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The Worker.

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VOL. XII.—NO. 40.

NEW YORK, JANUARY 4, 1903.

PRICE 2 CENTS.

WAR AND TRADE.

Capitalism Makes Peace Impossible.

General Young Says a Great Conflict for Control of Asiatic Markets is Coming—Why War is a Normal Condition of Capitalist Prosperity.

"The empire is peace (L'empire, c'est la paix), said Louis Napoleon when, by foul intrigue and murderous violence, he overthrew the republic and usurped power in France; and there followed eighteen years of war and of stock-jobbers' prosperity, till the empire fell in unexampled shame and utter ruin.

"Peace and prosperity, law and order, reverence for established institutions—and again, peace and prosperity," is the delusive cry of our capitalist statesmen-to-day. They would have us believe that only by bowing to their ideal of law and order, only by paying blind reverence to the established institutions by which their class profits, can we, the great working mass of the people, enjoy peace and prosperity.

Yet every day we are taught, by the raising of prices, by the increased intensity of labor, by the growing ratio of accidents to workers in mine and factory and railroad, and by a hundred other signs, that for us it is but a hard choice between capitalist prosperity and capitalist hard times.

And peace? To say nothing of the impossibility of industrial peace, to speak only of international relations, out of the mouths of their own great men we learn, if we cannot learn otherwise, that war is a necessary result of capitalism, a necessary condition of the capitalists' prosperity.

To Get Rid of the Surplus. Almost two years ago Senator Duffell told us the reason for the hurrying to and fro of armies in South Africa and the Philippines, the reason for the battering at the gates of Peking—that "we" are producing every year \$2,000,000,000 worth more goods than "we" can consume, that "we" must find a profitable market for the surplus, that all other civilized nations are in the same position, and so that each must strive by fair means or foul, by peaceful or by bloody methods, to win commercial supremacy in order to escape industrial ruin.

And now comes General Young, General Miles' successor at the head of the United States Army, and tells us the same truth. At a banquet of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce, sitting at the same table with Mark Hanna and Tom L. Johnson, he spoke on "The Army and Commerce," saying in part:

"To obtain the trade of China we will have a long and hard struggle with the nations of Europe. We have obtained a strong point of advantage by getting the good will of the Chinese people by our wise and humane diplomacy, but the advantage that overshadows all others is the possession of the Philippines. Their great value lies in their strategic position, both from a military and commercial standpoint, which is very favorable to gaining and keeping the control of the commerce of Asia. The time is coming when the Philippines will be the gateway through which will pass the goods of our great manufacturing establishments on their way to the Orient.

Commerce Follows the Mauser. "Foreign commerce will follow the flag, if that flag is backed by a sufficient military force. However advantageous the possession of the Philippines may be from a commercial point of view, they will be a source of national weakness unless put in a proper state of defense and protected by a sufficiently large army and navy. A large army is not needed in the Philippines on account of the insurrection, for happily, due to the efficient work of the army, all armed insurrection is about over, and the administration of the affairs of the islands is in the hands of a civil commission, acting under the instructions of the Secretary of War. The success attending the administration of the commission under the Presidency of Gov. Taft has been truly wonderful, and the natives are rapidly learning the true object of government and the great benefits the United States has conferred on them.

"Quality and price go a long way toward fixing the bounds of commerce, but there can be no permanency to a great commerce for which different nations are competing that is not backed up by a large and adequate military force. This is especially true of Oriental commerce. If we wish to gain the supremacy in commerce in the East we must maintain such a military force (army and navy) in the Philippine Islands that it can act instantly and effectively at any point in the Orient, and that fact must be well known and understood by all Oriental peoples. The larger and more efficient the force, and the more widely its strength and efficiency are known, the longer will the inevitable conflict of arms be delayed. No one can foretell when it will come, nor what will be the pretended or real causes, but the time will come when we will have to fight to maintain the supremacy of our commerce.

"War is hell," said a famous soldier whose word should carry weight. War does not mean honor and glory. It means corpses and hideous wounds and more hideous diseases and widows' tears and hungry orphans' cries and the throttling of noble hopes and the unchaining of all shameful passions. And even while war is delayed, the maintenance of armies and

FOR THE DAILY.

A Great Mass Meeting to Be Held.

Comrades Hanford, Carey and Herron Will Speak in Cooper Union on January 15—Work for the Fair Progressing—A Prize for the Assembly District and Local That Obtains the Most Pledges.

A great mass meeting for the purpose of advancing the work for the Socialist daily and advertising the project will be held in Cooper Union on January 15 with Comrades Ben Hanford, our candidate for Governor in the last campaign, James P. Carey, Socialist representative in the Massachusetts legislature, and George D. Herron as speakers. Socialists and all sympathizers with the movement for a workingman's daily newspaper should make every effort to make this meeting an extraordinary success.

At the last meeting of the Board of Managers of the Workingmen's Cooperative Publishing Association, the Pledge Committee made the resolution, which was approved, that a prize of \$50 be given to the assembly district in Manhattan, Bronx, Brooklyn, or Local Queens or Richmond that sends in the largest amount of new pledges for the Socialist daily and collects the largest amount of instalments on same. Another prize of the same amount will be given to the local outside of those mentioned above that sends in the largest amount of pledges and collects the largest amount of instalments on the same. This contest opens on January 1, 1903, and closes on July 1, 1903. All locals or assembly districts that desire to enter this contest should so notify Secretary Rutscher at once. Unless such notification is received locals will not be entered in the contest.

In order to secure the prizes, the total amount of new pledges received must be at least \$5,000. All pledges to be entered and credited in the contest must not be smaller than three dollars.

Work for the Fair. The work for the fair is progressing day by day. Comrade Sol Fieldman has been engaged to solicit donations and to visit trades organizations for the purpose of selling fair tickets and interesting them in the Daily Globe Conference. Twenty-two thousand tickets have already been distributed in the different organizations and orders for tickets are coming in daily. Organizations or locals that have as yet not procured tickets are requested to call at 64 East Fourth street and obtain same.

Comrades are also reminded not to delay sending in their donations for the fair as the Fair Committee has established headquarters and have ample room to store a large quantity of presents. Presents can be left with the Secretary at the same address. There are also a large number of donation books still on hand which the committee desires to see used. Any comrade who has the time and the inclination to help collect presents for the fair is requested to call on the Secretary and secure a donation book.

The Ladies' Daily Globe Club is working hard for the success of the fair. They are visiting organizations for the purpose of selling tickets and are collecting donations at the same time. The Ladies' Daily Globe Club and the conference of delegates from women's organizations will hold its second meeting at the rooms of the Socialist Educational League, 953 Second avenue, on Monday, January 5, at 8 p. m. All women in sympathy with the Socialist movement are invited to attend, join the club and co-operate in the work.

Globe Conference. The seventh session of the Daily Globe Conference of delegates from labor organizations and trade unions will take place at the Labor Lyceum, 64 East Fourth street on Thursday, January 8, at 8 p. m. sharp. All delegates are requested to attend as a complete report on the work for the fair will be made by the Executive Committee. All organizations represented which have not yet secured tickets can be supplied by making application to the Secretary at the conference. Work will not commence until which will require the assistance of every member of the conference and every delegate should be present.

On account of the pressure of work the Secretary could not prepare a list of payments on pledges and contributions.

We would not, of course, question that the majority of the members of the S. L. P. are honest men and Socialists. Most of them are either misinformed or blinded by fanaticism, and are learning one by one, and either leaving the S. L. P. or being forced out of it. But the S. L. P., as an organization, takes its whole policy from De Leon; and, without asserting that he is a capitalist agent, employed to breed dissension in the labor movement, we do say that his conduct for some years has been just that by which such an agent would best serve his employers. The S. L. P. actually plays into the hands of the capitalist class; so long as it follows its present course under its present leadership it cannot be recognized as a genuine Socialist party.

This article is intended as a warning to those who are new to the movement and who naturally suppose that the Socialist Labor Party is a bona fide Socialist organization, or who do not even observe the distinction between it and the Socialist Party. If any of our readers doubt the fairness of our statements we suggest that they investigate for themselves—and the

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This Socialist Party or Social Democratic Party polled about 97,000 votes in 1900, with Eugene V. Debs and Job Harriman as its national candidates; in 1902 it increased its vote to about 230,000. The Socialist Labor Party polled less than 35,000 in 1900 and less than 50,000 (many of them through misunderstanding) in 1902.

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SOCIALIST PROGRESS.

What the Socialist Party Has Gained in Two Years.

Nearly Complete Figures of the Vote Cast for Socialism in the November Election—Our Victories at the Polls—A Steady and Solid Growth.

Although we are not even yet able to give complete official returns of the vote cast for the candidates of the Socialist Party (called in New York the Social Democratic Party) in all the states, our figures are nearly enough complete to give us the total result within a margin of, at most, two or three thousand votes. The remarkable progress made by the party in the last two years is shown in the two tables given below.

Officially Reported.

