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# The Worker.

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## THE A. F. OF L. CONVENTION.

### Parliamentary Trick Prevents Full Discussion of Socialist Resolutions.

Socialists in the Convention, However, Consider That Greater Strength Was Shown Than Ever Before—Opposition Did Not Venture to Allow a Clear Drawing of the Lines.

In the last day's session, Saturday, the convention of the A. F. of L., came to the consideration of the question of Socialism. Of course it was never expected that a Socialist resolution would be passed, but the method by which its opponents prevented even a fair discussion and vote certainly did not redound to their credit and will not strengthen them in the labor ranks.

An attempt was made to introduce resolutions which were introduced by different bodies, some of them by instruction through delegates who were not Socialists. The Committee on Resolutions took advantage of this fact to virtually shove the whole matter at the last moment.

About 11 a. m. on Saturday the report of the Resolution Committee was read for and at the same time the election of officers was set for 2 p. m. Immediately after the report, the Committee reported, through Delegate Agard, a long substituted resolution, setting forth that "the aims, desires, and aspirations of trade unionists comprise all that is necessary or possible to the well-being of the human family," expressing a vague and general sympathy with the Socialists in their aims, but recommending "a platform of political and religious neutrality," and recommending that trade unions and their members carefully study "all questions of a public nature having reference to the industrial or political liberty and to give direct consideration to subjects directly affecting them as a class," and concluding, "but we vigorously submit that it is not within the power of members of our unions to what political party they shall belong or which party ticket they shall vote."

The discussion of this resolution was fairly opened by W. J. Crooke—pointing out the fact that the Federation is already in politics in its lobbying policy and is gaining nothing by it—when the morning session ended. It was taken up again after the election of officers.

Max Hayes took a leading part in the discussion, which was necessarily short. Hayes reproached the committee for its wilful sidetracking of the Resolutions, but said that he did not wish to obstruct business by forcing a prolonged discussion; the Socialists could wait for other opportunities, when free discussion of such important subjects could not be avoided or prevented; he considered the committee's report an advance over any previous action in this body. The Socialists, he said, would keep on till they won.

Frank of St. Louis followed in the same strain. The Socialist delegates, he said, would yield this time out of consideration of important trade union matters that were pending. "But," he added, "nobody forced you into the trade unions, and just as surely nobody will finally force you to accept Socialism. And if you who are here do not do it, there will be other men to take your places." George of Dayton spoke on the same line.

Harry White of New York followed and charged the Socialists with inconsistency. He said Socialists did not believe in trade unions, yet they remained in the unions. In support of this shameful misrepresentation of the Socialist position, he read a part of the famous resolution on trade unions, carefully omitting all that did not suit his purpose.

Stanton of New Castle plainly denied White's false statement. He said we were in the unions because we believed in unions. But we believed in carrying out the principles of unionism more loyally than had been done, and that was why we were also Socialists. "We were in the unions and would stay in and fight till victory was achieved."

The report of the committee was adopted without a roll-call. The fact that the anti-Socialists did not dare to allow a clear test of strength and the concessions which they made in the substitute resolution are considered as showing the increase of Socialist strength in the Federation.

## BEGGING FOR WORK.

### A Graphic Illustration of the Position of the Working Class Under the Capitalist System.

The Syracuse "Evening Herald" publishes this true story, illustrative of capitalist prosperity:

"Charles Travis and his wife came to Syracuse from Oswego County Saturday. He wanted work and couldn't find it, so he applied to John Hanzel, the foreman at Hanzel's, who agreed to pay him \$1 if he would walk up and down Salina street between the Hotel Mowry and the Erie canal with Mrs. Travis, wearing signs showing their need. This would mean enough money to pay their fares to Onondaga if a job was not secured."

"At 8 o'clock this morning Mr. and Mrs. Travis started out. Mr. Travis had fastened on the front and back of his coat signs reading, 'I Want Work! Work! Work!' Mrs. Travis on the front of her jacket wore a sign bearing the name 'Me Too.' They walked up and down Salina street until 8:30 o'clock, two trigs, when they were stopped by instruction of William A. Sweet and told to go to the plant of the Street Street Company, corner of South West and Marshall streets. Mr. Travis expected that he would be set to work at once, but this could not be done without the laying off of a man, and he was told to come around next Monday morning."

"Travis decided that he couldn't wait until Monday and became a pedestrian again. He resumed his walk, this time alone. Mrs. Travis returned to the Municipal Lodging House because she was tired and a bit embarrassed. She soon rejoined her husband, and they started to make another circuit. At 10:05 o'clock a representative of the 'Cash' Paper grocery store stopped them and said that Mr. Papworth wanted Travis to go to work."

"Mr. and Mrs. Travis made a trip to the 'Cash' store and came to work at 11 o'clock this afternoon. Mr. Papworth is having a cellar dug under his warehouse, and it is his intention to have Travis work there and drive horses. Travis has had experience around horses."

"Travis is 33 years old. His wife is 22 years old. They say that they have been working all summer in a Buffalo restaurant, but that their employer skipped without paying them."

"That story is perfectly typical of the capitalist system. We used to read in the Bible about the curse of labor. In the sweat of thy brow shalt thou eat bread. Capitalism has changed all that. For the workman he is the curse of involuntary idleness. 'Thou shalt not eat bread at all unless thy master make a profit out of thee.' And the capitalist it is turned into a blessing. 'In the sweat of other people's brows shalt thou eat bread, with plenty of butter on it.'"

