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### TWO LEGAL DECISIONS - AND WHAT THEY MEAN.

Employer Responsible for Injury to Another Capitalist, Not for Injury to an Employee—How Capitalist Judges Construe the "Labor Contract" and How Socialist Judges Would Construe If.

So long as capitalism continues and so long as capitalists dominate the

government, such rules as this will

continue to be applied, with the in-evitable result that capitalists will recklessly and ruthlessly subject their employees to danker of life or limb

wherever a penny is to be made or saved by so doing.

Until espitalism is overthrown and

Catal capitalism' is overthrown and Socialism established—until the means of production become the people's property, to be controlled and used for the people's good—while the transition is being made from the capitalist state to the Co-operative Commonwealth, there is but one method he which

there is but one method by which

workingmen can find relief from the

How It Cannot Be Changed.

It CANNOT be done by begging capitalist politicians to pass better laws. We have tried that. The politicians smile and promise—but they never fulfil their probless. They throw our proposed laws into the wastebasket. If we clamor a little more joudly, they amend

clamor a little more loudly, they amend

the bill so that it will be harmless to

the capitalists and useless to us and then insult us by enacting it into law.

Or they pass the law, with the under

standing that the executive department will not enforce it and that the Judges

will, if necessary, declare it unconstitu-tional and void.

It CANNOT be done by preaching to

the capitalists and praying to them and burning incense to their pride, and tell-

ing them how we love them and how

have tried that. They put us on the back and assure us of their brotherly

regard, and when we are gone they laugh at us and go on mainting or kill-

How It Can Be Changed.

It CAN be done by putting in the legislative halls and in the executive

chairs and on the judicial benches men

of our own class-men chosen by us

definitely pledged to measures for the

benefit of our class and to nething

profits, who care more for their fellow workers' safety and comfort than for "sacred rights of property" or heary

raditions of law.

A Socialist judge would observe the

as a free contract between employer

and employee—that the contract is en-tirely onesided because the working man is driven to it by the fear of want

-that he is hardly more free in mak-

ing the contract than the unarmed pe-

destrian who "voluntarily" gives up his purse at the point of a highway

nan's pistol, in order to avoid a wors

fate. He would observe another plain

sided in that the employee does all the

work and produces all the wealth, while the employer does no work but takes more than half of the product. And in view of these two plain facts;

the Socialist judge would throw the antiquated theories of the law-books to the dogs and hold the employer respon-

sible to the fullest extent, for every in

jury to an employee at his work, unless the employer could clearly prove that employee's direct and personal respon-sibility through negligence or wilful

of a few Socialist judges, prepared to render decisions on this principle, would be a sudden and strenuous ac-tivity on the part of capitalists to pre-

vide all known safety appliances and

use every means to prevent the injury of employees. The only way to touch a capitalist's conscience in such mat-

CLASS CONSCIOUSNESS.

A class-conscious Socialist is one who

is conscious of the identity of interest of the proletariat, the solidarity of the

working class, and the necessary an-tagonism between that class and the

ragionism between that class and the capitalist class, in consequence of existing economic conditions. He recognizes the existence of the proletariat as a class apart from the propertied class. The class war is the aftagonism necessarily existing between the two classics the possessing class and the

The great fundamental difference be-

ters is to touch his pocketbook.

pever to vote the Socialist ticket.

THE CLASS WAR AND

fact—that the contract between ployer and employee is entirely

New York newspaper reports, in | law, see to it-that all possible accidents two legal decisions, one by the New Classes, and the employer thus freed from responsibility. York State Court of Appeals and the other by the Appellate Division of the New York Supreme Court, both of which bear on the responsibility of an employer for the acts of an employee, and which, when taken together, throw a vivid light on the "equality before the law" which is supposed to be a fundamental principle of American in-

1.—A telegraph operator forged a message from one bank to another for the payment of a certain sum of money. The bank so defrauded brought suit against the telgraph company, and the Court of Appeals holds that the company as employer of the that the company, as employer of the swindler, is responsible for the conse-quences of his criminal act. The court quences of his criminal act. The court points out that it is the duty of the operator to send messages; that the message in question was sent in the usual manner over the company's line and through its regular agents, and therefore the act of the operator, at-though criminal, and unauthorized by though crimina, and the apparent the company was within the apparent scope of his employment, and, if gen-uine, would have been within his ac-

time, would have been within as actual authority.

II.—The engineer on a steamhoat found that a water gauge glass was cracked and ought to be replaced. He directed the fireman, who was under his orders, to remove the cracked glass.

While the latter was carrying out the his orders, to remove the cracked glass. While the latter was carrying out the order, the glass burst, severely injuring the fireman. The fireman brought suit against the company for the injuries thus sustained by him in its employ. The case was first decided in his favor, but the Appellate Division reverses the decision and holds that the fireman cannot get damages from the employing company, on the ground that he was injured "through the act of a fellow servant." The court holds that the duty of replacing the defective glass was on the engineer in his character as a servant, and his act in diacter as a servant, and his act in di-recting the fireman to turn off the valves and replace the glass was that of a fellow servant. It was shown that the engineer had authority to discharge the fireman if the latter had refused to obey the order, but this does not deter the court from deciding that the injurployee can have no legal redress

#### Why This Distinction?

The cases are, in many respects, so closely parallel that it is pertinent to ask: Why is the employer held respon-

obtless both decisions, inconsist Doubtless both decisions, inconsist-ent as they seem, can be supported by a perfectly loa...' argument, based on established principles of law. But the question then takes the new form: Why are the established principles of law such as to lend to this inconsis-tency?

If any distinction is to be drawn be-If any distinction is to be drawn between the two cases, from a non-legal point of view, it would suggest the reversing of both decisions. The telegraph company never authorized its operator to forge messages. The steamboat company did authorize its engineer to give orders to the firemanned to enforce them by the threat of discharge. The injury inflieted in the first case, moreover, was merely a pecuniary loss to a wealthy corporation, while the second case involved personal injury, disability, and danger to a poor workingman. Yet the corporation has redress and the workingman has redress and the workingman

#### The Real Explanation.

And here lies the real answer to the question. All the principles of law, established by several generations of judges put on the beach through capi-talist influence, have been framed, alore or less consciously, with the mo-ive of giving protection to property in-ierests and of denying protection to laumen life against business interests. ". In other words, the law takes considerable pains to prevent one capital-lst from cheating another; but it takes pains at all to prevent capitalists rather, it takes very great palms to safeguard this "sacred right of prep-erty" against any absurd humane sen-timents that might lurk in the breasts of even the most carefully picked

the flav assumes that the between employee is a perfectly free and voluntary contract on both sides; it takes so note of the fact that the workingman must get a job or starve, while the capitalist can retire from business, if he pieases, and live comfortably on his accumulated profits, it takes no note of the fact that there are more workingman than jobs, that the employer can choose his einployee from among many applicants, while the workingman must take the first chance that offers itself. The law

rat chance that offers itself. The law the chance that offers the law chance that law analysis of the two parties in the "free contract." The law then declares that the worksman, in accepting the job, volumerily assumes all ordinary risks of the work, as well as all risk from heglische or fault of any fellow employee that he freely and voluntarily recases his employer from responsibility or any accident that may be placed in other of these chasses.

Finally, the courts, in applying the gence or fault of any fellow employee
-that he freely and voluntarily releason his employer from responsibility
for any accident that may-he placed in
ment of sconomic

#### WOMEN IN THE PARTY.

ocialist Organizations Based on Diffe ences of Sex Should Rot Be Encouraged.

The fact that here are some wome working for an organization of women into a separate body from men in the Socialist Party proves that there is still socianst farty proven that there is attai lingering in the minds of some Social-lists the old superstition that there is and should continue to be a difference between the intellectual and moral capacities of men and women.

Women have always been considered of less importance than men, simply ecause they have tamely subn be the servants or toys of the lords of

there came a division of labor, this div ision was made along sex lines. And it became the part of women to care for the fire, the children, and the aged. She has been making the homes, nurs ing the sick, and rearing the young of per sphere. As civilization has steadily advanced from one stage to another tifis position of women has advanced also, but the dependence and inferiority has remained.

Women have been trained through all the past to fill this position of feriority; and until capitalism nee heaper wage slaves than men they have always been the slaves of slaves But the vast army of working wome to-day who fill the shops, the factories the stores, the school rooms, and the offices, are occupying exactly the sanis economic position as men, and the fact that they have taken possession of these industries almost to the exclusion of men, proves that they are in no sense inferior

. However, women have no political power, but there is one political party that has declared for the equality women, that gives to the women in its ranks the right to hold office and vote on all matters of party management. In view of this fact it seems almost incredible that there should be women working to bring about a separate or-ganization. The reasons advanced for such an organization are almost childish in their simplicity. It is said that women will not join the regular branwomen win not four true that they chea of the party. It is true that they will not join until they are Socialists and whest they are no power can keep them out of the party.

In the branch of which I am a mem-

ber, three years ago I was the only woman member; at the propert the mber; at the present time our others. The only reason there are four others. The only reason why the increase in the party is slower among women than men is because women are in the majority of cases de-pendent upon some man, and because their wants are supplied they fail to feel the same economic pressu men feel. The only reasons that have ever been advanced for separate organ-izations rest upon the basis of the in-equality of the sexes. As Socialism declares for equal opportunities for all the human race regardless of sex or color, we as Socialists can accept no

The inequality of the sexes has forlowed the human race from slavery to feudalism and from feudalism to cap-italism. And whether it shall still be carried over into the Socialist state de pends upon ourselves, my women com-rades. I want no vestige of slavery to rest upon the little girls who call me mother, so in the name of all the little girls of the world I appeal to you, my comrades, to see to it that we join in the regular organization of the Socialist Party and refuse to join or support a separate organization which is a tactt acknowledgement of our inequality at the present time and our consent to remain so.-Lillie M. Forberg, in The Workers' Call.

#### THE TRAMP

Comes now the tramp. And all corcusions may be anticipated by eaving at once that he is a tramp because a discouraged worker or a disc criminal. Now, a discouraged criminal, on investigation, proven to be a discouraged worker or the descendant of discouraged workers; so that in the aged worker. \* \*
It is very easy to demonstrate that

there are more men than there is work for men. What would happen to-mor-row if one hundred thousand tramps should become suddenly inspired with an overmastering desire for work? It is a fair question. "Go to work" pedestrian in the street, the house-wife at the kitchen door, all unite in advis-ing him to go to work. Se what would happen to-morrow if one hundred

happen to-morrow if one hundred thousand tramps acted upor this advice and strenuously and indomitably sought work. Why, by the end of the week one hundred thousand workers, their places taken by the tramps, would receive their time and be "hitting" the road for a job. \* \* \* Therefore, let us be cheerful and honest about it. Let us be as stringent as we please with our police regulations, but for goodness sake let us refrain from telling the tramp to go, to work. Not only is it unkind, but it is untrue and hypocritical. We know there is no and hypocritical. We know there is no work for him. And though we may not know, we should know and it is our duty to know that he is a hero. As a scapegoat to our economic and industrial sinning, or to the plan of things if you will, we should give him credit Let us be just. He is so made. So clety made him. He did not make him self.—Jack London, in Advance.

### DOES HE REPRESENT LABOR?

Conduct of Frank Foster, Labor Lobbyist, in Massachusetts Legislature.

In Committee Hearings Fails to Support Any Labor Bills Introduced by Socialist Members -A Record for Bay State Unionists to Read and Act Upon-No Settlement of Boston Teamsters' Strike.

they have had not only the open antag-oulsm of the capitalist members to combat, while trying to have ameliors. tive legislation enacted for the work ing class, but also at many times the silent opposition of those people knows as the legislative agents of the trade These gentlemen are sup posed to Instruct labor members of labor measures, to appear before com-mittees in support of labor bills, and in other ways influence members towards the enaction of labor laws. These agents are paid by the trade unions for this purpose. Their salaries come from the working class. They are supposed to be men of experience, knowledge, and tact, and to be on hand at all times to represent their constituents in all matters pending in the legislature affeeting the welfare of the working

The trade union movement has for many years kept these agents at the various state legislatures and the national Congress, and whatever has been magnanimously enacted by capi-talist legislators has been ascribed by trade union leaders to the arduous and faithful labors of legislative agents and committees. This much as the Socialist members of the Massachusetta Legislature never need to be pushed instructed, or influenced as to how to vote and act upon labor bills, it is probable that a great many gentlemen who now goes as mentors for the trade tuion movement would find their orcu-pation gone, should the working chass decide to send Socialist workingthen to the Legislature instead of capitalists. capitalist benchmen, or so-called laties representatives elected through the Democratic or Republican parties. Whether this is the reason why the So-cialists have had to contend against the indifference or covert opposition of these legislative agents, it is not with-in our knowledge to say. We can only report the facts and let the working-

men interested judge for themselves cialist representatives have not seen fit to report the added difficulties en countered through the inaction and ac-tion of the legislative committees or agents that represent the trade unlong of Massachusetts at the Legislafure. But at this time it may be well to say comething about what has occurred along this line during the past week; it may serve to show trade un the folly of paying and supporting men to act as their representatives at the Legislature and Congress when they could much more easily, with the proper use of the ballot, send representatives who would not need instrutors and teachers to accompany them in order that they might be able to differentiate capitalist legis'ation from working class legislation.

During the past week committee hearings were held on a number of the Socialist members' bills – namely, Carey's bills for the adoption by the national government and by the several states of a uniform eight-hour law and providing for the appointment of a committee to arge such legislation upon the legislatures of other states; to prevent advertising for employees dur-ing a strike without mentioning that ing a strike without mentioning that a strike is in progress; for eight hours for state and county employees; for raising the age-limit for employment in factories to sixteen years; for constitureferendum on statutory legislation, and on MacGartney's bills providing for a state highway energency fund for the relief of the unemployed, and for the repeal of the Sunday fishing. on statutory legislati

#### Carey's Eight-Hour Bill.

The hearing on the three first men tioned of Carey's bills was held before the Committee on Labor on Tuesday. Besides Carey there was present Frank K. Foster, representing the state lody. The eight-hour bill came first. Carey spoke in its favor and showed that this was the most practical meth-od of bringing about a universal eightneur day in the United States. He knew that the trade unions had for years been trying to get an amendment to the national constitution enhousering Congress to regulate the hours of labor, but this could labor, but this could not be adopted labor, but this could not be adopted without being ratified by two-thirds of the states; even then, the agitation for an eight-hour bill would just begin, for the constitutional amendment only gave Congress power to regulate and it would be within the province of Congress to make the hours whatever. gress to make the hours whatever it. pleased, or to take no action whatever, it to the this plan the legislatures of the various states could enact eight-hour laws without waiting for Congress and thus bring about the universal eightlowed; his support of the bill might be said to be in the nature of "damning it with faint praise." He said he was only partly in favor of local option in this matter, and suggested that Carcy's bill interfered with that.