The first table shows the result as officially reported from twenty-four states and one territory. This includes, it may be noted, nearly all the states in which we have an active organized movement and in which, accordingly, our vote is not only larger than in the others, but increasing at a higher ratio. The extension of the organized movement into several of the other states, which is already beginning, may be expected to ensure a still larger proportionate gain in the Socialist vote of the nation in the next two years than that which has characterized the two just past.

Table with 2 columns: State/Territory and Vote. Includes California (7,572), Colorado (684), Connecticut (1,741), Idaho (1,800), Illinois (9,887), Indiana (7,154), Iowa (2,742), Kansas (1,605), Kentucky (709), Maine (878), Massachusetts (9,716), Minnesota (3,065), Missouri (6,128), Nebraska (823), New Hampshire (700), New York (12,890), North Dakota (518), Ohio (4,847), Oklahoma (815), Oregon (1,494), Pennsylvania (4,831), South Dakota (169), Washington (2,906), Wisconsin (7,065), Wyoming (552). Totals: 83,209 205,738.

Unofficial or Estimated.

The second table shows: 1. The territory of Arizona, in which we had no ticket in 1900; 2. The states of Michigan, Montana, Texas, and Utah, for which we have only estimates on unofficial reports of the vote of 1902; 3. The states of Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, Florida, Maryland, New Jersey, Tennessee, Virginia, Vermont, and West Virginia, in which we had electoral tickets in 1900, but where, in the election of 1902, our congressional or local tickets did not cover the whole state, so that no fair comparison may be made; in these cases we simply carry forward the figures of 1900, not assuming any increase. The star indicates that the figures for 1902 are estimated or unofficial.

Table with 2 columns: State/Territory and Vote. Includes Alabama (928), Arizona (316), Arkansas (27), Delaware (57), Florida (903), Maryland (908), Michigan (2,820), Montana (708), New Jersey (4,600), Tennessee (410), Texas (1,846), Utah (717), Virginia (225), Vermont (371), West Virginia (286). Totals: 14,521 25,067.

The Total Vote.

The combined figures for the thirty-eight states and two territories in which the Socialist Party has now found a foothold is as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Year and Total Vote. 1900: 100,000. 1902: 83,209 205,738. Estimated: 14,521 25,067.

Grand total..... 97,730 231,425. The grand total here given for 1902 may be somewhat below the truth. Indeed, since it is certain that we were elected out of many votes in the unorganized districts of other states, it is no doubt considerably below our real strength. But we wish to claim only what we can prove and would rather err on the side of moderation than by exaggerating the facts.

These figures, then, show a gain for the Socialist Party, in two years, of 123,065 votes—an increase of 137 per cent.

No Mushroom Growth.

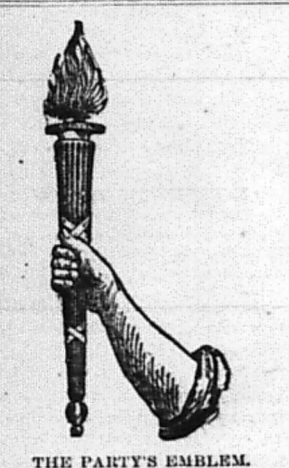
Our strength and our growth are widely and pretty evenly distributed over the country, which is much more satisfactory, as an indication of the healthy and natural progress of the movement, than if our vote were concentrated in certain states and localities. The vote is, in general, remarkably solid, few candidates running much behind or much ahead of the

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THE PARTY'S EMBLEM.

Patently, but very earnestly, the editor reiterates three requests: First, that correspondents will not write to him, but to the business office, on matters of business; second, that they will not fail to attach name and address to each letter; third, that they will not write with pencil. Stick this in your hat or on your desk—or memorize it.

A Pennsylvania magistrate has decided that it is a misdemeanor to call a man a "scab"—and the capitalist applauds. President Elliot says a scab is "a high type of the American hero"—and the capitalist press applauds. Funny, isn't it?

The Detroit "Free Press" thinks that the reason for the rapid growth of Socialism "must be sought, not in the influence of the unions nor in the agitation of the Socialists themselves, but in the flagrant abuse of power on the part of the owners of private property. The railroad managers, the trust promoters, and the trust attorneys have done more to make Socialists than all the other causes combined."

It is a most curious thing. Of course, the Col Kings are honorable men and we cannot doubt their veracity. Yet do we find it hard in our mortal weakness, not being backed by the infinite wisdom which supports Mr. Baer, to reconcile their statements of last summer with their statements of this winter. Last summer they said Pennsylvania was full of men who were willing and anxious to dig coal at the companies' terms, but were deterred by the threats of wicked John Mitchell. Now the strike is off and yet the Col Kings say that if there is not enough coal it is because there are not enough men in Pennsylvania to dig it.

Every year the increase of deposits in the savings banks is cited as proof that prosperity prevails, that workingmen are getting more than enough to live on and are able to save for the future. The statistics as given to us prove nothing of the sort. It is commonly assumed that all savings-bank depositors are workmen and that an increase in the number and amount of such deposits must indicate an increase in the wealth of the workers. The assumption is altogether unfounded. It is known that savings banks are now very largely used by capitalists as an agency of investment.

The amount that one person can deposit in any bank is, of course, limited—generally to \$5,000 or \$10,000; but those who wish to deposit large

sums commonly divide them among several banks. Thus both the figures for total amount of deposits and for total number of depositors are far from representing the facts. Until the reports show us, not only the totals and the average amount of deposit, but the classification of deposits according to amount and the number of cases in which one man has deposits in two or more banks, they will be absolutely worthless as data for determining the condition of the working people.

**THE ANTI-DELEON S. L. P.**

In so far as Lucien Sanaia's declaration at Philadelphia, being unduly, only more than an expression of individual opinion, indicates the growth of the revolt against De Leonism within the ranks of the S. L. P., the growing recognition there of the futility and fatality of the De Leonite policy which brought about the split of 1890, and a desire to bring about unity in the Socialist movement, we heartily welcome it.

The Worker never concerns itself with the acquisition of "leaders" from any other movement as recruits to the Socialist Party. Nor are we anxious to "conciliate" anyone who really disagrees with us. The only recruits we desire or ought to desire are those who honestly agree with us. "Harmony" on any other basis would be a source of weakness, not of strength.

On the other hand, we have no desire to foster old quarrels. We are quite conscious of the liability of all men to make mistakes, having learned it by our own experience. If men whom we have had to fight for three years now think that we are now right, we are ready to meet them on that basis, and not to dispute over the past. And we may suppose that Sanaia's declaration is, in sense and intention, a recognition that the Socialist Party (or, as we call it in New York, the Social Democratic Party) is right as against the S. L. P.

We cannot, however, see the wisdom, from any point of view, of his proposition that, in such a state as Pennsylvania, the two parties maintain a separate organization, with an "entente cordiale" similar to that attempted in France. The French experience has not been such as to recommend the plan; and it is utterly unadaptable to the political system of the United States.

There is room for but one Socialist political organization in the United States. The Socialist Party has abundantly proven its right to recognition from the standpoint of aggressive vitality. In Pennsylvania this is emphatically true. If then the Socialist Party is right, it is idle to suggest that the Socialist Party should consent to the needless continuance of a dual organization, with all the confusion resulting from it, and with the possibility of a loss of official standing through the division of the vote. If anyone thinks that the Socialist Party is right, his place is within its ranks; and we do not think any who come to it in good faith will find it disposed to set up unreasonable tests or to impose humiliating conditions. If, on the other hand, the S. L. P. men of Pennsylvania still think the Socialist Party is wrong, they have no right to propose "friendly co-operation" with it.

So far as Pennsylvania is concerned, the question will undoubtedly be settled on the lines we have suggested, and we do not expect to see the Socialist vote divided in the next election.

In New York the situation is somewhat different. Here the S. L. P. has official standing, though its vote is 30 per cent. less than ours. The S. L. P. organization here is completely under De Leonite control, and there seems no reason to expect a change. Here there cannot be the slightest doubt that we have to fight the S. L. P. to a finish. There is such a radical difference in the position of the two parties that any thought of friendly relations must be impossible on either side.

There are, indeed, very many S. L. P. men in New York, who held to that organization through the split of 1890 and have fought us bitterly since that time, who have now become disgusted with De Leonism. We are glad to know this and we take it as an augury that the movement is now reaching a point where the malign influence of misleaders can no longer seriously threaten its welfare.

The overtaken and underpaid workmen of Chicago and the plundered farmers of the Western prairies should take great joy in reading of the more than royal state in which our own Lady Curzon, wife of the Viceroy of India, entered Delhi this week to celebrate Edward's coronation. It was they who gave Leiter the wealth with which to purchase a British nobleman for his daughter. Their wives and daughters may be going in shabby gowns; but let them only read of Lady Curzon's gowns and jewels and they will be consoled.