Under capitalism men and women have to beg for work—have to walk the streets and make an exhibition of themselves to get permission to toil and receive a half or a quarter of the product of labor. Under Socialism all who receive the product of their labor and their wives will have to beg. Which do you choose?

## THE "SUN" CHARGES

### CRIMINAL LIBEL.

#### Scab Paper Causes Arrest of E. P. Jennings, Jr., an Employee of The Worker.

Alleges That He Published Boycott Literature—Jennings Says He Will Take Pleasure in Proving Truth of Statements Said to Be Libelous.

The Worker seeks to have become a thorn in the flesh to the publishers of the New York "Sun," and they have invoked the powers of the law to delay this paper from leading its aid to the organized workers of the printing trades in their battle with that enemy of Labor.

Comrade E. P. Jennings, city subscription agent of The Worker and a member of Typographical Union No. 6, has been arrested upon a charge of original libel brought by the "Sun" Publishing Association for publishing in the "Little Worker" at the Worker Fair in Grand Central Palace certain derogatory remarks in reference to the "Sun."

The charges, in all its pompous legal verbiage, states: "The defendant, E. P. Jennings, Jr., being a person evilly, wickedly, and maliciously disposed, and with criminal intent and wickedly and maliciously intending and contriving to injure the said corporation, at the Grand Central Palace, on November 8th, did knowingly, willfully, maliciously, wickedly, and falsely make and publish, and in publishing the said 'Sun' Printing and Publishing Association, in a certain paper called 'The Worker,' the following false, scandalous, malicious, and defamatory publications in writing and in printing:

**GROUND OFS OF THE CHARGE.**  
Here follows the charge in which the "Sun" so seriously objects. "In the first of these journals, mindful of the 'wishes' of his high school days, when he used to 'pout' at football games, 'dropped into poetry' to this effect: 'Rats, rats run; rats, rats run; rats are scabbing on the N. Y. Sun.'"

The second, addressed 'To Shoppers,' read thus: 'Those who work and believe in fair wages in pay for honest work should not advertise in La-tin. Because you want the working people's trade; the 'Sun' is their enemy. The Worker is their own paper, always used to uphold their rights.'"

The third ran as follows: "Some advertising pays. Some advertising does not. An ad in the 'Sun' pays enemies. An ad in The Worker pays friends. Because you want the working people's trade; the 'Sun' is their enemy. The Worker is their own paper, always used to uphold their rights.'"

The affidavit was sworn to by one "Patsy" Reynolds, a person who claims to be employed in the circulation department of the "Sun," but who is commonly reputed to be nothing more than an ad man for the "Sun" and a professional spy for that paper. Comrade Jennings is further charged with having "knowingly, willfully, maliciously, wickedly, and falsely" published a certain widely circulated "Shoppers' Guide," in which the facts of the unprovoked attack of the "Sun" upon the printers' organization are related, and workmen and their friends are requested to refrain from advertising in the "Sun" or patronizing any merchants who continue to support it with their advertising.

## SUCCESS IN WASHINGTON.

### Full Ticket Elected in Northport—Large Increase of Socialist Vote in Seattle and Everett.

The daily papers announce the election of the Socialist ticket in Northport, Wash., as follows:

Mayor, George Stillinger; Councilman-at-large, Fred Blair; Councilman for two years, Henry C. Bakker and George Foster; City Clerk, Henry Charles Thompson; City Treasurer, Floyd C. Smith; Health Officer, John R. Connolly.

Northport has been the scene of a bitter fight of the Smeltermen's Union against an overbearing foreign corporation. This long strike included a sweeping injunction by Federal Judge Hanford, importation of scabs and finally bloodshed. As a result the union men were dispersed to enter the local arena. But the Socialists had already put a ticket in the field. So the union men negotiated with the Socialists and got two of their men put on the Socialist ticket and they supported this labor ticket and elected it. They are still one effort of a majority in the council, but this election is undoubtedly a victory for the working class in Northport.

It is reported that the full Socialist party or nearly so the "Socialist" of Seattle, we are not advised. The Socialist local there is only recently organized and may not be very well-instructed in Socialism themselves. The next week we shall be in possession of fuller information as to the exact local situation in this firm town in the state of Washington to elect a Socialist ticket.

In Everett, Wash., we have in the vicinity of 100 votes. Vote last year was 11. The Everett campaign was conducted on clear-cut, class-conscious lines, says the "Socialist" of Seattle, and every vote was knowingly cast for Socialism.

The Socialist Party in Seattle had to meet the united forces of both old parties in the late election of school directors. They had a joint ticket, with one Republican and one Democratic candidate. Our candidates made a clearly Socialist campaign and received 25 per cent of the votes.

It is not claimed that all these votes were Socialists, though the majority were certainly such. But the fact most conspicuous is this, that so many voters were willing to cast their votes for an avowed Socialist ticket.

Only one year ago in the national election when the excitement drew out the fullest possible vote we had less than 2 per cent. And now in the indifference of a school election we succeed in casting 25 per cent. Seattle holds a city election in April and the Socialists will then be heard from once more.

## THEY ARE SENTENCED UNDER SPANISH LAW.

### Iglesias, Conde, and Six Others Sent to Prison in Puerto Rico.

Their Crime Was Participating in a Strike to Raise Wages When Change of Coinage System Raised Prices of Food—Spanish Law Kept Under American Rule to Serve Capitalist Purposes—Roosevelt's Plain Promise Broken.