It has come to pass, during the legis-lative experience of the two Socialist ang with the right of any stare to enac representatives in Massachusetts, that legislation regulating hours within its borders. In answer to a question fo one of the Committee, Foster said t St te Federation of Labor had not endorsed the bill, and he did not know what it would do

#### Strike Advertisement Bill.

Next followed the bill on advertise ents for workmen during stelker Carey, in presenting his argument showed, by citing numerous instances how workingmen were deceived and drawn into strike localities in ignor ance of existing conditions, and showed the necessity for such a measure. This bill has elicited much favorable comment among trade unionists, but to Carey's astonishment Mr. Foster as-sumed an attitude toward the bill more of opposition than approval. He said it was a good idea, but "it is a question in my mind whether it does not inter-fere with the right of contract" which evidently meant that employers had the right to hire men under any circumstances they chose, without regard to the conditions of employment.

Mr. Foster thus gratuitiously supplied the committee with an objection to the hill. Really, a very consistent position of trade unionist to occupy!

#### Child-Labor Bill.

Naturally, when the child-labor bill came up, Carey expected Foster to speak in its favor. Instead of that, this is what happened: Foster asked would come up. Carey replied that he didn't know; he would wast and see. Without saying anything further, Fes-ter disappeared, leaving Carcy the sele speaker in favor of the bill when the time arrived.

On Thursday the Committee on Con-stitutional Amendments gave a hearing on Carcy's two bills providing for the initiative and referendum and for the referendum on statutory legislation Previous to this hearing, a Senate bil providing for the initiative and referendum was also given a hearing by the Committee, and Foster spoke in its favor. Carey's two bills provide a complete scheme of initiative and ref endum, while the Senate bill only par tially covers the ground; nevertheless Foster left again before Carey's bill came up. Those who appeared before the committee for Carey's bill were the committee for Carey's bill were Henry D. Lloyd, who made a brilliant argument in its favor; J. E. Campion of Boston, and Levi Turner of Quincy. Immediately after this hearing Carey went before the Labor Commit-tee to attend a hearing on his bill for eight hours for state and county employees. In this connection, it may be said that there are two bills before the Legislature dealing with this subject; the other bill was introduced by Represcutative Hagberg of Worcester. It provides that eight hours shall be a day's work for all laborers and other workmen employed by the commonwealth, while Carey's bill includes also the county employees and all those em-ployed by contractors performing work for the state. It will be seen that Carey's bill is much the more import ter appearing in its favor. He spoke, however, in favor of the Hagberg bill. ich, by the way, Mr. Hagberg said did not want confused with Carey's

#### MacCartney's Measures.

At the hearing of MacCartney's bill providing for a state highway emergency fund for the unemployed, hone of the "labor representatives" nor Mr. Foster, the legislative agent, appeared in its support. This bill is not intended by MacCartney as a finality, but only as the beginning of a general plan for the employment of the unemployed in times of exceptional distress. The bill is only the entering wedge for more legislation of the same character, which accounts for the sam provided for \$100,000) being so small. Governor Crafte on Tuesday last aigned the bill changing the party mme to "Socialist Party," and the name "Democratic Social' passed into history.

The Teamstors' Strike.

Brine Company is increasing its force of teams every day. The company Brine Company is increasing its force of teams every day. The company claims that 90 per cent of its former business has been recovered and the strike has absolutely lost effect. The union leaders have had all they could do to prevent an outbreak among the other worknen who come in contact, with the Brine teams and handle the goods nanied by the non-union men. On Wednesday the freight handlers employed in one of the N. Y., N. H. & employed in one of the N. I., N. R. & H. freight houses refused to go on the Brine deays, and the brawery work-men refused to load the Brine wagons with beer. It was only by strenuous efforts that these men were persuaded to return to work and the beginning of a rignitic striffs thus averted. Everygigantic strike thus averted. Every thing seems to depend upon the court decision, and pending that no one can conjecture what will grow out of the

perior, Mr. Hanna, came to Boston and after being a conspicuous figure in the press for two or three days and a dignified investigator of the trouble, he left town again, leaving the information that no further action should be taken until the court decision was announced. Thus again does the company gain more time, and the team-sters are left in a state of suspended animation. Just what will happen if the court decision is unfavorable to the strikers nobody knows, but it is very likely that the Industrial Peace Con mission may have something to do, if it is really seeking "to establish peace between Labor and Capital."

#### A Harmonious Caucus.

The Socialist Party in the Legisla ure held a caucus during the weel The Socialist members considered it necessary, in view of the circum-stances obtaining at the present time. It came about in this way: The Democratic members held a caucus to "get together" on legislative matters, and as usual came so close together that a free fight was narrowly prevented. Th next day the Republican members held a caucus, also for the purpose of "get-ting together;" and this ended by their getting farther apart, and only adjournment prevented unpleasant reve-lations. The Socialist members decid-ed to caucus also, and set the others an example. They thereupon notified the sergeant at arms, who performed customary daty by solem meing, after Thursday's nonseing, after Thursday's session, that the members of the Socialist Party would hold their caucus in the large room used for that purpose. The announcement had the effect of making some of the other members lool

reached without much difficulty and after reaffirming belief in the Sc caucus adjourned, th two members thereof leaving the cau cus arm in arm, the only united party in the Massachusetts Legislature.

WILLIAM MAILLY. Boston, Feb. 8, 1902. AN "IMPARTIAL" COURT.

Speaking of the Arbitration Commit-tee of the Civic Federation, the "Plumbers' Journal," in general a very "What will interest trade may prove beneficial some ti

On Tuesday Inc. Committee on Games and Fishing held a hearing on the three bills of Representative Mac-Cartney seeking to abolish the Sunday fishing and game laws, thus leaving it free for workingmen to hunt and fish on Sunday, the only day they have for recreation. MacCartney said that the ent stringent laws originated from classes: First, from the Sabbath protectionists; secondly, from the or protectionists; secondly, from the or-ganized sportsmen's clubs, which were composed of the leisure class, and who desiled the workingmen on Sunday the privilege enjoyed, by themselves throughout the week. The bills were opposed by representatives of the Massachusetts Total Abstinence So-ciety, of the W. C. T. U., the Sabbath Protective League, and similar occasion. Protective League, and similar organi-sations. As some people may wonder what the temperance societies had against the bill, it should be stated that its representatives were afraid it would encourage the consumption of liquor among the working people! At the hearing of MacCartney's bill

present situation.

As reported last week, Mr. Ralph
Easley of the Industrial Peace Commission, obeying the orders of his su-

sheepish and others, who saw the joke, to laugh outright. The cancus was held. MacCartney was elected chairman and Carey secre-tary. After roll call, the cancus went into grave consideration of weighty matters of state. An agreement was

conservative trade-union paper, says: most is the personnel of the different committees and a brief study of the men and the interests they represen

nent fact that the representatives of Capital are with probably one exception extremists in their views. The one exception is a very much misunderstood man, and while he has been accused of many crimes against organized labor, the fact remains that he is the only

"Of the labor representatives little is to be said, since they are and have been for years familiar figures to every one interested in the labor mover

capitalistic side of the question we have twelve undoubted conservatives. right and wrong and have the courage to express their convictions. In this ect we have gotten a trifle the st of it, for we have against our respect we have gotten a trifle the worst of it, for we have against our twelve men, who will denounce a has-tily entered into or ill-advised strike at least eleven men who will declare ev-ery strike wrong and out of joint, no matter how worthy the cause may have been to precipitate it.

"As for the neutrals, it is to be great-

Take Bishop Potter, Archbishop Ire-land, and Franklin McVeigh out of the must, any remain account of the committee and substitute three others and it would make a very respectable committee to represent capital itself."

For us, we hardly see why even these three exceptions should be made.

### GENERAL COMMITTEE Special meeting of General Commit-tee will be held on Saturday, Feb. 15, 8 p. m., at the Labor Lyceum. Dele-

Public lecture under the auspices of he Brooklyn Labor Lyceum Associa-ion on Sunday, Feb. 16, at 3 o'clock h. m., at the Turnhall of the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, 949-955 Willoughby avenue. Comrade Dr. C. L. Furman will lecture on the subject: "Our King and Our Country." All and friends of labor cor All working

"Railroading in the

### THAT DAILY IS COMING

### The Movement is Formally Launched at Last Saturday's General Meeting.

Enthusiasm and Determination to Win Manifested at Brevoort Hall-Organization Discussed and Estimates Presented-\$50,000 Must Be Raised Before Paper Is Started-Fund Is Already Started.

Last Saturday's meeting of Socialists of New York and vicinity, held in Bre-yoort Half, to consider to question of starting a Socialist daily paper in the English language, was well attended and full of enthusiasm. Organizer Gerper called the meeting to order at 8:15 p. m. and introduced Benjamin Hanford as temporary Chairman. On mo-tion Hanford was made permanent Chairman and Henry Slobodin Secretary. Hanford briefly stated that the purpose of the meeting was to consider, not the desirability of an English daily, for on that all were agreed, but the timeliness and practicability of a novement for that end. He explained that several informal conferences had been held, and that committees on organization and on estimates had been

#### Report on Organization.

Morris Hillquit made the report on organization. In introducing the sub-ject he declared that it had now become evident that a da ily paper was, not only desirable, but absolutely ecessary. Such a paper would do nore for the propaganda of Socialism than all our other work combined and would make all our other forms of work easier and more effective. He explained the different methods of organization that might be considered, pointing out that the aim must be to mlist the interest and co-operation of the largest possible number of persons and, at the same time, to make it abso lutely sure that the control of the pa-per should never pass from the hands of the Social Democratic Party. He advised that a committee be here electof trusted party publishing association and to report and turn over the result of their work at a later general meeting. He closed with an emphatic expression of his be-lief in the practicability of the movement at the present time, which was t with warm applac

#### Plan of the Paper.

Alexander Jonas then made a report on the estimated expenses of the pro-posed paper. He explained that in orler to succeed the paper must give the news of the day fully, fairly, and promptly. It must especially present the news of the labor movement and in its editorial policy must give uncompromising support to the cause of So-cialism and to the working class in all its struggles. Such a paper, with eight pages daily and sixteen or twenty on Sunday, would be self-supporting as soon as it reached a circulation of 30,00. This, he believed, could be secured within a very short time after the first number appeared. For the foundation of such a paper, he consid-ered a fund of \$25,000 sufficient.

In the discussion there was expres an almost unanimous optnion that the ark should be set at \$50,000, and that this sum could certainly be raised.

Job Harriman moved that a commit-

tee of fifteen members be elected to act as incorporators of the publishing as-sociation and to report at a similar meeting to be called in the near future. On this motion, a discussion of the whole matter took place, which lasted till 11 o'clock. Harriman showed that up to the

present time the German comrades had formed the backbone of the movement. Their strength, their perseverance, their intelligent classwhich had sustained the party through many trying crises, were due chiefly to the work of the "Volkszeitung." In order to build up a similar movement, with a much wider field, among the English speaking workingmen,we must have an English daily at the earliest possible date.

#### Courage Always Wins. Slobodin was of the opinion that the

question was, not whether we could af-ford to undertake this work, but whether we could afford to neglect it. In the Socialist movement especially, we should consider difficulties only in order to overcome them. We could do what we resolved to do. Past experi-ence had shown that courage and enthusfasm and determination to succeed always ensured success. Our energy would increase with the magnitude of strongly in the same strain.

Malkiel recognized the difficulties in the way, but believed the time had come for the successful establishment of a daily, in spite of all difficulties, Lissauer, explaining that he was not given to being over-sanguine, was decidedly of the opinion that the movement was timely and would be crown

ed with success.

After many others had spoken, Hill-quit-closed the debate with the declaration that we should have in our worst-ularly no such word as "impossible,"

#### Organization Committee.

It was then decided to elect on the Committee on Organization and Incor-poration seven comrades from Man-hattan, two from the Bronx, three from Brooklyn, and three from New Jersey, Richmond and Queens not be-ing represented in the meeting. Nominations were made and the following were finally elected: H. I. Slobodin, M. Hillquit, Alexander Jonas, Julius Halpern, Job Harriman, L. D. Abbott, I. Phillips, Ernest Sprenger, F. Hohnann, B. Felgenbaum, Benjamin Han-

ford. Peter E. Burrowes, Chas. Ufert. Fred. McIntosh, and Jules Magnette. Blank pledges were distributed in the meeting to be filled out and returned either then or at a later time. Co-paratively few were turned in meeting, but the amounts pledges aggregated \$1,588. of the meeting throughout enthusiasm, not ignoring the in the way, but resolved t

#### THE OFFICE SLAVE The hunch-backed bookkeeper, the

sore-eyed clerk, the dyspeptic account-ant, in short the office slave, what a pitiable sight to the beholder. And yet the fact remains that he is the only man in the coteric that has ever been friendly to trade unions. That man is Marcus A. Hanns.

"Of the labor representatives little later to be said of the labor representatives little later." to increase his meagre salary. Perish the thought! Any man who works hard and indefatigably for his employer will be appreciated and furthermore any employe of a bank or commercial house can find employment if he should find himself on the outside, because some director's protege or relative of the firm stepped in and over him. Proudly the office-slave lifts his head Proudly the olince-siave firts his head as a soyereign American citizen, find with quivering hand he signs an application for a position in the National Bank of Commerce in this city. Of course he is too blind to see the traplaid for him, too callous to feel the consequence which such an amplication places. rope which such an application places around his neck. Some of the questions contained in this application are Are you single, married or a wid-

Do you own or rost the house in which you live, or do you board or live with your parents.

How many persons in all are depend-ent on you for support? Have you any income other than your salary?

If single a small salary will be offer-

ed with promise of advancement, which he will perhaps never see. If married, a small salary will be offered because a married man will grasp a anything for the sake of his family. It home the small salary will be deemed sufficient. If he pays reat he may move to cheaper quarters with a small salary. If many persons depend upon him for a living he will not dare to him for a living he will not dare to throw up his position even though he be forced to work far into the night; he will gladly accept the small salary. If he lives with his parents why then should he expect a large salary? And if he should have an income, why then of course a large salary is out of the constion. Yes, the clerk is indeed a

FREDERICK KRAFFT.

#### SOCIALISTS IN THE DUBLIN ELECTION.

Spite of Intimidation by Priests, Irish Socialist Republican Party Casts a Good Vote.

Our comrades of the Irish Socialist showing in the recent municipal election in Dublin, In the North City Ward, Stewart, Socialist candidate for Alderman, had 267 votes, against 751 for Hennessy, Home Ruler; and Mc-Laughlin, Socialist candidate for Councillor, had 371, against 530 for White. Home Rules, and 161 for Alien, the House Owners' candidate. In the House Owners' candidate. In the Wood Quay Ward, Comrade Connolly received 431 votes, against 1,424 for McCall, Home Ruler, and 191 for Beardwood, House Owners.

The Socialist Republican Party stands for Irish independence as rig-orously as the Home Rule Party; but it insists that mere political independ-ence would be of little value to the mass of the Irish people unless it meant the rule of the working class un-ter democratic, universions. der democratic institutions. In word, instead of demanding simply tablishment of an independent Socialist Republic in Ireland. It makes no choice between English landlords and capitalists and Irish landlords and capitalists, but aims to overthrow both. The Dublin correspondent of London "Justice" writes in regard to the late

election:
The Catholic priests took the field against Comrade Connelly, and an-nounced that no Catholic could vote for him, declaring that any man on woman who voted for Connolly would no longer be recognized by the church. The entgoing councillor also managed to have the polling booth held in a school room attached to the Catholic chapel. and thus brought all the voters di to vote for a Socialist after being told of course a large salary is out of the question. Yes, the clerk is indeed a so, is an achievement to be puon of.

