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VOL. XII.-NO. 3.

# FOR THE DAILY.

#### Two Weeks Left in Which to Work for the May Concert.

Fund Grows Slowly but Steadily-1 You Think It Grows Too Slowly, You Know How to Hurry It Up.

Two weeks still remain before the First of May. During that time all who wish to hasten the growth of the Socialist Daily Fund should bestir themselves to push the sale of tickets for the Damrosch Concert in Grand Central Palace.

tickets have been pretty thor oughly distributed among the labor or gauizations. Members should now see to it that they do not lie in the hands of the secretaries, but that they are sold in the union meetings and in the son in the union meetings and in the shops. Whoever buys and uses a tick-et will get four times his money's worth, and after expenses are covered —and they are light—every ticket sold eans 25 cents for the Socialist Daily Fund. A quarter is not much. But a few thousand quarters will bring the much desired daily appreciably nearer

#### "May Flowers."

The souvenir journal, "May Flow-ers," should not be forgotten. Present indications are that this will have a large sale. A good number of organi-zations in New York and elsewhere have given their orders for twenty-five fifty, or a hundred copies, and others should follow their example. The price-is 5 cents a copy, and bundles of 25 or cents a copy, and bundles of 25 or more are to be supplied at 3 cents a copy. Orders should be sent at once, with cash, to H. C. Bowerman, W. E. A. Club House, 206 E. Eighty-sixth street, from whom tickets also are to be obtained. be obtained.

The Socialist Dally Finance Committee makes the following report for the week:

#### Amounts Pledged.

Following is a statement of am pledged for the Socialist Daily Fund up to April 14: Previously acknowledged ....\$3,340.50 Howard Tuttle, Milwankee, Wis. 12.00 Dr. Wm. S. Hager, Brooklyn Ludwig Zakshewsky 10.00 10.00 50.00 Dr. J. M. Rubinoff ...... E. Zechnowitz ..... Roudianoff Boudin ..... 15.00 12.00 John Kerrigan, Dallas, Tex. .. E M. Brann D. Bonoff, Los Angeles, Cal E. D. Price, Houston, Tex... S. Levin, Hartford, Conn .. 15.00

Fred Bennetts, Yonkers, N.Y. Total ......\$3.670.50 Cash contributions ...... 200.25

Total .....\$3,936.75

## Paid on Pledges.

10.00

Payments on pledges and cash dona tions have heretofore been reported to gether. The totals so far received are here separate and separate reports will hereafter be given. Fayments on piedges up to April 14 are: Previously acknowledged .....\$315.00

Miss E. Rabinowitz ....... Fred Tepper, Lawrence, Mass... 1.50 2.00 Fred Bennetts, Yonkers, N. Y.

Total ,....\$333.50 Cash Contributions. The following amounts have been

irrespective of pledges: 
 Previously acknowledged
 \$234.25

 Patrick Donohue
 1.00

 Rev. A. L. Wilson
 5.00
 1.00 5.00 Dr. P. A. Levin, Saranac Lake. 1.00 Louis Arnstein, Dover, N. H. . . Mnx Beikert, Jersey City . . . . . Chas, Gunner, Yonkers, N. Y. . .

## Notice to Contributors.

1.05

Pledges should be sent and check and money orders made payable to the Socialist Dally Finance Committee,184 William street, New York. Communi-cations may be addressed to Henry L.

Slobodin, 60 Second avenue, New York
The Worker will contain, each week
a list of contributions received up to
Monday preceding the date of issue. contribution sent is not acknowledged the sender should at once inform the Committee that the matter may be investigated

and set right.

Those who have made pledges should remember to send in the monthly in-stalments promptly, saving the trouble of notifying them. Let each one feel his personal responsibil-ity for the work we have undertaken and his power to hasten the coming of the Socialist Daily.

## AN APPRECIATION.

. .

It makes our eyes sparkle every tim The Worker reaches our table, it is so full of clear, concise articles on the class struggle, and also contains the best labor news of any paper published. It ought to be read by every lished. It ought to be read by every workingman in America. If the daily paper which the New York Socialists are about to publish is proportionately as good as the weekly "Worker" it will do the cause an unlimited amount of good.—Utah Labor Journal.

#### LABOR DENOUNCES "PEACE CONFERENCE."

St. Louis Unions Call Upon Labor Lead ers to Withdraw from Civic Federa-

Organized labor in St. Louis has declared its attitude toward the Peace Conference. The mass meeting called by the Central Trades and Labor Unon adopted the resolutions below

after the subject had been gone into thoroughly by the speakers, as ex-pressive of their attitude. One of the most important features of the meeting was the strong Social-ist sentiment which prevailed. Near-ly every reference to Socialism was roundly cheered. Indeed, it was a So cialist gala day, and everything points to an almost unanimous support of the Socialist Party by the trades unionists of the city. The workers are begin-ning to realize the power of the class-conscious ballot and evidently will not be slow to make use of it. The follow-

ing are the resolutions adopted: "Whereas, The capitalist class of to-day, by virtue of its ownership of the tools, machinery, and other means of production and distribution, holds complete control of the wealth created

by the working class; and Whereas. This ewnership and cor trol gives to the capitalist class absolute jurisdiction of the destinies of the working class, dictating their condition in life, giving them employment when it will result in profit to themselves and denying employment when it will not so result, robbing them of the enjoyment which rightfully longs to them as the creators of wealth, denying an education to their children and condemning them to the same life of tell and misery that is

the lot of parents; and "Whereas, The enjoyments which should be the pleasure of the workers are permitted only to those who can rob the workers by virtue of their ownership of the means of sustenance;

"Whereas, This condition results in an endless class struggle between the tool owners and the toolless, necessitating both economic and political orers as the only means of coping with their enemies; and

"Whereas, These organizations can be productive of results only when conducted strictly on class lines and without any entangling alliances with the capitalist class; therefore, be it "Besolved, That Organized Labor

of St. Louis, in mass meeting assembled, declares itself opposed to the so-called 'Peace Conference' recently organized in New York City, and be it further "Resolved. That we call upon those members of Organized Labor who have taken part in its formation and who

are now serving in its councils to at once withdraw from it. "Further, as proof of the wisdom of our action, we would call the atten-tion of our brothers to the fearful in-jury which has already befallen our movement as a result of the actions of this body in the cities of Boston, Mass., and San Francisco, Cal."

#### GROCERY CLERKS STILL FIGHTING BUTLER.

The fight between Grocery Clerks' Union No. 496 and James Butler, dealer in horses and groceries, is still on. A conference was held earlier in the month by delegates from a large number of unions in the various trades to arrange concerted action to assist the Clerks in their battle. Committees were appointed and the unions and from these committees and should lend them all possible aid.

Mr. Butler is determined to crush the

Union. The Union is equally deter-mined not to be crushed, but to carry on its fight for shorter hours of labor till victory is won. Much will depend on the action of workingmen in other trades in bringing the question to a speedy and satisfactory settlement. No attention should be paid to the reports given out from time to time that the trouble has been "settled." The publication of such false reports is one of the capitalists' favorite meth-ods of disintegrating and defeating trade union efforts. When a settlement is actually made, the Grocery Clerks' Union will officially announce it, and until this announcement of made workingmen should withold the patronage from Butler-not only re-

fuse to buy from him, but let him know the reason why.

One delegate in the conferen One delegate in the content to the ferred sarcastically to the report that Butler is helping to build a church uptown. This is quite in line with captalist hypocrisy—to grind down employees to the lowest point and then, out of the profits squeezed from them. out of the profits squeezed from them, to build churches and endow colleges and libraries. Let the workingmen show that they appreciate this sort of philanthropy at its true value.

S. L. P. JEWISH DAILY SUSPENDS. The "Abendblatt." the S. L. P. Jewish daily of New York City, suspended publication last week. This paper was founded in 1804 and was once a great power in the Socialist movement on the East Side. At the time of the party the East Side. At the time of the party split in July, 1890, it was captured by the adherents of DeLeon and the de-posed Executive. From that time it lost much of its influence and has had a hard struggle to maintain its existe. The determining motive in sus pending it was undoubtedly to concentrate all the forces of the S. L. P. for the support of the "Daily People," which seems to be in a very precarious

—While he is viewing the indus-trial development of the South, will President Roosevelt be taken around to see the babies at work in the cotton

## HARRIMAN AND CROSBY DEBATE

Socialism and Single Tax the Subject.

Cooper Union Filled to the Doors with an Interested Audience, Largely Strangers to Both Sides-A Profit

able Meeting. An audience of more than three thousand people filled Cooper Union to the doors last Friday to hear Job Har-riman and John S. Crosby debate the question of Socialism and Single Tax. There were Socialists and Single Tax-ers there in considerable numbers, of course; but on the whole it was an audience of strangers, very largely composed of young workingmen, who followed the speakers with close inter-

est and keen appreciation. The debate was conducted on both sides in the best spirit of fairness and courtesy. It is to be regretted that we can give no adequate report of the dis-

Harriman held his opponent to the book—that is, to George's "Progress and Poverty." Again and again he returned to George's admission that labor creates all wealth, and then, by citation of the familiar facts of indus artial life and by apt litustrations he showed that the same reasoning which proves the landlord to be an exploiter of labor applies equally to the owner of other means of production operated

by wage labor.

Mr. Crosby, with all the wit and eloquence at his command, tried to con-vince his hearers that, if the landlord's revenue were appropriated by the community, free competition would again prevail and exploitation would cease. He dwelt almost pathetically on the "precious, sacred right of coutract" and used his familiar fish argument: "If I catch a fish, that fish is mine! If I catch two fish both these fish are mine! And if I exchange one

of those fish for a fish-line, that fish-

ne is mine!" Harriman made short work of the fish story. He reminded the audience that we are no longer living in the day of individual production. Men cannot make what is now considered a human fiving by fishing with hook and line We live in an age of great machinery, factories, and railroads. There things are the product of the labor of thousands of workers. They are operated by the joint labor of thousands. Society depends on them for its very existence. So long as these things are held as private property, their owner can and must exploit those who oper-afe them. Even under the Single Taxers' ideal system, the only way : workingman could escape such exploi-tation would be to go fishing and live on the fish he caught—that is, in one form or another, to go back to hand industry, with no chance to compete in the market.

Replying to Mr. Crosby's plea for the right of free contract, he asked his hearers: "You workingmen, did you ever leave your wives and children nungry at home and go to the owner of a great steel mill, a great railroad or a great factory, and make a con-tract with them? Did you make a contract? No. You asked for work Maybe you begged for work. And you took the wages dictated by competi-tion—a half or less than a half of your product and the employer took the

It is not, perhaps, a very great achievement for a Socialist to defeat a Single Taxer in debate, even if his opponent be as popular as Mr. Crosby and possessed of his undentably great oratorical ability and his pleasing personality. The odds are too great in the nature of the question. But cer-tainly Harriman never spoke more effectively than on this occasion. The audience was his before the evening was half over, and they stayed to the close. It is doubtful if we ever held a meeting in Cooper Union that did nore good for Socialism.

## THE MODERN SLAVE-AUCTION.

Thomas Carlyle, whose dyspepsia was responsible for many foolish say ings, said also some profoundly wise things. His description of the difference between the wage-worker and the chattel-slave ought to be graven on the tablets of the memory of every work-ing man and every working woman. between the white The difference between the white wage-worker and the negro slave, he said, consists principally in the fact that the negro slave was bought for a lifetime for so many hundreds of dollars, whilst the wage-worker is dollars, whist the wage-worker is bought for so many cents an hour or so many dollars a week, as the case may be. That is the chief difference. Another thing is that we don't give them the trouble to offer us by auction nowadays, but instead we go and offer ourselves for sale, saying, "please buy us at so much an hour or so much a week," for that is what it amounts to when one man has to beg from some other men the right to work. We sell ourselves on the instal-ment plan-and heaven knows the price is small! Under the old-time slave system the master who had a couple of thousand dollars invested in couple of thousand dollars invested in a slave, would naturally look after the health of the slave, since he would lose if the slave died or was iii. But there is no money invested in the wage-slave and the employer has not that interest in his well-being. If a worker is kill-ed or maimed, what of it? The emplayer loses nothing and there are plenty waiting to step into his place.— John Spargo, "In Where we Stand."

N. P. Geiger is still in Massachusett and recently addressed good meetings at Northboro, Taunton, New Bedford.

## GOOD GAIN IN TOLEDO.

Socialist Party Increases Its Vote 25 Per Cent.

> We Have 617, Against 481 in November -A Purdly Educational Campaign-Methods of Work Dascribed.

The Socialist Party has made anoth forward step, and a big one, in the y election held on Tuesday, April 8. The total vote was light—only 17,253 out of a registration of about 28,000. The chief contest was over the offic of Street Commissioner, which headed

the election, the Socialist Party made a numerical gain of 25 per cent. Last fall we had 481 votes for the head of our ticket. Our vote in last week's election is an follows:

For Street Commissioner, Frederick H. Shane, 617.
For Police Commissioner, James B.

For Water Works Trustee, Thos. A.

Cowley, 100; for Councilmen, F. Bad-

eron, 42; for Councilman, C. Milyard,

Twelfth Ward: For Councilman, C.

Sass. 38. Thirteenth Ward: For Alderman, T.

Born. 44.

movement and of the Socialist publi-cation agencies.

We had Vail for three lectures early

in the campaign; charged admission 10 cents or 25 cents for the course, and had full houses, all expenses paid and a surplus for other party work. Later similar methods and results. Finally on Sunday evening, April 6, we had Debs to give the final stroke in the cents admission and had Memorial Hall filled with an audience of over a

effect.
'The Workingmen's Sick and Death Benefit Society, Branch 134, surprised he City Central Committee with an donation of \$20, which was put to good use.

## THE CHICAGO ELECTION.

Complete returns of the Chicago city election show that the aldermanic vote cast for Socialist candidates or April 1 was 6.413 with one ward, the Third, unrepresented. The town tick-et in this ward being in the neighbor-hood of 90, the total aldermanic vote may therefore be taken as about 6.500 The vote for town tickets probably ag

gregates 7,200.

Most of the wards show a substantial increase over the aldermanic returns of last spring, though severa lowever, has declined in a most startling manner, the aldermanic vote of 1901 showing a total of 281; the official returns now give this ward but 82, or loss of 199 votes from last year.

The vote of the Socialist Parts amounts to three and a quarter per cent, of the total cast. Last year it was considerably less than 2 per cent. so that the felative increase measured upon this basis amounts to between 90 and 70 per cent.

At the city election in Des Moines, Ia., there were two full tickets—Republican and Socialist—in the field, besides a Citizen's ticket with candi-dates only for Mayor and Auditor.

cratic, 26. Other candidates ran in about the same proportion. Our gain was 63. We elected one of the three

capitalistic opponent. We polled 112 for Debs in 1900."

the ticket.
In spite of general lack of interest in

ragg, 67". For Cemetery Trustee, Wm. Niurt,

For Constables, F. Klitzke, 667; F. Kolbe, 671.

