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VOL. XI.—NO. 43.

NEW YORK, JANUARY 26, 1902.

PRICE 2 CENTS.

REPORT TO NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

Local Quorum Submits an Account of Work Accomplished Since the Indianapolis Convention.

The National Secretary of the Socialist Party will make two reports to the National Committee, now in session at St. Louis, one referring to the location and equipment of the national office and to the trade union movement, and the other referring to agitation. The reports are as follows:

LOCATION AND EQUIPMENT NATIONAL OFFICE.

Upon adjournment of the Unity Convention coincident with our assumption of duty, we were informed by Comrade George D. Herron that he would donate \$300 to the party, with the express condition that same would be used exclusively for the equipment of National Headquarters. We have expended of this amount up to Jan. 1 for furniture and other necessary utilities, \$153.57, leaving a balance for future needs of \$146.43.

In December, Comrade A. Bluetner of St. Louis donated \$20 to National office equipment, which has been used to purchase a microscope. Among the effects which were sent to us by ex-National Secretary Comrade Theodore Debs was a Smith Premier Typewriter, which we had renovated at an expense of \$10.70.

We have quite a large supply of printed matter of various kinds on hand, stationery, books, and miscellaneous articles, all of which, together with the equipment before mentioned, has been insured for \$200 in the Pennsylvania Fire Insurance Company of Philadelphia.

Temporary National Headquarters were located for the first week in August at my residence, 4014A Evans avenue. Permanent quarters were located on August 8 in room 427, Emilia Building, at a rental of \$16 per month. On August 19 we sent out a circular to all state and local organizations announcing the opening of headquarters. The building in which we are located is the most central in the city, and especially desirable for our purpose, being opposite the post office and but a block from the Public Library.

THE TRADE UNION MOVEMENT.

At the very outset of our task, imbued with the militant spirit of the century, we sought practical measures for the purpose of demonstrating the identity of class interest between the trade union and Socialist movements. Having received an official request for assistance from the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, we issued "A letter of appeal and advice" to our party members in various states, to elicit financial, moral, political and practical aid in behalf of the steel strikers and their families.

We cannot omit appeal to be published in the Socialist and labor papers. About two thousand copies printed and distributed. In addition to this, we had one thousand typewritten letters referring to our activity in the strike, which were mailed and mailed together with copies of the "appeal" to the secretaries of all the unions of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Kentucky, Illinois, Indiana, Alabama, West Virginia, Maryland, Michigan, Wisconsin, Delaware, and New York; to the unions of the International Tin Plate Workers in various states; to eight hundred members of the United Mine Workers of America, in the state of Pennsylvania; and to two hundred unions in the city of St. Louis, affiliated with the respective national and international organizations comprised in the American Federation of Labor.

Upon the suggestion of New York comrades, we endeavored to send representatives to the strike field, and with this end in view communicated with Comrades Eugene V. Debs, Max Hayes, and J. Mahlon Barnes. Our efforts in this direction were without result, as the comrades mentioned were not immediately or otherwise available. We were therefore dependent for direct connection with the battlefield upon Comrade William Mally, representing the "Volunteers of the Worker" of New York; Comrades J. W. Clayton and W. J. White of New Castle, Pa., and the officers and members of some of the Amalgamated unions, who wrote in answer to our circular communications, and in whose respective localities our party has since obtained an organized foothold.

Responses to our appeal began to reach National Headquarters on Aug. 27, and continued until Sept. 25, before which date the strike had been declared "off." The monies collected by us were forwarded to the national officers of the Amalgamated Association, but the greater part of those contributions raised by party organizations or through efforts of individual comrades, was sent direct to the national office of the "Amalgamated." As an illustration, the Central Trades and Labor Union of St. Louis, no. 8, by the activity of our comrades, contributed \$50, which was, however, forwarded direct to the Amalgamated Association.

We have reason to believe that the moral and political effect of our participation in this strike was more pronounced than that caused by any militant action ever taken by these Socialist parties, which preceded the present organization. In saying this we mean no disparagement to the old organization, in which we were enrolled as members. We adhere to the well-known fact, as proofs of the wisdom of that policy of our party expressed in the trade union resolutions, which according to our interpretation has in view the alignment of our party with the trade unions on the practical

IMPORTANT LABOR BILL

Introduced by Carey in Massachusetts Legislature.

Socialist Member for Haverhill Proposes to Make It a Crime for Capitalists to Use False Pretenses in Getting Workers During Strike.

The sessions of the Massachusetts Legislature are short these days. Most of the time is occupied in introducing bills, of which the two Socialist members manage to do their share. As Carey and MacCartney are not on important committees, they are able to give some time to devising measures by which working class conditions may be improved, and the Republican and Democratic members of the House are kept guessing. After a while, when the Legislature gets in good working order, our friends on the other side will be kept busy dodging roll calls on labor bills and inventing reasons why such bills are "unpracticable."

Following up their bills for eight hours, a state highway emergency fund for the unemployed, and a short-term election day, Carey and MacCartney introduced others during the past week, which will give the capitalist members an opportunity to show their fealty to the horny-handed workman. These bills vary in importance, the one receiving the most attention from the press being introduced by Carey, and headed by one of the papers as "a startling labor bill." The proposition is a new one, of interest especially to the trade unionists, and will undoubtedly be opposed bitterly by the corporations. It proposes making it a crime for the agents of the factories to induce laborers to take the place of strikers unless those sought are informed of the existing strike. Everybody knows how often workmen are deceived into going to strange places, expecting to get honorable employment, only to find a strike in progress. The bill is as follows:

"Section 1. If any employer, during the continuance of a strike among his employees, or during the continuance of a lockout of his employees, publicly advertises in newspapers, by posters or otherwise, for employees, or by himself or his agents, solicits persons to work for him, he shall plainly and explicitly mention in such advertisements or oral or written solicitations, that a strike has occurred among his former employees, or that a lockout exists."

"Section 2. If any person, firm, association, or corporation, violates any provision of this act, he or it shall incur a fine of one hundred dollars for each offense, of which sum one-half shall go to the person who makes the complaint against him or it."

