

Mosquito Bites

By PETER E. BURROWES

GOVERNMENT.—The science of government, for the most part, consists in keeping the children playing. Sometimes it may answer as well to keep them fighting. The rule is to prohibit barren activity; anything will do from a change of administration to the transference of ocean water from the east to the west side of Darien.

STATESMANSHIP.—There were always, and still are, three ways of getting the people to do what you want them to do. First, by getting them to think they are doing it themselves because it is themselves that want to do it; and because they are right. Second, by getting them to think that you are right and therefore it is right for them to do your will.

Third, by getting them to do your will whether it is right or wrong and no matter what they think. The last of these is ancient and eminent; the second is Russian and Papal; the first is Anglo-Saxon and American.

OLD PARTY "PRINCIPLES."—Next to the degraded and degrading use of religious fear over the souls and minds of the people comes "loyalty to principles." Few can phrases have switched men back to the cradle with more success than this. Every principle in capitalist politics is a horse man's back. Some of them are as dangerous as their conflict with the Spaniards afforded themselves with green branches until they looked like trees, and so pored stentily on the enemy, all unsuspected until within gunshot, when they fired. No wonder if the Spaniards began to look upon small trees with suspicion. No wonder a wise man starts at the word "principle" in politics. The business of the professional ruling classes is very wisely directed to the formation of their opinions into "principles." To get the masses to believe devoutly what it is desirable to have them believe; to get them to hold to those opinions sectarianly; to vote them loyally, and then to scatter; or to put those opinions in squads, companies and in regiments, to uniform and arm them to the bidding of the dollar until what is called loyalty to party principles becomes a habit formation.

DEATH.—Death, which by stopping the breath of one generation gives breathing time to the next. Death which by erasing the knowledge of every one compels every next one to begin the laborious ascent over again all up the tolling way. Death which while it permits the accumulation and transfer of things by and from one generation to another, plays its inexorable barrier against the accumulation and transfer of intellectual attainment. It is the chilling professor of the average man, the nursing mother of demerence. Death, which by its stern decree compels each age to do its own thinking and to win its own knowledge, compels to and indicates the true path of each age's activities to conquer for ourselves. When life learns the lessons of death it shall have also learned the best lessons of life, viz., to set up no dynasty against death, to build no house which the inevitable law of change can leave untenable.

Capitalism must die, liberty need never die. Knowledge must die with its possessors, the desire for it never dies while life springs anew from the grave. Let desire therefore spread its own table and find its own viands. The past must die; the contemporary goes on forever. Raise not therefore the despotism of the dead over the free course of the living. The lesson of death is liberty.

water, fresh air, sun, light, a healthy, warm, clean barn, and a comfortable pasture to roam in for exercise. If they said to the cow, attend to your soul and you will not need these things or set your heart right and all these things shall be mysteriously added unto you without man's help; they would be called unhinged. But this is all that modern Christianity has to say to men, and this is why it is a colossal failure in regenerating the world.—Morrison I. Swift.

WHY ARTISTS ARE SOCIALISTS.

Many artists are Socialists; all of them ought to be. There is no need of mentioning names. To state briefly a few reasons why they are Socialists is the purpose of this article. In the first place most artists would rather work for the state than for private individuals. They don't like to be upper servants of the rich. The position of a painter or sculptor dependent upon the whim of some crusty old capitalist is not dignified. The man who does large work for the government knows that it will be seen by everybody; the painter of small encaustic pictures is aware that what he does will be talked over in some aristocrat's private gallery. Public art is the art we need.

Then, too, the artists do not like the looks of the world for which the present industrial system is responsible. It is nasty to look at—filled with cheap, tawdry displays and ugly squabbles. The artists believe that Socialism will restore to all men the right to an interesting occupation. Under Socialism they will be able to pay more attention to the fine arts than they now can give. Co-operation will mean individual productivity and greater industrial freedom from excess of labor. What the artist does will be better understood and appreciated under Socialism.