Is anyone surprised that United States Senators—Republicans as well as Democrats—as the capitalist press frankly puts it, "want pay for support

of the Cuban reciprocity treaty" which the President has recommended? There is no occasion for surprise. Both old parties recognize the competitive chase for private gain as the essential motive and spirit of American institutions. It is only logical, only consistent, only natural, that this motive should actuate representatives of these parties in their conduct as public officials or lawmakers. The "ineffably dirty creatures who are waiting to be bought" are the only fit spokesmen of parties which, in their declarations of principles, declare bargain and sale to be the prime rule of civilized life, the only fit political agents of the class controlling those parties, which lives without labor by the application of that rule.

**THE CALIFORNIA AFFAIR.**

"Advance" explains that the San Francisco Socialists "never fused with the Union Labor party," that they only "refrained from nominating for judges, justices of the peace, superintendent of schools, state senators, and assemblymen \* \* \* In order to let the Union Labor party prove their claims if they could." We confess that this seems to us a distinction without a difference. It has happened in certain places where the Socialist Party was gaining great strength that the Democrats have "refrained from nominating." We have treated this as a fusion between the Democrats and the Republicans, and have been justified in so regarding it. In good faith, we should apply the same rule of interpretation to our own action.

Further, "Advance" thinks that "the remarks of our Eastern contemporaries concerning 'disappointing results' are not quite a propos." Considering the almost universal gain—and large gain—in the Socialist vote in other quarters, we do hold that where, as in San Francisco, the vote remained virtually stationary, that result was disappointing and indicated that the party in such places had made some serious mistake. We do, most decidedly, consider a loss of 2 per cent. in two years on the state vote in a given city, when accompanied by what we insist on calling the fusion policy, much more disappointing than a loss of even 50 per cent. on the city vote in one year, when the votes that remained were held in the face of a new and seductive movement like that of the San Francisco U. L. P. of 1901.

However, as we have already said, we wish to discuss this subject, not as a matter of blaming the comrades of San Francisco and Los Angeles, but in order to determine the right policy to be pursued both there and elsewhere in the future. "Advance" seems to agree with us, having had experience, that a "union labor party" is not always all that it seems and that we should be more cautious in such matters in the future than the San Francisco comrades were this time. On this we agree, and we hope "Advance," instead of thinking that it has a grievance against the East and carefully nursing the grievance, will work with renewed vigor to the work it has so well done in the past—the work of advocating Socialism and agitating for the Socialist Party, in full confidence that Socialist principles are right and that the Socialist Party has a distinct mission to perform in propagating them.

"Stole to Get Shelter in Jail." This is one of the commonest headlines in the daily papers, in these days of low thermometer and high coal prices. Rather a bitter satire on Christmas traditions and "peace on earth and good will toward men." Rather a severe commentary on our social system, that men should violate the law, because the chastisements of the law to evil-doers are more comfortable than its protection to orderly citizens. Rather a curious phase of the "strenuous life"—men who never before committed a crime, now strenuously forcing themselves to commit larceny or burglary, in order to get bread and water in a prison cell.

It is noticed this winter that there are many respectable-looking men among the snow shovellers, and conversation with some of them reveals the fact that they are men who are unable to get work at their trades, and are only too glad of the chance to make \$2 a day.—Evening Post, December 26.

How surprising that there should be "respectable-looking men" shovelling snow on the streets! Most unnatural, indeed. Snow-shovelling is hard and useful work, and the essence of "respectability" under capitalism is the doing of easy and useless work, or no work at all. And how about property? Must even the "Post" admit that there is such a thing as an unwilling idleness—admit the falsity of its editorial contention that any man who is willing to work can get employment? The editor-in-chief evidently got negligent on the day after Christmas and allowed a bit of reporter's truth to pass his blue pencil.

When the plan for the establishment of a Department of Commerce with a seat in the Cabinet was first actively discussed it was talked of as being somehow a concession to Labor—just

how we were never able to understand, but somehow. The only reasonable ground for this conception of the measure was the idea, held by some, that the department would be an unimportant one and that it would be used as a "plum," to reward reactionary labor leaders. This idea, however, appears to be unfounded. It is announced by Senator Platt that the place, as soon as created, will probably be given to Congressman Littauer of Glensville, N. Y. Mr. Littauer is said to "possess special qualifications for the position"—which qualifications consist in his ownership of a large-glove factory and in his success as a Republican politician in his district.

**THE SOCIAL MAN: HIS INCENTIVE.**

By Henry L. Slobodin.

Two editorials were published in the New York "Times" of Dec. 29, one entitled "Our Obligation to Prof. Lorenz," the other "Marconi and Marconi." Both Prof. Lorenz and Marconi are praised for the modest and unassuming way in which they pursued and achieved their triumphs, one in surgery, the other in physics. But the "Times" dwells mainly on the fact that the mercenary motive appears to have been reduced to insignificant proportions, if not entirely eliminated, in both scientists and benefactors of mankind.—True, Armour has paid to Lorenz a large sum of money for operating on his child, but that giving relief to an unfortunate child was far the greater motive that actuated Lorenz. He has abundantly demonstrated his ability to treat patients privately, but treating them in the clinics without regard to their social position of their parents. Of Marconi it may be said that though rich he may have been, it is now clear to everyone who followed Marconi in his career that the money incident is not very manifest among the motives that impelled him. All this is pointed out by the "Times." But the editor of the "Times" concluded his remarks without for a moment having shown that he was conscious of the great social significance of the facts pointed out by him. Or, if he did discover their significance, he evidently preferred to jubilate over the discovery all by himself in his private editorial sanctum as it did fit it into the frame of a "Times" editorial.

The particular facts pointed out in the editorials of the "Times" under the heading of "Marconi and Marconi" are the general fact that Socialists, beginning with Fourier, so long asserted and proclaimed and which the "Times" and its ilk as long denied and disclaimed, namely, that the Social Man has come and has come to stay. By the social man I do not mean Lorenz and Marconi alone. They may be types of the social man and strikingly illustrate the moral change which the modern man goes through. The social man is the man of our day, is the man with whom we rub elbows. He enjoys all the boons of life wherever he finds them, but the greatest boon and joy he finds in the consciousness that his joy is the joy of all men. Capitalist society is not a favorable ground to cultivate these flowers of human brotherhood and the weeds of envy and egotism, endeavor to stifle its budding growth, but civilization and progress are stronger than institutions and man is ever better than the state in which he lives. The workers of the world manifest their joy in the joy of others by the vast organizations for mutual aid. This moral aspect is the superstructure resting on the material basis. And the rest of the world are not exempt from this noble even among the millionaires, a vague feeling that accumulation of millions is not an object in itself. There must be a higher aim for such accumulation. The theory of trusteeship of the rich was launched which in its moral aspect is a decided advance on the theory of the sacred rights of private property and that a man may do as he pleases with his own. But the most conscious expression the social man finds in the Socialist movement, a movement which contemplates in its ultimate scheme of benevolence even the most profane and vilest of savages. Prof. Lorenz and Marconi may not be conscious of it, but they are sowers of the seeds of Socialism. They show in a way which is immortal that the greatest incentive to a great deed is the joy of doing the deed. Prof. Lorenz and Marconi have played havoc with the doctrine of the necessity of cannibal incentives with which the priestly lackeys and literary sycophants of capitalism attempt to prop up its decaying and tottering state. And when the editor of the "Times" again attempts to trot out the capitalistic theory of the utter savagery of human incentives, he will merely demonstrate again that he, like all of his capitalistic ilk, looks upon things in the manner of an old-fashioned corpse—through the copper coins on his eyelids.

**SWEET CHARITY AND INDUSTRY.**

Sweet Charity was one day passing down the street, dressed in the height of fashion, and showing in every line of her figure and every feature of her countenance evidences of taste and refinement, when she came upon Industry lying beastly drunk in the gutter, just able to drag himself up on his elbow and curse a well-dressed gentleman by the name of Capital, who was passing in a stylish carriage. Sweet Charity and Capital exchanged greetings, agreed that Industry was in a shocking state of demoralization, tossed him a dime to sober up on, and then congratulated one another that their names had been changed by an act of legislature so that nobody would ever suspect them of being daughter and son of that loathsome wretch, and so everything they had in the world they received from him.—Avery Quercus.

**THE BRIEF STORY OF A STRIKE.**

In the morning when the workmen arrive at the shop they find it cold and black with the sorrow of ruin. At the end of the great hall the machine, with its thin arms and motionless wheels, stands dumb, leading a still more penetrating sense of desolation to the room which, until then, had resounded with the cheerful clatter and whirring noises of the big machine, throbbing like the heart of the mill.

The master comes down from his little office and says sadly to the workers: "My men, there is no work to-day—there are no more orders; instead, I am receiving countermands on every side, and the merchandise will be left on my hands. This December, the month of such heavy work in other years, and upon which I have counted so much, threatens to ruin the strongest concerns. We shall have to suspend."