BUY UNION LABEL GOODS.

#### The Worker. AN ORGAN OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY Minown in New York State as the Social entatio Party.) PUBLISHED WEEKLY 184 WILLIAM STREET, NEW, YORK By the Socialistic Co-operative Pub-P. O. BOX 1512: Telephone Call: 302 John. TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS. Bundle rates: a than 100 copies, per copy .... copies .... copies .... copies or there, per hundred ... Weekly Bundlen:

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Entered as accondicions matter at the New York, N. Y., Post office on April 6



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THE PARTY'S EMBLEM.

The attention of our readers is called to the fact that the publication of a let ter in our "Correspondence" column does not at all imply our endorsemen of the writer's views. We try, so far as space and other conditions will allow, to give the widest intitude for the expression of individual opinion b that department. We find it necessary, however, to request our correspond ents to be brief, and to say that com munications which are otherwise qui admissible and even destrable often be rejected for no other reason than excessive length.

iters may be employed by the enry Reception Committee. of the Watters' Union, the ns Section of the C. F. U. nted delegates to walt upor ttee and request them no hire subs. The whole affair is suc a scabby one that in order to con the harmony it is perfectly natural that cab watters should be secured.

of the Brooklyn school building as in such imminent danger of collaps ing that parents have been compelle bildren at home. If the ore" were a little less absorbed in preparations for the grand perhaps they could get time to think of providing for the education of the children.

#### ONLY A QUESTION OF TIME.

Since last Saturday night's meeting it is no longer a question whether we shall have a daily Socialist paper in the English language in this city, but only n question of how soon we can have it That will depend on the energy and devotion of our comrades and sympathus ers here and throughout the country, but especially in New York City and the vicinity. No. one can doubt the value of such

a paper. It is proven, on the one hand, by the service which the "New Yorker Volkszeitung" has done and is still do icen. The American born Socialism have to admit that even yet their Ger the movement. Although the German immigration is falling off and the younger generation are becoming ricanized, so that the field of Ger men prepaganda grows but slowly or on that element still depends to a quirreportionate extent the numerical etrength, the financial support, and, above all, the moral stability of ou party, especially in the states of New York, Connecticut, New Jersey, and trade unlouists of New York know the service that the "Volksmitting" has done them and they support it with

hand, while it has belped them in all lisciplined them for the great class war which can end only when capitalism is overthrown. All that the "Volks seltung" is doing for this comparative ly small element of the working-class population an English daily could do it the much larger field of the native American labor movement.

Again, the need of such a paper proven by the injury which is yearly and daily done, both to the Soc colitical movement and to the trade un lons, by the misrepresentations or the studied silence of the capitalist press What the "Sun" is doing for the inter est of the capitalist class, that our pa per can do for the interest of Labor. Let us hasten the day when this possibility shall be realized.

We shall not act rashly. That is decided. We shall not launch the venture until its success is assured—that is, until we are in a position to start a real newspaper, deserving of support, and start it solely upon our own resources To do that, \$50,000 is needed—not \$50. 000 pledged, but \$50,000 in cold cash, Considering the greatness of the cause that ought not to be hard to raise. Let us see how quickly it can be done.

To each regular or casual reader of this paper, we say: This is your coneern. You can help and you ought to help, because it is for the service of our class. You can give something-not much, perhaps; but every dollar will count. Do not wait to see what others will give. Remember that your dona tion will encourage others, that teu dollars given now will do more good than the intention to give \$20 next

As soon as the first steps of organization are completed a general subscription will be opened in the party press. Swell that list as rapidly as you can and help to spread the mews of our plans and induce others to join in the

If we can have a daily to fight our next eniupaign it will be much better than to have it only in time for the campalgn of 1903. It is for you to say when it shall be.

"Prince will honor Lincoln." Such is the headline which graced the capitalist papers last Tuesday. If it no a striking commentary on the decay of deniveracy and the old free spirit of America that we can think of the signer of the Emancipation Proclama tion as being honored when this royal brigand, representative of absolutism, militarism, and oppression, condescends to lay a wreath on his tomb Lincoln would not be proud of America if he were living to-day. But Teddy is proud and so are all the dollar aris tocrats and dollar politicians who will have a chance to bow before His High ness. Are you proud, workingmen?"

#### THE "COMMON INTEREST" OF WORKERS AND CAPITALISTS.

The Haverhill "Gazette" offers a re ply to The Worker's tuatlenge, which was given in the following words:
"We now call on the Gazette' to to

form us definitely, by plam and cap-crete illustration, of one fundamental point, however small, in which the emplayer, as employer, and the employee as employees, have a common interest. When the 'Gazette' does that, we shall have a basis for discussing the possibility of the conditions it suggests. In reply to this, the "Gazette" says

"In the belief that our Socialisti-friend is actually seeking the light, and trusting that when it shine, woon his path we shall have the pleasure of his company, the suggestion is made that arbitration by means of official boards is made that or by the efforts of pence-advocating labor unions, such as our own Shoe Workers' Union for instance, have often found this common inferest. It exists in husiness prosperity, in con-tinuity of employment, in assurance of freedom from strike or lockout or other interference with the regular course of production even in the wage question itself, although it is less often recog-nized in the latter. And because this common interest is founded not alone on moral grounds, but has underneath it the support of practical comm sense of material welfare, any ages which presents it to the attention which presents it to the attention of employed or employee is doing a serv-ice to the community, is a present means of relief, rather than a vision of the future. For the present the 'Ga-zette' is not questioning the reliability or the availability of the cure which the Socialist physician prescribes to this industrial disease. It merely on tends that while Socialism clings to prescription as the only cure. It is making a grievous anistake both for the welfare of the body politic and the welfare of the body politic and for its own reputation as a practition-er that it does not accept and make use of such remedies as will allay the pain temporarily and relieve suffering when opportunity effects, while it is preparing its own dose for the patient, or possi dose,"

Of course, the "Gazette" knows that in our criticism of the "Peace Conference" we have never opposed the hold ing of conferences between employers and employees over questions in dispute. That is the universal policy of the unions. For years they have been following that policy, and it was always the employers who said, "We have nothing to arbitrate; we cannot receive committees; we deal only with employees as individuals."

Senator Hanna and his friends and President Gompers and his friends are trying very hard to make it appear that they have originated the idea of conferences between employers and em

Workmen always try to avoid strikes.

In this they do quite right. But th low and we know that it is only being prepared for battle that the have any chance to win without battle les do well to confer before fight ing. But the party which is least pro pared to fight; the party which is leas conscious of enmity and most ready to be enjoied by a pretense of friendship is the party which will get least out of the conference.

We asked the "Gazette" to tell us of one point in which workingmen such and capitalists as such have a common interest, not to tell us of one point in which they are opposed an about which they can, as antagonists. hold diplomatic conferences in order to avoid open battle. In reply, the "Ga nette" tells that "continuity of em ployment" is such a point of commo interest.

There is much to be said on this quetion. Under certain conditions, which conditions are never permanent, the point which the "Gazerte" has cited is, within certain limits, a point of common interest. Of those condition and those limits we shall speak some what fully next week.

For the present, we protest against a wanton misinterpretation of our post tion. We should be wrong if we argued that unions ought not to try to get grievances redressed or demands granted without strikes; but we claim nothing of the sort.

What we do claim is this: That the capitalists as such and the workingmen as such are naturar enemies; that, while their quarrels may be comprom ised, their interests cannot be reconciled-which is a very important and, we think, a very clear distinction; and that it is only by rejecting all pretense of friendship and insisting on treating with the capitalists as an enemy-under armed truce, so to spenk that the workingmen can gam anything for themselves.

That position has not been contro verted and we hold to it.

The New York "Times" thinks that every American must feel a thrill of patriotic pride in reading the list of gifts and benefactions for public purposes made in the United States dur ing 1901." We confess, notwithstanding a somewhat extended line of American ancestors, that we have been able to read the list without a thrill. We have come nearer to feeling a blush of shame that the people of this country should be in a position to be thus patronized and coddled by coterie of millionaires that the people should have to depend on private "benefactions" for certain important services, and that these industria princes should be thus able to give and to take away. Rome in Caesar's century saw even greater annual lists of gifts and benefactions, relatively to the conditions of the age. But the thoughtful Romans of that day were not thrilled with pride at the spectacle.

Our Board of Education is preparing take Prince Henry around to several of the public schools, to have selected students deliver addresses of welcome to him, and to have the student body sing songs in his honor. In all the ridiculous spectacle that the American people, through their chosen repreentatives; are making of themselves there is no phase quite so disgusting as this. We used to be proud of our schools. We counted them the basis of our free institutious, which put u so far above the effete monarchies of Europe. We have now so far lost cona tence in those same free institution that we are willing to prostitute even the public schools for the entertainment of representatives of royalty. All this is perfectly natural and proper, so for as our dollar aristocrats are con cerned, but the workingmen, who allow that dollar aristocracy, to rule, who all the controversies we have year after year, have reason to blush for the deeds that are done in their name. The man who has voted the Socialist ticket is the only one who can say, with a clear conscience, that he has no share in the whole disgraceful business.

#### ELBERT HUBBARD

FALLS IN LINE

Elbert Hubbard, author of "The Message to Garcia," which the railroad corporations distributed by the thousand among their wage-slaves in orde to inculcate proper ideas of servility in a lucid interval penned the follow

in a lucid interval penned the following, which appeared in the "Philistine" for January:

"Trusts are good things, because they are economizers of energy. They cut off waste, increase production and make panic impossible. The trusts have come in spite of the men who think they originated them, and in spite of the references who turned conservatives and opposed them. The part move of evolution will be Socialism. Socialism means the operation of all industries by the people and for the people. Socialism is co-operation instead of competition. Competition has been so general that economists mistook at for a law of nature, when it was only an incident. Competition is no only an incident. Competition is no more a law of nature than is hate. Hate was once so thoroughly believed in that we gave it a personality and called it the Devil. The trusts are getting things ready for Socialism. Muting things ready for Socialism. Hu-manity is growing in intellect, in pa-vence, in kindness, in love. And when the time is ripe the people will step in and take penceful possession of their

owh."
There is no likelihood that the cor-porations will force the above views on their employees—Oh, no. It is not the kind of a "message" they like.

\* Mosquito Bites By PETER E. BURROWES MINE DISTRICT capitalist wishes to restrict output by reductions or lockouts, how thes! That will be a put out without restriction.

Did it ever make you sick to rea

gentlemen, we must compel them. The

resent birth rate will not support our

two armics, the sword army and the

wage army, and what are we going to

A queer thing about the immigrant

tention to themselves as a phenomenon consisting of a number of men, in New York, who are not able to get work, is

that other queer this of the Hisch fund society people who declare that no one who applies to them need be without work. Here are two discover-

ies which please make a note of. There are in New York some people who can-not get work. There is a society in New York which can find work for

Our Roumanian fellow sufferers say

that they left home because of reig

ious persecution and came nere to be, free. What can the people, who prosecution? How does a man discover that he is persecuted? He gets extracted at last, and cast but from social and business privileges; in fact he gets out or work; therefore he is persecuted, and

work; therefore he is persecuted, and

feels that he is not in a free country

and so comes to America. How, then being in America, is a man free who

cleed, out of society and our of busi-ness and out of work. The sum total of all persecution and slavery is the

ower that thrusts you out of work

cuting a man beyond that?

nces life already thus ostra

would go to the trouble of person

cution and came here to be

those who apply! eheu!

nanian Jews now calling public at

do about it? -

"What's all the world to a man, when his wife is a widow?" is but another way of saying: "Woe unto you when all mem speak well of you." This may be understood by adding the

may be understood by adding the clause, "for then your funeral procession is in progress, and therefore all men speak well of you."

It is the privilege of all of us to be spoken well of at least that doce. Yet even that privilege the moralizers must needs dash their pessinfism into by calling it woe. They say it is only by calling it woe. They say it is only by resy and during the funeral that se kind words are said of us; and that the woeful part of the occasion as in the inability of the victim to rise and defeud himself from such men-dacity and from some of the persons

We are to have a royal cortege here in New York very soon, headed by a prince from Germany. A britishit ar-my of German courtiers will be on a solemn visit to our democracy, and they will all speak well of us-and that's the worful part of it. Prince Henry, morally speaking, comes as a note of admiration to the funeral

of a democracy which died by over-in-dulgence in gilt-edged lands. We unto you when Prince Heary and his nien speak well of you, and you do not sit down and search your life to find out what evil you have

done to win their approval.

No one feature of our public press strikes a visitor so comical as the man-ner in which our crude newspaper writers daub themselves (that to America) all over with the oil of gind-We have been sinning hard for such preise and got it. Oh, that Sowould get to work and lose a

A gavernment official Dr. Wiley, who represents the present administration interest in the beet sugar of the United States as against the liberty and cane sugar of Cuba, speaks with clearness on the law of economic ascendency thus; . "A country that begs alms cannot be said to be in the best condition for free government." -And this saying applies to all classes as well as to all countries. Does Labou still beg? It is not yet ready for free-

The Mayor of Ogden, in Utah, wants to set the firemen there to work be-tween blazes at the raising of putatoes for sale, the proceeds to be threed into the city treasury-that is, for the reduction of city taxes. This simple con-crete case illustrates how hard it is to be right in a wrong city and a wrong state. If Ogden were a city owned by its inhabitants, it would be better to have the firemen ruising potatoes than playing drafts; but as Ogden in owned only by a few of its inhabitants, it may not be so right to have the other fellows raise taxes for them under name of potatoes.

The newspaper editors, whose fund t'on it is to form public opinion according to order, are professionally a per-piexed frateralty; a chronic condition of mind which they have assumed for the beneal of their readers. That is why they were so much at a loss to un-derstand the opposition of the clergy to Gov. Odell's project for more state control over asylums. Why indeed should they not be? When the fool people find out that the churchman does not and will not relieve the poor, and cannot if he would, one of the most profitable fictions of the church will be taken away.

No modern state can afford to ver No modern state can afford to ver the churchman, iscenuse the order of religious progress is this: First, the people find a religion; Second, the re-ligion finds and bires its priest; Thire, the priest finds a market for the religand sells and delivers it, with the people wrapped inside. This process can never be avoided so long as mer deam it possible for slaves and masnot pessible! And this is the crux of Christian Socialism.

Capitalism is flourishing. White babies and is now considering methods of inducing the common people to in-crease and multiply themselves for excrease and multiply themselves for e plottation according to the Scripture England is affleted with a shortne of men, and is reducing the standar a measurement for her soldiers to five feet naught. The human race is seeunbing physically to the perpetua economic war of the labor-mongers and cannot supply victims to any other battlebelds. This fact is worth a hun dred Pague conventions as a guarra-tee that suppower is drug.

