

The Worker

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VOL. XI.—NO. 45. NEW YORK, FEBRUARY 9, 1922. PRICE 2 CENTS.

"DIVIDING UP" THE PRODUCT.

Astonishing Statistics of Industry Issued by Census Bureau.

Report on Manufactures Sustains All Socialist Contentions—Concentration of Capital Shown—Labor's Share of Product Growing Smaller—Actual Reduction of Average Wages in Ten Years.

The United States Census Bureau has issued its long looked for preliminary report on the manufacturing industry of the country, showing the development of industry from 1880 to 1900. The figures support every contention which Socialists make, support us far more emphatically than could have been expected, especially with such an "neutral" expert as Wm. H. Merriam at the head of the Bureau.

The report does not cover government establishments (arsenals, shipyards, etc.), penal, charitable, or educational institutions, nor private establishments having a yearly product of less than \$500. These classes of industrial establishments were also omitted in the Census of 1880, so that the comparison is a fair one. The report covers all private manufacturing establishments large enough to play any effective part in industry.

The Cold Figures.
Here are the cold figures—full, as we shall show, of revolutionary significance:
No. of establishments 355,413
In 1880 1900 512,582
Increase, 44 per cent.
Aggregate capital, 1900, \$6,525,156,486
In 1880 9,850,630,789
Decrease, 51 per cent.
No. of wage-workers 4,251,613
In 1880 5,310,568
Decrease, 25 per cent.
Aggregate wages, 1900, \$1,801,228,321
In 1880 2,323,407,257
Decrease, 23 per cent.
Misc. expenses, 1900, 631,225,053
In 1880 1,028,550,053
Increase, 63 per cent.
Cost of materials, 1900, 5,102,044,076
In 1880 7,349,016,030
Increase, 42 per cent.
Value of product, 1900, 6,372,437,283
In 1880 13,019,251,614
Decrease, 59 per cent.

Wage-Working Population.
Socialists maintain that the development of capitalism, by eliminating the independent producers (wage-workers), is the means of reducing the wages of wage-workers and thus driving women and children into the factories, bringing ever a large proportion of the people into the condition of wage-workers (workers not owning the necessary means of production and therefore dependent upon capitalists for permission to work and to live).

In 1900, the population of the United States was 62,222,226. In 1880, it was 54,225,252. The population increased 15 per cent.

Concentration of Capital.
Socialists maintain that the development of capitalism, through the stages of competition, tends ever to crush out the smaller competitors and to concentrate capital in fewer hands.

As shown above, the number of manufacturing establishments increased 44 per cent. in ten years; the aggregate capital increased 51 per cent.—at a considerably higher ratio.

In other words, in 1900, the average establishment represented a capital of \$18,300; in 1880, the average capital was \$19,225.

In earlier decades, the number of wage-workers also increased faster than the number of establishments; that is, the tendency was to bring larger and larger numbers of workers together in each establishment. This tendency, we know, would sooner or later be reversed, because, with the growth of automatic machinery represented by the growth of capital, the larger establishments could be operated by comparatively fewer men.

This stage in the development is already reached; in other words, the effect of labor displacing machinery in contracting the demand for labor is already counterbalancing the effect of expansion of industry in increasing the demand.

Unfortunately, the report does not give us the number of proprietors (individuals, firms, or corporations) owning the manufacturing establishments in 1880 and in 1900. We know that, especially within the last two years, large numbers of formerly independent establishments have been united in the hands of a few corporations. But even without these figures, the report sustains the Socialist contention that capital is being centralized.

Profits and Wages.
Socialists maintain that, as capital develops, the wage-workers, who produce all wealth, get back ever a smaller and smaller share of their product in the form of wages, while the capitalists, who own the means of production, keep ever a larger and larger share in the form of profits.

In order to test this contention, we must examine some of the figures a little more closely. We must discover what was the net product of labor in the two years, and how it was divided between wage-workers and capitalists.

In the first place, we must deduct the cost of materials from the gross product. We must also deduct the "miscellaneous expenses." What remains will be the net product of labor. Out of this net product the wages are paid; and what remains after deducting the wages from the net product will be the profit of the capitalists.

(We here assume that under "miscellaneous expenses" are included only legitimate items of cost of production; such as fuel, lighting, repairs, etc. As under this head is reported the "miscellaneous expenses," what remains will be the net product of labor. Out of this net product the wages are paid; and what remains after deducting the wages from the net product will be the profit of the capitalists.)

