The Worker.

AGENTS, ATTENTION:

Agents sending in subscriptions without remittance must state distinctly how long they are to run. Agents are personally charged and held responsible for unpaid subscriptions sent in by them.

Only duly elected and approved agents acknowledged.

VOL. XII.-NO. 6.

NEW YORK, MAY 11, 1902.

TWO COURSES

Submit to Food Trust or Socialize It.

Authoritatively Announced That if Government Proceedings Are Successfully Carried Out, Result Will Be Formation of a Stronger Combine - Only Two Alternatives.

While the Administration is making a great "bluff" of investigating the Meat Trust, it is announced on good authority that the only result of any effective action against the present loosely organized combine would be to ut the formation of a much more powerful body in its place.

The New York "Times," probably best informed newspaper in the United States, so far, at least, as finan cial matters are concerned, publishes a Chicago "special" as follows:

Billion Dollar Food Trust.

publicans, are thinking of joining billion dollar packing trust i among the possibilites if the United States Government should succeed in maintaining, as contemptated, injunc-tion proceedings. The prediction was in La Salle street mancial cir cles to-day that the large packers who be made defendants in the Federal Court will be forced formally to combine if the prosecution against them under the Sherman anti-trust law should be successful.

"The combination would be formed along the lines followed by the United States Steel Corporation, and would be made to comprise practically all the fieef packing companies in the coun-In the formation of such a bination all-the powers now denied the in one exception, could be reised. The single excep he opinion of the corporation would be the adoption of an and unreasonable schedule

which probably would be ombination would & Co., with an annual bust-50,000,000; Swift & Co., with 100; Nelson, Morris & Co., with 10; the G. H. Hammond Packmpany, with \$75,000,000; the zschild & Sulzberger Company, 50,000,000, and Thomas J. Lip-

Two Courses Open.

Socialist can see two alternafives before the American working people: First, to submit to have a Billion Dollar Food Trust dictate what ththey may eat and when and how; secto vote the Socialist ticket, con-Mquer the political power, and take as problic property, to be used for the pub e good, the means of producing and gransporting the people's food.

Can anyone suggest a better course Hernative?

IN CONNECTICUT.

A heavy rain prevented many from tending Comrade H. G. Wilshire's cture at Warner Hall, New Haven. he 150 or more persons who attendwere well repaid for braving the Comrade Wilshire's illustrans of the impossibility of continuing system of production for profit in face of the rapid concentration of oital now taking place, presented subject of collective ownership in new light to many. Ten subscrips to "Wilshire's Magazine" were

A meeting will be held at 881 Main et. Hartford, Sunday, May 11, to ers of The Worker are requested attend this meeting.

Aurora Hall, New Haven, on rial Day, May 30, at 1 o'clock All branches should be sure to the number of delegates to h they are entitled and ensure Il attendance at this first state con on of the Socialist Party of Concticut.

THE MIDDLE CLASS

We, as Socialists, represent the pro-ctariat or propertiless wage-workers and have no particular interest in this lying middle class-nobody has-their nierests are not our interest, but in his case, as in most others, competi-ivism being what it is, our interests their interests.

What is this middle class? Just as t is impossible to point out the exac place where the animal kingdom be is and the vegetable kingdom ends vegetable kingdom begins and the ineral kingdom ends, so it is impossi-te to draw a line of demarkation be-

al is that part of wealth which owned by one man and operated by other, yielding wages to the operator nd profits to the owner. A capitalist who lives by the profits so ob-A proletarian is one who lives wages so obtained. A man may means of production and help to rate them. In that case, he drawn salary and also makes a profit of helbers. He is both worker and alist-a middle class man. This is disappearing.—The Undercar

The American people are so great powerful that they can't get along out little children working to prothe necessities of life.-William

FOR THE DAILY.

Association Meets Again Monday Evening, May 12.

Opportunity for All Comrades Who Are Interested to Take Active Part in the Work-Report of the Fund.

The Workingmen's Co-operative Pubishing Association held a special meeting on May 1, with Job Harriman in the chair. Seven applicants were admitted to membership and three new proposals received.

The Committee on Constitution pro ented a draft which was discussed at ength and partially acted upon. The ompletion of the business was postponed to the next meeting, which will be held in the Labor Lyceum, 64 E. Fourth street, Monday evening, May 12, at 8 p. m. All members of the Association and all who have been proposed and desire admission are re-quested to be present at this meeting.

The conditions of membership in the W. C. P. A. are: First, the applicant must be a member in good standing of the Socialist Party-called in New York the Social Democratic Party; second, he (or she) must buy one share of stock for \$5-\$1 to be paid on the propsition of his name, \$1 on his admis sion, and the rest within one year.

Amounts Pledged.

Following is a statement of amount pledged for the Socialist Daily Fund Previously acknowledged\$5,023.50 Jacob Hillquit 25.00 H. Wishnefsky..... A. J. Hilldring, New Rochelle A. Siwezinski, Porterville,

Cal.
George Taufer
Dr. M. Girsdansky 5.00 boken Victor King, Ashtabula, O. . . Wm. Meyer 3.00 B. F. Meyer

Dr. S. Ingerman Dr. A. Caspe E. Dobin Total\$5.261.50 Cash donations 466.78

\$5,728.28 Paid on Pledges. Payments on pledges up to May 5

	are:	THE RESERVE
	Previously acknowledged	357.50
	A. Kopf	.25
i	Miss Theresa Fox	2.00
	H. Wishnefsky	.50
	M. M. Bartholomew	2.00
	P. Werner	1.00
	George Taufer	10.00
	B. Merkert	2.00
	Emile Abbott	5.00
	Oscar Abbott	5.00
ì	Henry L. Slobodin	10.00
	Carl Schneider	2.00
	Mrs. K. L. M. Meserole	5.00
1	A. L. Lindenmeyer	1.00
1	Victor King	1.00
Ì	E. Meltzer	1.00
l	L. Zakshewsky	1.00
ĺ	E. Dobln	2.00
	J. Corales	1.00
	E. Spranger	2.00

Cash Donations. The following amounts have been eccived as direct cash contributions. irrespective of pledges: Previously acknowledged\$438.47 Jacob Gell Cleveland, O. J. Abeles, Sea Cliff, N. Y. Cigarmakers No. 90, box

L. Rhame, Union Course, L. I. 1. C. Hoogreef 1.00 Max Anelam H. Walter

Total\$460.78

Notice to Contributors. Pledges should be drawn and checks

and money orders made payable to the Socialist Daily Finance Committee, All communications should be addressed to the newly elected Agent of the Committee, Wm. Butscher, Labor Ly ceum, 64 E. Fourth street, New York The Worker will contain, each week, a list of contributions received up to Monday preceding the date of issue.

If any contribution sent is not promptly 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 instalments promptly, saving the trouble and expense 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 Dally.

-She that was Milss Pullman ! building a hospital near Chicago where she intends taking the outcasts from the slums that have fallen vic tims to disease and poverty. Her father in his life time made the conditions favorable for such a field of work and her two degenerate brothers made the victims upon which she can now exercise her philanthropy.—Ad-

-Readers, this is YOUR paper YOU should support it. One way to do that is to patronize the firms whose advertisements appear in this paper. In ordering, mention The Worker.

MAY DAY IN BOSTON.

MacCartney and Hanford Address an Enthusiastic Audience in Paine Memorial Hall.

Paine Hall was not blg enough for last Sunday's International Labor Day meeting of the Boston Socialists. The audience was not only large but enthousiastic, the applause leaving no oubt that the speakers' remarks were understood and approved. What is still better, a large amount of litera-ture was sold and a good number of the hearers gave in their names as de siring further information about Socialism. Trade unionists were out in

force. State Organizer Mallly presided and introduced the speakers, Ban Hanford of New York and Representative Mac-Cartney of Rockland, both of whom were greeted with loud applause. Their speeches glowed with revolutionary enthusiasm and fully exposed the spirit of the international labor move-

Plane selections were rendered by J. Henry Page of Lynn and H. Slakin gave an appropriate song.

May Day resolutions were introduced by Patrick Mahoney of the Cigar Makers' Union and unanimously adopted. W. R. Dyer of the Machinists' Union introduced the following resolutions, which were also enthusiastically adopted:

"Whereas The Brewery Workers of Boston are engaged in a struggle to preserve the right to organize and to otect each other in the enjoyment of that right; and

"Whereas, They have allied against them a combination of employers formed for the sole purpose of destroying the unions, in order to obtain un-restricted control over the workmen and the absolute power to dictate wages, hours, and the conditions of employment; be it

"Resolved, By the working people, with their firends and sympathizers, here assembled, that we express our sympathy with the Brewery Workers, extend to them our best wishes for success, and call upon them to main-tain their present attitude until an amicable agreemnt is reached:

"Resolved, That we request all thos who share in the aspirations of Labor for better conditions to use every effort in their power to make the termin ation of the Brewery Workers' strike a victory for organized labor."

ORGANIZER SPRING IN NEW YORK STATE.

State Organizer F. J. Spring left the city on April 23 for a tour of the state His first public meeting, as reported last week, was at Peekskill, where four new members were gained and considerable literature sold. At Cold Spring the meeting was in a small hall which was filled to the doors, while about fifty people waited outside. Three new members were taken in.

At Newburg, Comrade Spring addressed the Hatters' Union, 200 strong, and gave them a Socialist speech, 'straight from the shoulder."

Organizer Nugent of Local Troy reports Spring's meeting there very sat-isfactory, and says they want him to come again to help organize neighboring places. A good deal of literature was sold. Meetings were also held at Schuylerville and Schenectady. The latter place, especially, has very good

At Fort Edward the Paper Workers' Union offered the use of their hall and many attended the highly successful neeting which was held there.

Johnston was the next point on the

coute followed by Gloversville and ville writes that, although small at the beginning, the audience grew to two or three hundred, and the closest attenn was paid the sr meeting was held afterwards, at which five new members were received and plans laid for the future.

Utica's meeting on Sunday was of the Best yet held. Six new recruits were enrolled, many leaflets sold, and several subscriptions taken for The Worker. Utica also wants Spring for rangements are on foot for a regular lecture circuit, so arranged that, at very low expense, each local can be visited by a speaker at least once a All locals which wish to month. included in such a circuit should at once communicate with the State Or ganizer, F. J. Spring, General Deliv ery, Buffalo, that city being the

trminus of his present tour. Local Buffalo has elected the follow ing officers: Organizer, Henry Moses Secretary, Jos. Mosler; Financial Sec retary, Thos. Fitton. The Local nomi nates Ruffalo as the place and Inly and hopes that other locals will help bring the convention there, believing that it will create great enthusiasm in the local movement.

The Jewish-speaking Socialists Buffalo have also organized a club for propaganda among Jewish workers, with twelve charter members. They hope to open club rooms soon. Secretary is B. Schaffer of 124 William street. The club meets every Sunday at 3 p. m., at 435 William street

We say that only through the we say that only through the capture of the powers of government by the Socialist Party can the working class put in operation such steps toward the collective ownership and operation of all industries as are ex around itself the protection of the law which is now used against it by the capitalist class.—The Wage Worker.

New York's Workers Again Demonstrate Their Solidarity.

> If Not for "Autonomy" Conflicts, This Would Have Been the Greatest May Day Demonstration Ever Held in New York-Ringing Speeches and Resolu-If it had not been for the internal

troubles of the building trades and some other unions-or if the members of these unions had yet risen to the Socialist standard of putting the interests of the working class first and subordinating all special organization to it then last Saturday's May Demonstration would have been the greatest ever held in New York. It takes a long and hard experience to teach the workers that nothing pleases their masters better than to see them forgetting their class interests in the heat of their minor conflicts.

Even so, the parade and mass meeting was an imposing demonstration of solidarity. The organizations of the East Side made a splendid showing, a number of American unions, participated that have not heretofore been seen in our ranks, and the Polish and Italian workingmen were also in evi-The presence of numerous working women and girls added still further to the effectiveness of the parade as a class demonstration.

After the parade had finished its long march a mass meeting was held at Madison Square where, from several platforms, the crowds were addressed by Comrades Hanford, Harriman, Spargo, Lemon, Edlin, Butscher, Phillips, Loewenthal, Frielman, Lee, Mayes, and others.

The following resolutions were carried with ringing cheers: "To the Working Men and Women of

New York: "Bitter experience has taught the working people of every country that all the acts of the capitalist class, whether political, commercial, or industrial are inspired by their illegitimate pecuniary interests and their IIIgotten power as against the just interests and rightful power of the working

"Their motto is, Luxury for the idle rich and misery for the working poor. "They love those who work not, and live upon and despise those who toll,

"They use the power of wealth to nslave those who produce all wealth. "They control the powers of govern ment and monopolize the industries of the land with the wealth they rob

from the working class.
"They bribe colleges with donations. They bribe pulpits with pew-rents. They buy stocks and control the public press. They buy politicians and control the political machines. They amend constitutions and disfranchise the poor. They let government, state, and municipal contracts at enormous prices and divide the profits and the

spoils of office. "They control the industries and force the working class to accept low-er wages and make woman and child labor necessary. They starve human and bread, while the dogs in their kennels feed on capons and porterhouse

"They choose politicians, capitalists bishops, and parsons to conduct 'arbitration and peace conferences,' and enforce their decisions at the point of the bayonet, and gloze over their crimes in

the columns of the daily press. "They have shown by their actions, the world over, that the interests of the capitalists are permanently oppos ed to the interests of the working class and that they will at all times use all the power at their command to con-

the working class in slavery and ab ject poverty.
"Therefore, be it resolved-"That we, the working class of New York, declare our determination to unite, both in our unions and in one political party, with the working class

of this country and of all countries; "That we use our economic organiza tion with all our energies to the end that our wages be increased, that the hours of labor be shortened, that child versal education possible, that our wives may be relieved from the crush

ing factory oppression; "That we will support a working-men's daily paper in New York with which we can and will fight our great political and industrial battles:

ganization with which to capture the powers of government, and that as fast as these powers are captured they shall be used to protect the interest of the working class; that as a work ing-class government we will take con trol, not only of the monopolized industries, but of all industries of whatever kind, and that we shall hold and oper ate them as common property and for the public good; that the hours of labor shall be reduced to a minimum and the remuneration increased to the full product of labor; and that the capitalis or profit system shall be abolished and a community of interest established.