Finally the artists feel that the coming age will be less cynical and ignominious than the present age. They are for the most part a sincere body of men; they take their part seriously. What they lack, however, is the inspiration of high national and social ideals. When an individual has been established, when the industry of the world shall have been organized upon a basis of honor rather than dishonor, when the industry of the world shall have asserted itself against the meanness of the few—then we shall have a great inspired art, an art which shall be as comprehensible to the common everyday man as is the dilettante collector. It will be the art of humanity.

Art is criticism of life. The nobler the life, the finer the criticism. That is why the artists long for the reign of social justice.—F. W. Coburn, in People's Paper, Santa Barbara, Cal.

SOCIALISM AND CHRISTIANITY.

Socialism and Church Christianity are as far apart on the great essentials as the north and south stars. Socialism seeks to make the conditions of men good and it will be easy to see that the men themselves be good. Christianity seeks to make the hearts of men to be better than their conditions. It is for the hearts of men to be better than their conditions that we will improve their own conditions or the state of their hearts will be sufficient and they will no longer see or feel their conditions. This is a fair statement of Christianity and Socialism.

PARTY NOTES.

ALGERNON LEE WILL SPEAK at the Socialist Propaganda Club, Small's Assembly Rooms, 102 Court Street, Brooklyn, Sunday evening, Dec. 8. Subject: "Class Conditions and Social Ideals."

THE 21ST A. D. HELD ITS REGULAR public meeting Sunday evening in Colonial Hall, John S. Crosby being the speaker. The hall was comfortably filled, and more than half the audience were strangers. Mr. Crosby spoke on "The Labor Problem" from the Single Tax standpoint, admiring his speech with his usual eloquence and most pleasing manner. His speech was followed by many well put and pointed questions, which showed plainly that they were thoughtful and intelligent, though some had not carried conviction; and his answers, though equally well put, seemed to meet with no better reception.

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meetings are growing in interest and new members are being added at almost every meeting. Morris Hillquit will deliver the lecture next Sunday evening, Dec. 8, on "The Evolution of Socialism in America."

AT THE SOCIALIST EDUCATIONAL League, 215 East Fifty-ninth street, this Sunday evening, Dec. 8, F. Schleuter will lecture on "The Purpose of Life," and the comrades are requested to see that a good-sized audience is present, as Comrade Schleuter handles the subject very strikingly and with many telling points.

On Friday evening, Comrades Goldfarb and Mayell will debate the question: "Is Socialism Inevitable?" An entertainment and banquet will be given on New Year's Eve to celebrate the first anniversary of the organization. Tickets will cost 50 cents each.

Meetings of the League will hereafter be held every other Wednesday, instead of every week, and meanwhile a committee consisting of Comrades Mayell, Heichenfeld, Schmalzberg, and Nicholson, together with our Manager G. Green, will attend to the affairs of the League. The next meeting will be held on Wednesday evening, Dec. 11.

AT THE SOCIALIST CLUB, Pilton street and Ralph avenue, Brooklyn, on Wednesday evening, Dec. 11, the Ladies' Social Club will hold a basket party. There will be an entertainment and dancing. Admission, 10 cents.

BRANCH 2, 29TH A. D., BROOKLYN, will discuss the question, "Is Immigration Detrimental to the Interests of This Country?" on Tuesday evening, Dec. 10, at 700 Evergreen avenue. The public is invited to participate in this discussion, and anti-immigrationists will be especially welcome.

SEVEN APPLICATIONS FOR LOCAL chapters in the state of Kansas were received by the National Committee last week and referred to the Kansas State Committee. Locals were chartered at Independence, Colo., New Orleans, La., Burnham Township, Okla., Newtown, Va., Mt. Pleasant and Murray, Utah, and Sioux Falls, S. D. The Connecticut state organization became affiliated with the National Committee.