First Ward: For Alderman, J. S.

stuber, 100, Fifth Ward: For Alderman, A. Cam

Eighth Ward: For Councilman, C. F. Holden, 52.

C. Enright, 45; for Councilman, Otto

We had votes in all but seven of the one hundred and seven election pre-cincts in the city, which shows that our influence is penetrating to every

Our entire campaign was educational, devoted largely to clearing up the sentimentalism that has so long domi-nated in Toledo. The circulation of The Worker was largely extended and, the comrades report, materially aided in the work. Another method that was used for getting Socialist literature be-fore the people may be followed in other cities. The local got one hundred copies each of The Worker, the "Inter-national Socialist Review," the "Com-rade," the "Socialist Spirit," "Wilshire's Magazine," the Cleveland "Citi-zen," Lee's "Labor Politics and Socialist Politics," the catalogues of Chas H. Kerr & Co., and the Standard Pub lishing Company, McGrady's "Clerical Capitalist" and "A Voice from Engand," and to go with the latter, Father Rickaby's pamphlet against Socialism (to which the "Voice from England" is a reply, and on which we placed our local stamp, to show who distributed it). These we put up in a hundred packages, thirteen papers and pamph-lets in each, and sold at 25 cents a package. As the various Socialist pub-lishing concerns all give low rates on bundles of papers or pamphlets, this sort of propaganda can be carried out at very small expense wherever there are a few comrades willing to do the necessary work; and it will redound to the advantage both of the local

we had Chase for one meeting, with campaign. Here also we charged 10 thousand people. Needless to say, Comrade Debs' speech had a splendid

## IN IOWA CITIES

John M. Work, our candidate for Mayor, received 200 votes, and Geo. F. Usry, for Auditor, had 353. Our other candidates ran ahead, the highest vote being 878. "The 200," writes Comrade Work, "are dyed-in-the-wool Social-ists. The others are 'coming.' The gain on Mayor is 75 per cent." The vote for Mayor in Mystic stord tepublican, 170; Socialist, 163; Demoaldermen, Geo. Porter.

## MINNESOTA VOTE GROWING. Comrade Lucien of Crookston, Minn., writes to the "Social Democratic Her-

ald" as follows: "This spring we had no legal stand-ing as a party in the city, not having put up a ticket in the last city elec-tion, so we had to secure signers. We very near electing our man, how-The capitalist parties got well scared toward the last. John Klewell for Mayor, got 341, as against 483 for Hitchcock, Rep. O. C. Mortenson, for Alderman, polled 213 to 234 for his

WISCONSIN'S GOOD GAINS. The total aldernianic vote in Sheboy-gan, Wis., was as follows: Socialist 1,403; Democratic, 1,111; Republican, 1,002. The old parties had to unite in some wards to hold them. We gained an alderman. The Board now includes nine Republicans, four Social-

sts, and three Democrats. In West Superior we had a ticket in he Ninth Ward and raised the vote

from 42 to 96. In the village of Kiel, Wis., the old parties fused. Out of 252 votes the Socialist Party had 123. In Pacific Township we gained three votes. Six more would have elected our candidate for President and seven more would have given us the As

#### CLEVELAND STATIONARY.

The Socialist Party gained very slightly in Cieveland, Ohio, and the S. L. P. lost slightly. Tom Johnsonism is rampant there and has not had time to play itself out. Our vote stands: For Treasurer, 643;

for Justices of the Peace, 592 and 577; for Director of Schools, 616; for Mem-bers of School Council, 643 to 668; for City Council in six out of the twelve districts, a total of 337. The S. L. P had 432 for the head of the ticket and 158 to 546 for other places.

#### NEW HAVEN VOTE LIGHT.

The Socialist Party polled 300 votes n the city election at New Haven, Conn., Tuesday, and the S. L. P. had 136. A year ago our vote was 345 and that of the S. L. P. 186. The total vote was very light, only 8.485 out of 26,000. There was a strong Democratic 'public ownership" movement, largely

#### OUR VOTE IN NEBRASKA. The "New Era" of Sargent, Neb., reports that the Socialist vote in the Omaha city election was 900, while in Lincoln, the capital of the state, our

vote "rose from nearly nothing to over 500 on one candidate." IN KANSAS CITY. It is impossible to find out anything It is impossible to find out anything about the Socialist vote in the Kansas City municipal election. The press publishes no reports and the election officials refuse to give any informa-

Comrades Clark, O'Hare, and Thompson—the first our candidate for Mayor—did good work in the campaign. The county campaign is already begun.

At many polling places only the oldparty tickets given out and the Social-ist ballots kept out of sight unless de-manded. In some cases they were even refused when called for.

## IN KANSAS.

Fort Scott, Kas., gives 101 votes for Comrade Bumstead, Socialist candi-date for member of the School Board. This was our highest vote.

## NEW MEXICO IN LINE.

A large Socialist vote is reported in the city election recently held at Albuquerque, New Mexico. Dispatches say the Socialist Party beat the Democrats in every ward but one. The local Socialist movement is very young, but said to be vigorous and enthusiastic. J. Stitt Wilson has been speaking there and was well received by the workingmen, especially in the Santa Fe railway shops and the foundries.

Three Socialist Justices of the Peace were elected in Arlington, N. J. This is not a startling victory, however, as the old parties failed to nominate, the ofnot being sought for by the polities. Our real cause for congratulation is the increase of our vote from 14 to 35 for School Commissioner

## McGRADY AND BIGELOW

IN PHILADELPHIA Father T. McGrady of Kentucky and Geo. E. Bigelow of Nebraska will be the speakers at a mass meeting held under the auspices of Local Philadel-phia of the Socialist Party, in the Academy of Music, ou Wednesday evening, April 23. Both are good speakers and the hall should be filled

Society has provided a chorus of sixty voices for the occasion. Miss Eliza-beth Atkinson will sing a Socialist campaign song entitled "The Peaceful Army," composed by Comrade Wm. W. Atkinson, a well known compose of popular ballads. A pretty feature connected with the song will be a tableau of the nations, representing he international character of our

-Five cents'n day is \$18.25 a year during the next year-say in instalments, paid promptly—to the So cialist Daily Fund?

## SEND GREETING TO BELGIANS.

## Socialists of New York to Comrades Beyond the Sea.

"We greet you and honor your dead. Keep up the good fight. We are with you to the end."

This was the message sent by cable from the General Committee of Local New York, Social Democratic Party, to our comrades in Belginm, in the midst of their struggle for universal

suffrage.

The contest which is now going on in Belgium between the Socialist working class on the one hand and the forces of capitalism, monarchy, and armed force on the other, is attracting the attention of the whole world. Even the most conservative of Americans must either admit the Belgian contingent of the international Socialist Party is bravely battling for the cause of progress or else cast aside their pat-riotic traditions and avow their own

distrust of democracy. The Socialist Party seeks in Belgium, as everywhere, to win by peace-ful methods. That blood has been shed is the fault of the propertied ruling class who, knowing that the majority of the people are tired of class rule, have resorted both to violence and fraud to hold their power.

As the news of Socialist victories at the polls in American cities will be rend with joy in Belgium, so should the news of our Belgian comrades' struggle inspire the American workers to renewed vigor in the movement for Labor's emancipation. The class struggle knows no national boundaries. A victory for the workers in any country is a victory for all.

## IGLESIAS ACQUITTED.

ligorous Protest of Socialists and Trade Unionists Results in Reversing Infamous Decision.

The Supreme Court of Puerto Rico endered a decision Tuesday in the appeal of Santiago Iglesias, President of the Federation of Workmen of Puerto Rico, who was sentenced fast Decem-ber to more than three years' impris-onment on the charge of conspiring to raise the price of labor in Puerto Rico, acquitting him of all the charges against him, reversing the decision of the lower court. A fine of \$25 for contempt of court in not answering a mons was allowed to stand.

Federation of Workmen members paraded through San Juan in the afteroon. There was a similar parade at Ponce when the news of Comrade Iglesias' acquittal reached there.

The vigorous protest of the Socialist

Party and of the trade unions in the

#### United States and in Puerto Rico had much to do with securing this favorable decision.

THEY DO THESE THINGS BETTER IN FRANCE " A Paris dispatch says that the bishops are instructing the priests under their jurisdiction to refrain from any

attempt to influence voters, directly or indirectly, for or against any party or candidate in the coming general "The Bishop of Tours declares that the French people being so jealous of their independence, the support of any candidate by the clergy night injure that candidate's cause, the interven-tion of the clergy being unpopular

even among the best Catholics." "They do these things better in France," as has been said in other af-fairs. The French clergy have learned a lesson which we still have to

# teach the Corrigans and Quigleys and Messmers and Hobaus.

A dispatch from Rome states that the army reserve who were called out during the railroad strike have mutin usly demanded to be disbanded again and protest against the plan contem-plated of sending them to Tripoli. The dispatch adds that this indicates a creat strength of Socialist sentiment in

## MAY DAY IN BOSTON.

Preparations for the celebration of International Labor Day in Boston on Sunday, May 4, presage a very suc-cessful event. The appearance of Ben Hanford is going to attract a large crowd, as his reputation has preceded him. As Representatives Carey and MacCartney will also speak the same evening those who attend know what o expect. Speeches interspersed by nusical selections. Comrades are urg ed to advertise the event as much a ossible and have their friends, and especially trade unionists, attend. Ad-nission will be free. As it is Sunday evening ample opportunity is given comrades in surrounding towns to be present. Remember the place and time—Paine Memorial Hall, 9 Appleton street, 7:30 p. m.

## BE SURE TO GO.

All Socialists and sympathizers are nvited to join the members of the Socialist Club in an evening together at Eureka Hall, 1 and 3 MacDongall street, Saturday evening, April 19, a 8:30. Music, refreshments and a var led entertainment will be provided and many well known Socialists will be called upon to respond to toasts. The enterprising comrades of the Brooklyn Socialist Club always provide pleasurable surprises for their guests and any reader who falls to at tend on this occasion will miss a thor-oughly enjoyable affair. And, don't forget to bring the ladies.

Notice is hereby given to all Social- | sts who are members of labor organizations that they must take their withdrawal cards and go. There 's no room for them in the labor movement. This decision is handed down by Judge Samuel Gompers of the Strike Squelchers' Federation. In fact, it was handed down some time ago, but, it appears, execution was stayed pending an appeal to Supreme Judge Dollar-Mark Hanna, President of the American Federation of Labor, who has just affirmed the finding of the lower court in a most enthusiastic opinion, likewise handed down. I do not know what the Socialists ever did to these amiable and estimable dignitaries that give warrant for this bull of excommunication, but I suspect that some Jocund Socialists has hit them in the eye with a dead cat. In this case the plural number agrees with the singular. These two gentlemen are now so intimate, so bound up in each other, as it were, that you can't hit Hanna without blackening Sammy's eye. David and Jonathan were Kilkenny cats

The decision above mentioned was hurled upon the offending Socialists under the following circumstances. It appears that we are blessed with a society called the American Academy of Social and Political Science. The functions of this organization are to oversee and revise the work of the Architect of the Universe and laydown the lines upon which the forces of evolution will be permitted to work. The annual pow-wow of the Academy was held in Philadelphia a week ago, and at its closing session the subject under consideration was "Industrial Conciliatien: Its Possibilities and Limitations." Do I need to say that to Messrs. Hanna and Gompers, the two greatest geniuses out of captivity, the settlement of this matter was assigned? They spoke in proper order, Hanna first, Sammy second.

compared with these two lovers.

Dollar-Mark gave evidence of having listened to a Socialist on a soapbox since the last time he presented his views on the subject of Trusts. It will be remembered that in 1900 the spotted Senator vehemently declared that there were no trusts in America. and that the "law" of free competition would render them impossible forever. Amen! Now he says that "where combination is possible competition is impossible." Just listen to

him now: "The trusts have come to stay, Organized capital and organized labor are but a step in industrial progress. It is our duty as employers to make up our minds, for the question must be

met. "We hear much of a tendency to Socialism. Everything American is opposed to it, and it is the duty of every citizen to correct Socialistic ideas. There is no question that should demand deeper thought. The Socialistic idea is unnatural and un-American to us as a people.

Just what the above has to do with 'Industrial Conciliation" does not appear to the ordinary mind, but connected with the following the whole subject becomes brilliant with light.

Here you are: "I received much encouragement from an address once made by Samuel Gompers, in which he said there was no room in the labor ranks for the Socialist or the Anarchist. Then I knew that the time had come to not.

## HANNA-"FRIEND OF LABOR."

The strikes of the ship carpenters and calkers and the bollermakers and their helpers—four unions—are still be ing waged against the Cleveland Ship building Company, a branch of the trust, in which the Hanna family. father, son, brother, and probably other members are interested.

There seems to be a conspirace among the local dailies to suppress every mention of the trouble while the brutal boss is sleshing around down East trying to make people believe hat he is a great friend of labor. Not an item appears, although hun dreds of men are out to enforce broke

agreements and gain better conditions.

The boilermaker's helpers have been paid such poor wages by this heartless corporation that they have been com-pelled to appeal for assistance. The ocal unions ought to come to their aid.

It's a shameful state of affairs, indeed, where an employer brazenly brags about his friendship for labor in one part of the country while strikes

#### rage in his shop.-Cleveland Citizen. WE SHALL

"We shall pass from class paternal ism, originally derived from fetich fiction in times of universal ignorance, to Human Brotherhood in accordance with the nature of things and our rowing knowledge of it; from Politi-al Government to Industrial Administration; from Competition in Individ-ualism to Individuality in Co-operation; from War and Despotism in any form to Peace and Liberty."—Carlyle.

-If strikes are a sign of prosper ity, as is often asserted, the news from all over the country would seem to in-dicate very prosperous conditions.— Chicago News.

## LATEST DECISION "HANDED DOWN."

If we can hold the American peo away from selfish and political inter-ests long enough to let them study, this subject the rest will be easy." I know what has made Mark baldheaded. It was the fearful mental struggle he has kept all his life holding himself away from selfish and political interests. As the personifica

tion of self-abnegation he should og given a monument a mile under Hasten slowly, gentle reader. Gd back and read the last sentence of the above quotation over again. Spell 18 out word by word, and let the blessed sentiment soak in. "IF WE CAN HOLD THE AMERICAN PEOPLE AWAY from selfish and political intérests LONG ENOUGH ... THE

REST WILL BE EASY." This is the task to which these two patriots have addressed themselves, that of "holding" the American people in order to give them an opportunity, to "study." The following special dispatch to a capitalist newspaper, the "North American," will give some Idea of the conditions under which the studying will be done if Hanna and Gompers' Strike Squelching Federation succeeds in "holding" organized labor:

"McKEESPORT, April 5,-Since the close of the big strike in this city which ended last autumn 300 men who played prominent parts in the strike have been blacklisted by the United States Steel Corporation operating the National Tube Works. When the strike ended the company issued an order calling all former employees to report to the heads of each department at a certain date. The men, seeing the fight was lost, flocked to the office of the company. The company offi-cials picked their men, and every man that was suspected of being a leader among the strikers was told that when he was wanted the company would end for him.