"That we extend our greeting to ou countries, assuring them that our best energies will be directed toward estab lishing the International Socialist Commonwealth and supporting it with ou

lives.
"Let the battle-cry be, Industrial and political union of the working class! We have nothing to lose but our chains; we have a world to gain."

MAY DAY PARADE. THE MAY CONCERT

A Complete Success from Every Point of View.

Grand Central Palace Packed at Half Past Three-Everyone Pleased with the Perfect Rendering of the Program - Financial Returns Not Yet Made Up.

The Damrosch Concert for the bene fit of the Socialist Daily Fund has taken its place in our records as an unqualified success. The day was perfect and long before the time for beginning the program every seat in the Grand Central Pal-

ace was occupied and hundreds were standing. The crowd was an atten tive and appreciative one, and numer-ous expressions of approval were heard as the people passed out.

Only on e thing marred the effect of the music, and that through a pardonable oversight of the committee. No provision has been made in the con tract against the proprietors of the hall opening the bar nor even specifying that, if opened, it should be at a place where no disturbance would result Considerable confusion and noise the consequence of the placing of the bar in the left wing and the committee was powerless to remove it. On a future occasion such an action can be auticipated and prevented. The presentation of the program was

admirable. The singing of the Choral Union especially and the orchestral accompaniment in the first vocal num ber call for the highest praise. The work which Director Damrosch has done during the last ten years-and which he has done without remuneration and solely for the love of the work—has borne splendid fruit, as all can testify who heard last Sunday's concert. In the co-operation of Direc-Orchestra, and Chorus, thoughtful Socialist can find a striking illustration of Socialist principles—the development of individual excellence

being combined with the perfect sub-ordination of individual interest or whim to the common end in view Such an institution as the People's Choral Union is more than a school of huisle, it is a training school for the social ethics of the future, one of the pases in the desert of Profit-grinding. One of the most pleasing features of the program was the violin solos by Mr. David Mannes-whose name was accidentally omitted from the printed

program. Wagner's "Träume" and the "Prize Song" out of the "Melstersing er" were enthusiastically received, as they well deserved. It is impossible to say, as yet, how great was the financial success of the concert, as many tickets are still out-standing, but one glance over the

crowded hall was sufficient to show

that the figures will be very gratify

The Committee of Arrangements had no easy task and they merit the thanks of the comrades and of all who attended the concert for the work they performed. Especially to Comrades Tanzer and Bowerman is great credit

WORK IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Nowhere in America has there been grander field for Socialism than in the Keystone State, and nowhere has the witchery of capitalism been more successful in casting its spell over the working people than to this land of coal mines, coke furnaces, rolling mills, railroad shops, millionaires, and Carnegle libraries.

But it is no exaggeration to say that our tollers are at last showing signs of waking up from their hypnotic

Heep.
From the extreme corner of the state daily in Eric following fast on the heels of an astonishingly large Socialst vote at the recent election. The paper is to be owned and controlled by the Socialist Party, and is capitalized at \$10,000, the par value being \$10 per share: no one person is to be allowed to hold more than ten shares. Each ward in Erle is now organized

and on Thursday, May 8, delegates from each ward will form the Cen-tral Committee. Open-air meetings are being held. Coming south from Erie and pass

ing over Mercer County, with its Greenville Local crying out for reorfor the state election in the person of delist vote and providing a candidate for the state elction in the person of Comrade J. W. Slayton, who not only stirs things up at home, but arouses the Amalgamated Iron Workers' Convention at Wieeling, W. Va., on the Socialist proposition. A special elec-tion for a Councilman will be held May 27 in a ward that has been car-ried several times by the Socialists. Capitalists are getting scared and their political tools, the Democrats and Re-publicans, are thinking of joining ands to heat our boys. Vall will have

Pittsburg and Allegheny are making great preparations to receive and keep Comrade Collins busy from May 17 till the end of the month.

Further south again is Washington County, with its little French colony at Charlerol, and its Socialist weekly paper, "L'Union des Travailleurs," printed in French and bearing the familiar motto, "Workingmen, unite! You have only your chains to lose, you prising French fellows can speak and read English, however, for they have

just ordered 200 copies of The Worker May Day Issue for distribution, and the editor of the weekly Louis Goazieu, has been addressing a crowd a Connelsville, some twenty miles away n such forcible English that anothe big meeting had to be planned there immediately to be addressed by Com-rade Vail, with Mrs. Vail to talk to

the shop girls in the afternoon. Cokeville is only a grimy village of 700 tollers, but half the voting popula ion are said to be Socialists. large town of Blairsville claims So cialists among its well-to-do citizens; one of these guaranteed all the expenses of a meeting in Cokeville to be addressed by Comrade Vail.

Five miles north of Blatrsville, the village of Black Lick is planning a

ousing meeting for Vail on May 20. Austin, in Potter County, deserve mention for its diligence in scattering 4,000 pieces of Socialist literature, with the result that the whole town (popu lation, 1,600), is now "talking Social-

In the eastern section Socialism is taking root in the "Pennsylvania Dutch" settlements. In York County Comrade Vail is heralded to talk straight to the crowd from the porch of the only hotel in Spring Forge both morning and evening of May 12, and under the very nose of the "Old Boss," who lives in the hotel and buys white slaves for his paper mill for 90 cents and \$1.25 per day. The following day Vail speaks in York.

Lancaster is clamoring for Vail, Mc

Grady, and others. The people are

getting interested very fast.

Pottstown is going to pay \$35 for its Opera House to accommodate Vail and his audience May 8, and the Reading comrades are to stir up the village of Spring City and organize a local there. Reading holds County Convention, May 10; a full ticket will be nomi-

A charter has been forwarded to East Pittsburg. Collins and Vail will both be welcomed at this place.

Comrades are active and good meet-ings are expected in Wilkes Barre, Nesquehoming, Lehighton, and Mauch On Thursday evening, May 15, Mor-

ris Hillquit of New York will speak in the Philadelphia headquarters, 1022 Arch street, on "The History of Socialism in the United States." Admission to these lectures is free and all are in sm in the United States." Comrade Vail's route in Pennsyl

vania for the rest of the month is as follows May 11-Lancaster. May 12-Spring Forge,

May 14—Maytown. May 15—Nesquehoming. May 16-Mauch Chunk May 17-Lehighton. May 18-Wilkes Barre.

May 13-York.

May 19-Cokeville May 20-Black Lick. May 21-Connelsville.

May 22—Duquesne. May 23—East Pittsburg. May 24-Pittsburg.

May 25-Charlerol May 26-New Castle. Comrades in all parts of the state are arged to reply promptly to commun eations from the state officers, J. Mahon Barnes, Secretary, and Caroline H Pemberton, Assistant Secretary, who will be glad to furnish any informa

tion needed. NOTES FROM MAINE.

Comrade D. A. White of Saco has been speaking at Rockland, Thomaston, and Camden, in Knox County, and reports a widespread Socialist novement in that section.

The Knox County Socialists held their county convention at Rockland on April 23. A full county ticket was placed in the field, with the exception of County Attorney. Comrade White addressed the convention, also speaking in the evening. Several members of the County Committee are women, this being in accord with action of the State Convention in inviting the vomen to take an active part in the

affairs of the organization. Socialists of Cumberland County held their convention in Portland on April 28, nominating candidates for the Legislature.

Local Portland has recently gained several strong members, and with a andsome cash surplus in the treasury is apparently in better shape to do effective work than at any previous perlod of its existence.

Skowhegan comrades are congratuating themselves upon their unexpectd good fortune. Comrade Roland T. Patten, formerly a prominent member of the Republican party and treasurer of Somerset County, who formally severed his party connections and resigned his office to become a member of Local Skowhegan, has purchase an automobile, which he has placed at the disposal of the State Committee luring the progress of the campaign n Somerset County. Carey, Patten. and the auto ought to be an invinci ole trio, and roll up a handsome mafority in this, the banner county of

Our membership now numbers 189 all but 37 of whom are in good standing; gain for the month, 18 to date.

F. E. I.

John Stuart Mill says that it is loubtful if all the inventions of labor aving machinery have so far lighten ed the burdens of any workingmen The reason is that the machinery be longs to the capitalist, who does not work, and he gets the whole advantage of it. Collective ownership will change all that.

IT IS VERY GOOD BUSINESS.

about the "Black Hole of Calcutta," and shuddered at the diabolical cruel ty of the Surajah Dowlah who shut up his British prisoners there to suffocate in the foul air or trainple each seach the two little barred windows.

It was a horrible affair, that of the "Black Hole" and the Hindu tyrant doubtless deserved all the curses that have been heaped upon him. But Surajah Dowlah was a heathen, a barbar ian, he was a thoughtless inexperienced youth of eighteen and he was at war with the British

The directors and stockholders of

the American Cigar Company and of the American Tobacco Company which controls it are adults and experienced business men; they call themselves civilized men and Christians; instead of being engaged in war, they are proud of their peaceful avocations and claim the gratitude of the people for giving employment to thousands of workers. Read here how they have rivalled the Surajah Dowtah in barbarity:

In their Philadelphia ctear factory the other day, a young boy, one of the employees was struck and seriously hurt by a descending elevator car. His scream of pain rang through the build ing.
"In an instant the thousand girls and

little children employed on the fourth foor were seized with panic and made a stampede for the stairways, uttering shrill orles of 'Eire!' and for help. The hurried tramp of feet overhead the sudden screams were heard by the 200 or more employees on the third floor, and these, crazed like the rest, started for the third floor landing Here the two streams met, and with a crash the screaming mass of girls was flung down to the first landing, turned there and rolled to the second. in front were flung down and the re istless pressure of the ranks behind heaped them up in the narrow space Then over them, and over again, rolled the terro-stricken girls from behind until the stairway was as a well filled with fighting creatures. And underneath, crushed against the floor, lay a

eap of bleeding bodies. "The awful occurrence occupied less than twenty minutes, but in that brief ime eight lives were crushed out and forty women, girls and children were injured. The dead are: Mary Ginoa, 15 years old; Helen Tulena, 12 years; Lizzie Sartine, 19 years; Annie Rothsnyder, 17 years; Ida Green, 17 years; Annie Ford, 15 years; Louise Desipt 16 years, and Johanna Gilly, 22 years

not be hanged. They are not murderers. They are good business men, that is all. It is good business to employ women and children instead of men They work cheaper and are more ched. ient. Then the busbands and fathers, being thrown out of work, have to compete for other jobs and so keep wages down in other trades.

The directors and stockholders will

It is good business to leave elevator shafts unguarded. It saves ten seconds of a boy's time every trip, and Then think.

In our school days we have all read , all these seconds put together mean a saving of several cents a day-to the boss, not to the boy of course.

PRICE 2 CENTS.

It is good business to have steep, narrow, crooked stairways. They occupy less room and so more machinery other to death in their struggle to | can be packed into the shop and more girls and boys to run the machines and grind out profits for the benevolent, plous, cultured gentlemen who hold stocks in the Tobacco Trust. It is very fortunate-for the benevol-

ent gentlemen-that the majority of the working people vote against the Socialist Party. A Socialist Legislature and Governor-being workingmen elected on a working-class platformwould have made it unlawful for the benevolent gentlemen to employ children, or for them to employ anyone in such a death-trap.

It is a little unfortunate for May Ginoa, aged fifteen; Helen Tulena, aged twelve; Lizzle Sartine, aged nineteen; Annie Rothsnyder, aged seventeen; Ida Green, aged seventeen; Annie Ford, aged fifteen; Louise Desipi, aged sixteen; Johanna Gilly, aged twenty-two, and the forty others.

But these people are cheap. They vere only working girls. Maybe they had their little romantic dreams of love and home and happiness-sometime in the dim future. And all those sweet dreams and all the possibilities of their lives went out in that little twenty minutes of profitable, businesslike hell. They had no business with such dreams. They were working girls useful, of course; profitable, of course-Oh, yes, quite profitable; but not indispensable—Oh, dear, no! for there are thousands more, just as usethere are thousands more, just as useful and just as poor, ready to take m.their places. heir places.

Pious, cultured, benevolent g, every 8st b

men will not waste any te.d meets everyw these slaughtered girls. They will collect insurance on the broken stair-rails and shattered doors. They will put things in order and buy another lot of Sam slaves and give the foremen ordedrive this lot a little faster, to may a little money-out of the extra profits -to the churches, so that the pastors

affair was "a mysterious dispensation of Providence." Plous, cultured, benevolent people take such little incidents as this quits philosophically. They can afford to. Can you, reader, take it so philoso-

shall tell their flocks that the whole

phically? How about your daughter, your sister, your sweetheart? Can you continue to trust these plous, cultured benevolent gentlemen to advise you, to arbitrate your strikes, to control the education of your children, to nominate candidates and draw.

up political platforms for you? Read in this paper the article headed, "Speak for the Children." Rend the Socialist platform on the last page.

HAVE YOU BEEN LOANED?

The trusts and other associations of employers are using a new form of the blacklist. It is especially prevalent in New York and Chicago, but is reported from other sections of the country.

Each workman's record is carefull.

kept. If he is dissatisfied and volun-

tarily leaves his employment, he finds

any of the shops controlled by the Emloyers' Association.

If, however, he is a nice, tractable man and does not join a union or ask for more wages or complain about evertime, he is assured of more steady imployment than his independent con When work gets lack in his own shop he will be "loaned" to some ther shop. He has nothing whatever

to say about his conditions of employ-

ments or when he shall be returned

to the "loaning system" results in a

very vigorous and effective blacklist.

his former master. Any objection

Illinois Tradesman.

IT IS TO LAUGH. If there is one thing more than another that will cause us Socialists to oe convulsed with laughter, it is the istake invariably made by capitalist politicians, that we are looking for stantly demanding an opportunity to produce wealth for our own susten-ance, comfort and luxury, the capitalists imagine that we are looking for trive all sorts of schemes and arguments to prove to us that if we will nly vote their parties into power we will be provided with jobs where we can work ourselves to death if we wish,-The Wage Worker.

-If labor unions do not take in the poorer laborers the unions are called oppressive and selfish. If they do take them in, the unions are accused of demanding more pay for a poor laborer "than he is worth." Funny, isn't it?-Rossland (B. C.) Evening

NOTICE FOR NEW YORK. In accordance with the By-laws of Local New York, a general meeting of the Local will be held on Sunday, May 18, at 2 p. m., in the Club House, 206 Eighty-sixth street

cards must be shown at the door. The General Committee meets Saturday. May 10, at the Labor Lyceum. All delegates are notified to be JULIUS GERBER, Organizer,

WILL DISCUSS MEAT TRUST.