IN 1880. Gross product \$9,372,437,283
Materials 7,349,016,030
Misc. exp. 631,225,053
Total \$7,700,200,111
Net product \$1,672,237,172
Wages \$1,028,550,053
Profits \$643,687,119

IN 1900. Gross product \$6,372,437,283
Materials 5,102,044,076
Misc. exp. 631,225,053
Total \$5,733,269,129
Net product \$649,168,154
Wages \$1,801,228,321
Profits \$1,687,009,851

IN 1880, then, the wage-workers created a value of \$1,672,237,172 and received out of it wages amounting to \$1,028,550,053, leaving in the hands of the capitalists profits amounting to \$643,687,119.

Labor's profit a little less than 50 per cent. of its product; capital received a little more than 47 per cent. of labor's product.

MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

Sanctions Change of Name to "Socialist Party."

Progress of Boston Teamsters' Strike and Injunction Proceedings Connected Therewith—Actions of Socialist Representatives in the House.

The most interesting event of the week in legislative matters, so far as the Socialists are concerned, was the passage of the bill introduced by Representative Carey authorizing the change of the name of the Democratic Socialist Party to Socialist Party. The bill passed by a vote of 100 to 10.

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What Are You Going to Do.
What is true of those five million wage-workers in the manufacturing industries is no doubt equally true of the million railway employees; it is true of the four or five million wage-workers on the farm, in the mines, and in the large and small commercial establishments of the country.

Protest Against Honoring Royalty.
Socialists of Hudson County, N. J., condemn Mayor's for Toadying to Prince Henry.

At last Sunday's meeting of the County Committee of Local Hudson County, N. J., of the Socialist Party, the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, it is reported that Mayor Fagan of Jersey City and Mayor Lanter of Hoboken are preparing a formal reception for Prince Henry of Prussia, upon their own initiative and without asking the consent of the citizens; and

Whereas, the likepolitik action of our chief executives is not only unworthy of citizens professing to abhor a monarchial form of government, but is in direct defiance of the golden words contained in the Declaration of Independence, "that all men are created equal";

Resolved, That we, as citizens of the Socialist Party, protest against such an attempt to honor a representative of royalty under the pretense of courtesy; and be it

Resolved, That the Secretary notify both Mayors of our indignation and protest as American citizens.

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FOR DAILY PAPER

Committee Calls General Meeting.

To Be Held at Brevoort Hall in Fifty-fourth Street on Feb. 8—Should We Have a Daily?—Now is the Time to Consider the Question.

The question of starting active work for the establishment of an English Socialist daily in this city has been informally discussed for some time. Steps have at last been taken to bring the movement into more definite shape and a meeting of party members to consider the subject is called for Friday evening, Feb. 8, at Brevoort Hall, 154 E. Fifty-fourth street.

CALL FOR MEETING:
To the Members of the Social Democratic Party of New York and Vicinity.

Comrades:—The spontaneous expressions in favor of an English Socialist daily in this city all told to show that the times are ripe for our common hope to become a daily reality.

With that object in view a few comrades have come together to consider the way in which to put the matter before all comrades.

Comrades: It is now more than a quarter of a century that the German speaking Socialists of this country continue tirelessly to till the field preparing the soil for an American movement.

The other bill is one anxiously demanded by the railroad men of the State, and the agitation for the enactment of a law such as the bill provides for has been going on for some time among the railroad employees.

Under the Massachusetts law brake-men cannot recover for injuries received in accidents arising from small crews being compelled to handle long trains.

Comrade MacCarthy's third article on Socialism appeared in the "Traveler" during the week, and the series will continue for some time.

A Humorous Solon.
Those who claim that the ordinary laborer lacks imagination will find refutation in Representative Dana of Newton, who leaped into notoriety a few days ago by introducing a petition in the House for a World Legislature.

Consider the circumstances surrounding this strike, it might not be a bad thing if the Industrial Peace Commission were tested and its merits proved at his juncture.

The March town elections will soon be here, and it is the wish of Haverhill comrades that our neighboring towns of West Newbury, Georgetown, Merrimack, Groveland, etc., will follow the usual custom of Amesbury and Exeter by nominating straight Socialist tickets for town meeting.