Our comrade Santiago Iglesias, who went to Puerto Rico as an organizer for the American Federation of Labor a few weeks ago, and whose arrest at the moment of his landing has already been reported, was tried in the District Court of San Juan last week and sentenced to four months and three years, four months and eight days imprisonment. Nine other Puerto Rican workmen were tried along with him, of whom two were acquitted and seven sentenced to four months' imprisonment—among them Comrade Eduardo Conde. The court also ordered the dissolution of the Federation of Workingmen of Puerto Rico (Federacion Libre), of which Iglesias was one of the most active organizers and which has recently become largely through his efforts, affiliated with the A. F. of L.

The charge against Iglesias, Conde, and the others is that they were "the founders of an illegal association and conspiracy in August, 1900, to raise the price of labor in Puerto Rico." In ordinary language this means that they were active members of the trade unions which struck at that time for an advance of wages proportional to the advance in the price of food which had followed the change from the Spanish to the American coinage system.

**CHRISTMAS BARGAINS.**  
When comradely in any trade are so fortunate as to get a bargain, we are the gain of the other party to the transaction; that is, we beat him.

When we get a Christmas bargain we do the other follow up partly for our gain and partly to celebrate the birth of Jesus.

In every BARGAIN one party to the transaction loses—that the profit of the other may be gained.

When we buy a silk waist at a bargain it may be some consumptive girl of the sweatshop or factory that goes hungry or naked to the extent of our gain.

When we get a bargain in rare lace it may be some worn woman with dimmed eyes and patient fingers that is unrepentant.

Under present conditions either profit to the merchant or bargain to the purchaser means deprivation of the worker.

When we get a bargain in rare lace it may be some worn woman with dimmed eyes and patient fingers that is unrepentant.



The Worker.

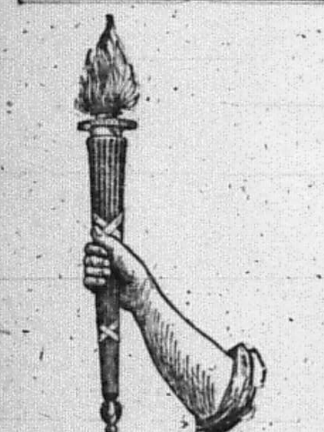
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THE PARTY'S EMBLEM.

The New York 'Journal' says that 'there is a magnificent breadth to President Roosevelt's message.'

President Roosevelt listened to the request of the business men and recommended the establishment of a Department of Commerce, with a seat in the Cabinet.

'Reformers' also has made a grandstand play by capturing 'Policy King' Adams. We should like to see a raid on a certain policy joint at the corner of Broad and Wall streets.

We hear a great deal about the 'wars' of capitalist corporations, such as the New York Central and the Pennsylvania Railroad. One thing is sure: No matter how vigorously capitalists fight each other, they will always unite to fight workingmen.

Mayer-elect Low is reported as having a hard time to find a man to accept the office of Commissioner of Public Works, because there is no salary attached to the place and no patronage for the Commissioner to get a take-off on.

In another column we print an editorial comment of the New York 'Evening Post' upon the imprisonment of Santiago Iglesias for activity in a strike in Puerto Rico.

On the other hand, in order to convict Comrade Jennings of the crime they have charged, the publishers of the 'Sun' will have to prove to a jury, not only that he did publish the matter on which the charge is based, but also that the matter in question is false as well as injurious.

an incidental feature of the case, which emphasized the hypocrisy of the pretense that 'we' have carried liberty to the Puerto Ricans. The essential point of the matter is that under capitalist government—Spanish law and American administration—workingmen have once more been imprisoned for no other crime than peacefully striking for an advance of wages.

The concluding words of the 'Post' editorial are good, however—better, perhaps, than the 'Post' really intended: 'The wage-earners of the United States should take action on this subject and make their voices heard in Congress. They have the strongest motives of self-interest to come to the defense of their fellow-workers in Puerto Rico.'

It will not be enough, however, to pass resolutions of protest and send them to Washington—though this method should not be neglected. There is a far more effective way of protesting against governmental outrages upon workingmen's rights.

What difference does it make to workingmen whether the Panama Canal Company or the Nicaragua Canal Company wins in the United States Senate? Either way, we may be sure that the canal will be built by underpaid and overworked laborers, and that the profits of it will go to the same capitalist class that is already exploiting American labor here at home.

IS IT CRIMINAL LIBEL TO BOYCOTT THE 'SUN'?

The arrest of Comrade Jennings upon the charge of criminal libel at the instance of the New York 'Sun' is really a surprising incident in the extraordinary career of that paper. It is not, of course, surprising that the publishers of the 'Sun' should wish to clap into prison any and all who have joined to resist and punish their wanton attack upon the organized workingmen of the printing trades or that they should use any means that the law puts into their hands to that end.

The publishers of the 'Sun' had another legal course open to them, apparently much more promising of success for their malicious purposes. Judge Bookstaver's injunction, forbidding the officers and members of the printing trades' unions and their agents to ask other people to refrain from working for, buying, advertising, or otherwise patronizing the 'Sun,' is, we believe, still in effect. If not, they could easily get another from any of the Republican or Democratic judges now on the bench in this district.

