The Worker.

WHAT OF THE CHILDREN?

of New York held its anual meeting. The report of the Secretary, C. Loring Brace, is very interesting.

During the last twelve months, this five thousand children.

In his report the secretary claims that "to-day no poor CHILD in New York need be homeless on the street nor be forced to steal of beg for a livthe nor want a meal, IF HE GIVES ANY EVIDENCE THAT HE IS WILLING TO WORK FOR IT." (The

Evidently then our social conditions are such that thousands of children cannot have opportunity to play, to enjoy their childhood, to be educated, and grow up into full physical and mental development; the best that can be said is that they can have a meal if they are willing to work and the charity organizations find it out.

'The Children's Aid Society has established a farm school at Kensico which accomodates eighty boys and there these eighty are treated so well that, says the secretary: "Very quickly the suspicions, sour lad WHO HAD BEGUN TO BELIEVE SOCIETY WAS HIS ENEMY discovers that THIS IS A REAUTIFUL WORLD ofter all, and MOST SURPRISING OF ALL, he has found a home and

Very surprising, too, is it not, that the child who has so much trouble to find a home and friends who will let him work for his meals, should believe that society is his enemy! Perhaps the child is right, as society is constituted to-day.

The society has "provided situation AT WAGES in the country for 24,861 older BOYS AND GIRLS."

Speaking of the society's industrial training schools, the secretary says: "These many departments of manual training ... are useful to the children, as is proved by the fact that the boys and girls obtain better wages and more rapid promotion in the factories and shops. Our school work is limited to the primary grades for the reason that the children go to work at the age of developed MANUAL training in the primary grades far beyond the public schools either in New York or else where. The exhibitions of manual training in the central office of the Children's Aid Society which have been given from time to time in the past specialists on the subject, who have been amazed that so much can be done among SUCH VERY YOUNG CHIL-

It would be interesting to know now many of the patrons of the Children's 'Aid Society draw dividends on the stock of corporations employing childlabor. It would be interesting to know how many of them draw rents from the foul tenements where children are surrounded by vice, dirt, and ignorance. The social system that enriches these men by the unpaid labor of the workers papperizes the working-class parents and leaves their children a heritage of poverty and ignorance, which makes them little outcasts at the mercy of capitalism, seeking for a chance to work, beg, or steal. The capitalists who profit by the system which produces these results are very charitable gentlemen-they give back part of what they have taken away to help the poor and resent the children. And when the children are enabled to get work they displace men and more families are pauperized; and for every child who is "rescued" the same old system turns out a score of new little paupers and outcasts—the products of the system of robbing the workers which enriches the charitable gentlemen. The idea of the charity organizations is to make good, competent little wage-slaves out of the children who come their way-that is the best that can be done as long as the system of wage-slavery and capitalism continues. The society points with great pride to the fact that some of the children which it aided have now, become manufacturers and busiposs mon-which means that these fortunate ones are now making more paupers out of other men themselve As fast as charity can aid one child onteast, capitalism has produced a dozen new ones. But until we have justice. charity is the only alternative. The cap italists continue to expend millions in charity. If all charity were immediately discontinued the misery and starvation would be so great that there would be an immediate oprising. Charty, the only way to feed the unem ployed, the only attempt at a solution of the problems which capitalism produces which is possible so long as cap-

alism exists—so charity becomes the The necessity for charity is the proof

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Last week the Children's Ald Society , of injustice. Because the workers do not get the product of their labor, because they are robbed of their product by those who own the means of pro duction with which they must work, organization alone last aided over fifty- they become objects of the charity of those who are enriched by their exploitation and their children have to go to work at a tender age or become outcasts.

And what becomes of the little ones?

They begin work in the cotton mills of the South at the ages of seven and eight. They are working at dangerous machines in the canning factories of California, they are toiling out their young lives in the slaughter-houses of Chicago, they are growing prematurely old-in the breakers of the Pennsylvania coal mines, they are breaking down their tender bodies and killing their young nerves in the glass works of New Jersey, in the factories of the Tobacco Trust, in the sweatshops of New York. From the Gulf to the great lakes and from coast to coast the children are tortured and slowly murdered for profit, and the men-whose work they are doing are looking for jobs.

A writer in the Chicago "Reco erald," in an article on child-labor, asks the reader to: .

"Step into the shadow of a convenient archway and watch the of the brawn of American manh pass by—as the whistle has blown the close of another day's labor —the faithful tollers whose labor can move all human things in giant strides upward; whose stayed arm can throw all the world into stagnation. Hats off, then, as they come for appreaching us are the pillars of the re-public, those who by their-labor reap health, by their health reap contentment, by their contentment open the

"And here, out onto the dirty read-way through the frowsy doors they come And at the sight of them die all our gathered thoughts of admira-tion, and in their place come bitterness and pity and shame

"For the night tollers here are not men at all, but women, and girls, and little children. Had we seen the women alone, white and hollow-eyed as they are, the thing would have been enough to shock us. Had we seen none but the tall, thin, frail girls just reaching womanhood the appalling condi-tions that had brought about such a sight might have seemed incompre

"But when out into the chill night stagger the little, hopeless, helpless creatures whose forms and faces mock the name of childhood, what can we do for the first few moments but turn white and slck and stand dumb befor the revelation, or curse the iniquity that takes a baby life, squeezes it dry of love and hope and ambition, of heart and of brain, and gives to it, in token of the generosity and the prosperity of

plate the future of the little ones who plate the future of the little ones who are challed to the drudgery of the workshop * * * when these shall in turn become the mothers of the race * * * and conjure up the mental, moral and physical aspect of their off-

"The number of children at work in factories in Chicago under the age of sixteen years is now nearly 19,000, and of these the proportion of those actually under fourteen is estimated to be fully two-fifths. In other words, Chica; and girls under fourteen years old in the manufacture of preparation of their product for market."

children. You may see them in Park Row any night huddled over the gratings from which steam arises trying to get a little warmth and waiting al night to be first on the street with the morning papers. You may find them in the Children's Court, a special court which New York has provided for the trial of child criminals, and there you may hear them tell how they stole be cause they were hungry. Those that the capitalists do not get grow up to fill the prisons and the houses of prosti-

MORE THAN FIVE PER CENT of the children born in New York are brought into the world with the aid of The Society of the Lying-In Hospital, which Mr. J. Plerpont Morgan has just given a new hospital.

And when these children grow older they are confronted with the alternatives of wage-slavery, beggary or

The "Alkaloidal Clinic" (Jan., 1902). discussing statistics drawn from a Nev York City Health Board report, says

"Assuming first that human beings are really important and valuable creatures, and that the prosperity of the nation and city depends on the ac-tive, intelligent men and women who inhabit them, the fact looms up largelive stock would be ashamed to confess such mortality among his animals as marks the stupid living and doctoring among humans. The report mentioned shows that in the period covered in New York, 1,418 human beings died. Among these 775 were males and 643 females.....One thousand four hunfemales.....One thousand four hundred and seventy-five new American work for it.

citizens were born during the same period. Apparently there was gained by birth 57, the difference between the irths and the deaths. But of the 1,475 new babies, 122 were born dead. False conditions of life, ignorance of mothers, brutality of untaught fathers, and inherited disease. Six hundred an forty-six children died before they had reached the age of five. That means simply wholesale murder of children, due to ignorance, lack of good doctors among the poor, lack of decent food, abominable tenements, and other causes which would fill pages. Four hundred and fifty-six died under one year of age. Thirty-two per cent. of all those human beings that died falled all those human beings that died, failed to endure their surorundings for one year. This horrible death rate among bables is too sad, too criminal, to b discussed with patience..... Most of this useless sacrifice of innocent life was due to the old familiar causes poverty and ignorance."

Charity may often mean well, charity may help individual victims of this social condition, charity is a necessity as long as this condition lasts, but as charity can never abolish these conditions which are ever growing worse how miserably futile and impotent it is even when honest and well-meaning Charity organizations never con sider the cause of misery and destitution for the reason that in that cause is to be found the source of profit of those who provide charity.

The cause of the poverty of the work ing class which drives their children to early toll or the care of charity or ganizations is the private ownership of the means of producing wealth which enables the capitalist to take from the workers the larger share of their product in return for the privilege of work

by the workers themselves to eauture the powers of government in order to make the means of producing wealth the collective property of all, and thus secure to the workers the full product of their labor.

When those things with which all men must work are owned by all men in common, when work shall be done to satisfy human needs and not to make a profit for a capitalist, when the progress of invention and manufacture are used for the benefit of the race in stead of being used to enslave children and enrich capitalists, when all mer shall have opportunity to work and receive the full product of their toolin short, when we have Socialism, then and not till then, will poverty, charity, and slavery of men, women and children disappear. C. L.

LOUDER THAN WORDS. Dear little thin hands, famine-wasted

fingers, Holding on to dreary life that strug-

gles to be free;
Hands where not a tender curve of
baby roundness lingers,
Lift yourselves, that all the world the

wan reproach may see That all the world's gay, thoughtless heart may break such sight to see.

Dear little pale lips, where no mother's

Leave the print of mother love to sink into the heart.

Lips that could not tell me aught of childhood's tiny blisses, Cry sloud your loneliness that all the

world may start,
That all the world of pleasant ease
at grief like yours may start.

Dear little tiny eyes, weighed down

with weeping.

Opening every day to ills that harder

waking or in sleeping.

Look reproach that all the world
may come to know and care.

That all the world of listless souls

may understand and care.

Dear little bent forms, in your narrow Hidden from the searching sun that

longs to make you well, orms that never run and leap in gras sy groves and valleys, Stand before a startled world that knows not where you dwell, That all the world may shudder at

the places where you dwell.
--Mary W. Plümmer in The Public.

"TIMIO" CAPITAL.

"Capital," says the "Quarterly Review," "avoids tumuit and disputes and is of a timid disposition." That is very true, but not the whole truth. Capital abhors the absence of profit, or a very small profit, as much as nature abhors a vacuum. With sufficient profit, capia vacuum. With summers prout, cap-tal becomes daring. Ten per cent. cer-tain, and it can be had everywhere; 20 per cent., and it becomes lively; 50 per cent. positively rash, for 100 per cent. it tramples all human laws under foot; per cent., and there is no crim which it will not venture to commit even at the risk of the galolws. If tumult and disputes are profitable it will encourage them both.-Karl Marx, in Capital.

---The Social Democratic Party of New York is the same as the Socialis Party of other states. The difference of name is due solely to provisions of the election laws. Do not confuse this organization with the so-called "So-cialist Labor Party,", or "union-

IN MONTANA.

State Labor Council Issues a Ringing Address.

Following Instructions of State Labo Convention, It Calls on Workingmer to Support the Socialist Party and to Reject All Compromise-Deflance to the Copper Kings.

The States Trades and Labor Council of Montana (corresponding to what are commonly called state federations of labor in other states) has put fiself definitely on record in an excellent ad-dress to the working people of the state issued just before election. The state convention of this body, held last summer, prepared the way for

such action by adopting what is "Resolution No. 4."

The text of this resolution, referring to the action of the Denver convention in the preceding month, was as fol-

"Whereas, The two National Con ventions of the Western Federation of Miners and the Western Labor Union, recently held at Denver, have laid down certain well defined principles and rules of action which shall govern the rank and file of organized labor throughout the West in the solution of the economic and political problem confronting labor to-day; and,

"Whereas, The two foremost organi-zations have in positive and unmistak-able terms declared themselves in favor of Socialism; now, therefore,

"Resolved, That we, the Ninth Annual Convention of the Montana State Trades and Labor Council, take this, our first opportunity to approve of and concur in the action taken by these two Denver conventions, and that we, though recognizing that we have no control over any individual member or mion recommend to all unions affiliated with this Council to adopt the economic as well as the political field as a clear and distinct policy, in har mony with the spirit and letter of these Denver conventions, and to make them effective by a vigorous policy of education along the lines of political

And in view of the above resolution the following action was taken:

"Resolved. That the executive offi-"Resolved, That the executive offi-cers be instructed to prepare an ad-dress to the people of Montana on the essential purposes of organized labor, as it relates to the political, economic, and legislative situation."

This instruction was not carried out so quickly as might have been wished, e of the members of the Executive Board probably having been influenced by a hope that the state "labor party" then organizing would turn out to be a genuine party of the working class. When it became evident, however, that Copper King Helinze was the ruling power in this so-called labor party, the Executive Council hesitated no longer, but issued an address on the lines in but issued an address on the lines in dicated, which was circulated as wide-ly as possible. The time was too short. however, for it to have its full effect at the polls, but it is still being circulated in immense numbers and the effect will undoubtedly be seen at the next elec-

Personnel of the Signers.

The address is signed by William Enler. President of the Council; O. M. Partelow, Secretary; D. F. Staten, Treasurer; Thos. F. Murphy, member of the Executive Board; Henry Reinhart. Chairman of the Educational Board, and John Morrissey, a member of the last-named board.

John Morrissey, it may be noted, is one of the five labor members elected to the Legislature on the So-cialist platform, though not under the cialist platform, though not under the Socialist name, in Deer Lodge County (including Anaconda), who have since election formally affiliated themselves by figuring out how much better off election formally affiliated themselves with the Socialist Party.

Address to the People.