Supplementary to his eight-hour bill reported last week, Carey offers the following to constitute an eight-hour day for all state and county employees:

"Eight hours shall constitute a day's work for all laborers, workmen, mechanics, and clerks employed by the state or any county therein or by any contractor doing work for the state or any county therein; except that in cases of emergency extra work may be required and performed for extra pay, at the same rate as the regular pay." A fine of \$300 is imposed for each violation.

Another bill was introduced by representative of the State of Connecticut, the Democratic-Socialist party, to change the official name so that hereafter it will be known officially in this state as the "Socialist Party." Under the election laws this is the only means by which an official party can change its name.

EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY BILL.

MacCartney came to the front on Wednesday with three bills. One of these is of vast importance, being an employers' liability bill, identical with one he introduced last year, and which would place the responsibility for accidents incurred through faulty appliances directly upon the railroad corporations. The first section reads as follows:

"Whenever upon any railroad or railway, any part of any car, locomotive, or any propelling or drawing engine, machine or appliance, used in connection with such railroad or railway, . . . breaks, gives way, comes apart, or falls, or operates improperly, such a fact shall in any action to recover for injury or death, or both, caused thereby, be deemed prima facie evidence of the negligence of the person, persons, or corporation owning, managing, controlling or operating said railroad or railway."

Another bill seeks to give cities and towns the power to purchase and construct gas and electric light plants and to operate the same. The third looks to the adoption of the referendum in municipal affairs upon request of 15 per cent of the voters in any city.

In my last report I spoke of the contest in the House over the Governor's recommendation that the location of street railways be placed in the hands of the State Railroad Commission. It will be remembered that MacCartney opposed the reference of this recommendation to the Street Railway Committee, and succeeded in having it referred to the Committee on Towns, of which he is a member. As expected, the friends of the corporations opposed the House amendment when the matter came up in the Senate, and succeeded in having a special committee appointed, which will take it completely out of the hands of the Committee on Towns. When the Senate amendment reached the House, the members of the lower body concurred; and the result is that the corporations will be able to deal with a committee upon which there is not one man who will seriously oppose the wishes and inter-

CAPITALISM IS THE CAUSE.

Tunnel Murder Only an Incident in Its Daily Practice.

So Declares Mass Meeting at Cooper Union, Called by the Socialist Democratic Party—Harriman, Hillquit, Hanford, and Spargo Call on Workers to Render Their Verdict at the Polls.

"Whereas, The recent collision in the New York Central tunnel, resulting in the killing of seventeen persons and the maiming of many others, has again called attention to the reckless disregard of human life on the part of the operators of Capital; and

"Whereas, This disaster is but one illustration of the general practice—the railroads of this country having killed 86,277 persons and maimed 469,027 during the last thirteen years, according to the report of the Interstate Commerce Commission, while the street railways, the iron and steel mills, and the factories of all sorts yearly contribute their quota of tens of thousands to the slaughter of workingmen;

"Whereas, The cause of this sacrifice of human life is the desire of the capitalist class, the owners and masters of industry, to reduce expenses and thus to increase their profits; and

"Whereas, The public officials of this country have always passively condoned these crimes of Capital; be it therefore

"Resolved, That it is the sense of this meeting

"That the appalling and needless sacrifice of human life in the operation of railroads and other industries is directly due to the private ownership of the means of production and their operation under private control for private profit, and can be prevented only by the substitution of collective ownership and operation for public service;

"That, since the Republican and Democratic parties are dominated by the capitalist class, and are the present system, with all its attendant evils, we the Social Democratic Party call upon our fellow workers to unite with us upon the basis of our common class interests to take possession of the powers of government and use them for the abolition of a system in which human life and happiness are subordinated to the pecuniary interest of a ruling class;

"That the resolutions adopted with hearty enthusiasm by the audience, which filled the large hall at Cooper Union last Thursday night.

The meeting was opened by E. M. Martin, Secretary of Local New York, who introduced Job Harriman as chairman. Comrade Harriman explained the purpose of the meeting to express the indignation of the working class at the latest crime of the rail capitalist. In impressive words he called upon the workingmen assembled not to think their work done with the passing of resolutions of protest or sympathy with the victims, but to look for the cause of this and similar crimes and use their political power to prevent their recurrence.

Morris Hillquit was the first speaker. He presented statistics showing the disregard of human life by the capitalist class in various industries and showed how the old parties, controlled by the capitalist class, constantly aided and abetted them in their criminal career. So long as the political power is left in the hands of the capitalist class, he said, these abuses will continue. The inquests that are held over such murders as that of January 8 are mere farces. The jury to which we appeal is the working class, and only when they realize their power and render their verdict on election day will the system of murder for profit be brought to an end.

Benjamin Hanford spoke next. His address was a powerful indictment of the capitalist system, which rests upon robbery and manifests itself in crime of every sort. His denunciation of Capitalism and his sarcastic comments on the philanthropy and public spirit of the men who were directly responsible for the tunnel murder were cheered to the echo.

John Spargo closed the meeting with a brief and impressive address. If the spirit manifested by the audience at the indignation meeting is carried into their work during the year and expressed at the polls next November, the present registered there will be one that the masters of capital cannot well afford to neglect.

GENERAL COMMITTEE.

The General Committee of Local New York meets at the Labor Lyceum, 94 E. Fourth street, Saturday evening, Jan. 25. Election of officers for the ensuing term will be the special order.

THE LECTURES AT HAPPY DAYS HALL.

The Sunday afternoon meetings at Happy Days Hall, 12 St. Marks Place, are well attended and will undoubtedly prove very beneficial to those who hear them. Especially are they valuable to party members who wish to get a thorough understanding of the history and doctrines of the movement, so that they may make use of past experience in future work.

This Sunday afternoon, January 26, at 3 p. m. sharp, Morris Hillquit will deliver the fourth and last of his series of lectures, having as his subject: "Practical Socialism in the United States." All those who desire a complete and accurate knowledge of the principles of scientific Socialism should not fail to attend this lecture, and the lectures by other able speakers which are to follow on succeeding Sunday afternoons.

LECTURES IN BROOKLYN.

The following lectures and debates for January have been arranged by the Socialist Propaganda Club, 102 Court street, near City Hall, Brooklyn, N. Y. The public is cordially invited to attend these meetings, which are held every Sunday evening at 8 p. m. Music and open discussion.