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the boycott will be dropped. If that is the idea, they will be greatly disappointed. If, however, they expect to get a conviction in this case, it can only be by their expecting to get from some servile judge a ruling that will make it criminal libel for striking or locked-out workmen to publish injurious matter against a scab employer, even though the matter published be entirely true.

We have heard a great deal of late about the battle of 'bulls' and 'bears' in the Stock Exchange, fighting for control of copper stock. The losses or gains of those who are manipulating the market on both sides should have little interest for working people. So far, it is simply a matter of gambling—though Mr. Low and the 'reformers' are not likely to institute raids on Wall Street to stop it.

A correspondent says in regard to the Iglesias case: 'If the workingmen of this country were worth a five-cent cigar, they would declare a general strike from the Atlantic to the Pacific if these prisoners were not at once released.' The expression is hardly too strong. There is probably not a country in the world where the workingmen would quietly submit to a attack so utterly outrageous.

It is very easy, in cases of railway accidents, to lay the blame on the conductor or the engineer. It saves a great deal of unpleasantness for the capitalists who own the railways, and the conductor and engineer usually can't kick because they're dead. But does it seem reasonable to suppose that a conductor or an engineer would be criminally negligent when he knows that his own life is in greater danger than that of any other person?

A POLICY OF EQUIVOCATION.

There are three amusing and instructive features about the position of the victorious 'reformers' of New York on the Sunday saloon question. The first point is that, just as we predicted, the different factions and individuals in the 'reform' combination have fallen to fighting as soon as their offices were secure. They were united only in opposition.

'HOLY JOHN' AS A WHOLESALE STEP-FATHER.

'Holy John' Wanamaker advertises for one hundred boys—'fourteen years of age, well educated, honest, and cleanly'—to learn the business, commencing as messengers. He promises to pay these boys the meagre sum of \$3 a week. The advertisement continues: 'Those who for good conduct are retained after the holidays will be formed into classes under a competent teacher, for six hours each week, to pursue their school studies.'

Do you want any worse paternalism than that? Can you conceive any worse form of paternalism than that which makes it possible for a hypocritical pro-grinder like Wanamaker to buy the lives of working-class children by the hundred and educate them into 'Holy

John's'—and make a profit on the deal? Socialists would give those boys an opportunity to go to high school and then, if they liked, to college. And when they were fully grown and had a fair start in a life-long education, mental, moral, and physical, it would give them work to do, at reasonable hours, and would give them the full product of their labor.

Here the governor lets the capitalists cut out of the ornamental log. Perhaps the dinner and the wine were so good that he became rash. Perhaps he thought his speech in this select assembly of phytocrats wouldn't get into the papers. But it is much more likely that he took it for granted that the workingmen of America are such fools that they wouldn't see through the trick.

Chas. H. Kerr & Co. have published in their 'Pocket Library of Socialism' a Labor Day address by Comrade J. W. Kelley, member of the city council of Marion, Ind., under the title of 'Industrial Democracy.'

'The Whim' is a little monthly published for unconventional people who think whimsical thoughts. It is printed at Albee Shop, which is in Ridgewood, N. J. 'The Whim' is small but good; good to look upon and good to read. The November number contains a characteristic story, of Tolstoy writing in Ernest Howard Crosby's pleasing style, a good poem by J. Wm. Lloyd, some remarkable extracts from the writings of Gorky, a parable by Holton Hall, and a delicious satire on the London literary letters of W. L. Alden, correspondent of the 'New York Times Saturday Review,' by Whidden Graham.

HOW CAPITALISM KILLS ART.

J. T. Grein, the dramatic critic, lecturing in London last week, spoke very freely of the 'dollar-hunting propensities of American theatrical managers.' He admitted that American playgoers were exceedingly appreciative, highly intelligent and well informed, and that they encouraged good plays, but he denounced the trust system, which he said, tended to demoralize the stage and to prevent good plays being presented. It also had a disastrous effect upon dramatic criticism, said Mr. Grein, few newspapers being independent enough to 'publish their honest opinions at the risk of offending the audience.'

positions will not REQUEST the pardon of the Puerto Rican brothers, but that they will emphatically DEMAND that and more.

Ellis Wheeler Wilcox has something of a reputation as a sort of non-partisan Socialist. She is employed by the New York 'Journal,' which talks such mild and harmless Socialism nine months in the year, to catch the workmen's attention in order that it may sell them out to the capitalist politicians in campaign time.

All books and pamphlets mentioned in this column may be obtained through the Socialist Literature Company, 184 William street, New York.

One of the most notable features of the 'Socialist Spirit' for December is a sketch by William Mjolly, 'The Fruits of Victory,' a story of the Metropolis which goes down to the heart of things as they are. Simple realism has a power greater than any manner of sentimental preachments and sanctimonious sermons, and therein lies the strength of this timely tale.

WORTHY OF NOTE.

At the banquet of the Chamber of Commerce, held at Delmonico's last month, A. B. Cummins, Governor-elect of Iowa, said: 'It is manifest that the workers of America, if they work efficiently, will produce something, and that what they produce must be sold. It is clear, therefore, that one of the most important duties before us is to so adjust our laws of home and so frame our treaties with other nations as to give to the people of the United States the maximum amount of work.'