The full text of the address is as fol

"New occasions teach new duties. A crisis has been reached in the history of the labor movement of America, and the labor unions have been forced by overnment as the only means by the final justice can be secured. political arena to capture the powers of which final justice can be secured.
"Until now the working class has struggled against the ever-increasing tyranny and oppression of capitalism only upon the industrial field, leaving the powers of government in the hands of their capitalistic masters.

"As a result, capitalistic legislatures have passed laws entirely in the interests of the capitalist class; the courts have issued infunctions against labor: the president and governors, elected by capitalistic parties, use their power to crush our laboring brothers and oft times shoot them down in cold blood; and brutal Pinkerton detectives are kept on the trail of labor unions to assist a merciless commercialism in its efforts to intimidate and tyranize over efforts to intimidate the laboring classes.

"Fighting at Torrible Ocds." "So far the labor unions have fought

their battles upon the economic field, using only the weapons of the strike using only the weapons of the strike and boycott. We have fought at ter-rible odds and at terrible cost. Hence-forth it is determined to carry the fight-onto the political field, where the poor-est laborer wields a weapon, the exact equal in power to that of the mightiest capitalist, namely the ballet. capitalist, namely, the ballot.

"But, having determined upon poli-tical action, we are beset by innumer-able peris. Every political party is procelaming more loudly than ever its friendliness and allegiance to labor.

Every party seeks our votes, 'It is, therefore, of supreme importance for the labor unions, just entering this new epoch of history, and adopting this new method of struggle, to avoid

this new method of strugge, to avoid the political snapes which its old ene-mies will surely lay to entrap us. "We therefore reiterate with renewed earnestness and emphasis the spirit of the declarations of the American La-bor Union, and the Western Federation of Miners, at Denver, and reaffirm by the Montana State Trades and La bor Council at Livingston, calling espe-cial attention to the following: cial attent

For the Socialist Party.

"First: That it is independent poli-tical action which is the only hope of the working class; that we must stand together in a political party distinct from and opposed to all capitalistic parties; and that fusion and compro-mise of all kinds whatsoever must be shunned as the very trick by which capitalism will seek to divide our vote disintegrate our movement and faster its ruthless tyranny upon us and our children after us. The Republican, and Democratic, and Fusion parties are every one controlled absolutely by great capitalistic interests that seel votes only that they may continue our votes only that they may contain the present wicked system that plur

ders the working class. "Second: That there is but one pro gram and one party in the world to-day that stands uncompromisingly for labor and its rights, namely, the Socinlist Party of America; and tha therefore every union man and every laboring man should stand unflinchingly for that party and vote its

"The petty social reforms offered by lieve the laboring class. The collectiv ownership of the material means of production and distribution, the aboli-tion of the wage system, the elimination of unearned incomes, and the Co operative Commonwealth—this alone will relieve labor. "We therefore call upon laboring

men everywhere to study the platform of the Socialist party and the program of Socialism, and vote for them alone Everything points to the growth of a movement in Montana, a movemen that cannot be weakened, divided, or misled by the corrupt devices of a Chirk nor the false pretences of Heinze. Montana may be expected, at the next election, to take its place among the states casting the larges and most solid vote for Socialist

GOOD FOR HOGAN.

The Baltimore "Sun" reports that at a union Thanksgiving meeting held in the United Brethren Church of Balti-more, in which ten congregations more, in which ten congregations imited in the service, the Rev. J. C. Hogan was asked to read the President's Thanksgiving proclamation. He read until he came to this statement "Rarely has any people enjoyed greater prosperity than we are now en-

Here Mr. Hogan stopped, and said: "You will excuse me if I pause long enough to say that it would be a violation of my conscience to allow an error, a half truth or a misstatement to pass without detection and notice on an occasion like this. I refer to this statement: 'Rarely has any people en-Joyed greater prosperity than we are now enjoying.

"That is strictly true so far as the blessings of the Almighty are con-cerned, but on the man-made side it i not true. The last census report says that the average annual wage of skilled and unskilled labor combined is only \$350, which is less than \$1 a day The pay for labor in Baltimore is \$1.25 a day, and on that sum a man is expected to keep a family, pay rent and grow prosperous! And you all know that right here in our community we have abundance of child slavery in the

anancially you are now than you were a year ago to-day. "This very day the Salvation Army and other organizations will try to sup-ply charity dinners to thousands and tens of thousands of fellow-beings in all the large cities throughout the United States who are willing or under the labor unions have been forced by the necessity of accepting a purper the very logic of events to enter the dinner. We should not forget nor over

We do not know what foolish things the Rev. Hogan may have said in the past about the labor question—mos ministers have said a great many fool ish things about it-or what he may say in the future, but he certainly spoke truth this time.

GRAND CONCERT.

A grand concert, for the benefit of ne Social Democratic Party of New York, will be given by the Vienna Ar-tists Quartette; Ludwig Schoenberger, violin; Licco I. Liggi, violin; Otto Krist, cello: S. Zucker, piano, and a brilliant repertoire of operatic soloists, at Cooper Union December 18, at 8 P. M., doors to be opened at 7.30. Tickets will be sold at 10, 25, 40, and 50 cents and \$1. Tickets are for sale at the Labor Ly-ceum, 64 East Fourth street, the Club house, at 206 East Eighty-sixth street, the Clubhouse at 3300 Third avenue, the Clubhouse at 953 Second avenue, near Fiftieth street, and the West Side Labor Lyceum, 342 West Forty-second street. Tickets will be sold for cash, as the income is to be aplied to the party's funds for immediate use, and not to be sold on account. Comrades should find it easy to sell tickets to a concert of such brilliant character.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The Official Report of the Socialist Vote.

Closing Railies of the Municipal Campaigh—A Resolution Condemning the Action of the San Francisco Comrades Being Voted on.

BOSTON, Mass., December 1.-The official announcement of the vote on November 4 shows that out of a to-tal vote of 308,689, the Republican candidate for Governor polled 196,276; the Democratic 159,156; the Socialist, 33,-629; Socialist Labor, 6,079; Prohibition, 3,588. Last year the total vote was cans polled 10,407 increase; the Demo crats 44,174; the Socialists 22,958; while the Socialist Labor decreased 2,819, the Prohibitionists 1242. The Socialist Party thus received about eight and one-half per cent. of the total vote; the Socialist Labor Party a fraction over one and one-half per cent. Three per cent is required for official standing. All the candidates for state offices on

the Socialist ticket ran ahead of the candidate for Governor, the vote being as follows: Adams, for Lieutenant-Governor, 40,700; Buckland, for Secretary of State, 36,159; Taylor, for Treas r, 34,589; Packard, for Auditor, 34, 948; Attorney-General, Fenner, 34,830. This disproves the claim that the Socialist vote for Governor resulted from dissatisfaction with the Democratic

The vote for congressional candi dates is as follows; First District, Koehler, of Adams, 1,259! Second, Wrenn, of Springfield, 2,779; Third, Gibbs, of Worcester, 1,005; Fourth Mullen of Clinton 2 739: Fifth Will-inson, of Methuen, 1,133; Sixth, Little-field, 2,679; Seventh, Turner, 2,811; Eighth, White, of Somerville, 1,634; Ninth, McVey, 1,581; Tenth, Sherman This disproves the claim that the So Koehler, of Adams, 1,259; Second, 3,506; Eleventh, Cutting, 2,230; 3.506; Eleventh, Cutting, 2,230; Twelfth, Hayward, 2,683; Fourteenth, Skinner of Brockton, 4,300. The Socinlist Party nominated in thirteen out of fourteen districts and polled 30, 300 votes. The Socialist Labor Party nominated in four districts and re

For Councillors: First District, For Councilors: First District, Bloomstrand, 5,129; Second, Bates, G,041; Third, Wolffer, of Somerville, 4,833; Fourth, Lynch, of Boston, 6,216; Fifth, Gordon, of Beverly, 5,542; Sixth, Hichardson, of Lowell, 3,872; Seventh, Kelly, of Warren, 4,013; Eighth, Neumann, of Holyoke, 4,041. In the eight districts the Socialist Party polled 30, 578 votes. The Socialist Labor Party did not nominate.

The highest vote for Senator polled on the Socialist ticket was that of Carl-ton S. Beuls, of Brockton, in the Secand Plymouth District, who has 2.923 to his credit, running 1,100 behind the Republican and over 1,300 ahead of the nocrat. Drew, of Hanover, in the First Plymouth District, came next with 1808, running 660 ahead of the Democrat; Beliefeuille, of Haverhill, in the Fourth Essex District, followed with 1787 votes and Galyin, of Boston, in the Second Suffolk, with 1781; Greene, of Leominster, in the Third Leoninster District, polled 1,179. Gal-yin was only 240 behind the Republi-can candidate. The Socialist Party nominated in thirty-four of the forty districts; total vote 35,433. The Social-

tricts and polled 903 votes. John Spargo's tour in Massachusetts ends to night in Springfield. His lec-tures were successful, the Brockton meeting being one of the largest ever held in the city and was preceded by an immense parade. MacCartney and Brown also spoke.

Reports from Haverhill and Brock-ton indicate that there will be good news from those places to-morrow. The state committee has been able to forward some financial help, much of which has come from New York through the assistance of Comrade M. Winchevsky who sent \$47.47 as the remit of an entertainment gotten up by himself. Comrades Dubman, Kean

McHugh and others.

The closing rallies of the municipal m cfiac o, M acfie 4e -so o;E w mM campaign will be held as follows:
Saturday, December 6, Somerville,
Bacon Hall, Hill Bullding, Union

Square, Representative Carey; Lowell, Jackson Hall, John C. Chase. Sunday, December 7, Roddy Hall, Market street, Brighton, Representative Carey, John W. Brown

Monday, December 8, Boylston Sta-tion, Jamaica Plain, Representative Carey: Highland District. John C. Chase, Dr. H. A. Gibbs, Mrs. S. H. Mer-rifield and Patrick Mahoney. Lynn, Laster's Hall, Representative

MacCartney, John W. Brown, Charle H. Coulter. The Lynn meeting will be preceded by a parade starting at Socialist headquarters, 85 Monroe street, in which comrades in Boston, Salem, Beverly and surrounding cities and towns are invited to participate.

Organizer White gives his time this week to Salem, Lynn and Boston, closing the campaign at East Boston next Monday night. Comrade William J. Coyne, who

ade such a good race for Representa tive in the Brighton District, has be elected delegate from the local division of rallway conductors to the national convention to be held in Pittsburg in the near future. Coyne has become quite well known among the conduors through his contributions to the national organ and he will carry his

The local branches of the Boston club are considering a resolution referred by the Central Committee condemning the action of the Socialist Party in San

FOR THE DAILY.

Tickets for the Fair Now Ready for Distribution.

Hext General Meeting of the Associa tion Will be Held Monday December 8 -The Conference Will Meet Mext Thursday.

Work for the Socialist and trade union newspaper is progressing. All comrades are urged to help. Tickets for the coming fair are ready for dis-

The Fair Committee elected by the Daily Globe Conference has been actively engaged the past week, prepar-ing the work which must be done to sure success at Grand Central Palace

next spring.

One hundred thousand tickets have een ordered which will be ready for distribution within a few days. We shall need all the help we can get to sell these tickets before the opening of the fair and as the Organization Committee cannot sell all of them, all com rades are requested to obtain a supply and begin uoing business at once. Each ticket will be numbered and the holder in the distribution of prizes at the close of the fair.

Donation books have also been ordered and will be distributed to the assembly districts and individual comrades at the next meeting of the General Committee.

The Organization Committee met at the Labor Lyceum on Monday evening. December 1, and each member present volunteered to visit a certain number of unions for the purpose of interesting them in the Daily Globe Conference

and in the coming fair.

All comrades who can give one evening or more each week to this work are urged to call on Secretary But-scher, at 64 East Fourth street, who will be glad to enlist their services, COMPADES ARE ALSO NOTI-

FIED THAT THE NEXT MEETING OF THE WORKINGMEN'S CO-OPERATIVE PUBLISHING ASSO-CIATION WILL TAKE PLACE AT LABOR LYCEUM, 64 EAST FOURTH STREET, ON MONDAY EVENING, DEC. 8, AT 8 SHARP. All members of the association are urked to attend and co-operate in the work to be done for the fair and for the raising of the fund. Party mem-

bers are also invited to attend and join the association.

Amounts Pledged. Following is a statement of amounts dedged for the Socialist Dally Fund up to Dec. 1:

Thos. J. Nicholson, city....... \$5.00

Henry Schumacker, city...... 5.00

Previously acknowledged.... 6,978.80

Total pledged.....\$6,988.80 Cash Receipts. The following amounts have been received on pledges and donations: PAID ON PLEDGES. Peter Rousslange, Danville, III. Hugo Peters, B'klyn.... Passaic Falls Maennerchor, **1.00** Paterson

S. Raines, city..... 1.00 Louis Uffner, New Rochelle Previously acknowledged. . . . 1.883.20 Total cash on pledges. \$1.803.70 CASH CONTRIBUTIONS: Edw. Winter, city...... \$0.20 Peter Hardo, city.....

