The Worker.

NEW YORK, JANUARY 11, 1903.

AGENTS, ATTENTION!

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

Only duly elected and approved agents soknowledged.

of the working class, the Pennsylvania

Railroad began a series of "voluntary"

wage advances that has now reached

the majority of the railway workers

of the land. The Southern Pacific fol-

lowed by establishing a pension sys-

tem and the Standard Oil Company

quickly fell in line. And now, in the

gigantic-or, at least, gigantic-seeming

-profit-sharing proposition of the

United States Steel Corporation, comes

the climax of a great series of con-

cessions to Labor, WRUNG FROM

THE CAPITALISTS BY THE RIS-

ING REVOLT OF THE WORKING

CLASS, BY THE WELL GROUND-

ED FEAR LEST A WORSE THING

Let us not be misunderstood. We

know perfectly that these concessions

are of little real value, in some cases

of none at all. The capitalist class

knows well the art of giving with one

hand and taking away with the other.

We observe that the raising of wages

on the railroads is followed up with a

proportionate raise of freight rates,

which will again proportionately in-

crease the cost of the workers' living

and recoup the railway companies for

the added expense. We observe that

the pension systems are so arranged

that the average employee has hardly

one chance in a hundred of ever

profiting by it. We observe that the

terms of the Steel Trust's offer are so

arranged that, even if it is carried out

in perfect good faith, the actual gain

to individual workingmen will be

ridiculously small in proportion to the

extra efforts to which they will be

stimulated and the consequent increase

of profits. Of these things we shall

speak more fully next week, analyzing

the pension and profit-sharing schemes

in detail. Our present purpose is only

The fact that the capitalist class is

to point out the great lesson-

BEFALL THEM.

PRICE 2 CENTS.

VOL. XII.-NO. 41.

WILL HE DEBATE?

Chairman of National Economic League Is Challenged.

Comrade Alexander Fraser Invites Silas B. Dutcher to Submit His "Impartial Movement to Oppose Socialism and Class Haired" to the Test of Fair Discussion.

In the issue of Dec. 28, The Worker gave some account of the Nationa nomic League, an organization formed, according to its own statement, "to carry on an IMPARTIAL educational movement to OPPOSE Socialism and class batred," and officered by such men as Silas B. Dutch er. Ex-Mayor Schleren, Lyman J. Gage, Bishop Potter, Henry Clews, John D. Long, O. H. Kuhn, Levi P. Morton, and J. L. Greatsinger.

Mr. Dutcher is somewhat widely if not too favorably known in Brooklyn as a politician, and Comrade Fraser. one of the active Social Democrats of that borough has accordingly sent him the following invitation or challenge:

"Hon. Silas B. Dutcher,
"Dear Sir:—Having read a circular issued by the National Economic League and signed by you as Chair-man, in which you state it to be your purpose to oppose Socialism and class batred, I write to ask if you will con-sent to debate upon some phase of So-cialism at the Socialist Propaganda Club, which meets at 315 Washington street, Brooklyn, every Sunday even-

The Socialists desire to establish a better order of society and believe that this can only be accomplished through the collective ownership by the whole of society of all the great natural resources and of the means of production and distribution, thereby replac-ing the present system whereby a few own all the sources of wealth and the means of producing wealth, with the remainder of society dependent upon them, while the workers compete amongst themselves for the oppor-tunity to earn a living and at the same time carry on a constant struggle with the possessors of wealth for a larger share of the wealth produced.

"I cannot imagine that you purpos ly place Socialism and class hatred in the same category. Our great aim is to establish fraternal relations between all men and to abolish this class hatred and these class antagonisms which manifest themselves in frequent strikes, boycotts, and riots, and in the calling out of the militia and the po-lice. We believe that these constant clashes between the capitalists and the orkers are inherent in and inseparae from the present order of so They arise from causes over which we have no control-while we are satisgime, and may safely be expected to recur with increasing intensity and over a much wider area, while business is conducted solely with a view

suffering intensely during the present winter because of the shortage in the In the future these conflicts may cause artificial famine and perhaps provoke bloodshed through the temporary in-terruption of the work of production. What course do you expect to pursue in order to put an end to these co-flicts between Labor and Capital? repeat, the object of the Socialists is, o put an end to these class antagon

"The large Socialist vote cast at last election doubtless convinces you that Socialism is a growing force, and if you wish to combat it successfully, you cannot better accomplish your purpose than by entering the lists against it in an open and straightfor ward manner. If you are convinced of the justice of your position and that you are working in the cause of humanity and of the truth, we shall be glad to have you convince us of the error of our ways, for we have no de What is not of the truth cannot stand and we shall all be measured by that standard ultimately. Should you decide to debate with us, or have some member of your League do so, we shall accord you the greatest courtesy and assure you that ly fair and impartial

"Yours sincerely, "ALEX FRASER 'Brooklyn, Jan. 2, 1903."

In connection with this it is inter esting to note that Comrade Hayes of Cleveland challenged D. M. Parry o Indianapolis, President of the Nationa Manufacturers' Association to debate ods of Socialism, Mr. Parry having, in the many circulars of his organization, repeatedly made violent and malicious attacks upon the Socialist movement Mr. Parry, however, did not have the nerve to defend his statements face to face with a Socialist. The reason he gave for refusing to debate is rathe cotted by the American Federation of Labor and that therefore "no work-ingman could attend the debate without being fined for violating the boy cott rules." Mr. Parry probably knows little more about the trade unions than he does about Socialism, but it is hardly conceivable that he is so ignorant on the subject to believe what he here says. His refusal is a simple "sneak." It remains to be seen

-It is not by saving money that

courage.

COST OF LIVING.

Not Coming Down as Prosperity Shriekers Say.

Examination of Prosperity Statistic Shows that Infinitesimal Reduction in Cost of Food Is More than Balanced by Rise in Cost of Fuel, Rent, and Clothing.

The capitalist moulders of public pinion, in their alarm at the general invest of the working class and their desire to convince the working class that there is no good cause for dis-satisfaction, are putting a good deal of emphasis, of late, on the alleged reduction of the cost of living.

The average workingman-or his wife, who has to undertake the diffi-cult task of "making both ends meet" -finds it hard to believe that any such reduction has taken place, whatever the figures that are put before him.

The average workingman and his wife are right, and it may be worth while to examine the statistics that are cited to prove the capitalists point.

The figures which are then as being authoritative on this question— and, on the whole, they are fairly re-liable—are those of Dun's Agency. We agree in taking these as the basis of

Dun's had made an estimate of the amount of various commodities con-stituting a year's supply of the necessaries of life for an average person in the United States, and gives the cost of such a supply at wholesale prices at various times as an index of the rise or fall of the cost of living. Dun's statement for Jan. 1, 1903,

outs this index at \$100.36 cents at prices now prevailing, as compared with \$101.50 at prices prevailing a year ago, and \$72.46 at prices prevail-ing on July 1, 1807.

The figures are given for the three periods and by classes of commodities included in the year's supply in the following table: KKGGGKB

\$100,356	Total
16,576	liscellaneous
17.185	fetals
15,938	lothing
9.418	r food
14.613	Dairy and garden
9,522	leats
\$17,104	readstuffs
1903.	- W. D
Jan. 1,	

Jan. 1, 1902, \$20,002 9,670 15,248 8,952 15,547 16,375 16,703

Even though we accept the state-nent as it stands, the fall in the cost of a year's living as compared with the beginning of 1902-\$1.21 for a per-son ar about \$6 for a family-is so small as to be hardly worth mentioning. At this rate it would still be about twenty-five years before the cost of living would have fallen to the

standard of 1897.
On two points, however, qualification must be made. We are not informed just what expenses are included under the item "miscellaneous." From the smallness of the item, however, it is certain that it cannot include eithe

Now there can be no doubt that there has been a general, although not, perhaps, a very large, advance of rents during the last year. Even were the advance no more than an average of 50 cents a month for a family, this would counterbalance the reduction in the cost of those commodities included

As for fuel, it is necessary to say that there has been an enormous in-crease in prices-not for anthracite alone, but for soft coal, coke, wood, and kerosene. This advance began nore than a year ago-long before th beginning of the coal strike. Since the strike and since winter came on, it has been carried still farther. And we are told that there is little chance for any considerable reduction in the nea

Taking these things into considera tion, it appears that the cost of living, so far from having been reduced during the last year, has been positively advanced, and has reached the highes point ever yet recorded. Nor is the any reason to expect a reduction-until the next period of industrial depres prices will be more than counter palanced, so far as the workers are oncerned, by the and the increased difficulty of getting

SUMMED UP.

Wall Street arithmetic: io mills make one trust. 10 combines make one merger

"INDEPENDENT" WORKINGMEN

National Scab Bureau Is Being Organized.

The British "Free" Labor Association to Have a Counterpart in This Country-Some Interesting Features o the Plan.

The British employers have for some time had an organization for the double purpose of fighting labor legis-lation and, in general, through the press and otherwise, prejudicing pubopinion against the labor n ment and of maintaining a force of scabs or strike-breakers for use in emergencies. This organization-one of the means by which the benevolen capitalists propose to "harmonize Capi-tal and Labor"—is designated, by a fine stroke of Irony, the Free Labor Association.

In this country the business of strike breaking has never yet been fully or-ganized, being provided for, in general, only through the ordinary agen cies of employment bureaus, charity organizations, and the willing services

of the capitalist press.

The activity and increasing aggres siveness of the labor movement, how ever, has now resulted in a new move ment on the part of the capitalists and the British "Free" Labor Associa tion will soon have a counterpart in the United States, as shown by this recent news from Albany:

"Independent" Workmen.

"The Rev. E. M. Fairchild of Alsultation by the workmen interested n the formation of the National America said to-night:

"The League will be organized in the near future. It is proposed to put a National organizer in the field and to organize local branches all over the country and demand that employer run their shops as "open shops," in which union and league men can have

"'The League will be strictly a boring man's affair, but it will be incorporated, so as to command the confidence of employers and the general public, and be in position to defend the rights of its members through the courts. Only American citizens will be eligible to membership.

The specific objects for which the independent workmen propose to or ganize are as follows:

"'First-To protect independent workmen in their independence. 'Second-To sustain high wages by skilful, energetic co-operation with ou

employers.
"Third—To establish reasonable hours of labor according to the exi-gencies of the trades.
"'Fourth-To promote intelligent un-

derstanding of our work.
"Fifth-To furnish favorable conditions for training apprentices in order that our boys may become successful

"'Sixth-To maintain sanitary conditions of employment by means of state

laws and inspectors. "'Seventh-To compel officers of the 'Eighth-To compel labor unions to

observe the laws.
"'Ninth-To protect the member against unjust treatment from employ rs by due process of law.
"Tenth-To provide a labor bureau

for its members.'

It is easy to imagine how "independ ent" are the traitors to the working class who form this organization and how much truth there is in the statement that it "will be strictly a labor-ing man's affair." The nature and purpose of the plan are so evident to any intelligent workingman—be he a union member or not—that only a few of its features call for comment.

A Wise Precaution-

The association is to be incorporated Its capitalist backers have probabl observed the dangerous tendency of even organized scabs to develop into made by the non-union miners in Pennsylvania-and wish to be in a n ingmen to their original function and to smash their organization if it should ever become rebellious against its masters.

Only American citizens eligible to membership. This is a once "a play to the gallery" of wha measure in line with the genera policy pursued by capitalist agents o pathies among the workers.

The second, third, and fourth of the 'specific objects" mean simply that in times of peace (or truce) between strikes, the "independents" are to serve as "pace-makers" in the shops to force their fellow employees to

The Apprentice Question.

The organization will try to "furnis favorable conditions for training ap prentices" and so forth. Every wor ingman knows that the old apprentic system has long ago broken down and become unadapted to modern industrial methods, and that the rules of trade unions limiting the employme of apprentices, whatever real or see ing hardships they may work, are ab-solutely necessary to limit, though they cannot prevent, the far greate evil of child labor. This raises a ques tion that few of the unions have as yet attempted really to solve—how to give the boy a chance to learn a trade

without giving the employer a chance to use the boy in cutting down the man's wages. That question must be met. But self-respecting workingmen will not be slow to meet the attack mplied in this declaration of the "in-

The provision of a labor bureau for nembers means, of course, nothing nore nor less than the establishment of a thorough system for supplying "independents" — commonly called scabs—to employers involved in labor disputes. And we venture to guess that in time of need the employers will not inquire too closely after the American citizenship of the scabs supplied.

After all, it is good to see such move nents as this springing up. They prove that the labor movement is do ng its work, that the capitalists are feeling and fearing its attacks, and they help in turn, to bring out more clearly the class antagonism between capitalists and workers and so to bring us nearer to the final struggle.

KENTUCKY'S VOTE.

COVINGTON, Ky., Jan. 4.+The Vorker in its issue of this date understates the vote of the Socialist Party in Kentucky. The official report gives us, not 1,665, but 1,886 votes. This is a gain of 148 per cent, in two years, our vote in the presidential election

TEXAS VOTE DOUBLED.