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OUR ESTEEMED CONTEMPORARIES

What President Roosevelt is, evidently reaching out for in his demand for federal laws against Anarchy is centralized power for the suppression of opinion, which he and his class do not approve, and the arbitrary punishment of men whom they dislike. He aims to bring within this imperial net 'the deliberate demagogue,' which means the preacher of unpopular opinions; 'the exploiter of sensationalism,' which means publishers of what offends refined tastes; 'the crude and foolish visionary who, for whatever reason, apologizes for crime or excites a reckless content,' which means men who excite discontent which men of the Roosevelt type denounce as aimless because it aims at the abolition of the valuable privileges which enable them to live in luxury by the sweat of other men's faces.

Mr. Roosevelt does mention the wage-earners in his train. It is said that he is in 'fully' in a considerable number of his public utterances and abilities. He declares in one breath that the interests of capital and labor are identical and in the next recommends that laws be passed to 'enforce' the eight-hour law and 'protect' women and children from excessive hours of labor, and from night work.

Against whom must the eight-hour law be enforced, and from whom must women and children be protected, the interests of capital and labor are alike? Mr. Roosevelt does mention the wage-earners in his train. It is said that he is in 'fully' in a considerable number of his public utterances and abilities.

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MIGHT IS RIGHT.

A Chicago Man Puts the Actual Ethics of Capitalism Into Verse. A Chicago man, who rejoices in the name of Ragnar Redbeard, has published a volume of verse entitled 'Might Is Right.' The verse (which is printed in prose form) is not devoid of merit—especially of energy—as may be judged from the following extract, which expresses most of their liberty even that 'Kipling' if not so artistically, in practical rule of conduct of the 'law and order' prating capitalist class.

'Might was right when Caesar bled upon the stones of Rome; might was right when Joshua led his horses o'er Jordan's foam; and might was right when German troops poured down through Paris gay. It's the gospel of the ancient world and the logic of to-day.

'Behind all kings and presidents, all government and law, are army corps and cannoners to hold the world in awe; and sword-strong races own the earth and ride the conquerors' car, and liberty has never been won except by deeds of war.

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JENNIE GOLD AND HELEN GOULD.

The run on an East Side bank last week brought out some interesting facts. Jennie Gold a woman who was fined \$10 a few days before for begging on the streets, withdrew \$200 which she had in the bank. She had no hesitation in admitting that she had got all the money by begging.

'It's not the easiest thing in the world,' she said when asked about it, 'but it's better than working. I used to sell papers and I tried scrubbing floors. The first woman I ever tackled as a beggar gave me a dollar, and that went into the bank. I've been putting money in here for years.'

The strange man who ruled the 'INDUSTRIAL FIGHT,' merely gets the 'roll of dinner pal.' Strange isn't it, that they never lose any words about this wrong?



PARTY NOTES.

THE 16TH A. D. WHICH MEETS AT 616 E. Fifth street, will hold a discussion after each meeting. The subject at the next meeting, Dec. 20, is 'Will Workmen's Co-operative Societies Help the Socialist Movement?'

THE 22D A. D. MEETS EVERY Friday evening at 215 E. Fifth street. All readers of The Worker living in this district are invited to join.

THIRTIETH A. D. NEW YORK- Members are requested to attend a special meeting of this district on Dec. 21, at the clubhouse, 206 East Eighty-sixth street.

YONKVILLE COMRADES WILL hold regular lectures and concert meetings every Sunday at 2:30 p. m. in the large hall at the clubhouse, 206 East Eighty-sixth street.

N. I. STONE WILL SPEAK NEXT Sunday evening before the Socialist Educational League, 215 E. Fifth street, upon 'Socialism and Trade Unionism.'

FREDERICK KRAFFT OF Jersey City will speak on 'Is Our Country a Republic?' at Colonial Hall, One Hundred and First street and Columbus avenue, Sunday evening, Dec. 22.

THE LADIES SOCIAL CLUB gave another of their monthly socials—a basket party this time—at the Socialist Club headquarters, Ralph avenue and Fulton street, Brooklyn, on Wednesday of last week.

COMRADE BUTSCHER HAS VISITED Mont Vernon and Yonkers and secured a large number of subscriptions for The Worker.

OHIO STATE ORGANIZATION has requested the National Committee for seven dates in John C. Chase's lecture tour.

ST. PAUL, MINN.—THE NEXT in the series of five lectures at Pfeiffer's Hall, Eighth and Wabasha streets, will be 'The Need of Agitation,' by Albert Rosenquist.

CHICAGO SOCIALISTS HAVE taken steps towards building a new Socialist Temple.

JOHN ZINGAR, SOCIALIST, WAS elected supervisor of assessments at Rhineyard, Mich.

COMRADE SPARGO'S CANADIAN tour is completed and he is back in New York.

THE DIFFERENCE. Under the present social system only a small portion of the product of the producing laborer remains in his hands.

BUT UNION LABEL GOODS.

GENERAL COMMITTEE.

Henry Shobdin was in the chair at last Saturday's meeting of the General Committee of Local New York. After the admission of twenty-three members to the party, a communication was received from the State Committee.

CAMPAIGN FUND.

To the Holders of Subscription Lists for the Campaign Fund of the Socialist Democratic Party of the City of New York: Comrades and friends who still have subscription lists in their possession are requested to send the lists in at once.