Total contributions......\$1.131.43 Daily Globe Conference,

THE SIXTH CONFERENCE OF AT LABOR LYCEUM, 64 EAST FOURTH STREET, ON THURS-EVENING, DEC. 11, AT 8 SHARP All delegates are requested to at-

All districts of the party are urged to send delegates and co-operate with our trade union comrades in WM. BUTSCHER, Secretary.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

A general meeting of members of the Social Democratic Party of Manhat-tan and Bronx, to discuss the action taken by the party in San Francisco and Los Angeles with regard to the Union Labor Party, will be held at the Labor Lyceum, 64 East Fourth street, this Saturday evening, Dec. 6 at 8 P. M. Every member should b

-The Worker of December 14 will be a good one to circulate in the -Socialists, more than any other

sort of men, need to equip themselves with the most thorough education within reach. Read; read good books; read thinkingly. "He who reads

-If you know a workingman in clined toward Socialism who is likely to be carried away by the Hearst boom, supply him with a copy of The Worker of December 14.

Francisco for its alliance with the Union Labor Party.

Since writing my last letter, I have learned on good authority that the sec-ret circular sent out to stir up religious prejudice against the Socialists was ulgated by the Democrats-which promulgated by t

WILIAM MAILLY. Boston, Decemeber 1, 1902,

WE WIN IN BROCKTON

Socialist Mayor Elected by Big Plurality.

Socialists Defeated in Haverhill by Only Fourteen Votes-Will Demand Recount-Three Socialist Aldermen and Eight Councilmen Also Elected in Broskton.

(Special Dispatch to The Worker.)

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 2.—Coulter, So-cialist candidate for Mayor, carries Brockton by eleven hundred plurality. Flanders, Socialist candidate for Mayor of Haverhill, defeated by fourteen

Brockton vote for Mayor: Coulter,

Socialist Party, 4,367; Republican, 3,267; Democrat, 533. Also three Socialist aldermen elected out of seven and eight councilmen out of twenty-Haverhill vote for Mayor: Republi-

can, 2.352; Socialist, 2,338; Democrat, 1.663; Berry, Delconite, 20. Socialists will demand a recount. Two councilmen, school committeeman and assistant assessor re-elected. Ward five gives increased majority.

Returns from Fitchburg, Springfield and Quipey show Socialists decreased on Mayor, but vote for aldermen held up average of Chase's vote for Governor in November.

THE ELIMINATION OF . THE SMALL STORE.

The number of retail stores of all kinds in Boston was greater in compar-ison with the population in the year 1875 than has been the case since, there having been then one store to every 125 of population. In 1890 the ratio was one to 149 of population and in 1805 one to 142.

of the 4100 employees in 1898 in department stores, 2114, or 50.71 per cent., had been previously employed in sep-arate retail stores; and of 417 heads of departments, 48 had been proprietors of such stores before filling their present positions. Of the remainder, 347 had not been so employed and 22 did not answer the question.

In 1898 there were in the city of Boston a total of 3947 small retail stores and 19 department stores. The department stores conducted a total of 417 departments. Thus they practically con-trolled about 10 per cent. of all business, although constituting only onehalf of one per cent. of the total estab-

lishments.

The foregoing figures are taken from the foregoing figures are taken from the foregoing figures. the report of the state Bureau of Labor of the state of Massachusetts and are therefore official. Since 1808 the department stores' have no doubt made still greater inroads upon the small dealers. What is true of Boston is equaly so of New York, Chicago, Philadelphia and in fact every other large city in the country. In cities of the size of New York and Chicago the de-

velopment towards the department store is even more advanced.

Thus we have another instance of how the great army of the working class is being augmented through capitalist concentration, not only on the industrial field but in the commercial

sphere as well.

This once more emphasises the correctness of the socialist position. Capitalism is doing away with social property with rapid strides. The expropriation of the bulk of the people will soon be complete and the exprepri-ation of the handful of capitalists by the masses of the expropriated-the working class, is the next step to be taken. This is the historic mission of the working class, to be carried into effect by the Socialist (Social Der cratic) Party. The late election is pro that the work is well under way and that the working class is getting ready to demand their own—the full product DELEGATES FROM TRADE that the working class is getting ready to demand their own—the full product of their toil, which we can only have by substituting the collective ownership of the means of production and distril tion in place of the privately owned

capital of to-day. Speed the day! CHARLES UFERT

THE INTERNATIONAL TRUST. "Brussels, Belgium, Nov. 28-A glass works of Courcelles have passed under the control of a Pittsburg company. This brief dispatch marks one m

step in the international organization of capital. With the American Glass Trust controlling Belgian glass works, the Standard Oll Company dividing the world-marked by treaty with the Russian petroleum capitalists, the Ameri-can Tobacco Trust owning factories in Austria and absorbing the British combine, the Steel Trust and the Edison and Westinghouse companies run-ning iron and steel mills and electrical works in Russia, the Belmonts getting concessions for mines and railways and cotton mills in China-how ridicalous it is for Republican and Demoeratic politicians to talk of "curbing the criminal trusts" by revising the

As Bebel put it in a speech in the Reichstag, there are but two nations in the world to-day-the nation of the workers and the nation of the workers and the nation of the capi-talists. They are necessarily at war, the world over, and peace can come only by the victory of the working class and the establishment of the Cooperative Commonwealth.

GLASS SILVERERS UNION.

nembers were admitted, which makes total membership of about ninety. represented in the union. The next meeting will take place Monday, Dec. 15, at 85 West Third street.

The Worker. AN ORGAN OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY (Knows in New York State as the Social Demogratic Paris.) PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT 184 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK By the Socialistic Co-operative Pub-lishing Association.

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THE PARTY'S EMBLEM.

Every member of the Social Demo eratic Party in New York should make it his business to attend the general meeting of the local for discussion of the California affair on December 6. and the meeting for the daily on Monday, December 8.

For mechanical reasons, election re turns from several distant states and details of the Socialist vote in nearer cities and towns are unavoidably omit ted from this issue. Next week The Worker will contain a summary of the Socialist vote throughout the nation.

AN ANNOUNCEMENT.

The next issue of The Worker, that of December 14, will contain, among other matter, four features which will make it of especial value as a propaganda paper.

The first will be a condensed sum mary of the vote polled by our party in the late election as compared with that east in 1900-the vote of the na tion by states, that of this state by countles, and that of this city by boroughs and assembly districts. This matter will be printed in a prominent place and in such form as to be readily comprehensible to the casual reader.

The second will be a carefully prepared reply to the Hearst Manifesto "Labor-Democracy's Natural Ally." As Mr. Hearst is already vigorously preparing his presidential boom and attempting to muster all the forces now vaguely in sympathy with the Socialist movement under his standard of confusion and reaction, it is important that the Socialist Party should begin at once to meet his insidious at tack with systematic and intelligent

The third feature will be an article on the relation of the Socialist .Party to the trade union movement. This article will be addressed allke to Socialists who are members of trad unions and to union men who are not yet Socialists, treating the quotation from a basis of fundamental principles and showing just what the So cialist Party asks and what it does no ask of the unions, of what the party conceived to be its duties to the union conduct of Socialists as members of the unions. movement, and of what should be the

This issue will also contain a brief ent in regard to the party name and the difference between the Social-1st Party (or, as it is called in New York, the Social Democratic Party) and the Socialist Labor Party.

The fourth special feature will be ossay entitled "What Socialism Really Is," which will be a brief but compre hensive summary of all phases of the Socialist position. This will be espe cially suited to those who have read some propaganda literature but need to have their ideas of scientific Socialism clarified and systematized. It will also serve as a good introduction to the study of Socialism. This article will afterwards be published in pamphlet form.

Organizations and comrades wishing to get a supply of the issue of Decem ber 14 for distribution should get their orders to this office, if possible, before December 10, in order to ensure prompt delivery.

THE WAY TO MEET PARTY PROBLEMS

We quoted with approval, last week part of a letter from Comrade Smith of Montana, commenting in a general way upon the internal party questions now confronting us. We cannot too strongly emphasize the importance of taking such a clear and sane view of these questions as was shown in the words of the extract refererd to. It is not to be denied that we have

grave problems of party policy, organization, and discipline to deal with. We have always had such problems, in one form or another, and it is to be expected that we shall have them arising in new forms in the future. It is inevitable that there should be wide divergences of opinion on such questions; it has been so in the past history of the Socialist movement, here and in Europe, and presumably it will continue to be so in the years to come We could not wish it to be otherwise. Not only has the party survived differences of opinion and mutual misunder standings, often growing even into bitter discussions-not only has it survived these things, but it has grown in numerical strength, grown in selfreliance and clearness of purpose grown enormously in influence, through and by such experiences, espe cially through and by the responsibil fty repeatedly thrown upon the rank and file to exercise their independent judgment in the decision of such ques tions. "It is difference of opinion," we are told, "that makes horse races." It makes more than that. It is chiefly by exchanging, comparing, attacking or defending, and sessifting out and correcting their divergent opinions that men have made all their intellectual progress. If there should ever be com

plete unanimity in the ranks of the So cialist movement, the movement would then have reached the limit of its development and would be ready to dle. Speaking of the party questions now before us, we have particularly to recognize a tendency, in many places and in various matters, to laxity of oremization and discipline and of party lieve-which is partly, no doubt, in the nature of a reaction from the excessive discipline-or, rather, the abuse of discipline-which prevailed in the larger portion of the movement four years ago. This tendency is not, however, merely a reaction; it results partly from the great increase in the numerical strength of the party organization, the large number of new and in experienced comrades who have com-

out of new conditions surrounding us resulting from the growth of our vote and from the development of capitalism and of the general labor move All three of these causes-reaction from a former extreme of rigidity, the presence of a large number of inexperienced men in our organization, at the temptations and menaces presented by new external conditions-have ap-

into our ranks. Partly, also, it arise

which is now being so widely dis-Too many of our comrades take one or the other of two widely different but almost equally false positions on this

and similar questions.

parently worked together in producing

the present situation in California

Many, even of those who do not approve of the action taken in California, yet deprecate any general discussion of the affair, urging that the decision must be left entirely to the comrades immediately concerned and that their cepted by the party as a whole without protest or criticism; some of them loudly cry "intolerance." "narrowness," De Leonism," if anyone dares to call in question the wisdom of the California comrades. The actual mo tive of those who take this "laissez faire" position, as revealed whenever they offer serious argument instead of epithets, is pure timidity-fear that, if such questions are freely discussed, some comrades may leave the party or become inactive, some sympathizers may be deterred from joining us, some

On the other hand, there are -by no means so many-who will brook no delay, who are unwilling to consider the possibility that the California comrades may have been partly in the right or, at least, partly excuse ble, who are unwilling even to give them an opportunity to right their mistakes for themselves, but who clamor

for the immediate application of the most severe measures of party disciform of organization of the party. And their motive, as with those who go to the opposite extreme, is pure timidtty-lack of faith in the rank and file, fear that, if the smallest deviation from party principles is not summarily punished, the whole party will "fall from grace."

Each of these extremes tends to in tensify the other, and both are equally far from the spirit that carried the party so well through the extraordinary crisis of 1899 and the "unity troubles of the following year. The Worker takes this occasion to appeal to its readers comprising, undoubted ly, the majority of the party member and a much larger number of sympathizers in more or less close touch with the party-to avoid alike the mis take of apathy and the mistake of impetnosity, to bear this responsibility as Socialists (sometimes a painful one) by taking an active part in considering and deciding internal party questions as well as in carrying on propaganda. outside, and, on the other hand, to keep cool through it all, to preserve their sense of perspective and proportion, not to forget the high aims of the movement in their careful con sideration of its methods.

For us, we have implicit faith in democracy and in the ultimate good feeling and good judgment of the many. Had we not, we should sink into pessimism. We know that each one of us often, some times many or even all of us will make mistakes. The only men who make no mistakes are dead men. While men live they can discover and right their mistakes. The movement lives beyond us all, and both in and above all of us: and if the movement is a right one, in harmony with the laws of evolution, as we are sure it is, it will outlive and correct very many mistakes and profit by the experience.

We have heard men say that such and-such a man or such and such an event "has put the movement back ten years" and that such-and-such a proposed action would be fatal to the movement. Against these apprehensions we set the words of Marx, who when asked, "How can you be so pa tient, seeing how slowly the work goes on and how many fools we have to deal with?" replied, "Ah, if you had been impatient as long as I have you would be patient, too."

The true Socialist is never discouraged. He knows "the sweet uses of adversity" and "takes Fortune's buffets and rewards with equal favor." He fears nothing, because there is nothing for him to fear. He says with Galileo "The world moves, nevertheless." He knows that it will move after he is dead or though he should try to ston it, and yet he never forgets that he can and must help it to move aright. So he works away, tireless and cheerful, neither growing careless when things go well nor fretful when they go ill sure always of the success to which he is contributing.

It is this attitude of mind, so com mon among experienced Socialists, resulting from our philosophy and our historic mission, that fills the capitalists with wonder, that compels them to respect the movement in proportion as they hate and fear it, and that en ables the movement to advance steadily in spite of all overt or covert opposi tion. It is this attitude of mind ac cordingly, that we would especially urge our comrades to develop, that the problems before us may be solved with the minimum of delay and of friction

WHAT TO DO IN THE CALIFOR. NIA MATTER.

All the information that we have r ceived tends to confirm our opinion. expressed in our issue of November 9; that the San Francisco and Los Angeles comrades have made a serious mistake (whether judged by ultimate results or by the standard of imme dinte political expediency) and have seriously violated Socialist principlesor, if some may quarrel with that phrase, have seriously departed from fundamental Socialist tactics...in enter ing luto a virtual fusion with the Union Labor party, exchanging their support in local contests for the support of the U. L. P. in the state ele

The increase of our vote in Califor nia has evidently been much below the normal ratio for this year in the country at large. This may be taken as proving that the adoption of the fusion policy has seriously-though, no doubt, only temporarily—disorganized the Socialist movement and deprived it of that aggressive, uncompromising, revo lutionary character which is the great est source of its strength.