GAINESVILLE, Tex., Jan. 1,-The official returns show that the Socialist Party has doubled its vote in Texas in the last two years. We do not yet know our yote for Governor and Lieuteman Governor, as that must be canvassed by the Legislature, but for the other six places on the state ticket we polled as follows: Langworthy, for Comptroller, 3,513; Bruce, for Treas urer, 2278; Kuykondall, for Lan Commissioner, 4,508; Gibsons, for Su erintendent of Public Instruction 3,641; Cloar, for Railway Commis sioner, 4.231; McBride, for Attorney General, 3,615. In the national elec-tion of 1900 we had 1,846 votes.

ARIZONA'S GOOD START.

GLOBE, Ariz, Dec. 20.-We have a st the official report of the vote cas for the Socialist Party in this territor; on November 4, and it greatly exceed our expectations. Dr. William Nelse our ticket as candidate for Delegate to Congress. He received 519 votes. This is over 2 per cent. of the total vote. As only one per cent, is required for official standing, we are now a recognized party and can go on the ballot next year without petition. As this is our first attempt, we con

sider the result very satisfactory, espe cially in view of the great difficulties put in our way. Mining is the prin-cipal industry and is controlled by a few great companies, which thus have almost unlimited power. Here in Globe, which is the center of the movement, we had to meet the machina tions of a traitor, one William Jenkins, an officer of the Miners' Union, who was formerly a member of the party and was expelled for cause. He acted as a spy for the bosses and succeeded in getting every active Socialist or sympathizer on the blacklist, so that ost of our party workers had to leave the camp. However, the miner com rades have exposed him and brought charges against him, with the result that he resigned and left town. The Socialist Party will move on, in spite of the efforts of capitalists or their hirelings512

HAVERHILL NOTES.

The Fourth annual fair of the Haverhill' Socialists will be held in Lafayette Hall on Jan. 22 to 26. This will be a big event as usual and comrades from neighboring towns should attend. Season tickets, 50 cents; single tickets, 25 cents.

A pleasing feature of our city elecwas the solidity of the vote ting about 2,000, while the highest got about 2,100; the average increase over the vote of last year was about 400 but the vote was much more nearly Our candidate for May as in the past our vote has varied from 600 to 800 between the highest and the lowest figures on the city ticket. We are getting to bedrock Party vote. When we carry the city again, as we shall in a year or tv we shall carry it "for keeps.

Assistant Assessor Morrill of Ward 5 (Carey's district) ran about fifty votes ahead of the rest of the Social ist ticket. It will be remembered tha Comrade Morrill had a controversy with the Assessors, owing to the action in putting a Republican assist ant into Ward 5 without his consen and contrary to law, and that upon go-ing over the territory which had been illegally covered Comrade Morrill discovered forty or fifty names which had been dropped from the voting list, the most of them being Socialists He compelled the Assessors to restor to him all his rights. The Worke stated at the time that the voters were indignant and threatened the action of the Assessors at the polls and this has

that Comrade Morril is always ready to receive subscriptions for Worker or other Socialist papers.

-Under Socialism a mechanic wi not be hitched to his machine like a mule to a wagon and be driven by a boss, but the machine will be his helper in making honest wares under the direction of his most shiftuil fellow workmen.—St. Louis Leber.

INVADES GERMANY. BOSTON IS

Tobacco Trust Steadily Extending Its Power.

While It Invades the Old World II Tightens Its Grip At Home-Opposition Can Proceed Only on Lines that Haston the Tendency to Centralization.

While the little retail tobacco and cigar dealers are trying to get together for a fight against the Tobacco Trust "octopus" is steadily tightening its hold on the industry in all its branches, not in this country alone, but also in the Old World.

It will be remembered that this trust—the American Tobacco Company, to use its real name-began an invasion of England about a year ago; that the English companies were obliged to unite into a trust to fight it; and that a lively struggle ended, after a few months, in a treaty of peace and the consolidation of the two concerns on besis of common interest which seems to assure the permanence of the combine.

Invades Germany.

Now comes a dispatch from Berlin, bacco Trust will introduce in Germany on New Year's Day a system of re-bates and premiums to small dealers" -a system similar to that by which it forced the consolidation first in the United States and then in Great

Britain. The dispatch further states that the Trust owns, as yet, only one establishment in Germany-the Jas matzi factory at Dresden but that it has greatly enlarged the and equipped it with the latest American machinery for making eigarettes. A number of the smaller manufacturers have offered to surrender and be merged in the Trust, but their offers have been refused until the question shall have been settled with the two or three largest establishments in Germany; this having been done, the Trust can take the small concerns in at its own terms or kill them if it so prefers. The dispatch says that the small manufacturers and dealers see no possibility of escaping or resisting the attack of the Trust.

Tightening Its Grip at Home.

At home, the Trust signalized the be gianing of the new year by acquiring control, through the Continental To bacco Company, one of its ambidiary organizations, of the Harry Welss-inger Company of Louisville, which was its only considerable surviving rival in the manufacture of plug and other chewing tobacco. The Conti-nental increased its capital from \$30, 000,000 to \$40,000,000, the increase being taken chiefly by A. N. Brady, J. B and B. N. Duke, W. L. Elkins, W. C. Whitney, T. F. Ryan, P. A. B. Wid-ener, and Moore & Schley, who own four-fifths of the company's whole

The comment made anon this even The comment made apon this event by the New York "Evening Post" is worthy of notice, as illustrating the loose conceptions of temor and good falth prevailing among the capitalists themselves—by which we may judge how little reason the working class has for trusting their professions. The "Post" says:

"There have been many conjectures as to what the Trust intended to do in the matter of the Weissinger Company. The latest account has it that uisville company is to be liqui dated. The Trust has an adequate number of factories for the production of its wares, and may see no reason for the continuance of the Weissinger Company. That it has felt the com-petition of the goods of the Weissinger Company is common talk in the to-bacco trade. But what the trade fails the company to the Trust within three weeks after the issue of a circular by an independent organization, to be inducted as such, and not to be sold

"This circular was issued at the time the company reverted to its original A syndicate agreeme drawn about Nov. 1 that the stock of the company should not be sold at less than \$150 per share, that is, at \$50 a share profit, without the consent of the syndicate managers. One of these negotiations for the purchase of the upany, would not listen to the price st offered, \$105 per share naintained that the Weissinger business was highly profitable, that its net profits for last year were \$125,000, and that the business was paying about 10

per cent.
"But there were 'powers' at work to bring about the sale of the control of the company to the Consolidated To-bacco Company, and the voice of the one manager was unavailing, and, according to the best information obtainshare for the 80 per cent. of the pre-ferred stock it intends to gain. As to with every share of the preferred. "If it is the intention of the Trust to

quidate the business of the Weiss-ager Company, and the minority iders find that they have be squeezed, it is probable that lawsuits will follow quickly in the wake of the

If we may judge by similar affairs in the past, the little stockholders would de well to submit to the "squeeze" and take it out in grumbling, rather than spend sheir money in lawyers' fees and No Race Line Among Workers. (Continued on page 4)

STIRRED UP.

Socialists Hold Great Coal Famine Meeting.

Carey, MacCartney, Mahoney, Cutting, Mailly, and Legate Point the Way Out-Democratic Free-Trade Humbug Exposed.

"Resolved, by the citizens of Bos ton, in mass meeting assembled, in Faneuil Hall, Friday, Jan. 2, 1903, that we condemn the condition that causes the prevailing fuel famine as the result of private ownership of the means of fuel production, distribution and supply, as represented by the Trust, the railroad combine and the

retail dealers' organization.
"Resolved, further, that we demand ownership by the people of municipal fuel yards, railroads and coal mines as a step toward the abolition of the system of private ownership which enables the capitalist class to rob the miner who produces the coal, the rallroad man who transports it, and the people who consume it; and following upon that, as a logical consequence, the establishment of Socialism-the collective ownership of industry.

"Resolved, further, that we indorse the petition now being circulated supports the bills to be intro whiel duced by the Socialist members of the Massachusetts Legislature seeking to establish municipal fuel yards and government ownership of coal mines."

A Record-Breaking Meeting.

Such were the resolutions adopted with ringing applause at the meeting held in Fancuil Hall under the auspi ces of the Boston Central Committee of the Socialist Party on Friday of last week. The meeting, it is admitted by the local daily press, was one of the largest ever held in that celebrated place, and the straight Socialist utterances of the speakers were greeted by the audience with un-

State Secretary William Mailly pre sided and the speakers were Repre-sentatives Carey and MacCartney President Mahoney of the Cigarmak ers' Union, George G. Cutting of the Typographical Union, and Henry R.

Legate:

The Free-Trade Humbug. In calling the meeting to order Con rade Mailly referred to the meeting held a few days before, under the auspices of the American Free Trade League, and said that "not one note was struck there that sought to re-lieve the sufferings of the working lieve the sufferings of the working class." His defense of the miners, on whom the capitalist apologists seek to throw the blame for the present coal famine, was evidently in entire sym pathy with the sentiments of the audi

ence and was warmly applauded. Comrade Cutting was the first speaker. He showed that the coal famine is directly traceable to the priramine is directly traceasts and rail-roads and their operation for private profit and that the only way out is public ownership for public use, as advocated by Socialists all over the world. The removal of the tariff. which the Democrats are so voci-ferously demanding, would, at the most, as he clearly showed, have no other result than to hasten the for tion of an international instead of a

national coal trust. Representative MacCartney had an enthusiastic greeting. "The conditions which prevail among millions of our people," he said, "from the lack of the conditions that for twenty years have been leading up to the existing situation, all of the forces which have been at work leading up to this crisis indictment of the present capitalist system."

His praise of the miners was hardly nore warmly applauded than his con-lemnation of the operators. From an operators. From an arraignment of the operators he passed to the leaders of the great political velt for the part he played in entrapping the miners into a "settlement" which, as is now plainly evident, will be wholly favorable to the mine He held up to the ridicule of his

audience the free traders' mass meeting, and said it was symbolic of the ecay of leadership and a prophecy of the time when the people would choose their own leaders from the ranks of he people. "What did they propose?" he thundered. "Sixty-seven cents off the tariff!" the Socialist Party comes to

you with this proposition that private ownership must give way to the sys-tem of public ownership of the coal nines; public ownership, not only of the coal mines, but of the railroads of this country; the public ownership of every productive function or distribu-

when we swear by all that we hold sacred-the time has come when we erty a word which will penetrate the stubborn pride of the coal operators, and which will disturb even the comelacent spirit of the President of these

Before introducing the next speaker the chairman called attention to an error made at a meeting of colored citizens in Fancuil Hall on Thursday

WHY WE GET CONCESSIONS. Does it pay to organize and agitate? , that so clearly proved the awakening Does it pay to strike and to vote as we strike? Does it pay to be radical,

to be bold, to throw defiance in the face of the capitalist class? The capitalists have answered that question for us, by their recent actions, so clearly and emphatically that the

wayfaring man, though a fool, can

hardly fail to understand.

During he last year the working class has been more restless, more open in voicing its dissatisfaction, more aggressive in its spirit, more radical in its demands, more united and energetic in its action, than ever before. Never before was there such a strike as that of the anthracite miners; never before was a strike so well supported. And hardly is that strike suspended when the bituminous miners begin to talk of making similar demands. The railroad men, meanwhile, have declared their determination to share in the forward movement. Almost every other trade has had its strikes or its threats to strike. In the Far West the miners and other workingmen have openly declared their intention not to stop short of the complete emancipation offered by Socialism. The Federation convention has come nearer to declaring for Socialism

than ever before. And, at the same

time, the political Socialist movement

has strengthened its organization in

every part of the country and, close

upon the heels of the great strike, has

come the general election showing an

unparatleled increase of the straight

Socialist vote. Conservative labor leaders have been frightened by these phenomena; they have warned their followers that by demanding too much they would risk esing all. But the rank and file has wakened and the leaders have been forced to move forward or to step aside, "Respectable public opinion" has been shocked and its subsidized organs have vacillated from frantle menace to abject pleading, from preensions of friendly counsel back to blustering arrogance. But in spite of injunctions, in spite of blacklists, in spite of browbeating and of cajolery. in spite of Citizens' Alliances and of Civic Federations, in spite of threats of suppression and of promises of arbitration, the workers, having realized at once their wrongs and their power to right them, have gone on from one bold step to another, with the assurances of still bolder steps to be taken in the near future.

Within a month after the election

evening, when they passed a resolution condemning the Miners' Union for excluding negroes from their organiza-tion. As a matter of fact, said Comrade Mailly, speaking from personal knowledge as a former member of the organization, the union does not exclude any mine worker on account of

Comrade Mahoney followed with a orcible speech, calling on the people who use coal to stand together as the people who mine coal had done, to work for Socialism, and overthrow the system which enabled a few idle individuals to levy tribute on the needs of every worker in the land.