"The marked men cannot secure employment in this section because every mill in the vicinity is un-der one head. Since the end of the strike and the refusal of the company to take back former em-ployees there have been two deaths that the physicians declare were dus to the men worrying about the loss of their positions. Last Wednesday Wm. Harkness, who had been a puddler in the National Tube Works for more than eighteen years, died suddenly, and the physician and his family de-clare nothing but grief over the fact that he had been blacklisted was the

cause of his death.

'The end came to him under remarks able circumstances. It was while sit-ting in a chair in his kitchen reading to his wife the report of the United States Steel Corporation's net earn ings of more than \$111,000,000. He paused and remarked: 'All that money, and none for us.' The paper dropped from his hand, and the wife suppos-ed he had failen asleep. When sho ed he had failen asleep. When sho went to wake him she found him dead. Dr. Andrew Hunter was called in He said the man end died of heart failure. witch was, in his opinion, due to grief, for the loss of his position in the mills at the close of the strike.

nt the close of the strike.

"Harkness was 48 years old, and owned a small home in Scott street, which he had almost paid for when the strike began. About the city are many more iron workers who former-ly carned from \$4 to \$10 a day in the mills, who are now glad to secure work at almost any price."

The Senator is right. The rest will be easy, if- But he's a dumb Socialist who can't talk like Cicero with that "if" as a text.

## A PROSPEROUS YEAR.

The "Daily Stockholder" gives a statement of the total dividends on stock and interest on bonds paid by joint stock companies in New York City during the first three months of 1902 as compared with the corresponding amounts for the first quarter of 1898. Here are the figures: Dividends, 1898 .......\$24,067,164

Interest, 1898 ..... 17,639,613

Total, 1898 ......\$41,706,777 Total, 1902 ......\$67,971,124 Thus the capitalists are drawing pro-fits and interest from the working class now at a rate 60 per cent. higher than in 1808. Wages have not risen 60 per cent.—probably not even 6 per cent. Taking into account the rise of prices of food and clothing wages have

This is prosperity—the only sort of prosperity possible under capitalism. NOTICE TO SYMPATHIZERS

not risen at all.

Local New York has arranged a pic-nic for Sunday, June 29, at Sulzer's Westchester Park. As the proceeds of this piculc are to go to the fund for the next campaign, we request friendly organizations not to arrange any

#### festivals for that day. IN NEW LORDON.

Two of the best Socialist speakers in New Engiand-F. O. MacCartney and Eugene Twomey-will address a meeting of workingmen in New London, Conn., under the auspices of the Socialist Party local at the Opera Ifpuse Friday evening, April 18. Adv was is free and all are welcome unionists are especially invited id by

present,

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SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1888 (Presidential).... 2,068 1890 13,331 1892 (Presidential) 21,157 1894 33,133 1896 (Presidential) 36,564 B. L. P. ..... 82,204 s. D. P. ..... 9,545 1900 (Presidential): S. D. P. . . . . . 96,918

S. L. P. . . . . . 33,450

THE SAUTY'S EMBLEM.

Senator Gallinger of New Hamp shire says the Chinese Exclusion bill is "unnecessary, unjust, and un-'American." So it is, from the standpoint of his class. Necessity, justice, and Americanism always have two sides-the exploiters' side and that of the exploited.

The late T. V. Powderly says: "The wish of William McKinley was law with me." And that's no lie. The wish of the working class counted for nothing with Powderly against that of the man who could give him

ire for the presidency is doubtless intended as a gentle hint to his disinterested friends that they must whoop it up" for him more vigor-

The Clerical papers in Italy are praising Cecil Rhodes, "contrasting his utilitarianism with the imitation utilitarianism of the Socialists." We accept the contrast. The cold-blooded | daily leaflet, "The Peep," came out in Butcher of Men was never our ideal, nor will we praise him because he is

One day last week a wealthy New York brewer found an envelope con taining securities worth \$30,000, lost by a banking firm's messenger. He returned the property to the owners, and all the newspapers published articles praising his generosity in not claiming a reward. It seems that the natural thing for a capitalist under the circum stances would be to steal the wad, so no doubt the praises are well deserved. There is still honor among thleves.

\$5,133,000 to provide schools for the city's children-which is undoubtedly a modest estimate. Knowing that this is an economy administration, however, it was decided to ask for only \$4 250 00. It's always safe to econ omize on schools.

It's a merry war, this of the butter forces and the eleo hosts at Washing ton. There seems to be money galore on both sides. And both sides love the workingmen so. The creamery-owner support the anti-oleo bill, not because they want to make bigger profits, bu solely because they want the poor workingmen to have "pure" butteror nothing. And the oleomargarine manufacturers have no interest in opposing the bill except to make sure that the poor workingmen who can't during the dutter shall have dyed and flav comparative! butter shall have dyed and flav comparative dyed and flav co

would be no paying of profits to the and wouldn't want soap-grease. But that is irrelevant.

A CASE FOR DISCIPLINE.

In another column we print an eletion report from Webster, Mass., which indicates that some of our caudidates there accepted endorsements from the old parties. While our information is not of such a nature as positively to prove the fact, we have good reason to believe that our Webster comrade -whether the local as a body or these three candidates as individuals-have violated a fundamental law of party polley.

The Worker has called upon the Massachusetts State Committee to investigate the matter and to take vigorous action for the enforcement of discipline. We have had other occa sions to comment on a certain deplor able tendency to excessive laxity which has manifested itself at various points in our party within the last tw years, and which, if not corrected, cannot but work the greatest injury to the cause.

We have no desire to return to what is rightly called "DeLeonism." Bu that word has been greatly misused in many quarters. The evil of Deleon cam was not in strictness of disciplina but in the use of the disciplinary powers of the party for private or factional ends, and in a reckless and wholesale application of extreme measures of discipline in unimportant cases, which resulted in bringing even proper discipline into contempt.

There is a "golden mean." doubtless in all things. Drastic measures should be reserved for grave evils. But this is a case where-if the facts be as they seem-only drastic measures will serve.

The comrades in Webster may think that this is a local matter. If so, they are mistaken. The good name and the good faith of the Socialist Party in Besten, in New York, and all over the country is involved. It Socialists in a New England town can accept olaparty endorsements and hold their good standing in the party, then the party will have no right to claim the considence of the voters anywhere and if it does claim their support un! der such circumstances it will be met, as it will deserve, with distrust and contempt.

We call upon Local Webster and the Massachusetts State Committee to set this matter right and to do it without delay.

President Vreeland of the Metropolitan and President Greatsinger of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit speke at a railway presidents' banquet last week. Vreeland announced that he had worked for the public for the last nine years." He might have said to Greatsinger, "You're another," If the public were not very stupid it would give such devoted servants, a promo tion-say make one of them a motorman and the other a conductor, and give them a rest from elipping coupons, negotiating bribes, manipulat ing stocks, and issuing false reports. That is what Socialists advise.

## A CLEAR PATH AHEAD

The death-throes of the S. L. P. are ecoming violent. Publication of its Jewish party organ, the "Abendblatt," has been discontinued. A local of the S T. & L. A. was recently expelled and the party is continuously "purified" by the expulsion of members for "treason." The whole subject of the Scab Trade and Labor Alliance is up for discussion in the columns of the "Peep" and the Alliance is roundly denounced by many members of the S. L. P. One day last week DeLeon's an edition de luxe, one column short of its usual size, and presenting some two-weeks-old news items for the re freshment of its up-to-date readers. Now comes the announcement that De Leon is soon to take a three months vacation from his editortal labors without pay-which probably means that the astute Danny knows that the "People" is soon to die and doesn't want to act as undertaker. DeLeonism is about to expire, sufficiented by the stench of its own rottenness; and thus one more obstacle in the path of the Socialist movement is cleared

But-there is a big "but" to be considered. Unless the members of the Socialist Party-in New York the Social Democratic Party-do their full duty, nothing will have been gained. The Socialist movement has been seriously impeded, especially in this state. by the antics of the S. L. P. The removal of that obstacle will be cause for rejoicing if our comrades go on vigorously with aggressive, constructive work-not otherwise. Six months remain before election. We should have two votes for the Social Democratic Party wherever there was one in 1900.

Comrades, it is up to you. Don't be satisfied with the removal of an obsta cle. Forward, on the road to victory.

Central says that the railroad presidents have done more to promote

railroad companies steal-\$500,000,00 year-and how many people kill and malm in the process-in round numbers, forty thousand a year. Tho are the elementa of capitalist prosper tre-sobbary and incidental murder It s doubtful if the United States Senate or any governmental body in history can rival the record of the railroad companies. Depew-"Senator as an ncident in his railroad career"-knows whereof he speaks.

Every action of a prominent mem per of the ruling class has generally two ascertainable motives—a class me tive and a personal one. Thus it is with Senator Hanna in his new rôle of peacemaker between Capital and Labor. He wishes to serve the capi talist class to which he belongs. But he is not sacrificing himself personally to any great extent. The same course by which he serves his class may help to carry him to the presidentia chair over the head of the strenuou Roosevelt. Thus he may kill two birds with one stone-Roosevelt, the Game cock, and Labor, the Goose.

#### CURRENT COMMENT.

By Charles Dobbs.

Butcher Kitchener in South Africa mercifully refrains from shooting Boe Commandant Kruitzinger, who has been "acquitted" after a trial on cooked-up charges similar to those dant Scheepers from a hospital and shooting him like a dog. The murder of Scheepers, in violation of all laws of war, together with the revelation of atrocities committed by the Australian officers, have evidently alarmed the War Office in London, and resulted in in his "vigorous measures." When the indignation of the humanitarians sim mers down and the aforesaid human arians have smugly congratulated themselves on having softened severity of war," Kitchener will re sume his butchering at the same old

The Copyng Bureau's sloe industry statistics, showing that while the nun ber of wage-workers increased 7 per cent, in ten years and the value of their product increased 18 per cennt, the total wages decreased 3 per cent, hardly bear out the soothing capitalist claim that the worker is getting "an ever-increasing portion of an ever-in-creasing product." But maybe the capitalist meaning is that the worker capitalist meaning is that the worke "gets it in the neck."

Another "friend of the laboring man is seeing visions, and this time it is Rabbi Emil G. Hirsen of Chicago whose prophetic eyes sees "the day when steam shall be dethroned through the development of electric ity," with the following interesting re

"The factory system of to-day will come unnecessary, and in every use power can be brought, which will drive each wheel for the artizan in his own little workshop. The masses, which are causing the students of so ciology so much study, will disinte-grate until they become not independ ent but interdependent artisansartists in their work, who shall have the opportunity to develop the bes Of course nobody denies that in the

evolution from individual handicraft to collective labor much has been lost in the artistic character of the product, but Dr. Hirsch prattles away with apparently no conception of the fact that the development of power is only one detail of the industrial evolution. It is in the tool that the transformation has been most astonishing, and the good rabbi doesn't see that the return to the day of individual tools and "the artisan in his own little workshop" in volves the impossible—the wiping out of the great machines. Art and indus try need not be divorced, and unde sans to be artists and have "the oppo tunity to develop the best within them," but Dr. Hirsch evidently pre fers not to see it, preferring his own grotesque visions

Railroad Magnate Soward Webb de clines to accept the Governorship of Verment, preferring, no doubt, to conduct the office by proxy.

Twice the American people have invited Mr. Bryan to sit down, and now he goes way back to the barn to do
it. But maybe this apparently cheerful
compliance with the popular behest is
only a sly dodge to snuggle still closer
to the heart of the farmer.

A St. Petersburg dispatch gives ap parently authentic details of the recent mutiny of the Russian troops at Tula, when the soldiers refused to fire on the strikers. It appears that on the refusa of the soldiers to obey the murderou order the officer in command en deavored to kill the sergeant, where upon the men bayonetted the officer This fraternization of soldiers with the people is a possibility that is troubling not only Russia but other countries where military service is compulsory. For this reason regiments for anti-strike duty are being carefully selected in France, and the bloodthirsty Ger-man Emperor's speech enjoining a regi-ment of his soldiers that they should not hesitate to shoot down their own flesh and blood in defense of his own sacred self shows that a civil wa to the throne very problematical. Mili-tary discipline is calculated to make men mere murdering machines, but the ruling class of Russia, Germany France, Italy and all Europe are noting abrydant signs that the soldiers are abrodant signs that the being impregnated with the "sedition teaching that their first duty is to the! brethren, the people, and not to th government of their enemies.

-We shall all agree, I suppose, tha whatever tends to divide men and to create strife and fratricide is wrong and that, on the other hand, whatever tends to unite men in bonds of co-operation and mutual service is right,

## BERNSTEIN AND BERNSTEINISM.

chaftlicher Sozialism

torical development as a whole, intel-lectual, moral, economic, political, juristic, and artistic, etc., will furnish

us the solid basis, for a truly scientific

Socialist theory."

Bernstein calls this "interpreting

Marxism with excessive narrowness.

rejection of the economic conception of history and a destruction of the

countation on which scientific Social

ism is raised. For the Marxian con-ception of history shows that no higher political, juristic, ethical, etc., develop-

ent can take place until the economi

onsis of society is changed and thus a

more favorable environment than the capitalistic created. Bernstein himsel

says! Some years ago I exposed the

self-deception that is involved in the

from ethical and other ideological ele

ents, and pointed to the ethical char

stein's criticism, and therefore I am tempted to say, I told you so. More-over, Rappaport shares with the elite

of the other so-called Bernsteinians the

fate of being charged with a wrong interpretation, not only of Marx, but

their name as once upon

time the Marxists had to theirs.

But there are other close friends o

Bernstein, who had the misfortune to misunderstand him. Auer, who wa

present at the lecture, went home with

As is the case with all of Bernstein's

point. 'And if there were such a thing

as "pure selence" we might let the matter rest right here as being a

purely achdemic question. But science

has no value for us until it becomes "applied science." .. In doing so, it passes beyond the pale of simple aca-

demic discussion and touches us as a

political party whose principles are in

Rematein stated his position in thes

words: "The term 'scientific Socialism retains its full justification in my eye

when science is conceived in a critical

sense, as a postulate and a program-

as a demand made by Socialism or itself to the end that its will shall be

determined by a scientific method and

perception," Of Marxian Socialism be

says that "the territory left free to the human imagination guided by will is

drawn closer and its direction defined

not entirely disappeared." 13

pore accurately, but imagination has

However, he must have felt that hi

had not been definite enough in his statements, and we find him rede-

fining his position "more clearly" in

"Der Kernpunkt des Streits" 14 ("The

Kernel of the Controversy"): "Marx-ism conceives of the fight for Social-

ism as a class struggle between the

modern laboring class and the capital-

ments, by the historic conditions of

page 158. 11 Sozialistische Monntahefte, No. 10, Oc-tober, page 758. 12 Ibiden, page 783. 13 Wie ist vissenschaftlicher Sozial auss

scientifically the historic

It also attempts to

We must discuss it in the

of Bernstein as well.

