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PRICE 2 CENTS

VOL.XI.-NO. 39.

IOWA COMRADES ARE ACTIVE.

Socialists of Sioux City Attract Much Attention.

de Brodkey, Addressing Ministerial Association, Explains Socialism-Local Daily Makes Report of His Paper Its Leading Feature.

The newly organized local of the So-clalist Party in Sioux City, Iowa, is al-ready attracting considerable atten-tion. The Sioux City "Tribure" of Dec. 16 gives the most prominent place on its front page to a report of a meeting of the city ministerial association at its front page to a report of a mecha-of the city ministerial association at which Comrade M. Brodkey send a pa-per on "The Principles of Socialism, its Aims and the Means by Which We Hepe to Achieve Them," The paper was listened to with the greatest in-terest, and while some of the ministers disagreed with its conclusions, others disagreed with its conclusions, other spoke very warmly in support of the Rocialist position.

The "Tribune" reports Comrade Brodkey's address as follows:

INDUSTRIAL DEMOCRACY.

"Mr. Brodkey, in beginning, said he would dispense with the customary ar-raignment of the present competitive system and begin at once upon the theme of the paper. The cry of the end of the eighteenth century and the ming of the nineteenth was political democracy; the cry of the twen-tieth, says the Socialist, is industrial

"One of the principles enunciated was that since it had been decided that all men had an equal rig ht to life it all men had an equal right must fallow that everybody must have an equal right to that which makes life possible—the carth. To monopolize nature is wrong, asserted the speaker. for it is a common inheritance, and the speaker should have an for it is a common inheritance, and every human being should have an equal access to it.

"Mr. Brodkey contended that the peo-ple who had made the great improve-ments in machinery were by rights en-titled to partake in the benefits. 'Capltilled to partiage in the case whereship in the natural resources and means of production. It takes the place of the despetish of the past, for it assumes the right of taxing the consumers of the commodities under their contro without the latter being represented.

. The right to work without begging ne for a job is one of the greates arry one for a job is one of the greatest principles upon which Socialism is based. With the right to work, the teller has mother right and that of the rel right to the product of his

A DAY 45 COMING.

"We are facing a fime when it will be considered immoral to buy any on for a single hour through the method of compulsory economic need, as it is considered now to compel any one to be sold for life."

'In speaking of the fearful conditions in the great cities and in rebuttal to a statement made by James Creelman in the Chicago 'American,' in which he the Chicago American. In what he caid there was no waste in the competitive system, Mr. Brodkey asserted that the only waste-puphaps was manhood, and very life itself. It is an absolute fact, be stated, that aside from those who die for lack of proper food, lack of attention from their much overworked, mathers, and many forms of worked mothers and many forms of contagion bred under their unsanitary surroundings, 65 per cent, land in factories before their young bones are incidented. They remain there de-prived of childhood, deprived of ducation and they become mere me-

chanisms and automatons. The speaker said these children grew up and many found final lodgment in the jalls of the country and many others filled drunkards' graves as they had been starved of the right to enjoy life—poorly equipped to contend with the temptations that surround them.

A BASIC PRINCIPLE.

"The greatest of all great principles upon which Socialism rests is that there is nothing more precious amongst all this great universe than man him-

of the present system was towards great inequality of opportunities. He quoted James J. Hill as stating that the late consolidation of railroads saved the labor of 60,000 men, and said this was another indication that the horiwas another indication that the nor-gen of opportunity was growing nar-rower all the time. He said the world was progressing and that the only way to do was to change a thing that had been good for something better. The aim of Socialism is the inevitable pub-lic ownership of the people's industries on a co-operative basis. Socialism dis-

to a co-operative tasks. Socialism de-courages any sort of idleness, whether it be in the tramp or in the millionaire. "Socialism would eliminate corrup-tion. It would make wealth a burden rather than a blessing.

Under Socialism every child would be entitled to free education, both in-mental and industrial training. A frade is just as necessary as gram-mar.

A REVOLUTION.

"The speaker said-under the present "The speaker sold-under the present regime the man who did the dirty work was compelled by society to do it for less pay than he who did the clean work. He said under the Socialist system the tables would be turped and the disagreeable work would be more highly paid for than easy and clean

Work.

"He said it was not the idea of Socialists to destroy, but to utilize the present scheme of things in rebuilding the structure of society. It was simply to readjust things in a rational manner and the great evils would be eradicated and the world be made better, where the masses of the people would have equal opportunity to life and their labor. He said the only way to obtain the great boon was voting for it."

INJUNCTION PERMANENT.

Striking Coal Miners in Kentucky Are Enjoined.

Evicted by Operators, Their Paper Suppressed by Post Office Department, Now They Are Virtually Ordered Out of the State by Federal Court.

Judge Walter Evans of the Federal Court at Louisville, Ky., has made the Reinicke Coal Company of Hopkins County a nice Christmas gift by ren-dering permanent the injunction granted a month ago against the United Mine Workers of that region. forbidding the union men to , inter fere" in any way with the scals in the Reinicke mines and forbidding the es-tablishment of a union camp in the

The camp, it may be explained, i the temporary habitation of the strik-ers, who have been evicted from the company houses. The effect of the injunction, if obeyed, would be to banis the strikers completely from that part

of the state.

A special term of the United States
Court, it is added, has been called at
Owensboro to enforce and execute
Judge Evans' orders. United States
marshals, armed with Winchesters. will be called in and, as the Kentucky miners are pretty resolute men, it not unlikely that President Rooseve may have an opportunity to send troops to the scene of the strike. In that case, colored troops are likely to be employed, as the race prejudice which both the old parties systematically inflame makes them more ready to shoot white strikers.

It will be remembered that the offi clal organ of the United Mine Workers in Kentucky, was excluded from the mails and thus suppressed by the Post Office Department as few weeks ago. This was undoubtedly part of the plan to disorganize and infinidate the men.

THE MINERS' CONVENTION.

President Mirchell of the United Mine Workers of America has issued the call for the national convention of that body to be held at Indianapolis, beginning Jan. 20, and for the joint conference of mine workers and bitumus operators (employers) of Pennsylvania, Ohie, Indiana, and Illinois for the same place, beginning on Jan. 30, at which time the convention, it is supposed, will have linished its work. The conference will probably not ad-journ before Feb. 10. Over a thousand delegates are expected at the conven-tion. The eight-hour law, it is said, will be demanded.

SUPPLEMENT EACH OTHER. While Judge Evans at Louisville was busy getting ready an injunction AGAINST workingmen, his friend Judge Field, also at Louisville, did a good job in the way of a decision FQR the capitalists. Judge Field says that a law which attempts to regulate or affect the compensation of tobacco warehousemen is unconstitutional. The two decisions, rendered almost simultaneously and in the same city admirably supplement each other and show how completely subservient is the old-party judiciary to capitalist inter-est.

MORE PROFITS, LESS WAGES.

An amalgamation has been effected, which will be known as the United Box Board and Paper Company. Its capitalization will be \$30,000.000, and the mills which will be included in the combination have a capacity of pro-ducing 1,650 tons of boxboard a day.

The object of the combination i stated as "greater economy in the pro-duction and distribution of boxboard." It is stated that no increase in the price is contemplated, so the advan tage to the capitalists concerned car come only in one of two ways—reduc-tion of wages, direct or indirect, or reduction of the working force-eithe of which will be injurious to the work-ers. Socialism would mean a trust with all the workers as members and would reduce hours of labor. That's the difference.

WESTERN TELEPHONE MERGER.

Immediately following the news of the absorption of the Eric Telephone and Telegraph Company, operating in Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Michigan, by the Bell Company, comes an an-nouncement that all the independent companies in these three states, here tofore competing with each other and with the Erie, will unite into a single system, both for local and for long-distance service.

For the last two weeks "Bradstreet's" reports 495 failures in the United States, as against 500, 422, 446, and 563 for the corresponding Eriod in the years 190 0to 1897, inclusive. Of these failures, about 88 per cent, were of concerns whose capital was under \$5.000 and about 8 per cent, of concerns whose capital was between whose capital was between ecrns whose capital was between \$5,000 and \$20,000,

OFNERAL COMMITTEE

The General Committee of Local New York holds a regular meeting in the Labor Lyceum, 64 E. Fourth street, Saturday evening, Dec. 28.

"THE COMRADE."

The January number of "The Comrado" will-be delayed a few days on account of some of the matter already in two hards of some of the matter already in type having been de-stroyed by fire.

STEEL TRUST AND COAL TRUST

Frick the Connecting Link-Independent Coal Companies Rapidly Being

It is now practically settled that H. C. Frick, a director in the United States Steel Corporation, will become a director of the Pittsburg Coal Company, the railroad bituminous coal combination. Negotiations are under way which will practically eliminate from competition other than by Monongahela River, all of the indepen-dent cold concerns operating in the Pittsburg district. The Shaw Coal Company, capitalized at \$2,000,000, Frick being the dominating spirit, is to be absorbed by the Pittsburg Com-

Other moves of the Pittsburg Company promise entire control of the lu-dependent companies in a short time. The Pittsburg and Baltimore Coal Company, owning 3,000 acres of coal and empitalized at \$3,000,000, and the Shoenberger Coal Company, capital \$500,000, have been purchased, and options have been taken on the Cres cent Coal Company, which owns nearly a million dodars' worth of mines Coal Company. There is only one im portant concern which has refused to give options.

INTERNATIONAL

TOBACCO TRUST.

It is claimed in Berlin that the American Tobacco Company has acquired the Jasmatti Cigarette Company of Dresden and the business of Kyriazi Brothers of Berlin. Two other Dres-den concerns, La Ferme and Sulima, will be amalgamated, and will then be absorbed by the American Tobacco

Mr. Duke, president of the American Tobacco Company, who has been spending several days in Berlin, has gone to St. Petersburg for the purpose

of buying more cigarette factories.

The truth of the report is partly admitted and partly denied by the vice-president of the Trust. It seems to be customary for trust officials to deny all reports of the extension of their power until the plans are completely carried out, so this denial does not carry great

The American Tobacco Company is certainly making rapid progress in its career of world-conquest. The time seems not far off when it will completely dominate the tobacco, eigar, and eigarette industry of all civilized coun-tries. Capitalists are sensible. They do not allow national prejudice or jingo patriotism to stand in the way of their material interests. The working class is bound, sooner or later, to learn the lesson of international solidarity, if ot from the preaching of the Social ists, then from the practise of the capt

FLIRT GLASS BOTTLE COMBINE.

A movement is on foot for the forma tion of a large consolidated company in the flint glass bottle manufacture. Several attempts have been made to regulate competition by selling agencie and pools, but they have always failed, so a more stable combination will be formed. About twenty-five firms in Pennsylvania, Indiana, and Ohio, most of them being near Pittsburg, with a joint capacity of a thousand pots, have given options on their properties to the promoters of the combine. The new company, it is supposed, will have a capital of \$30,000,000.

OTHER TRUST NOTES.

Several photographic supply com-panies have united, with a capitaliza-tion of \$2,500,000.

The American Bicycle Company, or Trust, is reorganizing on the plan of the Steel Trust.

A consolidation of the four great combinations of window-glass manu facturing firms is said to be certain.

Five Massachusetts granite quarries have been consolidated under a syndi-cate of Chicago and New York building firms. The combine is the biggest in the history of the industry.

An Anglo-American syndicate has acquired twenty-eight of the cichest claims in the Alaskan copper region. The Corn Exchange Bank of New and Traders of Brooklyn. The Queens

Large tobacco manufacturing firm of New York, Philadelphia, and Chi-cago, affiliated with the Tebacco Trust, have organized subsidiary con control the raisin panies to control the raising of Sumatra leaf in Connecticut. This is in line with the tendency in other trusts to control the production of the raw material, as well as the manufac-

turing industry. The American Lumber Company, capitalized at \$8,000,000, is one of the latest. Its charter authorizes it "to acquire timber and mineral lands, build and operate plants and works for the development of such lands, to handle and render commercially available the various products; also, in connection with the main objects, to control and operate transportation lines within or connected with properties of the company; to acquire and take over other corporations."

The Steel Trust announces that since its organization, nine months ago, it has "earned" enough to pay 5 per cent interest on its bonds (\$15,200,000), 7 interest on its bonds (\$15,200,000), 7 per cent. dividends on preferred stock (\$38,500,000), and 4 per cent. on common (\$22,000,000)—in all, \$75,000,000. The statement is given out, it is said, "as convincing proof of the prosperity of the iron and steel industry in general." The few hundred thousand men who do the work of making and transporting the iron and steel seem to be the only ones left out of this "general prosperity." They could get in, "on the ground floor," by yoting for Socialism.

THEY WANT A REPORT.

C. F. U. Asks Gompers About "Peace Conference."

To Whom Is Gompers Responsible for the Argument with Hanna? - Socialists Lead Fight to Demand Explanation-Win Also in Iglesias Case.

Last Sunday's session of the New York Central Federated Union was enlivened by a vigorous discusison of the "peace conference" between alleged representatives of the trade unions and andoubted representatives of the capi-

andoubted representatives of the capitalist class.

Delegate Morris Brown of Cigar Makers' Union No. 144 started the fun by moving that President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor be called upon to report and submit the agreement made by him and other labor lenders with Senator Hanna and the other capitalist representatives. the other capitalist representatives

President Harris promptly ruled the notion out of order, but the house was evidently not in a mood to have dis-cussion thus shut off, and Comrade Brown appealed from the ruling.

IS HE RESPONSIBLE?

Harris justified his ruling by con-tending that "we don't even know officanding that we don't even know offi-cially that any agreement was made," and that, anyhow, Gompers attended the conference simply—an individual; not as a represensative of the A. F. of L., and that therefore no one had any right to dominad a propert right to demand a report from him.

Brown insisted that the motion was Brown insisted that the motion, was a proper one. "We ought to be informed," he said, "why Gompers was at such a conference. Why were not other members of organized labor injuried to confer with Messrs. Schwab. Rockefeller, Morgan, and Hanna? If Mr. Gompers did not represent the Mr. Gompers did not represent the American Federation of Labor, whom did he represent? Surely not the eigar-

Brown's appeal was sustained by the house and a lively debate ensued. Delegate Donnelly of Typographical Union No. 6 then detailed the history of the Civic Federation, out of which this conference had grown. He said that Compers had participated in the conference simply in order to find out whether a way could be opened for the settlement of labor disputes by ar-

bitration. Gompers and other labor-leaders, he said, went to the confer-ence only as individuals. He therefore hoped the C. F. U. would let the matter rest as It was Comrade Reich, delegate of the Ger man Waiters' Union, said that Gomp-ers was certainly not officially respon-sible to the C. F. U. for unofficial action, but insisted that he and the other labor leaders concerned had acted as being in fact representatives of or-ganized labor, and that they must be

held responsible in fact. Brown's motion was finally adopted without division—the opponents per-haps not caring to risk a clear comparison of strength. What answer Presi dent Gompers will make remains to be

THE IGLESIAS CASE.

Herman Robinson, delegate of the C. F. U. to the Scranton convention, made a glowing report as to the con-dition of the labor movement as there

He stated that the Executive Council of the Federation would take action in behalf of Santiago Iglesias, impris-oned under Spanish law for organizing

meeting, condemning the imprison-ment of Iglesias as an outrage to La-bor and demanding his release. Ap-other hot discussion ensued on this

Delegate Archibald opposed the me tion, holding that it was ufficient to leave the matter in the hands of the Federation Council. Comrade Dooley Insisted that the action of the Federation, as reported, was entirely toy vague. The condemnation of a work ingman to more than three years' im-prisonment for simply organizing strike was a glaring outrage and it ought to be vigorously resented by workingmen everywhere. It was necessary to act promptly, he said, not to allow the matter to drag for weeks and

Brown spoke in the same strain, and the resolution of protest was carried by a large majority.