Comrade Legate, who is in charge of the petition being circulated throughout the state, asking the Legis lature to memorialize Congress for na-tional ownership of the coal mines, and to pass an amendment to the con stitution providing for municipal fuel yards, urged his hearers to join in the work of getting signatures. "If a careful canvass of the state were made," he said, "I think fully 80 per cent. of the people would sign the peti-tion." He also pointed out that the Socialist Party has now three members, instead of two, as last year, to on such measures on the fl of the Legislature-men who owe allegiance to the producers alone and will not shirk their duty.

Paul E. Averett, a negro, succeeded at this point in getting recognition from the chair, to say that in his opinion the meeting of colored m was not representative of the colored workmen of Boston. "I am a member of a union myself," he declared, and know that no such discrimination is made."

The chairman then read the resolutions printed above, which were frequently interrupted with applause. They were unanimously carried.

Carey on Prosperity.

Representative James F. Carey was introduced as the last speaker, and was given three hearty cheers. He referred to the fact that at the Salvation Army's Christmas dinner 11,000 children in Boston, representing 4,000 families, had been fed, and asked if that was the sort of prosperity referred to in the annual reviews which have appeared in the newspapers. He ridiculed the idea that any relief of the coal situation could be obtained from the removal of the tariff duty on

At considerable length he discussed the great increase in the Socialist vote at the last state election, and declared that the coal strike had not been the

portion as Capital shows its fear. strike was but an acute phase of the permanent conditions of capitalism which are driving the people toward

Socialism. It is worthy of note that this most successful meeting was arranged with-out spending one cent for advertising. The only announcement was by notice given through the papers, Comrade

Sherman having acted as press agent! That the size and spirit of the meeting made a profound impression is proved by the attention shown it by the capitalist press and by the fact that, realizing the folly of trying to keep up their old practice of m spread movement, they gave very fair

CARPENTERS ON THE FRANCHISE, The Bronx Borough District Council of the Brotherhood of Carpenters has

dopted the following resolutions: "Whereas, Some of the so-called friends of Labor (at least prior to tion), who constituted the majority in the Board of Aldermen on Dec. 16, saw fit to grant, after vigorous protests having been entered from all sides, the valuable franchise known as the Pennsylvania Railroad Tunnel, without the slightest guarantee of fair conditions to labor employed thereon; thereby further inviting this corporaion to continue and extend their nefarious Padrone system to the detri-

ngmen; therefore be it "Resolved. That the Bronx Borough District Council, U. B. of C. & J. of A., in meeting assembled, does hereby unanimously condemn the action of those who voted in favor of said franchise, and considers that their action clearly demonstrates the necessity lass-conscious independent political iction; and be it further

"Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread in full on our minutes for special consideration; that a copy be sent to all labor organizations in the city; a copy to Borough Presi-dent Haffen, the Board of Aldermen, and the press."

-Now when we are reading so much in the daily press about railway service, rates, wages, and profits, is a good time to circulate Hanford's "Railoading in the United States," one of the best Socialist pamphlets ever written. Price, postpaid, 5 cents a copy; ten or more at 2½ cents each. ist Literature Company, 184 William street, New York.

-Hear George D. Herron at Cooper Union on Thursday evening, Jan. 15. Bring your wife and your friends.

men get to be millionaires, stealing it.—John C. Chase.

now trying, as it never before tried; because it never before had such need to try, to conciliate the workers; That this attempted conciliation omes in response to the increasing aggressiveness of the workers and is a most emphatic endorsement of the

> wisdom of an aggressive policy; And that, in order to obtain further and more substantial concessions in the immediate future (to say nothing of complete emuncipation), it is necessary only for Labor to pursue that nggressive policy, to increase its demands in proportion as Capital yields ground, to redouble its attack in pro-

own? And why should New York

aldermen try to borrow money to sup-ply coal to freezing humanity to the

detriment of the lawful business of

leafing on coal? Of course, we know the sly old aldermen of both cities are

only bluffing for votes, but suppose they were in earnest-Why? Answer:

The number of church holidays in

viting people away from work was the

one error of the old religion against

which the whole soul of bourgeob Protestantism most ardently protested

and that is about all that our well-fed

protest against to-day. If the church

is to succeed in America she must really reduce the number of her holi-

The fundamental principle of prop

ertyism is to keep an ever increasing

talism does not love pauperism for it-

elf, nor hate nor love immigrants; it

nalignant, it neither seeks war nor

wars to weed out the population nor

of barring out the foreign man of brawn, if we could only keep an unem-

ployed army on the shelf, consisting

of patriotic Americans of the scab persuasion. This is the ideal army of

The poor old Democratic party no

lying in the silent tomb of despetade

would be obliged to any lady or gentle

man, or anything else, that would favor it with a live issue for the next

campaign, out of its present gloom.

The successful suggestor will be hand-

formers need not apply. Answers to this puzzle may be sent to Foxy Grandpa at the Cemetery office, Park

Straight is the way and thorn-strewn

the footsteps of the viceroy who tries to be Ruskinian on a capitalistic basis. A man like Lord Curzon, even though

to primarily represents English com

before a great Oriental multitude like

that assembled at the Delif durbar.

say something decent and moral. But he allowed himself to dispirate the

sham and gaudy furnishings provided

to the home by English profit mongers,

as compared with the true, lasting and

beautiful work of the natural man out-

side of wages. Now, my dear Curzon,

when you want to say anything moral

ngain, as the viceroy of British trade, confine your remarks to heavenly

things or you will surely hurt some of

the varied and extensive interests of

It seems that the Indian potentate

are evolving into the humorous stage

of public life under the provocations

of English rule. Hence we find one of those delighted and patriotic princes

expressing at once his gratitude to

Great Britain, and his expectations, by giving a large sum of nioney as the

nucleus of a fund to provide against the next famine. What a sly rogue

The difficulty of accomplishing any

work is usually a difficulty of the tools, do not know what would have be-some of New York City in the course

shaken up and shaken down again ac

cording to the moving of the high-toned spirit and the need of offices for the righteous. Colonel Green by

adding one more to the number of police shake-ups, as his first official

achievement, proves that he knows as well as his predecessors how entirely reform has degenerated into a game of

pointed to the Tenderloin, has com-mitted a vow which he had better

make haste to retract before the luk

He says he will enforce

law on the statute books. What lay-

pbliceman, for the matter of fact, ever

read it through? And when you have

ess of wonderful laws in the statute

books. Oh. O'Reilly! You had better

climb down, my dear captain, while your family has a papa. Enforce the

our prosperity, which it would take a

really patriotic politician to explain,

poor girl so very much wanted the food and shelter that would be pro-vided for her in a lossiful during the

Merry Christmas and Happy New

patient. But the poor creature, alas,

found only admission to the grave in her awful act. What a world of un-told tragedies lie behind the pale faces

of the common-looking folk around us Was ever despairing humanity so

bread-driven as this before, in all the

Once upon a time virtue in Manhat

tan found itself occupying a meek and lowly estate. Now, on the other hand, the Puritan is the most noble and

the city. His path is strewn with

orders, and other mangled remnants of law deformed. The two affinities

known as Carrie Nation and Travis Jerome have clasped hands around the handle of the battle-axe, and it will

times, that she set fire to herself

ided for her in a hospital during

laws!" Almighty dollars forbid.

man has ever read that podey volume

Captain O'Reilly, fust ap-

police checkers.

your shoddy empire.

Row, New York.

mely rewarded. Silver coiners

nemployed to the capitalistic man.

ence, it only wants the use of men

roportion of the population well and seably below the pauper line. Capi-

days. We are a slave-making people.

Because it is unconstitutional

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All communications should be written the link and on one side of the paper; the shiften of the paper; the shiften of the paper; the shiften of the writer's name and advantage and matter should be put in as few rids as possible, consistently with clear.

Communications which do not comwith these requirements are likely to disregarded.

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THE PARTY'S EMBLEM.

written to us commending the article on "The Socialist Party and the Trade Unions," published in our issue of Dec. 14. It seems to us that the principles laid down in that article as gov erning the relations of the two move ments are sound ones and we are naturally pleased at the manifesta-tions of approval we have received.

Comrades in New York City and the immediate vicinity should do all in their power to advertise the meeting to be held in Cooper Union on Thursday evening, Jan. 15, to further the movement for a Socialist and tradeunion daily newspaper. Carey, Hanford, and Herron are a trio of speakers worthy of any audience and the cause is one that should enlist the interes of every workingman and of every sympathizer with the forward move ment of the working class.

THE AUTONOMY DISCUSSION

We give more space than usual in the present issue of The Worker to unications on questions of party erganization, particularly of "state autonomy" and the functions of the National Committee. We regret the necessity of sparing from news and propaganda matter of general interest so many columns for matter interesting, in general, only to party members. But the necessity exists. The approaching annual session of the National Committee makes the discussion of these questions timely. We have been compelled by obvious limitations to select for publication only a few of the many letters addressed to us; still the number and length of those which we feel it necessary to give is such that they will occupy what some readers may consider undue space, not only in this, but in some succeeding

pression of our own judgment on the state autonomy question. For the present we would comment rather on the method of discussing and considering this and other matters of the sor than on the point directly at issue.

are none of us free from the temptation to use false logic to carry our point-succumbing to the temptation quite unconsciously, in the great majority of cases, but none the less disestrously for that. Three such dangers are especially common: The tendency to think that by citing a few particular facts we have established a general principle, without stopping to ask ourselves whether equally weighty instances might not be cited on the other side; the far more dangerous tendency to accept a general principle especially if it be one hallowed by custom and tradition, and to deduce from it conclusions which may be quite at variance with existing facts; most dangerous of all, the tendency to use ready-made phrases which have justly acquired some odlum or favor in an application different from the original extended and which curtailed or trans-

one, thus carrying over to a new object the odious or favorable association belonging to the old.

To apply these remarks to the pres ent discussion: Those who support what is called

state autonomy—a phrase, by the way, which seems to have varying meanings in various mouths-can cite certain cases in which the National Committee or its Local Quorum or the National Secretary took action which seems to them to have been both unwise and unwarrantable. In several of these cases we heartly agree with the critics. But do we agree with them in thinking that this is a conclusive argument in favor of abolishing the National Committee or, at least further limiting its functions? Not at all. We remember that state committees also may take unwise or unwarrantable actions whose evil results extend far beyond their respective states not only may do so, but sometimes have done so. Giving attention only to the errors of state committees, others reach an equally hasty conclusion that state committees should be abolished or, at least, brought much more closely under national control. The advancement and relteration of such generalizations and countergeneralizations does not materially

help us to solve the problem.

Again, some of the autonomists appeal to the time-honored Jeffersonian doctrine that government or discipline is, at best, but a necessary evil, that they are governed best who are governed least, and from this general prin ciple they deduce the particular conelusion that the functions and powers of the higher party organizations should be minimized. On the other hand, some of their opponents appeal to the general evolutionary tendency toward centralization and deduce the conclusion that the higher party organizations must be progressively strengthered Jeffersonianism is, of course, a political doctrine quite out of harmony with twentieth-century conditions, useful as was the service it did a hundred years ago; it is radically nconsistent with the philosophy of Socialism and those who cite its maxims in this controversy would not admit its application to larger social questions. Were we to decide by offhand reference to general principles we should have to go the whole length against state autonomy. But when general principles are in question it is well to remember Dick Bunsby's sagacious remark: "The bearin's o' this observation lays in the application on it"-in other words, that special circumstances have always to be considered in the application even of the soundest general principles, Finally, we need cite but one ex-

ample of the use, or abuse, of ready-

ande phrases as a substitute for argu-

ment. The word "De Leonism" is justly odious to Socialist ears. To impute De Leonism to a comrade is to make a very grave charge indeed against him-to accuse him, if the word be taken in its true sense, of deliberate and systematic and malicious dishonesty prompted by personal and base motives. Yet in this and in other party discussions, this word has been so lightly bandled about that It has lost much of its offensiveness and most of its definite meaning. Does someone wish to argue against having a strong National Committee, and Is he too indolent to make a real argument against it? He says the National Committee is a relic of De Leonism. Does someone else think we ought not to fight Hearst, or Jones, or Johnson or the Union Labor Party, and does he think it too much trouble to show us why we ought not? He says that it is Does someone else think we ought to enter the lists to defend the larger and more conservative faction of the trade mion movement against the smalle and more radical, and does he find it hard to convince us that such is our duty? He says those who look with favor or with hope to the younger fac tion are following a De Leonistic policy. Within the last six months w have seen the word misused in all these and several other connections in our party press. No one has been con vinced by the indiscriminate use of this word; but many have been exas perated and thus made harder to con vince; and, incidentally, the loose use of a word so full of meaning goes far to obscure the very important lesson learned from the experience of 1899.