Jan. 26—John Spargo—"The Industrial Peace Conference."

Feb. 2—Dr. C. L. Furman—"The Force behind Progress."

Feb. 9—Debate: John S. Crosby, Job Harriman, Single Tax vs. Socialism.

Feb. 16—Jan. N. Wood—"Socialism and the Working Class."

A WEEK IN TOLEDO.

Socialist Party Is Making Things Lively in "Golden Rule" Jones' City.

The party membership in Ohio, having by referendum vote decided to employ Frederick G. Strickland to act as state organizer, the state committee sent him to Toledo, pending the arrangement of a tour of the state. The notice of his coming was too short to make proper preparation for successful meetings, but a good week's work has been done just the same.

Tuesday evening he addressed a packed hall for Branch No. 2. The meeting in the hall of Branch No. 1 on Wednesday evening was not so well attended. Thursday evening he was invited to the residence of one of Toledo's professional men, who has become interested in the study of Socialism, where he found gathered a number of professional and business men and women, who proved to be a most appreciative audience. Comrade Strickland's argument, paralleling biological and sociological evolution made plain the approaching end of capitalism for a higher form of co-operative life. He spoke for nearly two hours, then came the questions and interchanges of views, which lasted until midnight. The event made plain that at no distant day the Socialist Party of Toledo will be augmented by a group of intellectuals, that we can all be proud of. When so gifted and noted a woman as Mrs. Kate Brownlee Sherwood wants to know the best practical means of bringing our message to the attention of the people, it is significant.

Mayor Jones was present and pronounced his opposition to anything and everything in the way of political parties. Comrade Strickland, in his reply, made plain to all, except perhaps the mayor, the absurdity of the position. That to attain the "ideal" for which the mayor contends it was necessary to establish a material base that would guarantee freedom from economic domination, which could only be peacefully secured through constitutional means, the mayor no longer calls himself a Socialist, and as near as can be classified, is an anarchist of the "non-resistant" type. A growing number of his former supporters can no longer follow him in his inconsistent course, no matter how good his intentions.

Friday night, Comrade Strickland again addressed a full house at the hall of Branch No. 2, which is mainly composed of union workmen. Saturday was spent in personal canvass among the workers and laying the foundation for a good organization in the west end of the city. Saturday evening found him the dinner guest in a literary home, where discussion, music and song made time fly. It would have been quite a revelation to some people to have seen and heard those assembled sing the "Marseillaise" and the farewell in joining Comrade Strickland in singing the song, "Heaven's on This Side of the Moon."

Sunday afternoon he addressed a large audience at Golden Rule Hall, where he told Mayor Jones' congregation and assembled friends the wholesome truths of Socialism and the practical methods for speeding its peaceful coming. Sunday evening he delivered a sermon in the Eleventh Street Christian Church, taking as his text, "The New Heavens and a New Earth." "Heaven's on This Side of the Moon" he called upon the workers assembled to organize him during and after the address, and it is quite safe to say this is Comrade Strickland's last address from this platform while that person is in charge. Many members congratulated Comrade Strickland and it is sure to be followed by discussion that will result in good to our cause.

We expect him back in February, when more major talks and public addresses will be held.

Comrades are awaiting another treat from Comrade Ben Tillet, who is expected for another address upon auspices of the C. L. U. on Monday evening, Jan. 27.

The Socialist Party of Toledo will hold a convention in Harmonia Hall, 518 Summit street, on Tuesday, Jan. 28, at 7:30 p. m., for the purpose of nominating candidates for the April municipal election. All members are urged to be present, and interested friends are invited to lend practical aid by joining the movement.

John C. Chase of Haverhill, Mass., will be in Toledo, O., on Friday evening, February 14, 1902, and will deliver an address in Harmonia Hall, 518 Summit street. Lecture to begin at 8 p. m. Admission, ten cents. Everybody invited.

WILLIAMSBURGE MASS MEETING.

The Workingmen's Educational Association will hold a mass meeting on Wednesday, January 29, in Lyric Hall, First street, near White Plains Road, Williamsburg, on "The Vanderhill Tunnel Horror; the Cause and the Remedy." The meeting will be addressed by John Spargo and L. Phillips. Lyric Hall is the largest and best hall in Williamsburg. All comrades in the Bronx, Mount Vernon, and New Rochelle are requested to bring their friends.

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A SYSTEM OF SLAVERY AND MURDER.

Results of the Reign of Private Profit as Seen in the News of the Day.

"The next annual report of the mine inspectors of the anthracite coal districts is expected to show that scores of lives have already been saved by the installation in 'mines of the medical room, required by a recent act of the legislature, which went into effect on Nov. 30. ALL THE MINES, HOWEVER, HAVE NOT YET COMPLIED WITH THE LAW. Heretofore, it has been the custom, when a man was hurt in the mines, to get him to the surface by the best means at hand. There he would have to wait for the company ambulance, sometimes for several hours, and often men have died of loss of blood or shock. The mine hospitals now installed are rooms about ten feet square, placed in some convenient and easily reached passage of the mine. Most of them are furnished with cots for four persons, although the law requires only two. There are at hand linseed oil, to be used in the numerous cases of burns, bandages, linens, woolen, and water-proof blankets, splints, and other handy appliances. Most of the large companies have engaged physicians to show their mine foremen how to use the appliances, and schools of instruction in methods of treating injuries are being established, with sessions once or twice a week. AS THERE IS AN AVERAGE OF MORE THAN ONE MAN KILLED AND SIX INJURED EVERY DAY IN THE MINES OF THE REGION, the appliances and foremen's knowledge will often be tested."