The 23d A. D. will hold a public meeting in Beckmann's Hall, Eighth avenue and One Hundred Forty-second street, on Friday vening, May 16, to discuss the Meat Trust

TO CATHOLIC WORKINGMEN.

The leaflet, "To the Catholic Work- ormalit lingmen of the State of New York," is. If que sued by the State Committee of the S, such a D. P., should be widely circulated. It girls can be had in English or in German— and t in English at \$1.75 for a thousand copies or \$1 for five hundred; in German ve, wh at \$2 a thousand or \$1.25 for five hundred. Send orders, with cash, to H. by hosti dred. Send orders, with cash, to the Reich, 184 William street, New York, ly show VERMONT QUARRYMEN. The quarry workers of Barre, Vt.

and vicinity have joined forces-including hoisting engineers, blacksmiths, tool sharpeners, steam and hand rillers, derrick men, and laborers, about 900 in all-under the name of Quarrymen's Amalgamated Union, Local 9606, affiliated with the A. F. of L. The Secretary is Wm. Pinkham of Graniteville. Under the agreement with the bosses the eight-hour rule will take effect on July 1, with per cent, increase in wages, paid by the hour. The agreement also provides for a standing arbitration committee to hear grievances and settle disputes, The agreement runs till July 1, 1905; and if three months' notice of a desire to revise is not given by either side, it will hold for another year,

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The Worker. AN ORGAN OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY (Known in New York State as the Social Democratic Parly.) PUBLISHED WEEKLY

AT 184 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK By the Socialistic Co-operative Publishing Asso P. O. BOX 1512. Telephone Call: 302 John-

TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS.

tovariably in advance. year Bundle rates: per week, one year per week, one year per week, one year per week, one year

Address all business communications, and make money orders, checks and drafts payable to The Worker.

Receipts are never sent to individual subscribers, are newer sent to individual subscribers, are never sent to individual subscribers, the number on the wrapper, the control of the sent following receipt of money.

Communications concerning the editorial department of the paper should be addressed to the Editor.

All communications should be written with ink and or the abbreviated; every letter should bear the writer's name, and address; and matter should be pat in as words as possible, consistently entire the words as possible, consistently about clearness. Communications which denote the payer, here.



SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED 1888 (Presidential).. . . . 2,068

S. L. P. 82,204 5. D. P. 9,545 In 1900 (Presidential): S. D. P. 96,918

S. L. P. 33,450 A LESSON FROM FRANCE.

The result of the French general election, so far as it is completedand it is hardly to be expected that 19 supplementary elections of May 11 vill materially alter the result-is you't might well be expected, so far the who. Socialist movement is con-

Three years ago, at a time when the Socialist movement in France, although divided into several parties. was steadily gaining in strength and coherence, a temptation was presented which a considerable part of the Socialists succumbed and for which the whole movement has now to pay the penalty. The entry of Millerand into non-Socialist cabinet seemed to many to be the beginning of a new era in Socialist policy, the opening of "short cut" to Socialism-not only a abort way but also an easy one, free from the harshness of revolutionary

way of immediate alleviation of the sufferings of the workers. It would be too much to say that nothing has been accomplished. But what few reforms have been achieved by Miller and are outweighed many times over by the disorganization of the Socialis movement as a whole, the suppression of the aggressive spirit in one portion of it and the turning of that spirit in the other portion to the unwelcome but necessary task of internal contro-

It can bardly be denied that the Pur ti Ouvier, the so-called "Guesdists," have gone to extremes in the contro versy. But it must be admitted that tal position, and the blame for any undue violence in their conduct rests as much on those who provoked it as on themselves.

their experience-at least, it is to be hoped that no further lessons will be needed. The question for every American Socialist to take to heart is How to avoid the necessity of going through such dangerous experiences here, how to maintain uncompromising tactics against all temptations that will come with our growing strength and influence

"GOOD MEN AND BAD MEN."

The "Machinists' Journal," speaking in praise of the late John P. Altgeldfor whom we have already expressed our admiration-says:

There were only two classes of men in Altgeld's eyes-good men and bad

ary is right in attributing this view of the world to Altreld. Had he look ed upon men in the way indicated, had he classified them into good men and bad men, he could hardly have taken the comparatively advanced view of his political responsibility that he did

However, that is not the question We do not care to discuss the question whether or not Altgeld held this opin ion, but we do heartly protest against the opinion itself as a false and mis-

The churches have taught us, all through the ages, that men were to be

classified as "good men" and "bad nen" as clean and unclean, righteous and sinful, holy and unholy, the saints and the wicked. The churches, accordingly, have labored to "redeem individuals, to "convict them of sin and lead them to repentance," to save their souls by bringing them to individual righteousness, to "convert" them from "bad men" into "good men." On these lines the churches have labored vigorously and persist ently-and sincerely, no doubt, on the whole; and now even the profession churchmen, the clergy themselves, are oming to question the wisdom of their nethod, and think that much of their labor has been wasted-coming to admit or assert that conduct is much more a matter of social relations and conditions then of personal virtue or sinfulness,

We Socialists are not often re proached with being too lenient in our judgments; but we believe every So cialist can agree with that splendid, "sinful" Scott, Bobble Burns, when he

"Then gently judge your brother man still gentler sister woman; Though they may go a kennin wrang,

One point must still be greatly dark

-the moving why they do it, And just as lamely can we mark boy far, perhaps, they rue it."

The great crime of the present age, before whose awful consequences all individual frauds and robberies and murders sink into insignificance, is the crime of capitalism, of class rule, of the subjugation and exploitation of the working class by the owners of the world's means of production; it is a crime that surpasses all others, be cause it infects the life of every man and woman, blights the promise of every child, and erects fraud into a virtue, robbery into a system, murder into an institution. Now when we arraign this criminal system, when we point out the wide-spread misery and social degradation that flows from the industrial tyranny of the Morgans and Rockefellers and Carnegies, we are ometimes met with the reply: "Well, they're no worse than anybody else; you can't blame them: if you and I had a chance to be millionaires we should be just as bad as any of those men." The Socialist need not deny that statement, whether it be true or false as regards himseif. He may grant it and urge that it is irrelevant, that it has nothing to do with the question. He may carry it further and say, with truth on his side: "Yes, and if you and I were born in penury, nurtured in ignorance, and given over to despair, we should be as bad as any

Rockefeller may be as "good" a man ns his valet; Morgan is perhaps no more "sinful" than the average brake man on his-railroads; and doubtles there are many steel workers who are as "bad" as Carnegie. We do not say that the workers as individuals, are virtuous nor that the capitalists, as individuals, are wicked. We do say that the workers are robbed and defrauded by the capitalists, that thousands of them are murdered by the capitalists for profit every year, that they are de prived of all that is best in life in order that the capitalists may have pro fits. It is just as disastrous for the workers to be robbed by a righteous. sincere, kind-hearted, well-meaning capitalist as by one who is a brazen rascal; and it is just as demoralizing to society that wicked workeingmen should be robbed as that virtuous one

eriminal in our crowded prisons."

should be despoiled. Just so, the English in 1776 were not wickeder men than the Americans; were not worse than the common people; the Southern slaveholders in 1861 were not more sinful than the slaves or the Abolitionists. Yet we see that in all these cases there were class divisions and class antagonisms quite apart from any differences of persons norality, and we think it well that these struggles ended in the Independence of America, in the French Revolution in the Emanctuation Proclamation.

In fact men cannot be divided into "good men" and "bad men." Every man unites, in somewhat varying proportions, those qualities which we call virtues and vices; but whether his conduct be right or wrong-that is, whether it be socially useful or socially hurtful-depends chiefly on the social system in which he lives and the position he holds in that system.

And taking this view, we see that to-day, in this and every country, there are two classes, a ruling and exploiting class and an oppressed and expleited class; that the conduct-the natural and unavoidable conduct-of the ruling class is socially injurious, that it results in untold harm to the highest interests of humanity, and that it is therefore wrong, and that this ruling class must therefore be overthrown.

This class division, and not any fancied classification into "good men" and "bad men," is the great fact of the present day that gives light and leading to the labor movement—even keep labor votes divi ing to the labor mevement-even

only instinctively felt. And the so it is clearly recognized and accepted as a guide to the workers' combi tion, the sooner will Labor be free.

comrade in a Western state wh has been employed for years on one of the great railways, writes: "Ar officer of the company told me, when I asked him, that I was debarred from promotion on account of my political faith, and I understand that I am o lered discharged as soon as it suits their convenience. So I must 'make hay while the sun shines." (He does it, sending in subscriptions for The Worker.) "But they are too late. The literature I have distributed among my fellow wage-slaves has had an ef fect that they will not be able to re move by removing me," The capital ists who dictate this policy of blacklisting workmen who dare to think could not understand the spirit of the man who would rather be discharged than give up his work for Socialism Their little souls cannot contain such an idea. And so they go on, making more Socialists by the methods they use to crush Socialism.

Some good souls want us to run this paper on the plan of never displeasing anybody. We decline; first, because it's an impossible task they set us; sec ond, because success in that task, were it possible, would be failure in all else.

The record of Comrades Carey and MacCartney in the Massachusetts State House is being favorably com mented upon by many labor papers. The object lesson is having its effect.

CIGARMAKER AND SMOKER.

With parched lips and bleared eyes en sit before the huge pile of obacco leaf mechanically rolling Their fingers are brown stain a and tired; their faces are livid and listless; their minds are dazed by the fumes of the narcotic: With dwarfe souls and poisoned bodies they wil

oon become little, old women.
The Jewess ties up the Havana with colored ribbons. She likes mak board, table, her less dangling omin her shoulders elevated. vas born shrugging her shoulders and will meet death with the same helples

They are noisily discussing Kar Marx and Kropotkin. The fight grows bot, the air heavier with the noxion oder. The Russian-brings her heele against the table with vehemence. The Italian calls the Russian "a drunker and a slow smile. "Dirty little Dago! calls out the small and equally greas; Polish girl. The Italian scrutinizes the Pole. Then turns out her flat thumbs with deprecatory gesture. The girls laugh. "A dance, Rose, a dance! cries the hunchback. The young Creol picks up her castenets. They are strung with cotton ribbons of man; olors and odd lengths. With languor ous grace she falls into the movement The girls hum a ragtime tune, break ing into a noisy whistle and a final rescendo of boisterous song. waying figure grows lighter and the listless feet swifter. Her vivid face takes on pink, her dull eyes fire. Ex hausted she drops upon the bench

coughing viciently. Turbulent, desperate, anarchistic i their spirit. But the shackles of mis ery bind them close. Starvation girds them fast. This is their being, their whole being, with its pitiful littlenes

relless greatness. And the cigars? They lie in the houses of the torpid, indolent rich. Men smoke of their fragrance and through the delirious vapor they dream of fat bank accounts and wondrous women.-Polly Dawson in The Conservator.

ONWARD! CHRISTIAN SOLDIERS!

The most modern method of benevolent assimilation is being duly explained to a waiting world by a con tion course for a nation to follow is to haptize a whole village with fire Those who are not brought by this means immediately into the present of 'he Aimighty, and usually only the children and cripples are thus assis finted, are held by strong and leving bands and put through a carefully planned course of sprouts; the men are thoroughly christened, the women "lui tiated." It used to be considered sufficlent in christening to administer outward application of aqua pura or water, but the American army has dis They reason that what is good for one side ought to be good for the other and accordingly the inside is thoroughly purged. This they call the "water cure." In the olden times, benevol was administered to women by mean of turpentine and a red-hot poker; in th ePhilippines, Caucasian civilization is applied in the form of a syphilitie vaccine; the modern method is slowly .- The Undercurrent.

NOT LOOKING FOR A MESSIAH.

Those who observe May Day and comprehend its significance are not looking for a political Meesiah, a great who will conduct them fro wage slavery to economic freedom They have realized that the emancipa-tion of the working class must be the act of the working class itself; that the power to transform present society lies in the organized and united prole-tariat instead of individual representtives,-Chicago Socialist,

Generally it will be found that those who are anxious to keep the labor unions out of politics are the one the old political parties who aim to even open to the charge of positive

Current # # # Literature

All books and pamphlets mentioned in this column may be obtained pany, 184 William street, New York.

CONTEMPORARY SOCIALISM. By John Rae. Revised edition. New York. Charles Scribner's Son. 1992. Cloth, \$2.50. An especially timely book, a new dition of John Rae's "Contemporary Socialism," is presented by the Scrib-ners. For ten years it has been recogquestion of expanding interest and portance, and the addition of a new chapter tracing the development of So cialism since 1890 brings the work-up to date. As the homely maxim has it, "you don't go to a goat's house to get wool," and, similarly, "Contemporary Socialism," an anti-Socialist work, is hardly an undefiled fountain of knowl edge of the philosophy, aims and acnent of which it treats. With its ac curacy as a chronicle of the historic vents marking the growth of Socialtreatment, too, of Ferdinand Lassalle that fascinating figure whose bril liant faculties and stormy nature are so graphically told in Zangwill's "The Savior of the People"-is admirable but the author is less happy in tife chapter deveted to Karl Marx, the father of modern scientific Social ism. The chapters on "The Sotion Socialists" have been, without exaggeration, characterized as the best things in English on these subjects. and the exhaustive treatment of "State Socialism" is most instructive in the distinction it draws between State Socialism and the real Socialism which animates the international political movement for an industrial democracy. Additional chapters treat what the author calls "the Agrarian locialism of Henry George." "Rus Nihilism" and "the Federalism of Cart

Though he has a most imperfect understanding of Marx's teachings, little fault is to be found with the author's of the Socialist ideal, as fol-

"What they want is a democracy of inbor, to use one of their own phrases, * * * where citizensho shall depend on a labor qualification, instead of a qualification of birth or o property; where there shall be no citienjoys without laboring and no citizen who labors without enjoying; where everyone who is able to work shalf have employment, and everyone who has wrought shall retain where accordingly, as the indispensa ble prerequisite of the whole scheme the land of the country and all other instruments of production (capital) shall be made the joint property of the community . . All this is contended for as a matter of simple right and justice to the laboring classes, on the ground that the wealth of the nabelongs to the hands that made it; it is contended for as an obligation of the State, because the State is held to be merely the organized will of the people."-(Page 3.