The system of private government which now dominates man's struggle for society is an impossible thing to survive; and even addition to its effi-ciency is but another toil to its passing bell. The Bureau of Statistics (fromy is but another toil to its passing. The Bureau of Statistics (fromwhich department we are soon to have a scandal) affords an example of this impossibility. If the nation was ad-ministering its affairs collectively for the whole of the people, correct statis, ties would be the most luminous of our means of administration and guidance; but under capitalism these lights are sold to the profit pirates who hang around the capitol, and instead of be-ing used to guide the ship to port lure only to the rocks and reefs of the spec-

If we could only make it a felony to do anything calculated to put a restraint upon the output, what a milienium would be established for the millenium would be established for the capitalist class: as long as, the market lasts. The English unions are now having such a blessed brotherly conference time with their employers, looking forward to the restoration of the foreign markets to John Bull. But to do this the unions are asked "not to restraint the output." That means "you must not strike." But if the brother

only by Taking Part in Politics on Besis of Their Class Interests Con the Workers Improve Their Condi-

(We reprint from "The Union Label" the following article by our comrade Geo. G. Cutting of the Boston Typo graphical Union, which was written ast fall, but is still timely.) Labor Day, the first of the twenti-

entury, has passed away and when we

look backward and think of the speri-

Tillman's tilts about liberty with some of the New England senators; and the tilts of the imperialist senators with Tillman about liberty? These men are like a brood of blind kittens wriggling to their unsavory doom in a cesspool. Home there is none, nor sight nor sense. fices of the past and then forward to prospects of the future, we might with profit ask ourselves the question "How are we to emancipate ourselves from the slavery of the present eco-Hope, there is none, nor sight nor s and yet they squeak and nop for lib erty. Oh, shove them down! nomic conditions?" As space is limit-ed, I shall devote my attention to the higher expression of the working class movement; those who have associated are really afraid of explosive annuch may be inferred from the quanti themselves together into economic trade unions, and are slowly but sure ed in by them through the city; and what a brazen hypocrisy therefore are the anti-anarchist laws now pending in our congresses, based upon our ter-rar of the howling, red eyed and the masters lies in their control of govern-ment machinery and the ballot. It does not take a prophet to predict that ere five years have passed the trade unions ong-haired man. One professional, be of this country, and all other countries ing interviewed concerning the Rapid Transit tunnel explosion, and who was as well, will enter the political areus as a class-conscious political organiza-tion. Ten years ago there did not exist properly schooled, says, cautiously; certain quantity leaves Jersey at a point which it is not necessary to name, and is delivered at a pter in New a strictly working class party—the workingmen were taking the choice or the two old parties which had existed York, which it is not necessary to for the past forty years, but the eco-nomic conditions demanded a new name," etc., etc. But another official not so posted in fakery gives the quinparty and that party was born tity of stuff, time of delivery and the place; and yet New York is here unto ocialist Party is the only party in the ploitical field that represents "union-politics," or the political expression of trade unionism on a higher plane than trade unionism itself. In imperial coun-A howl is being raised in the high tries the workers are wresting from places of France on account of the number of infants that are dying, but the old-time powers their political rights and forcing on then social re-forms. Even in New Zealand and New nore on account of the numbers tha are not being born. This latter is a problem concerning which the Yaukee South Wales the workers nave been interrogation is quite relevant. "What are you going to do about it?" If the people will not breed shves enough, obliged to organize into trade unions and nominate and elect workingmen's candidates in order to get a living pre-

> being expressed—in the paintings or artists, in the songs of the poets, in setentific works, in the magazines, news-papers, and works of fiction, some form of Socialism is advocated or criticis ed -it is now filtering into the brains of the thinkers, and crystalizes into purposes, and conquers bearts. The only real vital force in the trade union movement to-day is the Socialistic trend; these who would keep the union out of politics are reactionary and would keep the union from meet-ing the capitalists with their ef-fective weapons. The struggle of the working class of the temptieth century has begun. What part are you to take, fellow workers, in this great struggle? Are you to act the reactionary and say, "No politics in the un-ion?" I sincerely hope you will see your class interests are not to be sub-served by voting either the Democratic or Republican tickets. It innkes no difference whether a governor of a state is a Republican or a Democrat, he calls out the troops to shoot you down when you go on strike. Have you ever observed that the Democratic as well as the Republican judge lesues injunctions, which deprive you of rights which the constitution of the United States guarantees you? Do you beller that the great army of unemployed now numbering 3,750,000 will ever be decreased by voting the old party tick

> > see what the workers of other

count, es are doing for themselves. In Germany. France, Italy. Belgium, Switzerland, Holland, Norway-Sweden, Deamark, Austria, Canada, and Great

Britain, the trade unions have ceased

to support the old reactionary parties and are either nominating independent

candidates or supporting the candi-dates of the Social Democratic Party,

which has during the past year estab

ished international hendquarters in

elgium.
The trade unionists of this country

might profit by the action of the trade unionists of the city of Marseilles, France. A year ago they elected as

mayor a Socialist, who was a member

of the Duck Laborers' Union, together

About three menths ago the dock la-

borers had a grievance against their masters, and being unable to arrive ar a settlement they struck, and, as usual, the masters appealed to the mayor to

call out the military, which, of course

he refused to do, but lustend called

meeting of the city council and vated to appropriate from the city treasury 100,000 francs to assist the workers.

The masters seeing they had not the political power to coerce their workingmen, made terms with the unions.

The Social Democratic Party of Bes-giem has issued a manifesto declaring that the government must grant unl-

versal suffrage or face a revolution; and great demonstrations are now taking place. It is safe to predict the will be victorious.

The trade unionists of this country

and nearly every other country ar-

barely holding their own, as the pro-portion of the value of their product is constantly growing less, the capitalist continuing to take a larger share of the

wealth erented: This can be verified by

wealth created. This can be verified by the report of the committee or manufactures of the state of Massachusetts. Carroll, D. Wright, Commissioner of Labor, says in his report that labor is paid 17.8 per cent. In wages of each dollar's worth of value created. Now the question cames, how are you to diversease your share? Can you do it by adding fifty cents a day to your wages? I think you can readily see that this increase would at once be added to the price of the goods sold, thereby laborers as a class would not be benefited, although a few individuals might make a temporary gain. The only great reform trade unions have succeeded, in accomplishing is the shortening of the

form trade unions have succeeded, in accomplishing is the shortening of the hours of labor, and this alone repays for the efforts made. And besides the trade unions have prevented the work-ers from becoming abject slaves. The day is not far distunt when the trade unionists of the world will unite in a grand world-wide political party

portion of the produce of their labor

in fact, all concessions which the work-ers have succeeded in getting in the

above-mentioned countries have been

forced by workingmen's political move

Current # # # Literature

All books and pamphlets mentions through the Socialist Literature Com pany, 184 William street, New York.

Kiyoshi Kawakami writes in the Pebruary number of the "international Socialist Review" upon the rise and progress of Socialism in Japan, where the movement has now reached very respectable proportions, growing with the industrial development of the coun-jey. From the opposite side of the ery. From the opposite side of the world Enrico Ferri writes on the "Program and Tacties of the Italian Social-ist Party," a subject just now of espe-cial interest. Mother Jones article on "Coal Miners in the Old Dominion," "Coal Miners in the Old Dominion," Ellen Starr's in "The Renaissance of Handicraft," S.G. Habson's on "Boofle and Cant," A. M. Simons on "Ameri-can Railrossis and Their Employees," and Ernest Unterminu's on "Socialists in the Capitalist Press" all freat inter-estingly of different phases of the great living question of the day.

.The publishers take occasion to deny a malicious report which has been spread to the effect that the "Review" is upon the point of death. They assure us that, while it is not overburdene with riches, it has every assurance of 1 long and useful life.

"The World's Work" for Februar is interesting and valuable as usual, especially as the most complete contemporaneous record of capitalist progress written from the capitalist side in this country. Among the articles to which we would direct the atention of wanch we would have a war to a constitution of the constitution of telegraphy:

The Standard Publishing Company of Terre Haute, Ind., has issued a pamphiet by Rev. T. McGrady, entitled "A Voice from England," being a reply to the attack on Socialism perpetarated by Father Rickaby. The Socialist Liverature Company of New York this week issues Father McGrady's "The Clerical Capitalist." We shall notice the intogether at an early date. Both will be useful especially among Catholic workingmen. "A Voice from England" is sold at 16 cents a copy and "The Clerical Capitalist" at 5 cents. The Standard Publishing Company

WORKINGMEN IN POLITICS.

and economic fields.

The pressible of the Cleveland Central Labor Union reads as follows:

"We regard it a sucred duty of every honorable laboring man to sever his affiliations with all political parties of the confession. the capitalists and to devote his energy and attention to the organization of his and attention to the organization of his trade and labor union and the concentration of all unions into one solid flody for the purpose of assisting each other in all struggles—political and industrial—to resist every attempt of the ruling classes directed against our liberties, and to even done fratemal band to the organization. and to extend our fraternal hand to the vorkers of our land and all other tlous of the globe that struggle for the

same independence."

In Denmark they have 76,800 out of the 100,300 male laborers organized on this platform, and, although they have not elected a majority or the members of their parliament, they are getting more reform laws than the working-men of the United States.

#### STATE CAPITALISM.

Our Pablan friends and others who so clibby talk of our narrowness exclusiveness, and who tell us that there is more done for Socialism in getting a single branch of industry under State control than in ten years of our propagands, may be commended to the recent action of the Italian Government towards the employees on cegtain of the State railroads. We have al-ready pointed out the snare and the delusion which State Socialism has turned out in that promised land of the Fabian and his congeners, the colony of New Zealand. But the way in which it is made to work in Italy shows it in the light of a very "two-edged" weap-on indeed. The employees on the rail-ways referred to have. It seems, lately threatened to come out on strike if cer tain conditions as to wages and hours were not complied with. The only an-swer of their employers, the Italian Government, was the definite country threat of a measure of which we have heard before, viz., to place the whole rallway service under military jurisdletion," by which any refusal or attempted refusal to work would be pun-ished as muting by martial law. It is quite clear that every extension of the power of a modern capitalist state along industrial lines, while it un-doubtedly, just as may also be said of the trusts, prepares the way economically for the future Socialist organization of ludustry, yet nevertheless hears with it also very considerable immediate danger to democratic interest Every increase of power, be it political, administrative or industrial, to the nodern class state means in most cases so much the more immediate power to the elbow of reaction. It cannot be too strongly insisted upon that the centralization of Industrial pro esses in the hands of the class state either national or municipal, is never Social-Democracy, and very often is not even a shoeing horn to Social ocracy.-London Justice

#### NEW ZEALAND "SOCIALISM."

At this time New Zealand has a opulation of something under 800,000 all told. Quite a little people. To hear them talk, and to hear others talk for them, any one would imagine that this out-of-the-way collection of a few hundred thousand agriculturists. and miners was setting the pace for Socialsm all over the planet. And not for Socialism alone. They must take the lead on "Imperinfism," forsooth, teo. If anybody dares now to flout the high-minded, noble, chivalrous, far-seeing, diplomatic personage who does us the honor to be our colonial secretary, this Liffoutian set of swashbuckters at the illiputian set of swashbucklers at the back of beyond will know the reason why. The whole thing is too silly to discuss seriously. The man Seddon, who has constituted blusself the mouthpiece of this absurd colonial "blow," has simply made an ass of himself. Just imagine New Zealand setting itself up to be somebody in these days of hoge combinations

But nearly the entire capitalist press a London has taken the whole thing nost solemnly. The fact that in all probability fully twenty times the population of New Zealand in the United Kingdom have been opposed to this infamous war in South Africa from the first, and are oppos now, counts for nothing. We are inerely "a innority." But when a gas-bag like Seddon blows himself off on the other side of the world on behalf of what would count here as a fairly big city, where probably also many do im, then that is really important.-H. M. Hyndman, in Lon don Justice.

"INALIENABLE RIGHTS."

It might be expected of course that the capitalist press would "denounce" the attempt of the policemen to organize in their own interests, but neverthe-less these denunciations now and then contain wholesome truth that not only policemen but all other wage workers would do well to pender over. For in-stance the "Tribune" takes occasion to puncture the "inslienable right" bubble of policemen to organize, by stating that while such rights may exist men every one of them, says the "Tribune. and before he can exercise any of ther he must first exercise the inalienable right of giving up his job. Right yea are Mr. Tribune! Indubitably and in-alienably right! And when the slaves know that the "certain elecumstance glinded to are the conditions which capitalism imposes on society, and that they are universal "cheumstances" for all who must sell their labor power for bread, they will quit mouthing about "inalienable rights," and prapare to ex-ercise their POWER instead. Workers' Call.

BROTHERHOOD.

The creek and crowning of an elife's final star's Stockheimed. For it will being exply to earth. For it will being exply to earth. Her being lent loved; and slight.

Her being lent loved; and slight.

A Made power open the may.

Counc. clear the way, then, ever the way;

Titled kings and creeks have had their day.

Herek the dead branchine from the path.

Our hope is in the aformath.

Scar led, to build the well d'again.

Edward Markham.

-No, my son, the Socialists do no want to "divide up all the wealth of the world." They desire to stop the "dividing". W. S. Waudhy, in Type-graphical Journal.

and fight the battles on the political

BBB (ASI OTHERS) BBB Saginaw Exponent. But under the present capitalist sys-tem, government ownership of rail-roads would inure to capitalists almost exclusively, and the wages of the men who do the actual work of transporting wealth to market would be the last to raise, while the capitalist represents-

Our > Exteemed

Contemporaries

tives in Congress would at once see that their masters got all the benefits that would accrue therefrom. A recent writer on trusts and theh domination of government, says that "if the trusts are to be the government, then the government should be the trust," and it might be added that if the government is to be the trusts, the working class should be the gov-erning class, if they desire to secure, benefits from public ownership.

Toronto Daily Star.
Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan is being warned by some of the newspapers that he will not be allowed to acquire control/of the rallways of the United States, and that his efforts to gain control only hurries the day when the Gov-ernment will step in and assume possession. The Hartford "Times" says that these solemn warnings do not alarm Mr. Morgan and those associated with im, but that Government ownership will suit these men to a nicety.

"The Government control of rail-ways," says the "Times," "means a says the d'Times," federal guarantee of the interest on the bonds that Morgan and his friends are issuing." Stocks and bonds are differ-ent the former might be bought by the Government at an appraisal, but bonds must pay interest

thing," says our contemporary, "that concerns these able promoters now is to get a sufficient mount of bonds into legal existence before Uncle Sam walks in and says that he really must insist on making the property of Messrs. Morgan, Hill, the Vanderbilts, the Goulds, the Rocke-fellers, and all the others, a part of the 

ent ownership than these big trusts if they can draw up the contracts by which they sell out to the people, as our contemporary suggests.