Socialists are humanly fallible. We If these three forms of faulty reason ing could be eliminated we should get along much better in discussing mat ters of party organization and policy

> still room for improvement. statement, more recognition of facts, and less use of horevs and shiftholeths In this discussion of state autonomy for instance, let the question of limit National Committee be more carefully distinguished from the question whether or not the present Nationa Committee has exceeded or abused its powers. Let us not be told only tha the National Committee should have more power or less power, but let us be told which of its powers should be

We are making progress in that direc

tion, assuredly; but assuredly there is

ferred and given reasons for the

And above all, when a decision is made, let it be accepted by its opponents in good faith, not as final, but as having, until revoked, the authority of the party which is greater than any of us, and let a fair chance be thus given us to learn by experience whether the decision was a wise or a foolish one. But this is a point that calls for separate treatment and to which we shall recur.

It is to be hoped that Mr. Jerome will keep his promise to appear before the Central Federated Union and an swer questions. If he does, there will be fun. The New York Central tunnel horror, the Tarrant case, the continual violation of law by the elevated and street-railway companies to the injury both of the employees and of the passengers, the clubbing of women on the East Side during the Meat Trust demonstrations-a few clearly put questions on these points and others that will suggest themselves will probably provoke poor Jerome to another of his hysterical outbursts and help to expose the humbug of "respectable re form." 1 1821.

The malodorous Devery visiting labor organizations (and with an honor ary-membership card in his pocket), putting himself forward as the champion of the laboring people, and being greeted with applause-this is a spec tacle which may well give pause to those comrades who are in a hurry to extend the olive-branch to anything that calls itself a labor party. And, after all, if only because he is so brazen and shameless. Devery is far less dangerous than some of the other politicians who are playing for the favor of the working class.

If, as is now expected, the Third Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of New York, composed wholly of Republican judges, decides that the Franchise Tax Law is unconstitutional, it will be well to remember that it was David Bennett Hill, leader of the Democratic party in the state, honored by that party as Governor and as Senator, who, as counsel for a score or more of franchise corporations, appeared at a hearing before Republican Governor Roosevelt to oppose the signing of that bill in its original and much more effective form and prevailed upon him to call a special session of the Legislature to amend the bill in such a way that, if sustained by the courts, it would, at most, be less offensive to his millionaire clients. In this, as in other things, the two old parties are, to use Mark Twain's phrase, "Kin in sin."

and our Democratic Attorney-General. The finding of the Kings County Grand Jury in the matter of the rapidtransit abuses puts plainly before them the question of public welfare versus private profit. Either one of them can act. If either shirks his duty, the other can put the responsibility square ly upon him. But will either of them dare to follow the Grand Jury's advice and take steps to revoke the charters? Not a bit of it. And why? Because they know their masters. Beeause Cunneen knows as well who supplies the Democratic campaign funds as Odell knows who supplies the Republican campaign funds. "Who pays the piper may call 'he tune."

SOCIALISM AND

Ind., on July 31, 1901:

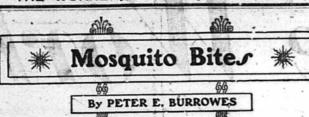
The following resolution was adopted by the Socialist Party in Naticual Convention at Indianapolis,

TRADE UNIONISM

assembled, declares that the trade union movement and independent political action are the emancipating factors of the wage-working class The trade union movement is the natural result of capitalist production and represents the economic side of the working class movement. We consider if the duty of the Socialists to toin the unions of their respective rades and assist in bailding up and unifying the trades and labor organi We recognize that trade mions are by historical necessi ganized on neutral grounds as far as

political affiliation is concerned. "We call the attention of trade unionists to the fact that the class truggle so nobly waged by the trade struggle so nouty was the it may result in lessening the exploitation abor, can never abolish that exploitation. The exploitation of labor will come to an end only when society takes possession of all the means of production for the benefit of all the people. It is the duty of every trade dependent political action on class-con clous lines, to join the Socialist Party political movement of the wage-work ing class, whose ultimate aim and ob slavery and the establishment of a co perative state of society based on the

The Socialist Party is known in the tate of New York under the name of locial Democratic Party, and its em-



up in one of those mad houses known as a European court has gone sane to large circle of other noodles throughout the world. The Saxon court has that its lady has not gone so far a Socialism She has only been afflicted

It is said to think that Miss Louise's allowance of public prayers has been cut off by order of the church as punishment for her helnous running away with the music master. It ns in this time of her great need that the prodigal daughter of Saxony might at least have been left her prayers. A Socialist can explain why the Magdalene in the dark understand it.

on the political game board than your Philip Egalltes and other patrons, by adoption, of democratic manners. They have played with half a dozen little tricolor rosette revolutions in Europe without having ever sincerely sought the real pulse of society; just as they have played with a constitu-tional century of our own American politics. Now is there anything in historic nature that compels public persons to be the archangels of hypoc isy and sham in their relations compulsion that accounts for the large percentage of official lunatics to be found among poor humanity? they who live a perpetual lie live for

The New York "Times" is keeping close to its old sponsor of Printing House Square, London, in its ponderous pretence, its pompous shallov ness; and in everything but price and the courage of openly despising democ racy like the old Tory thunderer-two merely American shortco "our own" will soon get over. Now like dull imitators everywhere the is generally accurate "Times" very seldom inadvertent. I beg, there fore, to call the attention of the old lady, who, though suffering from sealle dementia, continues to write the "Times" labor articles, to the odd use of the word "premature" in her yap of December 30 on the coal strike arbi tration. You there say, my dear, that the miners complain of their children being forced into premature slavery Have you not handled your needles and thread long enough now to avoid letting an adjective like that get before the wrong noun? Why did you say premature, Mrs. Partington?

What a general change of heart is taking place among railroads concern-ing the raising of wages. All over the right thing, and all out of the fulness of their own precious sense of right and love of the poor people. Thus they give the world a foretaste of the sweet bye and bye, when there shall be no more labor unions and everything will be left by the workers to the commermen, a la Baer. Now you bad strikers will you be good. Now will you not throw yourselves confidingly into the arms of Christian Capital!

When it developed that the Roos velt Coal Strike Commission was on the eve of producing fits of moral shivers among that large number of amiable fools who still believe that the good people are on top, our shrewd basis of the commission, and put it or ten dollars a day; so as to shorten its to make, degent manhood throughou the world blush for the American cani only had such a Senate as this back of him before the war, the Spanish Habanas for all that could have been Cuban people.

When people go into partnership they ought to play fair. The anthra Europeanish combine with the anthra cite priest to get his parishioners down should not kick when his authracite reverence takes down his own shutter o send up prayers and do the busine of the church holidays.

The Hague Conference is as safe thing as was ever turned out of the cunning brain of diplomacy—safe for the two interests on the outside rim of European politics. Our English, Ger man, French and Italian friends there fere move like laggard school boy: after a truant we while our friends of Russia and Wasi ington go there with candy in their satchels. No combination can send anything to the Hague arbitration boards but the internal elements of capitalism; no motive can set ther agoing but the desire to hurt one as other's interests and no other resul can ever be reached than a knock ring, which is a moral victory for the two great Christian powers that favor

The divine right of leaving every to take care of himself and letting hi Satznic Majesty get possession of the hindmost, being the foundation stone of commercial civilization, should not of commercial civilization, should not be disturbed in panicky times, nor for fear of shame. What right have Chi-cago aldermen to turn back the wheels of competitive progress by interfering with the coal dealer's privilege of gyt-ting all that be can for his tuel from freezing citizens? Has not every man the right to do what he likes with his

THE TRAIL OF THE SERPENT.

By Franklin H. Wentworth.

There has been devil's work at Washington. A bill has passed the House and is

up for consideration in the Senate that is defiled by the slime of official cunning.

On its face it is a measure for reganizing the militia. Becomething follows in the shadow. It provides, beyond the reorganiza

tion of the militia, for a "volunteer re-

serve" of 100,000 men, which it is not

contemplated should be, and by no neans is, a militia organization at all. Although it is to be resident within be appointed by state authorities and no Governor will have the slightes control of that portion of it resident or quartered in his state. It is to be absolutely under the control of the Presi-dent, and subject to his call for service either within or without the limits of the territory of the United States. The constitution, for which capital ism professes such an inordinate re gard, expressly reserves to the stat the power to appoint the officers of the

militia. This "volunteer reserve, therefore, cannot be any part of the organized militia of the country, and place it in a bill designed to a reorganization of the militia is to creep up under cover. It is evident that the present Secre tary of War, by and with the consenof the President and his Cabinet, is attempting to do by stealth what the people would frown upon if brought honestly and directly before them.

reserve, but is in effect a 100,000 increase of the regular army. It is designed to give to the servants of capitalism in each state a body of armed men that can be used locally against the working class in its effort to free itself from economic tyrangy, partlen larly at such times as the Governo who may recognize the wrongs of the workers, refuses to call out the militia

at capitalist mandate.

President Cleveland at the request of the Chicago capitalists sent a de-

tachment of the regular army into Illi-nois during the Pullman strike despite

version of state rights by giving to Illinois a resident army answerable only to commands from Wall Street, that is to say, Washington,

In July, 1991, the mine operators at miners. The union miners drove the

But what if, instead of appealing to Denver the mine operators might have appealed to Wall Street-that is to say, Washington-as the late Mr. Pullman. Mr. Marshall Field and others did in Chicago in 1894?

The bill now under consideration by the Senate is designed to meet such

In view of the manner in which it is to be officered and the territorial scope of its possible military service, under any conditions, this proposed force has every essential characteristic of the regular acray. The effect of the provision, if enacted, would be to give capitalism a regular military establishment, in active service, of from 60,000 to 100,000 men, as the President may direct, together with a regular army reserve of 100,000, the total force of trained soldiers at the President's per sonal beck and call being no less that

And in order to bring into existence so large an army in the United States the prime movers of the scheme are cunningly attempting to impose this additional force of 100,000 upon the nation in the guise of a volunteer

which can be induced by empitalist in

the protest of Governor Altgeld.
This bill obviates such a violent sub-

Telluride, Colorado, imported a body of scales to replace locked-out union scabs over the range. The operators appealed to the Governor of Colorado for the militia. Lieutenant-Governor David C. Contes sent an investigating committee instead, and thus not being able to use the organized force of the state against the citizens of the state, the operators righted a few-of the grievances, and the union men went

emergencies.

200,000 men.

'militia" reserve. It is indeed a weak administration

such contemptible indirection.

Our > Exteemed Contemporaries BBB (and OTHERS) BBB

California Socialist.

of Pennsylvania are preparing to resist the Mine Workers' Union by or In other words, they are ganizing. about to form themselves into what some one has aptly called "a non-union union." Imagine wage workers organizing to promote the interests of capitalists to defeat the struggles of their own class to get better condi tions. However, it is perfectly natural that such people should get together. They must do so to keep each othe countenance. Wonder what they will call their "union?" We will sug gest a name. Let it be called: "The Judas Iscariot Memorial Ass-o-cia-

Literary Digest. The movement to abolish universal

suffrage in Germany is taking such a defined shape that something like a crisis exists both within the Social Democratic Party and the ranks of the conservative and reactionary Agrari-ans. The Emperor William has follewed up his statement that he does "not wish for the German people free-dom to govern badly." He adds to it other public utterances which give great concern to the Socialist "Vor-warts" (Berlin). That paper says that the reactionaries are frankly aiming at the subversion of popular institutions so far as they exist in Germany. This heroic undertaking is the only method by means of which the reactionaries can maintain their supremacy. Fig. ness show that Social Democratic election of 1898 the Socialists polled 2,107,100 votes, but are allowed only 57 members in the Reichstag, whereas the Roman Catholic Center party poiled only 1,455,100 votes and is allowed 102 members. This is the result of under-representation of the cities; but it has falled to destroy the Socialist strength. Consequently a revolu tionary proceeding is contemplated.