CHARLES H. VAIL WILL MAKE a lecture tour during December in the states of Maine, New Hampshire, and Connecticut, under the joint auspices of the National Committee and the respective state organizations.

THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE has decided to co-operate with comrades in New Hampshire, Vermont, and Rhode Island, in placing H. W. Smith of East Lowell, Mass., in the field as organizer.

THE COMRADES OF PATERSON, N. J., are determined to keep the political pot boiling until Election Day, Nov. 4, 1902. They propose to open the campaign on Friday evening, Dec. 13, with an entertainment and dance at the Second Ward Labor Lyceum, 98-100 Sheridan avenue. The price of admission will be 10 cents. Comrades and sympathizers in Paterson and vicinity are invited to come and bring their friends, have a good time and get acquainted. All residents of Passaic County who sympathize with the Socialist Party are invited to know where to go. It is urged to communicate with the Organizer, Wm. Glans, 68 Lyon street.

FREDERICK G. STRICKLAND will start a lecturing tour of Ohio on January 1. Any local which wishes a visit from him should at once address the State Secretary, W. G. Critchley, 1145 W. Third street, Dayton.

COMRADE HIRSHFIELD WAS invited the other day by Dr. McVey, Professor of Political Economy in the University of Minnesota, to address the latter's classes "The Cardinal Principles of Socialism." We are informed that he had a large and attentive audience, and we know that Dr. Hirschfeld could not have failed to give his hearers a clear and logical exposition of Socialist doctrine, so far as it could be done in a single lecture. The report printed in the "Alumni Weekly," edited by graduate students, hardly credits credit on the University. It sadly mangles the matter of Hirschfeld's lecture, as when it makes him say: "The surplus value is the value a capitalist gets from his labor; it may also be defined as the value between rents, interests on capital, and wages." The English of this report remains so strongly that used in the Tokyo "Labor World"—but a Japanese may be pardoned for getting mixed on English grammar. If it is rather discouraging to see such an unimpeachable report in a college paper, it is comforting to consider that the average workman would have done better on the economics and at least as well on the grammar.

THE SIOUX CITY, IA., "TRIBUNE" somehow found space to print a full set of resolutions passed by the Socialist Club of that city, euphematically denouncing the conduct of the administration in excluding Socialist and trade union papers from the mails.

UTAH SOCIALISTS ARE STARTING a lively movement. Several locals have been organized in the last two months. Communications should be addressed to "Socialist Party, P. O. Box 175, Murray, Utah."

M. W. WILKIN, FORMERLY editor of the "Class Struggle" (now called "Advance") has been elected organizer for Alameda County, Cal., and will devote his whole time to the work. Wilkin is a hustler, and good results may be expected. Alameda County includes the cities of Oakland, Alameda, and Berkeley, and has a population of 125,000.

If this paper comes to you without your having subscribed for it, you may know that some friend has ordered it sent to you at his expense. Do him the courtesy to read it.

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OFFICIAL

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, Leon Greenbaum, Room 427, Enslin Building, St. Louis, Mo.

CALIFORNIA STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, Leon Greenbaum, Room 427, Enslin Building, St. Louis, Mo.

CONNECTICUT STATE COMMITTEE.—A. R. Cornelius, Secretary, 478 Chapel Street, New Haven, Conn.

ILLINOIS STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, R. A. Morris, 36 N. Clark street, New York, N. Y.

KANSAS STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, J. D. Hinkel, Abilene, Kan.

KENTUCKY STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, Dr. Walter T. Roberts, 2214 West Main street, Louisville, Ky.

MAINE STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, N. W. Leonard, Thomaston, Me.

MASSACHUSETTS STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, Squire E. Putney, 4 Belmont street, Boston, Mass.

MICHIGAN STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, Wm. J. Hager, Room 7, 22 North Main street, Saginaw, Mich.

MINNESOTA STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, Geo. R. Leonard, Room 545, Andrew's Hotel, corner Nicollet avenue and Fifth street, Minneapolis.