While this is the ideal philosophy, the author points out further on (page 04) that "we find Germany the theater of-the most important and formidable embodiment of Socialism that has any where appeared. Important and for midable for two reasons: It founds its doctrines, as Socialism has never don: before (before Marx) on a thoroughly scientific, investigation, of the facts nd criticism of the principles of the present industrial regime, and it seeks o carry them out by means of a political organization, growing singularly in strength, and based on the class inter ests of the great majority of the people." This development of Socialism from Utopia to Science the author doesn't attempt to trace, though the process is treated in Frederick Encels' also published by the Scribners.

In his zeal to discredit Socialism Dr. Rae-the author is an Edinburgh quotes Dr. Aveling (Karl Marx's sonin-law) as saving: "Wall plate areas word spoken by the chief defendants at the Chicago trial could be indorsed by Socialists, for they then preached not anarchism, but Socialism. In deed, he that will compare the fine speech by Parsons in 1886 with that of Liebknecht at the high treason trial at Leipsig will find the two practically identical." Upon this Dr. Rae triumphantly seizes and exclaims: "So far. then, as their Socialism goes, there is admittedly no real difference between Parsons, the Chlengo anarchist, and Liebknecht, the leader of the German Socialists!" Such a lame conclusion is all the more inexcusable when the easily ascertainable facts show that the aparchists and Socialists have been at open war for fifty years and more, having nothing in commonsaside from the ordinary abstractions of personal liberty-save a conviction that the producer of wealth is denied the product of his toll, a conviction shared by every one who admits there is a labor problem at all. When, in 1845, the father of anarchism. Pierre Joseph Proudhon, wrote his "Philose phie de la Misere," Karl Marx, the father of Socialism, was the first to grapple with him, publishing his "La Misere de la Philosophie." Bakounine. Proudhon's disciple and successor, approached the International Worki en's Association in 1869, asking for admission, which was refused. Again in 1872 he and his followers were denied admission. When the exten sion of the franchise made it possible their ends by constitutional methods there remained not even a shadow of unity with the anarchists, and at the London International Socialist Congress in 1896 even the Socialists who

would not agree to the constitutions

sentation when the words of cht, at Erfort, in 1891, are t called: "Revolutionary methods wer the methods of the anarchists, and the anarchists had done nothing by the but allegate workingmen. You could put all the anarchists of Europe into a pair of police wagons. With their ridiculous revolutionary phrases, their senseless attempt at assassination, and their stupidities generally, they have done nothing for the proletariat and have merely worked into the hands of their adversaries." Universal suffrage was granted in Germany in 1871, and it was then that Liebknecht raised the cry, "New weapons, new tactics," and the only revolution the socialists have believed in since then is the revolu tion at the ballot box. It is not only wiser politically, but indicates a whole cretion is the better part of valor when breech of the gun.

Naturally, however, more interest at

nches to the new chapter of the book

than to any other portion. This chap-

ter essays to trace "Socialism from

1891 to 1990," a period marked by "the remarkable advance made by the Sc cial Democrats as a political party in not less remarkable simultaneous growth in moderation," This chapte bears abundant evidence of having been hastly thrown together, and for that reason falls distinctly below the standard of the portion written ten years ago. Aside from its figures ing the growth of the Socialist Party. it is of little ville as an expesition of the present temper of the movement. Dr. Rae, evidently misled by the rather noisy Bernstein agitation-an agitation promoted with suspicious ardor by ourgeois elements-concludes that Se cialism has abandoned its revolutionary character to become a mere re-form movement. The recent Lubeck Congress, however, overwhelmed the Bernstein proposals, renflirmed the So cialist purpose to completely revolutionize the industrial system and gave no evidence of abandoning the "class struggle" basis of agitation. Undoubt ally, however, there has been stendily going on a change in tactics. The the ory that industrial democracy would come by some great economic catastro the has been abandoned and it is now recognized that the diffusion of intelli gence and increased material resources are fruitful of "noble discontent" among the working class and that hu man nature, with appetite whetted by a portion, is more prone to demand the

entire product of the worker's toll. Of Socialism in the United States th athor evidently knows no more than what he "saw in the paper." Its expe nents, he says, "are mainly men of for eign birth and tongue, Germans and Russians, or Polish Jews," but at the recent national convention at Indian apolis the delegates of American birth and ancestry outnumbered the foreign ment shows the greatest growth in sec tions where the native American ele ment preponderates in the population

CHARLES DORDS.

Don't write on both sides of paper. ORRE- @ @ @ SPONDENCE

Don't send anonymous letters. Approves Our Courge.

of The Worker, no more than right that I should no more than right that I should be regard to with the exclusively A and government ownership of n This seems to be a most dan-icy to pursue, and such confus-itable to be stampeded into one parties during a critical period.

e old parties during a critical period.
Not long and I became acquainted with
outdoned Bryan Democrat and bitter as
reperation man. I was introduced to h
is rampant Sociolist, but he famediat
id, "We are in the same load, inasm;
we both believe in the public owners
public utilities." Then they remove it
e should join them became our party
i insignificant and theirs cast millions
tos. So there you are.

votes. So there you are.

Only yesterday I wrote to Comrade Wayland protesting against his advocacy of State Capitalism and asked that its clear up confused minds instead of confusing clear infinis.

minus. So once more I express the hope that you will everlastingly keep the class straggle and projetarian character of the movement to the forefront, as you have done heretofore. It will lighten the burden immensely of the class-conacious Socialista down here. fore. It will lighten the burden immensely of the class-conscious Socialists down here. There is a most bitter feeding in this country between the two factions of the Democratic party, and if our newly organized local becomes well grounded in the fundamental of the country of

West Palm Bench, Fis., April 24 West Paim Beach, Fla, April 28.
(Note.—The closing portion of the foregoing linearates the need of financial support for the National Committee, which some of our courades are inclined to question. Here we have, at two or three points in Florida, a few energetic and aggressive Socialists, working away, under great difficulties and with Hittle encouragement. A good opportunity for advancing the cause in the state presents itself, but their distance from the centers of the party strength and their own small numbers prevent them from taking that all the presents of the content of the party strength and their own amal numbers prevent them from taking that all the strength of the content of the party strength and their should be in a position t calc the strengthing courages in such states by sending them speakers and ordanizers at the minimum expense, and without delay. This it cannot do unless air receives vigorous support, both finacial and moral, from the party in the better organized states. The National Propaganda Fond is open to all who appreciate this hint.—Ed.)

-The rich get their riches by tak ing the wealth produced by the work ers. The idlers rob the industrious Yet there are those who see nothin The idlers rob the industrious wrong in this system, and uphold it by action and word of mouth. Some of they are disciples of God, and approve denial of some of God's chi dren to the right and opportuniti enjoying the gifts of God's creation. Out on such disciplest Colorade program were excluded. Rae's parallel between Parsons and Liebknecht is

Our Exteemed Contemporaries BBB (and OTHERS) BBB

The Socialist Seattle, Wash. Weeks ago "The Socialist" asked this question of "The Appeal," which still

mains unanswered: Now we have one inquiry to make of "The Appeal." It is this: the Democratic Party takes into its platform the plank "For Public Ownership of Monopolies," what will "The Appeal" advise its readers to do?

in our references to "The Appeal." We never called its editor by a single op probrious term, but confined ourselve to an exposure of the political position occupied by his paper. His reply is to denounce the editor of "The Socialist" by name as "a bigot," a izer," an "enemy of the Socialist cause," an "alleged Socialist," an "anagonist of laber unions," a "little czar," a "DeLeon," a "mistake," even a "Dr.," and advises the comrades to

hurry up and get rid of him. Last week we spoke of Wayland and DeLeon as two of a kind in their resort to abuse and misrepresentation instead of argument. Now we sub-mit that the last issue of "The Appeal" fully sustains our contention. Way-land under fire is very different from Wayland unopposed. Instead of the complacent, benignant, brotherly, fatherly, lovely, good natured "philosopher," he is transfermed into the man revealed in the epithets quoted above.

The Wage Worker. Now that Socialists are making themselves felt at the ballot box, the Associated Press is being used to associate the word Socialist with every uprising or act of mob violence throughout the world. Formerly they were attributed to "laborers" or trade unionists, but as Socialism is more to be feared by the capitalist class than either the violence of ignorant laborers or the strikes of organized labor, they have set about to impress it upon the minds of the American people that Socialism is all that is disorderly, violence or rebellious. That it is a thing to be shunned, even abhorred. from this, as from everything else, that tries to fight Socialism, the So cialists are deriving the greatest bene fit. The more the word is used either favorably or unfavorably, the more people will investigate the subject; and the more that investigate it the more Socialists there are.

The Protestant churches have long been on record as opposed to the So-cialist movement in all its forms. And new comes the Catholic church and called Socialism. We are no

Colorado Chronicle.

likewise issues a ukase against the great reform movement commonly ed at this. It shows that the leaders nt least, of the church know something of what Socialism really is. Socialism when successful and supreme, will do away, not with Christlanity, but And insofar as the Protes tant and the Catholic churches are sec taring institutions, they are in danger

of celipse by this giant social force. Chocago Socialist.

Tammany, that blood-thirsty politi-cal organization of New York City, has passed resolutions denouncing the beet trust "declaring that the poor wage earner is the sufferer." Tammany must have a particular grievance against the beef trust. Perhaps if is owing to its own blood-sucking carniv. orous instincts, which its emblem and trade-mark (the tiger) illustrates, that compels them to kick on the price of beef. It seems as if the bleeding of gamblers, prostitutes and other half ues of the Tenderloin, cannot appeare its voraclous appetite. But let the "poor wage earner" once get good and hungry he won't be foolish enough to waste his vote on a Tammany cand date, but he will vote for which will guarantee not only his beef. but his shoes, clothes, and every other necessary article.

Typographical Journal.

all-important topic of the press for some three weeks, is to be proceeded against under the Sherman Anti-Trust Law. We hope the government offiagainst the Trust, but we fear that that wonderful institution, the Su-preme Court, will find that the government is powerless to prevent com binations of this character, even though they are an injury to the people. Our courts seem to have qu ideas as to the rights of the meneyed classes, and it is hardly to be expected that they will find a way to pull the people out of the clutches of this new octopus. We presume the Meat Trus right to regulate the price of its prop erty and to dispose of it when and where it will. Personal liberty ceases when by its exercise the interests of the masses are injured, and if our laws do not now afford relief from the nvariciousness which starves men and those dependent upon them, that a few may profit by their misfortune, it is high time the people recognized that fact and framed a new constitution suitable to the needs of the presen hour. There will surely come a day of judgment for the capitalists who now control the foodstuffs of the coun-They are sowing the whirlwind.

" GOAK."

"What is Single Tax agitation?"

sked Mrs. Brown. "It's a shaky feeling Single Taxers have when we Socialists get at them, replied Brown, thoughtfully. - The Wage Worker.

—Those who see perfection in the profit system should not be shocked at the vileness of its progeny.—William Mially.

**************** PARTY NOTES.

------Puerto Rico has been granted a territorial charter of the Socialist Party.

A local charter was issued last week

State Committees of New York Massachusetts, Colorado, and Califor nia have approved and ordered financial secretary's monthly report bool for use of party locals. This makes ten organized states using the system

The state convention of the Socialist Party of Missouri will be held at Springfield on June 7.

H. Gaylord Wilshire, now of Toron to, will be a parliamentary candidate for St. Thomas Ont

Wilshire's meetings at Fitchburg and Worcester, Mass., and Rockvill Conn., are reported highly successful. The meeting at Worcester was the

John C. Chase has spoken this week before the trade unionists and party organizations in Chicago, Elgin, Spring Valley, Lincoln, and Troy, Ill.

Eugene V. Dobs was the orator a the May Day celebration in St. Louis

Boston comrades appreciate the value of the party press. Local Boston took a thousand copies and the Boston Brewery Workers' Union another thousand of our May Day Num ber-besides smaller order

George Davis, of East Peoria, Ill., an ardent and active worker for ism, died on April 11, after a long ill-

Comrade August Klenke, who is now organizing in Pennsylvania, reports that Local Erie is making rapid progress, having already over 220 mem bers. A daily Socialist paper, he states is one of the certainties of the near future and will probably appear in

The May Day Number of The Work went into nearly every state and territory in the Union, on special orders ranging from a hundred to a thou sand copies. As this issue goes to press orders for the special number are still coming in. Now, boys, you who worked so vigorously to distribute the May Day Number, fall to and work just as vigorously to get subscriptions You ought to succeed in getting at least one subscription for every ten copies you distributed-and that would blg increase in the Socialist vote next fall.

A Colorado man, in ordering forty opies of "Railroading" for distribution, writes: "I am a wage-slave now for the last ten years; have been going down from travelling salesmen to practically the bottom. At one time in the seventies I was 'worth' \$50,000. but-"well, it's the story of the of the small capitalists, crushed in the process of concentration. It is a bitter experience that makes Socialists of such men, but now they are working to make Socialists of others and put ar end to this devil-take-the-hindmost

J. C. Harkness of Northport, Wash. is a good Western hustler. He is start ing out to organize Stevens County. As a part of his ammunition he laid in and 100 copies of Lee's "Labor Politics and Socialist Politics." He will also act as agent for party papers.

Wm. S. McLenn of Anaconda, Mont. s another of the comrades whose stondy and energetic work is building up the party so rapidly and so firmly in the Far Northwest. He has been ending in subscriptions to The Work er at frequent intervals for the last two years. Along with the last bunch May Doy Number for himself and several unions in Anaconda, Butte, and Silver Bow. The miners and other workers of Western Montana are for Socialism in the near future.

E. B. Ford, editor of "The Referen dum," the Socialist paper of Faribault, Minn., has been sentenced to pay a fine of \$100 and costs or go to jaii for 00 days. He was convicted of "criminal libel," having exposed the swindling practises of one of the local capitalist crooks. Ford refused to pay the fine and is now in jail, and, writes in "The Referendum." is trying to convert his fellow prisoners to Socialism. "The Referendum" will be continued with the help of his wife and the local comrades, the conditions of his imprisonment in the country jail "at Moshier's boarding house" evidently permitting him to continue his editorial work there.

The General Committee of Local New York at its last meeting nominated New York City as the place and July 4 as the day for the next state convention of the party. Eleven new members were admitted to the Local. Morris Hillquit resigning from the C E. C., Joseph Geldstein was elected in his place.