Interest in the Socialist Debating Club is increasing. At one of our recent Sunday evening meetings, Representative MacCarthy and Carey took opposite sides. It was very instructive and somewhat ludicrous to hear Carey defend, for the sake of argument, the side of Capitalism.

The Haverhill readers of The Worker are keeping tab on the editorial controversy between this paper and the Haverhill "Gazette," our only daily paper.

The Fair committee are actively at work, outlining plans for the third annual grand fair of Haverhill Socialists, which will be held in Lafayette Hall, the first week in April.

Development arising from the teamsters' strike will be exhausted, all the strong arguments on that side it was the attempt to hold members of unions financially and morally responsible for any damages to life or property resulting from a strike.

Are you a comrade? See that every conductor or brakeman on the line gets a copy of "Railroading in the United States." Send \$1 for forty copies.

SHALL WE HAVE PEACE?

EUGENE V. DEBS IN THE TOLLER.

There is nothing specially startling about the proceedings or results of the late "Industrial Peace Conference" in New York. The capitalists of industry are now in practical control of their organized vassals. This has been the tendency during the past five years.

Rather Morgan, Hanna and Schwab straight than Cleveland, Ireland and Pottier by arbitration.

In the entire "neutral" element there is not a single member whose material interests are not identified with and controlled by the capitalist class.

As for the American labor movement, it is being practically emasculated. Proportional to its increasing impotency is its growth in numbers.

Now get ready your Sunday clothes, you sovereigns of toil, for in these stately social functions, labor, the maker of all kings and presidents, will surely sparkle in the grand parade and carve the 'possum at the banquet.

But as to the labor movement, the local unions have their political heels and steers. They sound the alarm when "politics" ventures in the anteroom. At the very mention of Socialism the heeler issues the warning note:

"The gobline 'it git ye if ye don't watch out."
The "neutral" element, as a rule, are in close touch with the captains of industry and guarantee are given that the trade union movement will stick to its time-honored policy of letting politics alone.

How Hanna and Ireland, Morgan and Schwab (fresh convert to union labor) must dig into each others' ribs and snort when they retire from the forelights.

Every labor union in the land ought to disown and repudiate the New York scheme of peace at the expense of slavery; and the whole labor movement must be rescued and set to grapple with the conditions of the day, or it is doomed to dishonor.

Peace, peace, there is no war!
There is no land in which capitalists, masters and working slaves can abide in peace. The war is on and the conflict will grow fiercer until the crash comes and wage-slavery is wiped from the earth.

Not until the last inch held by slavery is conquered by freedom can peace prevail. Their only will the multiplied millions who have upbitten the earth and produced its wealth come to their own.

Onward, comrades; onward to the goal.

THE MEN WHO CONTROL THE COUNTRY.
Here, then, is a vast continent belted and banded and criss-crossed with 200,000 miles of railroads. Many of the roads are great independent lines, and some are systems controlled by groups of men outside the five large syndicates.

But as the task must be our common one, so must be the decision. Whatever your mind is on the question, let us come together and settle it for the time being.

Comrades Alexander Jonas and Morris Hillquit will give to the meeting such information as is necessary for the consideration of the question.

THE COMMITTEE.

SINGLE TAX VS. SOCIALISM.
The Socialist Propaganda Club of Brooklyn, which holds public meetings every Sunday evening at Small's Assembly Rooms, 102 Court Street, will have a very interesting program on Feb. 2, John S. Crosby, the well-known Single Taxer, and our comrade, Job Harrison, will debate on "Single Tax Versus Socialism."

VAIL IN BOSTON.
A series of popular lectures on Socialism will be given by Charles H. Vail at the Every Day Church, 307 Shawmut avenue, between Chilton and Brookline streets, Boston, Mass., as follows:

Feb. 11—The Economic Evolution; Feb. 12—The Socialist Movement; Feb. 13—The Abolition of Poverty and Realization of Plenty; Feb. 14—The Solution of Modern Social and Industrial Problems.

LECTURES IN PHILADELPHIA.
Local Philadelphia of the Socialist Party is carrying on a course of Thursday evening lectures at the new headquarters, 1622 Arch Street, on Jan. 20 John Spargo of New York speaks on "The Class Struggle, Its Genesis and Meaning." The following lectures will be:

Feb. 6—"Our Political, Economic and Social" by Fred W. Long; Feb. 13—"Labor Politics and Socialism" by Algernon Lee; Feb. 20—"Organize! Why and How?" by Edward Kuppinger.