The failure to make a large cain to the vote may be taken as proving more than this-proving that the Union Lapor party did not have the power of cohesion to carry out the pledge of its state convention, that it was not really party at all, that what moral strength it had was given it by the influence of the Socialists in it or in sympathy with it, and that its organise tion was actually controlled, on the whole, by capitalist politicians.

Perhaps the experience need not b regretted. The party at large will

ave learned a lesson by it, and that good may more than counterbalance the harm that has been done locally. If the experiment had not been made this year in California, it would prob-ably have been made next year in some other state, perhaps at a more critical

The lesson of this effair as of many others, more or less similar, may be ummed up in these words: THERE IS NO SHORT CUT TO SOCIALISM. We have to get votes for the Socialis ticket, indeed. But we can get more votes for the Socialist ticket by going straight ahead making thorough Sc cialists than in any other way; and even if we could get any considerable number of votes in any other way they would not be worth getting.

Completely as we must condemn the course followed in California, we do not indulge in any sweeping condemna tion of the comrades concerned in it. Perhaps none of us can be sure that, under exactly the same circumstances. we might not have falles into the same

Still less are we inclined to join in calling upon the National Committee to revoke the California state charte and reorganize the party in the state or to undertake any similar drastle measures. The matter will undoubtedly be taken up and fully considered at the annual meeting of the full Na tional Committee in January. But we see good reason to believe that very many of the California comrades, ever of those who supported the fusion policy, have come to see that it was a mistake; we see good reason to hope that, by the time the National Con mittee meets, the party in California will be well on the way toward righting that mistake for itself and inaugurating a vigorous campaign on the strictest Socialist lines. there will be a good deal of hot fight ing in California before this is done. but we think it will be done. Without for a moment questioning the right and duty of the national organization to intervene, should such interventibe found necessary in order to restor the state movement to its right lines we would advise that no hasty action he taken, that every reasonable opportunity be given the California com rades to set their house in order for themselves.

Least of all would we join in the de mand rather imperatively raised in some quarters for a hasty and radical change of the form of party organization. But this is a matter that require fuller discussion, and may be deferred for another issue.

WAYLAND'S METHODS.

The Seattle "Socialist" publishes letter from a prominent comrade, writ-ten from the Ponnsylvania strike field. stating that after freight charges of \$3.85 had been paid on literature re ceived from Wayland's "Appenl to Reason" office, when the literature was opened it was found to consist of pamphlets entitled "God is Love and Man's Life Endless," and treating of spiritualism. The comrade states that the liferature was forthwith "damped into the swiftly flowing Lebigh." The "Socialist" gives a facsimile of the tifle page of the pamphlet and an ex-tract from it. These pamphlets are literature paid for by the "Appeal to Reason" Anthracite Strike Pro Fund of over \$1,000 which Wayland's readers contributed. The worthless pamphiets thus got rid of were printed at Ruskin Colony when Wayland was

in that community.

The inexplicable publication of the S. L. P. emblem in the "Appeal" before election also confused the minds of vot-ers and injured the cause wherever the

paper was distributed. Wayland persistently advises his readers to carry on the iniative and referendum propaganda independent of the Socialist movement—a position which cannot be consistently taken by anyone who believes that the emanci-pation of the working class can only plished by a class political party of the working class. In the last number of the "Appeal" Way-land advises his readers to join in the Shibley's Non-Partisan Federation.

COMPENSATION.

Hail to my lost self-hood! for it is lost, I shall never be able to write the books or make the pictures I desired to nd not opportunity, and so my

higher development is lost, But I shall find compensation in strug-gling for better conditions for those who come after me.

The faces of glad children and of eman cipated workers shall be my pic-And the joy of a new-born earth, with

the poverty and tragedy gone, shall be my books; Then the glad world, made glad through my loss, shall truty write my books and paint my pictures. It is enough. I rejoice in the joy and opportunity soon to be -Phifer's "Social Thought."

AN ACROSTIC By Wm. J. McMullen.

The The Delightful Present. Future.

able the cir -We wish to do of The Worker in the next six m Will you help us? THE CALIFORNIA AFFAIR.

If the words used last week in intro incing Comrade Strobell's comment ducing Comrade Strobell's comments conveyed the impression that he defended or apreved the action of the California comrades, we wish to correct that impression. Such was not Comrade Strobell's position, nor did we wish to make it appear so.

Comrade P. J. Cooney of Brooklyn, formerly of Mostana, writes: "To find Joh Harriman countenancing fusion is

Job Harriman countenancing fusion is indeed a sad revelation, especially when we examine what the result has been—the election of two men who received Democratic support. It is strange indeed that anyone cannot see that the 'fogry' workings and the second second see that the 'fogry' workings and the second secon strange indeed that anyone cannot see that the 'foggy' workingman is just as much a danger to the Socialist m ment as the man with middle-class in stincts."

Comrade Nelan of Herkimer, N. Y. writes: "We want no fusion of any kind. We need more party-owned pa-pers and better education of the rank and file, so that they will not be swayed by any prominent leader who may hap pen to appear. I hope the party in Cal-ifornia will break away from this labor party. If not, then I hope to see their charter revoked and the party start again with whatever men stand for our party alone."

A San Francisco comrade whom we do not feel at liberty to mame, not hav ing his explicit consent, though he would probably make no objection should we do so, writes: "We are in a fair way to straighten things out in this city and then we are going to start to straighten things out in the state, and I feel sure that California will stand against state autonomy and fusion at the next national convention."

Comrade W. J. White, of Newcastle Pa., writes: "Your stand on the situa-tion in California is O. K., and the rank and file have no greater question fac-ing them than the one of racing after will-o'-the-wisp that promise votes. While we want votes we do not want them at the cost of prin Let us be Socialists first, last and al ways."

"Riverside, Cal., Oct. 31, 1902. To the Acting S. E. C. and all Social ists of California-

les:-Local Riverside of the ocialist Party hereby desires to call the attention of the acting S. E. C. and all Socialists throughout the state to the fact that as the appointment of the acting S. E. C. is illegal and without authority, that it is not qualified to submit any referendum to the party or to convas the vote and declare the result thereof.

ake no further steps in the matter of the constitution framed by the late Sar Francisco convention as any result of such action will only add to the presen chaotic condition of the Party in this State. Such constitution adopted in such manner would not be the constitution of the party, will be without autherity and will not be accepted by any genuine Socialist in the state. "Adopted manimously at a regular meeting of Riverside Local, Oct. 20th,

1902, and ordered sent to Acting S. E. C., the party papers and all locals of the

"Whereas, the Los Angeles "Socialist" has failed to publish the resolu-tions adopted by Riverside Local on October 12th and do not reply to a reg-istered letter on the subject sent by Local Riverside, and "Whereas it and

Whereas, it appears that they will refuse to publish any resolutions derog-atory to the acts of the late San Fran-

isco convention,
"Therefore, be it resolved that Local Riverside requests all locals throughout the state to communicate direct with Local Edwarde in reference to the subject of the reset er 12th and also the above communi-

"Adopted unanimously by Local Riverside, Oct. 39th, 1992." F. M. BORDEN.

Corresponding and Financial Secretary.

Comrade Borden writes: These resolutions set forth the detherate judgment of Local Riverside, endorsed by a number of other locals unanimously, absolutely devoid of any prejudice or bias, and they simply cite facts in which the 'wayfarer tho' a fool need not err.' Our opponents do not dispute a single proposition con-tained in those resolutions. Instead of those resolutions you publish communications, first from one who evidently cures nothing for principle, but simpl es to vindicate a local quarrel (I refer to Comrade Applei, and second, one from Comrade Harriman who with his associates, simply wishes to control the state organization to further their own local ends. I desire to say that the situation in California is more serious than you realize. All we ask is that you treat us fairly by publishing our side of the case."

"Whereas, Section 6, Article 3, of the constitution of the Socialist Party of California provides that 'In case of the resignation or removal of the whole or part of the State Executive Committee, the local at the seat of the Committee shall fill the vacancies as provided un-der Section 3 in this Article;' and

"Whereas, The appointment by the San Francisco convention of a State Executive Committee was entirely without authority and a serious usurpation of authority; contrary to all the principles of Socialism:

"Therefore, Be it resolved, by Local Riverside at a regular meeting of the Local, that it is the duty of Local San Francisco to proceed immediately to the election of a State Executive Comnittee as directed by the Constitution of the party in Section 3, Article 3, and that Local Riverside earnestly requests Local San Francisco to take this course to save the party from scandal and disruption.
"Whereas, Section 4, Article 4, of the

Constitution of the Socialist Party of California, provides that 'All acts of the State convention shall be submitted to the Locals for approval by a general "Therefore, Be it resolved, by Local

raide of the Socialist Party of Cali-a, that the late convention which at San Francisco had no right or met at San Fran met at San Francisco had no right or authority to annul the old constitution unde and ratified by the party and make a new one and to immediately put it in force before it had been rati-Sed by a referendum vote of the party. "And be it further resolved. That a rebuke should be administered to the landers of the party by the members

for this violation of the most cherished principle and safeguard of the party and that the most effective way to administer this rebuke is fer the locals to refrain from voting on the constitution framed and put in force by the San Francisco convention.

"The reason advanced by Local Riverside for this recodure is this."

erside for this procedure is this:
"If the party leaders should wish to ut through any scheme which they elieved would not be sanctioned by the membership of the party, all they would need to do would be to call a convention, amend the constitution. put this amendment into immediate effect, put off the referendum vote far enough to give them time to accom-plish their nefarious designs and then snap their fingers and laugh at the

"We do not urge the taking advantage of a simple technical point; it is a serious violation of principle and Socialists cannot afford to tolerate anything of that kind.

"The attempted fusion of the Social-ist Party and the Union Labor party of Los Angeles in the coming election may or may not have been the motive for unscemly haste in abrogating the old constitution and putting in force s new one; the dangerous principle re-mains the same and should be rebuked in unmistakable terms, otherwise the same thing will be done again with per

haps far more serious consequences.

"All of which is respectfully submitted by Riverside Local for the serious consideration of the Socialists of Cali

"Resolved, That copies of these res lutions and explanation be sent to the acting State Executive Committee, National Committee, party press and locals of California.

"Carried-Twelve voting for, three

F. M. BORDEN. Recording and Financial Secretary.

CAPITALISM CAUSES PROSTITUTION.

"The starvation wages paid to young omen in stores, factories, restaurants etc., compel many of them to earn money eisewhere and when they are thrown upon their own resources unequipped by any training to earn their barter away their virtue for what may seem to them adequate money rewards,Prostitution is very largely the effect of the unfortunate circumstances of these poor girls, and the material for brothels is largely recruited from the ores, the factories and the sweatshops where they must work many and weary hours for cruelly small pay."James F. Scott, M. D., in The Sexual Instinct.

POVERTY CAUSES INTEMPERANCE.

Rum is at once the refuge and the ... Exhausting toll under unfavorable ircumstances as regards heat and confinement pre-disposes to drink, as in the case of foundrymen, workers in rolling mills, stokers and the like Monotony of occupation, as in the case of cobblers, tailors, bakers, printers, etc.; especially when asosciated with close, ill-ventilated, work rooms and long hours of toll, exerts a strong prelisposing influence: Bodily weakness and inability to cope with the daily tasks imposed by necessity imper great numbers of persons of feeble constitution, especially among the laboring classes to the abuse of alcohol-Di James C. Wilson, in Pepper's System

ECONOMIC CAUSES OF INSANITY.

Dr. Charles F. Polsom, in his trentis: on mental diseases in Pepper's System of Medicine (vol. v., p. 116), tells us that insanity is greatest where the concen-tration of poulation brings with it ex-tremes of poverty and wealth. "In the struggle for existence, however, physical strength no longer wholly wins th day, but also those faculties which involve great mental and bodily strain in mines, factories, crowded ten over-heated, hadly ventilated schools, and indeed in every walk or life Degeneration due to the reproduction of poor stock is intensified by intermarriage. Luxury, idleness, excess syphilis, debility, drunken ty, disease and over-work produce viti ated constitutions in which varying types of insanity appear in various

THE WASTE OF WAR.

Counting only the armies of the six great powers on a peace footing, they amount to nearly three million of men; and if we add the men permanently attached to the several fleets, we shall have considerably more than three millions of men in the prime of life withdrawn from productive labor and devoted, nominally to defense, but real-ly to attack and destruction. This, however, is only a portion of the loss The expense of keeping these three millions of men in food and ciothing. in weapons and all the paraphernalia of war; of keeping in a state of readiness the ships, fortifications and batteries, of continually renewing the stores of all kinds; of pensions to retired officer expenditures these vast military organ izations entail, amounts to an annua sum of more than one hundred and eighty millions sterling. Now, as the average wages of a working man or his annual expenditures considering the low wages and mode of living in Russia, Italy, Austria and the other Continental States—cannot be more than, sny, twelve shillings a week, or thirty pounds a year, an expenditure of 180,-000 implies the constant labor of at least six million other men in support-ing this monstrous and utterly barbar-ous system of national armaments. If to this number we add those employe in making good the public or private property destroyed in every war, or in property destroyed in every war, or in smaller military or naval operations in Europe, we shall have about ten in lions of men withdrawn from all useful or reproductive work; their lives directly devoted or indirectly to the Moloch of war, and who must therefore be supported by the remainder of the working community.—Dr. Aifred R. Wallace, in The Wonderful Century.