Local Kings County has nominated New York City as the place and June 7 as the day for the state convention. Eight applicants were admitted, to membership at the last meeting of the County Committee. The following dis-tricts were not represented and should see that their delegates attend: Ist, 2d and 3, 5th, 15th, 17th, and 17th. Branch 2.

D. will canyass the enrolled Social Democratic voters and sympathizers in those districts in the interest of the Sci talist Dally Fund. Comrades Sloodin, S. Raines, Miss T. Fox, and

Hannemann volunteered for this work, All members should be present at the meeting on May 9 at the Labor Lyeum, when further action will be The district is also working steadily for the circulation of Socialist literature; at the last meeting the disribution committee reported 35 copies of The Worker and six copies of "Railroarding in the United States" sold on news-stands and Comrade Slobodin reported 36 copies of "Railroading" sold.

The 12th A. D. will hold an open-air meeting Saturday evening, May 10, at the corner of Pitt and Rivington streets, to discuss the Ment Trust. Later a public meeting will be held in regard to the Socialist Daily.

The 30th A. D. at its last meeting provided for sending out circulars to enrolled Socialist voters. Also bought 50 copies of "Railroading" for distri-

Walter L. Oswald, of Arlington, N. J., will lecture on "The Industrial Development of the United States," at the Socialist Club, Fulton street and Ralph avenue, Brooklyn, on Sunday evening, May 11.

Comrade Dugan of Cleveland has an excellent article-brief and clear-on "The Basis of Trade Unionism" in the April number of the "Machinists" Monthly Journal.

SOME CENSUS FIGURES.

Bulletin No. 105 for Oregon shows that the individual wage for 1890 was \$570, while in 1900 it was \$483-a de rease of \$87 in ten years. Yet the average product for each wage-earner was \$66 more than in 1890.

Bulletin No. 107 for Colorado gives the average wage in manufactures in 1900 as \$651, or \$38 less than in 1800. Bulletin No. 115 for Kansas manufactures shows an average per man in 1900 of \$455, compared with \$470 ten years ago, a decrease of \$15.

Bulletin No. 100 for Connecticut shows that the individual wage of the worker in 1900 was \$468, as against \$487, a decrease of \$19 in ten years.

Bulletin No. 114 for Iowa gives an average wage of \$408 in 1900; in 1890 the average wage was \$400, a single increase of \$8 in ten years. But it shows also that the individual surplus product in 1900 was \$575, against \$400 in 1890, a gain of \$79 for to capitalist.

The bulletin for Illinois po verage decrease per man er manufacture of \$25, or from 1890 to \$485 in the censu

These figures are so p child can understand them They show that despite boycotts and hardships of the during the past ten years, d brags of politicians and writers about "prosperity, have gone down!-Cleveland

Letter Box

Fund r

L. P. PHILIPPI, St. Louis.-Shall take

S. SEILER, San Francisco, Cal.-Our renuts are partly trustified already and we be completely controlled in a little while then the "eminent friends of labor" we advise you to fight the Food Trust by livin on one meat a day. Before we give our time of discussing what kind of food is beat, which, after all, depends largely on possible, after the proposition that every human being must have chance to get enough of the best food available, if he is willing to work for it.

able, if he is willing to work for it.

H. R. KEAKNS, Arlington, N. J.—To parphrase Henry Clay, We would rather fright than have 185,000 subscribers. We are not going to consive at any tendency harm the forces of the Socialist Party to the propagands for State Capitalism, everthough, as you intinate, we may sufffinancially by taking an uncompromise stand. If we can't start the Daily on start it on a sound financial bands of the start it on a sound financial bands of the control of the start it on a sound financial bands of the start it on a sound financial bands of the start it on a sound financial bands of the start it on a sound financial bands of the start it on a sound financial bands of the start it on a sound financial bands of the start it on a sound financial bands of the same transfer in the start it on a sound financial bands of the same transfer in the same transfer i

be improved in quality.

R. F. PRENCH, Medina, O.—Books as as ordered.—Bo you really think it make any difference to the overworked and underpaid witce-stave whether he is exploited by an individual or by a corporation, or whether the stock of the corporation is "watered or not? The Standard Oil Company is to biggest slave-owning corporation in the world, and its stock is not watered in the least; its capitalisation probably does not represent one-cight of the actual value and the control of the

as a good case, ing it.

JAMES J. FOY, Quincy, Mass.—Were you JAMES J. Found that your fears about the didn't erament ownership. Are you not on that?

on that?
J. E. VAN KIRK. Merchantville.
We always welcome real aid sincerely
fine always welcome real aid sincerely
fines.
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and then saks the poor to vote for a
who committed the Lee Trust crims
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OFFICIAL

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

NEW YORK STATE COMMITTEE Beers tary, Leonard D. Abbott, 64 E. 4th st., New York. Meets every Tuesday at 8 p. m., at above place.

CALIFORNIA STATE COMMITTER—Se-retary, Thos. Beraford, 600 Stevenson street, San Francisco. Meets on first and third Eridays in the mouth. COLORADO STATE COMMITTEE Secre-tary, Chas. La Kamp. F. O. Box 144.

CONNECTICUT STATE COMMITTEE.

A: B. Cornelius, Secretary, Room 8, 766
Chapel street, New Haven, Meets second
and fourth Supday of the month at
above place.

LLINOIS STATE COMMITTEE, Secretary, Chas. H. Kerr. 56 Fifth Avenue, Chirago, Meets fast Tuesday of the mouth, at, 1202 Asiland Block.

INDIANA STATE COMMITTEE. Secre

IOWA STATE COMMITTEE. Secretary W. A. Jacobs, 216 E. Sixin street, Day

HANSAS STATE COMMITTEE Secre BENTUCKY STATE COMMITTEE Secre

MAINE STATE COMMITTEE. Secretary, Fred E. Irish, 222 Riverside street.

MASSACHUSETTS STATE COMMITTEE

MICHIGAN STATE COMMITTEE. Secre-

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

MISSOURI STATE COMMITTEE Secretary Treasurer, E. Val Putam, Room 9 27 N. Fought street, Rt. Louis. KEBLASKA STATE COMMITTEE. Secre

NEW JURSEY STATE COMMITTEE,
Secretary, H. R. Kenns, Arilington,
Meets second Sanday of the month at 3
p. m., at 121 Market street, Newark.

KEW HAMPSHIRE STATE COMMITTEE. NORTH DANOTA STATE COMMITTEE.-

ONIO STATE COMMITTEE Secretary, W. G. Crichlow, 26 Pruden Bldg., Day-ton: Meets every Monday evening.

OREGON STATE COMMPTTEE, Secre

OKLAHOMA TERRITORIAL COMMITTEE. Services Transver, Dr. H. R. Desu, P. O. Box 1116, Oklahoma City.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE COMMITTEErasurer, Jos. K. Edelman, 8 Fria street, Philadelphia.

TATE COMMITTEE. Secretary,

EGTON STATE COMMITTEE Scattle. Meets first Sunday is nth, 3 p. m., at 220 Union street. N STATE COMMITTEE.

NATIONAL SECRETARY'S

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Total LEON GREENBAUM. National Secretary. St. Louis, April 26.

MASSACHUSETTS.

STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.
Postponed meting called to order April 24,
8-15 p. m., with Goldstein, Paro, Sherar. Porter, and Mailly present and Goldein in chair. Minutes of last meeting read
d approved. Sherman reported that he
uld probably turn the records of the last
ate convention over to the committee
thin a few days. Voted to lay the matter
table until next meeting.
Letter from Warren F. Wheelock of Weber, explaining that those Socialist candities who had subsequently accepted the
form which is a second to the committee
that the second second in the committee
points and so the second second in the
Voted to furnish National Secretary
recadamn, at his request, with a flet of
assachusetts Socialist clobs with names
of addresses of secretaries. Secretary inreceived to forward a copy of document No.
to National Secretary.
To National Secretary
a function of Nabanal Gommittee in establishing a Labor
vecture Baroau. Communication from
hitman, protesting the action of Socialis in Avon, Roibrook, and Rockland, is
rticipating in other than Socialist causes, accepted and field, and State Organ-

snees have compelled him to withdraw, avid Goldstein elected peruganeut fluanal secretary-treasurer. Financial report book submitted by Namail Secretary Greenbuum endorsed, and commended that each club secure a copy
syme at 20 cents each. Following bills proved: Weeks and Doten, duplicating, at of type-writer, \$3; organizing expenses, \$1,92; postage and receipt book, \$1,19.
The following received from secretary of smerrifle club, and similar one from ym cub, "Resoived, That Section 2 of its state constitution of Massachusetts Soalist Clubs be unrended so as to increase ite Tropagnada Committee to seven (7) by the provided of the secretary shall receive a similar resolution on a third-club, the question shall immeintely by submitted to a referendum. Secciary instructed to call, for nominations rome the various clubs for filling the vauncy caused by the resignation of W. E. Sonday, May 23, 1922.
Voted that the secretary request The Vorker to publish the reports of the Sefings
of this committee in full under the "Offlat" head.
Adjourned to Wednesday, May 7, 1902.

Adjourned to Wednesday, May 7, 1902. W. P. PORTER, Secretary.

STATE COMMITTEE. The Committee met on April 26 at Com-de Konikow's bouse, with a majority of rade Konikov's house, with a majority of the members present.

It was voted to call a meeting of the full-committee at 724 Washington atreet, Hos-ton, Staurday evening, May 17.

It'is arged that each local club send in-list of city and town committees at once, Last year there were swenty-seven members of the State Committee elected under the Election Latvas of the state, and there, they being elected by the Senatorial Dis-trict conventions. A caucas held in one city por tessu can elect delegates to such a con-vention, nominate a candidate for Senator, and elect their member of the Stafe Com-mittee.

nittee.
The following are the eleven districts thich did not elect by law inst year, which are sufficient cub membership to caucas or delegates and make our official ticket nitre counter.

First Bristol District Includes Taunton. River: Third Bristol District includes New Bed-Pert. Pirst Middlesex District includes Natick and Holliston.
Third Middlesex Pirst includes Natick Middlesex District Includes Somer-

Fifth Middlesex District includes Winchester.

Nixth Middlesex District includes Lowell,
Wards 5, and 9 and 1 epperill.

Seventh Middlesex District includes Lowell,
Wards 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7 and 8.

Franklin and Hampshire District includes
Ware.

Ware.
This is the year for Congressional elec-tions, and this is no good reason why we cannot have a full Congressional ticket in the field, as in every one of the fourteen districts we have town or city committees or good call organization from which to or-ganize political committees to do caucus ork.

Comrades, wake up! To be worthy of ful to every opportunity.
SQUIRE E. PUTNEY, Secretary.

OHIO. STATE COMMITTEE.

STATE COMMITTEE.

To the Locais and Comrades of the Socialist
Paris of Ohio.

Greeting:—As you are probably aware,
one of the most important measures to come
before the state converted will
the state of the constitution.
The convention will only be in session
for one day, and it is therefore absolutely
necessary that the contrades go over the
business carefully before going to the convention in order that the work may be
facilitated as much as possible.

Every one has ideas as to a state consti-

facilitated as much as possible. Every one has ideas as to a state constitution, and it is not the desire, nor the aim, of the state committee to do anything else than to assist the membership of Ohio in getting the laws to govern them that they desire. With this end in view the state committee has caused to be drafted a state constitution which they berewith submit to your new for the state, convention with any amendments that you may wish, or to use this as a base for a new constitution. We hope that this will have the desired effect, and will result in our convention adopting a constitution which will be perfectly satisfactory to all. convention adopting a constitution will be perfectly satisfactory to all. will be perfectly satisfactory to all. We would surgest that these be given to the delegates to the convention to amend-and consider. We will also submit, if possible, a list of the probable business before the convention so as to hurry the work along on the convention day. With best wishes, and trusting that you will have a full delegation at Columbus, we rev jan, Fraternally yours.

Fraternally yours,
THE OHIO STATE COMMITTEE, S. P.
W. G. CRITCHLOW, Secretary.
Dayton, O., April 28. CONSTITUTION OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY

ARTICLE I-NAME Sec. 1. The name of this organization

ARTICLE II-ORGANIZATION.

Sec. 1. The business of this party shall be conducted by a state committee, by s-state secretary, by state conventions and by referendum vote of the membership. ARTICLE III-STATE COMMITTEE.

Set. 1. The state committee shall be omposed of one member from each con-ressional district and a local quorom of we members residing at the sent of the fate committee. five members residing at the seat of the state committee.

Sec. 2. The state committee shall be elected annually by a referendum vote of the membership of the congressional dis-tricts, term of office to begin on the first day of December.

Sec. 3. The local quorum shall be elected day of December.

Sec. 3. The local quorum shall be elected by the state committee, and shall be subject to removal at its discretion.

ARTICLE IV-DUTIES AND POWERS OF STATE COMMITTEE. STATE COMMITTEE.

See, I. The state committee shall represent the Socialist Party of this state, and shall fulfill all legal requirements prescribed for state committees. They shall supervise the work of organization and special and commitment of organization and special properties of the state secretary.

The state secretary.

See, 2. The state committee above.

Sec. 2. The state committee shall meet in regular session in December of each year at the state headquarters. Special meet-ings may be called by a majority vote of the whole committee. whole committee.

Sec. 3. A majority of the state committee shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

Sec. 4. Upon demand of three members of the state committee any question or action of the local quorum shall be submitted to a referendum vote of the whole

committee. Sec. 5. Vacancies on the state committee by resignation or otherwise shall be filled by a referendum vote of the congressional district.

ARTICLE V-LOCAL QUORUM. Sec. 1. The state committee shall elect a committee of five from the membership of the local branch at the seat of the state committee who shall be known as the loca

uin.
c. 2. The local quorum shall supervise
state secretary as may be decided by
state committee.
c. 3. The local quorum shall form a
of the state committee, but, shall be
ect to removal by the state committee,
where the removal the local quorum shall
no vote.

ARTICLE VI-STATE SECRETARY.

ARTICLE VII-CONVENTIONS. Sec. 1. There shall be held annually a tate convention, time and place to be de-ided by the state committee.

ARTICLE VIII-REPRESENTATION

ARTICLE IX-INITIATIVE AND

Sec. 1. Any five local branches in three congressional districts may demand or initiate a referendum vete of the whole memberahlp of the state on any proposition, of on any action of an offerey or committee. Sec. 2. The state committee may initiate whose demand of the state committee of the state of th Sec. 2. The state committee may instance referending by a majority vote of the whole committee.