GENERAL COMMITTEE.
The meeting of the General Committee of Local New York, which should regularly be held on Thursday, Feb. 8, has been postponed one week on account of the daily paper meeting at Brevoort Hall.

BUY UNION LABEL GOODS.

The Worker.

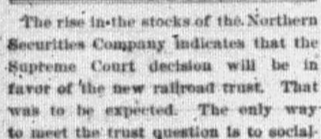
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THE PARTY'S EMBLEM.

The rise in the stocks of the Northern Securities Company indicates that the Supreme Court decision will be in favor of the new railroad trust.

UP HAVE A DEFINITE DECISION.

No party member in Greater New York or vicinity who possibly attend Saturday night's meeting at Brevoort Hall should fail to do so.

CAPTAINS OF INDUSTRY OR INDUSTRIAL PIRATES?

This accident is a terrible thing, said John B. McDonald, contractor of the Rapid Transit Subway.

ONE FORM OF INDIVIDUALITY.

Boston had a tenement-house fire last week, in which thirteen persons were killed and three more seriously injured.

THERE'LL BE NO CLASSES HERE.

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such is really the will of the party. If we are to postpone the undertaking, it is equally necessary that this decision should be definite and authoritative.

We all have our personal opinions and should hold to these strongly—provided they are founded in knowledge and earnest thought.

Every Socialist who believes it wise to start work now for the publication of a daily should attend Saturday's meeting and vote according to his conviction.

It is understood that the meeting is not confined to party members, but that every Socialist who is honestly interested in the question will be welcome to participate.

The smallest local organization in the country should send in at least \$1 for forty copies of Benjamin Hanford's new pamphlet, "Railroading in the United States."

A HALF-TRUTH ABOUT THE STEEL TRUST.

The newspapers are making a great deal of the fact that the report of the United States Steel Corporation was mailed to sixty thousand stockholders.

But really the fact that there are so many stockholders in the Trust proves nothing of the sort. We are not told how many of these sixty thousand hold only one or two or three shares each.

The first electric trolley road in China is soon to be laid. Either an American or an English company will construct it.

These two considerations being borne in mind, it will be seen that the number of stockholders, even though it may actually reach sixty thousand, does not at all contradict the theory of the concentration of industry.

Every party member in Greater New York and the vicinity should make it a point to attend the meeting Saturday evening, Feb. 8, at Brevoort's Hall, 154 E. Fifty-fourth street.

THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE'S WORK.

BY JOB HARRIMAN.

Ever since the Indianapolis Convention of July, 1901, the members of the Socialist Party have looked forward with considerable anxiety and uncertainty to the time when the National Committee would take their seats and begin action.

It was feared by many that the Committee would over-reach its power as defined in the new constitution of that not being certain of its power, for want of past experience under the new law, it would fail to act on important questions.

Those who were most pessimistic in this respect will rejoice to know that their fears have been proven entirely groundless.

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Others of similar ideas to the same action. The possibility of such a calamity is practically averted by the present plan of organizing the National Committee, inasmuch as each committee can ascertain the sentiment of the membership in its own state or any important question within a very few days.

Not only is this true, but the fact that the Local Quorum or any member of it can be removed at any time by the remainder of the National Committee holds them directly responsible to the Committee at large.

It gives us pleasure to say to the State of New York that the Local Quorum, though it has had many trying experiences, has managed affairs with much tact and good judgment.

1. The Utah trouble. We revoked the charter and sent a national committee into the state to reorganize it.

2. The double dues-paying system. We decided that it was unconstitutional and ordered the scheme stricken out of the constitutions of such states as had adopted it.

3. The salaries of interstate lecturers. We decided that the maximum wage should be \$3 a day and expenses.

4. Due-stamps. We decided that all moneys received from states by the National Secretary should be receipted for with due stamps.

5. When states should begin to pay dues. We decided that they should begin at the time of the Indianapolis Convention, except where they paid to the N. E. B. after that date.

6. The endorsing of strikes and boycotts. We decided that the Party should not be committed to the endorsement of any strike until after the same had been endorsed by the national labor organization with which the unions in trouble were affiliated.

7. There was one question, however, upon which we could not agree, and it was laid over for future consideration, either by the Committee, the Convention, or the Party press.