And as he sees the workmen looking at each other with fear in their eyes, of retreating empty-handed to their homes, a fear of hunger on the morrow, he adds in a lower tone:

"I am not selfish, no, I swear to you that I am not. My situation is as terrible, even more terrible, perhaps, than yours. I have lost fifty thousand francs in less than a week. I am stopping the work to-day so as not to deepen the gulf. I have not the first sou towards my bills of the 15th. You see I am not hiding anything from you; I speak to you as a friend. Tomorrow, perhaps the bailiff will be here. That is not our fault, is it? We have straggled to the very end. I have wished from the bottom of my heart that I could help you over this hard time; but the end has come. I have lost everything, and I have no longer any bread to share."

He holds out his hand. The men shake it silently, and for some moments remain there looking at their useless tools, their hands clenched. Every other morning the files had sung and the hammers had sounded rhythmically, and now it seems as though all that were sleeping in the dust of failure. There were twenty, there were thirty families, who would not have anything to eat during the following week. Some of the women who work in the mill wipe away tears from the corners of their eyes. The men try to look more firm. They speak bravely, saying that men do not die of hunger in Paris.

Then, when the master leaves them, and they see him walk away bent and stooping under eight days, crushed by a disaster perhaps greater than he will tell them, something in the room they go on one by one, their hearts choked and their hearts cold with sorrow, as if they were leaving a chamber of death. The dead is their work, the huge dumb machine whose skeleton is ghastly in the shadows.

The workman is outside, in the street, on the pavement. He has tramped the sidewalk for eight days without being successful in finding work. He has gone from door to door, offering his arm, offering his hands, offering his whole body, for any work, even the most revolting, the hardest, the most deadly. Every door is shut. Then nothing, nothing.

Then the workman has offered to work at half price. The doors were not opened. He would work for nothing if they would only take him on. It is the strike, the terrible strike that is tolling the knell of the arrears. The panic has stopped all the industries, and money, cowardly money, is hidden fearfully away.

At the close of the eighth day the end has come. The workman has made one last supreme effort, and now he is coming slowly back, his hands empty, bowed with misery. It is evening, and the rain is falling heavily; he walks beneath the heavy shower without noticing it, feeling only his hunger, loitering that he may reach home less quickly. He leans over the side of one of the bridges of the Seine, the rising waters rush by with a continual noise and the spurts of white foam break against the piles of the bridge. He leans further over, the mighty food passes underneath him, throwing him a furious appeal. He draws himself up and turns away, muttering that he must be strong a little longer.

The rain has stopped. The gas blazes in the Jeweler's windows. If he could break the glass he could seize bread enough in one handful to last him for a week. The restaurants are lighting up and behind curtains of white muslin he can see the people eating. He hastens his step, he goes along the street once more, in front of the butcher's, the cook's shop and the baker's, in front of all the greedy Paris who feasts in the hour of famine.

When the wife and the little one wept that morning, he promised to bring them bread that night. He dares not go home just yet and say that he lied. And while he walks he asks himself how he will return, what he will say to make them patient a little longer. They cannot go many more days without eating. He can do very well without food, but the wife and the little one are too weak.

do to keep out some of the cold blasts, for the little one coughs painfully. Without saying anything to her husband, she, too, has looked for work. But the strike has struck the women even more heavily than the men. At her staid there are two unfortunate women whom she heard weeping the whole night through. She met one standing at the corner of the sidewalk, one is dead and the other has disappeared.

Happily for her, she has a husband who does not drink—a good man. They would be comfortable if the dead seasons had not despoiled them of everything. She had exhausted her credits, she owes the baker, the grocer, the fruit man, and she no longer dares even to pass by their shops. That afternoon she had been to borrow 20 sous of her sister, but there, also, she found such misery that, without saying a word, she began to weep, and together with her sister she wept for a long time. And when she went away she promised to bring her a morsel of bread if her husband came back with some.

The husband does not return. The rain is falling heavily; she takes refuge under the door, the big drops splash at her feet, a stream of water wets her thin dress. At intervals, seized with impatience, she goes down the steps in spite of the heavy shower, and runs away to the end of the street to see if she cannot, somewhere in the distance, catch a glance of him for whom she is waiting. And when she comes back she is soaked through. She rubs her hands over her thin hair to dry it, and again settles down patiently, though she is shaken by heavy fits of fever.

The coming and going of the passers-by justles her. She tries to make herself very small so as not to bother any one. Some of the men peer closely into her face, and sometimes she feels a warm breath touching lightly her neck. All of suspicious Paris, the street with its mad, the brilliant lights, the rolling carriages seem to wish to take her and throw her into the stream of it all. She is hungry. She belongs to the whole world. In front of her is a bakery and she thinks of the little girl upstairs asleep.

Then, when her husband appears at last, veering away from the houses like a poor wretch, she rushes to meet him and looks anxiously at him. "Well!" she stammers.

He does not answer, but bends his head even lower. Then, pale as death she mounts the stairs.

Upstairs the little girl is not sleeping. She was awakened and is thinking, watching the end of the candle as it flickers on the corner of the table. No one knows what monstrous heart-breaking shadows sweep across the face of this little girl of seven years, with the serious withered features of an old woman.

She is sitting on the edge of a box which serves her as a bed. Her feet hang down shivering, her sickly, doll-like hands are holding against her breast the rags that cover her. She feels a burning there, a fire that she would like to put out. She is thinking.

She has never had any playthings. She could not go to school because she had not any shoes. When she was very little she remembers how her mother took her out in the sunshine. But that was long ago. They had to work, and after that it always seemed as if there was a cold wind blowing in the house. She has not felt very comfortable either; she has always been hungry.

She has thought a good deal about that, but she cannot understand. Is everybody always hungry, then? She has tried very hard to get used to it, but she has never been able to. She thinks she is too little, that one must be bigger to understand. Her mother knows, though, this strange thing that is hidden from little girls. If she dared she would ask her who it was put one into the world to be hungry.

Then, too, it is lonely in their house. She looks at the window where the empty cover of the mattress flaps in the wind, at the bare walls, the broken furniture, all the sham of the attic which the strike soils with its despair. In her ignorance she thinks she has dreamed of warm rooms filled with beautiful things that someone she shuts her eyes again to see them and through her eyes eyelashes the light of the candle becomes a great splendence of gold, into which she would like to go. But there is such a current of air from the window that she is seized with an attack of coughing, and when it is over her eyes are filled with tears.

She always used to be afraid before when they left her all alone, now she does not care, it doesn't make any difference. They haven't eaten anything since last night, so she thinks her mother has gone out to look for some bread.

Her mother has come back, father has shut the door. The little girl looks at their hands very surprisedly. Then, when they do not say anything at the end of a long moment, she repeats in a mechanical voice: "I'm very hungry, I'm very hungry." Her father, holding his head between his hands, sits in a dark corner, he stays there, utterly crushed, shaken with heavy, silent sobs. The mother, sitting her tears, again puts the little one into the box. She covers her with all the clothes in the room and tells her to be good and go to sleep. And the child, whose teeth are chattering with cold, who feels the fire in her breast burning stronger, becomes very brave. She puts her arm around her mother's neck and whispers, softly: "Tell me, mamma, why we are always hungry?"—Emile Zola.

**Our Esteemed Contemporaries**

Chicago Record-Herald.  
 The case of John Quincy Adams of Massachusetts serves to accentuate a truth which, though important, has attracted little attention. That a scion of the Adams family is a Socialist is today passed over as a matter of small importance one way or another. A few years ago the conversion of a Massachusetts Adams to Socialism would have been regarded as weird and terrible. It would seem to indicate that Socialism is no longer regarded as another name for anarchy, and that a man may be a Socialist without suffering social ostracism.

Advance.  
 The great growth of the Socialist Party during the past year has resulted as is entirely natural in a great outcropping of problems, and as is also natural, in a number of more or less warm debates between opposing sides. New York, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Ohio, Missouri, Colorado, Utah, Washington, all have troubles of their own as well as California, and the National Committee, the Local Quorum, and the National Secretary don't find life all beer and skittles. There is nothing discouraging in these differences, however. On the contrary, it indicates that the movement is full of vigorous life and independent thought. Lines of policy are questioned fearlessly, new methods freely suggested, and a pretty thorough-going tendency to question precedent, be it capitalist or socialist. The great growth of the party has brought in an influx of members who, able and independent, solve the tactical questions that arise for themselves and with little regard for either American or European Socialist tradition. It is impossible to say that this condition is evil entirely or good entirely. It is productive of both good and evil. For our own part we welcome it. The movement is too young and too small to permit of any ossification or rigidity of form as yet. The inexperience of the newer element will undoubtedly lead them into mistakes and the conservatism of the old guard also prevents the time being a mass of really beneficial, though new measures. In the conflict, however, with all its acerbity, the traditional lines will hold their own where they deserve it, and only where a pretty clear case is made out against them will the old established customs be overturned.

The movement is firmly founded, however, and ultimately much good in freedom of criticism in progressive-ness of tactics will result while not in any way threatening the scientific character and integrity of the party.