—"Resistance to tyrants is obedi-ence to God," it has been said. Oppo-sition to class rule is loyalty to man-kind.

Our Exteemed Contemporaries DOD (And OTHERS) DOD

New Orleans Times-Democrat What will be remembered as easily the most interesting—and we had al-most said the most alarming—feature most said the most alarming-feature in the convention of the American Pederation of Labor of 1902 was re-vealed Thursday afternoon when the convention by a vote of 4,743 to 4.344 rejected this resolution:
"Resolved, That this twenty-sec-

ond annual convention of the Amer-ican Federation of Labor advise the working people to organize their economic and political power to secure for labor the full equival at of its toll, and the overthrowal of the wage system and establishing an industrial cooperative democracy."

Although defeated, the resolution is specially significant by reason of the great number of votes recorded in favor of its adoption. Out of a total of 9.688, the pro-Socialists lost by the exceedingly slender majority of 400 votes. In other words, the American Federation of Labor, as it is fo-day constituted, is almost evenly divided on the question whether or not Socialsm should be indorsed. To be exact, 47.68 per cent, of the Federation is in favor of, and 52.32 per cent, is oppose

These statistics are of themselves sufficient, to make labor leaders throughout the country pause and re-flect whither they are tending. The speeches made in the convention of

last Thursday were overwhelmingly in favor of indersing the Socialistic movement. Delegate Barnes compressed into two sentences the creed of the pro-Socialist advocates. "Let us tell Mr. Socialist advocates. "Let us tell Mr. Morgan," said he, "that, to use his own words, there is nothing to arbitrate We want your (his) mines and your (his) railroads for the people of this country." Delegate Layton said that "the time had come when supplication should cease and action should begin "The greatest power of the union, or laboring man," said he, "is the ballot. It should be used and used for the attainment of the workingman's ambi-tion." The note sounded in these two speeches was echoed in the remarks of other delegates; and but for the vig Federation would unquestionably have thrown the weight of its influence to of "the overthrowing of the wage system and the establishing of

an industrial co-operative democracy." In straight-flung words, Mr. Gompers pointed out that Socialism had more than once been opposed to trades unionism; that the socialistic spirit was essentially the spirit of negation, and that the Federation should shun Socialism as it would leprosy. heavens!" he exclaimed. "Study Socialism! Why, we have graduated from it long ago," This was Mr. Gompers' position; and by taking it promptly he stemmed the tide of So-cialism that was running high in the convention and contrived to defeat the resolution. It required no little cour age and no little capacity to do what Mr. Gompers did, and his attitude and conduct can hardly be too highly com nended. The victory won by him was however, dearly bought. Above the smoke of the battle one fact to large in the public eye, namely, that in a deliberate body of representative American workingmen 47.68 per cent. are in favor of Socialism in the United

Toledo Times

The defent at New Orleans of an attempt on the part of the Socialists to get control of the American Federation of Labor will be taken by many to mean that the Socialist movement is not as threatening as it seemed to be. It would naturally be expected to be strongest among a mixed body of representative workingmen, who are supposed usually to stand rather for the discontent of the classes they lead than the normal mood of the great body of these classes. However, the result at New Orleans shows a great gain for the cause of Socialism, and indicates that before very long the preachers of this faith will dominate this, the greatest labor organization of modern times. The fact that this comparatively new political propaganda was able at a convention of representathe United States and from every branch of toil, to muster more than forty-five per cent. of the votes is sig-nificant of developments which cannot but be regarded with great anxiety. It doesn't necessarily mean that Social-ism is to overwhelm the country, for the doctrines it proclaims must ever have a limited adherence. It does mean, however, that the sentiment for Socialism is one with which the coun try must soon earnestly reckon, and it might as well get itself ready for that

There are not wanting other evidences of even a more strlking character that Socialism is forging to the front and is making very remarkable gains in strength, not only among the laboring classes, but among all classes. The vote at the recent November election presented striking evidence of this fact. In Toledo the votes of the Socialist Party, which by no means include all the Socialists, showed a gain of more than one hundred and fifty per cent. In Ohio, these gains were generally indicated, chiefly in the centers of population. In Massachusetts, which is counted to be the most intelligent state in the union, the growth of the Socialist vote was so large as to be called phenomenal. Philadelphia Evening Telegraph.

Congressman Samuel L. Powers, in a recent address on the results of the No-vember elections made several notice-able remarks on the strength of the Socialistic vote. Mr. Powers is a Repre-sentative of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and says the Bay State

nerical strength shown by this new element of our politics, Mr. Powers seems to attach a good deal of import-ance to the character of its members.

St. Louis Olobe Democrata

The Socialism which turns up strong in Massachusetts, is not exactly a thing verwhelining overthrow of the fakir Tom Johnson in Ohio in the election a few days ago.

The Independent.

Besides being confined to the two political parties aforementioned, the Socialistic movement in the United States bids fair to honeycomb the trades unions. Only last week at the annual convention of the American Federation of Labor at New Orleans nearly half of the delegates voted for a resolution in favor of Secialism. The Fabian movement in this country has practically died out and Communism. history. Even Populism as a distinct political force has had its day. - Politi cal Socialism, however, is growing among all classes, except the farmers and capitalists, and if the American sounce its past and present policy of working along econ exclusion of politics, the Socialist movement would then receive such an impetus as might disorganize the pre-ent great political parties of the nation.

Pittsburg Dispatch.

The fact that at the convention of Federation of Labor a motion to embark that organization into politics on a Socialist platform was defeated by a margin of but 400 out of 9,000 votes is widely alluded to as indicating the growth of Socialist Ideas It is a strong indication in that direction and it is corroborated by the fact that in the late elections the Socialists vote

THE ILLUSION OF INDIVIDUALISM Underlying all these traditions and prejudices there is a particular meta-physical theory—a metaphysical theory v h takes hold of those persons es-pecially who are fondest of abjuring all metaphysics; and the disease is in

this case the more dangerous since they do not know when they have it. complaint is the belief in the abstract individual. The individual is thought of, ing and significance apart from his surroundings and apart from his relations to the community of which he is a member. It may be quite true that the significance of the individual is not exhausted by his relations to any given et of surroundings; but apart from all of these he is a mere abstractionlogical ghost, a metaphysical spectre, which haunts the habitations of those who have derided metaphysics. The individual, apart from all relations to a community, is in negation. You can say nothing about him, or rather it, except that it is not any other individual Interference.

THE RIGHT OF MINOPITIES.

As to the right of minorities, it may enough at present to point out that the most important and valuable right of a minority is the right to turn itself into a majority if it can-i. e. the right of freedom of speech and freedom of association, not the impossible right of the member to exist apart from the organic whole. History shows us that a minority with intelligence, chergy, and faith in their cause may hope with a fair chance for ultimate victory, if their cause is really the cause of humanity. One hundred men are more than ten, and ten than one; but the genius and chrnestness and contagious enthusiasm of one and the strong coherence of ten will outweigh in the end the isolated

apathy of many thousands; It is the very chief advantage of denocracy over oligarchy that, while it establishes the power of the majority, it puts that majority potentially in the hands of those who have ideas and are able to make them spread. For the wise statesman of a free country is not the man who has a mere private theory of his own and im poses it on a passive and subject class, but the man who sympathetically comprehends the vague wants, the unform ulated aspirations of the half-blind half-dumb many whom he serves by leading. As a leader he is in advance of others, not because his ideas are not theirs, but just in so far as he can un derstand and express what they only feel. D. G. Ritchle, in Principles of State Interference.

ADVANCE AGENTS OF CIVILIZATION.

There is not a race to which the m'srace-not that the missionary has done it, but he has opened the door to the robber and the murderer. He came to the American Indians, and that race has been robbed of its possessions and run almost extinct. He went to Afric and the negroes were made slaves and foreigners already possess the Dark Continent. He went to the Philippines, and for profit the caunon, the siloon, the brothel and the "water cure" followed him. He went to China and for profit that people were made a race of oplum eaters. He passed the Chinese wall, and with him went the armies of ocuepation of the white powers, to loot He entered India, and the treasure of that country is carried to Europe, while her own people starve by the mil lions. His followers have made the name of Christendom a by-word and hissing among humanitarians whose eyes are wide, the broad earth over. The preacher's good intentions have been turned, by the system he supports and that in turn supports him, into deeds of hell.-The Social Thought.

For information about the Social New York address the State Secretary, Henry L. Slobodin, 60 Second aven New York city.

Massachuseits, and says the Bay State Socialists, without any leading issue to call out their full strength, plied up a vote of 40,000. A party which has attained the proportions of 40,000 votes in the three years since it was first erganized, constitutes a factor of the political situation to be taken serionsly into account. Apart from the nu-

Local York, Pa., is gaining steadily a membership and working hard to acrease the circulation of The Worker and distribute other party literature.

A meeting for the purpose of organing a Socialist club of Boston women tring a Socialist club of Bosten women was held at the residence of Dr. Au-toinette Kenikow, 230 Shawmut avenue, Boston, on Wednesday, Nov. 27. A second meeting will be held at the same place on Sunday, Dec. 7, at 4 P.

rada in the anthracite regio writes that many miners who wish to subscribe to The Worker can't do so "for the simple reason that the miner are too poor at this time." One half o the miners deal in grocery and mea Such is the condition of the men who keep the firesides of the nation warm year's duration under such conditions shows what stuff these men are made

The Quincy (Mass.) Socialist Club has created a permanent fund to be known as "The Worker Postal Fund for the purpose of a continuous propa-ganda and the increase of the circula-tion of The Worker in Quincy, and starts its work by sending for fifteen subscription postal cards. A good ex-ample to the wise is sufficient.

The Philadelphia comrades are havtings since election, the comrade are in the mood to work; and they ex pect to keep things going without any

The Socialist Party of Pennsylvania has a tremendous task before it, to educate the hundreds of new men who have joined the party in the last half year and to follow up the tremendous gains made at the polls with propaganda work that will result in continuing that gain in the next election. But the comrades realize the responsi-But the comrades realize the respons bility, and that means that every nerve will be strained to meet it.

n special campaign to push the circula-tion of The Worker in that city. A wards will each take charge of a list o twenty-five voters; The Worker will be be visited and requested to subscribe. It is expected that at least half of the number will become regular subscrib-ers and that the result will show in

At the last joint meeting of Local Buffalo it was resolved to consolidate the branches into a single body and the following officers were elected: Or ganizer, Louis Slotkin, 18 West Engle ganizer, Louis Stotkin, 18 West Lagie street; Recording and Corresponding Secretary, Henry Moses; Treasurer, Thos. Fliton; Financial Secretary, Ed-ward C. Fliege; Literature Agent, Benjamin Schaffer, and a County Commit-tee consisting of seven members. The local meets every Sunday afternoon at the headquarters of the East Side Social Democratic Club, 439 William Except. The County Committee meet beery Tuesday evening at the same

hew candidates were admitted to men ship. Some time in the latter part Westchester County will be held in

The County Committee of Orange County, New York, S. D. P., met at Marx Hall, Highland Falls, on Nov. 30. ording to reports from comrades from the western part of the county, our party lost a considerable number of votes owing to a mistake of the elecstructed to communicate with the prop-er authorities and investigate the matter. The vote in this county and es-pecially in the city of Newburgh was not what we had expected to be the result of so much work and so many sac much of the seed distributed this fall this county will be held in Marx Hall, Highland Falls, on the first Saturday gates to the Leeting. Friends and sympathizers are also invited to be prese

At the West Side Socialist Club on Friday, evening, Dec. 5, Algernon Lee will deliver the first of a series of three instructive lectures on "Social Evolu-tion," "The Capitalist System," and "The Tendencies of Capitalism," Mem-bers of the club should make special ef-fort to draw a large attendance to these lectures. The club meets in Clark's lectures. The club meets in Clark's Hall, northwest corner of Twenty-fifth street and Eighth avenue, second floor, every Friday evening, and strangers are especially welcome. Hereafter the tions and the discussion will each be limited to a half hour in order to leave

at 8 P. M. for the purpose of publish-ing the result of our vote and some er very important questions. Pros t speakers will address the meeti

At the last business meeting of the 12th A. D. of Brooklyn, it was decided to hold a lecture on Socialism at Con-cordia Hall, 335 Prospect avenue on Saturday, Dec. 6, at 8 P. M. The Workingmen's Sick and Death Benefi Society meeting in the same place don ated \$5 to make the meeting a success Leaflets anonuncing the meeting will be distributed in the neighborhood of the hall and every reader of The Work er living near the meeting place is re-quested to attend.

As a result of the recent campaign so vigorously waged in the Eighth A. D., a Social Democratic Educational Club has been organized which now numbers one hundred and four mem-bers. This club will carry on a sys-tematic agitation, organize election dis-tricts and get acquainted with every citizen and provide them with litera-ture throughout the year. At the third meeting enough money was raised to get rooms and furnish them. Rooms have been reuted at 84 Orchard street. Dr. Girdansky delivered a lecture last Friday evening at 83 Forsyth street and next Friday Comrade Panken will

The Socialist Club, at Fulton street and Ralph avenue, Brooklyn, will open its course of lectures on Sunday even-ing, Dec. 7, with a lecture by Peter E. Burrows, "How It Happened."

