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NEW YORK, DECEMBER 15, 1901.

### **FIRST ACTION** RE-AFFIRMED.

Essex County Trades Council Renews Declaration for Independent Labor Politics.

Motion Instructing Delegate to A. F. of L. Convention to Support Resolution for Collective Ownership Is Finally Carried by a Vote of 32 to 24-A Fair Test of Strength.

In last Friday's session of In last Friday's session of the Trades Council of Essex County, N. J., the resolution instructing the Council's delegate to the A. F. of L. to vote for p'resolution for independent political action and collective ownership came up for a third time and a decided xictory was registered for the supporters of the resolution, the instructions being the county for the support of the resolution, the instructions being the county for the county dependent by a tory was registered for the supporters of the resolution, the instructions being renffirmed, after a stormy debate, by a

The resolution in question is identical The resolution in question is identical with that adopted by the Kentucky Central Federated Union hast ment. It recites the facts of the class struggle between Labor and Capital, of the progressive concentrations of wealth, and of the subservience of Republican and Democratic parties to capitalist interests, and calls upon the working people to take part in independent political action on class lines for the purp se of establishing collective ownership of the means of production and distribution.

The resolution was adopted in the Essex County Trades Council at the meeting of Nov. 22 by a vote of 20 to

Essex County Trades Council at the meeting; of Nov. 22 by a vote of 20 to 10. At the following meeting: a vizorous attempt was made to resemd it but, although no direct vate was then taken on the question, test votes on parinmentary questions connected with it showed a majority of 32 to 19 for the resolution. That meeting broke up in disorder, without taking definite action on the uniter. At last Friday's meet ing the full forces of the opposition were rallied and the vote of 32 to 24 may be taken as a final and decisive show of strength on the question of conscious labor politics.

#### FOR LABOR PRESS IN NEW JERSEY.

Conference Called in Newark to Con sider Plan of Establishing a Socialist and Trade Union Weekly There,

A conference of Socialists and trade-nionists has been called to meet at the headquarters of the Socialist Party of Essex County, N. J., 124 Market street, Newark, on Sunday, Dec. 15, at 2 p. m., sharp. The object of the meet-ing is to take action on the proposition to organize a publishing association for the purpose of establishing a weekly the purpose of establishing a weekly paper for the state of New Jersey, to advocate the cause of trade uniorism in all branches of industry and to edu-

conscious labor paper in New Jersey and that it should be published in New-ark, that being the best organized city the state and the largest center of in the state and the state that every trade unforts; and every Socialist who possibly can do so shall attend this meet

The state convention of the Socialist Party is to be held in Elizabeth on the first of January, and it is desired to come to a definite uniderstanding about the paper before the convention meets.

#### FROM ST. LOUIS TO NEW YORK

St Louis Contral Trades Union Congratulates New York Central Federated Union on Passage of Socialist

A feature of last Sunday's session of the Central Federated Union was the reading of a letter from the Central Trades and Labor Union of St. Louis. Mo. congratulating the New York body upon the passage of the resolution in-structing its delegate in the Federation a in a party having as its avowe tive Commonwealth-that is, the publi ownership and operation of the means of production and distribution for pub-lic service instead of for private profit."

The letter of greeting was written by the Secretary of the St. Louis C. T. and L. U., D. Krehling, under instructions given him by that body at its meeting of Nov. 24. It further conveyed the information that the St. Lou central body had instructed its del gate at Scranton of agitate and vote in support of the resolution in question. The letter closed "with the hope that the next campaign in the city of New York will show a unanimous answer to

#### AUTHORITY AND REASON.

I accept unreservedly the views of no man, living or dead. "The master has and it's was never conclusive with me.
Even though I have found him right
nine times, I do not take the tenth proposition on trust. Unless that also be
proved sound and rational, I reject it.—

Grocery clerks report the fight

#### ABUSE OF POWER IN THE SCHOOLS.

Teachers at City College Attempt to Preyent Socialist Student from Wearing Party Badge. .

The attention of The Worker has just been called to another instance of abuse of power by teachers in the City College of New York—where, it will be remembered, an issue of the students paper was confiscated and the editors threatened with punishment for inserting an article within by a voice So. ing an article written by a young So chilst reflecting on Crokerism. A few days ago one of the students

young man named Sackin, who is an dherent of the Social Democratic Party, came to his classes wearing the party button on his coat. His neacher noticed it and ordered him to take it off at once, and when he refused to do so, threatened to suspend him.

The student, however, was firm in his refusal to betray his colors, and an appeal, was made to President Webb. The latter had to admit that he could not expel a student for wearing a Sochalist badge, but he gave Sackin a lecture on the subject telling him that "we will not tolerate Socialism or Anrchism in this college," and advising him to remove the button-which advice, of course, had no more effect than the subordinate teacher's threats. 'The incident aroused considerable interest among the students, not a few of whom are Socialists and there was a lively demand for S. D. P. buttons.

Comrade Sackin's refusal to bow to the tyranny attempted by the teachers will have a good effect and his exam-ple should be followed, wherever the school authorities effect to interfere with the political affiliations of students,

#### GAIN IN ROCKVILLE.

Connecticut City Increases It's Vote

The city election in Rockville, Conn., shows a gain for the Socialist Party. Albert F. Street, our candidate for Mayor, receives 200 votes and our other candidates on the city ticket each got 195 or 196. Our candidate for Aiderman in the Third Ward has 92 and the candidate for Councilman, 41. In the Second we have 41 for Councilman and in the Fourth, 104,

The S. L. P. has 32 votes for its city ticket, 4 for Councilman in the Second and 25 in the Fourth.

A year ago we had only ward candidates. Our vote was 171 and that of the S. L. P. 42. Thus we gain 25 votes and the S. L. P. leses 10.

## IN WASHINGTON.

recent city election in Fairhaven, Wash., there were four parties haven, Wash., there were four parties in the field—Citizens, Citizens, Municipal Reform, People's; and Socialist Party. The first had a full ticket and the Socialist ticket was complete, except for City Attorney. The C. M. R. lad candidates only for Mayor. City Afforney, and Councilmen in the Third, Fifth, and Sixfa Wards, and the Party only for Councilments.

People's Party only for Conneilmen-at-large and in the Third Ward. Our chandidate for Mayor, Jain Cloak, received 128 votes, as against 277 for the Citizens' candidate and 180 for the C.M. R. For other offices our vote ranged from 89 to 117. Our average was 168 out of a total vote rast of 665 and a total registration of 700. In Whatcom our candidate for May-

or. E. Lux. received 75 votes as against 630 and 502 for the other two candidates.

#### THE SOCIALIST VOTE GROWING "DOWN SOUTH."

Campbell County, Ky., gave 517 votes for the Socialist Party at the late elec-tion. The vote in the presidential elec-tion of 1980 was 206. We gain 150 per cent. The total vote of the county is 10,042, so that we have a little over 5 per cent. The comrades worked hard and intend to keep it up. Newport, which is the county seat, gives us 437 out of the 517 votes.

#### TRADE UNIONISM.

The following resolution was adopted by the Socialist Party in National Convention at Indianapolis, Ind., on

The Socialist Party, in convention assembled, declares that the trade un-ion movement and independent politi-cal action are the emancipating factors of the wage working class. The trade union movement is the natural result of expitalist production and represents the economic side of the working class provement. We consider it the duty of the socialists to join the unions of and labor organizations. We recognize that trade unions are by historical necessity organized on neutral grounds as far as political affiliation is con-

means of production and distribution

BUY UNION LABEL GOODS.

"We call the attention of trade union ists to the fact that the class struggle so nobly waged by the trade union forces to-day, while it may result in forces to-day, while it may result in lessening the exploitation of labor, can never abolish that exploitation. The exploitation of labor will come to an end only when society takes possession of all the means of production for the benefit of all the people. It is the duty of every trade unionist to realize the necessity of independent political action on class conscious lines to fair the tion on class-conscious lines, to join the Socialist Party and to assist in building up a strong political movement of the wage-working class, whose ultimate aim and object must be the abolition

Tillett's speech made a deep impres-sion on the delegates. It is understood that he will remain in this country for a few weeks and will lecture in a num-

her of cities.

Among the telegrams of greeting re-ceived was the following from Leon Greenbaum of St. Louis, National Sec-retary of the Socialist Party, by order

of the National Committee:
"The international Socialist Party, which is the trade unions' party, or-

## THE FEDERATION OF LABOR CONVENTION

Now in Session at Scranton, Is Largest Ever Held in the History of That Body.

Socialist Delegates Are Numerous and Active Action on Socialist Resolutions Not Yet Taken-Ben Tillett Makes Good Impression-President Gompers Report Shows No Change in His Old Position.

of the American Federation of Labor, which assembled in Scranton, Pa., on Thursday morning, Dec. 5, and which the largest which that hody has ever held and undoubtedly represents a much larger number of working people than ever before. The Credentials Committee, at the opening of the first day's session, reported favorably on 285 delegates—representing sixty-eight national unions, 14 state federations, 62 central bodies, and SI local unionsbesides two fraternal delegates from Great Britain and one from Canada. In last year's convention there were 221

A number of contests arose, several on the ground of non-payment of dues and others on account of trade compli-cations. Among the latter was the ase of Herman Robinson, representing New York C. F. U., contested by International Sheet Metal Work-The protest was afterward withdrawn and the delegate seated. Among the protests on the group dof dues said the protests to the groun do: dues said to be unpaid was that of the Unified Mine Workers' Union. After consider-able discussion the miners' delegates able discussion the miners: designates were seated. Another contest arose over the delegate from the Richmond. Va. central body, on account of its excluding colored delegates; this was settled by seating the delegate and provicting for the organization of a separ-ate central body, for the colored work-ers. Delegates Brandt and Joseph of the St. Louis central body and the Phil adelphia Labor League were also con-tested on questions of trade autonomy but both were sented.

#### SOCIALIST DELEGATES.

'Among the Socialist delegates, pro ent were J. W. Slayton, representing the Carpenters' International; Aug. Priesterbach, Ernest Bohm, J. P. Weigel, and Chas. Nicolaus, of the Brew ery Workers; J. M. Barnes of Interna-tional Cigarmakers; Chas. Gebelein, bi the Amalgamated Wood Workers; W J. Croke of the Flint Glass Workers. Max Hayes of Cleveland; N. P. Geiger of Daytoh, O.; Elmer Sinoyer, of Mauch Chunk, Pa.; W. M. Brandt of St. Louis; Gabriel Joseph of Philadel phia; Geo. N. Warde of Eric. Pa.; C. F. Quinn of Wilkes Barre; F. W. Hall of Kansas City; and H. A. Smith of Pitts burg, Kas.

Delllegate Robinson of New York i troduced the Socialist resolution already reported in The Worker and an identical resolution was introduced instructions from Birmingham, Ala.

#### TILLETT'S SPEECH.

The feature of Saturday's session was Reviewing the progress of the British labor movement, he said that closer organization of workingmen necessary. He declared that the British unions were making good progress, that by grit and perseverance they were retrieving every defeat and learns ing by experience how to do better in

He referred also to the power of la he said, were fifty years ahead of Great Britain. The Danish workingmen Britain. The Danish workingmen were thoroughly organized, had their

Tillett openly declared himself a So-cialist and said that every thinking vorkingman ought to be a Socialist. So cialists were not dreamers, as could be shown by practical results of Socialist agitation in England—such as protecion for workers in dangerous trades estriction of child labor, various muntipal services for the benefit of the

"In America you are greatly troubled hem. Your Canaan will not be reach ed until you have passed through the Wilderness of trusts. Trusts are grow-ing rapidly in England. In every ave-nue of production and distribution the apitalists are exercising collective as tion. With this growth of trusts there is a rapid growth of belief in collective

"The Socialists have given and inspiration to trade unionism in England. They have given it a new ideal. Since the present system makes a few rich and a great many poor, we a few rich and a great many poor, we must have a new system. We must own the means of production. We con-sider our citizenship as a means to ac-complish this end. This is the ideal of the new unionism in Great Britain.

"We say, Get all we can out of the present system. We have to fight the capitalists all the time. We can gain more immediately by demanding the whole of what we want than by asking only for a little. And we must use all our towers including notifical acall our powers, including political ac-tion, to advance our interests and real-

The twenty-first annual convention of Labor, the American Federation of Labor, world and forty-live states and territor-blich assembled in Scranton, Pa. on thursday morning. Dec. 5, and which still in session as we go to press, is a largest which that body has ever magnificent progress. Mutual recognised and undenyhedly represents a total though the dentity of our interests. tidings of the coming emancipation, was not achieved; and it was termin-Accept our congratulations on your magnificent progress. Mutual recogni-tion of the identity of our interests, tion of the identity of our interest, and the control of the identity of our interest which this strike proused, a strike product of the control of its interest which this strike product of its interest which this strike product of the corporation against which this strike proused, as the corporation against the corporation agai

Socialism is a general -worker-v11n sion, both on the floor. rectly, and in converse designtes.

MACHINERY OU In Monthly's session forts to unionize the tempting to Bood the

cigars made by child la and other unfair conditions, particular by the brands known as Cubanola and Lillian Russell." The committee recom-mended that the word "machinery", be struck out. On this point came the dis-cussion.. Several Socialist delegates speke in favor of the committee's r port-among them Brandt, Croke, Dold, Hayes, and Slayton-pointing out that it was foolish to oppose use of machinery, that the question was longer the best possible conditions for ma chine workers and eventually to establish the social ownership of the machine ery, thus securing its benefits to all Their arguments prevailed and the report was adopted. Haves put the ques-tion in a nutshell with the remark that "the delegates should ask themselves whether it is wiser to resolute against

machinery or to resolute in favor of se-curing possession of the machinery."

On Monday evening a great mass meeting was held in the Nesbitt Theater. Twelve hundred workingmen listened to speeches of John Mitchell Max Hayes, Samuel Gompers, Con-gressman H. W. Palmer, James Duncan, James O'Connell, and offices.