But perhaps they will not be able to dictate terms. Outsiders are not sure that the peo-

ple of the United States have such a re-spect for law and the sanctity of property rights as to pay good money for the bonds with which the railways and other concerns are being londed down. Respect for law is not on the increase

in the United States, and public opinion is the supreme authority. Per-haps if Uncle Sam is to buy out Mr. Morgan the bargain cannot be too long celayed, or there may develop such a situation as will lead to the repudla-tion of bonds and contracts and the overturning and ending of many

Cleveland Citizen.
Melvin Yeakley, of Kamms, O., who invented a pneumatic lammer and a gasoline engine that is regarded as per-fect, is developing a new appliance to supplant rubber tires. It is in the nature of a compressed air cylinder, which can be attached to a vehicle and make rubber tires unnecessary. Yeak-ley is building an automobile that will seat sixty persons, and with his cylin-der attachment he expects to solve the problem of driving large and heavy horseless vehicles. It may be taken for granted that with hundreds of inventors busying themselves in perfect-ing automobiles those vehicles will soon be thicker than files. This brings us to the question as to whether it will be worth while wasting much effort to secure municipal ownership of street rallways, especially when the magnates will probably be glad to saddle the people with a perpetual debt repre-senting watered stock. Just as Marconf's experiments with wireless telegraphy are causing the telegraph mon-opolists and their politicians to become suddenly and wonderfully partial to government ownership of the means of mmunication, so the street railway onepolists, with the shadow of the utomobile falling athwart their path. will soon see great virtue in "municipal

The Workers' Call.

Socialism.

The Austro-Hungarian consul at Pittsburg, Pa., has had his attention trymen in the rolling milis and foun dries of that city, and asserts that nearly two thousand foreigners age sacrificed yearly to the greed and cu-pidity of the corporations. There is no law, he says, that can touch the owners and this state of things would not be tolerated in his own country one in-stant. Exactly so. There are nearly a million Socialist votes in his country which would most likely amount to two or three millions were not the franchise limited, and for this reason it is not quite so safe to destroy the lives of the workers there as here in this land of liberty. If the Austrian comreally wishes to check the slaughter let him reletise his countrymen to vote for Socialism. For their own safety the capitalists will then be inclined to go in using up their human raw ma

#### MUST MARRY THEIR JOB.

The employees of the Descret News," the organ of the Mormon Church in Sait Lake City, were much startled last week when the manage ment sent forth an edict stating that were not imprisones of the News who were not impried on or before the 30 in of June next, would be requested to hand in their resignations." timated that the order will affect about twenty-five employees of the quier.
Usually, under our present piterialis-tic industrial system, inarried non ace

not wanted single men son work for less wages and the man who burdens himself with a family, loses his figh. But business is evidently shok with the Mormon church, and so the mini-God and the profit of the prophets.

... The usiners seek gold to the veins the mountains the capitalist gets' his gold from the seins of the working-ment-W. S. Wandby, in Typographicol Journal

### PARTY NOTES.

The 16th A. D. will hold a mp meeting, Friday, Feb. 14, st.8 p. m., at the Yolks Lyceum, 218-220 Second street. First order of business: Start-

on Monday evening. Feb. 17, at 8 o'clock p. m. at Comrade Mayes' home. 249 West. Eleventh street. Every member is requested to attend, as there are some important matters to be voted

Sunday, Feb. 16, at 3 p. m. sharp, Algernon Lee lectures in Happy Days Hatl, 12 St. Marks Place (E. Eights street). Subject: "Capitalist Produc-tion." Contrades especially should at-tend, and, if possible, alfould bring

The last meeing of the 32d and 33d A. D., held on Feb. 6, was well attend-A. D., held on Feb. 6, was well attanced. Dr. Higermann presided. M. Sand was designated as delegate for the party festival on Feb. 22. Consideration of the new by-laws of Local New York was made a special order for the next meeting on Feb. 29. Comrades Hayes and Greenbaum were hominated to the International Socialist Newson. A splicited discussion, usuad. Bureau. A spirited discussion ensued ment will be held on Saturday even ing, March I, at beadquairers, Harlem-Union/Hall, 1997 Third avenue. The comrades in charge are John I, Cohn, Ernest Weinert, and M. Sand. The com-mittee wishes all members of the dis-tricts to agitate for this entertainment, as the program laid out will insure a complete success if the members only do their duty and come all with friends and symbathizers. John Spar-go, who is well-known to all our read-ers, will be the principal speaker, and a German speaker will also be present. Good talent has been secured to make the evening interesting and music will, be furnished for dancing later in the gvening. Admission is free. pest Weinert and M Sand, The com

In the rooms of the Socialist Club, Raiph avenue and Fulton street, Brooklyn, next Saturday evening, Feb. 15, there will be held a meeting for the election of District Organizer for Central Brooklyn. Comrades of the 4th, 6th, 16th, and 17th Districts are preed to attend and see that an ener-getic worker is selected.

On Sunday, Feb. 16, at 3 p. m., Dr. C. L. Furman will lecture at the Brooklyn Labor Lyegum Turnhall, 949-655 Willoughby avenue on the subject "Our King and Our Country." All workingmen and friends of labor are earnestly invited to attend. This is one of a series of lectures arranged by trooklyn Labor Lyceum Association is free and all a

A new branch of the party was ganized in Peetzburgh, N. J., at a meeting field last Sunday in the home of E. Bell. There are seventeen mem-bers to start with and the comrades expect to let the whole county know of their existence he fore long. The neigh-horang villages of Oradell, Einn. and River Edge were represented. Scott Dalso was chosen as chairman and C. Daho was chosen as chalman and C. Libell as secretary. Previous to this. Or. DeYoe of Ramsey and F. E. Blenk-stone of Oraclel held a public meeting. Comrade Thompson of Ridgewood act-ing as chalman. Both speakers were listened to with close attention and ex-pressions of approvid were heard from many who had viewed Socialism with prejudice. Another meeting will be held Friday evening, and all who wish to work for Socialism are invited to

By an error in this department last week we substituted "Brockton. Mass.," for "Bridgewater. Mass.," in noiling the organization of town com-mittee with Y. O. Smith as chulman.

12. Roston, are requested to meet at 724 Washington street, on Monday, Feb. 17, at 8 p. m., for the purpose of organizing a district club and electing its officers and delegates to the Central

ship Hall, 12 Kneeland street, Boston, Saturday, evening. Feb. 15, beginning at 8-o'clock. Admission is 25 cents, to All comrades and tefray expenses. their friends are invited.

East Boston, where Socialist agitation was at a standstill during the trooblons times of factional strife, has again come to life. A good-sized work-ing branch has been organized which, hids fair to do splendid work in the near future. Discussion meetings with the riew of giving the members a clear understanding of scientific Socialism are held twice a week, and public meetings for propagation among the citizens of East Boston are arranged occasionally. Dr. H. A. Gibbs deliver-ed an eloquent address on Jan. 30. In his humorous manner be expounded the principles of Socialism to a fair and appreciative audience. Another public meeting will be held within a month.

The Somerville, Mass., Socialist Club The Somerville, Mass. S-cialist Club-held a meeting Feb. 10, took in four-new members and decided to noid pub-lic meetings every Sunday evening at 720 o'clock, in the Hill Building, Un-ion Square, Room 25. Meetings are free and discussion will be allowed after each address of selected speak-cess. M. Socialists are saked by comers. All Socialists are asked to come and being as many friends as possible. The best beginning for Socialism in Somerville has been made that hav ever been made in the city. A city committee has been arguizzed, and the Socialists of this city will be on deck caucus work at the coming elec-Winfield P. Porter, the first can-

Railroading in the United States," new jumphlet by Ben Hanford, rice, 5 cents, Socialist Literature conpany, 184 William street, New

#### WOMAN'S WATIONAL SOCIALIST UNION.

Wenonah S. Abbott of Los Angeles, of the Woman's National Socialist Union, requests us to publish the constitution of that body. The occasion for the request is the publication in The Worker of a statement signed by Mrs. Fales and other officers of the Woman's National Socialist League, in which the later formed organization, the W. N. H. U. was critcised. Unfortunately, the document is too long for us to print in full, but we give the declaration of principles and some other portions which seems most important: which seem most important:

DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES.

SCLABATION OF PRINCIPLES.

'e stand for a new order of society
i upon the principles, of justice and
ity as applied to economics
ity as applied to economics
justice and its control over the governhas forced the fusue; and that, while
rust represents the most advanced
of present economic progress, yet beit it based upon the private ownerof the means of production, it is opporfreedom and fatal to, the fature welof the republic; therefore that as, which
change from capitalism to Socialism,
competition to ecoperation, from the
te ownership of the means of producto the ownership and administration
to people.

Therefore, we stand pledged to teach principles of this higher industrial sys-called the Co-operative Commonwealth

ART. H .- MEMBERSHIP.

ART, II.—MIMBERBRIIP.

"Any woman endorsing the principles of Socialism and subscribing to the articles of this constitution, may, upon the payment of one dollar annually, become a ling of the principles of the payment of the dollars and subscribing to this constitution shall constitute a life membership. State Woman's Socialist Jinions may become auxiliary by the payment of the come auxiliary by the payment of the come auxiliary by the payment of the consistence of the payment of the come auxiliary by the payment of the constant premier by subscribing to the declaration of principles and the payment of one dollar annually into the national treasury.

ART. V. DEPARTMENTS.

The work of the Woman's National So-ling Union shall be divided like six or ore depurpments, to be under the direction committees, the chairman of each com-tuce being recommended by the Nationa munities and ratified by seferondom vota d chairman being runpowered to appoint

Any readers who wish a fuller statement of the case may write for a copy of the Los Angeles "Socialist" of Dec. 28, in which the constituion was published in full.

For ourselves, we are inclined to agree with the opinion expressed by Frances Nacke in a letter published in this issue of The Worker, that the formation of Socialist organization apart from the party on a basis of sex is not likely to be productive of good

#### FOR NEW YORK STATE

Every Socialist or Sympathizer in the State Is Called Upon to Help in the Work of Propaganda.

To the Workingmen of the State of

the State of New York.

The Social Democratic Party of the state of New York asks your contribution for propaganda of Socialism; That is, provided you approve of Socialism, or the public ownership and operation of all industries for the benefit of all. For it is the supreme object of the Sofor it is the supreme object of the So-cial Democratic Party to secure to every workingman the full fruit of his labor. If you believe that a working-man must surrender the biggest part of his product to Rockefellers, Mor-gans, Vanderbilts, Goulds, Schwabs, and a swarm of smuller parasites, that they may bestow it on the namerical they may beetow it on the pumperized nobility of Europe or on the owner of Monte Carlo—why you should support the Republican or Democratic party. for both these parties represent and are owned by the capitalist class. The Social Democratic Party glone stands for the interests of the working class. Workingmen - You have heard be

fore our appeals, but you confinued to stand in overwhelming numbers by the old parties. With what result? Repub-lican and Democratic legiscaures, Re-publican and Democratic judges are now, more than ever, the tools of your exploiters. Was there a crime perpe-trated by the capitalists in which they were not protected by the very legisla-ters and judges for whom you, work-The Marxian Association will hold heir first social and dame at Friend ingmen, voted? Was there a right which you demanded that was not rewhich you demanded that was not re-fused to you by the very men, whom you have elected? Why continue to work against your own interests? The Social Democratic Party is your own party. It consists of workingmen and has no other supporters. Help it to spread Socialism. Help us to send out Socialist agitators. Help us to dis-tribuic Socialist literature. The dissemination of Socialist ideas means the final triumph of Socialism, and your own economic emancipation. Remem-ber, he helps doubly who hetps

promptly. Send contributions to Emil Neppel, treasurer, S. D. P. State Committe 288 W. 142d street, New York.

New York Stale Committee, S. D. P. LEONARD D. ABBOTT,

All monies contributed will be ac-knowledged in The Worker "Volkszertung" and "Vorwarts."

#### INCENTIVE.

Commenting upon the difficulty which British employers find in increasing the speed at which their laborers work, the Chicago "Tribune" remarks that this is the same problem which confronts the Socialist state, i. e., the difficulty of inducing men to work. However it advises the British employer to fry increasing the wage, or at least to regard the current rate of union wages as a minimum. In other words the "Tribune" pretends to other words the "Tribune" pretends to believe that a slight increase of vages will be equal if not superior as an in-centive to effort as if the lainers re-ceived the total preduct of his labor as he would under the "Socialist states," Capitalist logic is certainly a fearful and wonderful tiling when it artempts to demonstrate that a part is equal to or greater than the whole.—Workers' Call.

BUY UNION LABEL GOODS.

#### FOR THE NATIONAL PROPAGANDA FUND.

An Appeal by the Mational Comm to All Party Members and Sympathizers.

To the State and Local Organizations

of the State and Local Organizations of the Socialist Party.
Comrades:—At the meeting of the National Committee in this city on January 24, 25, and 26, 1902, the work that has thus far been accomplished by the national organization and the means of confinuing the same were taken under advisement, and after the taken under advisement, and after due consideration, we decided to issue this appeal to the state and local organi-zations and to all of the comrades of

zations and to all of the comrades of our party for such amounts as each may be able to contribute as donations to a National Propaganda Fund. The purposes of this fund are to en-able us to continue the great and far-reaching tests already begun of giving the greatest possible degree of general publicity to the aims and methods of the Scalelle Davis to assent the firthe Socialist Party; to extend the in-fluence of our party as a vital politi-cal factor, especially in the various conomic organizations of the working class; to be the means of communicat-ing advice to and co-operating with comrades in their efforts to agitate. organize, and educate the proletariat; and to assist the local and state organizations and the Socialist press in general in extending the scope of their re spéctive activities.

spective activities.

Official records show that 470,000 pieces of printed supplies, especially intended for party organization, have been used throughout the country since the Unity Convention designed by and supplied through the agency of the National Committee. The National Secretary's report, showing an increase is eloquent evidence of the splendld achievements of our comrades in the townships, cities, counties, states, and territories.

During the past six months the de-

mands of all kinds upon your National Committee from every section of the country have been far beyond our resources, and we have been repeatedly handicapped by lack of funds. At this writing, while the business of the party is increasing heavily from day to day, our financial receipts are not sufficient to enable us to meet the most import-ant requirements of the party work, and it is urgently necessary that the sourades render immediate financial

aid to the national organization.

As a means to this end we again call the attention of the comrades to the National Propaganda Fund. Donations to this fund should be sent to the National Secretary, and will be acknowledged weekly in the Socialist

LEON GREENBAUM. National Secretary 427 Emilie Bldg., St. Louis.

By order National Committee, Socialis Party.

#### 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 a once, as the Campaign Committee once, as the Campaign Committee would like to wind up its bust-ness as soon as possible. As there is some deficiency the commit-would confer a favor on the committee by promptly returning lists and money collected, as it may help the committee to meet all its liabilities. Those who have not collected any money on their lists are also requested to turn in their lists, as this will greatly aid the auditing committee in au-diting the accounts. Therefore, come rush in your lists, lists with dimes. quarters, and dollars are preferred, but we want all, even the empty ones. Send lists and money to J. Gerber, 60

Previously acknowledged\$	5,236,2
List No. 493, M. Wolldendorf	.5
List 100, G. Emerich	. 1.0
List 284, M. Koenicke	. 2
D. Bonmert, donation	.5
List 182, H. Hinz	.2
List 262, B. Link	12
List 235, H. Stoerkel	.5
List 183, O. Hild	
List 65, J. B. Clayton	.7
Total	2,240.78

#### CHARITY.

worker than can be employed he must hid against the rest for the work, and that one who, by freely using the soup-kitchens, can exist upon the least pay will have the job.