Dallas (Texas) Morning News.  
 The serious nature of the Socialist movement in Germany is generally understood. It is the more serious because it is only a part of a movement that is almost worldwide. Its remarkable growth in our own country has led recently to editorial comment throughout the nation, and to the suggestion by demagogues of different stripes of new schemes to capture the radical contingent. In Ohio the Socialist candidate for Secretary of State received over 14,000 votes; in Massachusetts the Socialist candidate for Governor received 33,000 votes—and votes in other states were almost equally significant, running the estimate in the nation up to half a million votes. While the American Federation of Labor was in session recently in New Orleans, a test was made on a resolution embodying the Socialist ideas and doctrines, and the result was 4,744 votes against said resolution and 4,344 in favor of same.

What does this modern Socialism stand for? Who is going to be able to satisfy the demands of the modern Socialist? Give him an inch, and he would go the limit and over the limit. It is conceivable that in the earlier ages an ignorant, helpless and devout race of people might have done fairly well under some kind of superstitious priesthood which developed a religious sentiment strong enough to lead many followers to despise the things of this world. It must be clear to every informed person that the active and noisy Socialist of to-day is the opposite of the meek and lowly devotee, willing to leave everything to the priest and to give up the world to help others and for religion's sake.

St. Louis Labor.  
 The San Francisco "Advance" writes: "For our own part we must express our preference for International Socialism which bases itself on the working-class movement, aims ever at working-class solidarity, and, in the words of Marx, does 'not form a separate party opposed to other working-class parties.' Our immediate aim is the same as that of all the proletarian parties: formation of the proletarian as a class, overthrow of bourgeois supremacy, conquest of the political power by the proletariat."

The above Marx quotation of the "Advance" in support of the San Francisco Socialist Union Party fusion is not in the least justified. It is true Marx says: "The Communists do not form a separate party opposed to other working-class parties." Remember, this was in 1847. At that time the proletariat had no political rights, no universal suffrage, no chance to organize politically. The old feudal system was still the system of government in old Europe, and in young America, where the workingman had the right to vote in the States, the old feudal system of capitalism was undeveloped, consequently there could be no American proletarians in those days. \* \* \*

So long as the bourgeoisie itself was engaged in the fight against feudal conditions and feudal supremacy the Communists necessarily had to assist the most radical wing of the bourgeoisie parties. Taking Germany, for instance: Before an independent, politically active Socialist Party could be organized the working class had to secure the right

to vote. In order to secure universal suffrage, they had to assist the radical bourgeoisie in that, demanded universal suffrage in its platform. When the capitalist class got into political power the German Socialists lost no time in organizing the wage-workers into an active, independent Socialist Party—in spite of the Liberal, the Democratic and other so-called radical or people's parties. \* \* \*

Since 1847 nearly fifty-five years have rolled into the ocean of time and the old feudal and ante-capitalist conditions have given way to the powerful rule of capitalism. Socialist parties have grown up in all parts of the civilized world, with many millions of members. The class struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie is nearing its final and decisive period. Our San Francisco friends may have done the best they could under the circumstances, but their close relations with the Schmitz-Hearst Democratic Union Labor party elements has been no credit to the Socialist Party movement of this country.

We have seen similar work elsewhere. Wherever the Socialists neglect their missionary and educational duty in the general labor movement the results will be the same. \* \* \*

The Communists in those days were not a political party and did not consider themselves as such. They were propagandists preparing the field for the present International Socialist movement. The old International Workingmen's Association organized by Max Stirner, a natural death of the movement, the national and international parties in the different countries were properly organized on the lines of the proletarian class struggle.

The Socialist, Seattle, Wash.  
 Some of the best men in the capitalist system are the worst. Take Judge Gray, for example, the president of the Coal Strike Arbitration Commission. He got very mad this week because a poor girl of twelve testified she worked all night, 6:20 p. m. to 6:20 a. m. for a few cents an hour. Her father was lame from an injury in the mine. Judge Gray denounced this father for allowing his child to work.

Another similar case made him madder still. He was told this girl's father "owned" his house and the operators said he got \$1,400 a year. The Judge then grew white in the face and stormed it was an outrage for a father to coin his child's flesh and blood into money. His indignation did not abate very much the next day when this same father was put on the stand and testified he paid four other men, two miners and two laborers, out of his income, so that he himself got only \$30 a month and was deeply in debt to the company store besides.

Judge Gray, sleek, strong, well fed, drawing almost a thousand dollars a month, is unable to injure a fly or to interpret law in support of that robber class which lives off the profits made out of those same miners and their slave children! This man—talking piously about "coining money out of flesh and blood!" Where does his salary come from but from the flesh and blood of wage-slaves?

Judge Gray sits on the very top bench of that government which exists for no other purpose than to defend the capitalist class in their legal robbery of the wage class! He is a hiring bulwark of that system which compels child-labor, which forced that poor Slavonian father to set his daughter to work that the family might not starve.

Mad, is he, Judge Gray? Mad at a victim of that system which he upholds! Why not mad at the system itself? Because he lives by that system. If he refused to support that system, he could not hold his \$10,000 a year. Mad, is he? He helps put a man in the fire and then jeers at him for crying out with pain. He upholds laws that keep men in hog-pens and then lectures them for helping one another. He throws crusts to men and women as if to dogs and then roars at them for scrambling for the crusts. Is this man so dense, so colossally dense, that he cannot see it is he and the class he serves, that coin money out of the flesh and blood of these little girls? Judge Gray, it is not those driven fathers who do it. It is you yourself. You are living on money coined out of the very blood of these little children. If it were not for these low wages which you and your masters pay their employees, you could not get your easy berth.

Judge Gray, you are guilty either of stupendous density or stupendous hypocrisy! In either case, the blood of the innocents cries out against you!

ALL THE DIFFERENCE IN THE WORLD.  
 Contractor Ryan, in an interview with Walking Delegate Scully of the Stone Cutters' Union at the City Hall last Monday, clinched his arguments for "free labor" with these emphatic words: "I would like to see you outside and punch your head." Of course Scully handed him his card and expressed his readiness to submit their personal differences to the arbitration of arms—or fists. But suppose it had been Scully that gave the challenge; imagine the righteously indignant editorials about the "lawless violence of trade unions" that would have appeared in all the capitalist papers. We have not seen any editorials yet on the vulgar brutality of contractors. It makes all the difference in the world whose ox is gored.

THEY ARE NOT WORRIED.  
 The officers and large stockholders of the Erie Railroad are not losing any sleep over the coal famine. The net "earnings" of that road for the month of November—profits left after paying all the expenses and costs of the struggles, too—were \$1,297,079.46—an increase of \$241,540.64 over the corresponding figures for the same month in 1901. If the wages of the Erie's workmen have not risen 33 per cent. (and they have not—only 10 per cent.) it is because the majority of the workmen have gone on voting that all the results of prosperity shall accrue to the benefit of those who do nothing to produce it.

READ THIS AND PASS IT ON.

PARTY NOTES.

Local charters have been issued to New Orleans, La.; Springfield, Vt.; Montreal, Ark., and Prairie Creek Mine No. 4, Sebastian Co., Ark.

The Socialist Women's Club of Boston, which was recently organized, will begin its activity by giving an educational evening at Palm Memorial Hall, on Appleton street, Sunday evening, Jan. 25. It will consist of a lecture on "Socialism and Liberty" by Franklin Westworth of Chicago, editor of the "Socialist Spirit," and readings by Marjorie Craig Westworth. An admission fee of ten cents will be charged to cover expenses.

The Socialists and trade unionists of Erie, Pa., are endeavoring to establish a daily newspaper and have some progress in raising the necessary funds, but realize that they are too weak financially and have decided to seek outside assistance by means of an endless chain letter requesting sympathizers to send ten cents, or more, to Aug. Klenke, secretary, and then send an exact copy of the letter to three personal friends.

Father Thomas McGrady, who a short time ago resigned his church in Bellevue, Ky., has decided to devote his time in future to lecturing and writing in the interest of the Socialist movement. Father McGrady has already lectured in many of the larger cities and is well known as a Socialist speaker. Any information concerning dates, terms, etc., can be secured from his manager, W. G. Critchlow, 23 Pruden Building, Dayton, O.

Cincinnati comrades ask us to call attention to the fact that the Clarion Club of that city, whose course of lectures were announced in this column last week, is not to be considered a Socialist organization. The Clarion Club is alleged to be completely under the control of one leader; it does not allow free discussion at its public meetings, as Socialist organizations do; it has refused to cooperate with the Socialist Party on the ground that it could not consistently advocate political action; yet, in the late campaign, it openly supported the Democratic ticket and one of its members took a place on the Democratic executive committee; in general, its course has been one of direct hostility to the Socialist political movement and the party members of Cincinnati, Covington, and Newport, who know it best, consider that it is entitled to no recognition.