This charge is met with a rather sur prising frankness by the "Kreuz Zeitung" (Berlin), "the Byzantine organ of absolutism," as the Socialist paper says. There is no doubt, asserts the conservative sheet, that the Social Democratic Party has brought about an intolerable condition within the German empire. Respect for the mined to an extent that is frightful The good old German ideas of the fathers and the grandfathers of the race are speered away. The land is pervaded with notions from the United States. God help the fatherland! The peril calls for constitutional ren and the men at the head of affairs will not be daunted by the necessity. This is the gist of what the Conservative organ says from day to day, quoting freely from other papers in support of

It is impossible to determine the

force of all the currents of thought and feeling and of economic and industrial development which go to make up the tream of modern social life, and to decide off-hand whether they will at last bring the world into the socialistic state, of which some of the more ardent and intent Socialists dream, is far beyond the power of any man wh now lives. If we were able to put ourselves back to the conditions of no this state of Massachusetts and were to contemplate from the point of view of the then living men some of the propositions of social activity and or-ganization which have now been ma-

tured into practice and which are un versally accepted as to be permanent, we should at once see how absurd they seemed to the most enlightened thought and the most unselfish heart of that day. That a community should take upon itself, as a community, to conduct certain enterprises and activi-ties for the benefit of all the people was all but incomprehensible, even though at that very time the germ of this policy was accepted as part of the principle of the Massachusetts town ship. The occasional dreamer of a wider extension of the office of society in such directions was only the be-liever in an "ism" which to his neighbors' view wasn't going to amount to much. And if we look at the matter closely we shall discover that there were Isms and Isms, and that some of them have amounted to much and some of them haven't; but, on the whole, in neither case is the prevision of their contemporaries concerning them proof of abundant accuracy of foresight. It seems to us that that is much the case with Socialism. We have what some of the extreme Socialists have no patience with in those things which are usually denominated as socialistic in their tendency, and we have the propositions for a good many nore. Some of them are apparently coming in not many years; some of them are uncertain; some of them seem to most of us impossible. But society has developed a good many "impossible" things, and they have not turned out to be altogether "horring

the presence of the unknown. Reynold's Newspaper, England. The municipal elections have gon-

hard with the Tories. The most sigifficant result of these local contests however is the large increase in the abor and Socialist vote. The attacks of the "Times" upon "Municipal So-cialism" have only liad the effect of eipal Socialists' position. They have gained a large number of seats and have made it sufficiently clear that collectivism is a coming force in British politics. In Glasgow, which es" made the subject of speint attack, the contests were of an exeiting character. Heavy polls were recorded and the labor party won ome remarkable triumphs. The Lord Provest himself, one of the most popular men in Glasgow, and a progressive f the official Liberal type, was beaten by Mr. Scott-Gibson, a young So by a majority of 1.112 on a total polt West Ham, whose attracted the attention of the "Times" ritic, replied by adding two more So also increased the progressive strength on the borough council by two Socialist votes. At Blackburn and Nelson also the labor party gained two seats and one each at Manchester, Salford, In Lincolnshire, as well as in Lan-

eashire, labor has also triumphed, three seats having been won by labor candidates at Grimsby. One of the most significant facts of the election. however, is the return of a Socialist for Birmingham. A labor man has also triumphed at Croydon, in spite of its proximity to London villadom. Official Liberals will do well to take note of these remarkable labor tri-umphs. They indicate that in the near future, as we have often contended, there will be only two possible political party of Capital. are the problems of the future.

Samuel Gompers made a speech in New York City Saturday night that would seem to indicate that he owes an explanation to the American Fedtion at New Orienns.

Mr. Gompers, at this convention, made an impassioned speech against the adoption of a resolution endersing

the recent convention of the organiza-

the principles of Socialism. He spoke at the end of a long and heated dis-cussion, when the temper of the convention was plainly in favor of adopt-ing the resolution. And as a result of the great confidence imposed in him by the delegates, he succeeded in defeating the resolution, though by the narrow majority of about 400 votes in convention composed of more than

.000 delegates. Phase contrast this speech with a peech that Mr. Gompers delivered in New York last Saturday night. Speak-Economy, a woman's organization, Mr.

"Labor is the only thing upon which the buyer sets his own price. Upon all other things, the seller fixes his price. This system had its origin in the old serf times when the employers and absolute sway and to-day it is still in force when employers think they have the power to regulate the pur-chase and the sale of labor."

Mr. Gompers spoke only the truth. The frandulent wage system of capi-talism trades upon the necessities of the toller and buys his labor, not for what if is worth as preasured by the value of its product, how for the lowest am upon which the toller can live.

That being true, why does Mr. Gom-ers defend capitalism by defending the wage system with which it robs iabor? Why did he use all of his splendid abilities at New Orleans to revent the endorsement of principles that are aimed at the very wrongs that in his New York speech he attneks?

Socialism stands for nothing so much as It does for the destruction of the wage system. In this fraudulent device it recognizes the wrong that makes untold millions toil from their roung manhood to the grave, receivof life, in order that a few men may obtain from the labor of others more wealth than they could spend for their own necessities if they were to live

ten thousand years.
It seeks to free these industrial slaves by giving them free access to the tools of production, so that no man, because of inability to obtain the tools with which he has learned to work. shall be deprived of an opportunity to work at his trade, unless he consent to work for the wage that capitalism

And in seeking to bring about these things, it seeks to right the wrong of which Mr. Gompers so justly com-plains—the wrong of compelling labor to sell its only possession, its muscle and brain, not for what their products are worth, but for the smallest sum apon which the laborer can live

If Mr. Gompers desires to be of any real service to the workingmen of the United States, he should open his eyes to the plain remedy that exists for the eradication of the great wrong from which he acknowledges that labor uffers.

The wage system is the hateful thing that must be rooted out before labor can obtain what it creates. It is the bludgeon that capitalism uses to enrich itself at the expense of others. And so long as it shall exist, there can only be comparative degrees of the vrong that will follow its dominion because, under it, capitalism will never pay more for labor than it is compelled to pay, and all history shows that it is seldom compelled to pay more than the inborer requires to live.

That man really works for capital sm who seeks to benefit labor without recognizing the prime necessity of de stroying the wage system that robs labor. It matters not how sincere he may be or how earnest he may be. The result is the same. He may reduce, to a small extent, the amount of the robbery, but the reduction will constitute only a small part of the whole. In hringing about conditions that are not quite so disastrous to the toiler, he may appear to have helped him, but he has, in fact, delayed the coming of the time when labor shall not be robbed at all-when it shall ave what it produces

How much of justice will the coal miners obtain if their wages be in-creased 20 per cent.? There will be less suffering, it is true. There will ciothes. But how insignificant these when it is considered that the coul trust could increase the wages of tain a profit of 100 per cent, at the present selling price of coal?

These wrongs, in varying degrees, exists.

It is blindness, except for present necessities, to seek to decrease by a trifle the robbery of the wage system unless these efforts be acco a determined effort to stop all the rob bery at the earliest possible moment by destroying the system itself.

THE QUESTION OF INCENTIVE. Two news items in the daily press of

Monday, Dec. 1, illustrate very plainly where the incentive under Socialism would come from. One item gives an account of a sixteen-year-old bank bers, and who defended the bank's strong box against big odds and finally have time to think of any reward that he might receive for protecting his employers' interests; it was duty which impelled him to give up his life. The other case was that of a young nursa who rendered valuable assistance in looking after the wants of the injured in a railroad wreck. Neither one of these heroic deeds had gold as an inducement to act, but the mere thought of duty and to relieve distress was incentive enough for them to act as they did. There are many cases similar to these happening every day and not one of them is impelled to sacrifice himself or herself on account of the competitive system's great incentive-gold .-

-Cold weather and dear coal make people think, but it is our business as Socialists to help them to think right. Circulate Socialist literature.

PARTY NOTES.

The Boston "Herald" of Jan. 4 gave a five-page review of the Socialist prepared, and, on the whole, pretty fair, though an insidious attempt is made to convey the false idea that the movement is a foreign one and that Carey never really worked at his trade as a shoeworker. The appearance of such an article indicates the power the movement has now reached in the Bay ganizer White has formed a local with twenty-two members at West Bridge-water and will soon have locals at Randolph, Middleboro, Avon, Stoughton, and Weymouth. Nell Regan of Brockton, seconded by Comrade Mailly, has organized a local at Mariboro. Comrade Carey spoke for the striking carriage workers of Ames-bury on Monday and for the street-car workers of Lowell on Thursday.

Comrade Mailly writes us that he made an error in crediting Comrade Clark with only 684 votes for Councilman in North Adams, large as was the gain indicated by that report. The true figure is 864. North Adams will soon be a Socialist town, at this rate.

can Branch of Local New Haven, Conn., will be held at 746 Chapel street on Saturday, Jan. 10, at 8 p. m. The regular meeting of Local New Haven will take place at Aurora Hall on Tuesday, Jan. 13, at 8 p. m. Every member should be present, as import ant preparations for city elections will

Representatives of the Italian organ-ization of the S. L. P. in Centerville, Conn. and Italian members of the New Haven S. L. P. and the recently organized Italian Branch of Local New Haven of the Socialist Party met in New Haven last Sunday and dis-cussed plans for extension of the Italian Socialist organizations in Conneefleut. A meeting of the Italian Socialists of New Haven and vicinity will be held at 746 Chapel street on Sunday afternoon, Jan. 11, and arrangements will be made to hold an Italian mass meeting in the near

A meeting of Local Essex County, N. J., will be held on Tuesday evening, Jan. 13, at 124 Market street, Newark. ent, as the committee on new constitu tion will submit its report.

Members of the Socialist Party Club of Bloomfield, N. J., appeared before the business committee of the Essex County Grand Jury and laid before it the facts in regard to the persecution which they have suffered at the hands of the town officials and self-styled especiables," E. T. Neben acted as spokesman. The committee expressed its disapproval of the methods used by the officials and advised the club to incorporate as a means of defense This will be done

The Pennsylvania locals of the Soclalist Party are actively preparing for the local elections; several have nominated full tickets and others will soon do so. New locals are being formed at Maytown, Litilz, and Marietta, through the efforts of Organ-Err Klucker of Lancaster. Courade Goebel of New Jersey will speak in Lancaster, Rending, York, Spring Forge, Regersford, Williamsport, Austin, and other points within the next month. Comrade Collins will address a mass meeting at Pittsburg on Jan. 15 and will work there through the city campaign, after which he will visit every local in the state. The Delaware County comrades are actively Hetelbutter literature and Comrades Long and Atkinson will soon speak for them. At East Mauch Chunk the cialists' activity has driven the old parties to unite on a "Citizens" " ticket. Lansford comrades have the opera house for every Saturday even-lig; Comrades Williams of Reading, Weller of Mauch Chunk, and Swift, Long, and Frest of Philadelphia will Swift and Frost will probably visit Hanto, Summit Hill, and several week the locals will receive financial statements for the quarter and for the year; they are urged to pay dues as promptly as possible, as great demands are being made upon the State Com-

New Castle, Pa., will have a con tinued debate on Jan. 29, 30, and 31 between Father McGrady, represent-ing the Socialist Party, and W. P. F.

Party has arranged a series of Sunday evening lectures at the new headquar-ters. 1305 Arch street. Morrison I. Swift spoke last Sunday on "The United States the Natural Leader of Socialism in the World." Next Sun-day, Jan. 11, Horace Traubel will speak on "The Social Consciousness." W. W. Atkinson and J. Mahlon Barne are the speakers for Jan. 18 and Jan. 25. Admission is free and general dis cussion follows each lecture. The headquarters are open every day and evening and all who are interested in Socialism are invited to call and get acquainted.

The meeting arranged for Max S. Hayes in Memorial Ball Annex, Toledo, Ohio, on Saturday evening, Jan. 3, proved a success from every point of view. It was a bad night, but a good crowd was in attendance. Ticket good crowd was in attendance. Lickets were sold in advance of the lecture, at 10 cents each. The expenses were over \$30, and after paying this, the local will have about \$15 to place in the treasury. This is the first of a series that will be given this winter. Father McGrady will likely be the next, the

Local Toledo, Ohlo, at its meeting on Sunday, Jan. 4. unantimously adopted the following resolut's n: "Resolved, That Local Toledo requests the memthe following resolut's: "Resolved. Socialism are invited to visit the club-rooms at 84 Orchard street. On Sun-fay evening, Jan. 11, Joseph Baron-

Ohio to use his efforts in the meeting meet in St. Louis, Mo., on Jan. 29, 1903, to have some method adopted for raising funds to pay the obligations assumed by the Unity Convention. The State Secretary to furnish a copy to the member of the National Commit-tee." The Worker heartily concurs in

All Socialists in Greater New York and the vicinity should help to make a great success of the meeting for the Daily at Cooper Union on Thursday, Jan. 15.

The General Committee of Local New York meets Saturday, Jan. 10, at 8 p. m., at the Labor Lyceum. All delegates should be present, nomina-tions for officers for ensuing term be-nig the first order of business.

At the last meeting of the General Bowerman, E. P. Clarke, M. M. Barew, E. M. Martin, Fred. Paulitsch, Wissner, and James N. Wood were elected to the new City Executive

The 12th A. D. has reopened headarters in the Grand Central Palace Hall, 90-96 Clinton street, in the com modious room 3, second floor, where it will hold lectures every Friday even-ing. On Jan. 9 will be election of offi-cers. All members of the district are: requested to be there at 8 p. m. sharp.

The 16th A. D., at its meeting on New Year's Day elected new officers as follows: Recording Secretary, S. Panzer: Financial Secretary, Sol. Graff; Treasurer, W. Newman; Organizer, Herman Reich; delegates to the General Committee, Miles, Graff, and Scheer; to The Globe Conference, Fischman and Panzer. The discus sion was on the question, "Are Cooperative Institutions Under Existing Conditions Beneficial?" The regular meetings of the district for business and discussion are held every Thurs-day evening at 8-10 Avenue D, Lafayette Hall. The Progressive Social Democratic Club, recently organized in the district is doing good work and gaining in membership and will be a great help to the party.