The large majority of the members of the Committee were native Americans, and they showed by their arguments that they were clearly enemies of their class interests.

There'll Be No Classes Here.

By J. E. Bush.

In default lands where lords and kings exploit the toiling masses. The accident of birth class is a perpetuity.

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THE DIGNITY OF LABOR.

BY PETER E. BURROWS.

And follow in the footsteps of what we call nature in the matter of its dignities, which shall then be interpreted in its necessities! Nature throws away her dead leaves and unnecessary creatures very freely; she wastes material; she makes a straight cut through weak, sickly and unserviceable things, to those things, and for those things, and with those things, proper to the organism to be conserved.

Thus, also, society in the future cannot afford to be lifting up its dignity and honor at great cost, or at any cost, the man that is useless and outside of her productive life.

I know that dignity is rather an old-fashioned thing to revive the name of in our land of democratic times and less. But as it is a word which, in spite of the present and several life administrations, still survives among us, we have to count with it.

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Current Literature.

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

COMMERCIAL TRUSTS: The Growth and Rights of Aggregated Capital. By John Edinburg. New York: The Socialist Literary Co. 1901. Cloth, 127 pages. Price, 50c.

DEMOCRACY AND THE TRUSTS: By Edwin R. Jennings. New York: Abbey Press. Cloth, 65 pages. Price, 50c.

Both Mr. Jennings and Mr. Dos Passos write from the Democratic standpoint—using the word "Democratic" here to designate the individualistic and decentralizing teaching in politics and the laissez faire school in economics.

As for Mr. Jennings's books, they have no real reason for existence. All that is true in them has been better said by various other writers, especially by Henry D. Lloyd, in his "Wealth vs. Commonweal," on whom Mr. Jennings draws very freely.

The "Comrad" for February is in many respects an exceptionally good number. The place of honor is given to a poem by George D. Herron, "From the City to the Country," which we may quote the closing lines:

The faith of labor is a young child yet; But it will grow—this last-born of the faith It is a world-child, reared by all the hands that ever strove to make a better world.

AN APPEAL TO WORKINGMEN.

Oh when, brother workingmen, are you going to wake up and defend yourselves against the insults and injuries inflicted upon you by YOUR government, YOUR courts, YOUR employers, from the government to the courts, and from the courts to the employers?

Most union leaders to-day say the union must not get into politics, more than to support this or that labor leader, nominated by this or that political party, provided it is the Democratic or Republican.

The most pleasing thing in the magazine, however, to our mind, is "A Word for the Socialist Activist," by "Nemo." Why the author of so good a little sketch should choose to describe himself as "Nemo," we find it hard to understand.

CHASE AND VAIL TO SPEAK IN OHIO.

John C. Chase of Haverhill, Mass., the first Socialist mayor in the United States, will speak in Ohio from Feb. 10 to Feb. 15 inclusive.

On Friday evening, Feb. 14, the Ladies' Auxiliary of Local No. 10, the Socialist Democratic Party, will have a St. Valentine's Dance and Social at Shakespeare Hall, 17 Andrews street.

PARTY NOTES.

The 12th A. D. will hold an... Michigan will hold state convention... Socialists in Idaho are forming state organization...

NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

Official Report of Proceedings at Meeting Held in St. Louis, Jan. 24 to Jan. 28, as Submitted by National Secretary Greenbaum.

LETTERS TO MINERS.

The Committee was called to order at 7 P. M. Committee on National Secretary's Report submitted their report...

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NO TRUSTS I NO PRISONS I NO SWEAT SHOPS! Shirts, Waists, Collars or Cuffs. BEARING THIS LABEL ARE O. K.

RIPANS

I have used Ripans for several years in my general practise as a first-class extempore remedy for late dinners' distress, and have carried them in my vest pocket in the little paper cartons.

Trades' and Societies' Calendar. Standing advertisements of Trade Unions and other societies will be inserted under the heading of Trades' and Societies' Calendar.

CAMPAIGN FUND.

To the Holders of Subscription Lists for the Campaign Fund of the Socialist Party of the City of New York.

LOCAL KINGS COUNTY.

A fairly well attended meeting of the Kings County Committee was held Sunday, Jan. 26. The most important business was the election of officers for the ensuing term...

TOO HUNGRY TO LEARN.

The committee of the London (Eng.) school board makes the remarkable statement: "At times when there is no special distress, 35,000 children in a state of hunger which makes it useless to attempt to teach them, are in the schools of London alone."