Hayes, who was the second speaker, brought out the political phase of the labor movement, urging the worker's to unite as the ballot box for the Co-operative Commonwealth, as well as in the trade unions. The speakers that fol-lowed tried to offset this by emphasizing the economic side, but without much apparent success. The audience was enthusiastic, the radical sensi-ments expressed receiving very liberal

session was taken up with the discussion of a resolution against "apti-scale ing" legislation. Here the discussion turned clearly on the question of class interests. Delegate Croke spoke against the resolution. He said it was a matter of indifference to workingmen whether railway companies or scalpers made profits out of the public. The railroads were well represented in Congress and it would make no difference what ac-tion this convention took on the mat-ter. He did not believe we should have legislative committees begging for have, but that we should send our own representatives to make the laws in the interest of the workers. We must go to the root of the evil and have the peolaws, but that we should send our own ple acquire ownership of the railroads; that would do away with capitalists and scalpers alike. Others, as C. O. and scalpers allke. Others, as-C. O. Sherman of the International Metal Workers, favored the resolution on the corporations, though admitting that "it was a skin game, all around." Others opposed the resolution and wanted to stick to purely trade union matters, while not agreeing with the Socialists report was finally adopted,

### THE CHINESE QUESTION.

The afternoon session was largely de voted to the Chinese question. J. T Morgan of Oregon. Andrew Furusett of San Francisco, and others pointed out the danger of Chinese competition, Max Hayes supported the resolution, which was, of course, unanimously adopted, but told the delegates they would need a powerful capitalist lobby n Washington. A similar resolution for exclusion of

Japanese was tabled after discussion, The proposition for a universal label was discussed at length, but finally re-

#### GOMPERS' POSITION IS UNCHANGED.

His Annual Report Follows the Sam Lines as in the Past-A Record of Failure in Legislative Lobbying.

President Gompers' report opened with a survey of the growth of the American Federation of Labor during the twenty years of its existence and an urgent appeal for more therough organization of unions and for their closer federation, which he declared to be "the most vital necessity of our times."

or our times.

In discussing the subject of industrial conflicts, he referred but briefly to the steel strike, out of the failure of

which, it is generally understood, there has grown up considerable bitterness between the officers of the Amalgamated Association and those of the Federation of the Federatio

President Gompers considered noce sary to the upbuilding of a strong u-ion in any trade; and he advised t

The existence of rival organization in the building trades and, to a less ex-tent, in other trades was referred to and harmony and close organization urged as an absolute prerequisite to

on the growing abuse of court injune tions in labor disputes. He argued the was to be met.

newspaper mail privileges, under which one trade union paper has al-ready suffered. He advised that an at-tempt be made to have the rulings re versed by the Department, and, in the event of fallure, to secure an amend-

ignrated, have been or-the jurisdiction of the

ssociation. The hope o, that the day is near

everyone employed at

inches of industry and the jurisdiction of the Association, may be en-

ber, prepared to defend

rther the great cause alte and federate, the.

ed only in the briefest

makers in Tampa and the outrages committed against them he was equal-

Improved to some extent; that is, there

is more general recognition of the right of the wage-earners there not only to

employment, but also to become mem-

bers of the American trade union

movement. However, there can be no question that desperate methods were employed by both contestants. In so

far as I was able to assist our fellow-

States, presuming to speak or act as a

ers the right to affiliate with the American labor movement. As a mot-ter of fact, if the organization itself,

the Resistench, were bonn fide as a working class trade union, it would conform itself to the American trade union principles, and be part of the In-

ternational organization of the trade,

and in full affiliation with the American Federation of Labor. The situation in Tampa is mending itself, and mak-

long record of failure.

The Eight-Hour Bill was passe without objection in the House as

strangled in a Senate committee-a

The Anti-Trust Bill interested the

Pederation because, if passed, it might be held to apply to trade unions as be-

ng "combinations in restraint of rade," as an older anti-trust law has

alrendy been applied. The Federation lobbyists falled to get an amendment

that would effectually exclude trade unitons from the scope of the bill and so were obliged to oppose the bill. The defeat of the bill in the Senate was

detent of the old in the Senate was heraided by President Gompers in his report as an important victory for the Federation policy of lobbying. It evidently had not occurred to him that Mr. Morgan and Mr. Rockefellier may have been more instrumental than himself in killing the bill.

After all this disempl record of fall.

After all this dismal record of fail-

ing for the advantage of all."

The situation in Tampa has recently

sts of the entire

of the changed conditions which, as w think and as a growing body of trade unionists think, will necessitate new and more vigorous lines of action in the labor movement.

## Vestern Federation of 'Miners, which, with various other organizations of the Rocky Mountain states, second from the A. F. of L. a PROGRESS OF cw years ago on account of the con-cryatism of the latter body. On the matter of the strike of cigar-

Secretary Wilson's Report Reviews the Condition of the Federation and Affiliated Bodies.

Secretary Merrison presented an elaborate report of the year's work, covering finances, charters strikes, condition of affiliated unions, labels, work of Federation organizers,

\$115,220,91; the items being: Per capita tax, \$55,102.52 (an increase of 25 per unionists. I have done so, but always within our legal and moral rights. An organization existing in the United 498 22; assessment for cigarmakers, \$1,598; assessment for machinists, \$30,334.27. The expenditures amountrepresentative of the workers, has no right to attempt to deprive wage-earn-ers from earning their livelihood at their respective crafts or vocations, particularly by denying to these workthere was \$12,301.76 cents in the treas ury, and on Nov. 1, 1901, there remain ed a balance of \$8,814.26. Among the largest items of expenses were: Assessment turned over to International Association of Machinists, \$25.712; assessment to Clear Mukers' International at Union, \$307,32; assessment to metal trades strikers in San Francisco, \$3,000; salaries of officers, \$7,018.02; expenses of officers, executive council, and fraternal delegates, \$3,002.77; salaries and expenses of organizers, \$32,-328,74; "American Federationist," \$10,-900.54.

The portion of the President's report which dwelt with the attempts to get favorable legislation through the lobbying method was, on the whole, one

very common trick. Common as the trick is often as it has been played upon labor bills, President Gompers expressed a sort of mild and innocent surprise at it.

The Prison Labor Bill went through exactly the same course and shared the same fate. And yet this was included in the Republican platform of Furnace Workers and Smelters. hist year.

The Anti-Injunction' Bill was introduced in the Hopse and there amended so that, histead of preventing the issuance of injunctions against strik-ers, it authorized the practise. In this amended form, the Federation was given the option of having the hill pass-ed or defeated, and President Gompers seemed to consider its defeat a great seemed to consider its defeat a great victory for Labor. This also is an old trick and was used in the New York Legislature last winter to defeat the Employers' Liability Bill. The Leave of Absence Bill for the benefit of nay yard employees was sup-ported by the Federation and was pass-ed; but President Gompers discovered to his chagrin that the bill was supported in Congress by the shipbuilders as a means of defeating the eight-hour propostion. So this victory was one more defeat.

> and 222 local organizations reported during the year 1.056 strikes, involving 171,223 members. "Out of that num-ber," says the Secretary, "153,505 were benefited and 12,707 were not benefited." Of the strikes, 585 are reported as won, 242 as compromised, 153 as lost, and 37 as still pending. The cost of the strikes is given at \$548,003.40. A considerable proportion of the strikes were for reduction of hours; and, although the statistics are so incomplete and so badly arranged that it is almost impossible to get any exact informa impossible to get any exact miorism tion from them, it would seem that the shorter-day movement had a pretty large measure of success. A net gair in wages is also claimed.

ure, the two successes that could be pointed to were the passage of the Sea-men's Relief Bill and the abolition of involuntary servitude in Hawaii. The former of these measures is far from being adequate to its ostensible pur-pose; and the latter, while undoubtedly a step in advance, has by no means put an end to virtual slavery on the mended that the per capita tax to b The President noted that the president note complete organization of Labor and the higher development of industrial tendence among

sity of scrupulous observation of agree ments so made. But he entered a strong protest against the idea of com-pusory arbitration of labor disputes. Considerable attention was devoted

to the question of high dues, which amendment of the constitution of the Federation so as to allow the levying of larger assessments on affiliated up ions and the creation of a defense fund

The President dilated at some length

but made no suggestions as to how it He also referred to the new rulings made by the Post Office Department, tending to exclude labor papers from

ment of the law.
On the whole, President Compers' port did not differ much in tone from those he has previously made and did not indicate any recognition on his part

# TRADE UNIONISM.

The total income for the year, was cent, over last year); supplies, \$17, 687.88; "American Federationist," \$10. ed to \$118,708.39. On Nov. 1, 1900,

The receipts last year were \$71, 125.82 and the expenditures \$68.373.39—showing an increase of about 62 per cent, in the income and about 74 per

cent. in the expenditures Nine hundred and sixteen charters were issued during the year. Of these, seven were to national or international unions—the Shirt, Walst, and Laundry Workers, the Watch Case Makers, the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, the Leather Workers, the Paving Cut-ters, the Car Workers, and the Blast were to state branches of the A. F. of L.—in Michigan, California, North Carolina, and South Carolina, respect-tively. One hundred and twenty-three were to central labor unions in twenty that of San Juan, Puerto Rico. For the rest, 575 were to local trade unions and 207 to federal labor unions. On the other hand, 602 charters were surrensorbed by other organizations, and 68 dishanding. In addition to charters granted directly by the A. F. of L., it is reported that 3.140 were issued to locals by affiliated national and international unions, and that 548 such charters were surrendered. There appears, therefore, a net gain of 2,006 in the number of organizations directly of indirectly affiliated with the Federation, and the gain in membership is fixed at about 364,000-a Tew organiza ported only approximate round numbers.

Nearly 60 different organizers were pu in the field by the Federation for longe or shorter periods during the year, from ten to thirty-five being always at work. In order to increase this force of organizers, the Secretary recompaid to the Federation by affiliated na tional and international unions be in creased from one-third to two-thirds of a cent per member per month. In or der that financial assistance may be given to striking or locked out local bodies directly affiliated with the Fed eration, he recommended that they be required to pay 10 cents instead of i

## THE PRESIDENT AND LABOR.

## One Twenty-fourth Part of His Message Devoted to the Working Class.

Many Sweet Words, but Not One Important Recommendation for New or Prograssive Measures.-Those He Makes Are Qualified and Guarded-Most Interesting Feature Is the Omissions.

opinion that, "with the sole exception of the farming interest, no one matter is of such vital moment to our whole people as the welfare of the wage workers." How little be means what he says is shown by the fact that he devotes less than one-twenty-fourth of his message to this subject—less space than he gives to the question of com-pleting the conquest of the Filipinos and about half as much as he gives to

the army or to the navy.

But the thousand words which the President devotes to the interests of the working class would, however, the working class would have been enough—if only they had been the right words, if only they had embedded clear and unqualified recommendations of definite measures that would directly and materially benefit the wage-working class. Who-ever may have expected this, however, is deemed to disappointment.

The President thinks the law against the importation of laborers under con-tract and the Chinese Exclusion Act, are good things: Well, no one proposes to repeal the former and it was already morally certain that the latter would he re-enacted so here is nothing very

He thinks that, "if possible," Congress should, do something to help the state governments in preventing the competition of convict labor with "free" labor. He thinks that, "so far as practicable under the conditions," the United States government should enforce the law it has already made for the eight-hour work-day on public work. Here, again, is nothing new, nothing more than the government is already doing-or pretending to do.

#### "IF POSSIBLE."

And even these recommendations that the government should keep its word and enforce its own laws are qualified with the phrases "if possible and "so far as practicable." Mr. Roosevelt has been strenuous enough on the question of "benevolently assimilating" Puerto Ricans, Filipinos, and othr who did not want to be assimilated He is in favor of using all the powers of army and navy to force American rule and American commerce upon peo-ple who preferred to rule themselves and not to be exploited by American capitalists. WHY DOES HE QUES-TION THE POSSIBILITY AND THE PRACTICABILITY OF ENFORCING AGAINST AMERICAN CAPITALISTS, FOR THE BENEFIT OF AMERICAN WORKING PEOPLE, SUCH MILD LETTLE MEASURES AS THESE TWO? Why, indeed? Just because he knows that the American capitalists ewn the Republican party and own him, as the elected represent ative of that party, and that he and his party can make and enforce/laws only by the consent of that capitalist class. He hopes that the capitalists will be wise enough to allow him and his party, as their political agents, to make, on their behalf, some insignifi-cant concessions, in order to prevent the working people from bec class-conscious and carrying into ef-fect, over the heads of capitalists and capitalist parties, the whole of those just demands. But he is not sure

whether the capitalists have the wis-dom to concede even so little. For the rest, he recommends that the government should provide in its con-tracts that all work be done under "fair" conditions and that "a good factory law" should be passed for the District of Columbia. These are among dent regularly makes and that every congress understands to be intended 'In a Pickwickian sense," and quietly

#### INTERESTING OMISSIONS.

On the whole, the portion of the nessage dealing with the labor ques-ion is rather more interesting for what t omits than for what it contains.

There are at least two other matters of detail, both of very great importance to the working class, on which the President might have been expected to say something. He could hardly have forgotten. One is the protection of the lives of railway employees; the other, the abuse of the injunction power by state and federal courts in dealing with labor conflicts. On both of these points

created requiring the ratiroad companforcement of this law was entrusted to forcement of this law was entrusted to the Interstate Commerce Commission. Five years were allowed to the com-panies to comply with its provisions, and then they were given two addition-al years. But even yet the journals of the rallway employees' organizations are full of complaints that the law is not obeyed, as well as that it is not broad enough in its provisions to meet broad enough in its provisions to meet been appealing to Congress to Improved it and provide for its enforcement. No doubt within the last two months they have addressed the President on the subject. But not a word does he say.

#### RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.

That their complaints are well four ed is proven by these two facts: The

President Roosevelt expresses the | MINISTING; BUT THE PROPOR-TION OF EMPLOYEES KILLED OR INJURED TO THE WHOLE NUMBER EMPLOYED IS STEAD-ILY INCREASING. The first fact shows that the companies CAN run their trains more safely, if they will; the second shows that, so far as their employees are concerned, they WILL NOT unless they are compelled to, This is A QUESTION OF LIFE AND DEATH to hundreds of workingmen every year, and a question of bread and butter to the thousands who are yearly mained and disabled from supporting their families. But it is also A QUESTION OF PROFIT to the hundreds-or perhaps it would be bet-ter to say scores, or dozens-of capital-ists who own the bonds and most of the paying stock of the railway companies and avhose uncarned income would be reduced by the expense of proper equipment on their roads.