Bernstein dis

should prefer to call it an absolute

By Ernest Untermann. (Concluded,)

Remateln's lecture "Wie ist wisse as I expressly did on page 22 of m lecture—that this hypothesis is still a part of science, it is nevertheless clear that this fact of belonging to science möglich? ("How is scientific Socialism sible?") has rasled even more does not make hypothesis equiva to science. Hypothesis, a conclu than his critical book. The cap press has wielded it so vigorously that according to them scientific Socialism must now be in its death agonies. If derived by the rules of logic from em-pirically ascertained facts, rather loses more and more of its scientific we investigate the drift of the lecture strength the more intermediate links and add what Bernstein himself de clares to be its correct interpretation and if we consider that the lectur re placed between it and the empirical cts. . . . Does modern Socialism sto at that hypothesis which may still b termed scientific? Whoever says was given shortly after his return from exile, only a few months before the national convention at Lübeck, we cannot help quoting Bernstein against himself: "At the moment of an imdoes should remember that there such a thing as a final Socialist atr Is this final aim scientific, or is i portant action, even the materially most justifiable critique may be evil and therefore objectionable." 10. linked to additions that no longer be long to the field of science, but to that of the will? . . According to my opinion the fact of human will power Under ordinary circumstances noexcludes the possibility to determine in to the lecture. As it was, nobody tool it seriously but the capitalists and th advance the historical deve yond certain general propositions; ; ; In order to define my position quite Bernsteinians themselves. The latter oh, irony of fate!-misinterpreted it sharply: The Socialist doctrine is jusso far a science as its theses may also be accepted by any unprejudiced nonof Kautsky, Parvus, and others, and

the zealous but wrong conclusions of his admirers and false friends, Bernposing interests." Here we have scientific Socialism in stein was kept busy telling the world what he really meant to say and what nutshell. Whether it is now scien others made him say.

Rappaport...in the "Revue Socialiste." August, 1901, came to the following conclusion: "To. Bernstein's fific enough for Bernstein I cannot tell Perhaps he will succeed in redefining and re-redning it still finer. At any gate, this is his intest. The "territory -la wientifie Socialism po of imagination" does not seem to b entirely eliminated from it yet, probably because the FACT of Bernstein sible as a science, but under the con-dition that it ceases to be exclusively will power entered into it so largely Marxian. In other words, scientific Socialism is founded on the integral development of the individual... The That this will pawer is a fact, why, that is a fact for Bernstein. To some men who have as good a claim to scientific distinction as Bernstein has, conomic conception of Socialism take it is not a fact. No matter. The un account. In order that this part may prejudiced nonsocialist who is so com-petent to interpret Marx and Bernbecome a whole, it must be complete by a philosophical system the firmnes stein, may also be a fact. For my part I have discovered that he is so rare a species that we should try to preserve of which has never been tested. The Socialist doctrine will not acquire scientific character until it succeeds it a perfect specimen in alcohol for future representing Socialism as the conse-quence of the universal moral, intelrenerations. At the same time we might succeed in apprehending a speci-men, however tattered, of the opposing lectual, subjective, and objective de-velopment of humanity.... The appli-cation of the theory of evolution to the subjective and objective factors of hisinterests by which this unprejudiced ponsocialist was not influenced.

Without entering into the question of free will, I confine myself to saying Il is influenced by our en-And just because this is that our will is influen the case we have a means of drawing conclusions as to how our future social and political environment, the result of the reaction of the human will on the present social and political environ ment, will influence our will in the future. This conclusion was drawn by Marx in general propositions. So gen eral are these propositions that Marx might have gone a great deal farther without impairing the scientific character of his work. In the "Vorausset zungen des Sozialismus" Mary is blamed for being too apodictical, too

narrow; in this lecture of Bernstein he is blamed for not being narrow enough. But the unprejudiced nonsocialist who is considered so capable of judging Marx, after the critical defenders of Marx have declined to no cept Bernstein's expositions, that is the acme of scientific conception!

acter of so-called proletarian ideals." 12 But such inferences as Rappaport's are the logical deductions from Bern-In the problem of the universe, science adds ever new known quantities to one side of the equation and reduces the xs. vs and zs on the other side. The more members of the equa-tion are transferred from the side of the unknown quantities to that of the known, the farther and more acco claims all parentage of the offspring who claim him as the father of their revisionism. So that in reality the Bernsteinians have as much right to ately does our perception reach into possible to conclude from irregularitie of the Uranus orbit that another plan et, Neptune, existed outside of the then known limits of our solar system. Spherical trigonometry and the law of gravitation furnished the means of computing the mass and the orbit of Neptune and the place in the heaven the impression that Bernstein had said where he could be discovered, even be there was no scientific Socialism and could not be any. And those who understood Bernsfeln best and were fore this event became a fact. Pathol the course of diseases and predict the familin with his complex mode of ex-pression sharpened their wits and pens and pricked his fantastic image of death or recovery of a patient. This application of science enables us to forestall and evade disasters, plagues. unscientific scientific Socialism until it accidents, and helps us to become man ters of our environment. A whacl er the head with a police chib critical performances, the slue of the whole mystery is again hidden in his interpretation of the cornerstone of his critique, in this case of science. If we accept his definition, he makes his a striker to the conclusion that in the future he must keep out of reach of the policeman and leads his will to philosophy that wishes to eliminate the policeman from the human en

> The value of empirical science, then mainly in that it enables draw inferences from past facts to fu ture events and to take measures ac cordingly. In this sense the facts fur-nished by Marx and Engels are emi-nently scientific. They enabled the So-cialists to predict the formation of trusts long before this result of indus trial evolution became a fact, they laid the foundation for the cation and organization of the working lass for the final alm-the conques of the political power for the pur of inaugurating a system of colle ism in the production and distribution of food, clothing and shelter. Their proposition is simply this: Given a system of capitalist production based on private property and antagonistic classes, and given a human element which educates the oppressed class the moment must arrive when concentration of industries had class sciousness of the oppressed reach their climax. The mor when the majority of the oppressed class, which is at the same time the majority of the nation, will assume control and maintain their supremacy. That this final aim will be realized without violence. Bernstein has yet to prove.

Marx and Engels never fixed a defi ist classes and their retime. It ex-plains the FACT of this class struggle scientifically, i.e., by scientific investi-gation of modern society and its elenite limit for the completion of indus trial and intellectual evolution. In th "Communist Manifesto" they spoke of a violent overthrow of all existing con-ditions—this overthrow was never yet attempted by a majority of any these classes. It also attempts to COURSE of this struggle. But here, where the future enters into the repre-sentation, a germ of a hypothesis slips in. And although it must be admitted nation's proletariat. In "Capital" ever this allusion to violence is restricted to the phrase of the expropriation of a people. This is a logical and justified deduction fully within the limits of applied science. To call it a hypothesis is interpreting science "with excessive narrowness." In short, the combination of theoretical economics and practical revolutionism is not a weaking

not a "survival of the dangerous ele-ments of Blanquism," but a scientific

other duties than the Social Democ

racy as a party," but the highest duty of Socialist science is the forging of weapons for the emancipation of the working class. Bernstein's criticisms have often forged weapons for the capitalist class. It is true that we cannot grow unless we uphold the principle of free speech and free criti-cism within the party. But we have the right to expect that a Socialist will couch his public utterances in such language that it cannot be construed as compromise with bourgeols ideas or as an attack on Socialism. We may justify demand that the results of critical investigation be set forth in a to serve the party, and not giving our antagonists ready-made material for sowing discord in our own ranks. Bernstein's ambignous and one-sided mode of criticizing has for many years prepared just the kind of stuff the capitalist press and politicians were looking for. Whatever good his critique might otherwise have done was thus counteracted and paralyzed by the influence of the capitalist pre not alone in Germany, but in countries where Socialists fight for the socialist who is not influenced by any cause. In fact, German Socialism has suffered least in comparison, for it had grown to full manhood when this attack came. But in those countries where the movement is going through its storm and stress period, where the party press is eking out a precarious existence and the number of class-con scions members is still limited, the in-Bernstein armory was deeply felt. Especially in the United States, Bernsteinism arrived at a time when the advocates of Bellamy socialism, Christian idealism, and bourgeois opportunism were flocking in great numbers into the movement, and their position was greatly strengthened by the vague and misleading form in which the capitalist press spread Bernstein's already ambiguous thoughts. If it had not been for the despised "final aim." on which we all agreed, it would have been difficult to create a united Ameri-

can Socialist party.
Only one redeeming feature I can find in all of Bernstein's critical efforts: Like Schneffle, Sombart, and others, he has unconsciously demon-strated how securely the Socialist movement of the world rests on the foundations built by Marx and Engels.

The Socialist programs of the differ-at countries will be revised and kept in accord with the progress of evolu-tion in industry and science. But as the evolution of capitalism proceeds differently in different countries, the tactics of the Socialists in different countries must also differ. Industrial evolution and Socialist tactics alike tend to bring us nearer to the society of the future. Therefore the revisions of the different Socialist programs will be ever farther away from opportun ism and nearer to the revolutionary final alm-the Co-operative Comm

Current # # Literature

> All books and pamphlets mentioned in this column may be obtained through the Socialist Literature Com-pany, 184 William street, New York. Those who received the recent circuing to publish a new Socialist review have been eagerly waiting for its appearance. The first number, dated February 25, fulfils the highest expectations. At the first glance, its ar tistic cover delights the eye; turning its pages, the excellent print cause admiration for the work of the Roma "Tipografia Co-operativa Sociale." On the cover, which is in three harmon-lous shades of brown, below the title. "Il Socialismo, a Fortnightly Review dited by Enrico Ferri," is a symbolical illustration of a builder raising a block of stone with a lever bearing the inscription, "In reason is might." The eview is of nearly the size of "The Comrade" and has sixteen pages. It is published on the tenth and twentyfifth of every month. The editor's address is "L'On. Prof. Enrico Ferri, via Montebello 2 E. Rome, Italy," The "Il Socialismo, Rivista, via S. Claudio 57, Rome, Italy." The subscription, in Italy, is 5 lire (\$1) a year; in foreign countries, L. 6, 25 (\$1.25) a year, or 65

cents for six months. A sample copy Prof. Ferri's purpose in founding his new review is best stated in his own words, so the "Program" is translated entire: "The objects of this review are: And "First. To discuss, besides ques-tions of present interest, the problems and doctrines of Socialism with regard to their fundamental principles and their particular applications, keeping active and predominant the revolutionry spirit of the Socialist Party. "So, baving also this toesin, the Italian Socialists—always preserving in-tact the fraternal unity of the party. within the limits of the general plat form—will be enabled more easily to guide their course in class-conscious-ness and in their daily political and economic activity. "Second. To elucidate, from the So cialist view, the most characteristic manifestations of contemporary social life in the sciences and arts

> cle, which is now lacking in Italy, of the international proletarian move-ment and of the various events that occur in the Socialist field abroad. "Therefore our review in every num-ber, with articles by the most noted Italian and foreign writers on Socialism and the social sciences, will con tain an extensive and accurate bibliog-raphy of the Socialist books and pumphlets published in every country. copious and precise review ialist reviews, also with the an Socialist reviews, also with the an-alysis and inspection of articles regard-ing social problems published in other scientific and political reviews, news of the organizations and political and economic struggles of the international

"Third. To give a complete chroni

proletariat and of social legislation in "Last, an illustrated page will repro-

duce the best pictures and caricatures the illustrated periodicals of o outside of Italy."

party outside of Italy."

The first article, under the division "Current Politics," is by Prot. Ferri, on "The King's Speech." Karl Kautsky, in an article on "The Two Tendencies," discussess the differences in opinions among Socialists regarding the tactics to be followed in their re-lations with the reform and republican parties (the Left) of the bourgeois ie, which are now causing so many polemics in Europe. Dr. Gins Lom roso (a daughter of Prof. Cesar Lombroso) under "Woman's Work and Protective Laws," gives a long and appreciative review of Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Gilman's "very important book, 'Woman and Economics,' of which an Italian translation has re-cently been published by Signor Bar bera in Florence." August Rebel has an article on "The Present Socialist Conditions in Germany." H. Queles writes on "The Labor Movement in England." There are letters from eminent Socialists of different countries accepting invitations to become con-tributors. Oda Lerda Olberg gives a review of the most important recent articles of the German Socialist press. AGNES WAKEFIELD.

"The Social Utilization of Crime" i the rather startling title of the open ing article in the April number of the "International Socialist Review." Un der this title Enrico Ferri writes of crime from the point of view of the modern scientific school of penologists who treat it "as a natural phenomnon, which may be socially useful and made more or less serviceable to so clety." May Wood Simons writes on "Art and Socialism." W. I. Brown contributes "An Open Letter from a Catholic to Pope Leo." An anonymous article on "The Professional Outlook" is a suggestive, though not exhaustive study of the effects of modern capitalism especially upon the medical profession. "Marxist" writes on "Sociologi cal Laws and Historical Fatalism."
The article is well-meant, but not, as it seems to us, particularly illuminative of the subject. Other articles are by N. A. Richardson on "Labor, Capi-tal, and China," and J. W. Summers on "Socialism and Science." The editorial on "Recent Developments in Op-portunism" we shall probably take the liberty to reproduce entire.

We referred last week to the large number of articles on Socialism now appearing in various magazines-many of them hostile, many of them far from intelligent, but showing, nevertheless, a growth of general interest in the subject. A still more hopeful sign is the increasing amount of space being given to Socialism in the trade un ion papers, more especially in the local ones, controlled by central bodies in the smaller industrial cities. Hardly a copy of any of these papers comes to our desk that does not contain some article, original or quoted, explaining Socialist principles or heralding the growth of the Socialist movement. All the Socialist papers are liberally "clip-ped" and The Worker is probably more extensively quoted in the labor press than any other paper, large or small, in the country. What makes this in-dication still more encouraging is that a large part of the articles referred to are in explanation of the class strug gle, which seems to us the most vita point in Socialist theory.

## New Books.

Clodd, F. Blography of Thomas Henry uxley, New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. Cloid, E. Biographs,
Huxley, New York: Dodd, Mead & Co.
Cloth, \$1.
Hutchinson, H. N. The living races of
mankind: a popular illustrated account of
the customs, habits and pursuits of the
races, of mankind throughout the world.
New York: Appleton & Co. 1902, \$3.
Ritchie, D. Life and writings of Plate
and historic Cloth, \$1.25. New York: Serbin The Adventures of John McCue. Socialist
Library: 10 cents.

## WAR THE FINAL STAGE OF

ECONOMIC COMPETITION As soon as a rudimentary division of labor begins, men must exchange their superfluity against their needs, and accordingly the market town is coeval with civilization. Yet to use the mar ket at the town there must be roads and to render the roads available ther must be police, and to enforce bar gains made at the market there must be courts, and, in fine, an administra tive machinery has always existed a these foci of exchanges which has created the capital city. The size of the region tributary to the capital depends, other things being equal, on the facil-Montebello 2 E, Rome, Italy," The other things being equal, on the facil-subscription and business address is ity of travel. For example, a dozen little kingdoms once flourished togeth er in the valley of the Euphrates. But as movement is accelerated such petty states sink into provinces, and the provinces consolidate into an empire. finally, as the highways stretch out across continents, these empires link themselves in economic systems havmon interests, since they draw their subsistence, in part, from the traffic on the international road. Furthermore, scoper or later, the time is apt to arrive when distant termini be come connected by rival routes, and then competing economic systems are generated, one or the other of which must be undersold. But to be under-sold means to be ruined, and hence it has happened that, from an epoch inconceivably remote, hostile systems have fought with and ernshed one another, and for this reason it may be laid down as an axiom that the final stage of economic competition is -Brooks Adams, in Atlantic Monthly.