- List 257, P. Klippel... List 183, A. Hoehne... List 5143, do... List 5144, do... List 5145, do

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EMILE ZOLA'S POWERFUL REALISTIC NOVELS.

Paper covered, neatly printed, 25 cents each; postage, 5 cents extra each volume. "The Ladies' Paradise," "Money," "Abbe Mouret's Transgression," "Human Brutes," "A Love Episode," "Nana's Brother, Germain," "Rush for the Spoil," "Therese Raquin," "The Joys of Life," "The Fortune of the Rougons," "The Conquest of Passans," "Pot Boilée (Piping Hot)," "L'Assommoir," "Nana's Daughter," "A Dream of Love."

WORMEN'S CHILDREN DEATH BENEFIT FUND OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

The address of the Financial Secretary of the Executive Committee is: HENRY HAUPT, Bible House, Room 43, Astor Place, N. Y. City, N. Y.

TRADE and SCIENTIFIC BOOKS.

The Scientific American Cyclopedia of Receipts, Notes and Queries, 15,000 receipts, 900 New Formulas, 734 pages, indispensable in every worker's family.

WILSHIRE'S MAGAZINE.

Five Postals for \$1.25; each good for a six months' subscription. Pay me when you see me.

Simon Sultan, Counsellor at Law.

87 Nassau, corner FULTON STREET, (FULTON BUILDING.) Residence: 110 West 125th St., New York.

HENRY L. SLOBODIN, COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW.

93 Second Ave. Between Third & Fourth Sts., New York.

THOMAS J. MORGAN, LAWYER. PATENTS.

79 Dearborn St. - CHICAGO, ILL.

Dr. C. L. FURMAN, DENTIST.

221 Schermerhorn street, Brooklyn.

WILSHIRE'S MAGAZINE - SUCCESSOR TO - 'CHALLENGE', SUPPRESSED BY H. GAYLORD WILSHIRE, Editor. TORONTO, CANADA. Five Postals for \$1.25; each good for a six months' subscription. 'Pay me when you see me.'

THE EXTENT OF OUR RAILROADS.

From a little wooden track line along the Lackawanna Creek, where the first locomotive in the country had its trial in 1825, the railroad system of the United States have grown in seventy years to a network of rails which, straightened out, would make a single track extending eight times around the world.

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WHAT BECOMES OF THE SURPLUS?

The "Favorable Balance of Trade" and What it Means to American Capitalists and American Workingmen.

Comrade W. C. Green of Orlando, Florida, recently proposed the following question to the editor of the "Free-Week World,"...

"Will you kindly answer through your columns the following question: Is not the theory that we can get rid of our surplus products by selling them to other nations fallacious?"

"Will not the present system of production inevitably wind itself up and destroy itself?"

A plain and honest answer to that question has already been given in the fallacy of the political and economic doctrines which the "World" supports, and therefore it is not to be wondered at that no answer was attempted.

The question is such an important one, there is so much confusion in the minds of the masses of the people that it is well worth while to take it up carefully. Senator Depew tells us that the people of the United States are producing every year two billion dollars' worth more goods than they can consume, and that this is why the United States must have foreign markets in the Philippines, in China, in Africa, etc.

In the first place, all the goods, including the \$2,000,000,000 surplus are created by the working people of the country, by the agricultural workers, by the large share of whom are either wage-laborers or tenants or mortgaged farmers who might as well be tenants and by the laborers, factory operatives, and mechanics in other industries.

Why, then, cannot the producers of all this wealth consume it all? The answer is: BECAUSE THEY ARE NOT. The surplus is already being used up in the production of more goods, as much as good food, as many books, as much furniture, as much of all the good things of life as they can possibly use, or as they want to use. We all know that this is not so.

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THE "PEACE" PLAN

Mass Meeting to be Held in Cooper Union.

To Define the Attitude of the Rank and File—Call of Cigar Makers No. 90 Meets Hearty Response.

While the feeling among trade unionists in this city is by no means unanimous in regard to Senator Hanna's "Industrial Peace Scheme," it is evident that there is a very powerful opposition to the tendency of compromise represented by the famous conference of last December.

The second meeting, held last Friday, of the conference of trade unions called by Cigar Makers' Union No. 90, was participated in by delegates of sixty local unions representing about forty different trades.