Comrade Robinson of Louisville, Ky., writes: "Comrade McGrady gave us an excellent lecture last Thursday night, and it seemed to please the audience immensely. He understands how to present Socialism to a non-Socialist audience. Louisville comrades have mapped out a plan of campaign for the rest of the winter and we hope to have two or three big lectures besides our own smaller meetings right along, at various halls in the city, utilizing Comrade Dobbis and other speakers that may be had. We have two dates already—Comrade Roy, late Organizer for Indiana, on Jan. 2 and Comrade Dobbis on Jan. 4. These two lectures will be at points distant from each other in the city, and the immediate neighborhoods will be thoroughly worked up in order to get out an interested audience if possible."

The Socialist Party of Oklahoma held a territorial convention on New Year's Day.

Members of the Allied party, Socialists, Populists, Municipal Ownership and other reformers, met at West Plains, Mo., on Dec. 13, in response to a call to organize a new party. The attendance was small. T. P. Bryan, editor of the Mountain View "Postman," presided as chairman. Resolutions were adopted recommending that all reformers join the Socialist Party.

Comrade Reinhold Pietsch, 24 Walnut street, Utica, will resume the agency for The Worker, in place of Frank Herrmann.

attend punctually and invite his friends to come for the lecture at 9 o'clock.

At the last meeting of the 22d A. D. it was decided to hold an entertainment in the latter part of January for the purpose of raising funds to pay debts due to the party for literature supplied during the last campaign. A committee was appointed to confer with the Socialist Educational League in regard to using the club rooms. All Socialists living in the 22d Assembly District should take notice that the regular business meetings of the party organization are held every Tuesday at the club rooms of the Socialist Educational League, 353 Second avenue.

At the last meeting of the 31st A. D. it was decided to make arrangements for a course of lectures during the winter to begin Jan. 4. Harris Karp was elected delegate to the Daily Globe Conference and ten dollars was voted to the fund for the Socialist daily. The next meeting will be held at 1787 Madison avenue on Friday, Jan. 2.

The first of the course of lectures on literature and the drama at the Socialist Educational League, 353 Second avenue, was well attended, there being many strangers present who listened attentively to Comrade Entee's lecture on Gorki. Next Friday, Jan. 2, M. Winchewsky will lecture on "Zola as a Socialist." The lectures begin at 8 p. m. sharp.

All comrades of the West Side assembly districts are invited to attend a special meeting on Sunday, Jan. 4, at 9 a. m., at 342 West Forty-second street. A special election in the Sixteenth Senatorial District is at hand and it is hoped that each and every West Side comrade will attend punctually.

At the last regular meeting of the Kings County Committee, Comrade Holzer reported for the committee appointed to meet the State Committee in order to have Kings County's indebtedness straightened out. Upon investigation it was found that several of the items charged against Kings County had already been paid. The other items were the matter of the County reports that he has established connection with upwards of twenty representatives in the trade unions and asks for more speakers to address the unions. He was instructed to send a letter to the trade unions, inviting them to participate in the first Daily Globe Conference for Brooklyn, which is to be held at the Socialist Club, Ralph avenue and Fulton street, on Jan. 17. The May Day Demonstration was made the special order of business at the next meeting of the County Committee. The secretaries of the assembly districts are reminded that nominations for General Organizer and District Organizer must be made not later than Jan. 13, the same day sent to the Secretary of the County Committee. In order that the quarterly report may be made up, financial secretaries are requested to send in their reports ending with December to Comrade Holzer, 852 Halsey street, Brooklyn.

Comrade James Globus will speak at the Brooklyn Socialist Club, Fulton street, near Ralph avenue, Sunday evening, Jan. 4, on "Reform or Revolution." All corners are welcome.

The Young Men's Social Democratic Club of Brooklyn now meets every Monday evening at 297 Hamburg avenue. All young men living in the vicinity who wish to educate themselves in Socialism are invited to join. Dues are 5 cents a week.

THE CALIFORNIA AFFAIR.

We cheerfully give space in the columns of The Worker to a statement printed in San Francisco "Advance" of Dec. 29. "Advance" supported the policy adopted by the party in San Francisco and Los Angeles, which policy The Worker has attacked. The statement is as follows:

"To correct false statements and misapprehensions in regard to San Francisco's position we wish to make a few statements of fact. The Social Party never fused with the Union Labor ticket in San Francisco.

"We never endorsed the Union Labor ticket.

"We never compromised or attempted a trade of votes.

"We refrained from nominating for judges, justices of the peace, superintendent of schools, state senators and assemblymen.

"That this was due to the desire not to oppose the Union Labor party is true. But it was distinctly announced that we were not responsible for and did not endorse that ticket. That we simply stood aside to let them prove their claims if they could.

"At this time the Democrats had not endorsed the Union Labor men, nor was it possible for any endorsement to appear on the official ballot. It was after the time for nominations had expired that a Republican Supreme Court knocked out the state law which prevented endorsements being shown on the ballot. It was upon this decision that the success of the Democratic party depended, in attaching itself to the Union Labor party.

"From the time the Democrats endorsed some of the Union Labor men and they allowed that endorsement to stand, the Socialist Party continually declined against such an alliance. One Joint Democratic and Union Labor party meeting for Congressmen was held and that worked so much of a protest in the Union Labor camp that no other was attempted. The fusion between the Union Labor party and the Democrats was by no means as complete as has been represented. Nevertheless, it was sufficient for the Socialist Party to be able now to repudiate the Union Labor party in San Francisco. We are now in this impregnable position. We gave the Union Labor party all the chance it desired to hold the local field as a workingman's party. It failed, in so far as it permitted alliances with the

political tools of the capitalists, the Democratic party. We can now claim the field ourselves without the possibility of being attacked as opposing independent political action by the working class.

"Again let us say, we neither fused nor endorsed. We never asked union men to support our state ticket because we had not nominated locally. We gave no word to support their local ticket. We asked them, as Socialists throughout the nation asked trades-unionists, to support our ticket, because it was a working class ticket. We gave them a chance to prove whether they had a right to such a title."

Elsewhere in the same issue "Advance" says: "There was no attempt at 'trading votes' in San Francisco. So the remarks of our Eastern contemporaries concerning 'disappointing results' are not quite apropos. We would ask though whether an increase from 915 in 1901 to 1,603 in 1902 is especially disappointing or not? Does it disappoint more than the decrease from 2,625 in 1900 to 915 in 1901, obtained by pursuing the policy they advocate?"

STATE COMMITTEE.

At the meeting of the New York State Committee on Dec. 23, there were present: Chas. L. Furman, Hermann Reich, James N. Wood, and Henry L. Shobdin; absent without excuse: Emil Neppel, I. Phillips, Chris. Ish, and Goffrey Lehner; excused: H. C. Bowerman, and Leonard D. Abbott. Comrade Wood presided and Comrade Shobdin was Secretary pro tem.

Correspondence was received from Brooklyn, Buffalo, Richmond, Geneva, Rochester, Utica, Highland Falls, Catskill, Peekskill, and Hempstead, N. Y., from the National Secretary, and from Minneapolis, Minn., and Dayton, Ohio. Financial reports were received from the American Branch in Rochester and from Local Utica.

The report of the vote for member of the National Committee was received from Local New York, Kings, Queens, Richmond, Johnstown, Buffalo, Schenectady, Utica, Rochester, Syracuse, and New Rochelle. The Secretary was instructed to tabulate the vote on Dec. 23 and inform the comrade elected and also the National Committee of the result.

It was ordered that the bill for the State Committee's share of the expenses in the two meetings in Cooper Union be offset against the indebtedness of Local New York to the State Committee for campaign literature supplied.

The Secretary read his report of the work of the State Committee during the campaign, which was approved and ordered published in the party press.

Several bills were presented and ordered paid.

SPECIAL ELECTION.

A brief but spirited campaign is soon to begin in the Sixteenth Senatorial District, on account of the death of the Democratic Senator-elect, and the opportunity for propaganda presented must not be lost by the Social Democratic Party. Comrades throughout the city are requested to aid in the campaign. A small fund is required to carry on effective work. Donations received will be acknowledged under caption Sixteenth Senatorial Fund. Immediate response is essential.

NEW YORK CAMPAIGN FUND.

All New York campaign fund lists still outstanding should be returned at once, with moneys collected, to the Financial Secretary, Jas. N. Wood, Labor Lyceum, 64 East Fourth street. Following is a statement of amounts so far received: George Mielenhansen, \$6.00; Breikleyers' Union No. 35, List 6085, \$3.75; 18th and 20th A. D., List 291, 1.00; 14th A. D., List 80, .50.

COLONIAL HALL LECTURES.

Lectures on Socialism are given every Sunday evening at 8:15 at Colonial Hall, corner 101st street and Columbus avenue. Visitors should take elevator to the fifth floor. Questions and discussion follow each lecture. Following is the course for January:

Jan. 4—James P. Chapman: "The Ethics of Socialism." Jan. 11—Courtney Lemon: "The Socialist View of the State, State Interference and State Capitalism." Jan. 18—George H. Strobel: "The Socialist Solution of the Liquor Problem." (Prohibitionists especially invited to be present and participate in the debate.) Jan. 25—Mrs. Mary E. Lease: "Socialism, the Hope of the Future."