## WILL STUDY SOCIALISM.

The Flint, Mich., University Extension League has chosen Socialism as the subject of the next course of lectures, which will be delivered by Prof. Ira W. Hewarth, of Chicago University. In consideration of the selec-tion of this subject, the Central Labor Union of Flint has agreed to purchase a hundred tickets for the course. In a parting talk from the local league, Prof. E. E. Sparks, who delivered this season's course in Filint, said in refer ing to the subject for next winter ing to be subject to find the war asso-ciated in the popular mind with long hair, bombs, and other anarchistic tendencles; but it is beginning to be understood that the Socialist of to-day stands for the betterment of man

----When a lamb has been through his first experience in Wall Street, he generally feels more sheepish.—Washington Times.

#### Our Exteemed Contemporaries BBB (and OTHERS) BBB

The Socialist, Seattle, Wash. ng Socialist paers of the country has been compelled o speak out on the subject of Social

sm according to 'The Appeal."
-Probably in no other state is "The Appeal" taken so generally as Washngton, and in no other state is it more worshipped. It was therefore supposed to be the death of "The Socialist" wher t dared to point out that "The Ap peal" was not teaching Socialism Now all the Socialist weeklies of any

prominence—except "The Social Demo-cratic Herald" of Milwaukee—have one by one been obliged, for the good of the party, to take the same attitude toward "The Appeal" as we have done. Some comrades seem to think we

have acted from some innate wicked-ness or culpable self-interest in face of the fact that many of our friends warned us we were committing sulcide by thus flying in the face of eany of our supporters.

But we owe our highest duty to the

cause of Socialism, and should speak the truth as we see it, if every other paper in the land were silent. We oberve with the greatest gratification, however, that the Socialist press is practically unanimous in condemning the advocacy of State Socialism first and Democratic Socialism afterward

It is reported on reliable authority that the Amalgamated Association of Bulgarian Brigands has petitioned the Sublime Porte for a subsidy. There is nothing new, of course, in the argu-ments advanced. The petition sets forth the number of men employed, the high-rate of wages, and the consequent high standar of living, and the amount of business done, which shows gratifying increase over the corre sponding period of any preceding year. It is pointed out, however, that this phenomenal prosperity, now the wonler of the world cannot continue without government aid. Without a subsidy, it is claimed, the Bulgarian brigand must quickly sink to the level of the pauper brigands of Greece and Sielly. The attention of the Sublime Porte is also called to the fact that the noney earned in this industry remains in the country and is spent to develop the home market. In this respect it differs radically from the money, if any, used to pay creditors, which is at once sent abroad. "It is even sug gested that if the subsidy were made large enough the Bulgarian brigands might be able to live on it in comfort without robbing any foreign travelers at all, thereby increasing the popularity of Bulgaria among tourists and re lieving the Sublime Porte from the cossibility of grave international com-plications. The Sultan is said to have received the Bulgarian deputation gra clously and expressed his regret that, in the present state of Turkish finances there would be nothing doing.

The Comrade.

Between the Peace Conference at the Hague and the recent Industrial Peace Conference in New York there exists a striking parallel. • • • The ery of Peace once again served its

There had recently been a great battle between the Steel Trust and its employees, and, although victory had rested with the trust, it was still too costly a war for His August Majesty Perpent Morgan and his advisers to The men, however, regard lightly. The men, however, were sullen in their defeat, and vowed their intention to make yet another at-tempt whenever the opportunity & strike should present itself. Under any circumstances the Steel Trust could not well afford this, but there were special reasons why such a strike in the near future might prove a posilive menace. To begin with, there was the movement in the British steel to dustry which has since resulted in the formation of a rival trust there, and a imilar movement in Germany appar ently imminent. It is fairly obvious that in the event of a battle between the rival trusts of Great Britain and American, neither party could affor to be hampered by internecine strife. It is fairly obvious also that in the event of such a battle between the rivals the sullen steel workers would see their coveted opportunity to

such circumstances could be more natural than that His August Majesty of the Steel Trust, foilowing the brilliant example of His August Malesty the Czar should de

dre a "Peace Conference?"

Mark Hanna, whose crocodile tears and professions of love for organized labor actually deceived some "Labor Leaders," is the Count Muravieff of the new commercial diplomacy. It is worthy of note that in England a "friendly conference" between masters and men was held at which the former sought the co-operation of the latter in their struggle against the American invasion. It is indeed a pretty study!

#### THE OY AND THE LABORER Overseer-Last night I heard the or

Nobile coughing-he acts sick. Proprietor—Is that so? Put him in the sumfest stall and be careful the wind doesn't blow on him. Give him s much hay as he wants. Such a val uable ox! "Twon't be well for you i you let him die. Run for the doctor! "I won't be well for you if Overseer-Girl: the laborer, who

works in the vineyard, had the fever all night, and has sent somebody to say he can't come to work this morn-

Proprietor-Well, how can I help it if he is sick! Find somebody else to take his place. The work can't wait till Gigl gets well!—From "Sempre Avanti" (Forward Forever) Turin, Italy,-Translated for "The Coming Nation.

The individual proletarian can accomplish his own redemption only with the redemption of his whole class. The consummation cannot, however, be reached without the collective ownership by the people of their in-struments of production—that is, by Co-operative Commonwealth.

Readers of this paper in the 7th, 9th and 25th A. D. are requested to attend the meeting of the organization of the the meeting of the organization of the Social Democratic Party on Saturday evening. April 19, at Comrade Weck-lein's house, 508 W. Twenty-sixth street, top floor. Come all and perfect the organization in these districts.

At last Friday's meeting of the 6th and 10th A. D. in the Labor Lyceum it was voted to take 100 copies of "May Flowers" and pay for them from the treasury. Members are requested to be present on April 25 to receive to be present on April 25 to receive copies as well as to account for tick-ets for the May Concert. Two dollars was appropriated for the May Day Conference and delegates instructed to vote for parade. A communication was received from the Carl Sahm Club designer their relations with Local 41. fining their relations with Local 41. The Worker distribution committee re-ported 31 copies sold on stands. "Rail-ronding in the United States" is also being sold on the stands and otherwise circulated. At the next meeting mem-bers should account for tickets for the Commune Festival, so that affairs may be settled up, as well as for the affair of Feb. 22. Comrade Anton Eberle, recently arrived from Hamburgh showing a clear membership card, was received as a member, subject to ac-tion of General Committee. One other nember was proposed.

The 31st A. D. will give an enter tainment and hop at Majestic Hall, 125 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street, Sunday evening, April 27. is 25 cents. Untown ed make the affair a success.

The 21st A. J. took one hundred tickets for the day Concert and had airendy sold fifty of them last week.

The course of Sunday evening lec-tures and delates conducted during the past winter at Colonial Hall by the 21st A. D. branch will be continued for The attendance at many of these lee tures was very gratifying to the com-rades, while others were but indiffer-ently attended. As a whole we regard the lectures as being a success from every standpoint. As a rule they were self-sustaining, several new parry members were secured and a large quantity of books, pamphlets, etc.,was sold and distributed. In August the branch proposes to give an entertainment and reception on the roof garden of Colonial Hall, and Comrades Dunn, Kanely and Cassidy have the matter in charge. This branch is fortunate in having among its members such tireless crusaders for Socialism as Comrades Mrs. Hall, Miss Daubman and Ed. Martin, and it is regrettable that some of their enthusiasm could not be transmitted to the invisible members of this branch. Wake up comrades, attend the meetings, and lend a hand in the work laid out for summer months and we will le our vote in this district next

Important meeting of New York So cialist Literary Society on Monday evening, April 21, at 117 Forsyth

Comrade Wood spoke on the class struggle at Colonial Hall. One Hun-dred and First street and Columbus avenue last Sunday. His talk was itstened to with interest and a good dis cussion followed. Henry Slobodin will speak next Sunday evening on "The Law of Struggle and Co-operation."

At the Socialist Propaganda Club, 102 Court street, Brooklyn, on Sunday evening, April 20, the discussion will take the form of a symposium on "So-cialism and the Home," with the fol-lowing speakers: Miss Welsel, "The Children;" Mrs. Cooke, "The Home;" Miss Hayes, "The Clothing;" Mrs. Bethge, "The Food;" Mrs. Fraser, "What Women Can Do." Admission

The 12th A. D. will have a public debate on Friday, April 5, at the Great Central Palace, 96 Clinton street, sec-ond floor. The subject is "Muñicipal Ownership and the Socialist Party." The debate will start at 8 o'clock sharp. Admission is free. After the debate a business meeting will take place. All compades are urgently remested to attend the meeting, as there is important business to be trans-

Frederick Krafft spoke on "Is Our Country a Republic?" at Labor Ly-ceum, Stapleton, last Sunday. Seven yearly subscriptions for The Worker were obtained and a goodly amount of literature sold. Comrade Krafft never speaks without making a strong appeal for subscriptions, and generally with excellent results. Other speakers

The New York class of the Mills School of Social Economy will hold its sessions on Thursday evenings at the Socialist Educational League's rooms, 215 E. Fifty-ninth street.

The last meeting of the Executive Committee of Massachusetts Socialist Clubs was held April 9, with Page, Goldstein, Porter, and Mailly present and Page in the chair. It was voted that Secretary instruct Comrade Sher-man (absent) to turn over records of last state convention at or before next meeting. The report of temporary

nittee was accepted and its recommendations endorsed: "Resolved, To request the State Propaganda Com-mittee to compile a list of speakers available, with their terms and other matters of general interest, and for-ward the same to the secretaries of the trade unions of the state." A char-ter was granted to Walpole. The next meeting will be held Wednosday, April

At the Boston Central Committee meeting held on April 8 the Financial meeting neid on April 8 the Francial Secretary submitted his quarterly re-port as follows: Income, \$48.30; ex-penditures, \$32; balance on April 1, \$10.60. The Financial Secretary was instructed to notify all branches of their indebtedness. The May Day Committee reported having engaged the Pains Memorial Hall for May 4; the Paine Memorial Hall for May 4 Hanford, Carey, and MacCartney will speak; admission is free. The Organ-izer was ordered to purchase \$5 worth of "Railroading in the United States, Sunday meetings on the Common.

. H Caylord Wilshire will speak in Flichburg, Mass., on April 28, and Worcester, April 27. A meeting may also be arranged in Cambridge for April 28.

On Sunday, April 20, Representatives Carey and MacCartney will ad-dress a mass meeting of Boston rail-road men to be held in Paine Memor-ial Hall. The meeting has been called to show appreciation of the two Social ist representatives' efforts on behalf of the railroad men's bills in the legisla ture. The City Committee has order ed several hundred copies of Han-ford's "Railroading in the United

On Monday next, Representative MacCartney addresses a women's club in Allston on Socialism. The club is one of the most prominent within the

The comrades of Bristol County Mass have arranged meetings in New Bedford on April 26 and Taunton on April 27. Carey and MacCartney will bothe speakers.

Comrade Turi Delp, Box 212, Du-quesne, Pa., is our agent in that place, and will take subscriptions for The Worker. Comrades, call on him and renew your subscriptions. Also help him hustle up others.

Across one side of the principal leaf-let used in the recent city campaign in Toledo was printed, in bold type, this engrestive sentence: "At the ballot the bread-box the capitalists have the

John C. Chase addressed meetings of the trade unions at Colchester, Girard, Nillwood, White, and Taylorville, Ill.,

Comrade John C. Chase will lecture before Scandinavian Local Union No. 194 of the Brotherhood of Painters and Paperhangers of America, in Chicago, April 22, on "The Class Struggle

Comrade John W. Saunders, state organizer in Illinois, will be in Towan-da, April 20; Lincoln, April 21; Clinton, April 23; Decatur, April 24; Springfield, April 26: Taylorville, April 27: and Pana, April 28. At the desire of the Pana comrades, the organizer will work for a week and possibly longer at Pana and the neighboring towns. where there seems to be an unusually favorable opening for the Socialist

Comrade John Collins is on a lecture our in Indiana.

Kentucky Socialists are hard at work. The State Committee elected at the recent convention in Newport con-sists of the following comrades: A. L. Nagel of Newport; Chas. E. Dobbs of Louisville, A. A. Lewis of Covington J. H. Pocock of Bellevue, and F. E. Seeds of Covington. The Secretary is A. A. Lewis, 331 Scott street, Covington. Every Socialist in the state who is not already enrolled in the party organization is requested to write to Comrade Lewis at once and try to form a local in his vicinity.

Utah held state convention April 7 at Salt Lake City, pursuant to call of

Comrade Cowley of Seattle, Wash., has been arrested for speaking six times during the last month and ac-quitted every time.

The California comrades have elected two State Organizers-M. W. Wilkins. of Oakland, for the Northern portion of the State, and Edgar B. Helphing-stine, of San Diego, for the Southern.— Spanish speaking workingmen in Call-fornia are raising funds for the relief of the persecuted strikers in Spain. Local San Francisco of the Socialist Party has lent its assistance.—Local San Francisco holds propaganda meet-ings every Sunday evening in Acad-emy of Sciences Hall. Comrade Mills is also giving a series of ten Sunday afternoon lectures in Metropolitan Temple.—Comrades Morris and Darrah are still on the road in Southern California and doing good work .- The party has to get 12,000 signatures to nomination petitions in order to get candidates on the State ballot. This is a big job, but the comrades are "hustling" to finish it up early and get down to campaign work. One man in Frisco, Comrade Holmes, had already got 250 signatures on April 3. Many others are working well.

The National Committee of the So-cialist Party has just concluded a ref-erendum of the whole committee on the following:
"Resolved, That a lecture bureau be established at national headquarters

retary be authorized to act as secre tary of said lecture bureau and com-municate with trade unions in said ca-pacity." Proposition carried by a vote of 16 to 1. The state committees of ori Nebraska Maine Minn Missouri, Neuraska, saint, and Kentucky have indersed the form of Financial Secretary's Report Book which has just been issued by the Nahional Committee, and instructed the National Secretary to supply same di-rect to the locals in said states. The Missouri state committee has ordered a similar book for ward clubs in St. Louis and large cities with an addi-tional sheet (making a four copy re port), the extra sheet to be sent by Fi-nancial Secretary of ward club to Sec-retary of City Central Committee.

#### FOR THE NATIONAL PROPAGANDA FUND.

An Appeal by the National Committee to All Party Members and Sympathizers.

To the State and Local Organizations of the Socialist Party.