The laborers themselves appreciate this. When some one shows how a family of eight persons could be comfortably supported on a dollar a day by asing some-patent philanthropic cook stove it raises a clamor from the working men, because they correctly reason that if they could be supported on a dollar a day it would be no long time before they would get but a dollar a day. Wages will be just what, using all aids, the laborer can live upon.

Yet if poverty, misery and sickness are here, we cannot let men starve or die in our sight. True, if we can pre-vent it, we should not let them die, but if with charity "machines" we make the sick better at the cost of making

#### CHINESE LABOR.

What is the difference whether we ex-clude the Chinese to restrict competi-tion in the labor market, or have ton in the labor market, or have American capitalists invest in Chinese industries and with his reciprocity freaties bring the manufactured goods on the market to compete with the American product? If the mountain don't come to Mohamet, Mohamet goes to the mountain in either case the workers must learn that Seclation is the only remedy that will remove the possibility of their coosing in compelition with coolie labor.—The Wage Worker. NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE. Secretary, Leon Greenhaum, Room 42 Emilie Hdg., St. Louts, Mo.

ALIPORNIA STATE COMMITTER—Sec-resary, J. George Smith, 300 Examines Bidg. San Francisco. Meets on first and third Pridays in the month.

CONNECTICUT STATE COMMITTEE.

A. B. Cornellos. Secretary, Room 8, 74
Chapel street; New Haven. Meets secon
and fourth Sunday of the month a
above pince.

ILLINDIS' STATE COMMITTEE - Secre-tary Ches H. Kerr, 58 First avenue, Chicage Meets first Tuesday of the month, at 1202 Assisted Block.

IOWA STATE COMMITTEE. Secretary W. A. Jacobs, 216 E. Sixth street, Day KANSAS STATE COMMITTEE Secre

KENDUCKY STATE COMMITTEE Secre

MASSACHUSETTS STATE COMMITTEE.
—Secretary, Squire E. Putney, 4 Hotmost Cogrf. Squereville.—State Committee of Messachusetts Sociolist Clubs.
Secretary, Windeld P. Porter, 614 Windeld P. School, Committee of Messachusetts Sociolist Clubs.
Secretary, Windeld P. Porter, 614 Windeld P. School, Committee of the Comm

MISSOURI STATE COMMUTTEE Seere tary Treasurer, E. Val Putnan, Room 9, 22 N. Fourth street, St. Louis.

NEW HAMPSHIRE STATE COMMITTEE, Secretary, Louis Arnstein, 18 Watson

W YORK STATE COMMITTEE Secretary, Leonard D. Abbout, 64 E. 4th st., New York, Meets every Tuesday at 8 p. m., at above place.

NOBTH DAKOTA STATE COMMITTEE .-Secretary, Math. Eldaness, Towner.

OREGON STATE COMMITTEE. -- Becre Cary, W. S. Richards, Albauy.

OKLAHOMA TERRITORIAL COMMITTER. Secretary Treasurer. Dr. H. R. Besn, P. O. Bez Elift, Oklahoma City.

TOTAH STATE COMMITTEE. Secretary, M. H. Wilson, 1112 W. Seventh South, Sult Lake City.

WISCONSIN STATE COMMITTEE. Secretary, E. H. Thomas, 614 Statest, Milwaukee.

OSTON CENTRAL COMMITTEE BOSTON CENTRAL COMMITTER.

At the meeting of Central Committee, held on Feb. 4, at 724 Washington arrest; avoidmentestion from the Financial Secretary of Sittle Propaganda Committee, with mineral propagation of the Committee of following resolution: Wi following resolution: Wi Worker his declined pay for ing of Vall's meeting be it r sake to The Worker to moved Sociality irremagnida." The IS 1,70% Confulliter submitted its and report. The by-laws were read and dopted, the same to he submitted to a pri-remium: the vote to be returned within

To the Town and City Committees of M To the Town and City Committees or assections to the Changishure of the state of Massachusetts, our affects, party name. Democratic-Social, has been changed to "Socialist. You could, be been changed to "Socialist. You tions, to the State Committee, to the Secretary, of the Commonwealth, to city and rown electis, use the name "Socialist Party for our party designation.—We having policed the 5 per cent. voly last year necessary to become an official party as the "Democratic Party" to become an official party as the "Democratics." cratic-second Party, as rights secured un-der that name are continued under the new name.

NEW JERSEY.

NOTICE.

To All New Jersey Courades.

The proceedings of the State Convention held New Year's Day will be submitted talsweek to the branches for a referending number of the heads of the State Convention held New Year's Day will be submitted talsweek to the huncless for a referending vote. All votes should be returned to the undersigned not inter than March 4. Votes received riter March 1 will not be considered to the Arch 1 will not be considered to the Arch 1 will not be considered to the state of the stat NOTICE. the sick better at the cost of making the well sick; if we make the poor comportable at the expense of making the comfortable poor; if we case mises only by shifting the load to those ready staggering, what have we accomplished?—Bolton Hall, in "The Charity Diagram".

M. M. GOERRE, Secretary, M. M. GOERRE, Secretary, and the sick is a size of the size of the size of the present State.

M. M. GOEREL, Secretary,

THE YORK

The State Committee met Pet, 4, with Caris Bust in the chair.

Job Martinan made report on the work of the National Committee in St. Louis. His report was ascepted and approved.

Charles H. Vall Seperted Supersall meetings in Syracuss. Corning Remedieville. Rechester, and Waterlown.

State Organizar Bulgshof son in a report of the State Organizar Bulgshof son in a report of the State Organizar Bulgshof son in a report of the State Committee on another in the Committee of the State Committee of the State Committee of the State Committee. The State Committee dependence on the State Committee of the State

### THE PARIS COMMUNE.

LISSAGARAY-" History of the Commune of Paris of 1871," 500 pages; cloth, \$3.00.

BENHAM-"The Proletarian Revolt. A History of the Paris Commune of 1871," 232 pages. Price; 25 cents; cloth, 75 cents.

Sent on receipt of price, postpaid.

### SOCIALIST LITERATURE CO.,

184 William Street, New York.

"that the National Committee shall have posser to extract interestate becare to new with such locate as may destire," and requesting that same be submitted to a natheast referendum vote.

Lacais New Rochelle and Ticonderoga bought stanges. Committeations also reviewed from Schuylevville, Rome, Newbright Locate Forz, January, Fart Edwards, Correction of the Committee of the Comm was taken toward securing a per LEDNARD D. ABBOTT, Secr.

LOCAL NEW YORK. Below is a list of the subdivisions of Local New York, Socialist Party, with time and piace of meeting. If you are not already a party member, but believe in the principles of Socialism, do not full to attend the next meeting of your assembly district, Join the party, and go to work. The headquarters of Local Fourth street, all use for the property of the property urday of each month. st, 5d, and 5th A. D. Every Monday at W. Eleventh street, home of L. D. 240 W. Bierenth Bires, Mayes, 2d and 8th A. D. Second and fourth 2d and 5th A. D. Second and fourth Thursday of the month, at 73 Ludiow freet. A. D. Every Friday at Facific Hall. Broadway, near Cluton street. 3th and 10th A. D. Second and fourth Fri-ay, at the Labor Lyceum, 44 E. Fourth reet.
7th A. D.—First and third Wedpesday, atviound Hotel, 243 W. Seventeenth street.
9th and III A. D.—First and third Fristreet, at 436 W. Thirty-eighth street.
42th A. D.—Every Friedray at Grand Cenal Palace. Half, 90-99 Clinton street, Hours & D. Pfret and third Saturday, at 120 M. Porty-second street.
14th & D. Second and feerth Thursday, at 238 E. Tenth street.
15th and 17th A. D. Second and fourth Thursday, at 437 W. Pfry-third street.
15th and 17th A. D. Terey Friday at 4316 E. Pirth 15th A. D. Every Friday at 4316 E. Pirth reet.

18th and 20th A. D.—First and third hursday, at 421 First avenue.

18th A. D.—Seebnd and fourth Wednesday, Amsterdam arenue.

A. D. Pirst and third Friday, at it Hall. One Hundred and First street Adonial Hall, One Hundred and First arrevalled Columbus avenue.

22d A. D.—Every Thursday at 312 E. Fify-second street.

23d A. D.—First and third Friday, at 19

24th A. D.—Grangh 1.) Second and
Fairth Monday, at 10d-3 Second arrows.

24th A. D.—Hranch 2.) Every Thursday A. D.—(Branch Z.) Every Thursday E. Sth attest A. P.—First and third Thursday, at h A. D. (BOHEMIAN BRANCH.)—See h A. D. (BOHEMIAN BRANCH.)—See and fourth Thursday, at 326 E. Seventyand and fourth Thursday, at 320 E. Seventy filed street. 28th A. D. First and third Thursday, at 407 Avente A. venue A.
A. D. Second and fourth Wednes-203 E. Eighty-sixth street.
A. D. Second and fourth Toesday, at a Hotel, N. W. corner Park ayone A. D.—Second and fourth Tuesday, as the tell, W. corner Park around ne Hundred and Pourteenth airbet-ted 33d A. D.—First and third Thurs 1,4907 Tuird avenue. 84th and 35th A. D. (BRANCH 1, GER-MAN)—Second and fourth Friday, at 3303 34th and 35th A. D. (BRANCH 2. ENG. in Third arenue.

ANNEXED DISTRICT -First and third attribut, at Welde's Hotel. Teuth street and White Pigins avenue, Williamspridge.

LOCAL KINGS COUNTY.

clow is a list of the subdivisions of Lo-Kings County. Fred. Schaffer is the surger of the Local and he may be adoil at the Socialist Club headquaries u street and Rajph avenue, wher he County Committee meets. 2d, and 3d A. D. (American Branch) and third Friday, at 121 Schermeroor Sth A. D. First and third Monday, at Emrich's 57 Bernes street. 6th A. B. Every Wednesday, at 222 Stockton street.

If A. II. First and third Timesday, at Binkonfed, 1222 Fifth street.

Litth A. D. First and third Saturday, at Turn Hall. Sixteenth according to the Company of the Comp 13th and 14th A. D. First and third Sat-rday, at Eckford's Hall, corner Eckford and Collyer streets.

10th A. D. First and third Saturday, at 187 Montroes evenue.

16th A. D. First and third Friday, at 9 McDougal atreet.
17th A. D. Frest and third Sunday after 17th A. 1. First and third Sunday attar-ness at 9 Moleongai. street.
18th A. D.—First and third Thursday, at 18th A. D.—First and third Monday, at 19th A. D.—First and third Monday, at Labor Lycenum, 555 Willoughly avenue.
20th A. B., BRANCH I. OPERMAN—First and third Wellending, at 257 Hamburg avenue. 20th A. D., BRANCH 2, ENGLISH—Second and fourth Tuesday, at 700 Evergreet avenne.
23st A. D., BRANCH I. GERMAN-Pirst
and third Peday of 475 Gleenure syenne.
23st A. D., BRANCH E. ENGLISH. Secend and fourth Wednesder, at Keystone
Hall, Penperivania and Gleumore avenues.

# Don't write on both sides of paper.

Don't send anonymous letters. Against Separate Organization of Women.

Party. The statement of the provided of self-sisteness seems incorrect. For it chosen who oppose more radical measures knew the full benefit that springs fruit even at times 'aggressive methods,' especially for womaningot, they would full its sine with militant Nocialists and not bother with rivalry. Again, it seems just to say bint the Socialist movagent cannot, become the following the seems of the provided in the second only through self-sisteness of the provided in the second of the seems o time of seeming dissension, but one phenomenon becomes apparent—a, necessary revolution within the ranks of American Socialists. Liebknecht has said that 'Revoitions are not made; they come, they go, they are the products of the inevitable forces of evolution.'

presence has been and she to relutiding the generations, a labor as necessary to him an progress as the production of food, cotting, and shelter.

Secialist women should, with a strong Socialist Party as the bosis, go forth among all now salving organizations of women and spread the Socialist conception of expanding the socialist party and the Socialist conception of expanding the socialist party and the socialist party will develop even among our men the still taking complete understanding of congenial, neble compaces in the still taking complete understanding of congenial, neble compaces the still taking complete understanding of congenial, neble compaces the still taking complete understanding of congenial, neble compaces the still taking compaces the still taking complete understanding of congenial, neble compaces the still taking compaces the still taking complete the still taking com

piete understanding of congenial, neble countedship.

In the document, signed by Mrs. Fales, it is further stated that the greent leaders of the W. N. S. U. have denounced the call towomen and the presmiple to the constitution of the League as "aggressive," and "shocking to the moral same of refusel women. Let us take no office of the constitution of the League as "aggressive," and "shocking to the moral sume of refusel women. Let us take no office of the constitution of the content of the conten

often cause annoyance in dark corners of ignorance.

Again, moral and refined people are not really a superior of the constant New York City, January 31.

## Letter Box

A. SEYMOUR FLEET, Seattle, Wash.—
Ruskin was not a Sociatist, though in many respects he had a leaning toward Sociation. We find many passages in all his yorks with the social s

O. R. L. AND OTHERS.—Job Harris should be addressed at 'Labor Secretar 198 Howers, New York (Labor Secretar his letters at least a lay a soner if they correctly addressed than if they are sen this office to be remaided.

TO OLD "CLARIFOR" READERS.—Those readers of The Worker who are receiving this paper in Telliment of "Clarifor" subscriptions are requested to "Clarifor" and making changes of address to rendering or making changes of address to rention the fact that the theoretics to be relicated to the "Clarifor" 1st. Also, all subscribers in changing address should give the old address as well as the WOULD UNLOAD ON THE PEOPLE.

The President is said to heartily favor the government ownership of telegraphs, and it is also said the big telegraphic trusts are anxious to sell to the government. But all this comes at a time when it will do to suspicion this Populistic tendency. It comes just when the invention of wireless tele when the invention of wireless telegra-phy promises to make the stock in the wire companies worth less than five cents on the dollar. Watch the "wire-working." As Socialism grows the railroads will try to head it off by seli-

Push. "THE GOOSE-QUILL."

ing to the people, thus making them "bond-servants." - Central Missouri

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#### Trades' and Societies' Calendar

Standing advertisements of Trade Unions and other Societies will be inserted under this heading at the rate of \$1 per line per about Organizations should not lose such an op-portunity for advertising their places of

BRANCH 2, S. D. P., 34th and 35th A. D. (formerly, Socialist Science Club), meets second and fourth Thursday, evenings of each month at the Workingsen's Educa-tional Club, 8300. Third avenue. BRANCH 2 (Engi-sh), 20th A. D. (Brook-lyn), S. D. P.—Meets every second and fourth Tuesday evening at 700 Evergreen avenue. All Socialists of the district sra-lavited to join. H. A. Guerth, 1328 Bush-wick avenue, will receive subscriptions for The Worker.