BROOKLYN LECTURES.

A marked increase in interest and attendance is reported at the regular Sunday evening meetings of the Socialist Propaganda Club of Brooklyn. The new headquarters of the club are centrally located at Wurzler's Hall, 215 Washington street, near the Post Office. The following lectures have been arranged for January: Jan. 4—Frederick Kraft: "Is Our Country a Republic?" Jan. 11—H. L. Shobdin: "Why Revolutionary and Why Scientific?" Jan. 18—H. Gaylord Wilshire, in debate with a representative of the National Educational League. Jan. 25—P. J. Cooney of Montana.

The answer of Socialism to the capitalist is that society can do without him just as society now does without the slave owner or the feudal lord, both of which were formerly regarded as necessary to the well-being and even the very existence of society.—Prof. Wm. Clark.

INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL ACTION.

As the action of certain locals of the Socialist Party is causing considerable discussion, I beg your careful consideration of the argument I am about to offer for international political action.

When J. Pierpont Morgan went to Europe recently, he held secret conferences with the King of England, Emperor William of Germany, and with the highest officials of the English, French and German governments. We gave them a chance to prove whether they had a right to such a title.

The Socialist has been claiming for a long time past that international political action is indispensable to the workers' progress. I say that it is indispensable that workmen shall be internationally organized in the political field. As capital would have no difficulty in crushing a small, independent trade union, not affiliated with workers elsewhere, so it will have no difficulty in crushing a political party which represents only a section of a country, or for that matter a whole country, but which acts independently of the workers of other nations. The world is fast becoming one country, and it is only on that basis that we can successfully work out any political problem which now faces us or will face us in the future.

There are those who say that the class struggle will be depended upon to take care of itself, and to work out its own salvation; but it is a fact that the class struggle has existed throughout history, and that the workers have sometimes resisted their masters intelligently and successfully, and at other times have been conquered and subjected to harsher and more cruel conditions than before. The matter of intelligence plays a very important part in the outcome of the struggle.

The capitalist has in times past found it comparatively easy to deal with organized labor, striking blindly, now in this direction, now in that, with no special goal in view, or definite plan of action. An organized and intelligent working class with a definite end in view is another proposition. This is something to be feared, and capital will do its utmost to destroy it. It would rather deal with many thousands of organized laborers who blindly follow their leaders, than with a small body of thinking, resolute capitalists will throw all their influence in the scale in favor of the unionist who is not a Socialist, if by so doing they can in the smallest degree hinder the progress of Socialist thought and Socialist action.

And I would say here that while the adoption of the principles of Socialism in the platform of a trade-union party is, in itself, good, it does not put the trade-unionist in the ordinary labor party upon the same footing as the member of the Socialist Party. He has not had the same education in Socialist principle, nor the same education of his party such as to enable him to enforce upon the prescribed course of action upon the candidates he nominates for office.

It does not suit the wisdom of the capitalist to appear to note the growth of Socialist activity; it is more to his purpose to appear ignorant or indifferent when it is possible to do so; but this ignorance and indifference are not real. As Socialist thought and sentiment spread, the endeavor to head off the movement in one way or another, will become more and more active, and will take forms more and more deceiving and cunning. Anything but the straight, uncompromising, and immediate course to be followed by the worker will be offered to him as an immediate good to be gained by stepping aside from the forward march; and whenever he does so step aside he will be deceived as to the immediate good, and also find himself put back in his journey toward the ultimate goal.

This attempt to deceive and mislead the voter MAY BE EXPECTED TO CROP OUT IN ALL DIRECTIONS, not in one section only, nor in one country only, but everywhere that Socialist organization exists. What has happened in California to-day may happen in another state to-morrow, and in fact we may expect that every effort will be made to break the ranks and divide the international organization. If in the future there shall come into existence a political organization calling itself a workingman's party or a Socialist party, but organized upon a narrow, so-called American basis, and acting independently of the Socialist movement in other countries, it will only be an evidence of the well-laid plans of capitalist opposition.

The only hope of gaining political power is to hold with the great body of workers who are internationally organized, and to watch warily for deceits and subtleties likely to deceive that body, or to throw it into confusion. A great world-conflict lies before us. Whether it will be waged with intelligence, determination and skill, and result in victory for the worker, or whether it shall be allowed to lapse into a mere unintelligent exhibition of brute violence, like the riot at an Irish fair, when every man hits the head of the one nearest him—and so end in the greater enslavement of the masses, rests with the worker himself to decide. J. R. COLE, San Jose, Cal.

Let the workingman carefully review the history of the old political parties in so far as concerns their efforts in behalf of the common people, until he has reached the steadily growing popular opinion that the time has arrived when the folk must act independently and for himself.—The Union Sentinel.

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LOCAL 476, MACHINE WOOD WORKERS AND TURNERS, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. Meets every Tuesday at Bohemia Hall, 323 East Seventy-third street, New York. Financial Secretary, W. E. P. Schwartz, 27 Fulton avenue, Astoria, L. I. Recording Secretary, Chas. Fiesler, 522 East Eighty-fifth street, New York.

Workmen's Children Death Benefit Fund of the United States of America. The address of the Financial Secretary of the Executive Committee is: HENRY HAPPEL, Bldg. Home, Room 42, Astor Place, N. Y. City, N. Y.

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WORKMEN'S Sick and Death Benefit Fund of the United States of America. The above society was founded in the year 1882 and has since that time been a source of solidarity and socialist thought. It has a large membership and its present capital is \$100,000. It has a large membership and its present capital is \$100,000. It has a large membership and its present capital is \$100,000.

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PENNSYLVANIA. WILKES-BARRE-LOCAL WORKERS' Party, Pa. Socialist Party, meets in Central Labor Union Hall, 16 S. Main street, on the second and fourth Sundays of each month, at 3 p. m. All Socialists are invited.

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MASSACHUSETTS.

Haverhill Election Case to Be Decided on Jan. 12.

Haverhill Republicans Evidently Scared—Socialist Movement Active in Boston and Throughout the State—Fuel-Famine Making People Think.

BOSTON, Dec. 23.—The Haverhill election contest will be heard before the full bench of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts on Jan. 12. This has been agreed to by counsel on each side.

Hereafter the power of appointment of Mayor's Clerk, who is really private secretary to the Mayor, has resided in that official himself.

Such a move as this is unprecedented, because it has always been the rule, out of common fairness, to have the Mayor select his clerk.

Party Work in Boston. The social situation has reached such an acute stage that the Socialists of Boston will hold a meeting on Friday evening next, Jan. 2, in Faneuil Hall.

The Socialist Women's Club of Boston has taken charge of the lecture and reading to be given by the Westworths on Sunday, Jan. 25, in the Memorial Hall, 9 Appleton street.

A Socialist Speakers' Club was organized at Homestead Hall, 72½ Washington street, last Sunday afternoon, with Frederic O. MacCartney as director.

The first ball to be given by the Boston Central Committee for the benefit of the party will be held in Arbuter Hall on the second Monday in February.

Agitation in the State. Organizer Dan A. White, after a week's rest, renews his work to-day and will go into the Brockton district for the next two or three weeks.

The Brockton City Committee of the Socialist Party last week closed its account for the year and found sufficient balance on hand after spending nearly \$400 in the state and municipal campaigns.

The annual session of the Legislature opens on Thursday, Jan. 1. It promises to be an unusually interesting one from every point of view.

At a special meeting held in Braintree last week the Socialists succeeded in having a committee of five appointed to petition the incoming Legislature for authority to establish a municipal fuel yard.

Chelsea Club holds Sunday night discussions in Central Labor Union Hall, 108 Park street. The club is growing in membership and doing better work than ever before.

Comrade John J. Kelly, who was elected Alderman in Chicopee at the recent city election, is an old and faithful worker in the movement and will do good service.

Fitchburg Socialist Club will hold agitation and education meetings on the second Sunday of each month at 3 p. m.

Representative Frederic O. MacCartney and Mayor Charles H. Conter, of Brockton, will address a public meeting at Holbrook town hall on Friday, Jan. 16, under the auspices

of Holbrook Club, which is increasing its membership at each meeting. In the city election held in North Adams, Nov. 16, Comrade John J. Clark received 684 votes for Alderman-at-Large.

Nowhere in the state is there a club that promises more for the future than the one in Norwood. Although only organized in October, its membership is already over fifty and increasing at each meeting.

The club organizes at Northampton a few weeks ago started out with twenty-nine members, and should develop into a very active force in that city, which has been difficult for us to enter before.

Charles Bois is mainly responsible for the club's existence, and organization was effected with the assistance of Comrades Wrenn and Brooks of Springfield.