LABOR LAWS VIOLATED.

The question of enforcing the labor two as applied to work on the Rapid ransit Tunnel bids fair to be an eternal question. As soon as the contrac nal question. As soon as the contrac-tors agree to observe the laws in one respect, or as soon as the city officials are sufficiently stirred up to promise to make them obey, the labor unloos find that flagrant riolations of law are be-ing practised somewhere else on the work. The committee chosen by the C. F. U. to attend to the matter is thus

kept very busy.

The workingmen having neglected to put men of their own class in office, pledged to direct employment and un-ion wages and conditions, they are re-duced to the alternative of begging for the enforcement of the law as a favor-and it takes a great deal of begging to get a very small measure of enforce-

Let opulence tremble in all its pal-aces. Let oppressors shudder to think the oppressed may have their turn.— John Ruskin.

IT IS BUSINESS.

Renewed Charges of Bribery Against Metropolitan Street Railway Company.

Methods by Which Corporation Escapes Paying Damages-No Probability of Punishment, for Capitalists Own Courts-Natural Result of a Bad System.

The Metropolitan Street Rallway Company is charged with attempted bribery in two more cases of suit brought against it for personal injury. In the case of Miss Olga Lehman of Hoboken, two of the witnesses tes tified before the court that detectives in the employ of the company offered them bribes to keep out of the way of subpæna servers. Judge Hazel, how ever, refused to order a new trial, so

he company saves its money and cores its point in the bargain. In the case of Mrs. Mary Donovan, whose husband was killed on the Met ropolitan line, two witnesses testified, one that he had been offered \$25 a day to give evidence favorable to the npany, the other that he had been

told be might have a steady job for the asking, on the same ground. Less than a month ago, it will be renembered, three officials of the Metro politan were indicted for bribing a bog witness to testify falsely in a case brought against the company by a poor

Inasmuch as these capitalists have no hesitation in perjuring themselves in order to avoid paying taxes, it is no matter for surprise if they regular ly bribe other people to commit per-jury. This is a part of the "thrift, en-terprise, and business ability" by which capitalist fortunes are built up. The profit-andwage system has many evil fruits, and among them is the utter moral corruption of the capitalist class

What makes it still werse is that no one expects that these capitalists be punished, no matter how clearly their guilt may be proved, because they own the judges as an adjunct to their profit-making plant. When workingmen are put on the bench by workingmen's votes it will be a dif-

THE PENSION SYSTEM.

A Fit of Self-Interested Generosity or the Part of the Reading Robbers.

A pension system for employees of fifty years' continuous service will be put in effect on the Reading Railway

n June 1 next. The statement authorized is the President Baer has given authority to etire all who have been continue in the company's service fifty years or more. Their names will be retained on the payrolls and pensions will be fixed at the rate of 50 per cent, of the wages received at the time of their retire-ment, but in case this does not amount to \$30 a month then they will be given \$30 monthly.

It would be interesting to know how many employees of fifty years' con-tinuous service there are. According to statistics of accidents to rallway workers, resulting from the criminal neglect of the companies to provide safety appliances and the overworking of the men, a man who has seen fifty years' rallway service might be said to have a charmed life.

Read, mark and inwardly digest the provision that if the man to be pension ed is getting under \$60 a month, he should be allowed at least \$30 pension, instead of 50 per cent, of the amount he was drawing in wages per month Think of it. Fifty years of hard, con oned under Spanish law for organizing a strike in Puerto Rico.

This brought up the motion made by Delegate Dooley of the Franklin Pressumen's Association at the previous meeting condensing the impression to publish its philanthropy to the

The first point is that this schem gives the road a chance to get rid of all their old worn out employees. Even a railroad capitalist would hardly have the face to turn adrift a man who had been a faithful slave for fifty years; so this pension system furnishes an easy way to put the old men out of a job under the pretext of kindness.

When the working class ceases to b thankful for the crumbs thrown to thankful for the crumbs thrown to them by their masters they will rise in their might and establish Socialism. under which all will receive the full product of their labor and the old and infirm will be as well taken care of as anyone else, as a just recognition of their services to society. We want justice, not the philanthropy of para-

TIGHTENING THE CHAINS.

The United States Steel Corporation has adopted something similar to a civil service system for the 2,000 employees on its lake steamers. A record is kept of each one and there are supposed to be promoted according to merit. This is recognized to be simply a company of the state of the stat it. This is recognized to be simply a scheme for picking out the discontented, those who counsel strikes, or demand a redress of grievances and show a little independence. The crawling slave is the kind of a faithful servant

CANADIAN TELEGRAPHERS WANT HIGHER WAGES.

Word comes from Montreal that the

federated railway telegraphers of the Dominion are feeling their way to the making of a demand for higher wages from the three great railway systems of Canada—the Canadian Pacific, the Grand Trunk, and the Canada Atlantic systems. Some of the telegraphers are receiving as little as \$40 a mouth, and they feel that this state of affairs should not be allowed to continue.

HOW THEY HELP US.

foliday Edition of Berlin "Vorwaerts" Confiscated-Natural Result is Great Demand for the Paper.

The holiday number of the Berlin "Vorwärts," the leading Social Demo-cratic daily of Germany, has roused

Vorwärts" was suppressed on a sim lar pretext, but the courts refused to sanction the action of the police and consequently "Vorwärts" did n big business, as everyone wanted a copy of the suppressed number. It is no unusual experience for "Vor-

warts" and other Socialist papers in Germany to have whole editions confis-cated; but this generally reacts in their favor, for the suppression calls atten-tion to the paper and large numbers of the suppressed editions are often cir-culated secretly under the very noses of the police.

the editors of "Vorwarts" were sent to prison for short terms on account of articles in which the barbarous conduct of the German forces under von Waldersee in China was exposed and denounced. Such persecution only aids the cause of Socialism.

BARBARISM IN

American Army Using the Methods o

been devastated."

We have no longer any need to go back to the history of Attila and Timur for pictures of barbarous methods of variare. Americans have no right any onger to denounce the Spanish govern-ment for its conduct in Cuba or the British government for its conduct in South Africa. Under "Old Glory" the methods of savage warfare are now be-ing employed to win a footing for American capitalists in the Far East. Capitalism breeds war and "war is capitalism in the Philippines, in China, and in South Africa, the Socialist movement alone makes an effective, protest and Socialism alone can put an end to such iniquities.

CANADIAN ENGINEERS

NEW YORK CENTRAL INDICTED.

The Herkimer County Grand Jury has brought two indictments against the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company growing out of the roundhouse explosion at that village on Aug. 19 last, which resulted n six deaths and great damage to su

tory of the country that a corporation Now we shall see whether the New York Central owns the courts in Herki mer County as completely as it owns the government of this city and of the state at large. Herkimer County has a chance to become famous by convict-ing and punishing this corporation for its habitual disregard of workingmen's

the ire of the police on account of an article on the unemployed, which the authorities alleged to be of a character calculated to provoke violent resistance to established institutions. The entire edition, numbering 30,000 copies, was

Two years ago the holiday issue of

It is only a few weeks since two of

THE PHILIPPINES.

Savage Conquerors to Serve American Capitalists in the Philippines.

The Manila "Times" outlines the plans of the American military author-

itles in the Philippines as follows:
"The Cavite marines to the number
of 330 are stationed at Balaguinga. These marines in conjunction with the soldiers of the Eleventh Infantry will operate from the south, SCOURING AND BURNING THE COUNTRY northwards until they meet and Jain hands with the Twenty-sixth, the Twelfth, the Seventh, and the Ninth regiments. This is the first part in the plan of campaign. When the southern part of the island is thoroughly cleanpart of the isand is thoroughly clean-ed up, operations will then begin from Luzon down to the southern line of troops, thus rounding up Lukban's army for imal externination. SAMAR ISLAND WILL BE MADE A DESERT WHERE BIRDS CANNOT

There is a bare possibility that, awed by the terrible punishment about to be inflicted, Lukban and his followers will decide to throw themselves on the mercy of the Americans, trusting to any terms which may be given them. Lukban's friends have become so ter-rified that they have beseeched General Hughes to postpone his measures of retaliation until the rebel chief can be advised of the situation, and be given a chance to present himself to the American forces. These supplicants have received but slight encouragement from General Hughes, but they will be allowed to communicate with Lukban. He may possibly receive the treatment accorded prisoners of war,

and the present measures of retaliation be thus avoided.

"The fleet of gunboats which has been patrolling the coasts of Samar has not been idle. Besides the work of capturing Bancas and escaping insurgents, they are also engaged in BURNING THE COAST TOWNS and forcing the insurgents into the interior. The Pueblos on the shores of Leyte have also been devastated."

GET AN ADVANCE The negotiations between the committee of locomotive engineers on the eastern division of the Ganadian Pa-cific Railway and the general soperin-tendent at Montreal, with regard to a tendent at Montreal, which have been new wage schedule, which have been in progress for the past fortnight, have resulted in a compromise in which the company has conceded an advance to the men, and the committee has reeded from a portion of its first de-

rounding property.

One indictment was for manslaughter in the second degree, and the other for violating the Penal Code in the negligent use and management of explosives. This is the first time in the his-

THE INDUSTRIAL

PEACE CONFERENCE. Not Likely to Be Important in Its Results, but Very

Suggestive of Present Tendencies. is, in one aspect, of the highest import-ance; while in another aspect, its importance does not at all justify the at-

tention given to it. This industrial peace conference will not settle the labor question, will not put an end to the war between Labor and Capital, any more than the famous international peace conference held at the Hague put an end to war between nations. Since the Hague Conference, the United States has gone right on with its war in the Philippines; within a few months England inaugurated a war of aggression in South Africa; then came the Chinese war, with many minor conflicts. In fact, ever since the delegates of the various nations as-sembled in that conference promised to work for international peace, the

world has been convulsed with war.

The reason is plain. The Hague
Conference did not even try to RE MOVE THE CAUSE OF WAR-the rivalry of capitalists in the world mar-ket. Leaving that cause in full opera-tion, it was impossible that any peace pledges the nations might make should bind them when occasion for war

In exactly the same way, this indus trial peace conference has not tried to remove the cause of strikes, lockouts, boycotts, blacklists, and injunctions, That cause is the exploitation of the working class by the capitalist class. setting the interests of the two class-es in direct opposition. That cause re-maining in full operation, the pledges made by Hanna and Schwab on the one hand or by Gompers and Mitchell on the other, however honestly made, NEITHER WILL OR CAN BIND THEIR RESPECTIVE PARTIES TO INDUSTRIAL PEACE WHEN THE CASION FOR INDUSTRIAL WAR

The rank and file of the working class instinctively recognize this. They have no confidence in the pledges of the capitalists and, we fear, little con fidence in the power of the labor lead-ers. They are even skeptical of the purposes of the conference and its decisions will have little weight with

It is curious that we should still be in doubt whether President Compers went into the conference as an individual or as the official head of the labor movement of the United States. But so it is. Gompers allowed himself so it is. Y... Gompers allowed blusself to be spoken of, in the conference and in the daily press, as acting in his offi-cial capacity, and made no protest, no disclaimer of authority. Yet now, his friends are defending his participation in the conference-which was never ground that he acted only as an indi-vidual.

The fact is, however, that a man holding such an official position cannot act in an individual capacity in any matter connected with the purpose of the body in which he is an official. He the body in which he is an omeral. He cannot separate his official-person from his individual person. What Mr. Gomp-ers says and does goes out, will he nill he, as from the head of the American Federation.

The inconsistency of Mr. Gompers' position is glaring. On Saturday, at Scranson, he threw the weight of his influence in favor of the substitute of fered for the Socialist resolutions. That substitute, which was carried, includ-ed these words:

"We are in close relationship with

the greater body of Socialists and with them agree, that not only should the burdens of toil be made lighter, but that each worker has an undeniable right to enjoy the FULL benefit of that which he or she produces." If that resolution was sinterely meant, then no one who supported it has the moral right to take part in a movement whose plain tendency and purpose it is to perpetuate the system of capitalism and simply to regulate the degree of exploitation.

After all however, Mr. Gomners'

After all, however, Mr. Gompers position is not such an important mat ter. Fortunately, Mr. Gompers does not at all represent the present ten-dency in the minds of the working

The "industrial peace conference," class. It is on the rank and file, not f which we are now hearing so much, on the leaders, that the future de-

But in another aspect the conference is most suggestive. It is a part of a carefully devised policy, which has been developing for many months past, the execution of whose detail has been left chiefly to supposedly disinterested persons of whom Bishop Potter is a type-but which has manifestly been

dictated by a class just as clearly typt-fied by J. Pierpont Morgan.

A little incident often throws a flood of light upon a greater one. When we remember how Morgan chartered a luxurious train and took a party of churchmen. Potter among them, on a grand jount across the continent and then, between sessions of their convention, treated them with wine at \$23 a bottle; when we remember how that Episcopal convention at San Francisco took the first open steps toward the present conference—it is easy to see the connection, Morgan was not idling away his time nor wasting his money. The bishops were not getting a free treat. They were to pay for it now by trying to influence the working people in the direction Morgan and his class

In a word, as Leuis Post aptly sug-gests, the plan is to make the lion and the lamb lie down together—with the lamb inside. The only question is: WILL THE WORKING CLASS BE SUCH MUTTON-HEADS AS THE CAPITALISTS EXPECT?

For our part, from our observation of the facts, we answer that question with a confident and emphatic NO! It is but a few months since organ-

ized capitalists-Schwab among themwere refu ing to meet organized work-ingmen to discuss grievances. It is but a few months since Schwab denounced trade unions in unqualified terms. Now the organized capitalists Schwab among them—are asking the organized workingmen to meet them in a permanent court of arbitration, and Schwab is declaring that he approves

of trade unions provided, of course, they never fight. Why this change? Is it that the good bishops have converted the bad capitalists? Hardly, Such sudden changes of heart do not happen in real life-not, at least, by wholesale.

No, it is the workingmen themselves who have converted the capitalists by hard fighting-fighting harder this hard fighting-fighting harder this year than ever before.

"No strike," says Ben Hanford, "was ever-lost." That is true. The last great sieel strike seemed to be a fairure; but it taught Schwab, perhaps, more than it taught Shaffer. It taught Schwab to fear a renewal of the struggle because he have than

gle, because he knew that it had taught thousands of steel workers that they must take more radical measures in the future than in the past. The growth of the Socialist vote: the the growth of the Socialist vote; the still greater growth of Socialist thought not yet crystallized into votes; the rise of local labor parties instinct with So-cialist feeling, though not affiliated with the Socialist Party; the great in-crease of Socialist Party; the the Indian crease of Socialist spaces in the trade unions, as shown when spranton Con-

vention-all this has taught Hanna and Schwab.

Ten mouths ago Hanna sale that the fight of the future would not be between Republicanism and Democracy, but between Republicanism and Socialism. He is trying to postpone that fight fly the new method of felgning friendship for the workers.

"I fear the Creaks hands." and Schwab.

"I fear the Greeks bearing gifts," said the wise Trojan prophet. Philip of Macedon boasted that he never conquered a city with steel till he had tried to conquer it with gold. When our enemy offers us friendship, then is the time to strengthen our opposition, and to advance our lines—for the amicable offer is a proof both of the

enemy's fear and of his guile.