A borough meeting of Kings County will be held Dec. 16 at the Brooklyn

At the last meeting of the 6-10th A D. It was decided to hold a fecture of debate after every business meeting. meetings to open promptly at 8 P. M., and lecture or debate to commence at 8.30. Cområdes O. Sattler, B. Korn and W. J. F. Hannemann were elected a Committee on Lecture's and Debates. The next meeting will be held Friday, Dec. 12, and every member is urged to attend promptly and to invite his friends to come at 8.30 to hear the lec-ture. At the last meeting five new nembers were admitted. It was de cided to consent to the organizing of a Jewish branch in the 10th A. D., a joint meeting to be held once a month and the election of delegates to the General Committee to be held jointly.

The Speakers' Club will meet every Thursday evening at the Labor Lyce µm, 64 East Fourth street.

All lecturers are requested to se their addresses to Organizer James N. Wood, 64 East Fourth street, stating how often they are willing to lectur

At the last meeting of the General Committee sixty-four new members admitted.

PARADE FUND

Comrades and organizations throng out the city are requested to make further donations to the Parade Fund. The deficit is considerable and must be met. The splendld showing made by us in the election returns was in ome part due to the impressive demonstration at end of the campaign. Forward denations to J. N. Wood, 64 East Fourth street.

28th A. D.

Brotherhood of Carpenters, No.

5.00

Carriage and Wagon Makers'... Inter. Bakers' Union...... Arb. Kr. Kasse, Br. 160..... Arb. Kr. Kasse, Br. 25.

Bronx Borough Agitation Com-nan's Social Democratic

Woman's Social Democratic
Verein, Br. 11
Brewers' Union No. 11
Journeymen Bakers' and Confectioners No. 50
Arb. Kr. Kasse, Br. 1
Socialist Liedertafel
Arb. Kr. Kasse, Br. 24, Harlem,
Arb. Kr. Kasse, Br. 25

-Every union is based upon the avery union is based upon the sound principle that in union there is strength. When, therefore, a local la-bor organization refuses or neglects to attach itself to the central labor body of its vicinity, or the national organi-zation of its craft, it gives the lie directo the principle upon which it was founded. Division is defeat; unity spells victory.—The Carpenter

-The Worker makes Socialists not sentimental, milk-and-water, non-partizan Socialists, but party Social-ists, voting Socialists, working So-cialists, the kind of Socialists that make more Socialists. Circulate The

members were admitted, and the club

is in a flourishing condition.

A mass-meeting of the 30th A. D.

will cost you 75 cents; two hundred, still be held on Wednesday, Dec. 10, at & receiver a hundred as hundred as hundred.

When you hold a public meeting,

always have copies of The Worker to give to strangers. One hundred copies will cost you 75 cents; two hundred, and Hanford's "Railroading" (ten for 25 cents). Get your friends to read them,

NEW YORK CAMPAIGN FUND.

All New York campaign fund lists still outstanding should be returned at whee, with moneys collected, to the Financial Secretary, Jss. N. Wood, Laber Lyceum, 64 East Fourth street. Following is a statement of amounts as far received: so far received:

Slebodin, Hats 608, 580..... 6033, 6035
30th A. D., list 556.
Kr. Kasse, Br. 23, lists 95, 1673, 6191
Clgarmakers' No. 141, lists M. W. Bartholomew Robinsky, list 61..... 16th A. D., list 114...

32d and 33d A. D.'s, list 608, 1588 L. Wilke, list 203..... C. Graap, list 211.

Liedertafel Egalite, lists 6261, 6265 Arb. Kr. Kasse, Br. 24, Har-J. Besold, list 60..... M. Gruber, list 114. Uhl, list 163..... Arb. Kr. Kasse, Br. 68, list 2030 John Quistorf, list 863..... Local Troy, fists 379, 281.... M. Kaub, Jr., list 648.....

A. H. Levine, list 1579...... D. Schneider, collected at Arb. Maennerchor, list 1660..... New Rochelle, S. Uffner, lists Carpenters' and Joiners' 309, Arb, Kr. Kasse, Br. 160, lists

J. H. L. Von Duffe..... Local Pearl River.....

Cigarmakers' No. 90, lists 1600, 6110, 6109, 6107..... 189 Owen Fay, list 204...... E. Hinckier, lists 6176-80...... 30th A. D., A. Krause, list 182 Cigarmakers' No. 90, lists

Inter. Journeymen Barbers, lists 1558, 2025-29. Carpenters' Union No. 513, Hats 1537, 1667. Eccentric Engineers, Hat 2240. 28th A. D., lists 250, 253, 257,

Decorators', list 499..... 31st A. D.

Total\$2,661.81

UNDER CAPITALISM.

It is an absurdity and a crying abusthat the improvements of advancing civilization, the product of human development in its entirety, should only 2.00 benefit those who, thanks to their pe-2.00 cuniary position, are able to make their own, while on the other hand thousands of industrious workmen and mechanics learn with anxiety and alarm that hu-man intelligence has made a fresh dis-covery, by which twenty and forty times as much can be accomplished as by hand, and that they consequently have the prospect of being turned out of doors as useless and superfluous.

Thus an event that ought to be source of satisfaction to all rouses the keenest enmity, and was not unfre-quently, in former decades, the cause of factories being stormed and machincompetitive workers. This is equally unnatural. Consequently we must en-deavor to found a society in which all the means of production are the proper ty of the community, a society which recognizes the full equality of all with-out distinction of sex, which provides for the aplication of every kind of technical and scientific improvement or dis-covery, which enrolls as workers al-those who are at present unproductive who are at present upproductive those who are at present unproductive or whose activity assumes an fajurious shape, the idlers and the drones, and which, while it minimizes the period of labor necessary for its suport, raises the mental and physical condition of all its members, to the highest attain-able pitch—August Bebel, in Woman, Past, Present and Future.

—It all workingmen were as stead; and liberal in supporting the labor press as they are in buying "extras" of the capitalist papers that he about them in time of strike, labor organiza-

RETROSPECT

Organizar, Roth Writes of Past G paign and Coming Compaign in the Heart of the Pennsylvania Coal Fields.

Reviewing the campaign in the col-umns of the Brie "People," Organizer Roth of Luzerne County, Pa., writes

AND PROSPECT.

The late campaign was a remark-able and eventful one. It was really the first great effort to elect Socialist candidates in Lazerne County. During the past six wonths the different localispeakers of the various languages sem and maintained by the state commit-tee. The Socialist publishing houses tee. The Socialist publishing houses throughout the country have flooded the county with literature paid for by comrades outside the anthracite region. Financini aid from the outside was necessary. necessary because most of our courades were on strike or affected by it.
"A number of disagreeable incidents

occurred during the campaign. Our no-tive workers were frequently insulted and abused; our literature wasted and abused; our literature wasted and announcements destroyed; our meetings were broken-up and speakers arrested; and the party discriminated against in every possible manner 12 the political, industrial, military, judicial, editorial, and ecclesiastical biselines of central. But I are record to hirelings of capital. But I am proud to say comrades have borne it all nobly, and we are now beginning to reap the fruits of their labor and patience organize; systematize and discipling our scattered forces. While the enemy is fensting and thereafter sleeping over their supposed victory, let us not us idle, but fortify ourselves so as not to but on the contrary be prepared for a further advance and if possible, in the next battle carry the works of the enemy. Remember that 'di time of peace we should prepare for war and 'eternal vigilance is the price of 'eternal vigilance is the price of liberty.' The Socialist campaign does not end until the Co-operative Com-

organization. First place our existing locals upon a solid footing; then let us make it our object to organize Sc clubs in every voting precinct in the county, beginning with those which polled the largest Socialist vote; then let us organize ward, borough and vaship and city committees, com-sed of delegates from the different clubs and whose duty it would be to msnage the spring campaigns and dook after the interests of the party in their respective political divisions. I would also recommend that the county-comalso recommend that the county-mittee appoint a chairman or orga

to represent the party in every unor-ganized city, borough and township. "Next to organization comes education. It is not enough to get men to vote our ticket or join our organization. In order to be able to depend upon them we must thoroughly educate them into class-conscious Socialists. As means of education, lectures should be arranged for as frequently as cond will permit; as much literatur etc., should be sold; and above all, as many subscriptions as possible should be secured for the party papers. * * *

"As we grow stronger, our enemie "As we grow stronger, our enemies from without will decrease in number. However, I want to cantion you against the enemy from within. The enemy from within will send spice and disruptors into our midst. Be careful who you take into your organization. If you are not sure that an applicant is O. K. refer his case to an investigative committee before you act uson it. ing committee before you act upon it. We must keep our party clean at any

"Our party strongly urges every So cialist to join the union of his craft or industry, and after he has joined do his duty and take his part in the economical battles of labor against capital for improved conditions. It is in the labor union that the Socialist must get in his work. It is here that educ tional work and a good example will achieve spiendid results. • • •

"Comrades, in closing I want to say emancipation nearer. Don't look to se-what the other fellow does; do your part. If he neglects his dnly don't you neglect yours... From now you neglect yours. From now on let us give every minute we can space, every cent we can spare, every energy we can spare to the movement toward the Co-operative Commonwealth."

MINNESOTTA.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Nov. 24 .-MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Nov. 28— Sixty-four of the eighty-two counties give 2,346 rotes for Nash, candidate of the Socialist Perty for Governor, whose name appeared on the hellot without the party name. The Socialist Labor Party candidate, who, of course, get many of our votes under the circum-stances, has 2,188 in these counties. Our other state pandidates who ap-peared on the ballot under the party name have about 9,000 in these counne have about 9,000 in these o The other counties will add about

In reporting the Socialist vote in New Jersey last week we inadvertently omitted that of the Seventh Congres-sional District, which was 335. The total given for the eight districts in which we had candidates was correct-

Essex County gives the Socialist 1004 for Sheriff, with our other dates ranging from 1,036 to 1,144 candidates ranging from 1,036 to 1,144. Last year the county gave 709 for Vall for Governor. Newark gives 552 for McIntosh, our candidate for Mayor. Our Congressional candidates in the county polled 1,077, together. The Socialist Labor Party has 786 for Sheriff.

—Socialism would mean prosperity for all who were willing and able to work and for those unable to work whom the others would willingly sup-port. Under capitalism, in the best of times, prosperity is for a few

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Opera Prima Denna Mme. THERESA CRAFTON.

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BOWERS, WILLIAM. In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against William Bowers, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of ransacting business, No. 245 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of June next.
Dated New York, the 3d day of De cember, 1902.

FRANK BOWERS.

Executor, L. D. MAYES, Attorney for the Executor, 245 Broad-

THE INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL OF SOCIAL ECONOMY, PERMANENTLY LOCATED AT KANSAS CITY. MO. SEVENTERN HUNDRED AND NINETI-FOUR CORRESPONDENCE STUDENTS. Three dollars pays the bill. The next tweive weeks term of Training School for Socialist workers begins Nov. 10, 1002, Ksusas City, Mo. Fitty dollars pays tuition: text books, board, lodging and launday. Every person who has taken these lessons or who has been in the Training School is delighted with the work and in a threless worker for Socialism.

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indigestion that at times I thought I tried many drugs without good results until I read about Ripans Tabules. They have helped me so much that I feel entirely cured.

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SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE SCANDINAVIAN SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY of New York meets 1st and 3d Sur nonth, 10.30 a .m., at 216 East 41st ! New York. All Scandinavians are wel-

QUEENS, S. D. P., meets on the first Wednesday of the month at the Hoffman House, Cooper avenue, near Myr. avenue, Glendale.

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SOCIALISTS IN MUNICIPALITIES.

Special Committee of the Party Makes a Preliminary Report On Suggested Lines of Activity.

(The following is a preliminary report or report of progress of the Municipal Program Committee, established by vote of the last national convention of the Socialist Party. It will be of especial interest at this time, as ber of Socialists have been elected to municipal office during the last year and many others will un-doubtedly be elected during the next few months.)

At the Indianapolis Convention it was decided that the National Exceu-tive Committee be authorized to apoint a sub-committee on nunicipal tivity, this committee to have only advisory powers and to have as one of its functions the formulation of a municipal program for Socialist bodies Almost exactly a year ago the National Committee elected the following co rades to serve upon this committee: Victor L. Berger, Job Harriman, Emil Liess, John C. Chase, with the under signed as Temporary Secretary, Com-munication was at once opened be tween these various comrades and steps taken to carry out the will of the nvention. As all the members of the amittee were actively engaged in work in connection with the So

From time to time the assistance outside courades was requested as outside comrades was requested and among those who have co-operated in preparation of the program up to the present time, and who are now act ing as members of the committee Comrades Corinne : Brown. Seyi Steadman and Philip S. Brown. Effort has been made to keep in communicaon with the people who have been betted to municipal offices by the So cialists in different parts of the coun-try, and it is hoped that if any such have not been written, see this that they will address the Secretary at once, as their co-operation is much

desired.