The list of speakers, as announced, included the following: C. M. I. U. No. 90 (General of Amalgamated Woodworkers No. 172; McQueen, of the Gas Workers of England; Spargo, formerly of the English Dock Workers; Hanford, of Typographical Union No. 6; Dooley, of the Franklin Pressmen's Association, and Brown, of C. M. I. U. No. 144.

Another meeting of the conference is called for Friday evening, Feb. 7, at the Labor Lyceum, 64 E. Fourth street.

The Tar, Felt and Waterproof Workers' Union, No. 100, held an important meeting in the Johnston Building, corner Broadway and Avenue C, last Saturday.

The Patern Makers but on Friday, Jan. 31, was well attended, notwithstanding the snow storm.

United Brewery Workers' No. 20, Firemen's Branch, took twenty-five yearly postals and appointed a committee to dispose of them to those of their members who read English.

The Brooklyn women have been carrying on a campaign against the "Sun" and for labor goods that has been felt.

The committee sent to Philadelphia to organize the Coppersmiths reported good results. Twenty joined the union at the first meeting and the prospects are that every coppersmith in that city will follow the good example.

In New York almost every man of the trade is in the union which means that over two hundred. All shops are organized. Pat Quinn was elected as walking delegate and will now organize Newark and Paterson.

At the last meeting of the Pie Salesmen's Union, Local No. 113, Charles Adel was re-elected as president and J. Stevens as vice-president.

The delegates of the Pie Bakers report that the Metropolitan Pie Company has but six routes, where before the strike and boycott they had fourteen.

Ask for the union card in your barbers' shops. See to it that your barber secures it. If he refuses, find another barber who has it or will get it.

The "Sun" boycott has NOT been declared off, and until it is no union man should be previous in spreading a false rumor. The "Sun" would certainly be pleased to have you do it, but until you get definite information from the proper authorities don't stop.

The Amalgamated Painters have formed a new branch in Queens County, meeting every Saturday evening at Everett Hall, Washington and Flint streets, Jamaica.

Demand the union label on clothes, shirts and collars, shoes, razors, cigars and tobacco, and other things you buy.

The Electrical Workers of Newark have won the strike for an eight-hour day and \$3.50 wages.

An intelligent solution. In a long editorial on the question of the labor movement, the New York "Journal of Commerce," a capitalist mouthpiece, acknowledges the fact that Socialism has already become an appreciable force in our politics.

Below is a list of the subdivisions of Labor in this city, by wards. If you are not a member of any of these unions, you should join one of them.

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OFFICIAL

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Secretary, Leon Greenbaum, Room 47, Kentville Bldg., 30th St., New York.

CALIFORNIA STATE COMMITTEE—Secretary, J. George Smith, 309 Examiner Bldg., 215 E. First Street, San Francisco.

CONNECTICUT STATE COMMITTEE—A. B. Corbett, Secretary, Room 8, 746 Chapel Street, New Haven.

ILLINOIS STATE COMMITTEE—Secretary, Chas. H. Kerr, 505 Fifth Avenue, Chicago.

INDIANA STATE COMMITTEE—Secretary, Jas. O'Connell, 321 E. Third Street, Terre Haute.

IOWA STATE COMMITTEE—Secretary, W. A. Jacobs, 210 E. Sixth Street, Des Moines.

KANSAS STATE COMMITTEE—Secretary, Treasurer, W. L. Nixon, Abilene.

KENTUCKY STATE COMMITTEE—Secretary, E. L. Robinson, 421 W. Chestnut Street, Louisville.

MAINE STATE COMMITTEE—Secretary, Fred J. Irish, 322 Riverside Street, Waterville.

MASSACHUSETTS STATE COMMITTEE—Secretary, Wm. F. Pomeroy, 4 Bond Street, Lowell.

MICHIGAN STATE COMMITTEE—Secretary, Chas. E. Newby, 317 Johnson Street, Detroit.

MISSOURI STATE COMMITTEE—Secretary, Treasurer, E. Val Putnam, Room 9, 22 N. Fourth Street, St. Louis.

NEBRASKA STATE COMMITTEE—Secretary, George E. Baird, 1804 N. Sixteenth Street, Omaha.

NEW JERSEY STATE COMMITTEE—Secretary, Treasurer, J. S. Van Hook, 212 Market Street, Newark.