Meanwhile, injunctions are still issued against trade unions and labor agitators are still thrown into fail. While these things continue, we have little fear that the working class will be misled by the soft words of Hapun or Schwab, of Potter or Ireland. The leaders may be cajoled, but the rank and file cannot be betrayed.

THE JENNINGS CASE.

The case of Comrade E. P. Je Ir., the circulation agent of The Work er whom the "Sun" is prosecuting for criminal libel in publishing boycott lit-erature, was called for hearing in Magistrate Brann's court last Satur day. Jennings, through his attorneys, waived examination, however, and is accordingly held for trial in the Court of Special Sessions. There will probably be considerable delay in bringing the case to trial. In the meantime, Comrade Jennings will be "doing busness at the old stand" and the boycott will not be forgotten. We shall see whether the "Sun" is bluffing or not have the nerve to "call" the bluff.

LECTURES TO SOCIALISTS.

Morris Hillquit, instead of Algernon Lee, sill gire the first four Lectures in the course urranged by the City Executive to be held on Sunday afternoons, beginning January 5, at Happy Days Hall, 12 St. Mark's Place. The abjects will be as follows:

Jan. 5.—The Forerunners of Modern Se

Jan. 12 .- Modern Socialism.

Jan. 16.-Proletarian Socialism in the

—Make your trade union a school of Socialism. See that Socialist-leaflets and copies of The Worker are handed around from time to time.

By a vote of 503 to 129 the conductors and motormen of the Union Traction Company of Philadelphia decided not The demands which the company re

fused, and upon which a strike was advocated, were: Advance of wages to twenty cents an hour, ten hours a day, vestibuled shelters for motormen and conductors, reinstatement of men dis-clarged since July 1 solely for being members of a union, and the reference of differences between men and the

company to a board of arbitration.

A strike was favored by the local branch of the Amalgamated Association, but it was opposed by the Phila-delphia Street Railway Employees' Unions, an independent organization.

The city of Richmond, Ind., will trylighting, and now has under construc-tion a \$150,000 plant. It will probably be ready within three months. The pri-vate contract for street lighting does not run out until 1904, but the city will enter at once upon domestic and com-morcial lighting, and will take up the street work when the contract expires. The private company is endeavoring to stop the city by means of an injunction

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TO "CLARION" READERS.

The "Clarion" of Boston-formerly the Haverhiff "Social Democrat"-having suspended publication. The Worker has assumed the obligation of filling out its unexpired subscriptions.

Regretting as deeply as can any o sity for the discontinuance of their state paper, we pledge them our most earnest endeavor to fill its place properly until conditions shall justify its re-establishment upon a firmer basis and we call upon each and every one of them to co-operate with us to this

The party press is undoubtedly one of the niest powerful weapons of the Socialist movement. This is very generally recognized; but what is not so clearly recognized is the difficulties involved in maintaining the party press. Wherever there is a strong local move ment there is a natural desire for a local paper, and the seal of the comtion. That the local papers thus estab lished sometimes fall to receive the support which they deserve, and which necessary to their permanent exist ence is no cause for discouragement Bather, the fact that the effort is boldly taken and the sacrifices that are made to support it give proof of the vitality of the Socialist movement. Discretion may sometimes be the better part of valor; but discretion without valor is a pretty poor quality.

The paper whose work we now take up has done splendid service for the cause and its career reflects only credit upon the comrades who supported it so ong. Let them now make the fullest use of The Worker as its successor and strive vigorously to build up its circulation in their stae, and they will hasten the day when the Massachusetts movement can, without too great a drain upon its resources, maintain : state organ of their own.

Representative Jenkins, Republican of Wisconsin, has reintroduced his bill for an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to give Congress power to control trusts. Incidentally it is so drawn as to include trade un ions under "combinations in restrain; "friend of labor," may think it well to have the bill passed this time. It would fall in very nicely with the tendency of the "peace conference"-and I wouldn't hurt the trusts, for they own Congress at present.

So for we have not heard that the mittee" has tried to do anything on be half of the striking coal miners in Ken tucky, whose union paper the government has suppressed, whom the min owners have evicted, whom the United States court has enjoined, and who are being driven from pfllar to post-be-

would seem to be "up to" the harmon

A capitalist named Carpentler ha given \$100,000 to endow a chair of Chinese in Columbia. He says that sun represents the amount he saved by not using whiskey and tobacco. We are bound to take the gentleman's word and to believe that he is in a position to estimate the amount the average capitalist spends on these luxuries One hundred thousand dollars seems a pretty liberal allowance for whiske and tobacco, but it is perhaps not to high. And yet the defenders of capi tallsm have the nerve to say that the reason the workingmen are poor is be cause they spend too much for beer! Verily, the assurance of the capitalist advocate surpasses that of the insur ance agent or the Bowery "backer,"

TWO "LABOR" MAYORS.

In another column we reprint tw items which will be full of significance to those who are interested in the "la ber parties" that have sprung up li several cities in the late election.

The one, from the San Francisc "Advance," shows the position of Mayor-elect Schmitz of that-city, who was chosen to office upon what was al leged to be a "Union Labor Party" ticket.

As we have previously explained Mr. Schmitz was in no true sense : labor candidate nor was the organiza tion which elected him a clear labo party. Mr. Schmitz himself is a canitalist-a "good" one it is said, so far as capitalists can be good, and an ex workingman, indeed-but nevertheless a capitalist. The campaign for his nomination and election was engineer ed by a faction of disgrantied old-party politicians and the trade unions mere ly supplied the votes. His election was n reaction against the shameful abuse of power by Democratic Mayor Phelan during the great strike. But it was morely a posstive reaction: It did no represent a positive and definite move ment toward the government of the city by and for the working class.

It is not surprising, then, that Mr. Schmitz, being elected, should decfar that "the interests of Capital and Labor are identical," and that he should take his stand as a "citizens' mayor not as a workingmen's mayor. Neither will it be surprising if, so far as any practical realization of the vague hopes of the workingmen who elected him is concerned, his administration should turn out a complete failure, And, finally, it is not at all surprising, but quite natural, that the capitalist pres should have abstained from any adverse criticisms upon him. The capi talists know that he is harmless.

The mayor elected on a labor ticke in Ansonia, Conn., stands on quite : different footing. Mr. Charters is workingman and an active trade un ionist. He is more than that; he is a least so much of a revolutionist that he has dared, in last summer's strike to defy court injunctions and risk his comfort and even his liberty in defens of the interests of his class.

While under indictment for his ac tivity in the strike, he was nominated as a workingman by the workingme of his city and elected to the highes office in their gift. And thus far, at least, he has done nothing to indicate that they made a mistake. He eviden: ly intends to be what his fellow work ers intended him to be-a working men's mayor, administering the city affairs in the interest of the working elass and by the advice and direction of the working class organizations And the same seems to be true of the rest of the ticket."

It is therefore not at all surprisic; that we find the capitalist press al ready bitterly denouncing Mayo Charters. In the "Evening Post" editorial which we quote, Mayor Charters in politics. This gilt-edged capitalist organ says:

seem to regard themselves as agents of the trade unions, RATHER THAN OF THE TAXPAYERS, and guide themselves by the decisions of labo

If these officials will continue in that course they will do good sarvice to their class.

So far as we are informed, Mayor Charters and his associates have no conscious sympathy with Socialism and probably very little knowledge of the Socialist movement. The position they have taken, however, is perfectly in harmony with the basic principle of the Socialist movement—the principle of the class struggle. They are men who ought to be Socialists and would be if they fully realized what Socialism stands for. Only in the Socialis Party will they find sympathy, and only there will they find a permanent

Very early in the course of their term of office they will probably find the powers of state and national law placed as obstacles in their way. The questions with which they have to deal are more than local questions, they in-volve partizan political action on a national scale. When the conflic comes, the labor officials of Ansonic will have a chance to learn where the Socialists stand and why a Socialis Party is necessary to the emancipation of Labor.

Every little while some agent of the capitalist class, who is supposed to keep a padlock on his tongue and pro cause they want better wages. It | tend to be an agent of all the people,

forgets his caution and lets the cat our of the bag. Gen. MacArthur is one of the latest instances. The authorized ex planation of "our" war against the Filipinos-now being carried on with such extreme barbarity, as noted else where in this paper-is that "we" (the people) are prompted solely by respect for "plain duty" and "manifes destiny" and by a wholly disinterested desire to extend the blessings of civilization and true religion to the benight ed heathen. But here comes MacArthur and, at a Commercial Club banquetmaybe the wine loosened his tonguegives this explanation: "The power that holds the Philippine archipelago will have a potential effect on Asia. It is a stepping-stone to a commanding position and a base from which Ameri can interests can ever be protecte Their position is necessary to natural expansion" So after all the Social ists were right when they said that "we, the people" and "plain duty" had nothing to do with this case, but that it was a question of plain profits for our bosses, the capitalists, for which the war was being carried on.

WILL THEY ENFORCE THE LAW?

Perez M. Stewart, who, as Superintendent of Buildings, will have the duty of executing the building laws in Manhattan, declares he will enforce the laws vigorously and impartially and that he "will use his utmost endeavors to wipe out the petty corruption which has existed in the Building Department for many years." It goes without saying that we have our sericus doubts of his being able to fulfil this promise, however sincerely it may be intended. It is a hard thing for capitalist minimistration to resist the corrupt and lawless practises of the lass on which it depends for support. Net, much as we doubt the ability of the "reform" administration to enforce laws favorable to the workers, we wish them all success if the attempt is honestly made. We do not base our hopes for the progress of Socialism, as some of our-enemies charge, upon the increasing misery of the working peo ple as upon the increasing lawlessr of the capitalist class. The enforce ment of the building code is a matter of very great importance to the work ing class, both for the safety to life and limb of the men employed in the building trades and also for the health of the working people who have to live in the tenement houses.

The unions, especially of the building rades, should do all in their power to ssist in the enforcement of these lawand not only to assist, but to compel the officials to do their duty. If they fall in this, it is safe to say that the spasm of virtue on the part of the "re form" administration will not last long.

Current ## # Literature

All books and pamphlets mentioned n this column may be ob brough the Socialist Literature pany, 184 William street, New York.

HOW TO SAVE NEW YORK: A Program of Progress. By John Martin. New York, The Civic Council, 1961. Pamphiet, 52 pages. Price, 10 cents. Notwithstanding its title, "How to

Notwithstanding its title, "How to Save New York," is not a Salvation Army tract. Its proposed solution of the problems arising from capitalist rule, however, is just such a one as the Salvation Army would propose—that is, the election of good men. The "good man" theory is as far behind the fines in political philosophy as the competition theory is in economics; for men, good or bad, are simply the instruments of the political party and social class to which they owe their power. class to which they owe their power. John Martin is a man of wide experiseful facts and statistics; but, like all Fablans and reformers, he fails at the has attempted to bring together a unmber of heterogeneous forces and con-flicting classes under one standard, its course has been vacillating and its administration rendered impractical by a conflict of interests. This little book not contemplate any radical res for the immediate material benefit of the working class, but it is an arsenal of facts in which the Socialist will find ammunition for many a shot at capitalism—but he will have to use a gun of a very different calibre from that of the author. Many steps in Mr. Martin's "program of progr have been promised both by " many and by reformers, but ne have put their promises into practise. Many citizens think New York has alrendy been "saved;" while in rebuttal of those curious views others aver that it will be "recovered" at the next elec-tion. As between Tammany and the bourgeois reformers the workingm might as well decide by tossing up penny-and then it would be a co lose," Social regeneration will begin only when the working class gains a class-conscious victory; for the material interests of the working class happily coincide with the highest interests of humanity; social evolution sanctions the forward march of the proletariat; Dame nature herself guides their foot-steps; and in saving themselves, the

corking class will save society as a AN APPRECIATION.

All conrades who can, should take The Worker, as it contains a great-number of very valuable articles in each issue such as we have not the space to give, nor the ability to secure. A few months' reading of The Worker will give anyone a good idea of the Socialist movement and the scientific-basis of its methods.—The Los Angeles Socialist.

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CLASS-CONSCIOUS ORATORY.

perience and a revolutionary will which enables us to cry alond and fear not.

The art of composing, in a loud voice sentences which depict the sub-jugation and degradation of the world's producers considered as one class-man.

The art by which I constitute myself

a machine through which the wrongs and will of my class express them-

elves in loud sentences.

The art of turning all facts known

to me into the revolutionary current and along the stream of the work-

and along the extransion man's interest only.

The art of stremously maintaining an expression of continuous and related sentences so that my aud@nce

The art of projecting on to a public canvass pictures which the audience can, as with an aural vision, see and

appreciate.

The art of overcoming the intellectual

and moral cowardice of one's personal life before the tribunal of an audience by the acquisition of a social will to

speak.

A proletarian rhetoric, congenial to our philosophy, a plan of producing externalized sentences as word pictures of the proletaire and the plutocrat, A

concentration of what we call ourself on the will, the voice and the word structured sentences. As speakers aiming at nothing else but to produce

beside the normal war of profiting and

surrendering now known as the eco

nomic struggle, let the struggle take

place of itself, not because you bade it but because of the word picture which

nore sure footed will be our march.

and it

two pictures of the two class

you painted in the air.

conveyance.

there is any class struggling to be

lated sentences so that my will forget me in my subject.

BY PETER E. BURROWES.

The thought which stands above all scious oratory, and in it is the great there among my election after-houghts is this: We want more upeakers and better speakers in our or qualification than a workman's ex-The throught which stands above all others among my election after-thoughts is this: We want more speakers and better speakers in our movement. I say this sincerely, without the slightest intent to reflect upon our gallant little band of street corner craises, who is all street corner orators, who in all respects improved on the former campaign and themselves. Hoping also to share in the general amnesty myself, I plead: "That mercy I to others show that mercy show to me." We wan't better speakers in this movement and more of them. In fact, I regard this ity of our comradeship for revolution ary propaganda. When we are able to shout loudly and long, articulately, in telligently, sensationally upon the streets we are a revolution, when we are only carrying on a documental campaign by the distribution of trace we are a reform. I do not her by depreciate the the inter-elec-tional value of tract distributing button-holing and asking your friends to read a little something nice which you have in your pocket; these mani-festations of zeal are parts of the revo-lutionary movement and we want them

But I do think that the power o the printed page has been stultified by surfeit. The newspaper with its an-nual square miles of matter has become only a great blank to the public mind, with a big red or black blur her and there upon it; and so we are getting beyond the period of being rouse to much thought, or action of any sort by the printed page. The facility with undersald, and gainsald in print threa ens men's powers of convincing or being convinced by it, as in the days ing convinced by it, as in the days when first the press began to speak to the common people. The dominion of the property man over the printing press has moreover become complete that it appears to h lost its rank at the head of Socialist agitation by that fact alone, not because it can no longer say good things well, but because it can. and will, say oftener and almost a well the thing that is bad, and because as with the resources of a deluge, it sweeps away mental virility and leaves no landmarks for truth. The case of a workingman with a very few ex hausted hours at his disposal (called his leisure) confronted with his 24 or 48 pages of newspaper matter to be read to-day and to be dead to-morrow is one of sufficiention—overlaid by his newspaper nurses, he is dead to that sort of agitation. Before the trust swallowed the printing press, and while men were yet moderate readers, by the limits of production, you got some good out of your paper; but now ercryone indulges in excessive reading and the result is somewhat like hard drinking all the time—you are mud-dled, dopy, and you cannot get drunk or sober. There is yet another reason Human cowardice is an individual con-sideration to which the world owes nearly all its morality; it h us from one another since the clock of time began to tick. But since the absorption of the press by capitalism this friend of all mankind is no longer, with writers, the friend of labor. The great army of impersonal hired scribblers, out of bread, takes the negative power of cowardice wholly from our side of the question to the side of the biring and thus the workers are called upon for a new great effort of a posi-tive sort, where we and timidity part company and the man takes the place of the pen or takes his place along with

Public speaking must henceforth, in my opinion, lead the van in our great effort to hasten the inevitable day of Socialism. The platform, the street corners, before audiences, here must we struggle and fight our way like men, through the emergencies of our great explanation. A battle with inherit ed personal cowardice, the building u in our comrades of a great social takin will and courage; a positive, forceful, aggressive invasion of the publice ear

to and stays with me out of our strug-gle through the last election.