MISSOURI STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, Wm. J. Hager, Room 7, 22 North Fourth street, St. Louis.

NEBRASKA STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, George E. Baird, 510 N. State street, Omaha.

NEW JERSEY STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, M. M. Glavin, 1111 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

NEW YORK STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, Leonard Abbott, 400 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

OHIO STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, W. G. Critchley, 1145 W. Third street, Dayton.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, Wm. J. Hager, Room 7, 22 North Fourth street, St. Louis.

VERMONT STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, V. Danahy, Brunswick House, Montpelier, Vt.

WASHINGTON STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, J. D. Hinkel, Abilene, Kan.

WISCONSIN STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, E. H. Thomas, 611 State street, Milwaukee.

NOTICE.—For technical reasons, no Party Convention can be held in New York City on this date (Tuesday), 3 p. m.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

To the State and Local Organizations of the Socialist Party of America. Comrades: At the International Congress held at Paris, in 1900, a resolution was adopted that the National Executive Committee should be organized at St. Louis, Mo., on Nov. 4, 1902. It is the duty of every comrade to see that this resolution is carried out.

TO SUBSCRIBERS OF LOCALS, ETC.—Do not include business communications in letters to the editor. If you wish to support what is in his judgment best for the interests of the party, please address the editor of the "Worker," and others to "Editor of the Worker."

LETTER TO THE WORKER.

RIPANS A GOOD BOOK IS OUR BEST FRIEND. I had been troubled with the sick headache for years until I started taking Ripans tablets. I have experienced such relief from their use that I would not be without them. I find them good for sickness at the stomach and dizziness in the head.

LAUGHLIN FOUNTAIN PEN. Sent on Approval to Responsible People. We do not know of anything (within the price) that will make an appropriate and useful Christmas gift, and reflect such honor on the giver as the Laughlin Fountain Pen, which is well worth \$2.50, for only \$1.00.

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Wives, Mothers, Sisters, Sweethearts OF UNION MEN.—Should Join the American Federation of Women.

MANY a battle has been won because of the support of the women and many battles have been lost because they did not support. Every merchant realizes that the women spend the money and every man knows that without their favor his business will suffer. It behooves every one of us to aid our husbands and brothers, for their fight is our fight, and their welfare our welfare.

SOCIALIST LITERATURE CO., 184 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK.

WORKMEN'S CHAMBER OF COMMERCE. Standing advertisements of Trade Unions and other Societies will be inserted under this heading at the rate of 10¢ per line per week.

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HOW MUCH LONGER Will American Workingmen Be Fooled Into Voting Against Their Own Interests?

BY CHARLES UFFERT. This is the question which invariably propounds itself to a Socialist when the results of an election are announced. The late elections, mostly for local offices in the cities, would suggest that the American workingman is a rather easy mark. The reason we attribute the results to the workingmen is because they are the deciding factor in all elections, as they constitute the majority of the voters. In New York City they allowed themselves to be duped into casting their votes for a "reform" administration, and in other places—San Francisco and Bridgeport, Conn., for instance—they were made to believe that because a workman had been placed at the head of the ticket of one of the old parties, their interests would be served by voting for that party. The day after election a workman who knew that I was active in the Socialist movement came up to me and said: "Aren't you disgusted to see that after all your efforts the Socialist Party has polled such a small vote?" My reply was: "No, I'm not disgusted nor discouraged; I am only sorry for the workmen who have been fooled by the political bunco steers into buying another lot of green goods labeled 'reform'."

STREET-CAR PROFITS. Half the Revenue of Metropolitan Leased Lines Goes to Capitalists—What Socialists Would Do.