Mark that some of the mines are still evading the law and allowing the slaughter of their employees to continue in order to save a few dollars expense. Laws to protect workingmen are always unenforced or evaded, because the men who make and administer the laws are men of money or their tools and murder for profit is part of "business principles." The question for workingmen is: Can you believe that your interests are identical with the interests of capitalists who will see you slaughtered before they will spend a few pennies to make your work safe? Can you believe that your interests are the same as those of the capitalists who live on the profits of your life and snap their fingers at your death? Is it not evident that the interests of your class and their class are irreconcilably opposed? Is it not obvious that the only hope of the working class is a fight to the finish with this capitalist class which flinches on their life blood? And if the interests of the two classes are diametrically opposed, how can any political party serve both classes? No political party can serve the interests of both the workers and the capitalists, as the old parties pretend to do. Therefore, let all workingmen unite in the Socialist Party to gain control of government for their own benefit, overthrow this industrial system, and by making the means of producing wealth the collective property of the people, insure to all the right to work under the best possible conditions and to enjoy the full fruits of their labor.

STARVATION.

"Dying from starvation, with a four months old child, Mrs. James Gallin was found early to-day by Policeman McConan in her miserable little room at No. 513 Myrtle avenue, Brooklyn.

"An ambulance was called from the Brooklyn City Hospital, but the woman died before Surgeon Rathbone arrived. The baby was turned over to the matron at the Flushing avenue station, and the other children were taken to the Children's Aid Society, in Schermerhorn street.

"A neighbor, aroused by groans issuing from the room, notified Policeman McConan. He investigated and found Mrs. Gallin almost lifeless, with the child at her breast, lying on a miserable bed in a corner of the little room, which was lighted only by a candle.

"Her husband and four other children were piteously grouped in another corner of the bare, unfurnished room, too weak from want of nourishment to seek aid from the dying woman. "Ambulance Surgeon Rathbone revived the man enough for him to tell his story. He said that he was a bartender, but for weeks had been unable to secure work. Three days ago his small supply of money had given out, and he had been unable to get food either for himself or his family."

Surely this does not require any very extended comment. Negro slaves in the days before this was would not have been allowed to die like this, because their death would have been a loss to their master and he would feed and keep them even when there was no work for them to do, until he needed their labor-power again. But with the wage-slave it is different; when his master, the capitalist who owns the shop in which he works, does not need him in his business, he is cast on the street, out of a job and free to starve, along with his family. That is one of the differences between "freedom" and slavery—but it is not one which Republican and Democratic politicians tell you about on the Fourth of July.

CHILD TORTURE.

In the New York "Times" of December 22, the following item appeared:

"George Hamula, in a suit for \$15,000 damages for the loss of three fingers, which he brought against the Dundee Woolen Company of Passaic, N. J., testified before Justice Russell in the Supreme Court yesterday that when in the employ of the company three years ago, though he was ONLY TWELVE YEARS OLD at the time, he was compelled to work THIRTY-SEVEN HOURS A DAY, operating six card machines.

One day when taking care of the machines he caught his hand in the machinery and three fingers were torn from his hand. He was then getting TWO DOLLARS AND A HALF A WEEK, but after the accident his wages were raised to \$5 and later he was discharged."

If George Hamula had been a little negro slave boy, he would not have been forced to work thirteen hours a day at dangerous work without any precautions being taken to insure his safety, because mutilation and injury would have made him worthless to his master. With the modern white slave it is different. What difference does it make if his fingers are tipped off? Any number of other little slave boys can be had the very next morning simply by advertising for them. Then if the capitalist owned his slaves straight out, it would probably cost him more than \$2.50 a week to feed, clothe and keep them—but when he hires them it is much better for he only pays \$2.50 and the boy's parents provide the rest of his living, and if the boy is hurt he can discharge him and hire a new slave. He will not hire a new twelve-year-old slave to work for thirteen hours a day at risk of life and limb. That is one of the differences between slavery and "freedom."

MURDER MADE COMFORTABLE.

In a press dispatch from Wilkes Barre, Pa., comes the following cheering news as to how murder may be provided for and made comfortable to the victims of private greed, who lose their lives for another man's profit:

MIDDLE CLASS FAILURES.

"Brooklyn" reports 291 failures in the United States during the week, against 244 for the previous week, and 290, 255, 282, and 290 for the corresponding weeks of 1901 to 1898. About 80 per cent of the total number of concerns failing had capital of \$5,000 or less, and 7 per cent from \$5,000 to \$20,000 capital.

MADDER BACKS DOWN.

I can just in receipt of information from the Postoffice Department at Washington that the case of the Appeal has been dismissed, and if on any occasion is necessary to question actions, papers of the Appeal's editor, John A. L. Furman, through the mails and the right of our readers to send the paper to their friends is thus satisfied. Appeal to Reason.

Governor Van Sant proposes to shut the railroads on constitutional lines, which will probably place the railroads better than any thing else he could do.—Chicago News.

(Continued on page 4.)

PARTY NOTES.

THE CAMPAIGN FOR THE WORKER is on in full earnest in the 15th and 17th Assembly Districts. At the last meeting each member took a subscription...

OFFICIAL

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE - Secretary, Louis Goldstein, Room 451, 15th St. N. E., Wash. D. C.

CALIFORNIA STATE COMMITTEE - Secretary, J. George Smith, 200 Hamilton St., San Francisco, Calif.

CONNECTICUT STATE COMMITTEE - Secretary, Harry Smith, 425 Chapel Street, New Haven, Conn.

ILLINOIS STATE COMMITTEE - Secretary, Chas. H. Kerr, 56 Fifth Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

INDIANA STATE COMMITTEE - Secretary, J. A. Quinn, 831 N. Third Street, Terre Haute, Ind.

IOWA STATE COMMITTEE - Secretary, W. A. Jacobs, 216 E. Sixth Street, Des Moines, Iowa.

KANSAS STATE COMMITTEE - Secretary-Treasurer, W. L. Nixon, Topeka, Kan.

KENTUCKY STATE COMMITTEE - Secretary, F. L. Johnson, 421 W. Chestnut Street, Louisville, Ky.

MAINE STATE COMMITTEE - Secretary, Fred E. Johnson, 217 Franklin Street, Woodville, Me.

MASSACHUSETTS STATE COMMITTEE - Secretary, Squire E. Putney, 4 Belmont Street, Somerville, Mass.

MICHIGAN STATE COMMITTEE - Secretary, Fred E. Johnson, 217 Franklin Street, Woodville, Mich.

MISSOURI STATE COMMITTEE - Secretary-Treasurer, E. W. Putnam, Room 9, 212 N. Fourth Street, St. Louis, Mo.