Comrades:—At the meeting of the

National Committee in this city on January 24, 25, and 26, 1902, the work that has thus far been accomplished by the national organization and the nieans of continuing the same were taken under advisement, and after due consideration, we decided to issue this appeal to the state and local organiations and to all of the comrades of our party for such amounts as each be able to contribute as donations

to a National Propaganda Fund.

The purposes of this fund are to enable us to continue the great and farreaching task already begun of giving the greatest possible degree of general publicity to the aims and methods of the Socialist Party; to extend the influence of our party as a vital politi-cal factor, especially in the various economic organizations of the working class; to be the means of communicating advice to and co-operating with comrades in their efforts to agitate, organize, and educate the proletariat; and to assist the local and state organizations and the Socialist press in general in extending the scope of their re pective activities.

Official records show that 470,000

pleces of printed supplies, especially in-tended for party organization, have been used throughout the country since the Unity Convention designed by and supplied through the agency of the National Committee. The National cretary's report, showing an increase of membership in good standing of 50 per cent. since the Unity Convention. is elequent evidence of the splendid achievements of our comrades in the townships, cities, counties, states, and

During the past six months the demands of all kinds upon your National Committee from every section of the country have been far beyond our reources, and we have been repeatedly handleapped by lack of funds. At this writing, while the business of the party is increasing heavily from day to day, our financial receipts are not sufficient to enable us to meet the most import ant requirements of the party work, and it is urgently necessary that the comrades render immediate financial

ald to the national organization. As a means to this end we again call the attention of the comrades National Secretary, and will be acknowledged weekly in the Socialist

LEON GREENBAUM, . National Secretary. 427 Emilie Bldg., St. Louis.

By order National Committee, Socialist

Donations to Propaganda Fund received as follows:

Amount reported to April 5 \$27.88
Local San Bernardino, Cal 8.00
J. LaVigne, Beverly, Mass. 25
13th A. D. New York
Hranch I, Manchester Township, N. J. 2,03
Rranch I, Passale City, N. J. 2,03
W. C. Wagner, St. Louis 1.00

Total to April 12 ......\$258.33

Don't write on both sides of paper. CORRE- # # # SPONDENCE

Don't send anonymous letters. Try the Experiment.

Editor of The Worker.

New Jersey is the greatest railway state in the Union. Nowhere do the railway companies, in close alliance with the troiley companies, work their men harder, treat their worse, or exploit their labor more intensely; nowhere do they treat the rights companies. work their men harder, treat them worse, or exploit their labor more intensely; nowhere do they treat the rights of the property more completely control legislators, aidermen, and judges in their own interest. Moreover, there is no state in the Union so large a proportion of whose people ride daily to a proportion of whose people ride daily to an account of these facts, New Jeracy offers precisely the best conditions for the use of Rea Hanford's excellent pamphlet, "Rashroading in the Girled States," for propaganda. Any contrat, an afford to spend a three or four mouths—before the actual campaign begins. One dollar will buy forty copies of the pamphlet, These can be put into the hands of engineers, firemen, conductors, brakemen, switchmen, ticket them personally, with a friendly request that they read it, and pass it on. Some will not read it, doubtless. At least half of them will. Some who red it will not appreciate it nor even take the trouble to give it to think and discuss the master with others, and will be ready for other literature.

Counting all the chances of copies being thrown away, it is safe to say that 10,000 copies put of the land of the pamphlet being given out in large quantities in a systematic way will call attention to it as a state of the series and the size of the pamphlet being given out in large quantities in a systematic way will call attention to it toward intelligent interest.

As to May Day.

As to May Day,

Editor of The Worker.

With amazement I have taken notice of the transactions of the May Day Conference as far as that body has transacted their duties.

With amazement I say, and will see the conference of the

## OFFICIAL

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—
Secretary, Leon Greenhaum, Room 427,
Emilie Bidg., St. Louis, Mo.

NEW YORK STATE COMMITTEE Secretary, Leonard D. Abbott, 64 E. 4th st. New York. Meets every Tuesday at 5 p. iii., at above place.

CALIFORNIA STATE COMMITTEE. Sec-retary, Thom. Beraford, GOS Stevenson street, San Francisco. Meets on first and third Fridays in the mouth.

COLORADO STATE COMMITTEE. Secre-tary, Chas. Lz Kamp, P. O. Box 144,

CONNECTICUT STATE COMMITTEE.—
A. B. Cornellus, Secretary, Room S, 740
Chapel street, New Haven, Meets second
and fourth Sunday of the mouth at
above place.

ILLINOIS STATE COMMITTEE, Sectory, Chas. H. Kerr, 56 Pifth aven Chicago, Meets first Tuesday of month, at 1202 Ashland Block.

INDIANA STATE COMMITTEE, Secretary, Jas. Oneal, 831 N. Third street

OWA STATE COMMITTEE Secretary, W. A. Jacobs, 21d E. Sixth street, Day

KBNTUCKT STATE COMMITTEE Seere tary, A. A. Lewis, 331 Scott street, Cov

MASSACHUSETTS STATE COMMITTEE

Secretary, Squire P. Patney, 4, Balmont Court, Somerville, State Comdative of Massachusetts Socialist Citals,
Secretary, Windeld P. Porter, 614, With
throp Rulding, Beston; Organizer, Wan,
Mailly, same address, to whom all matters, concorning organization should be
addressed.

MICHIGAN STATE COMMITTEE. Secretary, John A. C. Menton, 1315 Sagina street, Flint.

MINNESOTA STATE COMMITTEE. Sec retary, Geo. H. Lockwood, 125 Nicolic

MISSOURI STATE COMMITTEE Secre-tary Trensurer, E., Val Putonin, Room 9, 22 N. Fourth street, St. Louis NEBRASKA STATE COMMITTEE Secre-tary, George E. Baird, 1804 N. Sixteeath street, Omaha.

NEW JERSEY STATE COMMITTEE.— Secretary, M. M. Goebel, 14 Bridge street, Newerk, Meets second Sun-day of the mouth, at 3 p. m., at 124 Market street, Newark, N. J. NEW HAMPSHIRE STATE COMMITTEE.

Secretary, Louis Arustein, 18 Watson street, Dover.

NORTH DAKOTA STATE COMMITTEE. -- Secretary, Arthur Bassett, Fargo.

Olio STATE COMMITTEE Secretary, W. G. Critchlow, 28 Pruden Bidg., Day ton, Meets every Monday evening.

OREGON STATE COMMITTEE. Secre-tary, W. S. Richards, Albany.

OKLAHOMA TERRITORIAL COMMITTEE, Secretary Treasurer, Dr. H. R. Deau, P. O. Box 1116, Oklahoma City. PENNSYLVANIA STATE COMMITTEE— Secretary, J. Mahlon Barnes, 1922 Arch street; Treasurer, Jos. K. Edelman, 8.6 W. Cambria street, Philadelphia.

PUERTO RICO TERRITORIAL COMMIT-MITTEE. - Secretary, Saturnino Sone, San Juan.

TEXAS STATE COMMITTEE. Secretary,

WASHINGTON STATE COMMITTEE, Secretary, Geo. W. Scott. 86 Virgini atrect. Scattle. Meets first Sunday I the month, 3 p. m., at 220 Union street.

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

Street, Milwaukee.

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

NATIONAL SECRETARY'S NOTICE.

NOTICE.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 12, 1902.

To the State and Local Organizations of the vectorial party—contrades:

"It we conside farty—contrades:

"It was the state and local organizations of the state and local organizations, the following:
Question Number 1. Shall the national constitution he amended so that Article 6, Section 4, will conclude as follows:
Question will conclude as follows:
the total party—contraded to the contraded of the contraded to the contraded of the con

The result of this referendum is as follows:
10 ws.
10 ws.
10 ws.
10 ws.
11 ws.
12 ws.
12 ws.
13 ws.
14 ws.
15 ws.

Second.—That the red flag has been de-feated as the perfs sublem.

Third.—That the globe with hands clasped across has been adopted as the party sub-LEON GREENBAUM.

VOTE BY STATES. The vote by states on Question 1, as stated above is here given in tabular form. The

out of this issue.	Yes.	No.
Alabama	23	2
Arigona	9	1
Arkansas	23	
California	227	3
Colorado	100	4
Connecticut	77	5.2
Piorida	15	'i
Idaho	28	
Illinois	238	63
Indiana	370	5
Iowa	83 f	98 A
Kansas	179	3845
Kentucky	. 90	38000
Maine	77	
Maryland	20 ,	
Massachusetts	204	60
Minnesota	119 %	29
Missouri	232	3
Montana Nebraska	25	5
New Hampshire	50	
New Jersey	151	- 21
New Mexico	37	129.00
New York	264	35
North Dakota	31	45000
Ohio	124	100
Oklahoma	55	BITTE 5
Oregon	135	85
Pennsylvania	66	
Rhode Island	26	
South Dakota	14	51 / A.A.
Tennessee	23	
Utah	83	1.
Vermont		
West Virginia	5 7	5.177
Wisconsin	46	179
Wyoming	14	
Total	400	621
10tm1	,420	621
Company of the second s	DEPENDENCE OF STREET	

# etter Box

#### NO TRUSTS I I NO PRISONS I NO SWEAT SHOPS I Shirts, Waists, Collars or Cuffs

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\*

The Religion of Capital by Paul LAPARGUE 

Socialist Literature Co., 184 WILLIAM ST., New York.

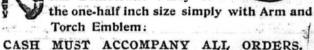
Largest Assortment of Literature on the Labor Question.

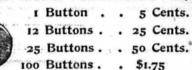
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## BEER DRIVERS NO. 23.

Beer Drivers' Union No. 23 held i regular meeting last Sunday in Kem-per's Hall, 316 E. Sixteenth street, with John Miller and Matthew Carney presiding A financial committee o ed. A communication from the N. E. B. received regarding the contract to be submitted to brewery firms was re-ceived; ordered that the committee of five recommend some additions to ne also that the sister local, No. 59 Board be visited in regard to certain clauses in the contract. A request that No. 23 lend its moral support to them, so that there will be no possi bility of the brewery bosses disrupting the organization was read and action taken as requested... The finance com-mittee reported that the books of the treasurer had been examined and found correct; accepted. President Mueller, on behalf of the body, extended a vote of thanks to Comrade Geo ed a vote of thanks to Comrade Geo.

Reitz for having so ably filled the position of treasurer of the local. Comrade

Nick Richards was unanimously
elected to succeed him. Secretary
Friedman reported that the matter of
the American Brewery had been settled most satisfactorily. The followter mediations were concurred in. ing resolutions were concurred in: To have a delegate to present the contracts for the ensuing year to the brewery firms; Matthew Carney

That a finance committee of two be appointed to examine the books every two months; Comrades O'Connel and timpf elected.

That the committee of five act also as a membership committee.

That 250 copies of the May Day Issue of The Worker be ordered, to be distributed to the English speaking

THE MARCH OF PROGRESS. From Greenland's ley mountains
To India's coral strand
The preacher and the gunboat
Now trayel hand in hand.

To speed the day when heathens.
With minds no more preplexed.
Will settle down converted
And, better still, annexed.
—William E. McKenns, in Puck.

Present or prospective proletar-ianism is the lot of the masses of our people, if the capitalist system of pro-duction is to remain in force. Freedom cannot be conquered or reconquered without the national, collective, owner-

my childhood, and have had many doctors and many different medicines. At night when I went to bed I could feel my nose clogging up. and then I had to breathe through my mouth, which made me very dry and often caused me sleep. less nights." I could not find any relief until a friend called my attention to one after each meal, and gradually found relief in my breathing and sleeping. I also had numerous pimples on my face, which disappeared.

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—District I. (Rohemian), 331 East 71st
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meets every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District
III. meets at the Clubhouse, 200 East 86th
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every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District V.
meets at 517 East 157th spireet, every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District V.
meets at 517 East 157th spireet, every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District VII. meets every
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The Board of Supervisors meets every
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Avenue, at 8 p. m. CIGARMAKERS' PROGRESSIVE INTER-

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. Flescler, 522 East Eightyfifth street, New York.

Workmen' Children Death Benefit Fund of the United States of America. The address of the Financial Secretary of the Executive Committee is:
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DRANCH 2 (English), 20th A. D. (Brooklyn), S. D. P.—Meets every second and fourth Tuesday evening at 700 Evergrees avenue. All Socialists of the district are invited to join. H. A. Guerth, 1328 Bushwick avenue, will receive subscriptions for The Worker.

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COMRADES, PATRONIZE FRED. SONNENSCHEIN,
UNION BARBER SHOELS
M E. Still Street, New York. he

sent,

meeting. The report of temporary Financial Secretary-Treasurer Goldstein was read, audited, found correct, and ordered published. The report of Organizer Mailly was accepted and a bill of \$17.77 presented by him ordered pald; also voted to pay bills of 90 cents incurred in distributing sampaign leaflets; \$21.45 to Goldstein in payment of ionn made to Committee on Nov. 23; \$25 to National Secretary on account of dues. The following resolution, from the Boston Central when money is received, and this serves as an acknowledgment.

J. H. S.—There is no occasion for us to reconsider our position. We did not say that "a man can make himself a Socialist monwealth.—Karl Kautsky.

# THE TRANSFORMATION OF THE STATE

#### BY PETER E. BURROWES.

The Socialists of the world have but one object in view at present, and that is the logical transformation of the political state, so that it shall become the administration of the world's work-shop rather than of its usurers, its ongers, its rent-collectors, and its harems. We do not seek a transformation according to a pattern be-gotten in our own fancy, but we seek a change that shall accord with a revo-lution which has already befallen the world's workers, a revolution which the nations must express in their gov-ernmental life-or suffocate.

There was a lunkhead workman in the land, some time ago, who stood like a loud dog by the empty barrel of his master's state, and the stronger the chain that bound him to it the fiercer he barked; he faithfully wore the Re-publican and Democratic button by his collar, and he feared nothing more than a change. But—well, he has grown thin, and though the straws in kennel be red and white and blue, these gaudy colors of liberty do not nourish him; he has grown thinner, and that is the condition that enables him to legal kindly towards a change—a

ransformation of the state.

The state has always been much understood by those who were ander its wheels than by those wh had time to write about it, or who made its laws. What the state in all ages appeared (and truly was) to the vast majority of mankind, that the state is to-day. It was always the crystalization into bayonets, gun-powder, prisons, taxes, and other lawful extortions of the interests of an mically ascendant class. It was mentally grown in other soil apart from that of the daily life of the people—in the traditions of high-toned antiquity, in the decrees of imaginary rods, in the savings of properly many factured prophets, in the achievements of transcendental heroes, and in the ex-amples of saints who cared nothing about this world but to gather it all together and leave it with their heirs.

The state stood always apart from the people. It made its own treaties and its own wars, imposed what duties and called for as much annual service of labor or blood as for its own inter ests it deemed fit. Whether it should be it ermy at a hundred thousand or its that a hundred million, the people would know when the state officials made proclamation. The state men were not only educated and inspired outside the daily life of the people, but they were otherwise allen and hostile to the people, and excluded the com-mon life from them; so that the palace building with its high walls, iron gates ing is to-day, as it always was, th st visible sign of the state.