Let no comrade deceive himself with the notion that to be a speaker is a commonplace thing. The fact of it is, that the cause which calls for and gets effective speakers, calls for and gets the very cream of human will and courage, and these two constitute all the ed gifts of the public speaker. There is no point from which the average man so shrinks as from this pillory of the public platform, and there is therefore no point so good for a man as this, up to which he should urge his balking will. All manner of great men may be observed to shrivel and grade down to smaller dimensions before an audience; men who could face the canon's mouth shrink from this, not because it is nat-urally a hard thing to face but because the will of the race has been cowed and rebuked back from the will of put and revolutionary movement, I had that the cultivation of this will to pub lie speech should be a primary charac-teristic of the Socialist movement.

chanies of ourselves as possible speak-ers, and after that a scheme of Socialtopics proper to our propaganda. I want the force that comes of a dis-tinctly objective point. To class room Socialism we owe much and shall con-tinue to owe more; but we must hence-forth increase our acquaintance very much with a new will-orator—an externalist, whose methods are entirely the reverse of those of the church, a non-subjective and all objective exter

until all of my Socialism is outside of me am I all a Socialist." a man who brings the best of his subjective life to the speech of Socialism because his subjective life is unconscious of the speech of Socialism because his subjective life is unconscious of the presence in the externalized picture which as a Socialist speaker he is throwing upon the sky canvass—or up against the walls of the city.

The strength of the new oratory will be in its complete externalism; in its substitution of class solidarity for personal consciousness; in its requirement that the oration shall be all a mechanical production of the will and voice of the speaker; and in its great limitation to one object, the picture of the proletarian or his master. In this limitation lies the strength of class-con-

for despotism to reach and hold its per-manent dominion, and that royal road is the art of imposing silence on the common man; and among all the de-vices adopted by this empire of main-tained silence, none has been such a satisfactory success as the art of elocu-tion. How many millions it has struck dumb, imaginative, attracts, stretch fails to say. This art has been am the most ancient and most cherished of class exercises in all ages where nations were rich enough (or poor enough) to keep a court, aristocracy and priesthood. Indeed a list of the rhetoricians whose names appear in Plutarch and the classical dictionaries is itself some explanation of why the plain people of these old times, like our own, never learned to talk. Even a greater than the pagen silence has been imposed upon the inhabitants of orien-tal and Christian countries by the prevalence of introspection and subjective ness in their religions. The man who ness in their religions. The man who is taught that oratory is ethical, that it is a gift of the gods, that a man must be good before he can speak of the good, or that oratory is itself a virtue, must be hadly handicapped for public speaking. Taking this view together with the doctrine of the universal singliness of men and the circle of orafulness of men, and the circle of orators is reduced to that point which hath atmost, to the narrow circle of saints. But even the saint must feel, under his saintly conscience, that he often is maimed by sin as a rhetoriciau, and will be forced into hypocrisy or

the professional priest. There remains yet, however, the oraory of lawyers, a stage as far beyond ective rhetoric as it is externalized from the practitioner in documents, laws and decisions; but inasmuch as it consists of conflicting personalisms it suffers under some of the same limita-tions as pulpit oratory, leaving us only the oratory of the lawmakers to

The practise for such a war of words would be very much more mechanical than some men of genius or intuition or what-d'ye-call-it would approve of. But frankly, the less we trust to the what-d'ye-call-its and the more to the mechanical plod of making unbroken sentences the swifter and surer will be our success. In other words the more completely we externalize and make objective the whole process, the I suggest constant verbalizing, con-stant practise of the voice in susfained sentence making. Very little criticism of the thought, but much attention to the sense part of the speech, its sound, vigor and velocity. I would for a long time be willing to wholly sacrifice the matter to be conveyed to the vehicle of

Standing around the walls in ou clubs let us practise loud voicing darity as one great dollar. for public use, as the monks practise their rosaries and litanies to keep themselves in pitch for the pulpi commenced by one comrade and con-tinued along the line by every next one, all forming part of the picture of the proletaire or his master, a revelry of words. If we could get men free enough to make fools of themselves in working class. this way I believe that we would be down about the place where the foun-dations for good speakers could be

Let us also have an objective for topical concentration, which I propose should be the outline of a human face. This face is ever before the mind; it is an outline map which the student of the proletarian's condition is always filling up. Figures and facts are to be considered only as pigments for filling jn, and giving force to this portrait. The picture is to be the depository, outside the mind, upon which you place all your detatls, ground into ned into descriptions of

quired for Socialist speaking it will quired for Socialist speaking it will soon become a numeronic chart, and will prove a great assistance to the speaker in all his other studies. The standing up of a man to say things in a loud voice to people who did not send for him, and to whom he only comes himself, is really a croser. he only comes himself, is really a queen oceeding; though we have got used o it. In other words, all public spe tween the man and his audience, who must endure him before they can judge him. Evidently, therefore, a public reason only should bring him here. Evidently his own virtues o personal desires, however important to himself, are not sufficient to bring as there to hear him. Evidently his sub-ject should always be outside of him-self and have some other motive than

his own emotions and impulses.

There is no excuse for public speaking except when the speaker stands as a narrator of public facts for public reasons and as the repre-sentative of a will, an interest, a pain or a peril larger than his own; and by how much larger than his own it is, by that much is he justified. In the strength of this public conthe strength of this public con-sciousness he may assert and justif-his claim to a hearing. It is therefor only as a class man that the public speaker has any standing; it is only while he represents his public or clas-that he has any reasonable right to-

hearing.

With a new message opposed to the interests of rulers and many of the public audiences, and also to their habits and prejudices, there can be no other credential for a public speaker than his own will and its power to sustain itself before the public for the statement of facts and matters which are of common interest. The external is the common ground, the will and voice are his authority. None of these elements for the practise and achievement of our class oratory are held back from us within the reservation lines of the class cratory are held back from as within the reservation lines of the property class. On the contrary, our class which supplies all the world's honorable force of overcoming can surely overcome the laberited modesty and silence of the centuries. Must we sit at the feet of scented professors, and graduate from the oil tank universities in order to find our own expression? Surely the class which has ever supplied the maintaining force of the supplied the maintaining force of the world, its laborers, its endurers, its fighters, its occaneers, its rock movers, its life savers and all its emergency men can find and fit its own express-

There has been ever one royal road

for despotism to reach and hold its perstlence. Thus the single proprietary life burdened with the care of one soul only, its painful introspection, its self-consciousness, its self-abasement, and self-conceit, can produce only silence or

coasider for our example.

The oratory of the lawmakers come nearest to our own. In the congress of the United States there sits a class rep-resenting, a number of private fort-unes or pools of fortunes, of which each member is the deputed orator. These fortunes, and the channels that lead more into them, are tangible ex-ternal things having no relation whatsoever to the personal fitness of their possessors, and for that reason alone the rhetoric of groups of dollars nu-merically considered, is greater than that of religion or litigation. If the men who represent these respective groups of dollars were not under the delusion, most of them, that they represent geographical sections of citizens they would be class conscious orators; but on very few of them, while in con-gress, has yet fully dawned their soli-

Whether the great gold dollar or the little copper cent shall first express itself as a solidarity is the real issue between capital and labor. And the greatest of all our ways and means of contributing to that final "which" is to be provided, in my opinion, by the culsons and daughters of th

RUSKIR OR CAPITALISM. The old barons of the middle ages

used in general the thumscrew to ex-tort property; we moderns use, in preference, hunger or domestic affliction; but the fact of extortion remains precisely the same. Whether we force the man's property from him by pinching his stomach or pinching his fingers, makes some difference anaton morally, none whatsoever; we form of torture of some sort in order to make him give up his property; we use, indeed, the man's own inxieties, instead of the rack; and his we differ from Front de Boeuf, or Dick Turpin, merely in being less dextro cruel, I say, because the fierce baron and the redoubted highwaymen are reported to have robbed, at least by pref-erence, only the rich; we steal haberence, only the rich; we steal hab-itually from the poor. We buy our liveries and gild our prayer books with eries and gild our prayer books with pillered pence out of children's and sick men's wages, and thus ingenious-ly dispose a given quantity of Theft, so that it may produce the largest pos-sible measure of delicately distributed suffering.—John Ruskin.

THE BAROMETER OF IGRORANCE.

To-day the Stock Exchange is the barometer of the ignorance of the peo-ple. The two great influences at work in society are registered there. One of these influences is the impulse to en-slave men. The other is the impulse to

The relative supremacy of these two blackboard of the Stock Exchange. Whenever the intelligence of the pe ple finds expression in a public act which makes for the restriction of publle plundering, stocks go down.

Whenever capitalism betrays the people into voting against their real inter ests, or succeeds in bribing a legisla-ture for monopoly's sake, stocks go up. —The Socialist Spirit. *.

WHAT IS SLAVERY?

Tis to work and have such pay just keeps life from day to day, your limbs, as in a cell, z-the tyrant's use to dwell. Tis to be a slave in soul.

And in hold no strong court
Over your own will, but be
All that others make of ye. So that re for them are made, Loom and plow and sword and space, With or without rour own will, hear To their defense and nourishment.

Tis to see your children weak With their mothers pine and peak. When the winter's winds are bleck They are dying whilst I speak. "Tis to hunger for such dict As the rich man in his rict Casts to the fat dogs that He Suffeiting beneath his eye;

And at length, when you complain, With a muriany weak and vain, 'Tis to see the tyrant crew kide over your wives and you. Men of labor, beirs of glory,
Heroes of unwritten story,
Nradlags of one adrity mether,
Hopes of her and one another,
Else like Bons after simuler
In unvanquishes is number;
Shake your chains to earth like dew.
Which in sleep, has fallen on you!
Ye hre many, ther are few.

—Percy Bysshe Shelley

BUY UNION LABEL GOODS.

A NEW YEAR REMINISCENCE.

Containing Some Reflections on the Great Middle Class, the Dignity of Labor and Other Things.

A year ago, on the last night of the old-century, I had the good or ill fortune to attend a "dinner of four hundred"—not of "the" Four Hundred, but just of "a" common four hundred. The dinner, good or bad, is immaterial now. (It was material, of course, but now if sonly a reminiscence—very it's only a reminiscence unsatisfying to a winter appetite.) W

went there secondarily to eat and pri-

marily to hear speeches. And w heard them—oh, so many of them—sleast until we got thred of listening. It was a very heterogeneous dinner-not as regarded the viands, but as re garded the guests and their speeche-There were aspiring Labor Leaders who did not think the union a prope place for politics, but did think their unionism a very valuable personal as-set in politics. There were Friends of Labor, too. Then there were Re formers in great variety. Also there were some of us who didn't make speeches and thus escaped classifica-

No two of the speakers agreed of anything except the Dignity of Labor and the necessity of "getting together" to "do something." Labor appear-ed as a very dignified abstraction, but just what its friends and exponents were going to do for it by "getting together" no one tried to explain;

The Labor Leaders were all afraid of offending the Friends of Labor and they confined themselves chiefly to apologizing for their own existence and telling what good men the capitalists were. They were their dignity very much as if it were hired for the evening, like a dress suit, and didn't fit them. I think this was the fact, too begging from capitalist politicians that their dignity bagged at the knees

The Friends of Labor were feather. They patted the workingmen on the back in the most grandly patronizing manner and as sured them that if mey would be good and not ask too much it was bighly probable that some day they might get omething-just what or how was not specified, but presumably manna from the heavens. The Friends of Labor used several large and nice-sounding words-and then hastened to explain that these words didn't meathing. That is a way they have.

Each of the Reformers was pulling

in a different direction. But no as they were, none of them happened to pull in the direction of working-class interests, which was natural, for the Reformer doesn't think there is such a thing as a class interest.

tendency to them, was to praise the Great Middle Class and point to it as the only safeguard of the Dignity of Labor. Just as, by painful listen of Labor. Just as, by painful listen-ing, I had got so much meaning out of the get-together speeches, I heard a conversation near me which served as a practical commentary and filus-tration of the greatness of the middle class.

At my right sat a lady-at least sh thought she was one; let us say a well dressed specimen of the female sex. She was typical of the great middle class—and would have liked to repre-sent "the" Four Hundred. Her husband sat just beyond her, and he was another. They quite approved the sentiments of the Friends of Labor

nity. They were Benevolent Snobs.

Across the table sat a somewhat
rough-locking man, evidently old in the labor movement, who did not make a speech, but apparently did think.

The female representative of the Great Middle Class stopped in her ti rade against hired girls in general anher own in particular long enough to announce, in a positive manner: " announce, in a positive manner: "don't believe there's much real desti tution in the city."

"You would think differently," said

our neighbor across the table, "If you had seen what I saw on Christma Day at several places on the East Sid -hundreds of people standing in line for hours, waiting to get a free Christ at." said the lady, "if they hadn"

got dinner there they would have got it somewhere else, wouldn't they?" "Some of them, probably," was the reply. "Many of them would have gone

"Oh, well," said she, "if they didn't get dinner that day they would get it some other day. Anyhow, I don't be-lieve there's much real destitution. And if people are poor it's their own fault, because they're lazy and ex-travagant. They've got to suffer travagant. They've got to That's the only way they'll

This brought her round again to the subject of servant girls. Our neighbor across the table shrugged his shoulders. as recognizing the impossibility of converting the Great Middle Class. For me, I reflected: Suppose Madame's dinner to-morrow should be scorched when it came to the table, what would happen to the hired girl? Would Madame reflect that she could still get dinner unscorched some other day and and comfort in the reflection?

I did not consider the evening wasted. It is worth while to meet the Great Middle Class once in a while, in order to get one's contempt for it re-newed by personal contact. And when you next meet a crowd of fellow workingmen, no matter now rough and nueducated, your pleasure is heightened by observing the contrast. X. Y. Z.

DESPECTABLITY

Respectability; that is to say, realising such an amount of what is term-ed character by a hypocritical defer-ence to the prejudices of the communence to the prefutness or the commun-ity as may enable them, at suitable times, and under convenient circum-stances and disguises, to plunder the public—Henjamin Disraell's "Conings-

bg."
Decent is the distinction from respec-table. Respectable means rich and de-cent means poor.—Thomas Love Pea-cock's "Crotchet Castle."

—False glory can never subsist long. Flattery or dissimulation mry for a while vanish over such a, rotten structure, but it must tumble down at last.—Xenophon's Banquet.

Our » Esteemed Contemporaries BBB (and OTHERS) BBB

W. S. Glibert died too soon. Had be lived till now he might have outdone Pinafore with a subject made rely to hand by Ralph M. Easley. For of all the subjects which Gilbert's pen developed into comic opera, none was so richly stored, with comic opera possi-bilites as is Mr. Easley's Supreme Court of Capital and Labor. Nothing is lacking, not even the roaring climax of Marcus A. Hanna, as chief justice. With Capital on the outside as the Hon was, with Labor on the inside like the reconciled and digestible lamb, and with Mr. Hanna on top, the Easley experiment can hardly fail to succeed—at least in some respects.