The "Suggested Lines of Social Mu-nicipal Activity" which are given at the close of this article are to be conthe close of this article are to be considered simply as a sum total of the various suggestions that have been thought worthy of consideration by one or more members of the committee. They were compiled after careful comparison with a large number of munic pal grograms in this country as well as those of the European Socialist parties. Whatever may be said of its defects or merits, it is probably the most com-plete outline of municipal activity yet gathered together and should furnish material for intelligent discussion. It is probably not approved of as a whole, by any single member of the com-mittee, and still less is it to be considered a special recommendation of the committee, and, least of all, does it partake of the character of a proposed platform for Socialist municipal bod-ies. Such platforms may evolve from it in the future, and it is hoped that it will be of assistance in the formation of such platforms in various cities.

So far as I am personally concerned, I am of the opinion that a municipal platform could be best made up of a plain revolutionary demand for the everthrow of class rule and a state nt of the need of the application ectivist principles in municipal ac tivity. This would constitute the plat form proper and would be about the length of those now ordinarily adopted In addition to this an elaborate pro gram of probable action could be pr pared based upon the suggestions give erewith. This should be accompanie by an explanation that would need to ding and explaining the various pro visions adapted to local 'needs and show how these form a part of a com plete revolutionary program. This was the position which I took at the Inyet, seen no reason to change my mind. yet, seen no reason to change my mind. I say this, because there is a persistent misrepresentation of the attitude taken by those who oppose "immediate demands" in the form in which they now appear in the majority of our plat-

But whatever else may be said the is urgent need of further intelligent dis-cussion of Socialist and municipal affairs in this country. It is certain that large number of Socialists will be elected to municipal positions with n the next few months. At the present time there is no general idea of what the Socialist position is on municipal affairs. There is great diversity of att principles. I am not one of the believe that municipal action can be reduced to anything like complete uni-formity throughout a country present-ing as diverse characteristics as does the United States. But there are cer-tain principles and lines of action which apply everywhere, and these should be worked out. It seems to me that in this connection the Belgians of-fer us the most valuable example. The Belgian Socialists have organized a League of Municipal Councilers with Comrade Emil Vinck as its Secretary. Comrade Emil Vinch as its Secretary. They hold regular conventions and have evolved considerable literature on the various questions arising. It would seem possible that something of this character might grow out of our present committee. Such a body has absolutely no authority to enforce its decisions are what comes from the better. ions save what comes from the better knowledge which it is able to bring to bear on the questions. It affords an oportunity for the exchange of ideas and the accumulation of information on subjects which are of the greatest

Perhaps these suggestions may b en in connection with those which ow as the basis of a discussion in the Socialist press. Without further discussion the matter which has been evolved by the committee is given A. M. SIMONS. Suggested Lines of Socialist Munici-

pal Activity. PUBLIC EDUCATION.

I.—Changes in Instruction. Sufficient kindergartens for all children of proper age.

2. Manual training in all grades (no

velopment and freedom in education with close connection with things, as carding to principles of modern peda

4. Teaching of economics and history with evolution of industry as base
5. Establishment of vacation schools

6. Adequate night schools for adults 7. Instruction of children as to child labor jegislation and rights of children before the law.

II.—Changes Affecting Teaching Force

 Adequate teachers (small classes).
 Pedagogical training required as a qualification for teaching. 3. Right of trial for teachers when

4. Pensions for teachers when supe annuated or disabled

III.-Care of Children.

1. Free text books. . 2. Free meals and-clothing.

3. Free medical service, inspection for eyes, ears, mental faculties (for educational purposes), and contagion. IV.-Equipment.

1. Adequate buildings, numerou 2. Ample play-grounds with physica

3. Museums, art galleries, libraries

etc., enlarged and accessible to all chil-dren through frequent visits accompan-ied by teachers.

4. Baths and gymnasiums in each 5. All school buildings open evenings

Sundays and holidays for public as semblages. IV.-Miscellaneous Provisions. 1. Inmates of orphan asylums and

other public institutions for children required to attend public school MUNICIPAL OWNERSIP.

I.-Principles of Management. 1. Reduction of hours and increa of wages to correspond with improve

2. No profits to be used for reduction of taxation. 3. Pensions for all city employes

when sick and disabled.

4. Election of supervising officers by employes subject to control of munici-II.-Industries Suggested for Owner

1. All industries dependent on fran-chises, street cars, electric and gas

lighting, telephones, etc.
2. Public parks, slaughter house where they are needed. 3. Bakeries, ice-houses, coal and

WORKING CLASS GOVERNMENT. 1. Police not to be used in interest of yer against strikers.

2. Free legal advice. 3. Abolition of justice courts (trial by jury without extra expense).

4. Abolition of fines as alternative to

imprisonment. 5. Establishment of Municipal Labor

GENERAL MEASURES FOR PUB-LIC RELIEF. 1. Establishment of works to give

mployment to unemployed. 2. Free medical service. 3. Adequate hospital service with

taint of charity. es for aged and invalid. Homes for aged and invalid.
 Night lodgings for men out of employment and without homes. 6. Adequate regular aid to widow

with no implication of charity.
7. Pensions for all public employes 8. Free public crematory.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC A HEALTH. 1. Inspection of food, punishment of

all harmful adulteration 2. Public disinfection after conta-

3. Public owned and administered baths, wash-houses, closets, laboratories, drug stores and other things as care of public health demand

FACTORY LEGISLATION. 1. Special laws for profection women and children in both mercantile

and industrial pursuits.

2. No child under eighteen to be per mitted to work at any gainful occupa tion, including selling papers, blacking

HOUSING OUESTION. Strict legislation against over-crowding, provision for height and ven-tilation of all rooms.

2. Building of municipal apartments to rent at cost of buildings and depreci-ation—no return for ground rent to be demanded.

3. Condemnation and destruction by the city of all ter the city of all tenements not conforming to proper standards of light, ventilation and over-crowding.

PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT.

1. Direct employment by the cityabolition of contract system. Fixing of minimum wage not lower than standard trade union rate.
 Only union labor to be employed.

where unions exist. TAXATION.

1. Progressive income tax where

 Taxation of ground rents.
 Exemption of household furnitur and laborers' bomes. MISCELLANEOUS.

1. Erection of "Labor Temple" by municipality as headquarters, meeting place and education center for laborers 2. Publication of a municipal bulle-

tin, containing complete news of all municipal activity. -If you will make it a point to get at least one new subscriber for The

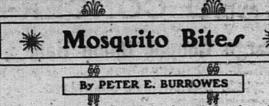
Worker every month, you will make a dozen new Socialists in a year. -A state in which classes exist is not one but two. The poor constitute one state and the rich another; and both, living in the closest proximity are constantly on the watch against each other.-Plato, in the Repul

--- The Worker stands for straight Socialism, and against fusion or com promise of any sort. Party locals should see that new comrades subscribe to The Worker, that they may become clear and class-conscious So-

1. Sufficient kindergartens for all yearly subscriptions to The Worker shildren of proper age.

2. Manual training in all grades into trade schools).

3. General introduction of idea of de-



There is no large lie in the work without its little heroes, and there is no folly too foolish for a man with an appetite for heroism to swallow. The ranting, roaring, profitable old lie that we have no classes in America, is, to be sure, a strictly professional lie, told with drums and trumpets to the gal-lery; but told with a wink and laughed at when the lights are out. Yet som men fall victims even to it; aye in the boss liars' own families some believe it. Therefore J. G. Phelps Stokes has taken the veil, as it were, and gone to live in the Eldridge Street Settlement House, New York, to prove that we have no classes by living downstairs. Without a dollar in his pocket Mr. S. would learn more on this subject right there in Eldridge street in one week than he will be able to teach in twenty years.

It is in the nature of things that af ter a man becomes great, through the newspaper world of America, we are destined to see the labor side of his greatness very soon, and it is usually the side that has the cold shoulder on it. The first is so, because all realities in society must soon take on the labor question, and the second is thus be-cause no one is held up long enough by the newspapers to become great ur til he has graduated in some of th inner circles as a friend of Capital. Do you remember how Gomez and Palma of Cuba were diligently glorified by the papers. Do you doubt that thele pulse had long been in the hands of the Wall street doctors. Both of these fine old patriots are now ready to shoot down their own countrymen as Capital

I am not impressed very much with those contrasts of civilization showing how it is on the Fifth avenue side of the social picture, and how it isn't on First avenue. This is an early stage of social revelation which no longer holds any greater surprises for me than the surprise that Socialists are any more surprised at such things. Who in heaven's name wonders that a man should faint at the sight of Mr. Gould's turkey on Thanksgiving Day. He was terribly starving, and the papers won-dered at it. Rather let us wonder at the splendid efficiency of our news-paper machinery which has kept all out of sight but that one; and let us marvel at our splendid corps of charity scavengers which swept all our com-plaining hunger out of sight and hearing for that one day to let our lords dine and be thankful.

A friend who is a very laborious man, wants to know, before joining the Socialist Party, whether there is not danger of his being imposed upon by lazy comrades under our new order of social democracy. Now it seems to me that the problem would no longer be dealt with from his end of it; the laborious man would no longer be al-lowed to impose upon the rest of his fellows those slave habits which he has acquired of working ten hours every day in the shop all the year round and five or more in his own home. The lazy man will have no show under Socialism simply because we shall all want a turn at resting, and it will be our common interest to let no one man laze so as to become a nonopolizer of the right to rest. The most dangerous, habit of the hur race has been that of continuous work-ing. Nature never called for it, and it is only esteemed a virtue among slavmasters. Men's instinct has always struggled against it. Slaves must earn to rest and masters learn to work Socialism-the democracy of

This lazy man question is not se frivolous as it sometimes looks; and when it crops up in our meetings it de serves respectful attention for I think good Socialist thought at the There is only one thing resented all the time everywhere and by everybody in human experience; and that is the physical doing, initiated by the forced continuance in such a doing. By far the biggest part of human history is included in that imposition, protest and resistance. The one thing always and everywhere required, the one ways and everywhere required, the one thing every man possesses and over which, by a great racial instinct, we eternally stand on guard is our labor power. This universal necessity and difficulty of society therefore becomes the source of all value. This fine old human at, is the sine qua non to be persu, ded. What must be done to get it? The answer to this is value. The lazy man will therefore, as a person, pay dearer for everything than his fellows, and it is therefore the lazy man's auxious question at our meet-

The Pennsylvania Strike Commis sion is getting just where we expected it to get. Entrenched behind dollars and the acquired skill of many year of alternate wheedling, buildozing, and deceit, the railroad companies have sat down to wear out the patience and probably ruin the men on the Commis-sion. These companies by process of perpetual appeal have so used the judicial benches of the country for years; and this inquiry will be merely turned into a sort of rump criminal court for the trial of labor unions; un-til the Commission and the public are sickened, and any old settlement will be a public relief.

"independent" companies are playing the role which capitalism seems to have assigned to independ-ence since the great declaration of that ence since the great declaration of that name, that is, to get the best of every-body in your own way or any other fellow's way that gets more. We know that the meanest employer and the most impecunious worker finally set the pace for wage paying and for hard labor. The independent operators set the pace for oppression, while the rail-

oads set the pace for profit. This is how the operators of mining for money have arranged their division of labor etween themselves. A group of seedy and desperately aggressive small capi-talists living on the spot, making up for deficiency of capital by a mixture of frontier brutality and rude deceit, they play alternately the lion for themselves and the jackal for the larger in

It would certainly be a grave mis

take for the railroad presidents to an-tagonize the independent mine opera-tors, it would be almost as foolish as if the Republican party were to drop the Democrats and attempt to run anitalist politics alone; for no great public oppression can be run without this bluff of two parties. "No need of better as long as yours goes," says Baer to Markle. The independents alevery blow and to minimize every con cession, because out of less capital to get equal profit demands more oppres-sion. Thus the middle class man in

ce and these operators are the same old nuisance turning up in every nic conflict as dirty trumps or the devil's side. Give us more Morgans, therefore, and less Markles, that the conflict of capital and labor may be

If ever Mayor Low of New York City arrives at the grand consumir tion for which all successful American tradesmen devoutly long, and becomes a recognized member of a distinct and distinguished native grown aristocracy with trimming and things to match acording to the models set by good so iety in other lands, he will be looking for a crest and a motto. For his crest 1 suggest the industrious and nimble ea vaulting; and for his motto the Scripture phrase, "Lo here and lo there," for Low never stands long enough in any one position on any pub-lic question to enable the New York nousewife to catch him, but he is always within easy range of his next

uppose President Eliot really cared a struggle between the boss-plus-scal pery and labor-plus-unionism would be not promptly see and recognize the fact, that the lighter and more shiftess the man the less likely he is to oin a union? Would not any moralist see at a glance that the persons who cannot see their way to spending that spare dollar of theirs on aught but a issing pleasure, do not come into the tions? Who but the degenerate rhetorician would look for among the scabs engaged in preventing the new emancination? No real worst sts will look for labor heroes among scabs, while the thoughtful, far-seeing self-denying men of the unions are yet to be found. But all this is part of the class war; we expect no less and we

It is gratifying to observe fatuous blindness with which the swell mob of the United States in their campaign against labor are driving al orts of artists into the unions and through them into Socialism. First they educate our children away from is in order to supply fresh brains to insult and starve them back to us, with the education and also the class-consciousness so ecessary to make leaders of the proletarian movement. Mascagni's ore tra troubles are not important but

It is re-assuring to those who were becoming apprehensive of the tendency to benevolent weakness, so long manifested by this government in its treat-ment of the Indians, that the noble red man has at last been egged, cheated, preached and prayed into wage slavery. The last free blanket and the last free olely with a view to his moral elevation," says the official gentleman in the a deep in-the-grain hypocrite that he could not cut a man's throat without a moral preamble setting forth the ad-vantages of the murder to both parties. After a century, or so, it is hoped that the self-supporting red man may rise the self-supporting red man may rise in the scale of humanity perhaps as high as New York's wage weaklings, so scornfully denounced by District Attorney Jerome. But whether the Indians rise or fall we have got them where we wanted them, into the labor market, where no pen of any Fenimore Cooper, by the wildest fancy, can ever more write them noble red men; al-though they may become Socialists, and, who can tell, they may become oble men also in an era of justice and humanity.