The 24th A. D., Br. 2, at its meeting of Dec. 25, admitted two new mem-bers. It was decided to take up active work at once and to meet every Mon day evening, instead of twice a month, as heretofore. Meetings are held at 953 Second avenue. It was decided to co-operate with Branch 1 in trying to organize a Bohemian club, as the Fifth Election District, which is inhabited mostly by Bohemian working-men, gave us fifty votes in November and good work could be done by such

Sunday evening, Jan. 11, the 30th A. D. holds a grand concert and ball at the Old Homestead Garden, Third ave-nue, between Ninetleth and Ninty-first streets. The net proceeds will go for Socialist propaganda in the district, Admission is 10 cents.

A meeting of the Third, Fourth, Fifth, and Sixth Election Districts of the 30th A. D. will be held at Rothermell's Hall, 1607 Avenue A (the perma-nent headquarters of the club) on Wednesday evening, Jan. 21. All residents of these election districts who voted the Social Democratic ticket in November or who now wish to aid in advancing the work of the party are invited to attend. These four digave 180 of the 939 votes cast for Hanford in the 30th, and it is intended to carry on such thorough personal educational work during the next ten months that the number will be greatly increased in the city election.

In spite of the rain last Friday, the ecture on "Emile Zola and His Work" given before the Socialist Educational League at 953 Second avenue by M. Winchewsky was well attended, and the lecturer's treatment of Zola as a man, a writer, a patriot, and a Socialist was thoroughly appreciated. Friday evening, Jan. 9, L. B. Boudin lectures on the great German drama-tist, Gerhardt Hauptmann, and his play. "The Weavers." Admission to these lectures is free and they should be well attended.

The Socialist Literary Society is making good hendway and finds its en-larged quarters at 241 East Brondway. none too large for the number of people who come. On the last Sunday December when Mrs. Lease spoke. some two hundred people had to be turned away from the doors; it may be noted that she will speak on Jan. 25 at Colonial Hall, 101st street and Co-lumbus avenue. Last Sunday J. E. Erron lectured in the afternoon on Dickens as a Novelist" and in the evening P. J. Cooney spoke on "Mod-ern Socialism." The hall was crowded at both meetings. On Sunday even-ing, Jan. 11, Dr. C. L. Furman will lecture, his subject being, "The Trust, Its Present and Future Owners." Courtenay Lemon and Leonard D. Abbott will speak on the two following Sundays. The clubrooms are open every evening and on Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays are open also during the whole day. There is a reading room supplied with all the lending Socialist and other periodicals and a good library of books. In the basevisitors can talk, smoke, drink tea, and play various games. All East Siders who are interested in the Social Democratic movement or wish to become ac uninted with it are invited to visit

social Democratic Educational Club of the 8th A. D. last week, his subject States." The lecture was well attended and well received. This club has aland well received. This club has al-ready taken five hundred tickets for The Globe Fair and will probably take more. The object of the club is both to work for the S. D. P. and to carry on educational work, and all residents of the district who are interested in Socializing may invited by visit the stee.

Comrade London lectured before the

ENTERTAINMENT & BALL

1 We fight against capitalism all the

time, giving to the rival organization only so much attention as is necessary

to prevent misunderstanding, confu-

treats the propaganda of Socialism as

a secondary matter.

2. We support the trade unions

without seeking to interfere in their

special work or allowing them to dic-trie to us in ours; the S. L. P. seeks and works for the destruction of the

t-ade unions with a vigor second only

to that with which it attacks us; no

centent with denunciation, it has even

gone into the economic field to form rival unions and scab upon the exist-

3. We regulate our internal affairs

by democratic methods, believing that only so can the organization be kept

pure and the members trained for their growing responsibility as Social-ists; the S. L. P. is ruled by its leader

and dissent from his views is punished

by suspension or expulsion.
4. In advocating the cause of Social-

ism we seek to convince men by argu-

ment and appeals to their intelligent interest and their feelings of honor or

humanity; the S. L. P. depends upon

abusive epithets, lies, and "bluff." This article is intended as a warning

to those who are new to the movement

and who naturally suppose that the Socialist Labor Party is a bona fide

Socialist organization, or who do not

even observe the distinction between it and the Socialist Party. If any of

our renders doubt the fairness of our statements we suggest that they in-vestigate fer, themselves attend the meetings and read the papers and

pamphiets of both parties and thoughtfully compare them. If anyone candidly prefers the methods of the S. L. P.

he does not belong with us and we do not want him. All we desire is that the distinction between the parties

should be recognized as it actually exists, and that men who approve of the methods of the Socialist Party—as

represented, for instance, in The

Worker should not unwittingly cast

their votes or their influence on the

THE WORKER.

By Kate Brownlee Sherwood,

And you read a while, with a placid

And you lunch and drive and dine;

And you love to talk of a country

Your time is free for the charity tea,

Or the art exhibit rare; Or the vaudeville, where they trip and

trill,
Or the Horse Show at the Square,

Or you play at pool; or on cushfoned

You are wondering why the crowds

So weary and full of care. And you take offence at their impu-

If they jostle you as they fare; And you smile, or sneer, at their garb

stool You mumble a hurried prayer;

But the worker works, Though the master shirks,

With never a thought, or care.

go by.

dence,

so queer,

And the gulf is wide between.

And you long for a fairer scene; But the worker works,

Though the master shirks,

You will yet arise and with wondering

Behold that the slave is flown;

That the man at your side, as your run, or ride,

dawn, And the sun sheds forth his light;

NEW YEAR'S GREETING.

The New Year's Greeting of The Worker and "Volkszeitung" is now

endy for sale. It is an effective alle

gorical picture, based on the heroic struggle through which the anthracite

oal miners have passed, and pointing

the way to the emancipation of the workers and the inauguration of a sys-

tem under which such struggles will

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the rate of 5 cents a copy, postpaid. Send orders with cash to The Worker,

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—Comrades who are members of trade unions will find it worth while to circulate Lee's "Labor Politics and

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184 William street, New York City.

workingman's home.

unknown. This Greeting will be a

ent to the walls of any

world moves on from dark t

Has up to your stature grown;

Though the worker works, While the master shirks,

The morrow will set things right.

You rise at eight and you sit do

straight
To a breakfast flush and fine.

walk, Or a run in the rolling park;

But the worker works, Though the master shirks,

In the day time and the dark.

other side.

ing ones.

30TH A.D., S.D.P. SUNDAY, JANUARY 11TH,

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A WARNING TO NEW READERS.

The party which The Worker supports is known in the nation as the Socialist Party. In New York, on acount of certain provisions of the election laws, it is obliged to call itself the Social Democratic Party; its emblem n New York is the Arm and Torch.

The Socialist Labor Party is an en-tirely separate and hostile organiza-tion, led and controlled by Daniel De Leon. It is important that the distinct tion be made clear, as a study of the election returns shows that the S. L. P. gets many votes not intended for it, account of the similarity of name

The present Socialist Party was formed three years ago by the union of the old Social Democratic Party, organized in 1897, with the majority faction of the old Socialist Labor Party, which had split in the summer

This Socialist Party or Social Democratic Party polled about 97,000 votes in 1900, with Eugene V. Debs and Jol Harriman as its national candidates in 1902 it increased its vote to about 230,000. The Socialist Labor Party polled less than 35,000 in 1900 and about 50,000 in 1902.

The leading question of party policy at issue in the split of 1800 was that of the attitude of the party toward the trade unions. The opponents of De Leonism held that the party, as the political organization of the working class, and the unions, as its economic organization, should work fraternally. though independently, in their sepa-rate fields. The De Leonites maintained that it was necessary to

"smash" all existing unions, Since the split while the Socialis Party or Social Democratic Party has vigorously attacked capitalism and taught Socialist principles, the Socialist Labor Party, disgracing its once henorable name, has devoted its ef-forts almost exclusively to two obfects: First, to hamper the growth of the Socialist Party; second, to attack, undermine, or disrupt the trade unions

The difference between our party and the Socialist Labor Party may be summed up under four heads:

evening, Jan. 9, Dr. A. Caspe lecture at 83 Forsyth street. Readers of The Worker are invited to attend both lee

The West Side Socialist Club is holding very well attended public meet-ings on Friday evenings, at Clark's Hall. Twenty-fifth street and Eighth avenue. On Jan. 9 Mrs. Alex. Fraser of Brooklyn will lecture on "The Joy of Work." and on Jan. 16 Frederick Krafft of Jersey City will discuss the question, "Is Our Country a Reput lic?" Admission is free.

day evening, Jan. 11, at Colonial Hall, 101st street and Columbus avenue, or "The Socialist View of the State, State Interference and State Capitalism.

W. E. McNabb will give his lecture on "The Duties of Organized Labor before the Socialist Educational League at 953 Second avenue on Sun-day evening, Jan. 11. Admission is free and all workingmen, especially trade unionists, are invited to attend.

The Kings County Committee meets at the rooms of the Socialist Club on Saturday evening, Jan. 10.

Henry L. Slobodin will lecture Sunday evening, Jan. 11, before the Brooklyn Socialist Propaganda Club, Wurzler's Hall, 315 Washington street, near the Postoffice. The title of his lecture is, "Why Revolutionary and Why Scientific?" All comers are wel-

HILLQUIT CHOSEN FOR

NATIONAL COMMITTEE. State Secretary Slobodin gives the following statement of the vote cast for member of the National Committee from New York, the candidates b ing William Thurston Brown, Morris Hillquit, B. Schorr, and John Spargo: For Brown: New York, 20; K

20: Peekskill, 8; Wells, 4; Highlan Fals, 8; Catskill, 6; Queens, 5; Johns town, 1; Rochester, 15; Richmond, 6 New Rochelle, 15; Syracuse, 4; total, For Hillquit: New York, 94; Kings

10; Queens, 25; Johnstown, 1; Buffalo 2; Utica, 4; Rochester, 28; Richmond 7; total, 171. For Schorr: New York, 4; Kings, 1;

Rome, 5; Queens, 1; Buffalo, 14; Syra cuse, 2; total, 27. For Spargo: New York, 37; Kings, 8; Queens, 1; Johnstown, 7; Schenectudy, 7; Utica. 2; Rochester, 5; Syra-

euse, 6; total, 73.

Total number of votes cast, 383.

Morris Hillquit is thus elected by a

plurality of 50 votes.

The following assembly districts of Local New York made returns: 1st, 3d. and 5th: 4th: 6th and 10th: 11th 14th; 15th and 17th; 16th; 18th 20th; 19th; 24th; 30th; 32d and 33d 35th. The following assembly district of Local Kings County made returns 1st, 2d, and 3d; 7th; 11th.

[Note.—This statement should have ppeared last week but was uni ttally omitted. The responsibility for the delay reets on the Editor, not on the State Secretary.]

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In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against William Bowers, late of the County of New York, deceased, to of to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 245 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of June next.

Dated New York, the 3d day of De-cember, 1902.

FRANK BOWERS. L. D. MAYES,

Attorney for the Executor, 245 Broadway, New York City.

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INT. JEWELRY WORKERS UNION OF AM-KRICA, Local No. 1. Meets every and and 4th Thursday in 67-60 St. Maris I lace. Executive Meeting every ist & 3rd Thursday.

PENNSYLVANIA.

WILKES-BARRE-Local Wilkes-Bar re, Pa. Socialist Party, meets in Cen-tral Labor Union Hall, 16 S. Main street, on the second and fourth Sundays of each month, at 3 p. m. All Socialists are invited.

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FOR THE DAILY.

A Big Meeting in Cooper Union Next Thursday.

Herron, Carey, and Hanford Will Speak-Work for the Fair Well Under Way-Growth of the Fund.

The January meeting of the Workingmen's Co-operative Publishing Association, will be held at the Labor Lyceum, 64 East Fourth street, on Monday evening, Jan. 12, at 8 o'clock sharp. All members of the Association are urged to attend, as a report on the work to be done for the coming Daily Globe Fair will be made and the co-operation of all comrades is needed Members who are in arrears for the meeting prepared to pay up what

been a member in good standing of the Social Democratic Party-or Socialist Party, as it is called in other states is eligible to membership in the Work ingmen's Co-operative Publishing Association, whose purpose is the estab union daily paper to be of stock is \$5, payable in quarterly in stalments. There is no limit to the number of shares one person may hold, but under the provisions of the charter each member has only one vote. Further information will be given by the Secretary, William Butscher, at 64 East Fourth street. .

Cooper Union Meeting.

Everything is ready, so far, for the Daily Globe mass meeting to be held at Cooper Union on Thursday, Jan. 15, and all comrades and sympathizers are requested to thoroughly advertise this eeting. Comrades desiring throwaways can get a supply from Comrade

Butscher.
Comrade Herron, who has recently returned from Europe, Representative James F. Carey of Haverkill, Mass., and Benjamin Hanford, late candidate

Every member of the party in Greater New York and vicinity should attend as well as all of those who are in sympathy with Socialism and the Social Democratic Party, and make this meeting the most successful ever

The Globe Fair.