PRICE 2 CENTS

There is another abuse which accounts for a large proportion of the fatal railway accidents and which it is quite within the constitutional powers of the federal government to forbid. Engineers, conductors, train-dis-patchers, and other railway employees, on whose alertness depend, not only their own lives, but hundreds of others, are frequently required to work twelve, sixteen, or even twenty or more hours at a stretch. They know, as their masters know, the danger this involves. But they must obey or be discharged with very little chance of getting another job; and as for the cap-italists, they find it cheaper to take the risk of occasional pecuniary loss to themselves and loss of life for many employees and passengers, than to keep on their payrolls a force of men-large enough to make such excessive

gives to the working class in his message, he would have stremously recommended a drastic measure ex-tending the provisions of the law in-question; providing, further, for an eight-hour day for all rallway workers; and putting means into the hands of the rankay unions to secure the strict enforcement of all its provisions.

But if the President had made such a recommendation as that, certain gen-tlemen bearing the names of Morgan, Harriman. Rockefeller, Harriman, Vanderbilt, Gould, and Hill would have been deep-ly offended, and Theedore Roosevelt would have had no hope of getting a renomination in the Republican con-

vention of 1904. And Theodore Rooseyelt, with all his strenuousness, is one of the numerous men who "would rath-er be president than he right."

### NO REFERENCE

TO INJUNCTIONS The other-question—that of the inter-ference of the courts to help capitalists against striking, boycotting, or locked-out workingmen—is pressing more, and more upon the atention of the works-ing people every day. The abuse of the power of injunction in such cases be gan many years ago. It has grown as the class struggle between Labor and Capital has become more intense. It has now reached such outrageous pro-portions that no trade union any longer expects justice from the bench, that contempt of court has become one of the cardinal virtues; that the title of "jidge" has become an appelation almost as disgraceful as that of "alder-

We need not here speak more cial power. It is a subject on which Congress has been appealed to again and again, on which every trade union in the land has adopted resolutions of in the land has adopted resolutions of protest, on which all the newspapers have dilated. Surely the President could not have forgotten it. But again, he is silent. And for him, as a Republican president, this is wise. To advise any measure that would protect the working needle, from such outcomes. working people from such outrages would have been to oppose all the in-terests that put him and his party hi power and to oppose them upon a matter of vital importance to their system of exploitation. Obviously, he could not do-that.

It is evident that Labor has dittle to hope from President Roosevelt or his Congress or from the party which they represent. Not until the workingmen of the country cast a really formidable vote for a party that unconspromising ly demands the complete emancipation of Laber will they receive even partial concessions worthy of consideration. And not until they take possession of the political power through the agency of such a party will the government cease to be the tool of the capitalist class. Such a party exists. If cast a hundred thousand votes for Eugene V. Debs as the standard-bearer of class a workingman in the White House. Then we shall have a presidential message that will mark an opech in the world's history. Till then—"words, words," as Hamlet says.

#### JEWELRY WORKERS' BALL.

lewelry Workers' Union No. 1 holds its third annual ball on Saturday even-ing, Dec. 14, at Arlington Hall, 19-23 St. Marks Pince.

-Which is the worst an aristoed is proven by these two facts; THE
PROPORTION OF PASSENGERS
KILLED OR INJURED TO THE
WHOLE NUMBER OF PASSENGERS
GERS, CARRIED IS STEADILY DIdustrial power?—Saginaw Exponer

### The Worker.

AN ORGAN OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY (Known in New York State as the Social Democratic Party.)

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SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE	E UNITED
In 1888 (Presidential)	2,069
In 1890	13,331
In 1892 (Presidential)	21,157
In 1894	33,133
In 1896 (Presidential)	36,564
In 1898:	
S. L. P	82,201
SDP	

In 1900 (Presidential): S. D. P. . . . . . 96,918 S. L. P. . . . . . 33,450



THE PARTY'S LABLEM.

Perhaps the President did make a sion to the question of infunctions against strikers, cafter all. Perhaps that was what he had in mind when, after saying many sweet words about the trade unions, he added: There must also in many cases be ac-Tion by the government in order to safeguard the rights and interests of all." Perhaps his "all" means all the capitalists. Others don't count.

## INFLACION, CRISES, AND

In quother column we quote a paragraph "rom the London "Investor's Retien" upon the monopolistic finance-6. America. The writer seems to find comfort in the fact that the great commies, commonly described as trusts re overcapitalized and that this fact ts likely to-bring them to ruln. It is hard for us to see what comfort the workingions can get from this consideration. It is perfectly true that many of the trusts are heavily overcapitaltred and test, on the approach of a peression which is sure to oner or later-many of them will break down. This may be regarded as a just punishment for the promoters, but it will by no means work restitution or reparation to the people whom they have robbed.

In a financial crises, there are two On the one hand, the promoters, manipulators, and speculators, who the organization of trusts and the the period of prosperity, are likely, unless they trim their sails very carefully. to be swamped in the storm. On the other hand, the members of the middle their small capital in "industrials," are almost certain to be unmercifully fleeced.

But what the speculators and the small investors lose does not go back to the working class which produced it. working class is affected by the crisis in another way-by the shutting down of factories and all the miseries ment." In this process the savings of the working people, also, are swept

All that is lost by speculators, by small investors, and by workingmen, however, is not destroyed or used up during the hard times. Where, then, does it go? Who gets it? Evidently the only ones who profit by such a crisis are, in general, those great capttalists, doing a "legitimate" who are able to command money or credit to tide over the period of depression. Securities which suddenly tors and small lavestors are obliged to ducive to an arriflee pass into the bands of the "id" capitalists and thus, when the

the means of production is more fully oncentrated than ever.

It is, then, a mistake to suppose that the break-down which regularly follows a period of prosperity and over capitalization redistributes the wealth that has been concentrated. If Socialists look complacently on the process it is because every recurring erisis ac tually hastens the concentration of cap ital, draws the class lines clearer, and brings nearer the day when the com pletely trustified state must give way to the Socialist Commonwealth.

Some of our esteemed contemporaries who object to the phrase "the antagon ism between capital and labor," claiming that this antagonism is between capitalists and laborers, not "capital" and "labor" overlook the fact that the words "capital" and "labor" are now used as collective nouns signifying classes of men as well as things.

The newspapers that are worrying so much over the "race, question" have nothing to, say about the class ques tion. Why don't they settle the problem of the negro by saying that there are no races. This would be just as reasonable as, their statement that "there are no classes in America."

#### PRESIDENT GOMPERS PRACTIS ING PODSNAPPERY.

The light and airy manner in which President Compers passed over three large and unpleasant facts to which it was necessary that he should refer in his annual report does not greatly increase our admiration either for his moral courage or for his breadth of

The existence of a large independent body, the Western Federation of Miners, covering the Rocky Mo states -a body not only independent of, but more or less hostile to the American Federation, and differing with it en very grave questions of poticy-was surely a question that called for more than a perfunctory recommendation that a committee be appointed to see if unity could be re-established.

Still more important, perhaps, was the matter of the steel workers' strike of last summer, which he dismissed with a statement that it had failed, a broad hint that its failure was due either to incompetence or to dishonesty upon the part of the officials of the Amalgamated, Association, and a stereotyped phrase of hope for the future The steel strike was in many repects

the greatest that this country has ever seen. Never did so large a number of wage-workers array themselves against such a powerful capitalist organization. As the first great strike against a fully developed modern trust, it had a pecullar interest, because it might be supposed to be the first of a series of sind lar gigantic struggles, since there can be little doubt of the continuance of the process of trustification.

This strike failed. There was nothing wonderful in that. But its sudden ending was never fully and satisfac torily explained, as the working class at large had a right to expect. It is nonly understood that the officers of the Amalgamated Association have laid at least a part of the blame for its failure at the door of the Federation officers -claiming that they had beet encouraged to expect support from that quarter and that they did not re-

President Gompers may think that so far as he is personally concerned, he can afford to let such suspicions go unnuswered. But this is not a personal matter. The working class has, we re pent it, a right to know whether any fault on the part of Gompers or of Shaffer or of both or of either or both of their organizations was wholly or partially responsible for so serious a

But even this is not the whole of the question. Even of there were no ques tion of blame on any side, it would nets of capitalists who generally lose. have become President Compers' position better to give more serious after tion to the steel strike in his report. have made great fortunes out of This was the event of the year in the trade-union movement. President "floating" of their stock during Gomper is the recognized official head of the trade-union movement in this country. What would be thought of n president of the United States if. after a war in which this country had been defeated, he had ventured, on the assembling of Congress, to inform that body, in the briefest terms, of the fact that we had been defeated and of his hope that it would not happen again, without discussing the causes of ou fature and stating how, in his opinion victory might be assured in future Such a slurring over of the subjecwould be especially blameable if the war to question had involved new con ditions of far-reaching importance and conditions that were likely to continue and even to be intensified in the future

The question is this: Either the stee strike failed through the folly or mle conduct of some of the officers of some of the organizations concerned, or i failed in spite of their best united ef forts. If the former was the case, we have a right to know who was to ditions which the combined strength of the Amalgamated Association and the American Federation of Labor coul not overcome, we have an equal right to a very full and clear statement from President Gompers, as the head of th trade-union movement in the United State, as to the exact nature of those

the prospects of future victory, and the to be drawn from the experi-

We have got nothing of the sort. We are left entirely to our own conjecture. For ourselves, we have no desire to enter, into discussions of quarrels be tween labor organizations. That is not our business-though it is President Gompers' very proper business. In nost such quarrels both sides are at fault and our part, as being with the trade-union movement but not of it, is constantly to urge the necessity of unitng solidly against the common foe

In the present case we are not in clined to attribute the failure of. the steel strike to any wilful error in any was due to the fact that the steel workets were in buttle against an enemy far nowerful to be overcome by the thods of pure and simple trade unionism; and if this be so, we must in fer, when we consider that the capitalists of other industries are rapidly or ganizing on the same basis on which the Steel Trust now stands, that the working class will have to adapt its methods to the changed condition if it is to expect any measure of success in the future. There is no reason to suppose that President Gompers agrees with us in this view. But whether be does or not, a statement of his opinion and the grounds for it would have saved the very uncomfortable sus picion that the bighest official of the American trade unions was afraid of the most vital problem with which the trade unions are being called upon to

The last of the three large and unpleasant facts to which we have referred is the strike of cigarmakers in Tampa. President Gompers says that "the situation in Tampa has recently improved to some extent." The final failure of the strike, after a long and nigst valiant struggle, is the only fact known to us-and President Compers does not give us nny otherswhich he can base his cheerful state-

He also expresses his belief that "des perate methods were employed by both contestants." We knew from the canitalist press-that unprecedentedly atroclous methods were employed by the capitalists—the methods of lynch law, of meb violence, of forcible, kidnapping, of anonymous threats of assas sination-as well as the more custon ary unlawful methods of blacklisting and of using the powers of police and courts to persecute the strikers. are not informed as to the "desperat methods" used by the strikers in return; but for the credit of human nature we should hope that there was vigorous retaliation; we hope that the Tampa cigarmakers-were not afraid to strike back when they had a

President Gompers further assures us that he helped the strikers, "but always within our legal and moral rights"- surely it was not necessary to add that phrase; we could not possibly imagine him in the rôle of a lawbreaker, however infamous the law. And he then proceeds, without the slightest word of condemnation for the capital ist criminals or of sympathy with their working class victims, to criticize these latter for not joining the C. M. I. U and the A. F. of L.

We repeat, we do not care to discustrade-union quarrels. But one thing we de know and say: The time of intensest battle against the forces of capitalism and especially the moment of defeat under capitalist lawlessness and out rage of the worst sort, is not the time that a man in President Gompers' position should choose for attacking the union so fighting and so defeated. That is not the way to promote harmony.

"The working class; may it ever be right! But, right or wrong, the working class!" That is a perfectly sound duct of some of our fellow working men. But when those men are in battle, we have but one duty-to help then by all means in our power.

The Tampa affair raises a very in portant question-as important as that raised by the steel strike, but a little different from it. The question is: In cases where the capitalist class abandecency, and humanity, and openly violates all law and order, what steps are the workingmen to take for the de fense of their interests? We get no light on this subject from the head of the Federation.

President Gompers seems to have taken as his model the immortal Podsnap, who put all troublesome ques tions out of the way-put them out of existence-put them nowhere-with a majestle backward wave of the hand. It is not a good plan, though temporar ily convenient. The American trade unions have problems before them that cannot be solved by pompous silence.

The editors of the prestitute pres are horrified because some striking force and denied the scabs their "right to work." Yet when a trust closes down a half-dozen factories and de prives thousands of the "right to work" these same gentlemen look upon it as an evidence of prosperity.

An Associated Press dispatch reports that the big farmers of Oregon and Washington are buying combined reapin wheat and labor is enormous. The result will be that the little farmers The employer is over, the actual ownership of conditions, the causes of past failure, will not be able to stand the competi-

tion. The railroads, the mortgage-holders, trust prices, and the concentration of farming industries, are rapidly mak ing a preletarian out of the farmer And in transferring him from the mid die-class to the proletariat they are changing him from a Populist into

In another column we note the attempt of the teachers in the City Cotlege to intimidate a Socialist student not the first instance, unfortunately, which has occurred there. We must congratulate the student concerned on his courage in standing by the colorsfor we know it is not an easy thing to do, considering the power that teachers have to make a student's life uncom fortable and we call upon all parents to watch closely and see that every such agression on the part of the teach ers, many of whom are actively hostile to the labor movement, is energetically rebuked. "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty."

#### GOOD ADVICE FROM THE "MINERS' MAGAZINE."

In the month of August, in the city of Indianapolis, the Social Democratic and the dominant wing of the Socialist Labor Party met in convention and or ganized what shall be known hereafter as the Socialist Party and adopted a platform, which we print on another page for the beneat of our readers, especially the members of our organization, which is worthy of their atten-

It is refreshing to know that the delegates attending the convention dis played such wisdom and obliterated the long standing feud that divided those who earnestly believed in the Sc cialistic principles. By their action the Socialists in both parties have set an example that should be followed by all who believe in the principles of

self-government.