UNION LABOR PARTIES

And the Experiences of the Economic League in Connecticut.

Nearly 250,000 Socialist votes have been cast in the United States at the recent elections and Socialism has suddenly become a political factor of sufficient importance to frighten the capitalist class and their hireling politicians.

The Socialist Party appeals directly to the material interests of the working class. The working class is becoming aroused and has for some years past instinctively rebelled against capitalist rule.

So, look which way you may over the country, you find "Union Labor" parties springing up on every hand. Examine them only a little and you will find them inspired and financed by some shrewd capitalist politician.

Each of whom has his own pet nostrum to spring on a credulous public, and each of whom endures the others in order to get a chance to hear himself talk; and manned by a few innocents and a horde of "labor fakirs."

This is the Union Labor party which our California comrades regard as a spontaneous movement of the working class. How do I know? Because we have one in Connecticut called the "Economic League."

The Economic League was born in Ansonia, Conn., during the machinists' strike for a nine-hour day. Its maternal parent was poor but dishonest. So were most of its nurses. Its father was a wealthy but disinterested gentleman residing in New York who is the proprietor of a paper called the "New York Journal."

Submitted by the Fabian Society of England— 8. Compulsory arbitration. (The Fabian Society appeals to the example of New Zealand and New South Wales in advocating these two propositions.)

Submitted by the Independent Labor Party of England— 12. Socialist activity in municipal affairs. (The I. L. P. urges that, without neglecting national and international action, Socialist organizations engage actively in municipal politics for the following immediate objects: (a) Municipalization of public services; (b) Public service, not profit, to be the consideration in view in each municipalization; (c) Improvement of the housing of the people; (d) Protection of public health; (e) Public assistance for invalids, infants, the aged, and the unemployed; (f) To ameliorate the condition of life of the workers by the example of the better condition of municipal employees.)

Submitted by the Socialist Party of the Argentine Republic— 6. National and international legislation in regard to emigration and immigration: (a) To prevent the artificial stimulation of immigration now carried on by the capitalists in many parts of the New World for the purpose of flooding the labor market and reducing wages; (b) International legislation to facilitate the naturalization of immigrants to the various countries, in order that they may take part in the political struggle of the working class.

(The Bureau speaks a note to the effect that these propositions are dictated by the special conditions of Argentina, but it may be added that they apply very well to conditions in the United States.)

Submitted by the National Union of Socialist Women of Austria— 7. The right of suffrage for women.

prominent member, this was entirely satisfactory, and the entire League waited hopefully for the old-party conventions to take their pick.

The old-party city conventions met and nominated regular machine candidates with one exception. In New Haven the Democratic convention took up William Treuman, general manager of a large manufactory and well known as a Single Taxer and "reformer," who was nominated for Alderman and is one of the leaders of the Economic League.

Under the present city charter four candidates are nominated by each party, and six of these candidates are sure of election. Having nominated Treuman in order to secure the League vote, the machine was put to work to defeat him, and all the efforts of the League barely sufficed to elect him. In every other instance the League and the unions endorsed regular Democratic candidates, and thus Mr. Thayer, chairman of the Democratic state committee, a lawyer, became "Labor Mayor" of Norwich and Labor scored a number of other similar "victories."

This ought to have discouraged the innocents and killed the League, but it didn't. There was more "graft" left in the old thing, and the politicians fixed her up for the state election. They were going to capture the primaries, sure, but they failed. Mr. Charters was sure to get the Democratic nomination for Sheriff. Sullivan, Mayor of Hartford, thought the nomination for Governor would suit him about right. Lawyer Wallace was going to get the nomination for Congressman-at-Large. All of these Economic Leaguers, as well as the aspirants for local offices, were turned down with a dull sickening thud.

The world makes you a slave to his meals and his clothes. No man ought ever to have to think of his meals till the time comes to eat them. Now breakfast seems to threaten dinner, and dinner supper. A man goes to bed wondering if next day is to starve him. The world turns its conscience over to its appetites. The result it calls civilization.

The world as it is ties me to a stick in the ground. The world as it is throws me up, down, around in all ways doing something with me. The world never lets me alone.

The world is afraid of freedom. But what does the world know of freedom? It has never tried freedom. It has never given man a chance to know what freedom is. Man is a mole. He feels about. Man is given eyes but not allowed to see. Man is given freedom but not allowed to be free.

The world has made its industries the means rather of enslaving than of freeing men. The world has upper and lower, superior and inferior, hirer and hired, boss and workman. Nothing is on the level.

The world turns its virtues over to dreamland and keeps its vices for everyday use. The world has learned how to do things, but has not learned what to do with them when they are done.

The world has invented a word with which to insult itself. Pauper. That is the word. Everything the world finds use for that word it submits to its own whip. That word is always a shadow. It falls across empty tables and denuded hearts.

The tendency to enter into a fusion with the trade unions for political action has been strong in our party in many parts of the country during the past two years and opposition and discussion aroused by the California affair will, I think, help to check this tendency and make our comrades more wary and careful. The unionists must come to the Socialist Party. We should never go to them.

W. E. WHITE, New Haven, Dec. 14.

INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST BUREAU.

Submitted by the Fabian Society of England— 8. Compulsory arbitration.

Submitted by the Independent Labor Party of England— 12. Socialist activity in municipal affairs.

Submitted by the Socialist Party of the Argentine Republic— 6. National and international legislation in regard to emigration and immigration.

Submitted by the National Union of Socialist Women of Austria— 7. The right of suffrage for women.

THE WORLD AS IT IS.

By Horace Traubel.

The world as it is is a world of conflict. The child born into the world does not find the world its friend. The child finds the world its foe.

The world makes it hard for a child to be born. The world makes it harder for a child to live than to be born. The world offers a hard passage to those who cross its birthline.

The world as it is is rich enough for all. And yet the world as it is gives riches to but few. The world is all refusal or all favor.

If you catch the world in one humor it will spoil you with its gifts. If you catch the world in another humor it will destroy you with its frosts.

The world promises you harvests. But few can survive the disastrous springs and summers that precede the harvests. The world sends up prayers for children. But when the children appear the world does not protect them.

The world drives children to the treadmill. The world takes the youngsters before they have had their play-time and apprentices them without remorse to the unfeeling tyrannies of the commercial world.

The world makes man a slave to his meals and his clothes. No man ought ever to have to think of his meals till the time comes to eat them.

The world is afraid of freedom. But what does the world know of freedom? It has never tried freedom. It has never given man a chance to know what freedom is.

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world is not your master companion. The world is your master. If the world does nothing to get you on good terms with it. If the world spouts its democracy with pretentious and suffices. If the world plays to favorites. If the world gives one man too much chance and another man too little.

The world as it is is a world of negation. It writes its noes and ciphers over your brow. It signs away its titles in a maybe or a perhaps. It surrenders soul and salad to a contagency. It ties up its own feet and hands. It seals its own lips. It defends its own ears. It blinds its own eyes. Then it weeps over the ruin of life.

The world as it is has all its children at anathema upon labor. The world has done big things to the ear and little to the hope. The world cries trespass against its children.

The world as it is is not a home. It is a boarding house. It is an inn. It is anything. But it is not a home. The children are at once made to feel that they were not born into a home.

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CAPITALISM IN JAPAN.

We have read a great deal about the marvelous progress which Japan has made in the last half-century though the introduction of modern methods of industry—that is, of capitalism.

Formerly the tools of production were simple and owned by the individual worker. To-day the machine, which is but an improved and more developed tool of production, is owned by the capitalists and not by the workers.

The economic interests of the capitalist class dominate our entire social system; the lives of the working class are recklessly sacrificed for profits, war is 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 Socialism, 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.

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National Platform of the Socialist Party.

The Socialist Party of America in 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.

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as a class in their struggle against the collective powers of capitalism, by constituting themselves into a political party, distinct from and opposed to all parties formed by the propertyed classes.

While we declare that the development of economic conditions tends to the 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 Socialists to political offices, in order to facilitate the attainment of this end.

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

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 men and women.

7. The initiative and referendum, proportional representation and the right of recall of representatives by their constituents.

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 movements as an attempt of the capitalist class to secure governmental control of public utilities for the purpose of obtaining greater security in the exploitation of other industries and not for the amelioration of the conditions of the working class.

Every Reader of The Worker should decorate his home with the New Years Greeting of The Worker.

It is an effective allegorical picture, based on the heroic struggle through which the anthracite coal miners have passed, and pointing the way to the emancipation of the workers and the inauguration of a system under which such struggles will be unnecessary.

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You don't mind paying from ten to twenty-five cents a week for capitalist papers which give you only the other fellow's side of the news. Why not spend one cent a week, 50 cents a year, on a subscription for The Worker, which gives you the working man's side?

The eminent German playwright, Gerhardt Hauptmann, is only forty years old. He was born at Obersalsbrunn in Silesia; his father was a hotelkeeper. He first came into general notice through the performance of his "Vor Sonnenaufgang," which made a great sensation.