Sec. 3. All referendums shall be submitted to a vote within fifteen days after being properly demanded, and without commett.

Sec. 4. The vote on all state referendums shall be open for thirty days after the submission of same, and at the end of that time the state accretary shall couplie the results and amounce same to the membership.

Sec. 5. Congressional committees shall submit referendums concerning the business of their districts upon demand of two local branches.

ARTICLE X-NATIONAL COMMITTEE-MAN.

Sec. 1. A member of the national committee shall be elected annually by a referendum vote; term of office to be for one year, to lead on the first day of January.

Sec. 2. Nominations for said committeeman shall be submitted to the state committee during October and the vote taken during the month of November. AUTICLE NI STATE HEADORAPTERS SYec. 1. The state headquarters shall be located in such place as may be decided upon by the state committee, subject to approvate by a referendum yote.

ARTICLE XII-CONGRESSIONAL COM-Sec. I. When three local branches have been chartered in a congressional district they shall form a congressional committee composed of one member from each local. Sec. 2. The congressional committees shall set for the party in fulfilling the legal requirements as prescribed by law for such committees; call congressional conventions when so instructed by their membership; assist the state committee in the work of organization and submit referendums concerning the business of their districts and for the election of state committeemen.

ARTICLE XIII-LOCAL BRANCHES. See, I. Five or more persons can organise a local branch provided they subscribe to he platform and constitution of the Social-st Party and sever their relations with all ther political parties.

See, 2. No more than one local branch shall be chartered in any city or town but ocal branches may be subdivided if so dedired.

is a meeting each mouth, as meeting each mouth of new officers secretaries shall immediately notify due severatory of the same.

5. Each local shall make mouthly redofts to fits membership and general could to the state secretary upon blanks professional and the secretary upon blanks l party. 2. No candidates for office shall ne-any nomination or endorsement from

c. 0. A member shall have the right to and speak in meetings of other locals shall not be silowed to vote. c. 10. Should a protest be made signing dumission to a local of an applical? for berablp, a two-thirds vote of the entire bership shall be necessary to admit

membership shall be necessary to admit such applicant.

Sec. II. Any person violating the laws and principles of the organisation may be syspended or expelled by a two-thirds vote of the members in good standing of the local of which said person is a member, provided that the charge against the member shall be preferred in writing and the arcused furnished a copy and allowed a fair triat. An appeal can be taken to the state committee, whose decision shall be final unless appealed to the referendum vote as herein provided.

AR TICLE XIV-MEMBERS AT LARGE

membership card bearing the words, "mem-her at large."
Sec. 2. The dues of members at large shall be twenty-five (25) cents per month. ARTICLE XV-DUES. Sec. 1. Each local branch shall pay to the

Sec. 1. Each local branch shall my to the tate committee monthly a sum equal to en cents for each member of the local.

Sec. 2. Local branches in arrears for dues thall not be entitled to vote on referendum in conventions.

Sec. 3. When a local branch becomes three nonths in arrears for dues they shall be no-lifed of same by the state secretary, and if agment is not made within thirty (30) lays they MAT be dropped from the rolls.

Sec. 4. The dues shall be restricted to the rolls of the state of the state of the rolls of the state o

ARTICLE XVI-PLATFORM.

ARTICLE XVI-PLATFORM.

Sec. 1. The state and national platform shall be the supreme law of the party and all municipal, country, and congressional platforms shall conform therewith, and the state committee is given power to revoke the charter or charters of any such subdivisions violatins its provisions, pending a referendem of the whole membership.

ARTICLE XVII-RIGHT OF BECALL. Sec. 1. Any officer or member of a committee may be recalled at any time by the referendem vote as herein provided.

ARTICLE XVIII-MISCELLANEOUS. Sec. 1. After the gaining of official recognition as a party as person shall be nonlated for any public office unless they have been a party member for at least six months and have participated in the party work.

Sec. 2. All powers not expressly provided for in this constitution are reserved to the party membership.

NEW YORK. LOCAL KINGS COUNTY.

Local Kings County has now co-leted its organization and is prepar-arrange its work. Perhaps no oth-merican city contains so many peop-hose mands must be ready to respond

selves in communication with the Brooklyh organizer. Let us save our isomata ahout what can be done and ought to be done, comrades, and apply our seal instead to the doing. Fraternally yours, WARLERN ATKINSON, Organizer, Local Kings County, S. D. P. -122 Fort Green Flace, Brooklyn.

COUNTY COMMITTEE. lar, meeting of the County Commit-Local Kings County is hereby, and to take place. Saturdig evening, , at the rooms of the Socialist Club, avenue and Futton street, Brooklyn WARREN ATKINSON, Organiser.

FOR NEW YORK STATE.

Every Socialist or Sympathizer in the State Is Called Upon to Help in the Work of Propaganda.

To the Workingmen of the State of New York.

The Social Democratic Party of the state of New York asks your contribution for propaganda of Socialism, That is provided you approve of Socialism, or the public ownership and operation of all industries for the benefit of all. For it is the supreme object of the Social Democratic Party to secure to every workingman the full fruit of his labor. If you believe that a workingman must sufrender the bigggest part of his product to Rockefellers, Morgans, Vanderbilts, Goulds, Schwabs, and a swarm of smaller parasites, that nobility of Europe or on the owner of Monte Carlo-why you should support the Republican or Democratic party, for both these parties represent and are owned by the capitalist class. The Social Democratic Party alone stands for the interests of the working class. fore our appeals, but you continued to stand in overwhelming numbers by the old parties. With what result? Republican and Democratic legislatures, Re publican and Democratic judges are row, more than ever, the tools of your exploiters. Was there a crime perpe-trated by the capitalists in which they were not protected by the very legisla ingmen, voted? Was there a right which you demanded that was not re fused to you by the very men whom or have elected? Why continue to work against your own interests The Social Democratic Party is your own party. It consists of workingmen and has no other supporters. Help I to spread Socialism. Help us to send out Socialist agitators. Help us to dis tribute Socialist literature. The dissemination of Socialist ideas means the fival triumph of Socialism, and your own economic emancipation. Remem ber, he helps doubly who helps

Send contributions to Emil Neppel. treasurer, S. D. P. State Comu 288 W. 142d street, New York. New York State Committee S. D. P. LEONARD D. ABBOTT,

Secretary All monles contributed will be ac knowledged in The Worker, "Volkszel tung" and "Vorwaerts."

ARE WE ALL COWARDS? Compromisers, traders and pentra

or save free institutions, and never fight for human rights. We se have been slowly and unconsciously losing our personal independence Through the scramble for the dellar the longing for position, political or social, the fear of the press and the ing cowardly; cowardly in conscience in thought, in speech and in action and we are losing our birthrights. Cow the nobler instincts of man, and he becomes first a slave and then a brute Independence is the mother of all hu man progress. It lifts the human soul it clears the human mind; it ennobles human speech and it exaits human ac-tion. Independence inspires confidence ture; it measures the stars; it spans the rivers; it tunnels the mountains and it covers the continent with cities We are trying to establish a highe justice and bring mankind a day's arch nearer to the great high plan of human brotherhood. Two cer ago the world struggled for religious liberty, a century ago for political lib erty; to-day it is in the birth throes of industrial liberty. Religious liberty could not live amid superstition but demanded liberal institutions. Political liberty could not live said kings and aristocracies but demanded republican aristocracies but demanded republican institutions. Industrial liberty cannot live amid monopoly and injustice and it is calling for higher standards.— John P. Altgeld. "WHERE WE STAND."

ecture by John Sparge, editor of THE COMBADE. Originally delivered under the "Our Position, Economic, Ethical and Political." Five cents a copy, 10 for 35c.,

THE COMRADE PUBLISHING CO., II Cooper Square, Rew York (373 Bowery.)

Below is a list of the subdivisions cal New York, Socialist Party, with and place of freeting. If you are a ready a party member, but believe i principles of Socialism, do not fall and place of meeting. If you are not already a party member, but believe in the principles of Socialism, do not fall to attend the next meeting of your assembly district, Join the party, and go to work, are at the Labor Lycoum, 64 M. Fourth atreet, Julius Gerber is the organizer, and to him all communications should be addressed. The General Committee, consisting of delegates from the subdivisions, meets in the Labor Lycoum, on the second, and four his accordance of the contract of the subdivisions, meets in the Labor Lycoum, on the second, and four his accordance of the second and four his accordance of the month.

treet.
4th A. D.—Every Friday at Pacific Hail,
Broadway, near Clifton street.
6th and 19th A. D.—Second and fourth Friay, at the Labor Lyceum, 64 E. Fourth Street.
7th A. D.—First and third Wednesday, at Colonial Hotel. 238 W. Seventeenth street.
9th and 11th A. D.—First and third Friday at 436 W. Thirty-righth street.
12th A. D.—Every Friday at Grand Contral Pales et Hall, 90-90 Clinton afreet, The annual meeting of Stockholders of the Barton Mfg. Co. for the election of Direc-tors for the enusing year, will be held at the office of the company, No. 338 Broad-way, New York, on the Jist day of May, 1962, at 12 o'clek noon. Dated April 3), 1962. R. WILDAY, Pres.

Dr. C. L. FURMAN. Colonial risit, vine the colonial risit, vine and Colonials avenue, 22d A. D.—Every, Thursday at 215 East Fifty-minth street, 23d A. D.—First and third Friday, at 19 and Columbus avenue.
22d A. D.-Every Thursday at 215 East
Fifty-ninth street.
23d A. D.-First and third Priday, at 19
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23d A. D.-First and third Priday at 19
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Mashattan street Branch L.) Second and
fourth Monday, at 1908 second and fourth
Tuesday, at 125 E. 50th street.
23th A. D.-Pirst and third Thursday, at
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23th A. D.-Pirst and third Thursday, at
third street.
23th A. D.-First and third Thursday, at A. D.-First and third Thursday, at

1407 Avenue A. 2008 and third Thursday, at 200 h. D. Second and fourth Wednesday, at 200 h. Eighty-sirth street. 22d and 33d A. D. First and third Thursday, at 1907 Third avenue. 34th and 35th A. D. (BRANCH 1, GERMAN)—Second and fourth Friday, at 3300 Third taxone. Third tayenne,
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The headquarters of Local Kings County, at the Socialist Club, Fullon street and Ralph avenue, Brooklyn, are open daily, from 10 n. m. to 11 p. m., to furnish any information regarding-the Local as well as all kinds of literature, including subscription cards for the party press.

The County Committee meets on the second and fourth Saturdays of the month at \$15 p. m. 122 Fort Green Place.

The following is a list of the Branches of the Local, with time and place of meeting: 1st, 2st, and 3d A. D. (American Pranch)—First and third Friday, at 121 Schermerhorn Street. Street. A. D.—First and third Monday, at Emrich's, 5-7 Itoerung street.
Stath A. D.—First and third Monday, at 222 Stockton street.
Tith A. D.—First and third Thursday, at Inkenfeld's, 1272 Forty-fifth street.
Tath A. D.—First and third Saturday, at Tarn Hall, Sixteenth street, user Fifth averaged.

McDougal street.

17th A. DeFirst and third Sunday after17th A. DeFirst and third Thorsday, at
18th A. DeFirst and third Thorsday, at
18th McDougal-street.

19th A. D. Pirst and third Monday, at
19th A. D. BRANCH I. GERMAN—First
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vances, the capitalist politicians are

contriving an manner of ways to fur-nish as many of them as possible with unproductive political jobs. They do this for the purpose of holding them as political workers and ward heelers.

This is what is called their machine

is one reason why the PRODUCING

class is getting less and less of the product of its toll, yet so many of the

WORKING class seem so well provid-

ed fer. This is one reason why so many who are considered "working

people" will have nothing of Socialism

upon the public pap doled out to them in this way by capitalist politicians. Every useless public employee is a

parasite mon the backs of the rea

producers. Not only this, but they be-come the staunchest supporters of cap-

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WILKES-BARRE-Local Luze

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bor in Massachusetts

Legislature.

"Labor Representatives" Elected on Old-Party Tickets, Even Trade Unionists, Support Exploitation of Children -Every Reason Advanced but the

BOSTON, April 26 .- If, through the agency of some occult power, the working people of Massachusetts who really care about such things could have seen what transpired in Lower House last Thursday afternoon, they would have witnessed a strange sight. They would have seeh members who claim to represent espe-cially the "labor interests" voting and even speaking against a bill to restrict the employment in factories of chilren under sixteen years of age. They would have heard these men, trade un-lonists, at that, put forward the speclous plea that because their constituhad not made a special petition for this bill, therefore its passage was

not be dignified by the name of debate. replies to Carey's argument for the bill were in the nature of apologies for the adverse report of the Labor Committee, rather than arguments against the bill itself. Incidentally some of the Labor Committee mem-bers scolded Carey for insisting upon the hill's passage, apparently because he had put them on the defensive in explaining their report. Mr. Callender of Boston, who should be familiar to the readers of these letters by this time as a versatile representative of many conflicting ideas, seemed especially wroth, and directly charged Carey with injuring the people whom he (Carey) was trying to aid, and this because Carey did not accept the Committee's report.

Politicians Dodging.

When the adverse report of the Com mittee was reached, Carey moved to substitute his bill for the report. Very few members were present at the opening, again revealing the intense interest taken by "Labor's friends" in bills of this kind, Carey called atten tion to this in opening his argument, saving that some bills during a ses sion, came to be known as "most im-portant." In his opinion legislation that affected the welfare of the chilen of the people constituted the most important that could come be fore any legislature; and yet many members did not interest themselves sufficiently in the bill to be present iny matter that affected the fathers nd mothers of the future was of fundnental importance and demanded the ost earnest consideration.