NEBRASKA STATE COMMITTEE - Secretary, George E. Baird, 1904 N. Sixteenth Street, Omaha, Neb.

NEW JERSEY STATE COMMITTEE - Secretary, J. W. Quinn, 112 Bridge Street, Newark, N. J.

NEW HAMPSHIRE STATE COMMITTEE - Secretary, Louis Atkinson, 18 Watson Street, Dover, N. H.

NEW YORK STATE COMMITTEE - Secretary, Leonard D. Abbott, 61 E. 4th St., New York, N. Y.

NORTH DAKOTA STATE COMMITTEE - Secretary, Mark E. Johnson, 112 W. Second Street, Grand Forks, N. D.

OHIO STATE COMMITTEE - Secretary, Fred E. Johnson, 217 Franklin Street, Woodville, Ohio.

OREGON STATE COMMITTEE - Secretary, W. E. Johnson, Albany, Ore.

OKLAHOMA TERRITORIAL COMMITTEE - Secretary, J. W. Quinn, 1022 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE COMMITTEE - Secretary, J. W. Quinn, 1022 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

TEXAS STATE COMMITTEE - Secretary, S. J. Hampton, Houston, Tex.

UTAH STATE COMMITTEE - Secretary, M. H. Wilson, 1112 W. Seventh South, Salt Lake City, Utah.

WASHINGTON STATE COMMITTEE - Secretary, Fred E. Johnson, 217 Franklin Street, Woodville, Wash.

WISCONSIN STATE COMMITTEE - Secretary, E. H. Thomas, 614 State Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

GENERAL COMMITTEE - Regular meeting of the General Committee will be held on Saturday, Jan. 25, 1932.

FINANCIAL SECRETARIES - The Financial Secretaries of the following divisions are called upon to meet...

LOCAL KINGS COUNTY - The following nominations were made at the last meeting of the County Committee...

THE UTAH SITUATION - The faction which controlled the Salt Lake City convention deny that there were over 500 votes in the convention...

MONOPOLY'S GRIP - The Landlord stands at the coal mine door and the miner says to him, 'I've got to work for you, but you've got to work for me.'

SQUIRE E. PUTNEY - Secretary of the National Committee, Squire E. Putney, 4 Belmont Street, Somerville, Mass.

SOCIETY OF THE WORKER - The members of the First and Second Parties are invited to meet...

THE NATIONAL ORGANIZER'S SALARY - The members of the First and Second Parties are invited to meet...

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Don't write on both sides of paper. Don't send anonymous letters. Socialism and Christianity. Editor The Worker.

Discontent. Editor The Worker. The anti-Socialist editor of the 'Blue Glass Blade' of Lexington, Ky., in his own testimony...

'An Ancient Philosopher and Modern Conditions'. Editor The Worker. The anti-Socialist editor of the 'Blue Glass Blade' of Lexington, Ky., in his own testimony...

The New Jersey Convention. Editor The Worker. The New Jersey Convention of the Social Democratic Party of the City of New York...

More Christian Socialism. Editor The Worker. The New Jersey Convention of the Social Democratic Party of the City of New York...

The National Organizer's Salary. Editor The Worker. The members of the First and Second Parties are invited to meet...

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FINANCIAL REPORT. Of the Fair held for the Benefit of the Labor Press, Nov. 10 to 16. Comrade - We herewith submit to you a financial report...

Receipts. Tickets sold by Ticket Committee \$3,207.20. Tickets sold at door \$1,000.00.

Expenditures. Beer \$238.35. Cigars \$150.00. Demulsi, Bottles, Beer \$66.38.

Net gain \$12,362.71. Total surplus \$12,671.94.

John Felich, Financial Secretary. GUS BRESSLER, Treasurer. Audited and found correct.

CAMPAIGN FUND. To the Holders of Subscription Lists for the Campaign Fund of the Social Democratic Party of the City of New York...

TRADE AND SCIENTIFIC BOOKS. The Scientific American Cyclopaedia of Receipts, Notes and Queries; 15,000 receipts, 100 New Formulas, 734 pages.

PARTY BUTTONS. We manufacture three different sizes in 1/4, 3/8 and 1/2 inch diameter.

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REPORT TO NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

(Continued from page 1.)

on Oct. 9 at North Baltimore, O. Although the local quorum gave me the liberty of using my discretion, certain matters pertaining to the party organization were such a critical stage at the time that I was much to my own regret obliged to decline the invitation.

However, in view of the fact that this organization succeeded in inducing Mother Jones to address them in my stead, I feel that my absence on the occasion was a fortunate circumstance for them, while the interests of our party could not have been better served.

UNITED MINE WORKERS, ILLINOIS.

During the month of December we sent organizing materials, together with a personal letter to the secretaries of 900 unions of the United Mine Workers in the state of Illinois, including acquaintances made during my lecture tours in this state. This work was undertaken with the appropriation of the Illinois State Committee, who anticipated results of considerable importance.

SCRANTON CONVENTION, A. F. L.

Having in mind the numerical growth of the trade union movement during the past year, and the influence and activity of the Socialists in the trade unions, greatly increasing the influence and power of the latter in combating the capitalist class, resulting in a closer alignment of the Socialist and trade union movements among the rank and file, as evidenced by the presence of so many trade unionists at this year's National Convention; and which vitality has been accentuated by the act of the Unity Convention and our policy in the steel strike, it became manifest to us that the Scranton Convention would be dignified by a large increase in the number of Socialist delegates.

We anticipated that these comrades would endeavor to secure a more favorable expression on the Socialist movement than that vouchsafed heretofore. While we understood that arguments previously used against a declaration for militant Socialism and which may have held good at one time, had, by the consistent attitude of our party for the past three years become too stale and flat for further use, we thought that our comrades at the convention had a task before them that was insurmountable at this time.

Nevertheless being desirous of encouraging them by every means in our power, and, if possible, stimulating the era of mutual understanding and help that is slowly but surely possessing the trade union and Socialist movements, we issued an address to the delegates to the Twenty-first Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor, a typewritten copy of which, properly signed and sealed was sent to Frank Morrison, Secretary.

