman and the Church," compiles a com-posite answer to the question which he submitted to 200 workingmen;

"Wherever we come into contact with the church it is in a most ampleasant way to us personally. • • • We be-lieve that Jesus Christ advocated the doctrine of co-operation, the brother-hood of man, and Socialism. • • So long as the present system stands, no great portion of the working class will become faterested in the church. doctrine of co-operation, the brothe . . The church should preach th gospel of Socialism, which is else than the gospel of Christ."

. It is indeed time that the working men were taught the difference be tween communism and Socialism and Christianity, and that it is not always safe to take a clergyman's word on eco-nomic matters, as they are generally. profoundly ignorant or else act as spe-cial pleaders for the capitalistic system of which they are a part. I do not write this article as an attack

merely, but as a stimulus of investiga tion. It is gratifying, however, to see that all of the advanced and well-grounded Socialist papers of the United States take their Socialism

*Mr. MacVeagh did not use large type here. But I think the phrases which I have marked so deserve the emphasia.-G. G. C. **Reprinted in The Worker of Nev. 16 1991, under the title "A Menacing Friend ship,"-Bd. --- The fellow that first penned

SOCIALISM VS. National Platform of the Socialist Party.

it, into a political party, with the ol ject of conquering the powers of gov-ernment and using them for the pur-pose of transforming the present sys-tem of private ownership of the means of production and distribution into col-

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

Private ownership of the means of production and distribution is respon-sible for the ever increasing uncertainty of livelihood and the poverty and misery of the werking class, and it di vides socjety into two hostile classes— the capitalists and wage-workers The once powerful middle class is rapidly disappearing in the mill of competition. The struggle is now between the capitalist class and the working class. The possession of the means of livelihood gives to the capitalists the control of the government, the press, the pulpit, and the schools, and enables them to reduce the workingmen to a state of intellectual, physical and social inferiority, political subservience and virtual slavery.

The economic interests of the capitalist disastering control of the capitalist dis

talist class deminate our entire social system; the lives of the working class are recklessly sacrificed for profit wars are fomented between nations, indi criminate slaughter is encouraged and the destruction of whole races is sauctioned in order that the capitalists may extend their commercial dominion abroad and enhance their supremacy

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

collective powers of capitalism, by con stituting themselves into a politica party, distinct from and opposed to al parties formed by the propertied While we declare that the develop

ment of economic conditions tends to the overthrow of the capitalist system, the overtire we the capitals a seem we recognize that the time and manner of the transition to Socialism also depend upon the stage of development reached by the proletariat. We, therefore, consider it of the utmost importaance for the Socialist Party to support al. active efforts of the working class to better its condition and to elect So-cialists to political offices, in order to facilitate the attainment of this end.

1: The public ownership of all means of transportation and communication and all other public utilities, as well as of all industries controlled by monopolies, trusts, and combines. No part of the revenue of such industries to be applied to the reduction of taxes on property of the capitalist class, but to be applied wholly to the increase of wages and shortening of the hours of labor of the employees, to the improve-ment of the service and diminishing

the rates to the consumers.

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

3. State or national insurance of orking people in case of accidents, ack of employment, sickness and want in old age; the funds for this purpose to be collected from the revenue of the capitalist class, and to be administered under the control of the working class. 4. The inauguration of a system of

public industries, public credit to be used for that purpose in order that the workers be secured the full product of The education of all children up

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

men and women.

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

But in advocating these measures as steps in the overthrow of capitalism and the establishment of the Co-operative Commonwealth, we warn the working class against the so-called public ownership movements as an at-tempt of the capitalist class to secure governmental control of public utilit verthrow of the capitalist system of reduction, are alike political representatives of the capitalist class.

The workers can most effectively act of the conditions of the working class.

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PEACE ON EARTH.

"There will be a series of three co petitive drills between the Waverly Cadets of the Waverly Congregational Church and the Roosevelt Cadets of the First Congregational Church. In addition to the company drill there will be a drill in the manual of arms and first and second medal will be award ed to the two cadets making the best showing in the manipulation of arms.

"The watch night service was well ittended. The Waverly Cadests have attended. The Waverly Cadests have been entertained at the First Congregational Church by the Roosevelt Cadets and after a visit to the Fourth Regi-ment armory they came with the pas-ter to the church to wait for the new year."—Jersey City Advertiser and

Peace on earth, good will to Peace on each, good will be men. Hallellight! Let us teach our children to become Christian soldiers, so that they may spread the gospel with the most approved machinery of 'destruction, Let us take them to our armories tion. Let us there to our churches, so that they may learn that the church preacti-es manslaughter, and let our uniforms so shine before men that they may see our "good works" and glorify our Father which is in Heaven.

try are closely allied with the indus-trial problems, and a solution of the latter would disentangle the former. -Dr. C. H. Russell.

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No line drawn on smaller ahlma s. -By what right do we call that "re-

a werld-wide ideal, which does not hold up before the minds of men a consultamention in the realization of which it were divine to die? The truth is, our religion is nonemic and weak be cause we have postponed its abblest ex-