The Brauer Zeltung. The great spectacle is over-the con-

cention of the largest organization of labor in this country is a thing of the past. Fortunately, we might say, be-cause the work accomplished is not worth while speaking of. Not one of the burning questions propounding themselves to every thinking workingman has been solved, not even touched The bureaucracy of the American la sacred cause of labor sounded the right keynote, only a few had the courage to give vent to the workers' griev-ances and wants. The most important work, so much as it was at the beginning, was railroaded over and throaded et the last hour of the elected: No new ideas were advanced. not any remarkable progress made. Not one decided step forward, no ac-tion taken to assure the workers bet-ter backing in their fearful struggles against capital, struggles that will develop and become still flercer in the years to come.

Advance, San Francisco.

Mayor-elect Schmitz was tendered a banquet the other night where Sau-terne, Zinfandel, Champagne and other luxuries to which the working class is accustomed played a prominent part. Between the Oysters and the Consom-me en tasse the Mayor made a speech in which the following occurred:

"There is no inherent and irreconcilable difference between employer and employee, capital and labor, rich and Their interests should be identical and differences between them can

and should be adjusted.
"I believe that capital should have steady and safe investment in order that labor may have permanent and remunerative employment."

Comment here is unnecessary. Mr. Schmitz is excused for showing con-

siderable anxlety over a "steady and safe investment for capital" as he is somewhat of a capitalist himself. omewhat of a capitalist himself.

The speaker that was sandwiched in

between the Sweet Bread Pattles, a la Poule te' and the Tame Duck, voiced officially the stand of the labor party. He said: "The platform of the new party is as

broad as the universe. It admits of all shades of thought and opinion; neither shuts the door to the radical, nor makes the conservative- unwelcome makes the conservative- unwelcome, but recognizes that the one is the counterpoise to the other, to attain as one complete whole the highest possible degree of success. It aims to establish a living wage for the workers."

Comment here is also unnecessary. The Depocratic party aims at establishing a "living wage" for the worker.

lishing a "living wage" for the worker so does the Republican party. The Democratic party also has a platform as "broad as the universe," so has the Republican party and—but why go on?

New York Evening Post

where the regent elections resulted in throwing important offices into the lands of men who stood specifically as labor candidates. Such was the case with the mayoraliy in San Francisco, while in Ausonia, Conn., the trade un ionists elected their candidates to every office except that of City Clerk. It is obvious, however, that labor men in office are in danger of discrediting their cause through ignorance, or the How a complex administrative machine may be got out of gear is now being shown at Ansonia, where not only are all the offices in the hands of untrained men, but the administration has a new-charter to interpret and apply for the first time. The mayor has already made several humiliating mistakes, and has exposed several of his official acts to the charge of illegality. Worst of all, the new treasurer is ig

orant of finance, and will soon be out

orant of finance, and will soon be out of snoney with which to meet city ex-penses. Moreover, the labor officials seem to regard themselves as agents of the trade unions rather than of the taxpuxels, and guide themselves by the decisions of labor enucuses.

It is said that the slave trade is flore ishing in the Soudan in spire of the efforts of the British government to stamp it out and that a fourteen-yearold slave can be purchased for eighty dollars. This is a remarkably high price when it is remembered that the purchaser must feed, clothe and shelter the slave. In this country a fourteenyear old wage slave can be had for less than the cost of his keep. All that boy is needed and a whole drove of applicants will appear and beg to be taken. No purchase money is required. The fortunate little slave who secures the position will work a week and at the end of that time he will be given not more than two dollars. Will that feed him? No, but his parents will make up the deficit. Unable to bear the inselen of feeding and elothing the child they have brought into the world, child they have arough into the worst, they sell its labor power for a couple of dollars to help pay the expense of his living. It is well that slavery be stamped out in the Soudan, but it would also be well to stamp it out in

— If we only had "publicity" applied to the trusts, the working class would have the inestinable privilege of knowing just who the fellows are who are skinning Mr. Lawson in the copper deal-Workers' Call.

69c.

85c.

38.00

THE 15TH AND 17TH A. D. HAS elected Comrade Taufer as delegate to The Worker Conference. Comrade Jennings visited the organization at its last meeting and addressed the com-rades on methods of extending the circulation of The Worker. It was re-solved to make a special order for the solved to make a special order for the meeting of Thursday, Jan. 14, for the discussion of plans for the formation of an English Socialist daily. Com-rades W. Meier, Chas. Firnkers, G. Tauber, and G. Klinger volunteer solicit subscriptions for the weekly in their respective neighborhoods. Meet-ings of the district are held at 437 W. Fifty-third street.

COMRADE CASSIDY HAS BEEN elected by the 21st A. D. as delegate to the Worker Conference. He is a ruan who can be depended upon to do

C OMKADE KRAFFT SPOKE AT Colonial Hall, One Hundred and First street and Columbus aveaue, last Sun-day, on the question, "Is Our Country a Republic?" After the lecture a good musical program was given by an or-chestra of six pieces and by request Comrade Krafft gave a recitation which was vigorously applanded. There will be no lecture during Christras week, but the course will begin

THE 6TH A. D., BROOKLYN, AT its last meeting, received a communi-cation from the Brooklyn Federation of Labor in regard to firms boycotted for opposition to organized labor; the boycotts were endorsed and comrades urged to observe them.

BRANCHES 1 AND 2' OF THE 20th A. D., Brooklyn, decided in joint meeting to form a joint agitation committer composed, so far as possible, of representatives from all election districts, with a joint organizer and treasurer. J. Franz, Jr., and M. Klueg were elected to these two offices, re-spectively. Several comrades volunteered to serve on the committee, and ras decided to hold the first meet-Friday, Dec. 27, at Koch's Hall. All comrades are requested to be pres-ent and culist. A surplus of about \$12 turned over to the committee to start work with. Constitution and by-laws of Local Kings: County were ously adopted,

THE YOUNG PEOPLE'S CLUB OF Yorkville subscribes for ten copies a week of The Worker, which are sold to members at ineetings. The club has also elected Comrade Sprotte to co-operate with the Yorkville Agitation Committee in getting The Worker on the news

THIRTEENTH WARD Branch, Newark, decided to subscribe for ten copies a week of The Worker and also for one copy of the "Neue Zeit" for the use of members.

BEN TILLETT WILL MAKE A lecture tour under the direction of the National Committee.

THE LINDELL HOTEL, ST. LOUIS, will be the headquarters for the an-nual meeting of the full National Com-

STATE COMMITTEES OF INDIam; Michigan, Pennsylvania, and Kentucky have asked for dates for John C. Chase's lecture tour.

STATE CHARTERS HAVE NOW been issued by the National Commit-tee to twenty-one states. Iowa is the latest. There are nine others which have more than the required number flour for-locals to perfect a state or-

LOCAL C HARTERS WERE IS-sued last week to Arequa and Cripple Creek, Colo.; Longwood, Fla.; Augustn. Ga.; and Melrose, Ida.

UPON REQUEST OF THE DIStrict Council United Garment Workers of St. Louis the National Secretary has sted to act as arbitrator in a oute between that organization and Schmitz & Schroeder Clothing Co.

FROM MAINE COMRADE IRISH cessful series of meetings in Maine at Fortland, Friday evening, Dec. 13. Re-ception Hall, City Building, was filled to overflowing when he and Mrs. Vall stepped upon the platform, He easily held their close attention for an hour and a half, and his remarks were well and a half, and his remarks were well received, judging from the applause. Mrs. Vall also spoke on 'Socialism in the Home' to the evident satisfaction of the ladies, who composed fully half of the audience. We were pleased to note that the churches were represented by seven clergymen of different demoninations, several of whom watted to meet Mr. and Mrs. Vall at the closeof the meeting. Comrade Vail's dates outside of Portland were Skowhegan. Madison, Auburn, and Belfast, and reports from these points indicate renewed interest, and a revival of effort. Madison and Auburn have amounced the formation of locals of the party, the former with 35 and the latter with 11 members. The State Committee is deeply gratified at the result of Com-rade Vail's work, and he may be sure of a hearty welcome when he again visits this state."

DERBY, CONN., WAS VISITED by Conrade Vall last week. A very good public meeting was held, result-ing in the formation of a local with sixteen members. Comrade Vail ad-dressed three other meetings in the state.

THE BOSTON KARL MARX THE BOSTON KARL MARK Class will open its sixth annual season on Sunday, Jan. 12, 4 p. m., sharp, at Unity Hall, 724 Washington street, un-der the direction of Martha Moore Avery, All who are interested in So-cialist economics are invited to attend.

ting" may be of interest to the English reading comrades:

THE "UNION LABOR PARTY," which was so be organized in Chicago, was snowed under by Socialist workingmen, who realize that the Socialist Party is the only party which is opposed to capitalism. Four or five traze union leaders and a half-dozen Democratic and Republican heaters met in a saloon to organize the party, but the

mexpected presence of nearly two hundred Socialists took the wind out of their sails. "Labor parties" which do not stand for the real interests of the working class and the abolition of capitalism are foremost among the dangers to the working class which Socialists will have to meet in the future, and the Chicago Socialists are to be congratulated upon downing this one. Socialism seems to have gained a good deal of ground in the trade un-

THE "MISSOURI SOCIALIST" will issue an eight-page city edition for St. Louis under the name of "St. Louis Labor." in which local trade union af-

NORTH DAKOTA SOCIALISTS have chosen Geo. W. Prague of Fargo as their National Committeeman.

NEBRASKA IS RAPIDLY ORGAN-

MONTANA SOCIALISTS WILL noid state convention at Helena on New Year's Day.

A. B. EDLER OF SALT LAKE City has been elected National Com-mitteeman from Utah.

THE "LOS ANGELES SOCIAList," by its exposures of their law-breaking practises, has forced two of the largest corporations in that city to reduce the hours of labor of their child wage-slaves. The "Los Angeles Socialist" is developing many local writers

"THE PEOPLE'S PAPER" OF SANta Barbara, Cal., will hereafter be owned by the local Socialist organiza-

GENERAL COMMITTEE.

At last Saturday's special session York, Comrade Mayes being in the chair, the delegates rose in honor of John Swintonion the announcement of his death and a committee was chosen to draw up appropriate resolutions.
The committee presents the following resolutions:
"Whereas, John Swinton, in his long

and active career in the labor move-ment, gave un sistakable proof of un-wavering fidelity to the interest of the working class as he conceived it; and "Whereas, Important differences of opinion separated him from us in ac-tive work, yet we recognize that these differences were honestly held and that in the essential principle of work-ing class feeling we were at one; be it

'Reselved. That we hereby expres our lasting respect for John Swinton as a man and as a fellow soldier in Labor's battles, and our deep regret at his removal from the field." The consideration of the by-laws was

completed, and the draft, with some amendments, adopted as a whole and

ordered submitted to general vote.

The matter of a protest against the imprisonment of Comrade Iglesias was in the hands of the City Executive. Delegate Panzer of the 16th A. D. introduced a proposition of censure upon the editor of The Worker, which was referred to the next regular meet-

ing, to be held on Dec. 28 CONDITIONS IN

MASSACHUSETTS.

The following extracts from a private letter written by Comrade Jam F. Carey of Massachusetts will inter

est many readers:
'The result of the elections in Brockton and Haverhill may have struck you with a 'dull thud,' but to me they are full of good cheer. First, they in-dicate that the lines are being drawn more clearly between capitalism and Socialism. In previous elections we received an enormous vote for this that, and other passing reasons. Many of, the voters did not realize the full significance of Socialism or a vote for a Socialist. The clearer-headed among our opponents have awakened to the fact that we were after more than i mere change of persons in office, so our ability, etc., of candidates is not considered; popularity of men counts less and less; hence the question of Social-ism itself becomes the debating itself becomes the debating ad. I say this is just where we

want it to be The chief of the Republican politiwith a Socialist that v had practically reached a point in the political conditions of the city where a line was drawn between Socialism a line was drawn between Socialism and its opponents, and the fight was to induce men to cross the line from

one side to the other. one side to the other.

"So far as Brockton is concerned, I am surprised that Coulter ran as well as he did. As to Haverhill, I expected a defeat, though I confess not by quite so large a plurality; but it may be encouraging to you to know that our boys are more determined than ever. * * We are to arrange for a series of lectures by Vall, also one by McGrady and others. The last campaign pro-duced three more speakers who sur-prised everybody. * * * Alrendy our City Committee has decided to gather the names of our Socialists in the various wards, form them into clubs embracing convenient sections of the wards, to meet at the members ever before; also to organize a speak-ers' club for the development of the

boys' oratorical powers.
"Really, I never felt better satisfied with the prospects than now. We are not to rely upon the broken reed of possible support of sympathetic or dis-grantled voters. I feel sure that the cause is in excellent shape in Haver-

THE SITUATION IN CALIFORNIA.

ane following excerpt from an arti-cle by Emil Liess of San Francisco, Cal., in the "New Yorker Volkssel-tung" may be of interest to the Eng-

and some of the tried comrades during the last campaign. But in its place ap peared the 'Christian Socialism' (what ever mock-monster this 'contradictio is adjecto' may mean) and its influen

"There was always a good deal of "There was always a good deal of "Christian" element in our party, especially outside of San Francisco. But lately, owing especially to the Christion Socialist crusader and gifted speaker, J. Stitt Wilson, the "Christian Socialism' threatens to overwheim the whole movement in California. And these great-hearted, tolerant, Chris-tian souls are not at all gentle in their attacks and provocations upon the 'materialistic,' atheistic and ortho-dox Marxists.'

"But all this would not weigh s much in the scale, had it not led to inimical divisions in our own ranks. Instance the sentimentally inclined Instance the sentimentally inclined Liberty B ranch, which will not hear anything of definite unity. And worst of all, the appeal to the Christian sen-timent brings all sorts of non-prole-tarian elements into our party—elements that stand opposed to fhe principle of the class-struggle and that would scatter and sink the revolution ary forces of our party in all sorts of

'reform' movements.

"However, a strong and healthy reaction against this tendency is manifesting itself in the old and tried ranks. and at our coming state convention which is to take place in Los Angeles would needs hang a Christian gar over our party, that it is as absurd to speak of a Christian Socialism as of Hebrew or Mohammedan Socialism or of a Christian Democratic, Christian Republican or Christian Populis

To the words of Fred Long, uttered in Cooper Union, that "the biggest not with the Democrats and not with the Republicans, but with the Reform-ers," I may add the words, "and Christian Socialists." But let the fight

come. HENRY SLOBODIN.

(Note.—We hope to be able to presen in the next issue of The Worker a re port of the California convention which was held on Dec. 15, but of which we have at present no adequate information.—Ed.)

OFFICIAL

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE .-Secretary Leon Greenbaum, Room 427.

retary, John M. Reynolds, 422 Sutter street, San Francisco, Meets on first and third Fridays in the month.

CONNECTICET STATE COMMITTEE. A. B. Cornellus, Secretary 478 Chape street, New Haven. Meets second na-fourth Sanday of the month at Aurora Hail, 135 Union street, New Haven.

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

KANSAS STATE COMMUTTEE. Secretary Treasurer, J. D. Haskell, Ablient.

KENTUCKY STATE COMMITTEE Secre-tary, Dr. Walter T. Robers, 2214 West Main street, Louisville, Ky.