Carey's Argument.

order that the importance of this asure can be grasped, we must alize that we are living in a comreial age in which everything is re-ced to the level of commodities. is age was supported by all races d all creeds. Some one had said it this age was a godless one, but was not true. The present age a god and all races and all creeds ship it—and that god is Profit, In er to satisfy that god the lives and piness of millions of human beings sacrificed daily in blind obedien ts desires. is god Profit had its existence from present system and its reign de

led upon the reduction of all g to commodities, and consequent-iuman labor is a commodity also. sheef or old junk. The price of is regulated by the cost of proion, and the trusts recognize this regulating the cost of production I then gaining a monopoly price by ding to the cost of production. Unfree competition supply and de id regulated the price of commodibut under the trust system com itions regulated prices. The only nodity now subject to free com on was labor power, except te labor organizations interposed. price of a day's labor is the cost the laborer for that The effect of a constantly intong supply of labor upon the without a corresponding iner of demand is to beat down the of labor. The introduction of saving machinery into industry ws men out of employment, eve s the supply, and reduces the hof labor. In former times the ne slave was put upon the block Ald to the highest bidder, At presae wage slave is put in competi-with his fellows and sold to the hve escaped, bloodhounds were

wilder workingman need a blood-and scent him out a job. ine Thousand

Children in Factories vere 29,000 children at work Tills of Massachusetts and the in pof their competition upon the fosent the wages of the workers mills downward. Machinery is constantly introduced that can erated more easily, and the ownworkers' condition by putting on to work and thus the othe street, intensifying the comamong the workers.

n his trail to scent him out; nov

thow that those whose interests stake object to any restriction by; these are the people who beet workers but a bad thing for hives. The manufacturers were ta that would assist the workers We do to operate the machine wiem valuable in the capitalists. lord gave the employers more control the price of labor.

this bill should become a law, but greater in some people's eyes, ethical moral, and physical reasons. Carey went on to describe the conditions prevailing in the mills and factories, and ber of the Labor Committee, during factory districts, had to leave one of the mills to avoid becoming sick, And yet we allow children to work in an atmosphere like that! Modern conditions in the mills tend to the deteriora tion of the moral and physical stand-

ard of the children.

Children at fourteen years of age have not matured, and it is torture to compel them to perform such labor at that age. Physical misery results in moral deterioration, and the continual sucking away of their vitality into everything produced unfits the duties of later years. Not a man present would put his children into the mill-because they knew that conditions in the factory do not accrue to the fullest development of the calld.

Precious Commercial Supremacy. Carey anticipated the argument that

to take these children out of the mills would interfere with the commercial supremacy of Massachusetts He would ask, Why did men suffer and die to establish this government. Was It to ensure its commercial supremacy? The man who says that flies in the face of history and denies the sublimest theory of human progress. Our highest ideal should rise above the desire to produce a yard cloth cheaper than a Chinaman. If this Commonweater of Massachusetts is great it is not because of its commercial advantages, but because it has led in the fight for progress and lib erty, and because it numbers among its sons and daughters those who had done the most for freedom, enlightenment, and human elevation. This is what constitutes true greatness.

"What opportunity." he asked, "do you think the children who work in these mills have to develop and grow to the real stature of men and women? What chance have they to learn what s best and greatest in the world? They are kept in a prison-house and denied a glimpse of all that makes the world sweet and worth living in. For them, instead of the giltter of the sun upon the stream, there is only the sheen the revolving machinery; instead of the cries of nature they are deafened with the roar and din of the factory; instead of the beautiful scenes they have the dust-grimed windows and the monotonous beneff and walls of their When Massachusetts is called upon to choose between its children's happiness and commercial supremacy. there should be no hesitation. Mass: chusetts should stand first for humanity. It is better that one child should untrammeled into manhood than that Massachusetts should gain the earth.

Apologists for Child Labor. At the conclusion of Carey's speech

Nightingale of Fall River was recognill he believed it his duty to defend the Committee. Then he proceeded to make the astounding argument that as men and women have to work in a mill it is better that they go in early. as it was impossible for them to be come skilled spinners unless they went nto the mill young. The sooner the better, and fourteen was not too young. Then, to enact this bill would compel the mother to go into the mill antil the children were sixteen. And then again, would it be right to leave the children at home without some one to take care of them? More immorality resulted from leaving children at hom han from having them in the mill. It was better for children to go into the mill than have their mothers ground lown to keep up the home and the children in idleness, If Mr. Carey would introduce a bill prohibiting women who had become mothers from roing into the mills he would vote to t, but he was opposed to taking the children under sixteen out of the mills The solicitude of Mr. Nightingale for he mothers was quite touching.

Mr. Underhill of Somerville offered an amendment that the age specified in the bill be changed to fifteen in-stead of sixteen. He said he offered the amendment in good faith, as fifteen was the age at which children generally graduated from high school, and it would be better for them to go to work than to be in the streets. It would not entail much hardship for would also help labor by diminishing the quantity of labor on the market. He asked every father present to take the question home to himself and con whether he would care for his children to work under present condi-

Mr. Cummings of Orleans made an almost unintelligible speech, from which one could gather that he knew that children were not obliged to go to work at fourteen, and it was unfair for Carey to say there were 29,000 children in the mills that would have come cut if the bill was passed, as all these children were not compelled to go to the mills.

McNary of Boston said it was a highly improper thing to have children of fourteen work in the factories, and proceeded to make an extended argument for the bill on moral and physic logical grounds. He said that mother would not have to go into mills under proper industrial system. He said was the greed of the parents and not the greed of the capitalists that

Schofield of Ipswich opposed the bill because it would bring serious results to the working people. The present law was not enforced and it would be time to talk about this bill when that was done. Mr. Schofield did not explain why the presnt law was not en

At this point Callender of Boston took a hand. He directed his remarks mostly at Carey, whom he blamed for trying to "force the bill through." The gentleman from Haverbill had injured the o increasing profits.

chiste the economic reasons why on Labor this year was the best in thirty years, and he (Callender) had gone on it in order to get a favorable report on labor bills. The was a patriotic one, and had thrown aside personal feelings in order to do something for labor. The committee had united on several bills and thrown aside others to get these through. Mr. Callender repeated this six times, by ectual count, seeming to believe thi sufficiently convincing to exonerate the Committee. He proceeded to throw a bouquet at the Labor Committee and with some feeling resented what ne called Carey's attack on the Committee. Carey asked him when a criticism of a committee's report consti-tuted an attack on the committee, but Callender dodged the question,

The "Labor Representatives."

Donahoe of Fall River next assayed to defend the Committee. Donahoe is "labor representative," and gave as his chief reason for opposing the bill the fact that he had not been solicited by the people in his district to support it. He also attempted to criticize the cology of the bill by reading a certain section, claiming that that alone would invalidate its passage.

Carey interrupted and informed that the bill was exactly similar to the present law, except that the word "sixteen" took the place of "fourteen." He then asked if Donahoe knew that the State Federation of Labor platform contained a plank similar to the bill. Donahoe replied with a cry that Carey was always in terfering where he had no business and insisted on chasing rainbows Carey asked if he (Donahoe) consider ed a plank in the State Federation of Labor platform a rainbow. Donaboe turned red and angry, and went on to defend the Committee, which he said and received no request from the cen ters to be affected. Underhill asked yhat about the children who could not be heard from. Donahoe said the chilthe House. Wise Mr. Donahoe!

Ross of New Bedford, another "labo representative" and a trade unionist to oot, prominent in the textile workers unions, also spoke against the bill. He said he did so for the children's sake, for they would be the chief sufferers. He made the brilliant plea that con selling the children to stay out of the factories would cause their parents to lose their wages, and as there were men with families that only received seven and eight dollars a week, R a great hardship upon them. It did not seem to enter into Ross' philosophy that it was partly be cause the children were in the factories that the parents' wages were so

Hadberg of Worcester said he didn't pretend to be a special representative of labor, but he opposed the bill beause the present law was not enforced. In Lawrence he saw children at work that could not possibly be over twelve years of age.

Jackson of Fall River, still another "labor representative" and trade un-ionist, also spoke against the bill and defended the committee which he complimented for its fairness. Stearns of Lowell opposed the bill, which upon a rising vote was defeated by 71 to 23. Carey demanded a roll call, but only 19 responded, 30 being necessary. The Committee's report was then accepted. Immediately afterwards Carey's bill to raise the school age from fourteen

sixteen came up and was defeated by a vote of 46 to 27. False Reasons and Real Reason.

Summed up, the following were the arguments for the Committee's adverre report: The Committee had decided to kill the bill to make room for "labor measures," not one of other them as important as this one-a fact well known to the Committee and to those who defeated the bill and to the labor men most of all; the present law was not enforced, a confession of guilt on the part of the administration; the parents would miss the children's vages, an acknowledgment of the poverty of the textile operatives; the chilhad not asked for the passage of the bill; and the sooner children went to work in the mills the quicker they rould become skilled workers-and thus displace the older workers who could not keep up the pace.

The real reason was not mentioned: capitalists' profit-making facilities. It and not do to state that, of course, but everybody knows that is the reason why all such measures are defeated. But what an old story it WILLIAM MAILLY.

"ON RIGHT SIDE EVERY TIME."

Herbert W. Cooke, the Boston correspondent of the "Typographical Jour nal," writes in the May number as fol-

"Representative Carey's bill, accompanied by his petition for trial by jury n cases of contempt of court by strikers who are charged with violating ar branch of the state legislature. Ever with an adverse committee report, the measure had 55 votes for to 60 against, on a roll call. Messrs. Carey and Mac Cartney are making a good record this year in standing up for the common eople, and are receiving more encour agement and meeting with greater suc cess than ever before. I am not a Socialist (although, as Waudby says, a study of the labor problem seems to lead in that direction); but I cannot for the betterment of the condition of the working classes, and particularly in the interest of organized labor, is under consideration, these two gentle ment are to be found on the right side every time."

-Did you ever pinch a dog's tall and watch him bite his tall instead of you? You doubtless thought the dog foolish. But the workingmen have done the very same thing for many years. When capitalism pinches the working people, they always fight each other instead of fighting capitalism.— Sloux City Union Advocate.

A LEADING CANDIDATE.

Max Haves to Go as Delegate from Typographical Union to American Federation.

Comrade Max S. Hayes of Cleveland is probably the leading candidate for delegate from the International Typographical Union to the American Federation of Labor. He is being enthu-siastically supported by the Cleveland mion. No. 53, and has been nominated New York, Philadelphia, Indianapolis l'erre Haute, St. Louis, Louisville, De troit, and many other important places A circular issued by his Clevland supporters states his position as fol-

ows, on one of the most important ispresent-day trade unionism; "Max Hayes is a strong advocate of "Industrial" trade unionism as opposed to suicidal "Autonemy." He be lieves that all the workers in one industry ought to be under the jurisdic ion of one organization, instead of be ing separated in three or four national ns, each at war with the other and thus giving comfort and aid to and many other localities. In this day of labor-saving machinery and central-ized capital it is necessary for crafts men to be in one compact body, which means power and strength for that organization. The employers are com bined, why should not we be as situated, in order to have a solid stone wall of unionism in case of trouble? It means many thousand more members

THE ARBEITER RING

HOLDS CONVENTION.

for the I. T. U., as well as better con

The "Arbeiter Ring" or Workmen's Circle, a sick and death benefit society of Jewish workingmen, holds its sec nd annual convention in New York City this week, the sessions opening at 83 Forsyth street on Friday, May 9 The society has made considerable

progress since its organization and the istic. Still greater strength and ag-gressiveness in hoped for in the future. The General Secretary is our well known comrade, B. Feigenhaum, and the headquarters are at 217 Henry street.

A HUNDRED GIRLS LOCKED OUT.

The Worker is asked by the United larment Workers to call attention to the lockout by the firm of J. N. Ward & Co. of Peoria. Ill., of the members of the United Garment Workers No.

It was on January 16 that Mr Ward told the girls in his employ that they might take their choice of leaving the union or leaving his factory. About 25 of the girls submitted and 122 came out, and not one of the latter has way ered in these three months. The na tional union, with the assistance of the United Mine Workers of Illinois and other organizations, have given them all possible aid; but as only \$27 has been paid to each girl in strike benefits, it will be seen that they have not

had an easy time. The union requests that sympathizers all over the country will discriminate against Ward & Co.'s goods and use their influence to force the firm into The firm is sending out circulars to its customers misrepresenting the facts in the case—as capitalists usually do. The girls are determined never to submit and, if the firm succeeds in starving them out, to seek work else-where rather than to return to Wards. Sympathizers who can afford to give nancial aid should address Miss Myrtle Weber, Secretary Garment Work-ers' Union No. 146, 103 Main street,

AID FOR BELGIAN WORKINGMEN.

Peoria, Ill.

At a meeting of the Belgian worken of this city it was decided to request all friends having charge of scription lists issued by our Committee for the benefit of the equal suffrage agitation in Belgium to stop colfunds for the present, and to deliver the moneys and lists in their ossession to those in authority as

The amount collected will be forwarded by us to the National Commitee of the Belgian Labor Party, Mai son du Peuple, Brussels, who will use the funds for the benefit of the vic-

We acknowledge receipts as follows From Cigar Makers' Union, No. 165, \$25.00; Jos. De Bens, \$25.00; United in Trades, \$25.00; Socialist Lie dertafel, \$10.00; Textile Union No. 8, \$5.00; Labor Lyceum Association (Sixth and Brown streets), \$10.00; list issued by our committee, \$93.30; total. \$193.30

Further subscriptions will be ac knowledged as they come in.

The Philadelphia committee, on b

half of the Belgian proletariat, con veys its most sincere thanks ose who have contributed to the fund. We expect, through the medium of the labor press of Belgium, to be in possession of the true state of affairs in that country within a few days.

For the Philadelphia Committee,

J. DE BRUYN. Philadelphia, April 29.

HOW SHOULD THEY VOTE?

defeated the bill limiting the power of courts of injunction and protect right of trial by jury in strike and boycott cases. Messrs. Carey and Mac Cartney, the two Socialist members were the only two friends of the meas ure who stood up and fought for it. In Council of the American Federation of Labor recently advised union everywhere to make an issue of antigovernment by injunction, the ques-tion arises, How should they vote?— The Workers' Gazette, Omaha, Neb.

-The worst thing that can be said about capitalism is that under it Love is reduced to a business transaction— and merchandised affections are invar-iably shoddy.—William Mailly.

THE UTAH TROUBLE.

Statement of Deposition and of Na tional Committee on Question of Organization

(The subjoined statement from the National Secretary, embodying a statement from the opposition in Utah was received too late for our issue of able to print it in the May Day Num ber.)

To the Members of the Socialis Party.

Comrades:-Your National Committes having knowledge that the follow-ing communication, which has been sent to us, has also been widely circulated among the state and local or-ganizations of the party, as well as the party press, we subjoin a state ment of the facts for your consideration:

Opposition Statement.