Comrades are also again reminded Daily Globe Fair to be held at Grand Central Palace, March 28 to April 5. Tickets can be had from Comsembly districts. We also need a large quantity of presents. Don't forget to send yours in to the Secretary at 64 East Fourth street.

A Daily Globe Conference is being formed in the borough of Brooklyn. The first meeting of this body will take rooms of the Socialist Club, Ralph avenue and Fulton street. Each district organization of the S. D. P. and each trade union or other labor organiration is invited to send two delegates participating in the work for the Daily

The fund for starting the paper le tions. Readers of The Worker who have not already given to the fund are invited to do so. If you can afford to give \$10 or some larger amount within coming year in payments of a dolthat effect, along with the first instalment, to Secretary Butscher. If you are not in a position to pledge your self for future payments, send what can now, as a cash contribution and all contributions are acknowl edged from time to time in the col

umounes, ribalean	STATE OF THE PARTY OF
Following is a statement of	amount
pledged for the Socialist Dai	y Fun
up to Jan. 5, 1903:	
W. D. Gilpin, Topeka, Kan	- \$5.0
G. Oberdorfer, city	20.0
A. Abrahams, city	5.0
K. Weissman, city	2.0
E. S. Edgerton, city	5.0
Previously acknowledged	7,308.8

Total pledged......\$7,345.80 C. McCullough of Summit, N. J., also pledges \$1 a month, not stating the total to be given.

The following amounts have been re-

ceived as payments on pledges cash contributions:	or as
PAID ON PLEDGES,	
L. Goldberg, city	\$2.00
O. Wegener, city	1.50
D. Micholowski, city	.50
Theo. E. F. Schorr, Buffalo	2.00
Sam. Elges, city	5.00
N. Solomon, city	1.00
E. Cole, Dover, N. H	.50
D. E. C. Duffie, Dover, N. H:	1.00
Carl Classen, city	2.00
John J. Cohn, city	1.00
Theo. Birk, city	1.00
L. Zakshevsky, Brooklyn	1.00
Paul Beckert, Jersey City	12.00
Mr. and Mrs. Max Hayes,	
Cleveland, O	10.00
Br. West Newton, Pa	1.00
Geo. Haspel, Brooklyn	.25
E .A. Swinson, Brooklyn	.25
G. Baumgartner, Brooklyn	.25
Local Richmond, S. I	10.00
Frank Stone, city	1.00
Geo: Oberdorfer, city	1.00
C. McCullough, Summit, N. J.	1.00
S. Raines, city	4.00
Northwestern Br., Phila.	1.00
E. Neppel, city	2.00
M. M. Bartholomew, city	1.00
F. Ohnemus, Long Island City.	.50
L. B. Boudin, city	10.00
Previously acknowledged2,	856.70

Total paid on pledges

M. Turitz, city.
F. Mareck, Baltimore, Md. ..
Alec. Lucy, Hillsdale, Ariz. ...

Jas. Elliott, Cokedale, Wash

Wm. Cranley, Cokedale, Wash

CASH CONTRIBUTIONS.

THE WORLD THAT IS TO BE.

ome slavery. It will be conceived

The world as it is to be will take care of the children. It will have no

early old children. It will give its

children a chance to get good bodies. It will not pay out the soul to the body or the body to the soul. It will

not damn the child in the parent of damn the parent in the child. It wil

give the child all the time and space is

needs so as not to reach maturity either late or early for the schedule.

The world that is to be will regard

life as infinitely precious. It will hus band life in its most delicate refine

sacred with the degreet It will find

It will not sacrifice men to the idea of

the mine or the factory. It will not turn men over to the whimsies of a civilization that is self-betrayed. It

will not be a world of gorge and empti-ness. It will not be a world dedicated

to the eternal shock of contract. It

will not submit you to an unbroker encounter with knockdowns and pick

ups. It will deal gently with man. It

will not play you life for corners. Its only stake will be love. And love alone will go into its scales. Love will

When you speak of a world that is

o be you are accused of sentiment

As if any sentiment could exaggerate

obility of which man is cape

As if anything but sentiment will take

hell out of our industrial system

Scritiment alone will crowd hell out. God alone. We will so fill the world

with justice there will be no room left for the antithetical genius of the ex-

ploiter. Is it sentiment to believe that

pan will get tired of war? Man is at

war with man. Man's present peace itself is war. But man will have had

his measure full and overflowing with

fight. Then he will sue himself for peace. Then he will take all industry

away from the despoiler. It is senti-ment to believe in the square deal

But it is also sentiment for you to en-

joy your dinner. And it is sentiment

equally sentiment for you to be dis

pleased. And without sentiment the heart would stand still. And without

sentiment the brain would get stuck

it will administer life in its branches

And if sentiment can produce food it can distribute it. And if sentiment

can make the plutocrat it can destroy

him. And if I believed in all the other

should be like any other fool. And if

I could believe that man is no longer than the boot or coat he wears I might

believe that he could not get round the

world not of grab but of give. It is

not to be a world which drives cer

to which there is no out or in. Man

will be born into that world. That is

forfeit the protectorship. Nothing he

could do would reduce his opportunity This world will be a world of talents

It will not be a world of misfits. It will

be a world of fits. This world will not shove nine-tenths of its youngsters

into alien occupations. It will not be

a blind alley. It will not take you up

land and then drop you maliciously the

other way into failure. This world will mass every man back of each

man. A million helpers will turn

every man hercules. All the soul and

every pair of shoes we wear. Civiliza-

tion is plenty. Plenty for the belly. Plenty for the head. General plenty without private surfeit. No one even

to-day contends that the world lacks

in the power to produce. Convert this

friends and you have shifted gravitation to the side of social providence. You have talked of God until the ears

of God himself have tired of your

false plaints. If you cannot make God mean man or justice of what use is

God? You have got to crowd every

thing but God off the earth. God will

resurrect your dead workshops. And

world of enemies into a world of

its hill, point you out the prom

Nothing he could do would

exigencies of this situation

in the rut of its own distress

arbitrate all the items of its appeal.

se for everyone and everyone of use

The cheapest life will be

nated in freedom.

By Horace Traubel.

The world that is to be must be a world without social antagonisms. This does not mean a world of saints It means a world in which the saint is possible. It does not mean a world which the giant may be developed.

The world now believes that nothing decent can come to it without a fight. We are not supposed to be on good terms with each other unless we are capable of war. We are supposed to be hereditary and constitutional enemies. We are to take care of ourseives. Each man his own separated entity. Take care is to the individual mandment of the industrial aw. The cost of taking care of the elf, of shaping all life into attribute of the self, is social contrariety and death. The bill is paid in blood

But in the world that is to be every child will find itself introduced to community of friends. No child will shrink from birth. Now I can imagine the children debating with themselves back in space whether it is safe to yenture into this caste-strewn world. The new child will find itself welcome It will find all the hands there are out stretched offering it succor and care The new world will inject no threat upon the cradle. The child may sleep all its sleep serenely. No clouds will surreptitiously play over its unguess-

ng youth. You have believed that men must be perfect before justice can come. But man is potentially perfect. You have not tried man by the real standards. The new world will have no other. The real standard is not that of the

The new world will not play traitor to its own good will. This world will not play sneak upon the man. Men will live unafraid. Men will not tremble with a last cent. Men with the last cent will be as well off as men with the first. Men will not keep life suspended over analyses. The new world will make men feel secure. Man will not in this world feel like an alien. Man will migrate anywhere and find his liberties there before him That is, find his living. For to talk about liberty to a man without a living is the last crime of cant.

The world as it is to be is to be a

few or for the good but for all, including the evil. This world will make little of evil. It will offer so many incentives for good, evil will find itself at a loss for a motive.

The world as it is to be is to be the world of the body and the soul, Every inch of any man's body is as sacred as any inch of any other man's body and as much worth maintaining in its integral cleanliness. Civilization means cleanliness. It means enough out of the universal plenty to work with and loaf with. It means a condition in which all the dangerous edges are

The world as it is to be could not ords it over the soil lords it over the And he who thinks that the actory is made for him rather than that he is made for the factory. And he who thinks the tools of the world, the toil of the world, can be branded to the chest of privilege. And he who thrusts too deep a palm into the com-mon fund. He might as well be dead. For the world we are preparing for is not a world whose artifice will shield his rapacity. For in this world ownership will so cross and mix and interplay that no man will have the temerity to say where his acres commence and where his neighbor's begin This world will not be the world of

the surveyor but of the savior.

The world as it is to be will take no man at his worst or best. It will take man. It will not have the lawgiver. The law-giver will retire for the law. The law will execute itself. racy will exist by custom. It will achieve itself in the general consent. It will have no boss, no whip, no time-bell, no character tests, no whistle, no of old debris. Man will find man these temples work will worship and easier of access. Production will not justice will be the errand spirit of be a ladder each rung significant of labor.

Thos. J. McDonald, Cokedale,

W. O. Neese, Cokedale, Wash,

Nicholas Thones, Cokedale,

Punch Card 215, Fort Wayne, *

R. Brickwood, Elizabeth, N.J. P. Loegel, Punch Card 121,

S. D. P. Zither and Mandolin

Total contributions \$1,280.63

Paid on pledges, as above.... 2,730.45

Total cash receipts......\$4,011.08

THE REASON WHY.

Brother to the Ox-Why is it that I

work hard and have nothing, while you don't work at all and have more

interest, while you, instead of voting

Brother to the Ox-I don't under

tand why, if we vote the same ticket,

Brother to the Fox-I know you don't understand it. That is the rea-

son you don't get half of the benefits

READ THIS AND PASS IT ON.

don't get half of the benefits.

The Ox and the Fox.

ir interests, vote the same

Wash.

INVADES GERMANY.

(Continued from page 1.)

costs of court. They are victims of the system of private ownership, along with the small growers, manufacturers, and dealers, and with the cigar and tobacco workers; the only ques-tion is, how long it will take the middle-class victims to learn to unite with the working class in using their political power to overthrow the economic system which is despoiling them.

Growers Getting Pinched The tobacco growers of Kentucky plan is to organize to the number of bacco-leaf to the manufacturers. The irresistible tendency to consolidation is thus still further emphasize by the fact that retail dealers on the

one hand and producers of the raw forced to give up their individual busi ness existence in an attempt to fight the experience of the past in various fields, notably in the steel industry, step toward the complete centraliza-tion of control. a counter-combine is only one more

tion of control.

Socialists view the process placently, pointing to the final choice that confronts us—the despotism of the private trust or the fraternal racy of the public trust, the Co

BUY UNION MADE GOODS.

STATE AUTONOMY.

The Worker has been obliged, since

Arguments by Comrades Critchlow Simons, Martin and Others on Questions of Party Organization.

election, to devote a great deal of attention to internal party affairs. Much as we regret the necessity of in fringing upon space that might other wise be used for propaganda matter, we realize the importance of free and general discussion of party questions and desire to give the fullest oppor tunity for it in our columns. mount of such matter pressing for admission has, however, been so great that the publication of some important communications has been long de layed. We now bring together several and connected questions.

[Article by W. G. Critchlow, State ecretary of the Socialist Party in Ohio, written in November, l

So much abuse has been thrust upo the term "state autonomy" that it has become a most unpopular subject. It has fared at the hands of its opponents as has the term "Socialism" at the hands of the capitalist papers. It appears that the opponents of state autonomy in the party organization having been unable to meet the arguments of the "autonomists," have attempted to vulgarize the term with the intent of hiding the real issue until such time as the advocates of centrol the field.

State autonomy properly applied means the right of each stare to-conduct its own business as pertains to organization, propaganda and flusnicial matters. It means that the state or-ganizations will be held responsible for the safe conduct of the affairs of their respective states. The placing of this responsibility means the developing of a large army of workers and speakers that could not be otherwise reached. It means a better organization of each It means that each state will be conduct a better and more thorough propaganda than were this responsi-bility to lie iill with the national orcanization. "It allows the national organization to conduct the general end executive work of the party in place of confining them to the routing details of the entire nation and having no time to do the more important

State autonomy does not mean that Wisconsin can refuse the national organization a list of their state locals; that Katisas can abolish the dues-pay-ing system, that the California comrades can fuse with another political party or that each state can use a separate list and form of printed supulles. No indeed, comrades, state my does not allow of this. If the national constitution does really allow of these things now it is then a matter to be remedled at the very first

opportunity.

There should be uniformity of printed supplies to be issued by national organization and sold to the locals direct in the unorganized states and only to the State Committees in the organized states. There should be a compulsory dues system enforced upon the states. There should be a perfect system of monthly reports from the states to the national headquarters. Now to apply these Ideas least. They are simply reforms made necessary by experience. We certainly did not expect to launch out into a new system of organization and have it perfected at once, did we? Why no, of course not. So now these things nuist be done to correct the abuses to which state autonomy has been put in

the past year. Our organization has outgrown the old form and we must not retrogress. We must kook forward and adopt progressive measures. Our organiza is now too large and unwieldy to headquarters. The national organiza tion could not have done the work of the past eampaign. I do not believe that they could have done the work of three of the larger State Committees work in this state during the past year than the national organization could have done in six years.