MAINE STATE COMMITTEE-Secretary pro tem., Fred E. Irish, 322 Riverside street, Woodfords. MASSACHUSETTS STATE COMMITTEE

Secretary, Squire F. Putney, 4 Belmont street, Somerville: Assistant and
Financial Secretary, Albert Q. Chifford,
Mount Auburn Station, Cambridge,

MICHIGAN STATE COMMPTTEE Secretary. Clarence Neely, 917 Johnson street, Saginaw, Mich. Meets at 121 N. Baum street.

MINNESOTA STATE COMMITTEE Secretary, Geo. B. Leonard, Room 53; Andrus' Bidg., corner, Nicollet avenu and Fifth street, Minneapolis.

MISSOURI STATE COMMPTTER Secre

NBBRASKA STATE COMMITTEE. Secretary George E. Baird, \$10 N. S.xteen.l street, Omaha.

NEW JERSEY STATE COMMITTER.— Secretary, M. M. Gochel, 14 Bridge street, Newark, Meets second. Satur-day of the month, at 7:39 p. m., at 124 Market street, Newark, N. J. NEW YORK STATE COMMITTEE Secretary, Leonard D. Aubott, 64 fb. 4th st. New York. Meets every Monday at tp. m., at above place.

OHIO STATE COMMITTEE Secretary, W. G. Critchiow, 1145 W. Third street,

PENNSYLVANIA STATE COMMITTEE— Secretary-treasurer. J. W. Quick, 6:20 Woodland avenue, Philadelphia.

ERMONT STATE COMMITTEE Secretary, P. V. Danaky, Bronswick House, Butland.

WASHINGTON STATE COMMITTEE.— Secretary, Joseph Gilbert, Box 637, Sent-tle. Meets first Sunday in the month, 3 p. m., at 220 Union street.

WISCONSIN STATE COMMITTEE, Secretary, E. H. Thomas, GI4 Star street, Milwaukee. NOTICE—For technical reasons, no Party unconcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesday, 3 p. m.

NATIONAL SECRETARY'S

ABFURL	938
RECEIVED.	
Nov. 1 - Balance on hand	55
Arizona	22
California 48.	
Florida 1	95
	49
lilinois	35
Indian Territory	90
Louisiana	35 I
	66
	50
Minnesota 3	79
Montana 2	18
New Hampshire	
New Jersey 62	50
New York 141. Ohio 25.	
Oklahoma 4.	
Pennsylvania	50
Tennessee 1	80 07
Texas 6.	73 10
Virginia 2	55 l
Washington 10.	40
Wisconsin	50
Total\$644.	10

... se44 to

Colorado: Lakeland, Orlando, Florida: Colorado: Leterokee, Concordia, Cherryraio, Liston, For Scott, Galena, Garetryraio, Liston, For Scott, Galena, Garetryraio, Liston, For Scott, Galena, Garetryraio, Liston, Colorado, Liston, Colorado, Carlos, New Orleans, Louisiana-Biddeford, Mainey, Baltimore, Maryland: Cianeey, Hosemas, Livingston, Monitana; Granite Falls, St., Paul, Minnesotz; Nashua, New Hampshire, Acton, Burnham Township, Etowah, Gutherie, Kingfasher, Okishoma, City, Silliwater, Okishoma, Sloux Falls, South Datota: Logan, Mount Pleasant, Murray, Sandy, Utal; and Newbern, Virginia. gan, Mount From And Newborn, Virginia.

LEON GREENHAUM, National Sec'y.

MASSACHUSETTS. STATE COMMITTEE.

inrmony Hall.
All members elected to serve on the State
committee for the year 1902 elected by Scatorial conventions during the present year,
regulated to be present, as the meeting far
regulation will be of the greatest import-

The members of the Propaganda Commit-tee elected at the last state convention are requested to be present to advise on matters, in the interest of the purity, Chalrman, JUHN C. CHANG, Chalrman, SQUING E. PUTNEY, See'r.

At the meeting of the State Executive Committee of Socialist Clubs held on Sun-day, Dec. 15, charters were granted to Somerville, East Bridgewater, and Whit-Arrangements were completed whereby the services of William Mailly of New York were secured as organizer during January, and possibly February, of the couling year. An application for a charter for Bostu was held on the table, and it was decided to hold a specting on Sanday. Dec. 25, to which all persons interested in organizing Boston should be invited for discussion. A form of application for charter was supported. It was voided to print the warm of the Escentive Committee in the various Socialist publications. After being addressed by the 'editor of the 'Clarion,' the meeting adjourned.

614 Winthrop Building, Boston,

VAIL'S TOUR.

To the Socialist Clubs of Massachusetts.
Comrades:—I have been asked by the secretary of the Propr_agnada Committee to arrange a tour for Charles H. Vall in the month of February, 1902. The dates of Feb. 3, 4, 5, 6, 9, 10, 11, and 12 are already desured. The rest of the month is still open. First application will be given pagference, with proper regard for economy, in traveling expenses. Charges will be able of the inciture, to be pudd to Conrade Vall at thy time of the lecture; he to pay all his expenses.

8, E. PUTNEY.

8. E. PUTNEY. State Secretary. 4 Belmont Court, Somerville.

NEW JERSEY. CONVENTION CALL.

CONVENTION CALL.

To the Socialists of New Jersey.
Conrades:—The undersigned, by direction of the State Campaign Committee, hereby give official notice of a State Convention to be held in following and the Edizabeth. N. J., on New Year's Day, Jan. 1, 19/2, beginning at 10 g. m. sharp:

The purpose of this convention is to forward the state of the Unity Convention at Indianapolis, elect a member to the National Committee, receive the reports of the official of the National Committee, receive the reports of the official of the National Committee, the election of a fact of the official of the National Committee, the election of a fact of the official of the National Committee, the election of a fact of the official of the National Committee, the election of a fact of the official of the National State Committee, the election of a fact of the National Committee, the election of a fact of the Interest in good standing, are entitled to be present, as delegates, in the convention, and a member, unable to attend in person, may have some other member (resident of same county) to recrease them for this purpose may be obtained from hearth aerical and the present and assets in making this convention an unqualified success.

We respectfully submit the following as the order of business:

1. Election of committee of three on cre-gentials.

entials. 3. Report of Chairman State Campaign ommittee. Committee.

4. Report of financial secretary (5) of acting State Secretary.

6. Report of State Organizer; (7) special S. Election of committees.
a) On constitution; (b) Ways and means;

On constitution of chairman, Reports of committees.
Reports of committees. latform.
Election of National Committeeman.
Election of State Committee.
New business.
Good and welfare.
Adjournment.

ournment.
Fraternally rours.
GEO. H. GOEBEL,
M. M. GOEBEL,
H. R. KEARNS,

ESSEX COUNTY.

Essex County comrades who wish to at tend the state convention in Elizabeth of Jan. 1 are requested to meet at the head quarters of Local Essex County at 8.33 a m. on that day, in order to go in a body. EDW, C. WIND, O rgariser.

LOCAL NEW YORK

Bolov is a list of the middvisions of Le-cal New York, Socialist Parif, with time and pince of meeting. If you are not all-reside a parify member, but believe in the principles of Socialism, do not fall to at-tend the next meeting of your assembly of the property of the property of the The headquarters of Lecal New York are set the Labor Lyceum, 64 E. Pourth street, Indius Gerber is the organizer, and to Kim aff communications should be addressed. The General Committee, consisting of dejigates from the subdivisions, meets in the Laior Lyceum on the second and fourth Seturday of each month. 1st 3d, and 5th A. D.—Every Monday at 259 W. Eleventh street, home of L. D. Mayes. Mayes, 2d and 8th A. D.—Second and fourth Thursday of the month, at 73 Ludlow street, 4th A. D.—Every Friday at 264 E. Broadwhy, ofh and 10th A. D.—Second and fourth Pri-day, at the Lakor Lyceum, 64 E. Fourth street. Hoom 5.

13th A. D.-First and third Saturday, at 342 W. Forty-second street.

14th A. D.-Second and fourth Thursday, at 238 E. Teilth street.

15th and 7th A. D. Second and fourth Thursday, at 437 W. Firty-third street.

15th A. D.-Every Friday at 418 E. Firth

styst and 20th A. D.-First and third 18th and 20th A. D.-First avenue. 10th A. D.-First avenue. 10th A. D.-First and third Friday, at 183 W. Sixty-third street, basement. 21st A. D.-First and third Friday, at Colonisi-Hathicone Hundred and First street and Colonisi-Hathicone Hundred and First street and Columbus avenue. 22th A. D.-Every Thursday at 312 E. Fifty-second street. 224 A. B.—Every humany ty-accord affect. 230 A. D.—First and third Priday, at 18 Mannattan street. 24(h.A. D.—Ofranch 1.) Second and Forth Mounday at 15,9 Second evonue. 24th A. H.—Hranch 2.) Every Thursday at 215 R. Gelh attreet. 20th A. D.—First and third Thursday, at 148 Second avenue. 20th A. D. (Boffemian Branch.)—Second and rooth Thursday, at 220 E. Seventy-third street.—First and third Thursday, at 220 E. 1497 Avenue A.

30th A. D. Second and fourth Wednesth A. D. Second and fourth Wednes14th A. D. Second and fourth treet.
14th A. D. Second and fourth Treeday, at
2 E. Our Hundred and Trunk street.
22d and 33d A. D. Pirst and third Thursday, at 1907 Third avenue.
34th and 35th A. D. (BRANCH 1: GRE.
MAN)-Second and fourth Friday, at 3000
Third lavenue.

MANI-Second and tourist There are the A.D. (BRANCH 2 ENG. 54th and 35th A.D. (BRANCH 2 ENG. 1518) He-second and fourth Thursday, at 250 Third are must RICT - First and third and ANNAY TO Welder, Butel, Truth street and White Flates avenue, Williamsbridge, and White Flates avenue, Williamsbridge, LOCAL KINGS COUNTY. Below is a list of the subdivisions of Lo-cal Kings County. Pred. Schaffer is the document at the Socialist Club handgamaters. Fulton street and Halph avenue, where also the County Committee mests. 1st. 2d. and 3d A. D. (American Branch.)— First and third Friday, at 121 Schemeshorn street. A. D. First and third Monday, at Emricha. 5-7 Rogerum affect. Stockers affect Revery Wednesday, at 222 Stockers affect and third Thursday, at Biakenfeld's, 1222 Fifth street. MR. STAYATHOME:

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NO! WHY NOT? ******************************

44444444444444444444444 ARE YOU A SOCIALIST? YES! WHAT KIND?

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12th A. D.—Every Saturday, at Tura Hall, Sixteenth atrect, near Fifth avenue. 13th and 14th A. D.—First and third Saturday, at Eckford's Hall, corner Eckford and College streets, 15th A. D.—First and third Saturday, at 18th Montroe avenue. ontrose avenue.
A. D.-First and third Friday, at 9 16th A. D.—First and third Friday, at 9 McDougal et.
17th A. D.—First and third Sunday afternoon, at 9 McDougal street.
18th A. D.—First and third Thursday, at 9 McDougal street.
18th A. D.—First and third Menday, at 18th A. D.—First and third Menday, at 18th A. Certin, 455 Willoughby arenne.
20th A. D., IRANCH I. GEIRMAN—First and third Wednesday, at 257 Hamburg avenue. 20th A. D., BRANCH 2, ENGLISH-Second and fourth Tuesday, at 700 Evergreen avenue.
21st A. D., BRANCH I, GERMAN-First
and third Friday, at 575 Gleumore avenue,
21st A. D., BRANCH 3, ENGLISH-Secand and fourth Wednesday, at Keystone
Hall, Pennsylvania and Glemmore avenues.

Don't write on Foth sides of paper. ORRE- D D D SPONDENCE

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

The "Industrial Peace" Conference.

Editor The Worker.

Chief Clerk hichwab says trade unions to the Chief the Chief trade. I guess he's trade. It is to be strictly that he is doubt to the first he is doubt to the first he can be consumed to the trouble is doubt possible solution of the trouble is Socialism.

This conference business is enough to finite a horse laugh—and to make the sure's weep.

New York, Dec. 18.

How Is This? itor The Worker.
I would have you publish the following blet us have all the truth in New Hamp-Mire.

Summer F. Claffin is not elected or nomi-ated National Committeeman. If he is, hen he has separated himself from the tata; Committee that holds the state loner of the Socialist Party of New Hamp-bles. shire.

GEO, HOWIE, State Secretary.

Manchester, N. H.

(Note. Our information was received from
the National Secretary.—Ed.)

Letter Box

GEO. B. DICKERT, Toledo, O.-Not avail

ELLEN F. WETHERELL, Lynn, Mass-The paper is now being sent. Sorry for the misunderstanding and delay. Cannot say J. MAHLON BARNES, Philadelphia. The matter has been attended to at once. K. B. SCHWARTZ, Syracuse.—If the com-rades throughout the state wik do their futy we shall feel pretty cheerful when the ceturns come in next November—though we marked there will be "walling and gnashing ingine there will be "walling and gracuse is of 4-eth" in another quarter. Syracuse is not the only place that looks favorable for

THE SOCIALIST PARTY. The party which this paper repre-sents is known nationally as the Social-Party, 1 in most of the states. In New York, however, and in Massachusetts, it keeps the former name of Social Demoeratic Party, for reasons concesning the election laws. It has no connection with the Socialist Labor Party and does not approve of the "union smashing" tactics or the abusive methods ing there's of the houste methods used by that party. The Socialistor Social Democratic-Party works in harmony with the trade unions, though without any organic connection. It holds itself free to criticize their policy when recessary, but it approves of the when recessary, but it approves principle of trade unionism. nism. It does principle of trade unionism. It does not attempt to dictate to the unions not is it dictated to by them. It calls upon-all workingmen to join the unions or, their respective trades as a means of fighting the daily battle against the capitalist class and to join and work ord work for the Sokalists Party as a and vote for the Socialist Party as a means of putting an end to capitalism.

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organizations should not lose such an op-portunity for advertising their places of meetings. BRANCH 2, S. D. P., 38th and 35th A. D. (formerly Socialist Science Club), meets second and fourth Thursday events, 3 of each month at the Workingmen's Educational Club, 3300 Third, avenue.

BRANCH 2 (English), 20th A. D. (Brook-lyn), S. D. P.—Heets every second and fourth Treaslay evening at 700 Evergreen avenue. All Mocialists of the district are invited to John. H. A. Guerth, 1828 Bush-wick avenue, will receive subscriptions for The Worker. CARL SAHM CLUB (MUSICIANS UNION). Meetings every Tuesday at 10 a. m., at 64 Knat 4th Street, New York Labor Lyceum. Business Secretary: Fret.

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incets at the Clubbouse, 200 East 56th
Street, every Saturday at 7.30 p. m.—
District IV. meets at 32 West 42d Street,
every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District VI.
meets at 414 East 5th Street, every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District V. meets at 247
East 157th Street, every Saturday at 8 p.
m.—District VII, meets every Saturday
evening at 1472 Second Avenue.—The
Board of Supervisors meets every Tuesday at Faulhaber's Hall, 1551 Second
Avenue, at 8 p. m. CIGARMAKERS' PROGRESSIVE INTER-

PENNSYLVANIA.

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

iner die Ver. Staaten von Amerika. WORKMEN'S Sick and Death enefit Fund of he United States of America.