From a professional point of view it was perfectly right that Professor Eliot of Harvard should make himself known to the parents of present and future collegians as a friend of the scab. "To whom shall I send my son but to the friend of my friend to be educated," says Papa. The scab has been the builder of the fortunes of most of the papas who have funds to most of the papers who have runnes to send their sons to college. On the other hand, it is perfectly right for Ellot, having straightened things with-pop, not to forget the voting cattle. So he now sails out with the assurance that we also loves the unions. It is wise to be wise. wise to be wise.

The fear of hanging the wrong man who has money is now become so great in New York that it will soon be impossible for any but some poverty-stricken murderer to reach the distinction of being electrocuted. But, then, it should be remembered that the cold-blooded, pre-meditated murders take place, for the most part, within good society; and that people who cost their friends so much to educate should not be lightly dispensed with. As no divorce laws can ever stop adultary

riage; so can capital punish ent murder while property before life is the end of the lav

The gentlemen of France are pathe-tically complaining that France is tically complaining that France is committing suicide, because the mar-ried folk of that country are not conmen" this time mean the common peo-ple. But the common people of France on their side, think that instead of committing suicide they are only pre venting murder, for the bourgeois re-public of France to-day is as remorse-less in the sacrifice of life in the mines and factories and armies, as are the most advanced gentlemen of England or America.

gets a pension in a foreign country and from the very foe that it is supposed to be fighting. Poor old General Booti at first started out on the streets of London to beg for God and to fight the devil; but he winds up in the most bedevilled cities of America by getting municipal grants for his troops, ever from the Mayor of New York and worse. It is rarely that the enemy gets such a chance as this of proving that he is not the enemy; but where dollars and cents are to be had Booti has always been a very accommodating man, even to the devil. He is probably the most brassy incarnation of collection-box morality that the out, and what can we think of the men who appreciate him.

"How America Got Owned," would be a nice title for a new true history of our country, which would show how little, in the way of manhood or morals, there has been in the property evolution that gave the proletarian his master. Some rich old rotteness long slumbering on the Senatorial benches representing Nebraska is just coming to light in this connection. Dietrick and Millard are only two Senators caught-dirty-handed in filching public lands through soldlers' widows and orohans. Oh, when and where shall

THE WORLD WE LIVE IN

But what I object to is this econo chance-world in which we live and which we men seem to have created. It ought to be a law as inflexible in man affairs as the order of day and night in the physical world, that if a man will work he shall both rest and eat, and shall not be harassed by any stion as to how his repose and his provision shall come. Nothing less ideal than this satisfies the reason. But our state of things no one is secure of this. No one is sure of finding work; no one is sure of not losing it. I may have my work taken away from ne at any moment by the caprice, the nood, the indigestion of a man who has not the qualification for knowing whether I do it well or ill. At my time of life—at every time of life—a man ought to feel that if he will keep on doing his duty he shall not suffer in himself nor in those who are dear to ilm, except through natural causes. But, as things are now, no man can feel this. And so we go on pushing and pulling, climbing and crawling, thrusting aside and trampling under foot; lying, cheating, stealing; and when we get to the end, covered with blood and dirt and sin and shame, and look back over the way we've got to a palace of our own, or to the poorhouse (which is about the only possession we can claim in common with our brother-men) I don't think the retrospect can be pleas-ing. . . . We can't put it all on conditions; we must put some of the

blame on character. But conditions make character; and people are greedy and foolish, and wish to have and to shine, because having and shining are held up to them as the chief good of life. We all know they are not the chief good; perhaps not good at all; erank, and go on molling and toiling to

alone. The palace or the poorhouse is not merely for ourselves, but for our children whom we've brought up in the superstition that having and shining is the chief good. We dare not teach them otherwise for fear they may falter in the fight . . . and the children of others will crowd them out of the palace into the poorhouse. If we felt sure that honest work shared by all would bring the honest food shared by all, some few of us, who did not wish our children to rise above their fellows—tho' we could not bear to have them fall below-might trust them with the truth.-W. D. Howells, in Hazard of New Fortunes.

THE ELIMINATION OF WASTE

The history of progress is the record of a gradual diminution of waste. The lower the stage the greater is the waste involved in the attainment of any end. In the lower organisms nature is reck-less in her expenditure of life. The higher animals, more able to defend themselves, have the fewest young. When we come to human beings in so-ciety, the state is the chief instrument by which waste is prevented. The mere struggle for existence between individuals means waste unchecked. The state, by its actions, can in many cases consciously and deliberately diminist this fearful loss; in many cases by free ing the individual from the necessity for a perpetual strugle for the mere conditions of life, it can set free individuality and so make culture possible An ideal state would be one in which there was no waste at all of the lives, and intellects, and souls of individual men and women.—D. G. Ritchle, in Principles of State Interference.

cialist Daily Fund, the man who will take it is William Butscher, Secretary, Labor Lyceum, 64 East Fourth street, New York city.

In men, whom men pronounce as ill,
I find so much of goodness still;
In men whom men pronounce divine
I find so much of sin and blot,
I hesitate to draw the line,

Where God has not.
—Joaquin Miller.

UNDER CAPITALISM AND UNDER SOCIALISM.

The nature of products as wares un der the capitalistic system makes con sumption dependent on the purchasing power of the population. Now, this purchasing power is limited in the case of the vast majority that is insufficient-ly paid for its labor, and whose work ceases altogether as long as it no longer represents surplus value in the shape purchasing and power of consuming are therefore two very different things Millions require new clothes, shoe furniture, linen, meat and drink, bu they have no money, and accordingly their requirements—that is, their power of consumption, remain unsatisfied. The market is overstocked and the people hungry. They are willing to work, but they find no one who will buy their work, because the capitalist can earn nothing by the transaction. "Canaille, you can die, go to the dogs, become vagabonds, or criminals; I, the capital-ist, caunot lielp it." And the capitalist

is quite right from his point of view.

The new society will do away with this contradiction. The new society will not produce "wares" with the in wifi produce requisites, to be used and consumed, this being the only object of their production. The power of con-sumption will therefore be no longer limited by the purchasing power of the individual, but by the productive power of the community. As long as the means of production and the time of production suffice, every desire can Be, gratified; satisfaction becomes the only limit of the consuming power of so-

in the new community, neither will there be any money. Money is the represcritation of wares, and yet at the same time a ware itself; it is the social equivalent of all other wares. But the new society possesses no wares, only objects of society, of use, whose making requires a certain amount of social working time. The working time which the making of an article requires is therefore the only scale by which its social value can be measured tren are exchangeable for ten minutes' work in another, neither more nor less. For society is not intent on earning; its task consists only in effecting the exchange of articles of equal quality and equal use-value among its members. If society finds for instance that three hours' work a day is necessary for the production of the requisite quantity of goods, it will appoint three hours as the length of the working day. If soclety increases and the methods of pr duction are so far improved, that all requisites can be made in two hours then the working day will be fixed at majority demands the gratification of higher needs than those which, despit the increase in number and the greater productivity of labor, can be provided for in two or three hours, it can length en the working day to four. Its will is

its paradisc It will be easy to calculate how much social working time each single pro-duct requires. The relation of part of the working time to the whole is fixed accordingly. Any kind of certificate a printed piece of paper, gold or brass is a receipt for the time spent in work and enables the possessor to exchange this token for articles of the most vari-ous kinds. If he finds that his require ments are less than those covered by that which he receives for his work, h can work a correspondingly shorter time. If he prefers to give away his work for another who spends his time in cultivating the dolce far niente and prefers sharing the earnings of his neighbor to working himself, it is his own concern. But no one can compel him to work for another, and no one can deprive him of a part of his claims for the work done. If a suit of clothes in fine cloth costs twenty hours of so cial labor, and he prefers to have out for eighteen, he can do so. And so on and so on. We see every one will b able to satisfy all legimate desires, but not at the expense of others. Every one will receive from society the equivalent of his labor, neither more nor less
-August Bebel, in Woman, Past, Pres ent and Future

HOW TO ORGANIZE.

Instructions for Forming Locals of the

1. Five or more persons may organize a local branch, provided they sub-scribe 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. Financial Sevetary.

d. Organizer. e. Literature Agent.

Order of busine Reading of the minutes.

Admission of new member
Communications and bills.

Report of Organizer.

Reports of Committees. Unfinished business.

New business. A monthly payment, computed or 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, to-gether with five cents for each mem-hor should be sent with amplication her 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 bold a meeting at least once a week, for the transaction of business or the dis-cussion of political and economic

7. Semi-annual reports of the mem-bership and the financial condition of each local branch, as well as upon the 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, may apply directly to the National Secretary for admission to the Party, in-

National Platform of the Socialist Party.

tional convention assembled, reaffirmitis adherence to the principles of Inaim to be the organization of the working class and those in sympathy wit, into a political party, with the ject of conquering the powers of gove-ermment and using them for the pur-pose of transforming the present sysem of private ownership of the mean of production and distribution into col

Formerly the tools of production were simple and owned by the individwere simple and owned by the machine, which is but an improved and more developed tool of production, is owned by the capitalists and not by the workers. This ownership enables the capl talists to control the product and keep Private ownership of the means of

production and distribution is responsible 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 rap idly disappearing in the mill of com-petition. The struggle is now between the capitalist class and the working class. The possession of the means of livelihood gives to the capitalists the control of the government, the press the pulpit, and the schools, and enable them to reduce the workingmen to a state of intellectual, physical and social inferiority, political subservience and virtual slavery.

The economic interests of the capi-talist class dominate our entire social system; the lives of the working clasare recklessly sacrificed for profit, war are fomented between natio inate slaughter is encouraged and the destruction of whole races is sane tioned in order that the capitalists may extend their commercial domin ion abroad and enhance their suprem acy at home.

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

collective powers of capitalism, by co stituting fhemselves into a politic party, distinct from and opposed to parties formed by the propertied

While we declare that the developthe overthrow of the capitalist system, we recognize that the time and manner of the transition to Socialism also depend upon the stage of development reached by the proletariat. We, therefore, 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: The public ownership of all means of transportation and communication and all other public utilities, as well as of all industries controlled by mon-opolies, frusts, and combines. No part of the revenue of such industries to be applied to the reduction of taxes on property of the capitalist class, but to be applied wholly to the increase of wages and shortening of the hours of labor of the employees, to the improvement of the service and diminishing

the rates to the consumers.

2. The progressive reduction of the hours of labor and the increase of 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 to be collected from the revenue of the capitalist class, and to be administered ander the control of the working class.

4. The inauguration of a system of

public industries, public credit to be used for that purpose in order that the workers be secured the full product of

5. 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 nen and women.
7. The initiative and referendum.

proportional representation and the right of recall of representatives by their constituents. But in advocating these measures as steps in the overthrow of capitalism and the establishment of the Co-operative Commonwealth, we warn the working class against the so-called

public ownership mevements as an atgovernmental control of public utilities for the purpose of obtaining great-er security in the exploitation of other industries and not for the amelioration of the conditions of the working

PLEDGE.

To the Workingmen's Co-operative Publishing Association,

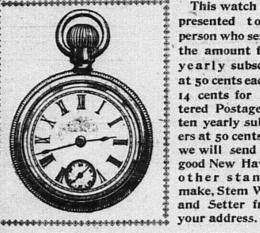
64 E. Fourth Street, New York City I hereby pledge myself to contribute for the publication of an English Socialist Daily the sum of \$...... to be paid in monthly installments

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closing one month's dues, and will be | boasts in his poems that he removed 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.

PROPERTY VS. PROPERTY.

Solon opened the series of so-called political revolutions by an infringement on private property. We pass over the means by which this reform was accomplished in the year 504 B. C. or thereabouts. Ever since, all revo-lutions have been revolutions for the protection of one kind of prop-erty against another kind of prop-erty. They cannot protect one kind without violating another. In the great without violating another. In the great
French revolution the feudal property
was sacrificed for the sake of saving
bourgeois property. In Solon's revolution the property of the creditors had
to make concessions to the property of
the debtors. The debts were simply
declared illegal. We are not acquainted
with the accurate details, but Solon

the mortgage columns from the indent-ed lots and enabled all who had fled or been sold abroad for debts to return home. This was only feasible by an open violation of private property. And indeed, all so-called political revolutions were started for the protection of one kind of property by the confisca-tion, also called theft, of another kind of property. It is absolutely true that for more than 2,500 years private property could only be protected by the vio-lation of private property.—Frederick Engels, in The Origin of The Family, Private Property and the State



"I made \$21.50 in two days last week selling watches, etc., to other employees in the factory where I work, I only worked at hoon hour. Any intelligent person can de