- 5412, Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, Local 140, by C. W. ... 2.50
5413, ditto, Banquet shop ... 2.00
5414, ditto, Hildebrand's shop ... 1.40
5415, ditto, Potter & Sty-nis' shop ... 5.65
5416, ditto, Marcell's shop ... 7.80
5417, ditto, Kee's shop ... 1.35
5418, ditto, Sieburg's shop ... 3.25
5419, ditto, ... 2.50
5420, ditto, ... 2.50
5421, ditto, ... 2.50
5422, ditto, ... 2.50
5423, ditto, ... 2.50
5424, ditto, ... 2.50
5425, ditto, ... 2.50
5426, ditto, ... 2.50
5427, ditto, ... 2.50
5428, ditto, ... 2.50
5429, ditto, ... 2.50
5430, ditto, ... 2.50

BROKEN ON THE WHEEL.

Three children played on the air-fair wheel. The heaviest lay in the cradle made four. A widow sat at her wheel and sewed. Many her wants and needs she owned.

UPON INVITATION, FREDERICK KRAFFT returned on socialism before the Men's Association of the First Baptist Church of Bayonne.

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OFFICIAL.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Secretary, Leon Greenbaum, Room 427, Emille Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

CALIFORNIA STATE COMMITTEE—Secretary, John M. Reynolds, 422 North Main street, San Francisco, Cal., on first and third Fridays in the month.

CONNECTICUT STATE COMMITTEE—A. B. Connelley, Secretary 478 Chapel street, New Haven. Meets second and fourth Sunday of each month at Ansonia Hall, 133 Union street, New Haven.

ILLINOIS STATE COMMITTEE—Secretary, H. A. Morris, 36 N. Clark street, Chicago. Meets first and third Friday evenings in the month at 179 Dearborn street.

KANSAS STATE COMMITTEE—Secretary-Treasurer, J. D. Hassell, Abilene, Kan. Meets every Monday at 7:30 p. m. at the Methodist church, Abilene.

KENTUCKY STATE COMMITTEE—Secretary, Dr. Walter T. Roberts, 224 West Main street, Louisville, Ky.

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

MASSACHUSETTS STATE COMMITTEE—Secretary, Squire E. Putney, 4 Belmont street, Northampton. Meets every Monday at 8 p. m. at the Methodist church, Northampton.

MICHIGAN STATE COMMITTEE—Secretary, C. F. White, 511 East Michigan street, Detroit. Meets at 121 N. Main street.

MINNESOTA STATE COMMITTEE—Secretary, Geo. R. Leonard, Room 533, Central building, Minneapolis. Meets every Friday at 7:30 p. m. at the First Street M. E. church.

MISSOURI STATE COMMITTEE—Secretary, W. J. Hager, Room 7, 22 North Fourth street.

NEBRASKA STATE COMMITTEE—Secretary George E. Baird, 810 N. Sixteenth street, Omaha.

NEW JERSEY STATE COMMITTEE—Secretary, M. M. Goebel, 11 Bridge street, Newark. Meets every Sunday at 7:30 p. m. at 121 Market street, Newark, N. J.

NEW YORK STATE COMMITTEE—Secretary, Leonard B. Abbott, 64 E. 4th st., New York. Meets every Monday at 9 p. m. at above place.

OHIO STATE COMMITTEE—Secretary, W. G. Critchlow, 1145 W. Third street, Dayton. Meets every Monday evening.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE COMMITTEE—Secretary-treasurer, J. W. Quick, 4222 Woodland avenue, Philadelphia.

VERMONT STATE COMMITTEE—Secretary, P. V. Danahy, Brunswick House, Rutland.

WASHINGTON STATE COMMITTEE—Secretary, R. W. Smith, 627, West Main street, Seattle. Meets first Sunday in the month, 3 p. m., at 230 Union street.

WISCONSIN STATE COMMITTEE—Secretary, E. H. Thomas, 614 State street, Milwaukee.

facts make the difficulties in our proposed plan. ... A COUNTRY PARTOR.

Buttons. Editor The Worker. I have recently been solicited to push the sale of a new party button. It is urged that the American Socialist Party be united with a new party in certain quarters, and that we have enough trouble in explaining the difference between Socialism and Anarchism without using an emblem which is a country partor.

LOCAL NEW YORK. Below is a list of the subdivisions of Local New York, Socialist Party, with time and place of meetings. ... CHAS. H. MARTIN. TIME, O. C. Dec. 12, 1901.

Letter Box. C. W. MINOR, City. Whenever we published an article, it was our intention that it should be construed as an attack upon religion. Therefore, some have taken it upon them to send us notices, and some have written to the editor, and some have written to the publisher, and some have written to the printer, and some have written to the distributor, and some have written to the retailer, and some have written to the wholesaler, and some have written to the manufacturer, and some have written to the importer, and some have written to the exporter, and some have written to the producer, and some have written to the consumer.

A FRIEND OF LABOR.—The matter of which you write is of the utmost importance. ... J. K. —The Amalgamated Copper Company is controlled by the STANDARD Oil people and the Rip Tito Company.

NOTICE.—For technical reasons, no Party communications can be taken in that are not in this office by Tuesday, 9 p. m. NEW YORK. ESSEX COUNTY.

STATE COMMITTEE. The State Committee met in the Labor Temple, 206 East 96th street, New York, on Saturday evening, Dec. 15, 1901. ... LEONARD D. ABBOTT, Sec'y.

EDITOR The Worker. Why is it such a difficult task to induce the Christian church to give to the cause of the poor? ... THE CHRISTIAN AND SOCIALISM.

EDITOR The Worker. Why is it such a difficult task to induce the Christian church to give to the cause of the poor? ... THE CHRISTIAN AND SOCIALISM.