The October report of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company for its leased lines—the Third Avenue, East Broadway, St. Nicholas, and three cross-town lines—shows on its face a deficit of \$1,032. If we should take the official book-keeping of our street railway magnates without criticism, we should have to believe that these gentlemen were in the business for pure love of the public, at a net expense to themselves of some \$12,000 a year. A little examination of the report shows that this is not the fact, however. The appearance of a deficit is produced by charging up, as one of the expenses of the business, the interest which these gentlemen, as directors and stockholders, pay to their own dear selves as bondholders, and the rentals which they pay themselves as lessors. That is, one of the forms of capitalist appropriation of the product appears as if it were an item of expenditure by the capitalists. This is, of course, the ordinary method of reporting, and perfectly correct for capitalist purposes; but the man who wants to know at what rate the employees and the public are being robbed must be able to read between the lines of the report. When only real expenses, as reported, are taken into consideration, it appears that during the month of October these leased lines paid to their owners, under the forms of rent, interest, or profit, the sum of \$51,047, in addition to the cost of maintenance and operation. The gross income was \$1,184,570. So, by a simple process in division, we can see that 4 1/2 per cent. of the receipts went to the capitalists in one of these three forms—or, in other words, that out of every nickel paid in fares, the capitalists pocketed 2 1/2 cents, not for any work they may have done, but purely and simply because they own the roads. Some of the capitalists—a few of the smaller ones—did some work, certainly, in the way of management and superintendence; but for this they received good big salaries in addition to their profits. Under a Socialist city administration, with municipal ownership of the street railways, that half-million a month which now goes to useless capitalists would be quite otherwise disposed of. A good share of it would be used in raising the wages of the men now employed and in hiring more men, so as to reduce the hours of labor. One-half of that surplus, so applied, would suffice to establish the eight-hour day and increase daily wages 10 per cent. for all the workmen. The other half could be applied to improving and extending the service, so that the people going to and from their work would not have to be jammed like sardines in a box. Add the benefit to the working class would not even stop there. The raising of the wages of street-car employees and the employment of a larger number at shorter hours would react favorably on other trades, reducing the army of the unemployed and making it easier for other workmen to secure higher pay or shorter hours from their employers. Whatever really improves the service should be looked to the working class always indirectly benefits all the rest of that class. Do you not think, you street-car employees and other workmen, that you would gain more by this one measure which the Socialists advocate than by all that the "reformers" have promised you? The Social Democratic Party will have a ticket in the field in the next municipal campaign in this city and in next year's state campaign, too. There will be Socialist tickets in all the cities, and national campaigns all over the country representing always the demand of the working class for the full product of its labor. If you want even a better share of your product, the best thing you can do is to join the Socialist movement now and work for it from now till Election Day.

THE AMERICAN NEGRO'S PROBLEM. Another View of the Race Question, Considered in the Light of Economic Conditions.

BY CAROLINE H. PEMBERTON. In considering the oppressive legislation passed against the "rising" negro, it is impossible to ignore the astounding charge which the white South now lays against the entire negro race. Any attempt to discuss the race problem with the capitalist class of the South brings one immediately face to face with this charge. After distinguishing the worth of this or that distinguished colored man, and the fact that the race has progressed wonderfully since the war, our Southern friend invariably proceeds as follows: "But you must remember that the negro left to himself by nature a brute—a creature to be feared by the white womanhood of the South. You white people cannot understand the panic that pervades an entire community at the mere thought of our defenseless women being left to the mercy of these brutal creatures. If you lived among us, you would understand these outbreaks of popular fury. Why, my good sir, mob rule is deplorable. I admit; BUT WHAT ARE WE GOING TO DO TO PROTECT OUR WOMEN AND CHILDREN?" I have never talked to the better class of Southerners about their case with passionate fervor and their case against the negro in such a style as this. The picture presented is so appalling—so terrifying—that most of us bring our heads and are content to drop the subject. Under such conditions as these, mob rule—the hanging and burning of negroes without the ceremony of a trial—seems almost justifiable. And yet, observe: The indictment includes the whole working population; every male member of the Southern laboring class of blacks is represented as going about with this fiendish and appalling picture in his mind, and he is to carry out at the first opportunity. Was ever a worse indictment laid at the doors of the working class of any community? The mere thought of it paralyzes one's sympathy and confounds one's sense of justice. As we begin to recover from the shock of it, and our reasoning powers rally a little, we may perhaps recall the fact—now thoroughly well established and admitted by all Southerners—that during the Civil War when able-bodied white men in the South were at the front, the helpless "white womanhood of the South" was left at the mercy of these black brute creatures, but under their sole protection! And not a single case on record of these blacks having proved faithless to their trust! On unimpeachable testimony we are told that not only did they refrain from doing evil, but they armed themselves in many cases and patrolled the plantations, defending the homes and hearths of their masters with their lives against the roving bands of thieves and outlaws that infested every plighted country after the conquering army had withdrawn. On the strength of this honorable record, I have with a fine time put up a "blind defense" of the blacks and have always met this reply: "Yes, that is true; the blacks were perfectly faithful—but that was owing to the influence of slavery! They have changed since. Freed men have developed all their evil propensities that under slavery were kept down and under."