NEW HAMPSHIRE STATE COMMITTEE—Secretary, Josiah A. Aronson, 18 Watson Street, Dover.

NEW YORK STATE COMMITTEE—Secretary, Leonard D. Abbott, 64 E. 4th St., New York.

NORTH DAKOTA STATE COMMITTEE—Secretary, Mark J. Johnson, Tower.

OHIO STATE COMMITTEE—Secretary, W. G. Critchfield, 1143 W. Third Street, Dayton.

OREGON STATE COMMITTEE—Secretary, W. H. Bickel, Albany.

OKLAHOMA TERRITORIAL COMMITTEE—Secretary, W. P. O. Box 1118 Oklahoma City.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE COMMITTEE—Secretary, J. W. Quick, 1022 Arch Street, Philadelphia.

TEXAS STATE COMMITTEE—Secretary, J. Hampton, Houston.

UTAH STATE COMMITTEE—Secretary, M. H. Wilson, 1112 W. Seventh Street, Salt Lake City.

WASHINGTON STATE COMMITTEE—Secretary, Joseph Gilbert, Box 657, Seattle.

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

NOTICE—For editorial reasons, no Party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesday, 3 p. m.

THE WORKER CONFERENCE. The following contributions to the Worker Conference have been received since the last announcement was made:

Mr. H. J. Green, \$2.00; Mr. J. H. Green, \$1.50; Mr. J. H. Green, \$1.00; Mr. J. H. Green, \$1.00; Mr. J. H. Green, \$1.00; Mr. J. H. Green, \$1.00; Mr. J. H. Green, \$1.00; Mr. J. H. Green, \$1.00; Mr. J. H. Green, \$1.00; Mr. J. H. Green, \$1.00.

LOCAL NEW YORK. Below is a list of the subdivisions of Labor in this city, by wards. If you are not a member of any of these unions, you should join one of them.

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National Platform of the Socialist Party.

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

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

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

The economic interests of the capitalist class dominate our entire social system; the lives of the working class are recklessly sacrificed for profits, are distracted between nations, industries, and classes, 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. All other classes, despite their apparent or actual conflicts, are alike interested in the upholding of the system of private ownership of the instruments of wealth production. The Democratic, Republican, bourgeois public ownership parties, and all other parties which do not stand for the complete overthrow of the capitalist system of production, are alike political representatives of the capitalist class.

The workers can most effectively act in common.

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 or 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 services and diminishing the rates to the consumers.

2. The progressive reduction of the hours of labor and the increase of wages in order to decrease the share of the capitalist and increase the share of the worker in the product of labor.

3. State or national insurance of working people in case of accidents, lack of employment, sickness and want in old age; the funds for this purpose to be collected from the revenue of the capitalist class, and to be administered 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.

8. But in advancing 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.

The workers can most effectively act in common.

SINGLE COPY, 5 CENTS. PRICE, 60c A YEAR.

Vol. I, No. 11. Socialist Library. Published Monthly.

Entered at the N. Y. Post Office as Second-Class Matter, March 11th, 1901.

New York, December 15, 1901.

RAILROADING IN THE UNITED STATES.

BY BEN HANFORD.

"TO THE NOT YET DEAD." PUBLISHED BY THE Socialistic Co-operative Publishing Association, 184 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK.

FORTY COPIES, ONE DOLLAR.

For the material, and consequently the moral and spiritual, emancipation of all mankind, irrespective of nationalities, races, or religions. CHARLES KIRIN, Hoboken, N. J., Jan. 20.

WORKER'S CALENDAR FOR 1902. PRICE, FIVE CENTS.

In lots of 5 copies, \$22 cents; 10 copies, \$35 cents; 100 copies, \$3.00.

Letter Box. B. BURGESS, Tacoma, Wash.—As the matter has been settled for the time at least by the action of the National Committee, your communication does not appear to have been received in time to be met.

TO NEWARK WORKINGMEN. Leont Newark, N. J., of the Socialist Party is holding lectures every Sunday evening at headquarters, 124 Market Street.

PROSTITUTION. According to statistics given to the public by Labor Commissioner Hatchford of Ohio, the average wage received by the workingmen of Ohio are 10 per cent. less than the average cost of living. And yet some people say capitalism is not the cause of prostitution!

One year, 50 cents. 6 months, 25 cents. 36 N. Clark St., Chicago, Ill.