CARL SAHM CLUB (MUSICIANS' UNION, Meets first and third Tuesday of the month, 10 a. m., at Club House, 206 E. Eighty-skith street. Secretary, H. Frey, 171 E. Eighty-serventh pirect.

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Street, every Saturday at 8 p. nn.—District II. (German), at 10 Stanton Street,
meeds every Saturday at 8 p. n.—District
III. meets at the Clubhouse, 206 East 86th
Street, every Saturday at 7.30 p. nn.—
District IV, meets at 342 West 424 Street,
every Saturday at 7.30 p. nn.—District IV. District IV, meets at 342 West 42d Street, every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District Vt. userts at 414 East 5th Street, every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District V. meets at 547 East 157th Street, every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District VII. meets every Saturday evening at 1472 Second Avenue, "The Board of Supervisors meets every Tuesday at Faulthaler's Hall, 1551 Second Avenue, at 9 p. m.

LOCAL 476, MACHINE WOOD WORKERS AND TURNERS. United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. Meets every Tuesday at Bohemia Hall, 323 East Seventy-third street, New York. Financial Secretary, W. E. P. Schwartz, 27 Fulton avenue, Astoria, L. L.; Recording Secretary, Chas. Fiescler, 522 East Eightyfifth street, New York,

PENNSYLVANIA.

PENNSYLVANIA.
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he United States of America.

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NEBRASKA STATE COMMITTEE. Secre NEW JERSEY STATE COMMITTEE. Secretary, M. M. Goebel, 14 Bridge street, Newnek, Meets second Saint-day of the month, at 7.30 p. m., at 124 Market street, Newark, N. J.

OHIO STATE COMMITTEE Secretary W. G. Critchlow, 1145 W. Third stree Daylon. Meets every Monday even ng.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE COMMITTEE-Secretary. J. W. Quick, 1022 Arch street, Philadelphia. TEXAS STATE COMMITTEE .- Secretary,

WASHINGTON STATE COMMITTEE.
Secretary, Joseph Gilbert, Bo3 6.7, Seatfic. Meets first Sanday in the month, o p. m., at 220 Union atreet.

NOTICE—For technical reasons, to Party anouncements can-go in that are not in this office by Tuesday, 8 p. m. MASSACHUSETTS.

LOUIS MARCUS, Secretary.

SQUIRE E. PUTNEY.
Party of Massachusett

ORRE- B B B SPONDENCE

Against Separate Organization of Editor The Worker.

A few days go I received some copies of the Los Angeles Socialist, "among them one of Dec. 28, whereis was published a prepared constitution for the disternal of the America are requested to send communications, etc., to Mrs. H. Dunham.

Since my communication in regard to this Taion is intended to reach not merely those Sociality women who also, to organize, but reaches of Socialist thereafty is general. I trust the effect of The Socialist interaction is reparted to the Communication of the Commu

Let in oppose the peak there from the proLet members the see the peak of the pro"We stand for a new order of society based upon the principles of JUSTICE and SQU ALITY as applied to economics."

From the standpoint of Socialism, what does justice and equality pleanppose as applied to economics? A division of res on the field of organization, politics, education, etc., No. it.demands a sufficient of forces on every ground, toward only the property fully crasp the mecaning of their sobie intention, they most preferre procupies that an organization which stands for a "new order of snotlery" fully crasp the mecaning of their sobie intention, they most perforce procupies that an organization which stands for a "new order of snotlery" fully crasp the mecaning of their sobie intention, they most perfore procupies that an organization which stands for a "new order of society" which represents, Justice and equality" in its broadcest aspect needs not be organized. It is here already! We find it in every state of the Union, in every countries of force, it abstracts, and in the series of the union of the processing of

here anges of development on other continues to the properties to ask. What Socialist womes, the vitte the true understanding of Socialism, would go forth and organize-Socialist women into a separate body? I, for one have neither time har momer to spend on men an organization became my full energy is required to aid the Socialist Party of America and sizewwhere in its chief aim, to enforce the publication of the transplant wage diaves. Have the continues of the former wage of the transplant of the t

Five Hundred People Liston and Applaud-Socialism Makes Many New Friends-Hope for a Repetition of the

The joint debate last Sunday even ing between Job Harriman and John S. Crosby, the noted Single Tax orator, brought to the hall of the Brooklyn Socialist Propaganda Club an audience of over 500 people, with a large propor-tion of Single Taxers and others.

tion of Single Taxers and others.

Mr. Hetzell, a prominent Single Taxer of Philadelphia, had come with the svident intention of putting a test question, to answer which, or, to fall to answer, was to signalize the defeat of the Socialists. The question involvif the government should decide by a vote of the majority, that every person est worship in a particular joss use, it would be a tyranny to which riman showed that by the same rule present system, and, moreover more likely to happen. The ild be the measure of the increase people would in turn measure the accrease in their respect for and their toleration of any impertinent interfer-ence on the part of those interested in the joss house. A local Single Tax labor leader present doubtless voiced accurately the conclusions reached by Mr. Hetzel and others, when he adted-that Mr. Harriman was a very

Mr. Crosby's Single Tax is so much conception of Democratic Socialism so obviously confused with Communism that it would seem only necessary to show him wherein real Socialism differs from Communism and State So-ciplism, and wherein it offers the greatest individual liberty, to win his

nes, prices, intural laws, and rights, the right of the community, to the nes, prices, intural laws, and rights, the right of the community to the increment from land and machinery arising from the labor power expended upon or in them, were discussed with such minuteness of detail and at such length that it would be the possible to reproduce the discussion here. Harriman's arguments were so masterful and cloquent that the audience indicated its approach by its generous appliance, afthough the unierous applause, although the uniform courtess of Mr. Crosby, his per-fect oratory, and attractive personality, won fer him the admiration of all who were fortunate enough to listen to this the first debate between these two able advocates. It is to be hoped that a

AS VIEWED BY PETER E. BURROWES.

and flying hair, your sympathy is big for the little one, by inverse ratio. But when it is the big one that yells, and it is his map that flies bufform nature ap-pears to be so constituted that your by inverse ratio. But sympathy is just as little for the big one as in the previous case it was big for the little one. Such is human nature; and it is the more so when the little one is Harriman and the big one is our exuberantly verbal friend and co-worker, John S. Crosby, whose cloquent failures we all prize

its adversary and advocate as niter Tax received on Sunday

the people than the Single Tax.'t from the first it was evident that

The large auditorium of the Socialist dience, whose pulses rose and fell, with the swell and fall of the splendid men-

tal and oratorical combat.

"Any audience would linger with de-light to listen to the word-masterful and genial Crosby on whatever subject he might choose to speak, but when Harriman speaks, though he speaks with a thrilling resonance, you do not hear his words, you only see a lumin-ous line of logic. And it was on such a line that poor Crosby got roasted on Sunday night.

"I did not get there in time for it all: and not get there in time for it 41: but I would not have missed what I anw and heard of it for considerably more than a little. And yet I belong to the Humane Society for Precenting Cruelty to the Defenseless, to which

changes on Henry George's concession that labor produces all wealth, and sent that sentence slugging on the solar piexus of his adversary. But the irre-pressible, boucillatory, ever smiling ner of that plexus arose again and in clinging fondly to the fragments himself anddst the cheers of his fel-c, sufferers, who, among all polition radiusse, are the most tenacionaly obdurate in thinking themselves to be references now on earth, posting as ar-dent pleaders for, a better clydina-tion while standing for the entire long of evil principles which they oppose in

Single Tax man conceded that So-sm stood for all that he stood for,

again and again that labor can be get-ting now what it is worth and is not wronged, and that capital may rightly hold the share it cannot earn. Open-ing the hind to all the poor city artisads, as the Single Tax would do, the stary-ed out printers might sally forth to the

torts Harriman. "The entire debate on both sides was a masterly affair, and I hope that Mr. Crosby may live as long as the Single Tax delusion which he defends; and this would not be wishing him much, if he continues to defend it. But I add

now paves the way as the most genia of defeated men.

A similar debate find been arranged between Crosby and Hagriman for next Sunday night, Feb. 16; at Colonial Hall, One Hundred and First street and Col-

TO INJURY.

fonkers' School Board Invites Labo Organizations to Mock Hearing After

matter of arming the high school students, and in appropriating a large sum of money for the purchase of rifles at a time when funds were urgently needed for the building of school houses continues to excite unfavorable comment among the workingmen of that city. As previously reported The Worker, Local Yonkers of the So cial Democratic Party registered a vig-orous protest against this outrageous action, and the Building Trades Coun cil, several trade unions, and the Will

iam Morris Club joined in the protest.
The Common Council received the protest and referred it to the Board of Education, with the suggestion that question. The hearing was held, and when the protesting organizations had expressed their views, they were coolly informed that it really mattered very little what they thought, as the rifler affair settled

from the William Morris Club:

"To the Honorable Board of Educa-tion of Yonkers, New York." "Gentlemen:—The William Morris Club of this city desires me to express their sincere appreciation for the cour-teous treatment shown by your honor-able Board to their representative who

lished a unique precedent in the matter of public hearings in public matters-viz.: Decide first, and OBJECTIONS

ered the matter a little insulting, but

"If we had not received the assur ed to hear anything we fright have to offer, we night imagine that the seren-ity of your meeting was somewhat dis-turbed by the intrusion of such com-

mittees for such purposes. "Hoping that the guns will prove a valuable adjunct to the educational features of our High School, and that the use of such implements of civiliza

well, who has said:
"If you take a sword and dror it
'An' go run a fellow through,
'Gov'nment ain't to answer for it,
'God 'ill send the bill to you.'

"Respectfully,
"THE WILLIAM MORRIS CLUB,

"FRED BENNETTS.

capitalist class rule and the necessit the Cooperative Commonwealth. On Sunday, Feb. 2, Courtenay Lemon of New York spoke to an attentive and evidently a well pleased audience. Next Sunday evening, Feb. 16, Algernon Lee will speak in the Building Trades Hall. 23 N. Broadway, taking as his subject, "Labor Politics and So-cialist Politics." All workingmen and others interested in the subject are in-vited to attend.

MIDDLE CLASS FAILURES

Bradstreet's Agency has reported \$42 failures in the last three weeks. The only, and again during the evening fingle Tax man conceded that Some stood for all that he stood for it shood for more than share own anted. And again and again fract a showed that with competition he free contracts of hunger-driv horsers and the accumulated force men's lives, through profit and ry, still in the hands of a few the Taxers would forever, out of the root, exclude the Market Mar

### LABOR AND

Lessons of One Session of the Central Federated Union.

Workingmon's Organizations Petition for Justice and Never Get Satisfac tion-Repeated Instances of Failure of Begging Policy-Can Anyone Deny That the Labor Question is a Ques tion of Politics?

At the last meeting of the C\_F. U. as at nearly every meeting, there were ilenty of object lessons in capitalist-class government to prove that capi-talist politicians care nothing for the interests of the working class but rea the administration purely in the inte est of the capitalist class. Neverthe many of these very delegates voting the same old political masters into office again.

There were black slaves in the South

seem to prefer bondage to fre is the people part of the time, and part tof the people all the time, but you can't fool all the people all the time." The part of the people that cannot be fooled is rapidly growing larger and there is hope, notwithstanding the fact that some who will not see persist in shutting their eyes to the significance

Safety Engineers' Protest.

eported that the work on the Jer Reservoir is being conducted under ten-hour rule, while, this being municipal work, the eight-hour day should prevail. The "reform" politicians in charge of the matter, of course, being interested in the reduction of the cap-talists' taxes, are making the men work as long as possible for as small pay as possible, and have raked up an old lav to justify their action. The matte was referred to the Law and Legisla tion Committee.

ers employed by the Charity Commis-sion will have their wages reduced tet dollars a month. Of course economy must be practised; and as usual, when any expenses are to be cut down by capitalist politicians the wages of the workingman are selected to be oper-

Pipe Calkers Jollied.

The Pipe Calkers and Tappers re-ported that they have been 'joilted' again by the new administration jus-as they had been by previous ones. The e permits to open the public streamd, since this is of the nature of pu provision. They have waited on the Mayor, and have succeeded in getting noting but the same old "game of jolly"

from His Honor. Letter Carrier's Bitl.

In answer to the letter sent out by the C. F. U. to all Congressmen asking support for the Letter Carrier's Bill several replies were received. Some Congressmen condescend to promise to give the matter consideration," while

"give the matter consideration," while others went so far as to say they would vote for the measure.

The Letter Carriers have chosen to depend upon "influence" through the lobby, just as capitalist corporations do when they want bills passed. They have not so large n "barrel," however, as the cerporations, so they do not succeed very well. They have votes enough, if they would enst them for a party founded solely on the interest of party founded solely on the interest of working class, to make their power feit. At present their petitions, how ever humble and respectful, are put of from year to year while the Sugar Trust and the Steel Trust get what

A clear illustration of capitalistic judicial injustice is shown in the case of Engineer Horr, who was brinlly assaulted by Contractor Pucci and dis-ubled for life. Judge Cowing plainly refused to enforce the law against a capitalist. Had a workingman misted the crime, he would have been behind the bars long ago.

In his plea for justice before the C. F. U., Horr said that there were both political influence and money behind the contractor. Judge Cowing told Horr that he should have mercy for

Pucel's family.

"Who has mercy for my family?"
saked Horr. "I think that the law is
made for the rich and not for the

Judge Cowing told him that he had been effered five hundred dollars to drop the case, and if he did not accept that he wouldn't get anything. Horr manfully refused and insists on secur-ing justice.

ing justice.
"Is this why we elect judges? If I had committed Pucci's crime I would now be in State's Prison!" exclaimed

Horr.

District Attorney Jerome, on being appealed to, answered: "I beg to stake that your complaint has been fully investigated, and that the District Attorney's office has no jurisdiction over the subject matter thereof. Such complaint, when entertained, must come from the Assembly to the Court of Immachagent."

And still there are workingmen who insist on voting for this sort of thing, and refuse to stand like men and vote for their rights by electing men of their own class on a class-conscious labor

CARPENTERS NO. 476.

At the last regular meeting of Local 476, the reports of District Council and Business Agent was received. Brother A. Lee was elected in place of G. J. Bohnen, resigned, as delegate to the District Council. Fifty dollars was do-nated to the Roofers, State, Tile and nated to the Roofers, State, The and Sheet Metal Workers to assist them, Various complaints referred to the Business Agenf. On the sick list are Brothers McNamara, McNally, Huf, Roob, and Schlegelmilch. Brother Ma-honey reports well. John Amann sus-pended. Frank Hunrath, and John Faust duly initiated. Arrangements are now being made to see that Section SI of the Factory Laws be compile with. The committee which was ap-pointed some three months ago will no doubt ineet this week.

A UNIQUE BOYCOTT.

A dispatch front Brazil; Ind., tells o a somewhat unique beycott in that town, where a trolley strike has been on for some time. The dispatch says: meetings at the principal church at Cloverdale, just west of here, made a trip to this city on the street car, and as a consequence there has been a very slim attendance at services, and the meetings will probably close. His con ation consisted principally of cers and their families, and they are in sympathy with the street castrikers. . . . .