All workingmen who are not blind to their interests know full well that their interests are not protected by the Republican or Democratic parties and owing this, it behooves them, if They wish to preserve what liberty they ye enjoy, to affiliate with the Socialist Party, which is the only political party that offers them any relief. It is useless to find fault with and rail against the politicians in either of the old par-ties, because they are not to blame for the legislation now upon our statute books. They have carried out the wish es and obeyed the instructions of the capitalists who paid them for making. such laws as were calculated to ad

The workingmen of the United States and Canada have it in their power to change the unjust system of government under which they live if they will use their intelligence with the power they already enjoy. If we are should have the best obtainable, and all workingmen know they are not con-sistent when they vote for the cand! date of the bankers, speculators and

stock jobbers.

Casting a retrospective glance over the history of old political parties; it is not hard to observe that under all circumstances the interests of the labor-ing people have been neglected while capitalist's interests have been conserved and pampered almost to the limit of human endurance. With this object lesson before the working people it now behoves them to cost aside their jealousies and foolish bickerings and allow their minds to expand from the pure and simple trade union move-ment and join their forces with the easy political party that offers them any relief. If workingmen exercise their political franchise they should exercise it with the greatest degree of

intelligence that will result in the greatest good for the greatest number. The government of the United States has been in the hands of the capitalists for many years, and we believe it will remain there for many years to come. unless the working people will look beyond the strike and boycott for reneand it is useless to complain about njust-laws and the tyranny of the partments of government are simply, the instruments in the hands of the people, and the majority of the people in this country are working people. Then why not throw aside the veil of party prejudice that has obscured our way in the past, and in the future, in ur halls at our regular meetings discuss in an intelligent manner these economic and political questions that

are of vital interest to us? We say that the success and welfare of the laboring people depend entirely upon the degree of intelligence they exercise in behalf of their own interests. We advise the members of the Western Federation of Miners to study carefully the platform of the Socialist Party, and if, after studying it, they find it offers the desired relief, to join vement and advance its prinwherever it is possible.-Miners'

The above article adds-one more in stance to the rapidly multiplying evi-dence that the labor press and labor organizations are awakening' to the fact that in political action with the social justice, economic independence, and industrial freedom,

#### THE ROBBERS.

Gone from the grores is the bandit bold; The pirate from the foam; And boron feece from feedal hold— Our thieves are neuter home.

No lance or broadsword in their hands No blunderhous they hear; They selve the whites and the lands; They're reaching for the air!

With bribes and bonds and penned with charters and with codes.

They grab the crowded city streets,

They grab the country roads. in factory hive and field of wheat, In mart and thoroughfare, Their tolls and profits wear and ca Through all we cat and wear.

The toller's pay they shave and clip. The price to all they quote. They have the merchant out the hip. The wage slave by the threat.

Down and deliver, inchiess wights!
They will not be dealed.
Those reblers, armed with vested rights,
And statute fortified. When nations feel their human worth, And lose their craven awe. Those he made spoliers of the earth Will perish by the law.

-Wm. R. Fox.

#### THE ESSENTIAL POINT IN SOCIALIST PROPAGANDA.

Fallacies of Muddled Socialists—As to Government Ownership -Working Class Must First Capture Government - The Means Before the End-Psychology of the Confusionists -Toleration and Narrowness-Tactics.

#### BY COURTENAY LEMON.

Many well meaning individuals erument are the protection of private whose professions of faith in Socialism property in the means of production are certainly sincere, and whose advoency of it is commendably zealous, unfortunately do great harm to the cause and sow the seeds of future confusion through lack of a thorough intellectual grasp of the science of social evolution underlying the Socialist movement. In this category may be placed all

these, who define Socialism as government ownership; those who proclaim, without qualification, that Socialism is simply an extension of the functions of government; those who point to the Post Office Department or any other industrial function administered by the present state as "an example of Social ism;" and particularly those who claim that the government ownership of railreads, regardless of the political party or class in society by whom it might be brought about, would be "a step towards Socialism?" those who claim that Socialism or any step to-wards it, other than the regular processes of economic evolution, can b ectived other than by the independent political action of the working class and those whose only method of propa ganda is to paint alluring pietro the beauties and benefits of the future Co-operative Commonwealta.

#### THEY OVERLOOK THE

EXISTENCE OF CLASS RULE. The common characteristic of those the adopt the misleading methods of propaganda outlined above is their in sistence solely upon the end to be gain ed and their neglect of the method by which only it is possible to achieve that Co-operative Commonwealth which is the goal of the Socialist move nent. They overlook or fail to realize the importance of the great fundamen-tal fact which confronts us in present society. That fact is the fact of class rn'e-the fact that the capitalist class. by reason of their ownership of the means of production, dominate and rule society economically, socially, political ly governmentally, and in every othe way. The various changes in the meth-ods and tools of production, of which history tells us, have resulted in class struggles which have shifted the power to rule from one class to another; but the rulling power has ever remained in the hands of the class which, at an given time, was in control of the menas oduction, in whitever form they be. The exploited class, however, now has the power to gain, trol of the state by uniting pulitically and by this means to gain control of th means of production. The great a Socialist propaganda should the be to make the working class conscion of the existing class rule. From this class rule arises the necessity of a rigorously class-conscious propaganda.

#### GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP. Government, or the state, is mainly

machine for insintaining the suprem of the ruling capitalist ownership" of this or that industry, a long as government remains in the co-trol of the capitalist class, would onl serve to strengthen the power of the class. Accepting the Post Office De partment as an example of "govern-ment ownership," we have recently had a striking illustration of how it strengthens the power of class rule. Discrimination in engli privileges has Office Department against trade union and Socialist papers threaten to make der a capitalist government, becomes a weapon in the hands of the capitalist class. The postal clerks are among the most everworked and hadly treated workers in the country. This should make it obvious that government ownwhere the government owns the rall roads and many industries, the condi-tion of the working class is worse than in any other country. In France the government monopoly of the tobacco. siness makes large profits. We know that profits can only be made by the exploitation of labor. And the profits thus made by the government neof oly of tobacco in France are used t pay the expenses of militarism and colonization in the interest of the capt talist class, and to reduce the faxed es of militarism and levied on the propertied classes to pay the expenses of government. In the same way municipal ownership of "public utilities" under the administra-tion of a capitalist political party would be conducted on a labor-exploit ing, profit-making plan for the purpose of raising revenue and thus decreasing the taxes on the capitalist class. would therefore be of no benefit to th orking class. To those who conte that government ownership would at least be of an educational value in least be of an educational value in teaching the people the advantages which would result from the elimination of competition, it may be pointed out that in Russia the only effect of government ownership by a capitalistic date has been to inflame the minds of the people against all government. The result is the mask to Anaschists who can conceive of no truly democratic and helpful government and who can imagine no state of a different matur-than the tyrannical capitalistic stat-under which they have lived.

#### THE WORKING CLASS MUST FIRST CAPTURE GOVERNMENT

The foregoing facts should suffice to show that mere government ownership of industry would be of no benefit to he working chas miless the working class had first captured the powers of government. And the capture of the powers of the state by the working class would mean a complete change in the sature of the state. The work-ing class would use the powers of gov-ernment to bring about the common ownership of all the means of produc-tion, and when this is accomplished the present functions of government will disappear, and there will be no state in the sense in which it is conceived of at present. The functions of gov-

of the ruling class. Under Socialish there would be no private property if would be abolished by the consequent establishment of equality of estatishment of equality of economic opportunity. As Deville points out, the state would therefore become "an administration of things, not a governs ment of persons" and, "although there would be an industrial organization, there would no lenger be a state."

#### THE MEANS OFFORF THE FND

The capture of government by the working class must precede the transformation of the state and the estale; lishment of the Co-operative Commonwealth; and a consciousness in the working class of the solidarity of its own interests as opposed to the interests of the capitalist class must procede the political victory of the v ing class. The arousing of this classconsciousness therefore becomes of the first importance. It is really of more importance than the end in view. For its victory must inevitably result in the common ownership of the of production; whereas, if the Co thing, it may never be realized if our energies are not centered on the cts of history show us that it is written in the laws of social evolution that there is only one sure method of reaching our goal and that is by a class-conscions revolutionary movement of the working class. movement (aided, if it does not precede it, by the inevitable economic collapse of capitalism) will result in the establishment of Socialism. But without a class-conscious preletariat to win its own connecipation the ruling class may postpone the advent of real Socialism by using the governmental power in its control to escriblish a system of stat ritalism for the puriose of perpetuing its own power and avoiding a complete sectol reveletton

#### IMPORTANCE OF THE METHOD.

Radicals and revolutionists of vari our schools, such as the "philosophical Anarchists" and the Single Taxers, de-sire a state of society in which ex-ploitation will got exist and in which social justice and equality of economic opportunity will prevail. To that ex-tent their desires are the same as those of Socialists; but the means by which ev propôse to reach these des ey propose to reach these desired so-al conditions are in condict with the ws of social and economic evolution. and therefore their plans of social re method of attaining it, which is all important. The question is not: Would Socialism be a good thing? It is: How

In propaganda work, therefore, those who claim to be Socialists should not spend their efforts in merely pletneing the beauties and benefits of the future ociety, or in merely holding out the Co-operative Commonwealth as would hold out a toy before Such in thods, although they may are use interest, do not make intelligent Socialists, with a thorough understanding of the movement, who may be re-lied on in a social or political crisis. The principles of the class struggle, the the existence of class rule are, the great proclaimed. Class-consciousness is the sine qua non of the movement and the guided. And there is no better way of rousing it than by pointing out the ts us every day.

It is well to relterate that those who advocate the government ownership of railroads; those who overlook the vital fact of class rule and claim that Socialism or any part of it or any step tothe political power of the working class itself, are simply laying the rails upon which the coming express train of Socialism may in the future be side tracked by a ruling-class consc

#### AS TO GOVERNMENT

OWNERSHIP OF RAILROADS Rumors have already gone the rounds of the capitalist press that the few capitalists who own the railroads the country would be willing to se out to the government. This would simply be putting the nation in pawn to a set of capitalists who would be re-fleved of responsibility and would draw interest instead of dividends. And the freeing of capital for new in-vestment which would result from their safe of the overcapitalized railroads would make competition fiercer and exploitation greater in other ladus-tries. Those who propose the building of parallel lines by the govern-ment are, as usual, blind to the existence of class rule. The government ownership of rullroads is also brought forward as a measure for the benefit of the middle class, as is shown by the following quotation from an editoria in the New York "Evening Journal" of Oct. 24:
"The owner of such a factory must

accept such treatment as is given him. He can manufacture his goods, but he can only get them to market by pe road can charge bim so much, and mill his prefits so thoroughly that it will be useless for him to undertake the bene

ficial task of supplying employment.
"If the government ownest the railreads, the railreads would be conduct ed in the interest of the people, and no in the interest of a few fallroad own ers. The man who might start a fac-tory and employ several thousand mer-would be sure of fair treatment." etc.

That is to say, "if the governor that is to say, "if the governor the rails owned the railroads, the r would be conducted in the int

the people" who own factories, so that they might "undertake the beneficial task" of driving their factory slaves

to death for profit.

The fact that we have not yet got government ownership of railroads is itself a proof of the impotence of the rapidly disappearing class of small capitalists. When the large capitalists get ready to sell the railroads at a large proof the demands of the middle class may bring about the government own ership of railroads-not before. And in bringing about government ownership of railroads the middle class would of railroads the middle class would again be cutting their own throats; for as soon as they had disposed of the as soon as they may deprivate would turn their capital into the industries now in the hands of the middle class with the same old result-competition concentration, manopoly, and the crushing out of the small capitalists. This, too, would finally lead to Socialism by a longer, rougher road than the immediate proletarian victory which is the object of our propaganda.

#### PSYCHOLOGY OF THE CONFUSED.

The sincere but muddle-headed adbout the Co-operative Commonweait by the methods of propaganda referred to at the beginning of this article; with the exception of these who err from ignorance of facts or lack of reading ald all be classified by psychologists under the same mental type. They as interesting but exasperating psych logical phenomena. Their great defi tiency is a lack of ability to generalize from a mass of facts; they lack the power of consecutive, logical thought. They usually have more imagination than intellect, and a power of using language and abusing logic. They are able makers of epigrams and witty sayings, but cannot grasp fundamenta principles. They have little power of abstract or generalized thought, but must forever deal in concrete illustrations, from which they are unable to induce fundamental principles. Such persons are very valuable in showing capitalist system, but have no power of constructive thought. Their abilitics are all in the destructive, icono principles of inductive reasoning and the scientific and historical side of the movement. The sincerity of such So-clalists render their "perniclous activity" all the more dangerous to th evenent, and their power for con fusion is measured by the prominence they attain and the size of the public which is easily attracted by their su-perficial kind of thought. James Russell Lowell portrayed this type of mind vers accurately when he wrote: "With just enough learning, and skill

for the using it.

To prove he'd a brain, by forever con-

#### TOLERATION AND "NARROWNESS."

Such people always cry "dogmatism at the constant statement of a provable and therefore established truth because own intellectual deficiencies prevent them from consistently holding logical position. Toleration of error not a sign of a liberal mind, but of in tellectual weakness. Truth is natur-ally "sarrow," but the brondness of green is infinite. Toleration of error in individual OPINION and charity for the errors of individuals are pegu Me, but toleration of error in REA SONING or public action never.

#### TACTICS.

The materialistic conception of his tory, the law of economic determinism which forms the basis of the So cialist movement, and the class strug-gie which has brought the movement into being, by their very nature make the factics to be pursued by that neovement the one thing of supreme importance. Class conscious factics is the vital, essential point in Socialis propaganda. We may define the Sc movement liself as simply the chiss to use in its necessary and inevi able struggle against the capitalist class. Identists and ideals are a valuable and inevitable auxiliary to the movement of the working class, but the idealist becomes valuable only when he arrives at an intellectual co he effective, must be based on class in-terests. And the number of idealists who will become Socialists against or colored by material interests

or colored by material interests.
Secialists might reasonably differ about the details of the Co-operative Commonwealth, for instance, or any other matter of speculation, but 'th very nature of the Socialist movement prove class-conscious tactics to be the only effective or safe course. There-fore, the existence of class rule, the cinciples of the class struggle, and the necessity of class-consciousness ar the essential points to be made in So cialist propaganda.