Woe to that people the economic pressure upon whose life finds no ex-pression in state modifications. Every good state, like the skull of a man, ould fit his own brain and not an tion. The economic life of the world having been transformed, as we all know, within the last century and a half into a vast industrial collectivity lists require that every govern ment shall reflect that change. We are no longer willing to endure passively the deadly struggle of the upper class, under the disguise of free democracy, utterly to blind and bind us. The class that makes us a class must meet us as a class struggling for the transformation of the state.

As for me, I have cast my senti mental milk-teeth and regret the years comparative inefficiency they to put Socialism into the wrapper of Christianity, blind to the fact that the parcel is too big for the paper. The truth which lies ahead of every live an in this movement I now know to be that whatever old forms we may use for a time being, whatever tem-porary meliorations of the people's lot we may adopt in our platforms, our goal is the transformation of the state and that Socialism is only sentimenta and that Socialism is only sentimental gush which has not behind it the push of the class conflict and the courage of logical revolution.

Certainly a transformation has taker place in the monarchic and feudal phrases since we became a dollar de-mocracy. Capitalism does not throw walls around its home now because it is not a parasite of strictly domestic habits. Floating fortresses are the walls of the commercial king abroad and fine phrases at home.

artfully neglected.

And finally the purpose for which the The fine phrases of the present state whole machinery of state is set in set in motion is a false purpose. In-stead of being for the nourishment, strengthening, embellishing, fortifying. first appear in constitutions, then in and prolonging of human life every amendments stood for a loosening and of a few American Beauty rose whose life, as Mr. Rockefeller po out in his recent Sunday-school ening out of that block at certain points to let more in. The laws then who made stood for seeing that only out friendly money got in; and appellate tion out in his recent Sunday-school oration, it is necessary to nip in the
bud the commoner life of the people.

The purpose of Socialists is to transform the state that fosters such practices and thoughts and such roses in
the Fifth avenue parterres, together
with such sad limp weeds of humanity
as we see everywhere in the workshops
and slums of the city.

Are you ready to work and vote for
this transformation of the state? decisions stood for sums of money thrown out like forts or flying companies against the encroachments of a popular demand. And what is the sum of money, you will ask, represented by any court decision against a labo 's boycott of capitalist encroach

the rivals in the matter of business until a few weeks ago, when Fast made up his mind that he would drive and procuring of a better law plus the cost of carrying that better law into effect if it favors the laborers. This transformation of the state lato

relative sums of money, while much greater than any contemplated by Socialists, still leaves us the same old state-a state consisting of foreign in terests and foreign men. The present money state is foreign to the true life of the people (the industrial life) in all

It is foreign in its mode of preparing the education force of the country; in the men themselves; in the things taught; in the general principle under-lying the things taught; in the process of teaching, and in the purpo which the whole machinery is set in

It is foreign in its method of preparing the educators. I have already named the false external sources of state culture. Add to these alien sources the false method of charging the pedagogical gun. He is separated from real life; he is buried in a profes sorial chair, or opposite to one, in an atmosphere described by Cecil Rhodes himself as one where innocence, ignor-ance, and impracticability concerning the netual life of the world prevails and where, I consider, something much worse prevails—that is, a deliberate intent to turn out either rogues or fools on humanity's great vital questions from those bullowed butle of learning He is struck crooked with indiof thought; he is saturated with arti ficial emotions and sentiments, and his understanding has been trained to root

in that block. One could easily do all the real useful work involved in sup-plying shoes to the whole neighbor-In the men themselves it is also foreign. Had our state any real desire to teach the majority of the people how to rise they would have classes in every time, not in selling shoes, but in trying school and college on the science and art of organizing large numbers of per-sons for the purpose of single thought and concerted action and higher wages, this rivalry. The cutting of shoe prices is likely to necessitate the cutting of shoe workers' wages. The shoe buyers did not gain by it. and the teachers would be selected from the Socialist party, the trade unions, and the various secret and friendly societies of the country. But in the long run. The cutting of sho prices means the using of bad leather scraps, paper, anything, put together what doth the educating state? that is diametrically opposite to this it does. It favors and throws its mantle of franchise, privilege, and injunction anybow, just so it will look like a shoe Competition having been carried so far, the competitors stand in the same relative position as before—as regards around the organization of dollars, and sits so heavily upon the organization or class education of laboring men that, as each other. Otherwise, both are worse

ingman, so the true credential for a

legislature in the transformed state of

coming times will be that it represents

nation of organized workers.

In the things taught, mark how faise

are the teachers of to-day. Look at the

that are made popular by order of the

dollar! What phrase describes them? The rule of the irrelevant. And behind

all the irrelevant stands the sinister

purpose of wasting the leisure hours of

the people on trivial passing person-alities, upon the recent dead or upon persons out of the past. Look and see

if this does not constitute the literature

by which our population is led into the waste and barren places of the mind and away from the contemplation of the facts which environ and blast their

The general principle underlying the

things taught is that the good of this things taught is that the good of this world is made up of that which is an advantage to you only. By this atomic centering of the public weal in each one the public life is uncentered and a usable sort of semi-anarchy grinds on.

In the process of teaching, which should always be from here to there, they give us from there to here; and the life that is far off or is not at all

rules the life that is. The child is set to work for its manhood, the man for

his old age, and all for heaven; while

own lives.

a matter of fact, laboring people are not to be raised to the college or by the off: Both have to pay higher rent; and the neighbors, having also to pay highcollege until they give evidences of er rent, have less money for shoes Pretty soon one or the other will fall having forsworn their class interests. The survivor will feel happy over his fellow man's misfortune and will pro-As a matter of fact, the requisites for state functioning men are now made to be such that the laboring class can-not function there, while merely money people and merely inheriting and unceed to take advantage of it and try to recoup all his past losses through this mad competition. He will raise prices to the old rate, but he will conproductive people can. Our cabinet and senate and other public executive men ome from the banks and colleges not

tinue to sell as poor shoes as he can.

Then some big city shoe dealer, who has been gleefully watching the whole from the proletariat; although it must be plain to any thinker that the true silly performance, will send his price state bureau should be the bureau of lists and wall-order blanks to the peo the nation's work and workers, and as ple-and the other little dealer will go

Then both the little ex-dealers will go to the big man and humbly ask him for a job at twelve dollars a weekand maybe one of them will get it.

But rents will not be reduced. These two shoe dealers are not fools -at least, not greater fools than most their neighbors. They can't help themselves. In order to succeed, each must try to destroy the other. That is business. In doing it, both destroy themselves and injure the rest of th community-except the landlords and the big city dealer. That is also busi-

some useful work and let the other distribute shoes for the community honest labor.

It would thus put an end to the

hatred that profit-seeking now breeds between them.

It would make of that big city dealer a superintendent in the shoe-distribut

ing service (if he was competent) and thus transform him from a big indus-trial cannibal into a useful public serv-It would remove the temptation t

at actual cost of manufacture, trans-

living by doing some service to the ommunity. It would give to everyone concerns

human life-which they cannot do to

THE GIANT OF LABOR.

#### AN OPEN LETTER TO THE FILIPINOS.

The Beauties of Competition for Profit Strikingly Illustrated — Socialism Would Be Unbusinesslike. Which Caused Its Author's Arrest—Be cause It Pictured Existing Conditions Here is a little true story, taken Too Truly. from the New York "Times" of April 10, which strikingly illustrates the

A LESSON FROM LIFE

beauties of competition and the sort of service which "business ability" ren-

ders to the community:
"Louis Levine and Herman Fast are

rival shoe dealers, with stores in the same block and but five doors apart on Vernon avenue, Long Island City.

"The block is owned by J. H. Sing!

ton and William Bridge of Mattituck

L. I. The rivalry of the shoe men has been so keen that the neighborhood

took advantage of it, for sooner than

lose a sale the shoe men would sell three-dollar shoes at \$2, provided the buyer convinced the seller that his ri-

vat was selling the same shoes at \$2.01.

If one started to wash his windows

and dress them anew the other hur-ried to follow suit, and when one sub-

stituted gas mantles for the old style

burner his rival did the same. Levine contracted for electric lighting, and by

hustling Fast had his place lighted

with electricity one day before his

"Things ran pretty evenly between

Levine out of business. Accordingly

he offered Mr. Singleton \$40 a month

for Levine's store. This was \$10 more than had been paid. Levine's lease

would expire on April 1, and Mr. Sin

gleton gave him the preference, but at the increased rental. Levine paid, and

signed the new lease, and offered hir.

Bridge \$10 more than Fast was pay-

ing. Mr. Bridge increased Fast's reu \$10.

Bridge thought that if Fast's store was worth \$40 a month the others in the block must be, and that the corner

store must be worth \$15 more, while

the flats above were worth \$5 a month more than the tenants were paying

him. He raised the rents all round

Mr. Singleton followed suit, and now the other occupants of the buildings

in the block are swearing vengeauce

There you have it in a nutshell—the reducio ad absurdum of the competi-

Levine and Fast had but one purpos

in life—not to supply people with shoes, but to make profits by supply-

ing people with shoes. Being good

business men, they lived the strefuous life and pursued their purpose to the bitter end-bitter for their neighbors,

bitter even for themselves (for, though

good business men, they are, after all, only small capitalists), bitter for every-

and one other, who had not come into

the story yet.

There is no need of two shoe dealers

hood. Each of them spent most of his

to prevent the other from selling snoes.

The shoe workers did not profit by

body concerned except the landlord

on the shoe dealers.

tive system.

"Honors were thus even, but Mr.

Comrade P. J. Cowley of Seattle Wash., has been arrested and released sist times during the last month for street speaking. The following letter to the Filipinos from a pamphlet of Comrade Cowley's which he distributed at street meetings, caused his arrest on the absurd charge of distribu-ting obscene literature, of which he was acquitted:

"Senttle, Wash., U. S. A.

"To Hop. The Filipino Junta, Hong-kong, China. "Gentlement I am sorry to find that you entertain such a poor opinion of the free born American citizen and government, and so strennously object to our particular brand of benevolent assimilation. I am, however, constrained to believe your aversion arise from a grave misapprehension and ar grandeur, and imposingly sublime na-ture of our American Christian institutions, the leading feature of which is thousand-but we are growing. have ten thousand houses of prayer and a million of prostitution. We have Bible houses, bawdy houses, barrel houses and breweries, pimps galore and pamers by the million; hordes of conmercial and industrial plrates, whom we call business men and cap-tains of industry; professors who draw their convictions and their salaries from the saine source; we have thieves and theologians Christians and confi ice men, libertines and liars, politi-as and poverty, priests and prisons, convents and convicts, scallawags and scabs, trusts and tramps, traces of vir-tue and tons of vice. Where a work-ingman will give two dollars of a job and an idler twenty for a dinner; where the worker makes so many shoes, he goes barefooted; builds so many fine ses, he has to live in a hovel; mines so much coal, he must freeze; builds and maintains high schools and universities for the children of his masversities for the children of his histo-ters; where he produces all and con-sumes barely enough to keep him breathing; where we are divided into three classes—worklingmen, beggars and thieves when the beggars and thleves have feasted, the workers fight for the bones; where man is damned for the dollar, and the dollar is deemed the man; where we so love our wives that we occasionally make sausage of them; we make canned beef of sick cows, horses and mules, a corpses of those who eat it; where between pharmacy and funerals our physicians make a living; where the words 'liar' and 'lawyer' describe the same animal; , where men are sent to jail for not having means of support, and on the chain gang for not being able to buy a job; where some of the women buy poodles and study how not

gress of four hundred men to make laws, and nine men to knock them out the first round. "Now, gentlemen, it seems to me you are very unreasonable; just think what you are missing. And I have only mentioned a few of the advantages which we offer you. Send one of your number over to investigate, and he will find we have the grandest aggre-gation of hard things, soft things of all varieties, shapes and colors ever seen under one canvas, and one admission entitles you to the whole show. Come in; we've got a good thing; help us push it along. Old Spain wasn't in it—we are the people.
"SENATOR E. PLURIBUS UNUM

to become mothers, while other women

in the day time work in stores and

factories for glory, and at night on the streets for a Hving; where men patron-ize prostitutes because they can't

afford to marry; where we have a con

"P. J. COWLEY, Secretary."

#### ORGANIZATION WORK IN NEW YORK STATE.

F. J. Spring of Los Angeles, the new State Organizer of New York, has been spending the past two weeks in Great-er New York, speaking in various parts of the city and getting acquaint ed with the local comrades. This week vicinity of New York, taking in Queens County, Yonkers, Mt. Vernon, Dobbs Ferry, and Staten Island.

Next week he starts on an extended tour of the state. His itinerary until the end of the month will probably be

GENERAL COMMITTEE.

Comrade Mayes occupied the chal-

t the last meeting of the General

Committee, and Comrade Wood was vice-chairman. Twenty-five new mem

hers were admitted. The Credentials

Wecklin as a delegate from the a organized 7th, 9th and 25th A. D.

mmittee seafed Comrade May S

A motion was passed asking that the

party advertisement be printed in the "Volkszeitung" gratis or else be with-

drawn altogether.

The City Executive Committee's

recommendation that a call for funds be sent to all assembly districts at

once was concurred in.

The 7th, 9th and 25th A. D. have

It was decided to hold a May Day

sible shall be

April 27-Troy. April 28-Schuylerville.

April 29-Schenectady

April 30-Fort Edward.

as follows:
April 23—Peekskill, April 24-Cold Spring. April 25-Newburgh. April 26 Catskill

Socialism would be very unbusines

pass off bad shoes for good ones.

It would supply shoes to the people

portation, and handling.

It would put an end to rent-paying altogether, and would give the exlandlords a fair chance to earn their

been reorganized into one Branch, and the 34th and 35th will have an organi-zation in each district, the 34th having more of the good things of life for less labor and with a greater degree of se-curity—except the landlords and the parade and a call is to be drawn up asking all party members to take par in order that as good a showing as The report of the Grievance Com-mittee that Peter Klippel, who was

It would be very unbusinesslike would it not?

There is a poor blind Samson in this land, Shorn of his strength, and bound in bond y, in some grim revel, raise his hand

## mbly districts will sell as many as ossible, as the receipts from the jour-ial will go to the party. Comrade Hannemann, Halpern, and

Beich were elected to represent Local New York at the laying of the corner-stone of the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum on May 30. Comrades Assel, Bartho omew, Halpern and Panzer were also elected as additional members of the Entertainment Committee for the May

meeting was quite well attended, there being absent the 18th and 20th, two from the 21st, two from the 23d the 32d and 33d and the Annex ed District. Moved, that assembly districts report to organizer all publi meetings, he to furnish them with speakers. Comrades Edlin, Jablinowski, Loc-

wenthal, Spargo, and Wood were elect ed as a committee to draw up a cable gram to be sent to the comrades in Belgium, who are fighting for unive sal suffrage, expressing our sympathy and declaring our moral and financial support.