We must have state autonomy coper or later as a permanent meas its being abolished we will be forced to return to it by force of the manner in which the political laws of the country are enacted. We now vote by states: get official standing by states use party emblems by states and use different names in the different states. All the election laws are made by states and therefore the Socialis Party must be organized with th states as units of the party or dis-

We now allow the cities fo conduct their own business and organize them-selves into ward clubs. This is local cess wherever the organization is large enough to warrant the division rect principle for the organization of cities then it is likewise correct for the

If it would be a good form of organization to have a strong centralized power at national headquarters and they doing all the business direct with the locals why would it not be well to extend the form of organization and abolish the locals entirely and have the national headquarters to do all business direct with the members, and sible to no one except the national organization. This would be centraliza

lon, to be sure.

Then with a centralized power and the National Committee doing all the party business it would be impossible for them to do the necessary work in getting the tickets on the ballot whe ecessary to have a state organization

without any means of support and in would be forced to adopt the form organization that we now enjoy-state

Without state autonomy, Ohio would not have obtained official standing and become the third party in the state this year.

No, comrades, we must not abolish

state autonomy but we must correct its abuses. To abolish it would mean a reactionary policy that it would take years to overcome. The organization with the ever growing movement. We must pay no attention to the wails of discontent that occasionally emanate from the national headquarters against state autonomy. They want more power and there lies many dan-gers in granting it to them. They have shown what they could do had they a little more constitutional power. If the officers at national headquarters would be given the authority to expel Western Socialist locals to club the American Labor Union out of exist exce and then change the name of the Socialist Party to the Union Labor Party they would be much pleased.

However, they are not going to have this power and the Socialist Party is going to retain the form of organiza tion which it adopted at the Unity Convention in 1901 and under waich we have made such wonderful and unprecedented progress during the

11.

[Circular letter from the Local Quorum of the Ohio State Committee at Dayton to members of the National Committee and to the various State Secretaries, dated Nov. 27, 1902.1

Comrades:-We beg to call to your ettention some of the acts of the Na ional Secretary of the Socialist Party We find that it is necessary to bring these things to your attention, as he eems unwilling to give us any satis faction whatsoever. First, we will quote Section 4. Article 6, of the na ional constitution, which bears on the case in question:

"In states and territories in which there is one central organization affiliated with the party and representing at least ten local organizations in dif-ferent parts of such state or territory respectively, the state or ferritorial or-ganization shall have the sole jurisdiction of the members residing within their respective territories, and the sole control of all matters pertaining to the propaganda, organization and financial offairs within such state or territory, and the National Committee and subcommittee or officers thereof shall have no right to interfere in such mattive state or territorial organizations.

Now this part of the constitution is very plain and there is certainly no

excuse for not being able to compre-

hend its meaning. One of the came dissatisfied with the form of membership cards in use in Ohio and, majority or use the referendum to give ion to their dissatisfaction, ap plied direct to the National Secretary for a supply of membership cards, thus ignoring their City Central Committee and state organization. As soon as our State Secretary learned of this, he informed National Secretary Greenbaum hat to furnish this order would be a rielation of the national constitution and he should not therefore supply the branch as requested. The National Secretary promptly replied that they had furnished the order and claimed authority from the National Committee for so doing. However, he was very careful to not mention the pational constitution at all. Upon re-ccipt of this our State Secretary, W. G. Crifchlow, wrote him a very warm let-ter, telling him in plain words what he thought and that he was meddling where he had no business, ams was quite lengthy letter and dealt in tall with the point at issue. In reply to this National Secretary Greenbaum said that he was in the habit of doing lusiness this way in the past and in addition to this he again claimed authority from the National Commit-tee for his action. It is, a noticeable thing that the authority he quotes also in standing upon this ground, he also to anybody who has the cash to pay for them. We cannot get any satisfactory explanation from the National Secretary as to his act nor will be acknowledge that he is wrong.

Now, we are not trying to argue as to the justness of the national consti-tution at all, but we do insist that this is an open violation of the law of the party and the National Secretary has no right to meddle in the affairs of a state such as Ohio which has been progressing so nicely in the past year. It is indeed a serious matter when the National Secretary will co-operate with some dissatisfied person or set of per-sons in an organized state. This has raised quite a rumpus in this state and we refuse to allow it to pass unnoticed. We protest against the action of Na tional Secretary Greenbaum taking the law-making power into his own bands and running things to suit him-self. He has assumed power before this that was not given him by the from other State Committees have

The truth of the whole matter is that National Secretary Greenbaum is so prejudiced against the present form of portunity to help break it down. He tional constitution provides for an or He has no righ ganization by state to use his personal prejudices to the detriment of the party in any state His business is very clearly outlined in the national constitution and if he will follow those instructions he will have no time to meddle with the de mistake when it elected a man for Na

tional Secretary who opposed the form Now the Ohio State Committee Local

Quorum wishes to emphasize its proof Ohlo by selling membership cards, of a different design than is in use in Ohio, to a branch of one of the state locals and we insist upon his attending to his duties as outlined in the con-stitution and not start trouble in the

already organized states. The national constitution cannot be changed by the National Secretary nor the National Committee. It can only be altered by a referendum vote o sist upon our rights as is guaranteed by the national constitution and we call upon the National Committee at their meeting at St. Louis in January to take such action as will protect from such meddlesome acts in the

GEO WEBBER THOS. FISHER, ED. GARDNER, M. J. HYNES FRANK TRYER.

Members Local Quorum, Ohio State W. G. CRITCHLOW,

III.

[Communication to The Worker by Charles R. Martin of Local Toledo, dated Nov. 30, 1902.1

Editor of The Worker:-A communication from Local Dayton, Ohio, came to the attention of the City Central Committee (Local Toledo) to-day, that was considered of importance en to merit publicity in your paper for the enlightenment of members generally and of those in Ohio in particuar, as tending to show the confusion that we are up against, and offering a text for discussion of same.

Under date of Nov. 22, our very efficlent State Secretary sent out a cirular letter calling for the nomination as provided for in Article2. Sections 1 and 2, of the national constitution. Section 2, Article 10, of our state constitution provides that such nomination shall be made in October, and vote taken in November.

The letter from Local Dayton is dated Nov. 27, and gives notice of nominating Comrade W. G. Critchlow. our State Secretary, for member of National Committee. Accompanying this is a circular letter, of the same date of which the following is a copy: "Mr. E. L. Rodgers, Secretary Local

Dayton, etc.
"Dear Comrade:-Your note at hand advising me of my nomination as a candidate for National Committeeman from Ohlo by Local Dayton of the So

clalist Party.
"I feel it would be best for m give you a clear understanding of the ideas that I hold in connection with the state work, so that my position may not be misunderstood. You know there has been some wrangling in the party lately as to the various phases of state autonomy as well as to the fusion affair in California, where of movement has come out and openly fused with a pure and simple labor

"I am unalterably oppos fusion whatsoever, whether it be with a clear-cut capitalist party or a pure labor party with the capi talists backing it. I have carefully read all the details of the California affair, as well as the arguments pro and con, and I take the stand that a compromise has been effected and the National Committee must take steps to right it at once.

"I am a state autonomist in all that he term implies. However, this form of organization has been much abused in the past year; but, nevertheless these abuses can be easily remedied and the present form of organization kent intact. It must be remembere it is to this form of organization that our great growth is to a degree respon of the present form of organization by irg: A uniform charter, membership cards, application blank, dues stamp formity in all regular printed supplies these to be issued by the national of ganization. There should be a compulsory dues system enforced upor each state. There should be a perfect national headquarters each month. These are reforms for the presin no case to changing the presen form of organization. I insist on the right of the states to govern then selves as to organization, propaganda and financial matters, and I insist o the responsibility being so fixed that the national officers can attend to the general business with the organized states and devote the balance of their time to organizing the unorganized states. This is state autonomy as

see it.
"With this understanding I accept your nomination and in case of eletion I pledge myself to work for the on the lines as laid out above.

"Fraternally yours,
"W. G. CRITCHLOW." No time being set for the return of

the State Secretary, and the time for election being so close, we realize the election of Comrade Critchlow is prac-tically assured. We do not assume the situation to have been planned, but we do want to point out some of the con-tradictions in the above letter, and to once more say that Toledo voted against state autonomy in the unity convention at Indianapolis—where it was passed to appease certain persons whose attitude threatened unity-more as an expediency measure than majority, if not all, of the me here want to vote for someone for Na-tional Committeeman who is opposed to state autonomy.

We consider Comrade Critchlow's letter about as self-contradictory as it is possible to make it, and it is a great is possible to make it, and it is a great surprise to the workers here. State autonomy as he "sees it" would hardly be autonomy. "There should be a compulsory dues system enforced upon each state" is hardly in accord with Every Reader of The Worker should decorate his home with the

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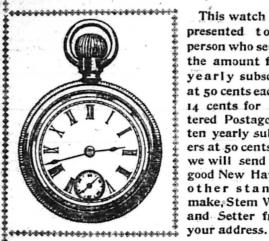
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would have at once been down to due

paying and, I am satisfied, have been out of debt, instead of presenting the

humiliating spectacle of owing in

Cebts assumed at the unity conven-

Comrade Critchlow should know

that the "reforms" he speaks of can-not be made operative under the pres-

ent constitution. What we do want

must have, is a working constitution

to apply throughout the nation, and we

will have worse affairs than that in

California if autonomy prevails. Now

we have a little slip of paper with what

is called a national constitution, another little slip with state constitution,

and still another with local constitu-

dozen members has a copy of the three

at any one time. Beautiful example

of the Socialist contention that the largest possible conduct of affairs is

the economic and efficient. The only

ecourse for locals is to go to the ex-

pense of printing the whole matter at

their own cost-a worse than wasteful

etter is not a condemnation of state

autopomy, the reasoning faculties of

the working, class-conscious Socialists in Toledo are at fault. Read his let-

ter carefully, and you will think out

Comrade Critchlow knows that the

crying need of the movement at this time is method in details, and this

autonomy, and a national constitution

THE COMRADES' SONG.

Workmen's Union by George Herwegh in April, 1864. Translated by "Hebe."]

Work and pray, so you are told,

Poverty gains o'er your bed-

Briefly pray, for time means gold;

Briefly pray, for time means bread.

And you dig and plough and mow,

And you saw and drill and sew,

And you hammer and you spin-

What do you, O workers, win?

At the loom you toll and weave.

Where, tho, is prepared your meal?

Where may you a warm hearth feel?

Where for you a sword so sharp?

But of all for you there's naught!

Is the chain you forge, your own.

Chain that round your body clings, That has bent your spirits' wings,

Gems you raise from darkest mine,

Bears for you in soldiers' gear.

Houses that your hands erect,

Human bees, did nature true

Give but honey unto you?

Have no roof you to protect. Those, whom you with all provide, Tread on you in haughty pride.

Cloth you weave, but curse and fear

Everything by you is wrought,

And of all things but alone,

That is the reward for you.

And the horn of plenty still

To its very brim you fill.

[Written for the General German

CHAS. R. MARTIN.

but impossible by reason of

that is a farce.

Toledo, O., Nov. 30.

nethod. If Comrade Critchlow

if we would prevent disaster.

*************************** the dictionary explanation of auton- | See the drones about you soar! omy, and I am ready to gamble my Have you lost the sting you bore? life that the author of our state Waken, laborers, to your right! outonomy idea would not so construct Learn at last to know your might! All the wheels will cease to go The assumption that the growth of the movement is due to state auton

If your strong arm wants it so. working constitution had been adopted Pale will your oppressors turn at Indianapolis-one to apply to na-tion, state, and local, on the general When your burden you will spurn, When aside the plough you lay, When, it is enough, you say. lines of previous constitutions-we

Break the double yoke in twain! Break the dread of slavery's pain! Break the pain of slavery's dread! Bread means freedom, freedom bread!

-Mer. Henest will never advocate the Socialist platform, the only salvation of the working class. And there are too many workingmen nowadays who have learned this great truth and are teaching it to their fellow workingmen. It is too late to seduce the working class with any such wrinkled beauty as the Democratic Hag can present.-Seattle Socialist.

--- About 76 per cent, of our adult population must find a master or else beg or starve.—Seattle Socialist.

-The price of kerosene has advanced four times during the coal stringency. This ought to stimulate gifts to educational enterprises.—Boston Transcript.

-Don't be afraid to let people know you are a Socialist." They will find it out anyhow, sooner or later, and most people respect a man who shows that he has the courage of his convictions.

-James F. Carey, Socialist member of the Massachusetts Legislature, speaks at Cooper Union on Thursday evening, Jan. 15. Tell your friends about this.

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