"Salt Lake City, Utah, April 7, 1902. To the Members of the Socialist Na-tional Committee and to the Socialists of the United States.-Greeting *Comrades:-We, the Socialists of Utah, desire to present a brief state ment of the facts existing in relation to the disagreements which have re ently arisen in this state among the "On December 28, 1901, a Socialist

State Convention was held in Salt Lawe City, Utah. A difference of ppinion arising in the convention in regard to proxies, two delegates, representing two factions, were sent to the National Convention in St. Louis. Neither of these delegates were recognized by the National Convention Utah was not represented, or had a vote in its proceedings. The National Committee thereupon, with-out consulting the party in Utah, or asking permission so to do and as we believe arrogating to itself power which it does not and should not you sess, sent George E. Boomer to organ-ize the Socialists of Utah.

"Therefore, be it Resolved, by the Socialists of Utah assembled in Salt Lake City this seventh day of April, 1902 that we now emphatically deny the right of the National Co to invade the state of Utah for any purpose whatsoever.

"Resolved, That we claim the right of organizing our own state in our own way in conformity with the Na-tional Constitution, to call the convention at such time as we see proper to do so, to decide the number and methed of representation, to elect our own state officers and conduct our own affairs as seem to us best suited to the local conditions existing in our own

"Resolved, That while recognizing the power of the National Committee under the Constitution to organize the party in an unorganized state or ory when requested so to do, yet Utah is not in that helpless condition having the ability in our own ranks to organize the state to our own satisfac tion and for the best interests of the Socialist Party.

"Resolved. That we, fourteen locals in caucus assembled, hereby respect-fully request from the National Committee a state charter, said charter to be sent to Comrade William Bogart of Murray, Utah, temporary State Secretary, or to Comrade Kate S. Hilllard of Ogden, Utah, temporary State Chairman of the Socialist Party of the state of Utah.

"And be it further resolved, that should the National Committee deny this just request that we do proceed to perfect the party organization on plans best suited to secure to the So-cialists of Utah state autonomy. M. H. King,

"Secretary of Socialist Caucus. "H. W. LAWRENCE,
"Chairman Socialist Caucus.

"Kate S. Hilliard, Ogden: eter Johnson, Secretary, Murray; "C. C. Goodwin, Logan;

"Ben Johnson, Third Precinct; Urie, Cedar City; "J. R. Johnson, Cayote; "Jonas Maltson, Salina;

August Erickson, Salina: "John E Anderson Sandy: "James Brighthouse, 59th Precinct

Murray: "Lucie Hoving, Organizer of Ogden;

"C. Anderson, Elsinore;
"G. B. Hobbs of Nephi, A. L. Porter of Eureka, A. J. Shock of Plateau, and F. M. McQuivey of Park City, by proxies per Kate S. Hilliard;
"H. Claude Lewis, Cedar City;

J. F. Whittemore, Salt Lake City: "M. E. King, Kingston; Delegates.

The Facts.

At the meeting of the National Com mittee in January two contesting National Committeemen appeared from Utah, namely, Mrs. Ida Crouch Haz-lett and A. B. Edler. Each of these nmitteemen represented factions of the Socialist Party of Utah which split as the result of a packed state convention held at Salt Lake City on Decem ber 28, 1901. The character of said convention was developed in the hearing before the Committee on Creden-tials and is also admitted in letters on file at National Headquarters received from comrades whose names appear which refers to the split as "a differ ence of opinion in the convention in regard to proxies." The Credentials Committee, consisting of Comrades Job Harriman, Walter Thomas Mills, md George E. Boomer, made the following report on the contesting dele gation from Utah.

1. That the charter issued to the state of Utah be hereby revoked and that a member of the National Committee be sent to Utah with pow reorganize all locals and call a convention, said convention to be made up of delegates from organized and chartered locals on a basis of repre-sentation of one delegate to every five members in good standing, no delegate to represent other than which he is a member. ent other than the local of

2. That both of the Utah comre Mrs. I. C. Hazlett and A. B. Edler, be extended the courtesy of a seat and voice in the committee, but no vote. The above report was indersed on

the floor of the committee by both cor

testing committeemen. The question on the report as offered was divided. The first section was coupled with a recommendation that five locals in three states request a national refer Committee. In this form it was car ried by the vote of every committee-man present save Comrade Berger

(Wisconsin), who, on request, was re-

orded in the negative.

The second section also carried. The

National Committee furthermore acred the contesting delegates from Utah by electing A. B. Edler as member of the "cor nmittee on Local Quorum" and Mrs. I. C. Hazlett as a nember of the "committee on finance." both comrades serving in said capacity throughout the entire deliberations of the committee, Mrs. Hazlett representing at that time, the faction names now largely appear as the sign ers of the before-mentioned document. The statement therein that "neither of these delegates were recognized by the National Committee, hence Utah was not represented or had a voice in its proceedings" is, therefore, not borne out by the records. The National Com-mittee also adopted a resolution instructing National Committeeman George E. Boomer of Washington, "to go to Utah for the space of sixty days if necessary to carry out intention the committee so far adopted." resolution also met with the approbation of the contesting delegates from Utah, but nevertheless the claim is now put forth that "the National Committee sent George E. Boomers to organize the Socialists of Utah without consulting the party in Utah or ask-ing permission so to do."

The minutes of the National Com nittee containing its action on the Utah case were published in the party press in January and while subsequently two objections were received from locals in Utah to the olding the proposed unity state convention, none of the fifteen beals in that state nor of the more than 600 locals in the United States questioned the constitutionality of the act of the Naional Committee.

Furthermore, out of the fifteen charered locals in Utah, eleven received and recognized the authority of Comrade Boomer. In accordance with the instructions of the National Committee, Comrade Boomer went to Utah, and visited every point save one, where the party was organized.

On March 24, he issued a call for state convention to be held at Salt Lake City on April 7. Said convention was duly held and attended by twenty-two delegates, representing six char-tered locals, formed a state organization, elected state officers and made application in the usual form for a state charter. Said application is now in possession of the National Com mittee must lies on the table for a perlod of thirty days before being grant ed. On the same day that the state convention was held comrades held a "Socialist caucus," from which eman-ated the document before quoted, questioning the right of the National Committee to send Comrade Boor to organize the Socialists of Utah:

Constitutional Authority. The authority under which the National Committee acted is contained in the following clauses of the national

constitution: "Article 3. D uties and Powers.-Section 1. The duties of this committee shall be to supervise and direct the work of the National Secretary; to represent the party in all national and international affairs; to organize unor-ganized states and territories; to call national nominating conventions and special conventions called by referen-dum of the party; to submit questions to referendum; to receive semi-annual eports from the state comm to make reports to national conven-

"Article 6. State Organizations, Sec. tion 1. Each state or territory may organize in such way or manner and nnder such rules and regulations as determine, but not in conflict with the provisions of this constitu-

"Section 2. A state or territory shall right to affiliate upon the organization of not less than four branches, each branch to consist of not less than five members. Each state or territory so

"Section 4. In states and territories in which there is one central organization affiliated with the party and representing at least ten local organions in different parts of such state or territory respectively, the state of territorial organization shall have th sole jurisdiction of the members residing within their respective territories and the sole control of all matters pertaining to the propaganda, organization, and financial affairs within such state or territory, and the National Commit tee and sub-committee or officers thereof shall have no right to interfere in such matters without the consent of the respective state or territorial organizations."

The report of the Credentials Committee at the National Committee meeting was to the effect that both state organizations of Utah had been effected in violation of Article 6, Sec tion 1. The presence of two contest ing committee en and the existence o TWO CENTRAL ORGANIZATIONS n Utah at that time rendered Section 4 of Article 6 inoperative. The revocation of the stafe charte

placed Utah in the position of an unorganized state. The National Com mittee is charged by Article 3. Section 1, "fo represent the party in all nation al affairs," "to organize unorganized states and territories," and it was m der these provisions that they Comrade George E. Boomer into Utah in order to effect, a safe, united and harmonious state organization.

The authority of the National Com-

nittee being challenged in the prem ises, we submit this statement of the facts, together with the sections of the national constitution bearing on the same to the comrades

LEON GREENBAUM. National Secretary. St. Louis, April 21, 1902.

National Platform of the Socialist Party.

The Socialist Party of America in na-tional convention assembled, raffirms its adherence to the principles of la-ternational Socialism, and declare its aim to be the organization of the work aim to be the organization of the weeking class, and those in sympathy with it, into a political party, with the ob-ject of conquering the powers of gov-ernment and using them for the purpose of tansforming the present sys-tem of the means of production and distribution into col-

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 dereloped tool of production, is owned by the capitalists and not by the workers. This ownership enables the capitalists to control the product and keep the workers dependent upon them.

Private ownership of the means of production and distribution is 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 com-petition. The struggle is now between the capitalist class and the working class. The possession of the means of livelihood gives to the capitalists th control of the government, the press, the pulpit, and the schools, and enables them to reduce the workingmen to state of intellectual, physical and social inferiority, political subservience and rirtual slavery.

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

But the same economic causes which developed capitalism are leading to So-cialism, which will abolish both the capitalist class and the class of wage And the active force in workers. bringing about this new and higher oringing about this new and higher or-der of society is the working class. All other classes, despite their apparent or actual conflicts, are alike interested in the upholding of the system of private ownership of the instruments of wealth production. The Democratic, Republican, the bourgeois public ownership parties, and all other parties which do not stand for the complete overthrow of the capitalist system of preduction, are alike political repre-

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

classes 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 importance for the Socialist Party to support all active efforts of the working class to better its condition and to elect So-cialists to political offices, in order to cialists to political offices, in order facilitate the attainment of this end.

As such means we advocate: 1. The public ownership of all means of transportation and communication and all other public utilities, as well as of all industries controlled by monopolies, trusts, and combines. No par 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 worker in the product of labor.

3. State or national insurance of

3. State or national insurance of working people in case of accidents, lack of employment, sickness and want in old age; the funds for this purpose to be collected from the revenue of the capitalist class, and to be administered under the control of the working class. 4. The inauguration of a system of

public industries, public viella to be used for that purpose in order that the workers be secured the full product of their labor. 5. The education of all children up

to the age of eighteen years, and state and municipal aid for books, clothing, 6. Equal civil and political rights for

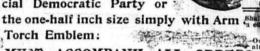
men and women.
7. The initiative and referendum. proportional representation and the their constituents.

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 atgovernmental control of public utili ties for the purpose of obtaining greatpreduction, are alike political representatives of the capitalist class.

The workers can most effectively act of the conditions of the working class.

PARTY BUTTON

We now manufacture three different sizes in onehalf, seven-eighths, and one and a half inch diameter. Either Socialist Party, Sothe one-half inch size simply with Arm &h



CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ALL ORDERS

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SOCIALIST LITERATURE COMPANY, 184 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.

MILLS IN SAN FRANCISCO.

Walter Thomas Mills' Sunday afteron lectures in the Metropolitan Temple, San Francisco, are drawing big crowds. The course began April 6 and ends June 8. The titles are suggestive. showing how Comrade Mills takes up 'questions of the day" from the Socialist standpoint. They are as fol-lows: Chinese Exclusion, Chinese Workshop, and Chinese Market: Presiand Its Outcome; Nora Fuller and the Children of the Unemployed (referring to a sensational murder case); The Small Merchant and the Department Store; The Classes at Home and the Castes of the Orient, or Classes which Struggle and Classes which Den't; Organized Labor, Organized Capital, and Their War; The Child Worker, Driven from the Playground and Schoolhouse Forced Into the Factory, and Denies the Ballot-box: What Is Socialism? and How to Meet the Issue; Current Politi-cal Parties and Problems; How the Worker Who Makes Things May Protect Himself from the Shirker Who

Takes Things. Judge Short of Fresno arranged to debate the question of Socialism with Comrade Mills; but when Mills arrived in Fresno the Judge reported that he had been busy and was very tired and would be unable to speak. It is under stood that after arranging to debate he went to San Francisco and heard Mills speak in the Metropolitan Temple. The question is whether Mills made him so tired that he was unable to speak on reaching home; or was the ge really converted to Socialism and unwilling to place one straw in its way-which is about what his speech rould have amounted to had he

been weary. The Mills International School of Social Economy has started a class in New Zealand and one in Bombay, Ip. dia. True to its international name!

Comrade Mills' present address is 2 Octavia street, San Francisco.

-Vandervelde's "Collectivism and Industrial Evolution" is a good book for the serious student of Socialism Cloth, 50 cents; paper, 25 cialist Literature Co., 184 William street, New York.

BROOKLYN LABOR LYCEUM.

Fellow-Workers: As you no de are aware, the reconstruction of the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum has Brooklyn Labor Lyceum has been commenced. As this building is to be a monument to the solidarity and his mony of the workers, we, the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum Association, deem It our duty to deposit a correct record of the present economic and political situation in the corner-stone. You are thorofore m send to us a short sketch as to the aims, objects, successes achieved, etc., by your organization, the same to be by your organization, the same to used for the purpose above mentioned. As the time allotted us is a very limited one we would request that all communications be sent no later than May 24, as the ceremony takes place

> With fraternal greeting. TH. RAFFA. WM. SEUBERT. The Committee.

P. S .- It is requested that the communications be written upon parch-ment or linen paper with indellible ink as a precaution aginst dampness and fading.

FATE'S FAIRER FAME.

In ev'ry land there shall arise
A people full of hope and mirth,
With music mounted to the skies
And glory girt about the earth;
Like waking flowers all bright with dest,
Like roses op hing to the sun;
The souls of men shall hall in view
A golden life for ev'ry one.

Pale wentiness shall be unknow; And greedy cure shall pass away. No more shall telling millions me Andeweep their fate from day to a Like songs in June Itom happy in Like wingling waters in a wood, Like bere's will in poet's words. Shall like be felt and understood.

The dream shall be the day's delight And beauty, Art's perpetual boon, No fear shall mar the sitent night, No grief invade exuitant noon; But valor walking free and wise, And honor circling ev'ry brow.

Shall fate with latter shall unspring in ev'ry heart there shall unspring an impulse new, of noble birth. And with and grace and worth shall A glow of fancy o'er the carrie. And laughter o'er the lips of men. Shall leap alive with arties gle. And kindness in its kingdom them. Shall reign supreme from sea to - David Lowe, in The

-Some Americans act as if never would forgive their and being foreigners.-William Mailly