#### KINGS COUNTY.

At the last meeting of the Kings County Committee Comrade Well oc cupied the chair. The outing commit-tee reported having closed contract for outing, to take place Aug. 10, instead 3, as previously reported, in Park. Organizations are re-Liberty Park. quested not to arrange any festivats

on that date. Seven candidates were admitted to membership in the party. The 16th 17th, and 18th A. D. reports having arranged a social evening at Eureka Hall and invited all registered Social Democratic voters. Owing to the present disturbances in Belgium it was decid-ed to adopt and transmit resolutions expressing our sympathy with our Belcium comrades in their struggle for

universal suffrage.

The committee on the Kings County
Drum and Fife Corps was urged to
attend the meetings of that organiza-

ion more regularly.
Subdivisions should see that their delegates attend the meetings of the County Committee and submit reports: niso that the tickets for the Dan Concert are properly distributed. Next meeting will be held April 26.

#### MAY DAY CONFERENCE.

A regular meeting of the May Day Parade Conference was held last Sat-urday at the Labor Lyceum, with Delegate Ramm in the chair.

Credentials were received and dele-gates seated from the following organizations: Social Democratic Party, 15th and

17th, 28th, and 30th A. D. International Bakers No. 25, Brook lyn; Cloth Examiners; Piano and Or gan Workers No. 26, Long Island City; Wood Carvers and Modelers; Workingmen's Sick and Death Bene-

fit Society, Branch 23. Cigar Makers No. 90 sent a new delegate in place of Aug. Lange, who is sick. Clgar Packers No. 213 sent an

additional delegate.

Delegates from the following organizations were present without creden-tials: International Bakers No. 50; Union: Butchers No. 3. Brooklyn; Yorkville Arbeiter Gesang Verein.

The question whether we shall have a parade, which was made a special der of business, was then taken up, and after a lengthy discussion it was decided to hold parade on Saturday, were referred to the Executive Com-mittee.

The Executive Committe then re ported, and from the work done so far t can be seen that the parade will be a success. It was reported that the a success. It was reported that the United Hebrew Trades have organ ized a May Conference of all the He-brew organizations, and that this division will be strongly represented by

Executive Committee reco after the parade on Madison Square East; concurred in. Secretary Gerber was instructed to secure the neces speakers and report to the Confere

Much other routine work was done. Delegates were instructed to repor at the next meeting of the Confer whether they will have a hand, and what arrangements their organization have made for the parade.

The Conference will meet again on Saturday, April 19, at the Labor Ly-Comrades so far the work is done

We have decided to nave a parade. Now it depends on you whether this parade shall be a failure or a success It is to be hoped that everyone will do his best to make it successful. Go ahead in your organizations and ge as many of your members to come out and parade on the International Labor Day as possible; and all of you who are not members or whose organiza tions do not officially take part in the tions do not omcianly take part in the parade, come and join us. Join the party division. Let us demonstrate for the international solidarity of the working class, for International Socialism. All over the world the working class is earnestly carrying on the war against capitalism. But here in our country we see the workers busy fighting each other over petty differ-encs, while the capitalists look on and laugh. It is therefore the duty of laugh. It is therefore the duty of every man or woman who-recognizes this fact and who knows the significance of the International May Day to come and join the parade. Let us show the capitalist class that the progressive element in the organizations and the Socialists will stand together regardless of all internal troubles and fight against their common enemy— the capitalist class. Join the lines the capitalist class. Join the ines. Close the ranks. Comrades, do your duty.

## HAVERHILL NOTES.

The Board of Aldermen have exonerated Fire Chief J. B. Gordon from the charges of favoritism which were preferred against him. This in spite of the fact that it was proved at the hearings that several of the permanent fremen have been discharged for talkmittee that Peter Klippel, who was charged with scabbing in Everali's tailor shop, be suspended until such time as he becomes in good standing in his union was concurred in.

The Entertainment Committee for the May Concert has issued a journal, called "May Flowers," which will be sold at 3 cents a copy in lots of 50 or more, and 5 cents a piece for less than50. It is honed all comrades and asing Socialism. It was also proved that one fireman was allowed to act as per-manent captain of a Republican political organization during a campaign with the approval of the Chief. Some soid at 3 cents a copy in lots of the more, and 5 cents a piece for less than firemen were given full pay for 50. It is hoped all comrades and as-

ere not. Voters of Haverbill, this is the way your Republican aldermen wish affairs conducted. How do you

like it? When the bill for a maximum rate of two cents a mile on the steam rall-roads came up in the Legislature it was voted for, of course, by Represe ative Carey. All of Haverhill's other representatives—Hall, Batchelder, and Palmer—voted against it. Workingmen, if you wish to continue paying seventy-five cents fare to Boston in-stend of sixty-five cents you know whom to vote for.

Each year the Board of Registrars and lawful" men for jury duty. On this year's list there are only three So-cialists. Are we to infer that in the judgment of the Republican politicians ocialists are not "true and lawful" men? Or is it ather that they want to avoid the chance of having jurymen who would be inclined to protect workingmen's interests in cases where the "sacred rights of property" are in

Comrades Mailly and Butscher re cently paid us a short but pleasant visit.

The anti-Socialist members of the Common Council have this year pur-sued the policy of treating the measures and arguments of the two Socialist members with silence. They follow this course partly as a matter of tactics and partly because they are unable to meet Socialists in debate. "Gazette," which until recently the only daily paper in the city (we now have another Republican daily has adopted the same policy.

A lively scramble is on among would-be Republican candidates for the position of Congressman to be va-cated by Mr. Moody, future Secretary of the Navy. The three most promi-nent aspirants for the nomination are all reputed to be millionaires. At least one of them is making pllgrimages among the poor salimakers and fisher-men of Gloucester and vicinity. It is sad to contemplate that the workers are easily fooled by such men who, when they want an office, suddenly profess great friendship for the "horny-handed sons of toll;" and as suddenly forget it after election. Our Republican District Attorney, when asked if he was a probable candidate, said that if he had \$50,000 to spend he would be, but as he hadn't it he was out of the race. It is expected that money will be spent freely. AL TRUIST.

## WEBSTER TOWN ELECTION.

In last week's town election at Webster, Mass., out of a total vote of 1,202 for Selectman, the head of the ticket, Wm. H. Klebart, Socialist candidate, received 202. Our other candidates received votes ranging from 98 to 273most of them being between 150 and

200.

This refers only to straight Socialist candidates. In the report which we have received, two candidates are marked "Democrat and Socialist" and one as "Republican and Socialist." These received, respectively, 346, 433, and 396 votes. It would appear from this report that some of our candidates accepted endorsements, which is strict ly forbidden by the established policy of the party.

We are aware that in town elections party lines are not always strictly drawn, but no such fusion can be al-lowed in the Socialist Party, even in unimportant elections. The two old parties may unite as they did on several candidates in Webster, but the Socialist Party has nothing to gain and everything to lose by such action.

Even on the most purely "practical" view the Webster election shows the folly of such tactics for us. Our average vote was 179. In all of the four cases where the old parties combined our vote ran above the head of our ticket. On the other hand, there were three cases where a Socialist appeared on an old-party ticket. In none of these cases was the fusion candidate elected, and in none of them did he poll the full vote of the two parties upporting him.

If the endorsements were made with he knowledge of the Socialist Party local in Webster, it behooves our Mas-sachusetts state organization to attend to the more thorough Socialist education of the Webster comrades; if not, then it is the duty of Local Webster to enforce stricter discipline.

## F NEW JERSEY MOVEMENT.

Last week's meeting of Local Hud-son County, held at headquarters, 524 Central avenue, Jersey City, with Com-rade Headly of Kearney in the chair, was well attended. With one or who exceptions the reports of branches vere very encouraging. Comrade Pankopf's report of work

in his ward was most interesting, tell ing of the wiping out of a considerable deficit and the creation of a respect-able surplus within a few weeks. The Literature Agent submitted :

plan for the purchase by the branche of a specified number monthly of the "Comrade," "Socialist Spirit," "Inter national Socialist Review," and "Humanity," which will probably

A plan for raising money for the So-cialist Daily Fund was presented and discussed and the Secretary instructed to communicate with the Socialist Daily Committee in regard to it. Comrade Gilliar, being too ill to per-form the duty of State Treasurer, to which office he has been re-elected, the

County Committee sent a substitute to the State Committee meeting, with the request that his successor be not elected, but that the State Committee request a comrade to perform the work for the unexpired term.

The constitution under which the county organization will work will in

days be submitted to the branches for approval. Local Essex County, N. J., will hold

county convention Saturday, March 17. A full county ticket will be put up-congressional, county, city, and legis-

County Committee has decided to hold a parade on Memorial Day, May 30, from Newark through Arlingon to the grave of Comrade Scrin The West Hoboken co

# National Platform of the Socialist Party.

tional convention assembled, reaffirms its adherence to the principles of in-ternational Socialism, and declares its aim to be the organization of the work-ing class, and those in sympathy with it into a political party with the above it, into a political party, with the object of conquering the powers of gov ernment and using them for the pur se of transforming the present sysem 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 individ-ual 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 worker 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 respon-sible for the ever increasing uncertainty of livelihood and the poverty and misery of the working class, and it di-vides society into two hostile classes —the capitalists and wage-workers. The once powerful middle class is rap idly disappearing in the mill of con petition. The struggle is now between the capitalist class and the working class. The possession of the means of livelihood gives to the capitalists the control of the government, the press, the pulpit, and the schools, and enables them to reduce the workingmen to a state of intellectual, physical and social inferiority, political subservience and

virtual slavery.

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

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, the bourgeois public own-ership parties, and all other parties which do not stand for the complete overthrow of the capitalist system of production, are alike political repre-sentatives of the capitalist class.

collective powers of capitalism, by con-stituting themselves into a political party, distinct from and opposed to all parties formed by the propertied

While we declare that the develop ment 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, there-fore, consider it of the utmost import-ance 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. a

1. The public ownership of all means of transportation and communication and all other public utilities, as well as of all industries controlled by monpoolles, 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 improve-ment of the service and diminishing

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

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 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. But in advocating these measures as steps in the overthrow of capitalism and the establishment of the Co-operative Commonwealth, we warn the working class against the so-called public ownership movements as an at tempt of the capitalist class to secure

governmental control of public utili-ties for the purpose of obtaining great-er security in the exploitation of other industries and not for the amelioration The workers can most effectively act | of the conditions of the working class

#### Grand Symphony Concert By the full Damrosch Orchestra of sixty pieces, under the direction of FRANK DAMROSCH, assisted by a Chorus of Six Hundred Voices from the People's Choral Union.

SUNDAY AFTERNOON, MAY 4,

Grand Central Palace. Three beautiful Living Pictures: "THE FIRST OF MAY," "STRUG-GLE," "VICTORY."

## FOR THE SOCIALIST DAILY FUND. TICKETS, 25 CENTS. ADMISSION AT THE DOOR, 35 CENTS.

For tickets and information apply to H. C. Bowerman, Financial Secretary, at the Club House, 206 E. Eighty-sixth street.

will participate. All Socialists and un- | meeting; want Vail; desire to be en in Essex and West Hudson are called upon to take part in this

demonstration. The County Committee is in good working order, meetings well attended, subcommittees doing their work, and general conditions are very satisfac-

At the Brewers' Union ball and flag dedication last week Comrade Patt berg spoke in German and Comrade McIntosh in English. The affair was, In fact, a Socialist demonstration. The brewers are Socialists, almost to a nan, and they know how to work and

On Monday evening, April 21, Branch 4 of the Socialist Party holds an enter-tainment and social at the headquarters, 124 Market street. Admission is 10 cents. Proceeds are to go to the

Local Camden County is getting into the way of good and effective work. The local has decided to have a lecture followed by open discussion at each meeting, to arouse interest and edu-cate the workers. At the last meeting Comrade Norton took up the mubject of "Government Ownership of Railways under the Present System" and the discussion was so interesting that it was decided to continue on the same subject at the next meeting. Arrangements are being made for a mass meet-ing on May 3, with Charles H. Vail as speaker. Regular meetings are held on the second and fourth Sundays of

## PARTY WORK IN

PENNSYLVANIA. At the regular meeting of the State Committee on April 7, with A. L. Shaw in the chair, encouraging reports were received from various parts of the mondence received and action taken: A report from Comrade Bigelow on his work in the state shows enthusiasm all along the line, meetings larger than

expected. Letters from Bethlehem and Pittsburg had been answered. A review of work in Carbon County by Comrade E. Snoyer promises a local in Mauch Chunk, where Bigelow spoke in the

Spring Forge wants Comrade Vall to menk: Black Lick also wants Vail; Blairville and Cokeville report prog-

Lameaster reports adding rapidly to membership; fourth local now in the state, in strength of numbers second

state, in strength of numbers second to none in activity.

Erie reports forming ward branches, hope for precinct organizations in the near future, and they have enough votes to do it. "Erie People" office moved to No. 26 East Fifth street. Williamsport held Court House

placed on monthly lecture circuit; have started fund for that purpose. Letter from National Secretary Greenbaum showing State Committee debt to be \$17.75; the Treasurer ordered to for-ward \$12.50 on account.

Connelsville desires another speaker for open-air or hall meeting; painters and plumbers on strike there, and car-penters may also strike; there will be ome striking against capitalism in that town on election day unless all signs fail. Wilkes Barre held two meetings

Sunday, March 30, with good results; they want McGrady; will take Vall Carbondale desires another meeting:

want McGrady. Letter from New Castle; organization progressing. Report from Comrade A. Klenke, organizer, of progress in Allegheny and avette Con

ganization very good.

Large meeting in Maytown; there will be a local there ere long.

Harry C. Gould, printer, of Eric, accepted nomination as candidate for Secretary of Internal Affairs. Gould is well and favorably known, having been a delegate to the convention of the

I. T. U. Comrade Louis Gonzieu of Charlerol is Comrade Louis Gonzien of Charlerol is speaking for the miners; thinks there is a good field for Socialist agitation; is printing weekly state reports in his Socialist trade-union paper (French language), "L'Union des Travailleurs."

Pittsburg is holding regular meet nzs in first and third Saturdays of each month, with interesting discussions; planning for active campaign work. Secretary read letter sent to all locals as to number of subscribers to The

as to number of subscribers to the Worker and desiring names and ad-dresses of members. Replies received from nearly all.

All correspondence to date attended to: prompt replies requested from all

It was decided to try to arrange twenty dates in the state for Chas. H. Vail, late Socialist candidate for Gov-ernor of New Jersey, tour to begin about May 3; \$40 appropriated,

Philadelphia reports well-attended weekly lectures; will fill the Academy of Music April 23 for McGrady and Bigelow: many comrades within a radius of one hundred miles are coming

needed, to cover dates that might be

to that meeting.
Comrade Bigelow also lectures at
Headquarters, 1022 Arch street, Thursday, April 10. Comrades adjourned to meet Thursday after lecture to hear report of Com-

rade Bigelow on state tour. FORTH THE BANNERS GO.

Ab, come! Let us cast off fooling,
For this at least we know—
The Dawn and the Day are coming
And forth the Banners go!
—William Morris.