#### INDIVIDUAL WORK

AND ORGANIZED WORK Local Minneapelis has issued a circular in which occurs the following sage, which applies so well all ove

country that we quote it here: Many Socialists are working outsides the organization and think they can do as much listen the can do as much listen the can do as much listen the second second listen to the necessity of organization. Socialism con projectly be defined as an organized system of assistent

individual should be active and neb, but the important work of ti-da requires a thorough arganizaon do much but the import and wink of the propagation requires a thorough organization. Without, the organization the work of the individual is spanningle and in a cooperative way. The times has competative way. The times has competent in the control in t

This paper goes to thousands of So-cialists who do not belong to the party organization. We call upon each one of these to rend that passage, and then act upon it. If there is no local n your town, fook over the list of state occupants at the head of our "Official" olumn, find yours, and apply to him for admission as a member at large. If there is no organization of your state, apply to the National Secretary, Leen Greenbaum, Room 427, Emilie Building, St. Louise Mo.

BUY UNION LABEL GOODS.

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

Investor's Review, London.

Purely non-moral—one might almost say anti-moral—finance has never in any country attempted such stupen dous feats as in the United States of North America. Sheltered behind a customs tariff, in itself one of the most flagrant embodiments of political dishonesty the world now beholds, groups of Individuals have striven to monope fize for their own interest, not merely the product of men's industry but the gifts and treasures of nature, the unenraed increment of future generations. And they have succeeded in doing this to an extent which has reduced the mass of the American people to a state of pitiful slavery. Their methods, however, may yet bring about their discomstare, and probably will, In order to steal all or mostly all, the benefits of human industry and inven-tion, the profits of mines and factories, the savings of the farmer and shepherd, the gains of the wholesale and re-tail trader, the good of the years to come, these groups of men, perfectly ghoulish from a moral point of view their various combinations to an extent sufficient in itself to involve many of them in ruin when the test of adver-sity is applied. We see the Wall Street market fermenting now beneath capytal, created purely for objects of theft, theft in the present generation, theft reaching forth to generations yet unborn. And one day, in spite of tariffs, of legislatures and executive officials at their beck and call, the small knot of ravishers of men's lives, who seem to sway the interests of the American Republic as if they their private business, will find that the moral laws of the universe cannot be defied with impunity, that even a "billion dollar trust" is but a feeble thing.

Missouri Socialist.

The capitalist class of this countre is bringing to bear a new weapon for the destruction of trade unions, and the breaking of their strikes. Dispatches very frequently annonuce that this or that union has been sued for damages by the capitalist against whom they have been striking. latest is a suit filed against the International Association of Machinists for \$10,000 by the Robert Terrant Company of Chicago. The company charges that the union tried to ruin their busi-ness because they filled orders for machine shops against whom the un was on strike.

The weapon of the suit for damages is thus added to the army of the unroops and the fear of starvation. wenpons are multiplying against the strike in the factory, but against a drike at the ballot box the capitalist is helpless. Let us all strike there.

Cleveland Citizen.

The New York "World" notes that \$75,000,000 British tobacco trust and the \$10,000,000 Universal Company of the United States are about to make of the United States are about to make an attack on the American Tobacco Company, the trust which almost completely dominates the tobacco industry in this country and recently selzed several large British thdustries. "This is an interesting example of that internationalization of trusts which is obviously the next step in the consolidation of Industry and which has been undertaken in several directions already," says the "World." "Of course the predicted "fight" between the new combination and the old American. combination and the old American trust is merely a passing phrase of the movement. There have been such fights between the Standard Oil Company and the Russian petroleum trust, pany and the Russian perfolean trust, but the end has been a friendly agree-ment by which the whole world has been divided between the two powers." The "World" says when the two tobacco combine measure each other's strength they will unite, and "the same strength they will unite, and "ine same process will be carried out in all other important lines of business," When that has happened, the "World" con-cludes, "what will be the aspect of the tariff question when the prote tories and those against which protec-tion is maintained are all owned by the same people? The claptrap issues will be dead and Socialism will be in-

#### POLITICS IN THE

rated.

TRADE UNIONS. When, in your attempt to propagate Socialism within your trade union, you are met with the statement that politics has no proper place in the union, ask the objector to read this platform of the American Federation of Labor and ask him if this is not a political pro-

nd referendum. 2. A legal warkday of not more than e ght Sanitary inspection of the works on, se and bome. thing of employers for injury to on of the contract system on

The number of expersion of a rest care, terworks and gas suff electric plants for the distribution of last, heat and

wer.

J. The nationalization of telegraph, belower railroads and naines.

D. The alektifor of the monopole system had needing, and substituting the of e a fe of occupancy and use only.

I. Repeat of all comparisons and penal haws certing section and other workers have feated in the federal laws of the United - 12. The abolition of the munopoly privi-lege of lassing monley and substituting therefor a system of direct issuance to and by the people.

If he replies that what he objects to is partizan politics, ask him if he thinks if really fair or wise to spend the time and money of the union in lobbying for a certain political pro-gram amond the politicians of the two old parties asking favors of them and yet to fichibit even the discussion of the principles of a new party whose program includes and covers all these

demands. their endorsement for certain candidates-unless freely and sponts given but merely a fair chance for the discussion of political principles, plat forms, and methods insofar as they

bear upon the interests of workingmen

#### Current # # # Literature

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

A new book by Herbert N. Casso a history and defense of the American trade union movement, entitled "Or-ganized" Self-Defense," will soon be

In the December number of the "International Socialist Review" Wm. H. Noyes writes upon "Some Proposed Solutions of the Negro Problem." He admits the fact of race prejudice and interiority, but insists on the identity of interest of the laborers of both races, the recognition of which is, he thinks, necessary to the coming of true freedom for all. Boiton Hall has an article on "The Common Alms of the Socialist and the Single Taxes." In which he endeavors to show that the single tax "would make wealth so shundant that bestead of men giving a price or pre-Instead of men giving a price or presafe-keeping." A correspondent in Manila tells of some of the outrages against laborers and the injustices which capitalism is perpetrating in the Philippines. Robert Rives LaMont sends a most readable letter from New sends a most readmin letter from New Zealand, dealing with social and indus-trial conditions and tendencies in that celony, Louis Bertrand, Secialist mem-ber of the Belgian parliament, writes further on "The Co-operative, Move-ment in Belgium," and "Parvus" con-tinues, the discussion of opportunism.

The December "World's Work" keeps very well up to the idea indicated by the title, of giving a wide view of what is going of in all the principal fields of human activity. The department on "The March of Evenis" is always worth more or less careful reading. Among the subjects treated in special actions this more than the principal of the subjects treated in special Armony are the late Li Hring Chang, "The Rebuilding of New York," the long distance trolley lines, the Boer war, and the Industrial Comthe Boer war, and the Industrial Com-mission. The department "Among the Work!'s Workers." a record of tidus try, is perhaps the most valuable part of the magazine—at least, to those who

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

THE 1ST, 3D, 5TH A. D. WILL meet at Comrade Mayes' house, 249 W. Eleventh street, Monday evening, Dec. 16. All members are urged to attend, as also all residents of the districts who voted the Social Democratic tick-et. All sympathizers should enroll themselves in the organization and work actively for the cause.

SIXTH AND TENTH A. D., NEW York. The next regular meeting will be held on the fourth Friday of this month, December 27, and thereafter regular meetings will be held on the second, and fourth Fridays in encl.

ONE OF THE VERY BEST LECtures that has been delivered this sen-son at Colonial Hall, One Hundred and son at Celonial Hall, One Hundred and First attrect and Columbus avenue, was that delivered by Morris Hillquit on "The Development of Socialism in the United States," last Sunday evening. Next Sanday, Dec. 15, Mr. Albert L. Vogel will becture on "The President's Message," Every one is invited.

THE FIFTH A. D. BROOKLYN. co-enerate in holding weekly public lectures, es a part of a plan of sys-tem-sic agitation in the Eastern dis-trict. All comrades living in that part with Joseph Wm. Dooley, 214 Lynch street, so that this work, which has been too leng neglected, may be well

ALGERNON LEE WILL LECTURE hat the gymnastum of the Brooklyn La-bor Lyceum, 959-957 Willoughby ave-nae, Brooklyn, Sunday, Dec. 15, at 3 p. m., on "Labor Politics and S Politics." Admission is free, unionists are especially invited.

THE NEW YORK SOCIALIST LITfloor. . Reading room will be open every evening from seven o'clock till eleven, and on Saturdays and Sundays from 11 a. m. Members and sympathizers are invited. J. GINSBERG, See'y.

THE SOCIALIST EDUCATIONAL The Purpose of Life" was attentively letened to and a lively discussion ensued. Three visitors signified their in-tention to join the party. On Friday evening Dec. 14, our junior comrades. Cominick and Weinberger, will debate the question. "Will education alone bring Socialism?" Sunday evening. Dec. 15, L. B. Boudin will speak on "Some Neglected Pinses of Socialism."
Contrades are requested to bring their
friends. On the following Sunday
N. I. Stong will becture on "Socialism
and Trade Unionism," and on Dec. 29
L. Phillips will speak on "Current
Events."

THE YOUNG PROPLE'S SOCIAL sessions are lively, and after fin last meeting a permanent constitution was adopted and it was resolved to coeperate with the Yorkville Agitation Committee in its plans for extending the circulation of The Worker in the circulation of The Worker in the circulation when the circulation of the worker in the

Thursday evening in the W. E. A. Club-house at 266 E. Eighty-sixth street. All young people in the Yorkville districts who are interested in the Socialist

THE WATERTOWN COMRADES decided that they were not making So cialists fast enough, although our vote there increased 200 per cent., so they refurnished their hall throughout and have thrown it open to the workingmen of the city as a free reading room. Sunday afternoon lectures and enter-tainments will soon be given. Any contributions of literature from any source will be thankfully received, and should be sent to Alex. Knight Secre-tary. 42 Riverside Flats, Watertown,

MOUNT VERNON CARPENTERS Union was visited by Comrade Butsch er last week. He was cordially receiv ed and requested to send a Socialist speaker to address the union on the last Monday of the month, Dec. 30.

COMBADE BUTSCHER HAS TIS ited New Rochelle, Mount Vernon, and Port Chester during the past week and has met with decided success in ma-work for the organization and for The Worker. The comrades at other places which he is to visit are requested to make preparations for his coming, so, that no time shall be lost. If he is properly nided in his efforts the strength of the party organization in-the state can be greatly increased and the sets will grow proportionally. the vote will grow proportionately.

CHARTERS WERE ISSUED FROM National Headquarters on Dec. 6 to Baltimore, Md., Little Rock, Ark., Bur-mn. Ark., Golden, Colo., Idaho, Falls, Idaho, Augus, Minn., Cedar City, Utah., Magnolla, Idaho, Richmond, Va., Salt Lake City, Utah, Norfolk, Va.

BERGEN COUNTY, N. J., COUNTY Committee, S. P., was permanently organized last Sunday, with E. M. Debbelgar of Fort Lee as Chairman, F. E. Blenekstone of Oradell as Secretary Treasurer, and Dr. P. P. Deyoe of Rawsey as Organizer. Regular meetings will be held on the first Sunday of each month at the house of F. W. Mar-shall. Woodridge. Comrades in good standing will be welcome at committee

New Hampshire.

CHICOPEE SOCIALISTS HELD A good rally last week. George H. Wrenn of Springfield, John W. Brown of Hartford, and Franklin N. Graves, candi-date for Alderman at large, spoke, to an interested addence of workingmen.

SOCIALISTS OF COLORADO Many of the applications for charter

in Colorado captain the names of women, which is significant in view of the fact that women are permitted t

THE STATE ORGANIZATION OF issouri has requested the national ministee for two weeks dates on the proposed lecture tour of John C. Chase, Haverhill, Mass.

entertainment and hall at Pfeifer's Hall, corner of Lighth and Walasha, on Sunday, Dec. 29, at 8 p. m. Tick-ets, 25 cents a couple.

CALIFORNIA, OREGON, AND Washington have organized a const state lecture circuit in co-operation with the national committee.

LOCAL ALAMEDA, CAL, HAS passed a resolution supporting the ac-tion of the Galifornia State Committee in sending J. Stitt Wilson on a lecture tour through the state, and stating that he is a parly member in good standing. This action was taken on unt of the resolution recently passed by Local San Franciscs, which protested against the Sritt Wilson four on the ground that he was not a party member, and that his lectures were not thoroughly in accord with the princi-ples of scientific Socialism.

#### CAMPAIGN FUND.

To the Holders of Subscription Lists for the Campaign Fund of the Social Democratic Party of the City of New Comrades and friends who still have

subscription lists in their possession are requested to send the lists in at-once, as the Campaign Committee would like to wind up its business be-fore the expiration of this year. As there is some deficiency the comrades would confer a favor on 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 ly sid 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 onea.

Kasse, per G. Boeder ..... List 1357, Otto Steffen ..... List 740, John Franz ......

#### LOCAL NEW YORK.

The subdivisions of Local New York will take notice-that the time for making nominations for a member of the National Commissee of the party has been extended until Saturday, Dec. 14. Subdivisions which have not made any

LOCAL KINGS COUNTY.

An interesting meeting of the County Committee of Local Kings County one held on Sunday, Dec. 8, at the headquarters, Raiph avenue and Fulton street. Comrade Buck was in the chair. Seven applications for memberchair. Seven applications for memorrable in the party were received and acted upon favorably. The State Secretary having notified the Local that it was entitled to another representative on the State Committee. Comrade Hanford was unanimously chosen to act in that capacity, and it is hoped that he will consent to serve, as his long expensions and autiting views are needed. perience and untiring vigor are needed in the party councils.

Nominations for National Committeeman and Secretary of the Interns-

tional Socialist Bureau were referred to the branches. On the roll call it was found that five branches were ratio not represented. These branches are once more urged to take part in the deliberations of the County Committee.
Comrade Smith made a strong plea
for recognition by the Local of his
crum corps. He made a statement of its financial condition, which was found to be fairly presperous. What he asked for was not financial assist ance, but rather an official standing in and the patronage of the party. On motion, the drum corps was recognized officially as an organization under the jurisdiction of Local Kings County, and a committee elected to attend its meetings and take a general interest in its welfare, and report thereon from time to time. The committee consists rent. The corps meets every Frida, night at Oelschlager's Hall, 1142 Wil longhby avenue, and Comrade Smith extends a cordial invitation to party Prooklyn, and the different branches

are requested to communicate with him if they need his services. The request of the "Volkszeitung" for payment for the insertion of for payment for the insertion of the calendar of meetings and meet-ing places of the branches of Lo-cal Kings County was granted, and the paper asked to fur-nish a bill quarterly, such bill to be

nish a bill quarterly, such bill to be apportioned and paid for pro rata by the branches.