HOW TO ORGANIZE. Instructions for Forming Locals of the Socialist Party.

NOTE.—These directions apply to unorganized states where the charter is to be issued by the National Committee. In organized states the charters will be granted by the State Committee. 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. A Chairman at each meeting; b. Recording Secretary; c. Financial Secretary; d. Organizer; e. Literature Agent; 2. Order of business— a. Reading of the minutes; b. Admission of new members; c. Communications and bills; d. Report of Organizer; e. Reports of Committees; f. Unfinished business; g. New business; 3. 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 National Secretary. Local branches may levy rates if they so choose, or may raise funds altogether through voluntary contributions and pay National dues out of their general funds; 4. A full report of the meeting in which organization was decided on, the names of persons participating, together with five cents for each member, should be sent with application for charter; after receipt of which, upon approval of National Committee, charter will be granted; 5. Each local branch should hold a meeting at least once a week, for the transaction of business or the discussion of political and economic questions; 6. 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; 7. Any person living in a city or locality where no local branch exists, may apply directly to the National Secretary for admission to the Party, including one month's dues, and will be enrolled as a member-at-large; 8. For further information not contained herein, address Leon Greenbaum, National Secretary, Room 427, Empire Building, St. Louis, Mo. WHY THE WOMEN'S NATIONAL SOCIALIST LEAGUE HAS BEEN FORMED. AN APPEAL. The competitive system on which civilization rests has reached that stage of development where it is retarding instead of accelerating progress. It has given birth to monopoly, the concentration of vast wealth in the hands of a few, and thereby it is used to subsidize the press and the pulpit, to delude the people, control the government of the country and lower the standard of civilization. A monied oligarchy has taken the place of a republican form of government; while the foreign policy of the nation is moving along the same imperialistic lines. The culmination of the industrial system in monopoly, whereby a few men control the vast resources of the nation, and the almost illimitable wealth which this concentration has produced, means that democracy has ceased to exist, and that the imperial rule of wealth has taken its place. As a result of these conditions one of two things is inevitable; either the continuance of the competitive, capitalist, monopolistic system, ending in the complete destruction of the vital principles of liberty, equality, and fraternity—or else the adoption of such measures as will lead to a complete change of our industrial and political system, and the inauguration of a new social civilization. To the great work of the women of the National Socialist League stand pledged; they declare that the rapid concentration of capital and its control over government have forced the issue; that the change in the life of the nation must be from capitalism to Socialism, from competition to co-operation; that while the trusts represent the most advanced stage of economic progress, yet as that progress is opposed to freedom and fastidiousness of spirit, the next stage in social development must be reached, when the nation will have the means of production and administration in the interests of all the people. To this end the Women's National Socialist League has been formed, and we ask all women who have the welfare of humanity at heart to join with us in our efforts to bring in the Golden Age of Love and Justice, when universal co-operation will take the place of competition and party dissent. MOGENS F. PALER, Pres. Chairman, 126 Mason street, Brooklyn, N. Y. ELEVATOR MEN ORGANIZING. The organization of the elevator men and porters of New York City was begun at a meeting held last week, where about one hundred such employees joined as charter members. Another meeting will be held on Monday evening, Dec. 16, at 5 Battery Place, and all elevator men and porters in hotels, apartment houses, office buildings, etc., are invited to attend and join the union. BARTENDERS UNION CARD. Bartenders' Union No. 1 will issue union cards on the same plan as that of the Barbers' Union. The card will be displayed in every barroom where union bartenders are employed, and so far as it is possible for them to do so, the bartenders will see to it that only union products will be sold in such places. FACTORY TO POCKET. U. S. PATENT OFFICE. WASHINGTON, D. C. No. 1,234,567. Issued Dec. 8, 1901. 270 Broadway, N. Y. City.