EDITOR The Worker. Why is it such a difficult task to induce the Christian church to give to the cause of the poor? ... THE CHRISTIAN AND SOCIALISM.

D. M. BROWN, FURNITURE AND CARPETS FOR CASH. Moquette Carpets, 59c. Axminster Carpets, 69c. Velvet Carpets, 85c. Tapestry Carpets, 42c. \$25.00 Parlor Suites reduced to \$15.00. 45.00 " " " " 24.00. 65.00 " " " " 38.00. 85.00 " " " " 49.00.

USEFUL HOLIDAY PRESENTS. Music Cabinets, Fancy Desks, Cold Mirrors and Chairs, Children, Chair and Rockers, Pedestals, and Rugs of every Description and Price.

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

LAUGHLIN FOUNTAIN PEN. Sent on Approval to Responsible People. We do not know of anything (within the price) that will make as good a gift as a fountain pen.

\$100. You may try it a week, and if not pleased with your purchase, we will pay you \$1.00 for the pen, the tax extra we will allow for your trouble.

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MORRIS HILLQUIT, Attorney-at-Law, 382 Broadway, Telephone 2576.

H. B. SALISBURY, Counselor-at-Law, 50 UNION SQUARE, NEW YORK CITY.

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HENRY L. SLOBODIN, COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW, 60 Second Ave., between Third & Fourth Sts.

F. W. HEISS, 69 GOLD ST., New York City. The Union Printer. L. D. MAYES, LAWYER, 245 Broadway, New York City.

THOMAS J. MORGAN, LAWYER, PATENTS, 79 Dearborn St. - CHICAGO, ILL. READ 'THE ADVANCE' A 16-PAGE SOCIALIST PAPER.



RECONCILING THE IRRECONCILABLE.

If any considerable success could be expected for the plan of "reconciling" Capital and Labor discussed and acted upon in the conference of trust magnates and labor leaders in New York this week, we should consider it one of the greatest dangers that has ever threatened the working class of America.

great strike, even though it may be doomed to failure from the first, is an annoying and expensive to the employers and the latter generally prefer to avoid it.

But in the second place, the trust magnates know that a few more victories in open battle like that which they won over the steel workers last summer would result in raising up against them a labor force far more formidable than any they have yet faced.

But the conciliation plan will probably not do much harm, for it will probably not work very effectively. Workingmen are learning to demand more than the trusts will be willing to concede and they are learning to look below the surface of things.

THE INFAMY OF THE BOER WAR.

Wholesale and Deliberate Starving of Women and Children in the Concentration Camps—Not the Infamy of Great Britain Alone, but of International Capitalism.

The official returns from the British concentration camps in South Africa for the months of October and November, which has just been published, show a simply appalling condition of affairs there.

After deducting the number who would have died under normal conditions, the fact remains that the British government has starved to death and otherwise murdered nearly 13,000 Boer women and children in the last six months.

The dispatches say that the delay of the October returns was due to the Government's desire to accompany the announcement of the pitifully high death-rate with some kind of official explanation.

The all companies recently organized in the newly opened fields of the Indian Territory are already beginning to consolidate. Competition does not last long in this age of the world.

Wholesale milk dealers of Connecticut, who control a large part of New York's supply, are organizing to raise the price from 4 cents to 5. No injunction issued against them, no militia ordered out, nothing of the sort.

The Westcott and Lawrence steamship line, plying between English and Mediterranean ports, is about to pass into the hands of a member of the Leyland Company—the latter being one of the Morgan lines.

It is rumored in financial circles at the Hague that the Standard Oil Company is negotiating with the Royal and Dutch companies, both East India oil producers, for fixing prices.

PROGRESS OF THE TRUSTS.

The P. Lorillard Company has just declared another dividend of 10 per cent. on its \$3,000,000 of common stock, and a quarterly dividend of 2 per cent. on the preferred.

The cigar manufacturing concern of Hirschhorn, Mack & Co., whose principal factory is in New Brunswick, N. J., has effected a consolidation with the Kerbs, Werthelm & Schiffer Company of New York City.

The Port Huron and Indiana Railway and the Indiana and Illinois Railway have consolidated under a California charter. The roads operate in Michigan, Illinois, and Indiana.

One of the most important telephone consolidations of recent years is the merging of the Erie Telegraph and Telephone Company in the Bell Telephone Company.

The great transatlantic steamship lines, America, British, and German, are forming an alliance.

The Southern Securities Company, incorporated in New Jersey last week, is ostensibly organized for the purpose only of controlling and combining certain of the smaller railroads of the Gulf States.

It is rumored in financial circles at the Hague that the Standard Oil Company is negotiating with the Royal and Dutch companies, both East India oil producers, for fixing prices.

H. B. Claflin Co. of this city, the great supply house is about to buy out Foyner Bros. of Baltimore. Competition is the father of combination.

JOHN SWINTON DEAD.

One of the Great Figures of the Older Labor Movement Passes into History.

The news of John Swinton's death, which occurred last Sunday evening, was heard with sorrow by thousands of workmen in New York and elsewhere.

John Swinton was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, seventy-two years ago. His family emigrated to America while he was still a boy, living first in Massachusetts and afterward in Illinois.

His ambition, however, was to become a newspaper writer and he came to New York in his early manhood for this purpose.

His activity in the labor movement, both on its political side and in the trade unions, was not interrupted by his connection with the "Sun."