We had one thousand copies of this address printed on handsome cover paper, and the major part of which were sent for distribution to Comrades Mailly, Brandt, Hayes, Geiger and Clayton, together with a quantity of the national constitution, platform, trade union and negro resolutions and 300 copies of "Socialist Politics and Labor Policies." Copies of the address were sent to the Socialist and labor press and the secretaries of our state organizations.

On December 7 we sent a telegram to Frank Morrison, secretary, expressing the spirit of our party, which was read to the convention and entered in the minutes. The resolutions on Socialism adopted by the convention differ but little either in phraseology or spirit with previous expressions. They may possibly reflect a growing consciousness of the class struggle not unshared with official trade union leaders, over the possible consequences that there was an unusually able representation of Socialist delegates, and that discussion on Socialism was postponed until the "eleventh hour," was, to say the least, a singular coincidence. The impression created on our comrades was that the predominating element was afraid to meet the issue. If this is so and the circumstances seem to warrant it, the confessed weakness of our opponents, while not a reason for the admission of our strength, namely, the presence of an INCREASED NUMBER OF SOCIALIST DELEGATES, and it is a tactical discovery which should possess the highest significance to our comrades.

BEN THILLET.

Through the good offices of our comrades at this convention, we were enabled to enlist the services of Comrade Ben Thillet of England, Fraternal Delegate, for a lecture tour under the combined auspices of the Socialist Party and the trade union movement. The time for making arrangements was very limited, but we have been instrumental this far in making engagements for him at Springfield, O.; Saginaw, Mich.; Erie, Pa.; Rochester, N. Y.; Terre Haute, Ind.; Milwaukee, Chicago, and St. Louis. Comrade Thillet also spoke under joint auspices of the Socialist Party and the trade union movement at Philadelphia, Cincinnati, Cleveland, New Castle, and doubtless other points of which we have not as yet been informed.

We received requests for two dates from the Winnipeg Labor Party of Winnipeg, Manitoba, which we have referred to Comrade Thillet.

CONCLUSION.

The period covered by this report and the financial means at our command were both limited, but nevertheless, we believe that steady progress has been made by us in the trade union movement, while proofs are not wanting that our labors in the trade unions have greatly strengthened our movement in the local organizations of our party.

In order to continue the progress already made in the trade unions, it becomes incumbent on our comrades everywhere to take an active part in the labor organizations. In the labor movement is strongly imbedded the root of our power and enrichment. It devolves upon us to imbue the wage-working class with the revolutionary spirit of Socialism, inspire them with the consciousness of their human rights and duties, reveal to them the

knowledge of their tremendous power; and instruct them how to handle and direct this power for the benefit and emancipation of their own class. A Socialist movement that did not include the general labor movement as an integral part would be as hollow internally as an empty shell, and as weak externally as an egg, devoid of all preceptive properties. On the other hand, the general trades and labor movement is equally dependent on the Socialist force, and that they are beginning to realize this is demonstrated by their active participation in our political organization.

AGITATION.

We have from the very beginning been alive to the importance of effective national agitation, and have endeavored to further same as far as it lay in our power. By the act of the Unity Convention, we assumed the contract of the Springfield faction with National Organizer Charles H. Vail for one year. In the month of August, Comrade Vail, being in St. Louis, held a conference with us, at which he requested us to inform him not later than October whether it was our desire to continue the existing arrangement after January 1, 1902.

He made this request as a matter of justice to himself in order to give him sufficient time to make other arrangements in the event of the termination of our contract. The local quorum hesitated to assume the duties of either the continuation or termination of the contract. We had no means of ascertaining the wishes of the party in this matter. After due consideration the quorum voted on Friday, October 11, to extend the contract with Comrade Vail for three months, namely, January, February, and March, 1902, but to refer the extension of contract beyond April 1 to the entire National Committee when they meet in this city in January, 1902. In order to enable the committee to come to a satisfactory conclusion I append herewith the report of National Organizer Charles H. Vail for the year 1901.

REPORT OF CHAS. H. VAIL, 1901.

Number public lectures, 24; average attendance, 214; attendance ranging from 25 to 2000; the bad weather now and then bringing down the average; received from locals, \$1,407.96; railroad expenses, \$48.93 (this does not include expenses of Mrs. Vail, who usually accompanied me on the tours); received from National Secretary Butcher on salary, \$60; on railroad expenses, \$148.60; received from National Secretary Greenbaum on salary, \$292.85. Itemized statement of above has been furnished the National Secretary from month to month. States visited, 24, including New Jersey, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Maine, New Hampshire, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma, Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Washington, Oregon, California, Utah, Colorado and Michigan.

Amount collected from locals was three-fourths of salary, leaving balance to be paid by National Committee of only \$42 per month. Space will not permit statement of work done abroad from public lectures, in talks to locals, members, etc., etc. Nearly all places where I was sent were organized and the result of meetings was shown by the public interest aroused and the applications for membership to locals. The press have been generous in the amount of space given to reports of meetings and addresses of lecturers. The Socialist doctrine has thus been given circulation. During the whole year I missed but one appointment, and this was due to change of date of which I had no knowledge. New locals were organized in nearly every place visited where no organization existed. The meetings, with but few exceptions, were held in halls, and in quite a number of places an admission of ten cents was charged. The method proved satisfactory, enabling the local to meet the entire expense of the meeting, and often netting a nice little sum in addition. I do not deem it necessary to give special reports of meetings, inasmuch as our papers have given accounts of the same from time to time.

RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED,

CHARLES H. VAIL.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNT, 1901.

Table with columns for month, description, and amount. Includes items like January-Locals, February-National Secretary, etc.

Total \$1,810.21

Amount salary \$2,006.00

Balance due \$181.79

Table with columns for month, description, and amount. Includes items like January, February, March, etc.

Amount received on railroad expenses from National Secretary

Table with columns for item and amount. Includes 'tary Butcher for first five months'.