The above society was founded in the year issay by workingmen imbured with the spirit of solidarity and Socialist thought, its numerical strength (at present composed of 189 local branches with more than 17,500 and on the modern labor movement, workingmen who believe in the principles of the modern labor movement, workingmen between 18 and 45 years of age may be admitted to membership is any age may be admitted to membership is any Workingmen between 18 and 4 age may-be admitted to memberahip it and of the branches upon pagment of an initial tion fee of \$4.00 for the inst class and \$2.00 for the second class. Members belonging to the Brist class are entitled to a sick benefic of \$0.00 for 40 weeks and of \$4.50 for the second class. Members belonging to the Brist class are entitled to a sick benefic of \$0.00 for 40 weeks and of \$4.50 for the Brist class are centred to a sick benefic of \$0.00 and the second class of the second class of the \$0.00 and \$1.00 for the second class of the second

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Workmen' Children Death Brasit Funt of the United States of America. The address of the Financial Secretary of the Executive Committee is: HISNEY HAIPT, Bible House, Room 42, Astor Place, N. Y. City, N. Y.

MERRY-CHRISTMAS! A HAPPY NEW YEAR!

This is the Christmas season—a time , cial and economic system which would that is supposed to be given up to rejoicing and good fellowship. "It is a time when everyone is supposed to be well fed and warmly clothed and comfortably housed. It is a time when men and women are supposed to lay aside the cares and the animosities of everyday life and to enjoy social pleasures in a spirit of universal brother-

All this is the ideal Christmas time. It is the condition which we read of in story books and which we plously pretend to believe actually exists.

But does it actually exist? We all know that it does not, except for a favored part of the community-and the very essence of the ideal Christmas is that its toys should extend to all. A Merry Christmas!

Say it to the poor devil out of workcall him even a hobo, if you will-who shivers on the street corner and to whom a driving snowstorm would be a blessing, because it would give him a chance to earn a couple of warm meals and a bed by helping to clear the streets for holiday traffic. Is not "Merry Christmas" a mockery to him?

A Merry Christmas! Say it to the girl in the sweatshops tolling feverishly by day and night, with aching back and burning eyes, to finish the costly gowns in time for the holiday revels that she will take no part 4n-toiling feverishly now, but thinking, between stitches, of the "dull times" to come, when she will not be permitted to work, because no sweater can then make a profit on her tell. Is not "Merry Christmas" a mockery to her?

A Merry Christmas! Say it to these laborers on strike, say It to these locked-out mechanics, say it to these laid-off factory "hands"-and such there are even at the Christmas senson-all with their wives and little ones whom they would like to gladden with Christmas gifts and a Christmas feast. Is not "Merry Christmas" a mockery to them?

The charity organizations-whose heartless and mechanical "relief work" covers, indeed, a multitude of sins have been loudly appealing to the gen erous public, these many days past, not to forget the "worthy poor," whom they hope and believe, we shall "have always with us." They have told how many thousands there are in all our great and rich cities, who will fince no Christmas dinner or even, perhaps, no dinner at all on Christmas Day-unless "charity" provides it; how many may celebrate their Savior's birth by dying of preumonia, for instance unless "charity" gives them some cast-off slethes and a few pounds of coal; how many may be evicted from their wretched homes, unless "charity" helps pay the rent. And these are the vorthy" poor, mind you; for organized charity has its strict standards o worthiness in the poor-and may the Devil take the unworthy.

On the whole, don't you think that Merry Christmus is a good deal of a mockery to a great many people who ble? Don't you think the talk of Christmas /brotherhood which is so plentiful of this season is a great plous Den't you think we might have a so-

THE the PEASED COST OF LIVING.

The average cost of living has advanced nearly \$30 per capita within The average cost of niving has advanced nearly \$30 per capita within less than five years, according to a statistical comparison just issued by "Dun's Review." In Jûy, 1897, the average cost of a year's supplies for one person was \$72.45. To-day it is \$101.37. Forty years ago it was \$20 grenter, the exact figures in January, greater, the exact nightes in January, 1870, being \$121.75. The present prices are higher than for many years, or since modern industrial distributive and agricultural conditions were intro-

vailing to-day. This would indicate be taken into account present steady employment and larger opportunities for advancement.—Pittsburg (Pa.) Dis-

The above seems to bear out the wages does not benefit the worker of wages does not beneat the worker as the cost of living advances out of proportion to the increase in pay. Tak-ing the "Dispatch" figures as a criit will be seen that the cost of period has not exceeded 10 per cent. It is true that in some localities where labor organizations are well-officered and well-equipped, there has been an therease in wages averaging fully 20 per cent., yet that liberal increase has not kept pace with the increase of living. The unorganized workers have not had an increase of wages averag-ing 5 per cent, during that time, and it ing 5 per cent. during that time, and it must forcibly impress itself, upon them that they are falling greatly behind during the year. The figures seem to wipe out the claim of the trusts that they cheapen the cost of things, as al-most everything that enters a home is under the domination of a trust of one sort of another. The figures plainly show that if there had been no labor unions to increase wages the great ma-ter. unions to increase wages the great ma-jority of workingmen would be in a sad state—United Mine Workers' Jour-

BUY UNION LABEL GOODS.

the twenty-fifth day of December only, but all the year round-not for one class only, but for all-or, at least, let us say, for all who are "worthy," all who will do useful work?

In view of the fact that, as S Depew tells us, the people of this country create every year too billion dollars' worth more goods than they can afford to buy and use, don't yo think that the appeals for "charity" at the Christmas season indicate some thing very dureasonable and unjust in our capitalist system?

And finally, and most important of

Don't you think YOU, individually as a citizen and a voter, could and should help to change these conditions? If so, you should begin now, when we are all wishing each other "A Happy New Year."

A Happy New Year! What does it mean? Is it to be new year just like all the old years that have crept away? This Old Year truth, a year of rare prosperity-such prosperity as is possible under capital ism. And yet, at the very holiday season of this prosperous old year, while the few who own the earth are congratulating such other and exchanging good wishes, there are millions of hardworking people who are poor and tens of thousands who are in miserable

The millions are not quite so poor perhaps, and there are not quite so many tens of thousands in misery, perhaps, as in some other old years. But still there is the fact of poverty, a standing rebuke to organized wealth there is dire want within a stone's throw of boundless luxury.

And this is the very best that capi talism can give us, for this has been a year of unexampled prosperity. But even this cannot last, for under capi talism, present prosperity always means swiftly coming depression and bard times."

Shall the New Year be no better than the Old? Shall we simply take our chances for this Happy New Year and for all the years to follow it-letting the game of capitalism go blindly on, allotting riches to a few and misery t many and poverty to the great unfority, breeding purse-pride and servile envy, fostering corruption and stifling fraternal feeling? Shall we continue with the anarchic alternation of capitalist prosperity that means overwork for the producers and hard times tha means unemployment and hunger?

Or shall we unite as workingmen conscious of our class interests and o our duty to future generations, to build up a system of freedom, of equality, of brotherhood, and of order-a system in which all shall work and all shall enjoy the fruit of their labor-a system in which no class shall live by the toil of others and in which, therefore, the interest of one shall be the interest of all-in a word, to build up the Co-operative Commonwealth?

A Happy New Year! We say It to call upon each of you to help make this a happier year for our class than any that has gone before. Make your New Year resolutions as workingmen and stick to them.

THE "APPEAL" AND THE POSTOFFICE.

J. A. Wayland, publisher of the "Apdelee that his subscription list is a legitimate one. Nevertheless, Czar Madden still refuses to allow the "Appeal's" right to a continuance of ond class mail rates. He claims that he has discovered that certain people receive the "Appeal to Reason" who have not paid for it, and that the ilhave not paid for it, and that the illegitimate subscriptions vitiate the
whole list; and further decrees that
"unless they are eliminated by December 20 the certificate of entry will be
cancelled." A large number of people
subscribe for the "Appeal" for their
friends. According to the tyrannical
ruling of Madden all subscriptions not
directly paid for by the person receiving the paper must be eliminated. Thus
the mailing list of the "Appeal" will
have to be entirely revised and cut the mailing list of the "Appeal" will have to be entirely revised and cut down, at great expense and trouble to Wayland, and loss to subscribers. Tests made by various Socialists show that other papers are not subjected to the same rulings. It is the Socialist and trade union papers that Mr. Mad-den is after. He has already driven "Wilshire's Magnzine" to Canada on the peculiar charge that it was adver-tising its editor's ideas; and has caused annoyance to many other labor papers. These high-handed outrages are the These high-handed outrages are the plainest expression of class rule. How long will the working class of America sit in-dumb submission while even the constitutional rights won for us by the revolutionary forefathers are fading away? Injunctions have repeatedly taken away the right of free speech; workingmen are sent to jail in Puerto Rico for organizing labor unious; and now the right of a free press is denied by a half-idiot and half-tyrant Third Assistant Flunkey to the powers that be. Is it not time for the American people to wake up?

—Those people who believe that the function of the capicalist is to "give employment" hever seem to realize that he is quite as ready to take it away when more profits can be made by so doing.—Workers' Call.

CONNECTICUT CONVENTION.

Meets in Hartford and Takes Action fo

Continuous Propaganda and Prepare for Next Campaign. The state convention of the Socialis

Party of Connecticut met in Turne Hall, Hartford, on Sunday, Dec. 15. Eleven delegates were present, repre-serting eight locals, some locals in dis-tant parts of the state not being rep-

The report of the State Secretary the State Committee, with a total of 284 members. He also reported that the state constitution of the party as amended had been unanimously adopt-ed by referendum. The estimated cost of a state paper he reported at \$15 per

ondition and active agitation being done. New Haven and New London have open headquarters.

The following amendments were made to the constitution:

'Local Branches, Art. 4.-Any member three months in arrears who has been notified may be suspended by the

"General Rules, Art. 1.-No person shall be nominated as a candidate who three months shall be a candidate on the state or national ticket."

A resolution was adopted requesting the "Appeal to Renson" to publish the national platform adopted at Indian

apolis continuously in its pages. One-fourth of the net income of the State Committee was set aside for publication and purchase of leaflets that to include campaign leaflets), suitablfor free distribut

pointed to elect a county committee which shall collect and tabulate addresses and information regarding So-cialists in unorganized towns.

It was resolved that all reports of

state officers or committee sho i be published in The Worker and that each branch secretary should be supplied with a subscription at the expense of the State Committee,
A. B. Cornellus of New Haven was elected State Secretary; Eugene Toomey, Treasurer; W. E. White, State Organizer for the ensuing year. A. B.

Cornelius was elected delegate to the National Committee. Eugene V. Debs and Job Harriman were nominated for Secretaries of International Bureau. It eas voted that the delegate to the Na ional Committee shall not attend the neeling in January unless the State Committee deems it necessary.

Branch 2, Waterbury, was selected o elect the State Court of Appeals. It was resolved that the State Committee be authorized to issue a call fo contributions for publishing a state pa-

contributions for publishing a state paper during the state campaign of 1902.

New Haven was selected as the place
for holding the next state convention.

The state officers were instructed to
act as a committee to ascertain the
cost of maintaining an agitation
wagon and report 40 the next convention, and the State Secretary was intion, and the State Secretary was in structed to have 500 copies of the cor stitution printed in German and in English. The convention then ad-

PERSECUTION

AND PROGRESS.

At this particular time, it is of especial interest to notice how defamation and persecution have traveled along it lockstep with progress. It is an old trick to "stone the prophets."

The bigoted ancients compelled So-erates to drink poison, but his death

gave an increased impulse to philoso-phic investigation and boldness in the atterance of truth. They crucified Christ, but his precepts, like golden threads have been woven into the web and woof of nineteen centuries. They forced Galileo to recant, but the world still moves. The monarchs, the pope and the priests tried to suppress Luther, but their persecution only gave an increased impetus to the Reformation. They burned Latimer and Ridley at the stake, and while the flames devoured their flesh the undaunted soul of the reformer rose above physical torture and he uttered these immortal words and play the man; we shall this day light such a candle; by God's grace, in lengland, as I trust shall never be put

Skipping to a later period, the Bo camping to a more period, the loss-ton bigots subjected William Lloyd Garrison to brutal treatment, but later on they erected a motument to his memory, and millions of freemen rise up and call his name blessed. They threathed violence and rotten-egged Wendell Phillips, but his glowing words in behalf of liberty are now treasured and quoted as gems of our best literature. They hung old John Brown, but the undaunted soul of free fied in marble, emblazoned in oratory and immortalized in song, while the memory of his assailant has gone into merited obscurity—"unwept, unhonor-

Now, in these strenuous days, we have the hireling Pinkertons with their have the hireling Pinkertons with their guns, the chattel editors with their types, and the puppet judges with their injunctions. The last tumor to break out is in the postal departments. One of the sub-lackeys is taxing every particle of gray matter in his sluggish brain to find a pretext for excluding Socialist papers from the mail.

I mention only a few of the more no

table targets of bigotry, superstition and greed. They might be multiplied almost indefinitely. These will suffice. To the philosophic student such things are mere steps in the progress of evolution. To him all is grist that goes into the hopper of destiny. "The dice of the gods are loaded."—L. T. F., in Los Angeles Socialist.

MARK TWAIN ON CHRISTENDOM.

"I bring you the stately matron named Christendom, returning bedraggled, besmirched and dishonored from pirate raids in Klachow, Manchuria, South Africa and the Philippines, with her soul full of meanness, her pocket full of boodle and her mouth full of pious hypocristes. Give her soap and towel, but hide the looking glass."

IN NEW ZEALAND.

A Strike That Illustrates the Worth lessness of Government Ownership Established by a Capitalist Party.

The following Item from the Rangitikei, New Zealand, "Advocate," of

Nov. 22, is somewhat suggestive: "A strike has occurred on the Toko-Stratford line, and about screnty men have thrown down their tools. They have been getting 8s. a day, but now demand an increase to 9s. They, marched in a body through the town to the office of Mr. Furkert, the engineer in charge, and made a final de mand which the department will not accede to. Fresh men will be en-

line in question is owned by the gov-ernment, and that the government as an employer is expressly exempted from the workings of the Compulsory Arbitration Act.

As the cost of living is higher in New Zealand than in most parts of the United States, the demand of the men for an advance from \$2 to \$2.25 a day will be seen to, be very moderate.

The legislature has just passed an

expressly exempting this also from the The "Advocate," from which the item is taken, is a class-conscious representative of the farming class, which

dom.nates New Zealand politics and is strongly in favor of "breaking the power of the ignorant labor unions"— seuch in the line of the New York "Sun."

The incident illustrates the utter worthlessness to the working people of government ownership established by a party not clearly representing the working class itself.

Our correspondent, Robert Rives La Monte, sidds a postscript: I saw sheep sheared by steam this week." As sheep raising is the leading industry of chinery for shearing is very important for labor-saying machinery always brings a sharper distinction between capitalists and wage workers and ac-centuates the class struggle. New Zealand will be no exception.

A DANGEROUS "AD."

In last Sunday's New York "Times" there appeared the following reading notice:

To render the efficient service of the Eric Railroad to-day is giving to the public requires the assistance of 32,000

employees.—Adv.

The publication of such an advertisement as this is dangerous. It might make people think. Sometimes you hear it said that a few capitalists are ning" a railroad. But it seems the labor of thousands of other men is necessary. The capitalists are not necessary, however. Their labor consists in deciding how much they can safely bleed the people and in "fix-ing things" with legislatures. But "the assistance of 32,000 employees is required." Then think of the other th thousands who built the cars; the thousands whose labor furnished the raw the other thousands while they worked. And so if we keep on figuring it out we find that millions of men have either directly or indirectly helped and operate the gailroad-in short, that it is a product of social la-bor, the collective labor of all the peo Yet a few meh, after advertising fact, have the nerve to say that it is THEIR rallroad. They get all the profit from it and the army of workers Queer, Isn't it? And the army of workers vote for these few men and thank them for "giving employment." Very queer, isn't it? But some day they will

FREEDOM.

following is an iron-clad, oathbound agreement which a man must sign before he can obtain work at the Toms Creek mines in Wise County, Virginia. Read it, ponder on it, and then say if this is a free country. It is free in the sense that a man has the undisputed right to sign a contract which destroys every vestige of his personal liberty:

THE OATH.