PROGRESS OF THE TRUSTS. One of the probabilities of the future is that the Standard Oil people will acquire a large interest in the Manhattan Elevated, thus bringing it into close connection with the other franchise monopolies of the city.

SIGNS OF THE TIMES. Significant Extracts from the Capitalist Press Touching on Socialism.

The subject of Socialism is not one to be ignored nor to be sneered out of discussion by the beneficiaries of the vulgarly of wealth. It is receiving the best thoughts of the best minds of the most enlightened nations of the earth.—Editorial in Seattle Daily Times. The Portland "Oregonian" says: "Socialism is in the air. It has conquered the ranks of labor and permeated the schools of learning." The Boston "Post" says: "The immense consolidations that have marked the opening of the century point unmistakably to the strengthening of the Socialist idea." The St. Louis "Mirror" says: "The development of the consolidation idea renders all protest against ultimate Socialism futile and foolish." The St. Louis "Globe-Democrat" says: "Socialism promises to be a force with which American statesmen may have to reckon." The New York "Tribune" says: "The capitalist and captain of industry in these latter days has set himself to demonstrate that the theories of the Socialist are sound." The Boston "Daily Post," after discussing the trust outlook, remarks: "What is to come of all this? It is one more long step towards Socialism." Possibly the Socialist Party will gain sufficient strength of numbers to force on one or both of the great political parties certain of the reforms they advocate. It is to be hoped that they will.—Barbara Independent. The Socialist theory and proposition must be reckoned with, not only by no means be dismissed with a sneer.—Springfield (Mass.) Republican. ECONOMY. By economy and self-denial the individual worker may raise himself out of his class, but should the practise be adopted by the whole class of workers, it would defeat its own object, for the production of wealth is limited by consumption, and in proportion as the workers economize by restricting their consumption of the wealth they have produced, so do they deprive themselves of the opportunity to labor.—Saginaw Expositor.

PIERPONT MORGAN'S SOLILOQUY.

1. Am "I." Other money kings are not in it. For a minute with J. Pierpont M. And as for the "Divine Right" kind, They are back numbers. "Voting kings?" Well! They are my partners: "Our interests are identical." ("Winks solemnly.") That is to say, They make the "chips" With which I play This game of freeze-out! Once it was penny ante, but it's a stiff game now, and costs A railroad, fleet of ships or A whole bunch of factories or mills To "come in." Being no limit, you'll soon see An entire country in a jackpot! And when all is won? Why, play-must end—and the fun! But the chips? What use are chips IN SOLITARY? But since 'twould puzzle Solomon to tell At this late day From whom each chip was won, I'll give use to Humanity, my masse, For common use of all, if they agree To "exploit" Nature Instead of one another! If so, we'll see—as well as me— Each Man Be "It." —Geo. W. Rites. —Did you ever pinch a dog's tail and watch him turn around and bite his tail instead of biting you? You doubtless thought the dog foolish. But the working people have done the very same thing for many years. When capitalism pinches the working people, they always fight each other instead of taking capitalism.—Social Democratic Herald.