Balance due \$320.31

Apart from the constant agitation maintained by Comrade Vail, all other forms of agitation that we have attempted, have of necessity been of the most spasmodic and irregular character. In August, Comrade Walter Thomas Mills came especially to St. Louis, and in behalf of himself and Comrade J. A. Wayland, tendered the services at any time or any of the scholars attending the Grand National Social Economy, but owing to the cramped condition of the entire movement at that time and the disconnected methods of agitation that have been in vogue since the various state organizations have been formed, we have never been able to avail ourselves of the generous proposition of these comrades. During August and September, Comrade H. Gaylord Wilshire made a three weeks' lecture tour under our auspices in the states of Maine, Pennsylvania, Ohio, New Hampshire, and Massachusetts. The association of the President and the inflated condition of the public mind gave a severe shock to any further agitation in the month of September, but apart from the temporary influence of this event we are obliged to say that during the months of October, November, and December there has been practically no agitation conducted by the National Committee, while we received official reports from a number of state secretaries that the condition of the organization in their respective states was deplorable, owing to the lack of public speakers.

CONCLUSION.

Your National Secretary has been embarrassed by the implied responsibility for maintaining agitation on a national scale without the necessary financial means and proper co-operation to meet those imposed obligations. The National Committee should either relieve the National Secretary of responsibility of assisting in National agitation or means should be provided, and thorough regulations introduced to enable him to discharge his duties, which should be defined in the program.

LEON GREENBAUM, National Secretary.

CAPITALISM IN NEW JERSEY.

Census Report on Manufactures Analyzed.

Capital's Share of Labor's Product Increasing—Actual Average Wages of Workers Heavily Reduced.

The United States Census Bureau has issued a preliminary report on the comparative statistics of the manufacturing industries of the state of New Jersey for the years 1890 and 1900 which shows as much light on the development of capitalism as its report on the cotton industry on which we commented three weeks ago.

Table showing statistics for 1890 and 1900: Cost of materials, 1890 \$188,974,801; 1900 \$309,941,870; Increase 64 per cent. Aggregate wages, 1890 \$110,088,005; 1900 \$110,088,005; Increase 33 per cent.

CONCENTRATION OF CAPITAL.

Comparing the last three items, we see that the number of wage-workers and the amount of capital have increased in about the same proportion. The gradual elimination of the middle class of small capitalists and independent producers and the clearer drawing of the class lines, which is going on steadily all over the country, is illustrated also by a comparison of the growth of the number of wage-workers in the manufacturing industries with the growth of the population of the state.

DIVISION OF THE PRODUCT.

From the first four items we may draw still more instructive inferences, showing the division of the product between the capitalists and the laborers in 1890 and in 1900, as shown in the following table:

Table for 1890: Gross product \$553,600,330; Materials \$189,974,801; Misc. expenses 18,026,030; Net product \$345,600,729.

Table for 1900: Gross product \$611,728,023; Materials \$309,941,870; Misc. expenses 42,640,143; Net product \$259,146,050.

INDEPENDENT SPEAKERS.

In connection with above would inform you that the Ohio State Committee has sent us a protest against the manner by which the engagement of independent speakers with locals is disregarding the plans of the state committee. They say that they wish to give the speakers traveling under the auspices of the National Committee the preference every time, and that they believe the National Committee covers the point in question. We mention this especially for the reason that, however much we may desire to help the Ohio state organization, we have so far failed in our efforts, owing to one or more of the reasons heretofore mentioned.

CONFLICTING PLANS.

Conflict in plans of the respective state committees and cooperation between them for speakers and agitators. Thus, while one state committee may have agitation plans made for months ahead, other state committees may have plans for two weeks ahead or not at all.

TRAVELING CARD.

In connection with the subject of agitation, we would mention to the committee that cases have been brought to our attention of parties who have sought, and in some instances succeeded, in imposing on our com-

THE TOURIST BUSINESS IN SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.

BY W. A. COREY.

In the old romantic frontier days, before capitalism came over the mountains in a palace car, it used to be said of the rough and unconventional pioneers that "they had a man for breakfast every morning." Speaking particularly of Southern California popular taste has undergone a change in this regard. In the early days, while a "bad" man was preferred, most any kind of an individual would do in a pinch. But we have grown more discriminating. Now we will have nothing but a tourist. Now it must be "a tourist for breakfast every morning." We now

Count that day lost whose low descending sun sees by our hand no juicy tourist "do" and "do"ing tourists is a Southern California industry. To be sure, we have our climate and we raise oranges and manufacture tamales on the side, but our principal occupation is "tourism." If it wasn't for tourists we would be compelled to take in each other's washing or "go out to work."

Tourists are our most valuable "crop," as they say in Kentucky. They bud in the East, blossom on the way and shed their fruit in Southern California. They usually shed it so completely that were it not for their round trip tickets many of them would never see their native heath again. There are two general classes of tourists, viz: The tourist proper and the break-bean tourist or hobo. Otherwise they are known as capitalist tourists and proletarian tourists or working-men out of a job. The middle class Easterner rarely becomes a tourist. He stays at home, nurses the chilblains, pays his taxes and does the chores. Only the species of tourist known to these shores ever winter in countless numbers, though the number varies according to financial conditions in the East.

We are skilled in the handling of tourists and "do" each class in a different way. The capitalist tourist or tourist proper (the hobo is a tourist impropri) we meet at the station with a band, carriage, and a committee of prominent citizens. We spread a carpet for them to walk over and hold an evening over their heads. We never speak to them without first begging their pardon for being so impertinent. It is as though we would say, "I beg your pardon, sir, would you prefer to be cut up or boiled whole?"

We get up tally-ho parties for them and trot horns and take them to the catch cars and turn them loose in an orange orchard. We hold "functions" and "banquets" and "affairs" in their honor and we let them keep late hours and get drunk and commit all sorts of "indiscretions" which the police know nothing about. We pay the police to watch the other class of tourists. We do all these things and, more so long as the tourists "dough" holds out.

It is said that this part of the tourist crop of a year ago numbered 30,000, and that they spent in Los Angeles about \$750,000. And the "Real Estate News" figures for this year are good for 50,000 of these birds of passage, and that they can be induced to spend in our midst \$1,000,000. And a million good round dollars is not to be sneezed at these hard times. As the above mentioned paper sagely observes: "The California tourist trade is well worth looking after."