.. a Justice of the Pen in any way aid or abet the labor organ-ization known as the United Mine Workers of America, or any other labor organization calculated to brin about trouble between the Virginia Iron, Coal and Coke Company and its employees, in or near the vicinity of Toms Creek, Wise County, Virginia. Witness my hand and seal, this the

-United Mine Workers' Journal.

WHAT IS SOCIALISM?

Socialism it not Anarchism, but its opposite. It is co-operation, not com-petition. It is a joining of human petition. It is a joining of human hands, hearts, and brains for the development of the earth's resources. It is science and certainly in the world's industries, not crudeness and hapharard. It is a combination of interests, not a division of loot. It is a lifting up of all, not a pulling down of any. It is giving every man a change of the combination o giving every man a chance, a fair chance, an equal chance. It is the only true school for the development of in-dividualism. It is the brotherhood of man in practical operation. Socialism will grow the world's fruits and gather and distribute them bounti-

fully to all. Scialism mea Scialism means the end of wars, the nd of business panics, the end of the

end of business panics, the end of the incorrigible army of tramps. It means work for all, and g uarantees to each the full fruits of his labor. It does more. If a tiplies those fruits by the general conversion. Socialism means universal education, universal industry, universal plenty and universal peace. If means the quickening of human asspirations, the deepening of human emotions, the broadening of human thought. The prophet said, "I saw a new heavens and a new earth." Socialism means a New Barth.

JOHN KRARNES WHITE.

NO USE FOR THE OLD.

Mr. E. Seymour Bell, British Com mercial Agent in the United States, re-cently addressed a meeting of manu-facturers held at the offices of the London Chamber of Commerce. He was asked what became of the old hands in America, it being remarked that one of the great difficulties of British man-ufacturers was to know what to do with their old employees. In reply Mr. Bell said that the emplo; ment of He did not know what became of the old employees, but it was a fact that a man of forty-five who was without employment found it most difficult to get anything to do. He believed that

A manufacturer remarked that a man of forty-five ought to be all the more valuable, in consequence of his experi-

Mr. Bell replied that, owing to the perfection of machinery, not so much headwork was required, so that experi-ence was discounted by activity.

ast one thing while over here, "Ow ing to the perfection of machinery, not so much headwork is required. experience is discounted," and is un necessary, and men become mere tenders of machines-just pieces of flesh and blood mechanism regarded the same as cogs in the wheels.

As long as machinery is privately

long as machinery is privately wned and used not to lighten the bu dens of humanity but to increase the profits of the capitalists, it will con-tinue to throw men out of employment. Perhaps some millionaire philanthrop ist will found a Society for the Preve tion of Cruelty to Workingmen and have the old and destitute workers killed like stray cats and dogs.

Socialists demand that machinery be owned collectively by all the people work and the product may be evenly distributed, and labor-saving machinery thus made a blessing to all.

CLASS RULE IN LOS ANGELES

At the trial of a union man in Los ens were disqualified as jurymen BE-CAUSE THEY WERE NOT PROP-ERTY HOLDERS. The capitalists are in control of all the powers of government and the working class will be helpless until it- wrests these offices from them by easting Socialist ballets

THE WAR OF THE SUGAR MEN.

The Sugar Trust, realizing that the protection-or bounty, as it may be termed-afforded by the high tariff on agar is certain to result in the creation of an enormous beet sugar indus try in this country, and as the Trust. which is really a sugar refiners' trust, cannot from the very nature of the case control or absorb the beet sugar factories, they being each of then sugar refiners as well as sugar produc tariff on sugar, with the sole view of destroying the beet sugar interests of the country. It may be said that the proposition is now before the Ameri-can people in this way: Maintain the tariff, break down the Trust, build up a great sugar producing interest at home and continue to pay high prices for sugar, or remove the tariff, get cheap sugar, destroy the beet sugar in terest and continue to be ruled by the Trust. The people will have to choose whigh.—Exchange. We have another alternative; Nation-

alize the trust by voting the Socialist ticket, thus getting good conditions of labor and full renuneration for the sugar workers and sugar at cost for all the people, and setting the Havemeyers and their ilk at some useful work.

system by a great ecclesiastic:
"We must look, as educators, mos

closely to those sides of the nationa life where there is the greatest menaco of ruin. It is plain that our besetting er unchastity, but dishonesty. From the watering of stocks, to the adulter booming of towns and lands to the selling of votes and the buying of of fice, from the halls of congress to the policeman's beat, from the capitalis who controls trusts and syndicates to the worker who does inferior work, the taint of dishonesty is everywhere. We distrust one another, distrust those who manage public affairs, distrust our fixed will to suffer the worst that may befall rather than cheat, or steal, or lie. Dishonesty hangs like mephiti: air about our newspapers, our legisla-tive assemblies, the municipal govern-ment of our towns and cities, about our churches, even, since our religion itself seems to lack the highest kind of hon-esty, the downright and thorough sin-cerity which is the breath of life."

Could there be a severer arraignment of the present system than the above, from the pen of that conservative, very able, and probably most scholarly of American Catholic prelates, Bishop J. S. Spalding? The Bishop's opinion is confirmed on every hand, everywhere, confirmed on every hand, everywhere, by all kinds of people. No one talks differently except the ignoramus or the which such things can be truthfully said. Socialists, however, do not be lieve that the people are naturally dis-honest. Dishonesty, like every other evil, has a cause, and for that cause the Socialists made diligent search. It was found in the false ideals, generated by a false system, leading naturally to false methods for their realization.—M. W. Wilkins.

This publication will be resumed as a 36-page magazine. Old subscribers should send in their correct addresses at once to Fred'k G. Strickland, 97 N. Kedzie avenue, Chicago. They will receive as many copies of the new series as was due them of the old series.

A man was afraid of thunder and —A man was afraid of thunder and cawled into a hollow log as a place of safety, says a truthful exchange. The thunder roared and the rain poured down in torrents. The log began to swell and the poor fellow was wedged in, Past sins began passing before him. Suddenly he remembered that he had not paid his newspaper subscription, and then he felt so small that he was able to back right out. A WRONG SYSTEM.

So Says the National Organ of th W. C. T. U.

The practise of devoting individual wealth to institutions designed for pub-lic benefit is a striking proof of the growing conviction among all people that the wealth of the world belongs to propriated to the exclusive use of a few individuals. The "prisoner of pov erty" and the multi-millionaire alike perceive the terrible injustice of one man being able to spread a feast with trawberries at "three doliars a dozen," while his brother man, hungry and ragged, walks the streets in a valu quest for "bread or work."

The glitter of wealth cannot blind the eyes to the wrong of one woman receiving as wedding gifts hundreds of thousands of dollars in costly gems while her sister woman wears her life away in exhausting toll in a sweatshop Neither luxury nor want have so dead ened human sensibilities that any class of society can be satisfied with a social condition that rears one child in exces-sive luxury, and leaves another, naked and starving, to beg its bread from door to door.

The great giving on the part of the vorld's wealthy men is their open acknowledgement of the rightful claim of humanity to a share in the wealth which they have individually amassed. Not many of them, possibly, would agree with Mr. Carnegie in saying that the state by a process of taxation ought to appropriate the bulk of a rich man's wealth at his death, but it is clear that the majority of them believe that they are but stewards of the vast wenlth which has come into their possession. But munificent giving, beneficent as

have been the results, is far from being solution of the problem of wealth. That problem, briefly stated, consists on the one hand, of the absolute need that modern civilization has of the massing of enormous wealth, and on the other, of the evils and injustice in-cident to the present system of its concentration in the hands of individuals To wrest from a man what is rightfully his own and then bestow a part of it upon him in charity is not sound in theory, nor does it prove satisfactory

If Mr. Carnegie's suggestion should be carried out and the state appropriate the bulk of his property at his death, the state must become the owner of the ines, the railroads, the manfacturin establishments in which that wealth is invested. This, it seems to us, is the logical outcome to which the attempt of the wealthy class to meet the mands of the growing sentiment dds another argument. Thus far. at least, it is the only solution in sight of the many sided wealth problem, for it is the only one founded on justice.

It is a good thing to pension one

employees when they are old. It is better to give them a just compensa-tion for their toll, their rightful share in the common profits, so that in old age they shall have no more need than their employer for a pension, and will be able to have the comforts of life dur-ing their lifetime and to appropriate for themselves, and their children the twentieth century's magnificent oppor-tunity for all-around development. It is a good thing for individual capi-

talists to endow schools and charitable institutions. If will be infinitely ter, when, under a different social sys-tem, the state takes care of all this, and one class of humanity is not pauperized by the gifts of another class whose members are composed of those who happen to be the fortunate creatures of nal, Chicago, National Organ W. C.

HOW TO ORGANIZE.

Instructions for Forming Locals of the

Socialist Party. 1. Five or more persons may organize a local branch, provided they subscribe to the platform and constitution of the Socialist Party, and sever their relations with other political parties:

2., The officers to be elected are:

A Chairman at each meeting,

Recording Secretary.

Organizer.

Literature Agent.

Reading of the minutes.

Admission of new members,

Communications and bills,

Organizer. Reports of Committees. Unfinished business.

g. New business.
A monthly payment, computed on a basis of five cents for each member for the maintenance of the National organization, shall be paid to the Na tional Secretary. Local branches may

levy dues if they so choose, or may raise funds altogether through volun-tary contributions and pay National dues out of their general funds. 5. A full report of the meeting in which organization was decided on, the names of persons participating, together with five cents for each me gether with five cents for each mem-ber, should be sent with application for charter; after receipt of which, upon approval of National Committee,

charter will be granted.

6. Each local branch should hold a meeting at least once if week, for the transaction of business or the discussion of political and economic

questions.
7. Semi-annual reports of the membership and the financial condition of each local branch, as well as upon the progress made by the Party and its prospects in the locality, shall be sent regularly to the National Secretary.

8. Any person living in a city or locality, where no local branch exists,

retary for admission to the Party, retary for admission to the Party, in-closing one month's dues, and will be enrolled as a member-at-large.

9. For further information not contained herein, address Leon Green-baum, National Secretary, Room 427, Emilie Building, St. Louis, Mo.

may apply directly to the National Sec

THE BEAUTIES OF CIVILIZATION.

A little girl was given a scripture text, with the request that she hang it on the wall at home. "Please, teacher, we haven't got any

This was found to be the actual fact
—five families occupied one room; one
in each corner, and one in the middle.
—A. F. S., in Les Angeles Socialist.

National Platform of the Socialist Party.

aim to be the organization of the working class, and those in sympathy with it, into a political party, with the object of conquering the powers of government and using them for the purpose of transforming the present sys-tem of private ownership of the means of production and distribution into col-lective ownership by the entire people.

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

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

The economic interests of the enpi-talist class dominate our entire social system; the lives of the working class are recklessly sacrificed for profit, wars are fomented between nations, indiscriminate slaughter is encouraged and the destruction of whole races is sarc tioned in order that the capitalists may extend their commercial dominion abroad and enhance their supremacy at home.

But the same economic causes which developed capitalism are leading to Socialism, which will abolish both the capitalist class and the class of wagrkers. And the active force in inging about this new and higher order of society is the working class. All other classes, despite their apparent or actual conflicts, are allke interested in the upholding of the system of private ownership of the instruments of ewnership of the instruments of wealth production. The Democratic, Republican, the bourgeois public owp-ership parties, and all other parties which do not stand for the complete overthrow of the capitalist system of preduction, are alike political representatives of the capitalist class.

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

while we declare that the development of economic conditions tends to we recognize that the time and manner of the transition to Socialism also Jepend upon the stage of development reached by the proletarint. We, there-fore, consider it of the utmost importance for the Socialist Party to support all active efforts of the working class to better its condition and to elect So-cialists to political offices, in order to facilitate the attainment of this end. As such means we advocate:

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

ment of the service and diminishing the rates to the consumers.

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

3. State or national insurance of

working people in case of accidents, lack of employment, sickness and want in old age; the funds for this purpose in old age; the funds for this purpose to be collected from the revenue of the capitalist class, and to be administered under the control of the working class

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

The education of all children up to the age of eighteen years, and state and municipal aid for books, clothing, and food. 6. Equal civil and political rights for men and women.

7. The initiative and referendum,

proportional representation and the right of recall of representatives by steps in the overthrow of capitalism public ownership movements as an at-

and the establishment of the Co-operative Commonwealth, we warn the working class against the so-called tempt of the capitalist class to secure governmental control of public utiliverthrow of the capitalist system of paduction, are alike political representatives of the capitalist class.

The workers can most effectively act

WILL YOU WIN IT?

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LECTURES IN YORKVILLE. ..

The Yorkville Agitation Committee has arranged a series of Sunday afternoon lectures to be held in the large hall of the W. E. A. Clubhouse, 206 E. Eighty-sixth street, beginning on Dec. 29. A concert will precede each lecture, beginning at 2:30 p. m. The fecture will begin promptly at 3 d'clock.

Morris Hillquit will open the series on Sunday, Dec. 29, and the full list of speakers will be announced later. Advertising cards have been issued

for the course and every comrade o sympathizer in Yorkville should make it his business to get a supply of them and distribute them regularly every week. Each comrade can at least cover his shop and the house in which he lives every week, and the result will be to bring numbers of strangers to the

SUPPRESSING' SOCIALISM.

In order to suppress Socialism, the Russian government has been sending Russian Socialists to Siberia. Now we learn that in consequence of the indus-trial development of Siberia, the Sibe-rian workers have begun to organize themselves, and the name of their new organization is "The Democratic and Socialist Alliance of Siberia." Would it not be well if the government of the Tsar were now to try the banishment of Siberian Socialists into Europa.— Clereland Citizen. ocialist Alliance of Siberia."

STATE LABOR CONDITIONS.

State Labor Commissioner John Mc-Mackin says in his quarterly bulletin that during the third quarter of the year 1899 only 2.3 per cent. of the trades unionists were continuously idle, last year, 5.4 per cent, and this year 3.1 per cent. The proportion of unionists idle at the end of September was 4.7 per cent, a 1890 1890. unionists idle at the end or represent, was 4.7 per cent, in 1890, 13.3 per cent, in 1900, and 6.9 per cent, in 1901.

Similar conditions are shown by the verage number of days worked third quarter-71 in 1800, 67 in 1900, and 70 in 1901. As a result, the average quarterly earnings of the men in 1901 were about \$12 more than in 1900 and \$3 less than in 1800.

and 83 less than in 1889.

The unusually busy season in the clothing-trades of New York City during the late summer and early autumn induced about 15,000 garment workers to join the unions. The total mem-bership of all unions at the end of Sep-tember was 276.141, which is the highest figure yet attained. The number of female members was 14,618, a gain figure yet attained. The number of nearly 40 per cent, and attributa-ble largely, to the indux of garment workers in New York City.

BUY UNION LAREL GOODS.

FACTORY TO POCKET P S BARTLETT-WALTHAM, 142
WATCHES 20-yeargustante, valu-tifice, at \$8.75 cach. W. F. DOLL VFFU CO. Est. 1876. inc. 1887. 175 Breadway, up stairs.