A committee from The Worker Conference of New York was present, and asked for the fosmation of a similar body in the City of Churches. After some discussion it was decided to lay this watter over mail after the cler. the matter over until after the election of officers, which occurs in January. This action was not taken through apathy for the party organ, but rat with the sincere desire to wait until the Local itself is in good working or-der, and in a position effectually to further the interests of that valuable adjunct to our propaganda.

The next meeting of the Local will take place on Sunday, Dec. 22. at 2 p. m., at the headquarters, Raiph ave. une and Fulton street.

#### NEW YORK GENERAL COMMITTEE.

A regular meeting of the General Committee of Local New York will be held at the Labor Lyceum, 64 East held at the Labor Lyceum, of East Fourth street, on Saturday evening, Dec. 14. A special order of business will be the report of the Committee on By Laws, to which were referred the recommendations of the Campaign Counciltee. This is a matter of the utmost importance and all delegates should be present nunctually at eight should be present punctually at eight o'clock, so that the business may be tricts whose delegates are negligent in attendance should elect others in their

#### THE WORKER CONFERENCE.

The Worker Conference will meet in the Laber Lyceum, 64 E. Fourth street. Monday, Dec. 16, at 8 p. m. sharp. The Conference has now very important work to do, on somewhat different lines from what it has been following in the past, and every district, as well as the various Socialist clubs and other organizations which take an interest to the page, should have a delegate who the paper, should have a delegate who will attend and work.

#### NEW HAMPSHIRE STATE

COMMITTEE TO MEET.

eting of the New Hampshire State Committee of the Socialist Party will be held in January—the time and place to be fixed by a referendum of the members. The committee will re-ceive reports of work done and in-stall the new committee members and start tife work for the coming year. The members of the new State Committee are: Edward Cole of Dover, Frank W. Tucker of Portsmouth, Michael H. O'Neil of Nashua, George Howie of Manchester, and James S. Murray of Concord, Louis Arnstein of Dover is to be State Secretary.

#### OKLAHOMA SOCIALISTS

TO HOLD CONVENTION. A delegate convention of the Socialat Party of Okiahoma will be held at Kingfisher, in the old Opera House, or Friday, Dec. 27. Each local will be entiled to one delegate for every ten members or unajor fraction thereof. The Territorial Committee will meet at the same place, in the forenoon of the same day, to wind up its work and remember of the National Committee, to draw up a constitution for the territor-ial organization, and take other meas-ures for the good of the party.

The Oklahoma Socialists first enter-ed the political field in the fall of 1990, and the organization greatly strength ened, so that a large gain may be ex-pected in next fall's election.

send in at least one new subscription to The Worker every month from now till next Election Day. That would mean over twelve thousand new subscribers from this source alone, to say nothing of the fact that each of these new read-ars becomes in turn a canvasser for the paper. Can you guess how many hun-dred new party members that would mean, how many thousand new votes next November? It is worth accom-risising, and if each will resilt do his best, the average will run far above what we have suggested.

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## OFFICIAL

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.— Secretary, Leon Greenbaum, Room 427, Emilie Bidg., St. Louis, Mo.

CALIFORNIA STATE COMMITTEE Sec retary, John M. Reynolds, 322 Sutte

CONNECTICUT STATE COMMITTEE.

A. R. Cornellus, Secretary, 478 Chapel
street, New Haven. Meets second and
fourth Sanday of the month at Autora
Haft, 125, Union street, New Haven.

ILLINOIS STATE COMMITTEE. Socre-tary, R. A. Morris, 36 N. Clark stooris, Chicago. Meets first and third by lay evenings of the mouth at 79 Dearborn

KANKAS STATE COMMITTEE. Secretary Treasurer, J. D. Haskell, Abiles. KENTUCKY STATE COMMITTEE Sicretary, Dr. Walter T. Robers, 2214 West Main birect, Louisville, Ky.

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

MICHIGAN STATE COMMITTEE Secre-tary. Clarence Seely, 817 Johnson street, Seginaw, Mich. Mests at 121 N. Basin street.

MINNESOTA STATE COMMITTIE Sec-retary, Geo. B. Leonard, Roam 515, Andrus' Eldg. corner Nicollet avenue and Fifth street, Minneapells. MISSOURI STATE COMMITTEE Secre-

NEBRASKA STATE COMMITTEE. Secre-

NEW JERSEY STATE COMMITTEE.
Secretary M. M. Gnebel, 14 Bridge
street, Newark, Marts second Saturday of the month, at 7.20 p. m., at 124
Market sfroot, Newark, N. 3.

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

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

WASHINGTON STATE COMMITTEE.— Secretary, Joseph Gilbert, Box 657, Seat-fle. Meets first Sunday in the month, J p. m., at 220 Union street.

WISCONSIN STATE COMMITTEE.— Secretary, E. H. Thomas, 614 State street, Milwankee, STITES. MINUSE.

NOTICE—For technical reasons, no Partical announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesday, 2 p. m.

### MASSACHUSETTS.

the City, Town, and Senatorial Commit-

es of the Democratic Secun racy, as assachaseth of the hereby notified that outling to the election flavs of the hitle, rading to the election flavs of the hitle, uninction of the edty and town commit. Such communities must meet during month of January, 1902, and elect a thuman, Secretary, and Treasurer, and hother officers as they may think nec s

GENERAL COMMITTEE, gular meeting of the General Comgular meeting of the General Comof Local New York will be held on
day, bec, 34, at the Laker Lyceum, 61
auth street, Delegates should not fail
tend. On account of importance and
at of hushress to transact, the meetdited to action at 8 p. m. sharm,
atter are therefore requested to be I GERBER, Organizer.

To the Flugueial Secretaries of the sul-visions of Local New York: Flugueia ecretaries are requested to at once sea

RICHMOND COUNTY

SEVENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

A convention to nominate a candidate for Representative in Congress for the Seventh Congress for the Seventh Congression I District of New York-in pince of Nic Mueller, resigned—will be held an Esturday, Bie. 14, 8-20 p. m. lat the Labor Lyceum, Boff street, Stapleton, Borough of Eichmond, City of New York.

Organizer Seventh County, Organizer New York County, Organizer New York County.

3D A. D.

A primary to elect delegates to the Cy treatment of the Seventh Congressional Di triet will be held on Friday, Dec. 1.5 p. 1 at 128 Variet street (Congrade Lowstram house). All Socialists residing in the Si-enth Congressional District are required attent. 3. GERBER, Organizer

4TH A. D. A special meeting of the 4th A. D. will take place Thursday evening, Isec. 12, at the cultersoms of the Volce of Labor, 217 Henry street. Members are argently re-quested to attend. attend. N. J. RUBINOFF, Secretary.

HARLEM EDUCATIONAL CLUB. By the joint efforts of the Mar, 320, an 33d A. D. of the S. D. P., the Hariem Eds cational Ciub has been called to the ap-the undersigned have been elected as committee to establish clubrooms in- Ha-iem, which would advance the cause of Socialism and serve as a pidee of meetin of all friends and sympathiners of or

To enlighten the masos and strength the cluss-conscious struggle for introducing the cluss-conscious struggle for introducing the cluss-conscious struggle for introducing the constant sound to the second content constant social and friendly intercours exchange of thought, wholesome recreating cutertainments, are the means twisted we tatend to enhance and foster or object.

Issued by National Committee, wil be sent prepaid at prices specified.
National Platform, Constitution and Resolutions on Negro and Trade Union questions, adepted in National Cohvention at Indianapolis, July 31, 1901.

Price Price National Platform ... .10
National Constitution .15
Negro Resolution ... .10
Trade Union Resolution .10

### NO TRUSTS I NO PRISONS I NO SWEAT SHOPS ! Shirts, Waists, Collars or Cuffs

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OHIO:

STATE COMMITTEE.

SOCIALIZE THEM!

They say the trusts in American In-dustries has enabled us to invade for-eign markets, and the wild flights of

cloquence of the truckling, subsidized press have heralded over this broad

land the enormous increase in our

foreign trade. This is true, but at

what expense to the American people? Every product of an American trust is

sold from 10-to-25 per cent, cheaper to the foreigner than it is sold to the American consumer. The tariff wall prevents foreign competition in this

narket. The trust is thus sure of its orices at home, and only lowers them when it has to come into competition with foreign industries. Who, then, is

paying the cost of this incrnesed rade? The American consumers. But

But the trusts want to know how

much you will bear, ye sons of liberty? The hext congress will again try to increase the load of the pack mulo.

Not satisfied with making the Ameri

can consumer pay the price of invad-ing foreign markets, they wish him to

subsidize ships to carry the goods. Of course, good patriot as he is, he will swallow the "ship subsidy bill." The

trusts will scatter a few hundred

usand dollars among the subsidized

e ground out at the central mill and

distributed with a check to each paper

Ye patriotic sons of liberty will read throw your caps in the air and shoul

for your glorious country, ship subsidy

bill, trusts, and all.-The Iconoclast.

BROOKLYN LABOR LYCE'IM ASS'N.

· PUBLIC LECTURE

Under the auspices of the Brooklyn Labor Lyvevin Association, on Sunday, Dec. 15, 1903, at 3 f. m. sharp, at the Gymnasion of the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, 919.957 Williogichy avenus. Subject. Labor Pol-tics and Social Politics. Sneaker. Mr. Algernon Lee, editor of The Worker, Trade unionists are especially invited. Ad-mission free.

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Standing advertisements of Trade Unions and other Societies will be inserted under this heading at the rate of \$1 per line per annual per line per standard to the standard to

Hormsely Socialist Science Club, meets second and fourth Thursday evenings of each month at the Workingmen's Educa-tional Club, 3309 Third afence.

BRANCH 2 (English), 20th A. D. (Brook-lyn); S. D. P.—Meets every second and fourth Tuesday evening at 700 Evergreen avenue. All Socialists of the district are juvited to joine H. A. Guerth, 1228 Bush-wick avenue, will receive subscriptions for The Worker. UNION), Meetings every Tolsday at 20 a. m., at 64 East 4th Street, New York Labor Lyceum. Business Secretary

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Sick and Death encit Fund of he United States of America. The above socioty was founded in the year 1884 by workingnest induced synk take spirit of spidherty and Socialist thought its numerical stronger (at present constitution of the spirit of the spirit stronger of the spirit spiri

START A LIBRARY.

### A SOCIALIST ARGUMENT OUT OF ROOSEVELT'S MOUTH.

President Roosevelt's first annual message. He says:

"AMERICAN WAGE-WORKERS WORK WITH THEIR HEADS AS WELL AS WITH THEIR HANDS. MOREOVER, THEY TAKE A KEEN PRIDE IN WHAT THEY ARE DO-ING: SO THAT, INDEPENDENT OF THE REWARD. THEY WISH TO the pressure of want or the fear of TURN OUT A PERFECT JOR."

It is worth while to wade through the whole wearisome document in order to get those two seatences. For think how they corroborate the Socialist argument. Think how they confute that time honored objection that, if the lash of hunger were not felt, no one would be willing to work. It is good to be able to quote such words from the most strenuous of Republican presidents in reply to that old but ever nev plea, of the defenders of competition and wage slavery.

Most emphatically, it is true that American workingmen take a pride in their work, "so that, INDEPENDENT OF THE REWARD, they wish to turn out a perfect job." That is true, in deed, of all mankind; but it is probably true to a greater extent of the workragmen of America than of any others ht the present time.

And why is it more distinctly true in or Russia? In order to answer that, look first among file workingmen of America and see in what portions of the working class this fact is most evi-

Is it the poor slave of the sweatshop that takes the most pride in his work and most earnestly wishes to turn out a perfect job, irrespective of the wages to be earned? On the contrary, in those longest, the wages lowest, the uncertainty of employment greatest, and the general conditions of life worst, we find the least of this laudable pride in one's work, the least desire to turn out a perfect lob the greatest inclination t. shirking and scamping. And the highest pride of workmanship is found ig those workings, who are less severely driven, who live bester, who degree of freedom, and who, accordingly, have cultivated a higher degree of-

self respect. plains the superiority of the American workingman. On the whole, the condition of the workers of America has been and still is, in some respects and ply the people's wants, not to make prito some extent; better than that of their cousins in Europe-they have had better-homes and food and clothing what really good workmanship is.

WAGES AND PRICES.

How Prosperity Affects the Wage Work

ers-Prices Rise as Wages Rise and

the Workingmon Get an Even Smaller

Share of Their Product in Good Times

Dun's Agency is a concern whose

business it is to vollect, compile, and

publish commercial and industrial

statistics for the use of business men.

Sometimes piece reports contain mat-ter that is equally instructive for work-

inginen. From a daily paper we extract

the following digest of a recent report from Dun's, which, if you think care-

fully after rending Jt-especially the

st sentence—will throw a great light a the economics of wages and prices:

is established will the world realize gets a slightly larger share of their

much greater product. If you will take the pains to go over that train of reasoning again and real-ize all that it implies, you will easily see why the Socialist says that, for the working class, so long as capitalism continues, there is little choice between nes and prosperity and why he works for the overtheew of the capitalist system and the establishment of a system by which the workers would get the WHOLE of their product and would thesefore enjoy PERMANENT and REAL prosperity.

#### TO THE "JOURNAL."

#### A Clear-Headed Correspondent Write on the Class Struggle.

The following letter to the editor of the New York "Journal," published in that paper on Nov. 23, is eminently worthy of quotation. If their clearbecome a Socialist, it will be because he is one already or else is a frankly class-conscious capitalist.

ne is one already or else is a frankly class-consecious capitalist.

W. R. Hearst, Editor "Evening Journal."

Having carefully rend all the articles in Having carefully rend all the articles. In Having carefully rend all the articles in Having carefully rend all the articles. In the articles in the articles in the articles of the plan of action. Nothing practical, or cear seems left for either labor or capital to fee to as a foundation for forward movement.