The other class of our winter visitors are the break-bean tourists or hobos. For the other class they come to bask in our sunshine and fight our fogs, and, while we don't make quite the same kind of fuss over them, still we manage to use even them in our business and extract a little fat out of them indirectly. Being overworked, as a rule they have no money to squander with us, so we considerately let them work out their accounts on the chain gang beautifying "the driveways for the 'better class' of tourists. We give them a few cents for their benefit with chain and bracelet attachment—and they not infrequently remain with us for considerable period of time.

Besides performing useful labor on our highways and rockpiles these tourists about twenty-five million dollars a year. If we were given a statement of the amount of the different items included under the phrase "miscellaneous expenses" we would certainly have to make a considerable reduction in the figures representing Labor's share of the product in both years, and a corresponding decrease in the figures representing Capital's share.

Again, we must remember that the figures given for the value of the product represent factory prices, and that when the workmen come to spend their wages they have to buy back their products at considerably higher prices, paying the profits of wholesalers, jobbers, and retailers, still further reducing the share of their product which the wage-workers finally enjoy. Further, we have to bear in mind that a very considerable portion of the workmen's wages goes directly back to the capitalist class in the form of rent, a large portion of which is clear profit to the capitalist class and, consequently, clear savings from the working class.

AVERAGE WAGES ACTUALLY REDUCED.

So much for the proportions in which the workmen's product is divided between them and the owners of the means of production. Let us now see what the statistics show as to the actual average money wages in 1890 and in 1900. On this point the results are truly startling. In 1890 there were 120,190 wage-workers, receiving aggregate wages of \$2,773,357. The average yearly earnings, then, were \$23.10. In 1900 there were 241,587 wage-workers, receiving aggregate wages of \$110,088,005. The average yearly earnings, then, were \$453.61.

The explanation of this surprising decrease in average yearly earnings, is in the fact that, while the number of skilled and well paid mechanics has not increased very greatly and their wages have increased very little, if at all, there has been an enormous in-

National Platform of the Socialist Party.

The Socialist Party of America in its national convention assembled, reaffirms its adherence to the principles of international Socialism, and declares its aim to be the organization of the working class, and those in sympathy with it, into a political party, with the object of conquering the powers of government and using them for the purpose of transforming the present system of private ownership of the means of production and distribution into collective ownership by the entire people.

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

Private ownership of the means of production and distribution is responsible for the ever increasing uncertainty of livelihood and the poverty and misery of the working class, and it divides society into two hostile classes—the capitalists and wage-workers. The more powerful middle class is rapidly disappearing in the mill of competition. 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 enables them to reduce the workingmen to a state of intellectual, physical and social inferiority, political subservience and virtual slavery.

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

But the same economic causes which developed capitalism are leading to its downfall, a social system which will abolish both the capitalist class and the class of wage workers. And the active force in bringing about this new and higher order 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 ownership parties, and all other parties which do not stand for the complete overthrow of the capitalist system of production, are alike political representatives of the capitalist class.

The workers can most effectively act

TRADE UNION NOTES.

Ask your barber to put the union card in his window. Buy only shoes, hats, clothing, jewelry, bread, cigars, and tobacco, and bear bearing the union label. The Grocery Clerks' Union is making a strong effort for a shorter workday. The plan is to get groceries to close at 7 p. m., except on Friday and Saturday. A number of employers have agreed the proposition. The Clerks wish that workmen's wives would make it a point to do their marketing before 7 o'clock, and to give the preference to stores where union clerks are employed.

Secretary John Phillips of the Hatters' desires to correct the false report, which he says has gained wide circulation, that union labels are not placed in soft hats.

The Eccentric and Standard Engineers have removed their business office from 13 Downing street to Brevoort Hall, 154 East Fifty-fourth street, and held a meeting which was held on the first Sunday afternoon in each month for the accommodation of members who work at night.

The Drivers' and Hostlers' Union-Engineers Club, passed a resolution at its last meeting subscribing for twenty-five copies of The Worker to be sent to their meetings each week for one year.

The Machinists' Loyal Lodge subscribed for twenty-five copies each week for a year to be sent to their union. The work for the daily is progressing.

The following organizations have taken official action in paying The Worker in advance for the publication of a daily: Jewellers' Union No. 1, Woodcarvers' and Modelers' Association, Clargmakers' Union No. 140, 144, and 90, Machinists' Union Nos. 406, 313, and 320, Journeyman Tailors' of New York, Upholsterers' Union No. 39, Progressive Varnishers' Union, Coppermiths' Union No. 1, Drivers' and Hostlers' Union. Other organizations have the matter under consideration, and favorable action is expected. The only organization refusing to do anything for this much needed daily is the Clothing Cutters, and the matter was not acted upon, being declared "out of order" by the president. However, the president of the Clothing Cutters has subscribed to The Worker, and if he reads it we can promise he will know better next time. We will see about the Clothing Cutters later.

The annual smoker and entertainment of the Custom Upholsters' Union will be held Saturday evening, Feb. 1, at Tejuemah Hall, 231 and 233 East Thirty-third street.

Labor unions have no valid reason for existence, except to give the workers a partial voice in the management of the industry in which they are employed. It is about hours, wages, etc. Socialism will give them COMPLETE control. Why not vote instead of striking and starving for what you want? Why elect men to office who believe in the capitalist system? Appeal to Reason.

The wage slave must eat and capitalism demands that out of the products which his labor creates, he must first surrender half to him who owns the tools with which he produces it. Missouri Socialist.

ABBOTT BROS. Bakery, Cakes & Lunch Room. 110 Bleeker St., N. Y. WE ARE KANGAROO ARE WELCOME! No line drawn on smaller animals.

JEWELLERS LOCKED OUT.

The firm of R. X. Zirkhoff of Philadelphia have declared war on the Jewellers' union and notified their employees that they have "absolutely no work for union men." The locked out employees are members of the International Jewelry Workers' Union of America and the executive board, 69 St. Mark's Place, New York City, wishes to notify all members of this craft not to answer advertisements or seek employment with this firm. This is but one more instance of capitalist class effort to reduce the "free American workman" to abject slavery by denying him even the right of association with his fellows. Will the jewelry workers enter an effective protest at the ballot box next election? That will be a protest against the system of wage-slavery.

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