Although Swinton's ability commanded large pay for his newspaper work, he never accumulated much wealth.

He was not able, however, to take part in the clearer Socialist movement which slowly grew up after 1888, and, although he sympathized with it as a true labor party—even to the end, as shown by the fact that only a few weeks ago he came personally to the headquarters of the Social Democratic Party to make a contribution to our campaign fund—he did not believe in its practicality.

Since leaving his position on the "Sun," four years ago, Swinton wrote for various papers, and showed great vigor, considering his advanced years.

It is more than his knowledge and his eloquence as speaker and writer that entitles John Swinton to remembrance. He was honest in every fibre, he seemed absolutely fearless when matters of principle were at stake, and he was thoroughly imbued with the feeling of loyalty to the working class.

It is not remarkable that a man of his age, a man whose ideals had been formed in youth under the influences of Scottish Calvinism and later under the individualistic conditions of American life in the middle of the last century, a man, too, who was quite fully endowed with that characteristic Scottish tenacity of opinion which enables him to hold fast to his opinions.

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A REPLY TO ARCHBISHOP CORRIGAN.

BY GEORGE E. BRITAIN.

(This article, the writer's personal view, was offered to the New York "World" at the time of Archbishop Corrigan's attack on Socialism. It was kept three weeks by the "World" and then not used.)

The article published in the New York "World" on Sunday, November 10, 1901, purporting to give the views of Archbishop Corrigan in regard to Socialism, opens with a quotation from the Encyclical of Pope Leo XIII on the condition of labor, as follows:

"To remedy these evils the Socialists, working on the poor man's envy of the rich, endeavor to destroy private property and maintain that the individual possessions should become the common property of all to be administered by the state or by municipal bodies. They hold that by thus transferring property from private persons to the community the present evil state of things will be set to rights, because each citizen will then have his equal share of whatever there is to enjoy."

But their proposals are so clearly futile for all practical purposes that it is hardly worth while to mention them. Moreover, they are emphatically unjust, because they would rob the lawful possessor, bring the state into a sphere that is not its own and cause complete confusion in the community.

Taking these words of the Sovereign Pontiff, not as a guide, but as a text, let us first discover whether the statements of His Holiness are true, and then see if the Socialists are to be considered the condition of the workingman.

The Pope, in the above quotation, admits, or infers, that evils do exist, for he says: "To remedy these evils the Socialists, working on the poor man's envy of the rich, endeavor to destroy private property, etc. Right here, it seems to me, the Pope falls into error, or else deliberately seeks to misrepresent the real motives and purposes of Socialists. The leaders of Socialism have found out through a study of history that all the nations, kingdoms, and empires of the past have perished when the total wealth of a people has passed into the ownership and control of a small percentage of the population."

He is not true, because the hands of a few people has always been accomplished by and through the private and individual ownership of land, or other means of production, and on account of the special privileges which such ownership seemed to make necessary and essential. Therefore, it is not true that the Socialists are endeavoring to destroy private property by working on the poor man's envy of the rich.

The dear old Pope goes on to say that the "proposals of the Socialists are so clearly futile and impractical that if they were carried out the workingman himself would be the first to suffer." So long as the workingman can be controlled by those who are reaping a benefit from his ignorance, so long as he can be made to distrust his own capacity, so long as the Church can intimidate him and prevent him from thinking for himself and from saving his own soul, the workingman will have little hope or prospect of improving his condition.

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It is not remarkable that a man of his age, a man whose ideals had been formed in youth under the influences of Scottish Calvinism and later under the individualistic conditions of American life in the middle of the last century, a man, too, who was quite fully endowed with that characteristic Scottish tenacity of opinion which enables him to hold fast to his opinions.

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TOO MUCH WORK.

Men work too much, they work too hard. What do I mean? I mean that the man who is compelled to toil the most of his waking hours for the means of subsistence cannot live a high human life.

As said before, the Socialists and all other men who are free enough from the entanglements of prejudice to interpret the lessons of history, can clearly see that private ownership of land and the special privileges, which are inseparably connected with it, have been the fundamental causes of the destruction of past civilizations.

THE CO-OPERATIVE COMMONWEALTH.

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THE CO-OPERATIVE COMMONWEALTH.

SUPPRESSED BY U. S. POST OFFICE. WILSHIRE'S MAGAZINE, AN ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY.

"LET THE NATION OWN THE TRUSTS." For advocating the above solution of the Trust Problem, Wilshire's Magazine, formerly published in New York, is suppressed by the Post Office, under the specious plea that it merely advertised "Wilshire." My petition to President Roosevelt to investigate the extraordinary ruling of his appointee in the Post Office is denied a direct answer, and I am referred to redress to the same appointee of whom I have complained. In order to obtain the liberty of a free press I am banished to a foreign country. Hereafter Wilshire's Magazine will be published in Toronto, Canada.

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H. GAYLORD WILSHIRE, Editor of Wilshire's Magazine, Toronto, Canada. New York Office, 225 Fourth Ave., N.Y.

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"The Capitalist Class"..... Karl Kautsky
"Labor Politics and Socialist Politics"..... Algernon Lee
"The Attitude of Socialists Toward Trade Unions"..... N. I. Stone
"Debate"..... Tacties of the S. T. & L. A. Toward Trade Unions..... Job Harriman and Daniel DeLeon.
Also a copy of "Why Workingmen of New York Should Join the Social Democratic Party."

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