After all that has been or can be said, done and the fact remains that capital and lead of the fact remains that capital and consider." In the second of the said remains a forward have been, and always will be not always has continually exert itself to gain advantages over the other? Has either one ever yet accured substantial gains over the other capital capital control of the other willingth, because both the soan by a demand fee his followed all the soan by a demand fee his followed all the soan by a demand fee his followed all the soan by a demand fee his followed all the soan by a demand fee his followed all the soan by a demand fee his followed all the soan by a demand fee his followed all the soan by a demand fee his followed all the soan by a demand fee his followed all the soan by a fee his followed and the soan by a fee his followed and the soan his followed his followed

of perturity to show now such as reconciled.

Why not give the supporters of both sides who think reconciliation impossible a chance to tell why, and to submit their pians for advancing one side or the other in the pruggle?

Yours respectfully.

F. W. DUNTON.

On whichever side Mr. Dunton may

be, he hits the nail on the head. Try-ing to "reconcile" capital and labor is

ing to "reconcile" capital and labor is an impossible task. The two classes are irreconcilably opposed, and the only thing to consider is: First, On which side are you-for the capitalists or for the workers' and, second, How can you best help your class to win in the struggle.

Third, the workingman is thus "en abled to buy more nearly according to his desires" and THIS RESULTS IN RAISING THE PRICES OF THE THINGS HE BUYS. E.

I om right, when the question "How Labor and Carital Be Ecconciled" be classified to "How Shall Labor and at Proceed to Increase lie Advantage a Cour the Cheer", and those who as to advise, should take positions on one or the other of the inerndicable line, or the other of the threading the court of the control of the other of the threading the court of the other oth

THINGS HE BLVS.

Net result: The workingman works harder, gets more money, and, spending it gets in exchange for it practically the same amount of food clothing, but, spossibly a little more, often a lit-This is the soher fact. In a time of

First, "sound business conditions"

assure a profit for the capitalist in al-lowing his empl yees to work: Second, as a consequence of these sound business conditions, the work-

rkingman:

prosperity, when the workingman gets higher money wages, he does not always, nor even generally, get an appre-ciably better living in exchange for the same amount of labor. He gets, for every day's work, approximately the same AMOUNT of product; and as he come only works at greater speed, he gets an actually smaller share or PEO. PORTION of the product. The differwork only half time and gets, say, a quarter of his product, while in an era of prosperity he works full time and gets something less than a quarter of

For the capitalist it is quite a differ For the capitallist it is quite a different produced by the capitallist is presented by the capitallist is presented in the charge from hard fitted to presently means. For him, that CTHER Island Like the capital product of the labor and receive the full work barder and more steadily, and that he, without any additional effort, ist.

There is one excellent remark in and more leisure for recreation and imation to personal liberty and social equality. Because they have been more nearly free men, the Americans have

scholars. (The best work in art and

science and literature, it should be re-

membered, has always been done by

men who did not have to do the work

for a living.) But we have other in-

doctor who attends a penniless patient

who risks a fingering death in order to

study some obscure disease; the fire-

man who goes into a burning building

with one chance in a hundred that he

will be able to save someone else's life.

and ninety-nine chances that he will

lose his own; the intners that always

volunteer to go down into the shaft

after an explosion or a cave-in; the en-

gineer who sticks to Ms post, because

that is the post of duty and of honor

All these are extreme cases, of

ourse. But President Roosevelt's re-

mark applies to a whole people; and

the truth which he sets forth involves

the deeper truth that the best work

of whatever part he never done under

Socialism will snatch the whip for-

ever from the hands of the brend-mas-

ter and hang it up as a curious relic of

barbarism in the museum of history.

It will put an end to unemployment, to

overwork, to want, and to the galling

tyranny of the boss. Under Secialism,

fear of hunger in order that other men

may enjoy luxury without working.

The purpose of industry will be to sup

vate profits. And only when Socialism

en will not be driven to work by the

in time of danger.

the lash of hunger.

stances, more or less complete-th

Just as faithfully as a millionaire

per member per month, sud that the additional amount be reserved as ... fund for this especia' asc. On the subject of m' labels the Secretary reported as suitows. "There are now thirty-one labels and three cards recognized by organized in three cards recognized by organized laor. The unions using labels endorsed by the American Federation of Labor become better workmen. The chaftel slave is the worst work are: Cigar Makers, Printers, B man in the world. Next to nim is the Shoe Workers, Hatters, Wood Work ers, Garment Workers, Tobacco Workers, Tallors, Molders, Bakers, Coopers, Teamsters, Leather Workers, Brewery wage-worker who is never free from want; who is compelled to think so con Workers, Broom Makers, Carriage and stantly of the need of earning wages Wagon Makers, Brick Makers, Blevele Workers, Bottle Blowers, Brush Mak-ers, Metal Polishers, Machinists, Horse Shoers, Engravers, Ladies Garment that he has no time to think of the pleasure of doing good work. The best workman in the world is the one who Workers, Musicians, Shirt, Waist and Laundry Workers, Jewelry Workers, Wire Weavers, and Wood Carvers, The Clerks, Barbers and Waiters have a is entirely free from the fear of want, who does not need to earn agliving, who works because there is work that ought to be done and for the pride and pleas-"The following crafts and callings ure he has in doing it. Capitalism use the American Federation of Labor furnishes few people with the oppor-Makers, Chewing Gum Workers, Cap Makers, Coal Drill Workers, Egg tunity for really good work under con ditions of freedom. The nearest ap-Candlers and Packers, Flour Millers and Laborers, Glove Workers, Glass Workers, Horsenail Workers, Marble Workers, Miners' Tool Workers, proach to the ideal is in the mother's devoted care for her children and in the work of artists and scientists and

#### SOCIALIST PARTY TO THE A. F. OF L

Wire Workers.'

Miners' Squib Workers, Powder Work-

ers, Soda Packers and Handlers Soap Workers, Suspender Workers, Stoye Polish Makers, Starch Workers and

FEDERATION.

(Continued from page 1.)

National Committee Addresses the Delegates on Socialism and Trade Unionism.

The National Committee of the So cialist Party issued the following address to the delegates to the national convention of the American Federation of Labor, which was printed in leaflet form and distributed to the delegates at the convention hall:

To Delegates to Twenty-first Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor, Scranton, Pa. Brethren autl Comrades:

"When a prevailing economic system recomes the very antithesis of human seds by reason of evolution in production, the ruling class (such by virtue of previous social necessities), must proapplication of political force, Any measure of enancipation by the sub-ject class short of political revolution will be utjerly futile and hopeless. Arbitration at best is an armistice in which the opposing forces of labor and capital confer about the terms upon which labor surrenders to capital. The price at which labor should be bought and sold is an inherently irreconcilable issue, that cannot be eternally arbitrat ed. The difference between compulsory arbitration and voluntary arbitration is the difference between being robbed according to government or being robbed according to agreement. While the trade union movement has grown in numbers, influence and resources; while it has raised wages, reduced hours, eradicated abuses, educated and fraternized humanity and tended to of living among the organized tollers has accomplished these results in spite of the political powers of the ruling class-progress along this line is being gradually arrested by utter dis regard for free institutions and gross

capitalist system, thus: "A.-Through trade unionism we may increase wages and reduce the daily hours of toil, but we cannot dictate to the capitalist class how many days in the year they must employ us. In 98 organized trades in the United States there are only 20 in which th workers are employed 300 days in the

achievements of economic organization

fects having their inherent cause in the

have been neutralized by eco

"B .- While the union has the power increase wages, self-preservation requires the capitalist class to charge all the profit the market-will bear.

"C.-Through the introduction of machinery (not to mention trust meth-ods), where one worker obtains em-ployment in a new industry, eight workers are dispensed with in former avocations. The capitalist class intro duce labor saving machinery more rap-idly in general than the trade unions reduce hours.

"D.-In declaring that wages will ever be regarded as the equivalent of labor, the trade unions proclaim that the workers cannot redeem the sum total of capital by a fraction in wages, while in addition, the latter under com-petition tend to a mere level of subsistence. The consequent crisis with each decade is therefore inevitable.

"E.-Self-perpetuation which impels the capitalist class (through injunctions issued by servile courts) to repress the powers of trade unions, has injected a vital political issue into a hegetofore economic organization. While the trade union cannot act as a political party, the possession of the public powers, dictated by self-preservation, requires the trade unionist to form his class political party in order to safeguard his economic organiza-

"The political organization of the working class is therefore an immediate necessity co-ordinate with the preservation and continued growth of their economic organization; antagon-ism to either will now endanger both. If the Socialist Party is (for any reason) objected to as means to an end, those who profess to believe in the end are not necessarily relieved of responsibility for the proper political means. If the declining Socialist Labor Party erred in antagonizing the trade unions, it constitutes a good reason, why the rising Socialist Party which supports the trade unions should be encouraged.

"That the economic strength of the trade unions of Europe has increased coordinately with participation in political activity and possession of public power, is conclusive evidence that when men become induced with Socialism they gain interest in their trade union, which after all is the embryonic

forerunner of industrial organization nder the co-operative commonwealt "With fraternal greetings, we are, "Faithfully yours,

"LEON GREENBAUM, "National Secretary, "By order of National Committee. "W. H. BAIRD, "M. B. DUNN "E. VAL PUTNAM,

#### "Members of the Leent Quorum. HCW TO WORK

FOR SOCIALISM.

Suggestions as to the Need of Propa ganda and Means of Carrying It on Between Political Campaigns.

Ever since Election Day we have erating the necessity of unremitting and energetic work for the propaganda of Socialism between campaigns. At the risk of tiring the patience of all our readers, we shall keep on reiterating these remarks as long as there seems to be occasion for it. We in New York City worked hard

during the two months before election. But a comparison of our position with that of the S. L. P., which lost nearly one-fifth of its vote, shows that our work was not without its reward. The campaign between the two old parties was such an extraordinary one that only by the very best of work had a minority party the chance even to hold its own. Such a campaign as that we shall probably not see again for years to come. Certainly next fall's contest to come. Certainly next fall's contest between the old parties will be a very mild one in comparison with the one we have passed through, and our op-portunities "will be proportionately

But the holding under unexampled had gained in the much easier campaign of 1900 is not the only result ac complished by our strengous endeav-ors. We know that there were many thousands of voters who heard our speakers and read our party literature for the first time, who were deeply im-pressed and, indeed, "almost persuad-ed," by our arguments, but who, not being as yet thoroughly imbued with the Socialist spirit, finally decided that it was of more importance to ensure what is called "decent government" for two years than to record a large vote for a system which, while they knew it to be much more desirable than any possible "reform," seemed to them still a long way off.

a long way off.

Now these people have not ceased to think. Moreover, these people will yote next year, when it will not be a choice between common decency and uncommon indecency in city govern-ment, but simply a question between two old-party machines in state and national government. If we do our duty from now till next November, not them to cast their votes for Socialism, but WE CAN MAKE THEM SUCH THOROUGH-GOING AND CLASS-CONSCIOUS SOCIALISTS THAT NO POSSÍBLE "REFORM" WAVE OF THE FUTURE CAN SWEEP THEM

In a word, we have this year sown a great deal of seed that has not yet had time to germinate. If we want it to yield a good crop in the days to , we must not trust to chances or fate; we must carofully foster it and stimulate its growth till the harvest time comes.

There are several ways in which the subject of Socialism can be kept be-fore the people and our purposes and principles can be explained to them: Let us speak of three: First, there is the matter of propa-

ganda lectures. We need not expect, during the few months after election, to have such large audiences as we gather during campaign. But if the member of hearers is smaller, on the other hand, they are in a much better condition of mind to understand and candidly to consider our arguments. In the heat of the campaign we have .to talk politics, to speak of men and measures and party names and em-blems, rather than of principles. But now the people are calm enough to attend patiently to an exposition of prinand frankly. A propaganda meeting at which HALF A DOZEN STRANG-ERS CAREFULLY LISTEN to a So vance the cause than a campaign mally where hundreds applaud in the excite-ment of the moment, only to go on the next evening to applaud the speakers of another party.

It is very necessary, not only that every district should hold propaganda meetings, but that they should be held regularly, every week if possible, that they should be held in the pleasantest, most accessible, and best known hall that can be obtained, and that they should be thoroughly and systematical-

Let us add a word on methods of advertising public meetings. It is not enough to print a few hundred cards for the members of the district to distribute at random or to get out occasional handbills to be given out on the street. In the first place, when a series of fectures is arranged, neat eards should be issued, announcing the whole series, together with a very few sentences of propaganda matter and an advertisement of the local party press and of the local party organization.
THESE CARDS SHOULD THEN BE THESE CARDS SHOULD THEN BE PUT INTO EVERY HOUSE IN THE DISTRICT a few days before the series is to begin. It will be all the better if some leaflets are left with each card. This involves a great deal of work, of course, but that is what we are here for. During the two months before election some of our subdivisions succeeded in covering their whole districts twice, from house to house, besides doing all the work of collecting funds, arranging numerous meetings, and the like. Surely what can be done twice in two monhs under all the burden of other campaign work, can be done at least half as often during the

cially a good sign should always be displayed at the door of the hall, and

ing the time of the lectures and invit-ing the public to come in.

As to the meetings themselves, the lecture is: of course, the most import-ant consideration. Care should be to secure good speakers and to make arrangements so definitely and so far in advance that all unnece changes of program shall be avoided. We have enough good speakers in and near New York City to supply from thirty to fifty meetings every week,

without overworking any of them.

In order to ensure a good discussion after each lecture it is important that all the comrades shall attend regularly and that they shall not hesitate to ask questions or offer replies to the ques-tions and objections put by strangers in the audience. The liveller the disussion and the greater the number of them participating in it, the more will be the interest and the better the attendance at future meetings-provided, of course, that all is done-on our part. least-in a spirit of courtesy and fairness.

The meetings may be made still more

attractive by introducing vocal or in-strumental music, recitations, etc., at the beginning and also between the lecture and the discussion-the latter intermission giving opportunity for the very interesting ceremony of passing the hat. We have many comrades and friends of comrades who cannot lecture, but who are able and willing to contribute to the success of the meetings by playing, singing, or reciting, and this feature, therefore, need involve little or no expense.