Following close upon the announce-ment of the tremendous aggregate of earnings made by the Billion Dollar Trust last year, comes an announcement that the 400 rod men employed will be compelled to go to work next week at a reduction of 20 per cent. In their wages. The cut means a reduction in wages amounting to from '75 cents to \$2 per day.

THEY LIKE THE WORKER,

SINGS A SONG OF J. P. MORGAN.

The Earth and All That's In It Is His,

Bonnie Thornton has made a hit at Proctor's Fifth Avenue Theatre with a topical song in which the trust mag-nate, J. Pierpont Morgan, figures as the subject.

The music is by James Thornton.

The verses run as follows: I came to a mill by a river side. Twas half a mile long, and nearly a

With blazing fires and an army of Toiling at furnace, shovel and pen; What a most magnificent plant, I cried, When a workman in overalls replied:

CHORUS. It's Morgan's, it's Morgan's, the great financial gorgon;
Every thing here but the atmospher
all belong to Morgan.

dwelt in a nation filled with pride; Her people were many, her lands wer

Proved she'd the brains, the my the heart: America's a grand old country, I cried, When a man who was out on strike

replied: CHORUS. It's Morgan's, it's Morgan's; the great

financial gorgon; Every railroad train, every ship on the ain, will belong to

I went to heaven; the jasper walls Were high and wide, and the golde Shone bright beyond; but a strange

Was over the gate it read "Private, hat is the meaning of this? I

When a saint with a harp in his hand CHORUS.

It's Morgan's, It's Morgan's; the great financial gorgon;
If you want cheap rates to the heaven ly gate, you'll have to apply Morgan.

I went to the only place-left for me. So I boarded the boat for the brim stone sea:
Maybe I'll be allowed to sit
On-the griddled floor of the bottomless

But a jeering tmp with horns on hi 1 154800

CHORUS.
It's Morgan's, it's Morgan's; the great financial gorgon; Get off that spot, we're keeping it hot; that seat is reserved for Morgan.

WAGES FALLING IN ENGLAND TOO.

The Board of Trade Labor Depart-The Board of Trade Labor Department of the British Government has just issued statistics for the first half of 1901, showing a net diminution of wages paid to English workingmen of \$150,000 a week, as compared with the latter half of 1900. This is the first time since 1865 that the figures have shown an actual decrease of wages. A leading financial paper of London predicts that when the figures for the second half of 1901 come they will be worse than the first and that 1902 will be worse than either.

# LABOR FESTIVAL

SATURDAY, FEB. 22, 1902.

### GRAND CENTRAL PALACE.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE

### Social Democratic Party and its Press

A WONDERFUL PROGRAM.

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Tickets for sale at the office of The Worker, 184 William Street. Labor Lyceum, 64 E. Fourth Street. Workmen's Educational Association, 206 East Eighty-sixth Street, and at all Union and Socialist Headquarters in New

THE WORK IN MASSACHUSETTS.

State Organizer William Mailly Pre sents a Report Covering the First Month of Service.

At the conclusion of my first month's work as State Organizer, a brief report of the progress made in that time will doubtless be of interest to the comrades throughout the state.

The condition of the state organization necessitated my remaining in Bos ton, and entailed a large amount of correspondence. The work of establish ing some system in the conduct of af-fairs required attention to numerous details which would have been unaccessary had the organization been in proper shape. This has consumed much time, but after a wack or two I hope to be able to extend my work farther

My first duty seemed to be to get as many branches as possible to reorgan-ize as clubs, and thus form a basis for future work. With this object in view municated with the secretaries of labs already affiliated and of branches that had not yet reorganized after wards sending them organizing mate rial in the shape of state and national constitutions, platforms, application blacks, etc. The answers received to these letters have been numerous as encouraging, only two or three manifesting any discouragement. On the other hand, a number of comrades have not considered my letters of sufficient importance to demand even an acknowledgement; and, though in a number of instances I have written re than once, no replies have bee oming. I can only hope that the comrades in question will at least ac quaint us with the conditions existing in their localities, so that we may un stand the situation and act accord

charters from reorganized clubs have been received from the following places: Haverbill, Amesbury, Leomeis-ter, Salem, Chelsea, Ware, Fall River, Adams, Natick, and Springfield. An application for charter from an entire-ly new club has also been received from Northboro. There is good reason to believe that within a snort time re on will be effected in several

more places.

I have attended club meetings as follows: Roxbury, East, Boston, Highland District, Neponset, Lynn, Quincy, Brighton, Chelsea, and Reading. Atthe Quincy meeting the members present voted to apply for a charter.

ent voted to apply, for a charter.

Im Boston the movement is in process
of organization into a central committee, composed of delegates from the
respective wards and districts. Rules
for permanent organization have been
adopted and are now submitted to a
referendum. I have attended three of
the meetings of the temporary City the meetings of the temporary City Committee. I am also giving assistance toward making the series of lectures by Charles H. Vall a success, in the hope that the same will have a beneficial effect upon the Boston move-

In addition to this, I have made ar three Carry and MacCartacy in the Legislature to the leading party papers throughout the country. This will enable Socialists to learn what our representatives have to contend against, and also furnish material for propagands and education among the workers.

It has been difficult to arrange a com It has been difficult to arrange a com-plete tour of Maissachusetts for Feb-rusry for Comesde Charles H. Vall, mostly because of the disorganization existing. So far the only dates made have been at Haverbill, Boston; Cin-

ton, and Warren.
Comrade James F. Carey was elected National Committeeman from Massichusetts and attended the meeting of the Socialist Party National Committee held at St. Louis, Jan. 24-27.
The bill changing the official party name from "Democratic-Social" to "Socialist" has been passed by the Legislature, and became a law on Feb. 4. Our two representatives are to be congratulated in securing this change, which was much needed and long desired.

In closing this report I wish to make the following suggestions: Branches that have not yet reorgan

SUGIMOTO'S JAPANESE.

apply for charters. This will assist in putting the propaganda and agitation end of our party in Massachusetts in shape for the next and all future cam-

Clubs already affiliated should see that their dues to the State Committee for the current month are remitted promptly. If the Secretary has no stamps on hand, see that an order for same is sent in to Financial Secretary Dixon immediately. The national dues must be paid and the traveling and clerical expenses of the State Organ-izer must be forthcoming so that he may earry on the necessary work. Wherever town elections are held

this spring, the comrades should pre-pare to put up candidates and contest the capitalist tickets. Clubs should see that the respective town commit-tees of the party do their duty and pre-serve the party's standing and lategrity. In no case should any but extra ordinary reasons prevent the party from being represented in the town elections wherever we are organized. Spread the party literature and in-

crease the circulation of the parry press. This is a feature which amfort-unately is sadly neglected, and there s none so important for the welfare of the party, and which makes so surely for the real progress of the movement. Every party member should subscribe for and read at least one party paper. Keep posted and interest yourselves in party affairs. party affairs.

Public meetings should be held as often as possible, weekly it circum-often as possible, weekly it circum-stances will permit, but semi-monthly at least. At these meetings literature should be sold or distributed, whether

party papers, magazibes, or pamphlets. Brief reports of meetings should be sent to the party press. We shall be glad to furnish names and addresses of speakers residing in the state. Clubs should arrange so that the quarterly reports of financial and nu-merical standing, with progress and prospects, as required by the State Con-stitution. prospects, as required by the State Con-stitution, be made promptly. By all means establish a system in transact-ing your affairs. This will ultimately facilitate your work and make the offi-cers' duties more of a pleasure and Jess of a break and a system.

of a burden.
Finally strengthen the organization tant body of class-conscions workers prepared to meet any emergency that may arise. Clubs should be not only debating societies but live energetic organization of men and women, who know what they want and how to get it.

There is every reason to feel gratified at the results of the past month's work, despite the fact that several important localities have not been heard from. The outlook for a splendid movement in this state is bright and inspiring, if we but take advantage of the glorious opportunities presented to us. If we do our duty now, we shall enter the campaign next fall stronger than ever, and with new vigor prepare to place Massachusetts in the forefront of the battle of the states for Socialism'in our

Fraternally yours, WILLIAM MAILLY, State Organizer. 614 Winthrop Bldg., Boston, Mass.

ALASKAN TRANSIC TO BE

James J. Hill, the Great Northern magnats, proposes to control the Alaska-steemship trade, Hill, his son Louis, and his son-in-law, Walter Oakes, are the controlling stockholders in the new Puget Sound, Navigation In the new Puget Sound-Navigation Company, which is establishing lines between all the principal Washington ports and those of British Columbia, and Alaska. The new company will work in harmony with the Alaska Steamship Company, of which Oakes is president, and the Pacific Coast Steamship Company, controlled by Hill. All will be feeders to the Great Northern Lorethern Pacific railway. rn-Uorthern Pacific railway

—One dollar will buy forty copies of Hanford's "Railroading in the United States." Socialist Literature Company, 184 William street, New Nork.

# National Platform of the Socialist Party.

tt, into a political party, with the ob-ject of conquering the powers of gov-ernment and using them for the purernment and using them for the pur-pose of transforming the present sys-tem of private ownership of the means of production and distribution into col-lective ownership by the entire people.

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

Private ownership of the means of production and distribution is respon-sible for the ever increasing uncertainable for the ever increasing uncertain-ty of livelihood and the poverty and misory of the working class, and it di-vides society into two hostile classes— the capitalists and wage-workers. The once powerful middle class is rap-idly disappearing in the mill of com-petition. The struggle is now between the capitalist class and the working he capitalist class and the working class. The possession of the means of livelihood gives to the capitalists the control of the government, the press, the pulpit, and the schools, and enables them to reduce the workingmen to a state of intellectual, physical and social inferiority, political subservience and rirtual slavery.

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

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

FOR THE DAILY.

The following contributions for a Sc-

cialist daily were pledged at the meet-

ing of Socialists at Brevoort Hall, Feb. 8, 1902:

Jules Magnette (paid) ...... 10.00

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"Why Workingmen Should Be Social-ists." By H. Gaylord Wilshire. Price, 2 cents; 100 copies, \$1.25, postpaid. Socialist Literature Company, 184 Wills

g "Railreading in the United States" By Benjamin Hanford, Price, 5 cents; 40 copies, \$1, postpald. "The Clerical Capitalist." 'By Rev.

184 William Street, New York, THE ECONOMICS

of Socialism—first in its static appertunder the title of "Capitalist Production" on Feb. 16 and then in its dynamic aspect, "Tendencies of Cap

collective powers of capitalism, by con-stituting themselves into a political party, distinct from and opposed to all parties formed by the proper

> ment of economic conditions tends to the overthrow of the capitalist system, we recognize that the time and manner we recognize that the time and manner of the transition to Socialism also de-pend upon the stage of development reached by the projectariat. We, there-fore, consider it of the utmost import-ance for the Socialist Party to support cialists to political offices, in order to facilitate the attainment of this end.

> 1. The public ownership of all means of transportation and communication and all other public utilities, as well opolies, trusts, and combines. No part opolies, trusts, and combines. No part of the revenue of such industries to be applied to the reduction of taxes on property of the capitalist class, but to be applied wholly to the increase of wages and shortening of the hours of labor of the employees, to the improvement of the service and diminishing the rates to the consumers.

> 2. The progressive reduction of the hours of labor and the increase of hours of labor and the increase of wages in order to decrease the share of the capitalist and increase the share of the worker in the product of labor.
>
> 3. State or national insurance of working people in case of accidents.

in old age; the funds for this purpose to be collected from the revenue of the capitalist class, and to be administered under the control of the working clas-4. The inauguration of a system of public industries, public credit to be used for that purpose in order that the workers be secured the full product of

lack of employment, sickness and want

5. The education of all children up to the age of eighteen years, and state and municipal aid for books, clothing, and food.

 G. Equal civil and political rights for men and women.
 The initiative and referendum. proportional representation and the right of recall of representatives by

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

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

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S. Bartlet grade, at \$10.75; retained to the state of the

MIST OUT.

Father McGrady. Price, 10 cents; 100 copies, \$4, postpald.

"A Voice from England." By Rev. Father McGrady. Price, 10 cents SOCIALIST LITERATURE CO.

OF SOCIALISM."

OF SOCIALISM."

Comrade Lee is the secturer for the second month of the Sunday afternoon course at Happy Days Hall, 12 St. Marks Place. Whether it were the fault of the secturer, the weather, or the comrades, the two secretes of far held this month have not been very well attended.

These sectures dealt with the pallossophy of Socialism, mater the titles "Social Evolution" and "Historical and Economics Materialism. The other two sectures will outlink for economics two lectures will outline the ec-

—The labor which it is the right of every man to have and to do is that which gives him, the chance to express in material form the joy of his owing soil. That is the chance to live. And the task of securing for every man and woman that opportunity is the best definition of religion I know.—Win. T. Brown.

complain of. Demand alone creates value, persisted Mr. Crosby. P. 1579 much demand will create value before the workers put forth the energy of their labor force? Demand calls laborers into activity and then leaves them to create values, cried Harriman. "While denouncing the system under which we dwindle, Mr. Crosby declared values, and the laborers when we demand the create values, cried their ways of the create values, cried their ways declared the create which we dwindle, Mr. Crosby declared values are the create the cr

ed out printers might saily torth to the whilerness and print evening editions with Mergenthalers as much as they wanted. 'And while some crowd out to the country you leave the whole vice of private appropriation of the products of the people is full blast to keep the remaining citizens in the same bondage or reduce them to work,' re-

this, that he may survive his own de feat for many years in that Socialisms for which, with so much ability. h

DEBATE WILL BE REPEATED.

umbus avenue; but Mr. Crosby, on account of important business calling him away from the city, has asked that it be postponed. When the two champion meet in Manhattan a large andlend will undoubtedly gather to judge be tween them and between the theorie "ADDING INSULT

Carrying Out Its Militarist Plans. The extraordinary action of the ard of Education of Youkers in the

were already purchased and the whole

attended the last meeting of the Board at your invitation on January 14.

"Some of the wage workers co "The William Morris Club feel that

and we find later that they were pur-chased on January 7, A DAY PRE-VIOUS.

tion will extend to all the pupils in our public schools, so that we shall all ap-preciate the meaning of James Russell Lowell, who has said:

"14 School Street, Yonkers, N. Y.

POLITICS.

at the time of the Civil War who did not want to be free, and there are white and black slaves to-day who But, as Lincoln said, "You can fool al

Charity Commission Reducing Wares Bakers' and Confectioners' Union 164 reported that information has come from Middletown, N. Y., that the bak-

Consolidated Gas Company' must se lic work, the union claims that I should done under the eight-hour day

from the Assembly to the Court of Impeachment."

The C. F. U. deckded to take the matter up and fight it out. Delegate Dooley said: "Telis case shows what we can expect from this government, conducted in the interest of the millionaires. This judge is a vile tool of the capitalist class. We must stand solidly together and secure justice for Horr."

It was decided to take the matter to the Assembly. If there were even two Socialist members in the New York Legislature, as there are in Massachuaetts, the volte of Labor would be heard there in such a case. But with only the tools of employers, landlords, and contractors in the Stair House, there is little hope for a workingman's plea to be listened to.

All this is none week's experience with capitalist class government in one city!

.. PROSPERITY ITEM.