One more point should be mentioned

in regard to the propaganda meetings. These meetings furnish the very best opportunity for introducing our literature to the public-both our papers and magazines and our books and namphlets. If the chairman and the literature agents do their duty in this matter it will result in great good. At every meeting the Literature Agent of the district should be in attendance at the district should be in attendance at a table near the door, exhibiting for sale a good assortment of our 5-cent and 10-cent pamphlets, and a few larger books, as well as The Worker, the "International Socialist Raylew," and, if it is desired, other, Socialist, periodicist. The other. Socialist periodicals. The chairman, before introducing the lec-turer and again before closing the meeting, should briefly but clearly call attention to the literature, advising the visitors to acquaint themselves further with our movement by reading what our writers have had to say on various phases of the social question. A very small outlay will stock the liteature to ble, and if the work is properly attend ed to there will be a regular profit which will go far to pay for the leadets

that are to be given away.

Where an assembly district is not yet strong enough to undertake this ert of systematic propaganda by lecture meetings, it should co-operate with an adjoining district for that purpose. We can expect to grow only our own activity. IF WE SHOULD WAIT TO GROW STRONG ITY, WE SHOULD NEVER BEGIN AND SHOULD ALWAYS REMAIN

In every district-and especially at the present time—there are, no doubt, a good many members who are unwilling to work. This is to be regretted. But those who realize the necessity of working now should not wait for the WAKING THEM UP AND MAKING THEM ACTIVE IS FOR THE ONES WHO ARE NOT LAZY TO PITCH IN

AND DO THEIR BEST.

We have here written with especial reference to the party organization of New York City. But nearly all of what has been said applies with equal force to our locals or subdivisions of locals in all the towns and cities, large and small, throughout the country. Every-where it is possible to hold meetings if the comrades will work energetically and systematically; and everywhere such work kept up from now till the next campaign, will do great good for

#### THE WAGE WORKER.

## Wanderer without a home, dispos

essed of Nature's gifts, doomed to toil while life remains; and exploited of my own. Free! did you say? Yes, free to choose a master, or starve where choose a master, or starve where

Dear master: I offer myself to sell for wages, aye, my flesh and blood at market price-the worker's share-the

market price—the worker's share—the cost to live.

Can I 'escape this cursed slavery—where shall I god, Roaming on this earth possessed by others, without the means of livelihood, how shall I pro-

means of recentood, now shall I produce my susteinance?

Master, have you no pity, can you see my starving wife and children, and only offer charlis? Give me my own and charity I will not need. Chained to the machine I feed, by the invisible bonds of economic stayery, with ever quickening speed I hasten, producing wealth for others to enjoy,

and still they spur me on, till my eyes grow dim and my muscles lose their, quickness. Then I catch a glimpse of the dingy walls which surround me, and, weary of life, awalt the slient messenger with indifference, and all a proper's grave—murdered by the Capi-

## THE SOCIALIST PARTY.

The party which this paper represents is known nationally as the Socialist Party, and such is its designation in most of the states. In New York, however, and in Massachusetts, it keeps the former name of Social Demo-cratic Party, for reasons concerning the election laws. It has no connection with the Socialist Labor Party and does not approve of the "union smash-ing" tactics or the abusive methods used by that party. The Socialist or Social Democratic—Party works in harmony with the trade unions, though burden of other campaign work, can be done at least half as often during the rest of the year.

But this is not enough. More cards or handbills should be distributed, as thosonghly as may be possible, during every week that the course continues. Communications should be sent to trade unions, literary and debating clubs, and other organizations, wherever it is practicable inviting their members to attend. Signs should be put up at all available places, and espetial is the continues of putting an end to capitalism.

The Census Burcan has just-issued a preliminary report on the statistics of the leather jndustry of the United States, comparing the figures of 1860 with those of 1890. A significant fact to trade unions, not attempt to dictate to the unions not attempt to dictate to the unions of the leather industry of the United States, comparing the figures of 1860 with those of 1890. A significant fact to trade unions, not attempt to dictate to the unions of the leather industry of the United States, comparing the figures of 1890 with those of 1890. A significant fact to trade unions, not attempt to dictate to the unions of the leather industry of the United States, comparing the figures of 1890 with those of 1890. A significant fact to the unions of the unions of the respective trades as a means of the unions of fighting the daily battle against the capitalist class and to join and work will be hard for the critics of Socialism to deny that capital is being concentrated.

#### SOCIALISM IN CANADA.

Convention Held at Toronto Organizes Ontario Socialist League-Comrado Spargo Assists in the Work. The Socialists of the province of On-

tario met in convention in Toronto on tario met in convention in foronto on Thanksgiving Day, with seventy dele-gates in attendance Trom all parts of Ontario, there being twenty-dive leagues in the province. The chief work of the convention was the formation of a central organization to carry on the work, which has been done in temporary and semi-organized man ner in the past. The convention resulted in an Executive Committee of nine a permanent secretary, who is to be. an ex-officio member of the Executive Simpson, Toronto; Vice-Chairman, R. N. Price. St. Thomas; Secretary, G. Weston Wrigley, Toronto; Treasurer, Mrs. Darwin, Toronto; J. Charles Spence, London; John R. Brown, Hamilton; J. D. Mulhelland, Brantford; R. Powers, Orilla; J. D. Munre, Kagawang: Wm. Wilkinson, Ingersell.

wang; Wm. Wikinson, Ingersell.

This Executive will druft a constitution and platform and submit it to a referendam vote of the local leagues, the name decided upon being the Onter Scientific League I. tarfo Socialist League. It was proposed that the organization be called the Ontario Socialist Party; but as the work of the organization will largely be educational for the coming year and as it is proposed to organize a Cana-dian Socialist Party next September the other name was chosen.

Comrade John Spargo addressed the convention several times, and his presence was of great value to, the comrades here, who had no previous ex-perience in organized Socialist work, Comrade Spargo is making a five week's tour of Ontario addressing meetings on behalf of the Socialist movement. The accompanying resolutions were

carried by the convention without division:

Moved by G. Weston Wrigley and L. Gurofsky: "That this meeting of the Ontario Socialist League, in convention assembled, declares its adherence the principles of International Socialism and extends hearty greetings to the Scelalists of all lands who are rking for the realization of the great ideal of a Co-operative Commonwealth, through the social ownership and con-trol of all the means of production, disribution, and exchange."

Moved by G. Westen Wrigley and R.

Powers: "That we extend to our com-rades of the Socialist Party of the United States our very hearty and frarual-greetings and express our desire that the closest possible relations be unintained between the Socialists of the two main countries of the Ameri-The convention also took action to-

wards gaining a better support to "Citizen and Country," which, during the past three years has been published as a Canadian Socialist weekly. The paper has not been very liberally supconvention took, aggressive action, by arranging for an official department in the paper and by urging the leagues and comrades throughout Canada to take shares of stock in the co-operative company which publishes the paper, with the aim in view of. gradually making the paper the national party organ.

#### STEEL STEALINGS.

The officers of the United States Steel Corporation or Steel Trust have authorized the statement that the "net carnings of the company for the month of October amounted to \$11. 000,000. Although the corporation has been in existence only about nine months, has had great expenses in organizing its forces, and has had the cost of fighting a big strike, it is an-nounced that it will soon have a surplus of \$75,000,000 on hand. .

"Net earnings" of \$11,600,000 a month means about \$140,000,000 a year, taken from the product of the steel workers' labor and distributed among the "workers of the steal." If the number of employees be put at 200,000 which is probably a fairly high estimate, the average amount which each workingman contributes to the growing fortunes of Mergan, Carnegie, Rockefeller, and the other stockholders will amount to \$700 a year.

Under Socialism these "net earnings would go to the men who really earn them by useful labor. It would seem that \$700 a year to be added to the Ir come of the toller ought to a sufficient ement for him to vote for Social-

## PERUCING PRODUCTION.

Lead producers, say the daily papers meaning thereby beople who make a profit by allowing other people to produce lead-are conferring with repre entatives of the American Smelting Company with reference to business for the coming year. It is understood that the conferences will favor a cur tailment of production and the adop-tion of a sliding-scale of prices for ore The question is not whether the peo-

ple need mors or less lead. The only question is whether the capitalists can make more profits by allowing the workingmen to produce all they can or by keeping them in idleness and want during a part of the year, so as to make the people pay more for what is pre-Under Socialism Industry would be

carried on to serve the public, to satis fy the people's needs. Under capitalism the object is to make profits for the portion of the people who do not work. It ought to be easy for the peo-ple who do work to make a choice.

#### CONCENTRATION IN LEATHER INDUSTRY.

The Census Bureau has just issued a preliminary report on the statistics of the leather industry of the United States, comparing the figures of 1900 with those of 1890. A significant fact is that while the amount of capital increased 78 per cent, during the tensus in eigenstead, the number of re-

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

SPONDENCE Don't send anonymous letters. \*

In Defense of Comrade Wilson. Editor of The Worker.

The report in The Worker of Dec. 1 of action by Local San Francisco in regard to Commade J. Stift Wilson is before me, and me it is now a public matter 1 when if he

as possible, and mass, investings, and investings.

When we suffer so much from the spirit of intelerance and persecution in the w.r.d. of intelerance and persecution in the spirit of the second part number in the second part HARRY C. THOMPSON.

#### One Man's Experience.

or of The Worker.

contrade sent me the Oct. 6 copy of
paper. I like it so well I must subc. Its news and defense of human

on the wrong tack. It is not a RELIGIOUS problem to solve, and of course with hymn book we failed. Ha

our turn comes, See that it comes soon by voting the Socialist ticket. Refore the President was shot at Buffalo, I enjoyed considerable freedom within these gates. But you know the popular confusion between us and the auntrelists, so I am health up sings now, and have no annex to the sure the sure of the

Very fraternally cours, GEO, H. STEPHENS, A. M. Eastern State Penlieutiare, Phys. A. M.

# Letter Box

within a month,

CHAS D. RAYMER, Minneapolis, Vou
ask for seggestions on the contemplated
production of Kraffuls Socialist play. Now
and Thon, 'in your city. We would suggest
that you order at least 100 copies of the
play and sell them on the night of the p-rformance. The quartette proves very effective, and as the song, together with the
plano accompaniment is published in the
play is the rule wherever the play has been
produced.

#### THE "DOWNFALL" . QF SOCIALISM.

The following letter was written to the Lyan "Item," in reply to an editorial rejoicing over the "downfall" of Socialism in Haverhill and Brockton;

"Messrs. Editors—It seems to me, gentiemen, that, you show a lamentable lack of knowledge regarding the Socialist movement in both laverhill and direct ton, in your editorial comment on the result of the municial elections in the joicing over the "downfail" of Socialism in Haverhill and Brockton:

"Messrs. Editors:—It spens to me, gen themen, that you show a lamentable lack of knowledge regarding the "Socialist movement, that you show a lamentable lack of knowledge regarding the "Socialist movement on the result of the movement on the result of the membelpal elections in the scaling of the membelpal election in the scaling of the person of the property only lower four young lower for young the property of t

### AS TO PATRIOTISM ..

Always remember well that before one's country we ought to prefer hu-manity. The people have between them the same relations as families among hemselves and are subject to the san duties. The human race is essentially one. Perfect order will not exist and the evils which desolate the earth will not entirely disappear until the natio overturning the unhappy barri which separate them, become one gro and united society-Lamennais'

BUY UNION LABEL GOODS.

#### CHARITY AND JUSTICE.

William Mailly, Writing to the Boston "Herald." Contrasts Methods of Salvation Army and of Social Democratic Party.

Bostor, Mass., Dec

THE NAMELESS HERO. For the great, big, brawning world goes With hardly a look or word. And one of the braxest and best of, all, Of whom the fist can houst, Is the man who falls on duty's call, The man who dies at duty's call,

Whi'e his cheek is mantled with manhood's And the pathway of life looks bright, He is brought in a mement to face the

Surrounding the final night.

He buoyantly saids o'er a sunit sea
And is dashed on an ubseen coast—
Till the ship goes down at the helm stands. The man who dies at his post.

Who follows the glarious t de of war And fails in the under of ught. He knows that home will have o er And cover his name with airbit. But he who passes unsang unknown, He bears no applausing hos: He bears no applauding host; He goes in the dark to his fate. The man who dies at his just, Who bears with discase while death draws

who faces his fate each star.

There are plenty to laud and crown with There are pienty to the the the tree who offer a word of praise. To the serowiness here of the tree who offer a word of praise. To the sites duty and makes me claim? And to-dight I propose a fivest. To the sitest merry anknown to fame. The man, who dies at his piest.

— Deuver News.

#### TELL YOUR WIFE

These firms advertise in the scab "Sun," thereby proving that they are not friends of organized labor, and not entitled to the patronage of the work-H. O'Neill & Co., Best & Co., Stern

Bros., Adams & Co., Altman & Co., Jas McCreery & Co., Arnold, Constable & Co., Le, Boulillier Bros., James Mc-Cutcheon, Koch & Co., Lord & Taylor, Grape Nuts and Postum Cereal Food, ton's Ceylor and India Teas. Bon Ami. Royal Baking Powder, Hnyler's Cocoa, W. C. Leftus & Co., Smith, Gray & Co., Marks Arnheim, Rogers, Peet & Co., Alexander. A. J. Cammeyer, Crawford Shoes, Danbury Hat Co., Burt's Shoes, James Mean's Shoes, Brockton Shoe Co., Hawes, Hatter, El Belmont, Geo. W. Childs, Benefactor, Cremo Cigars, Realty Trust.

#### BROOKLYN FIRMS.

Abraham & Strans, Anderson & Co. pianes, Brooklyn Furniture Co., Frederick Loeser & Co., A. D. Matthews Sons, Browning, King & Co., clothlers, New York, Dental Parlors, H. W. Baldwin & Co., shoes, Burt's shoes, J. & T. Cousins, shoes, Smith, Gray & Co., Wm. H. Reynelds, real estate, Horatio S. Stewart, real estate, Knickerbocker Billiard Academy, Journeay & Burn-ham, Goetz & Co., pilmes, B. G. Lavi mer & Sons Co. .

Call the attention of your friends to this list, and ask them to especially refrain from patronizing O'Neil and Adams. .

#### A NATURAL ENEMY. When first trade unions were insti-

inted the artizan saw clearly that his natural enemy was his employer, that besides being looked upon as a social and political cipher, he was only inter-esting to his employer for what could be wrung from his sweat. The artizan organized in self-defense against the ncroachments of his master; between wages and profit there was continual war. At present, and during recent times, this consciousness of inimical interests has become dulled owing to good wages, steady employment, fas-cinations of sport, and the filusion of party politics.—David Lowe, in the La-bor Leader.



and