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THE CAPITALISTS POINT THE WAY.

It would be utterly futile for a weekly paper such as The Worker, if for not other reason than the limitations of its space, to attempt to give even an approximately complete summary of the news of labor troubles at such a time as this, so numerous are the strikes and lockouts and the incidents attending them all over the country. The most we can pretend to do is to call attention to the most important general features of this con flict and some of its more striking illustrative details.

That which makes the present state of affairs in the labor movement remarkable is not the rapid and continuous increase in the membership of the labor organizations, although this is very significant. It is not the organization of bodies of men who have never been organized before, although this is worthy of note-especially the demonstrations of solidarity made by so-called unskilled laborers and the growing tendency on the part of the rank and file of the better paid work ers to give these less fortunate brothers encouragement and support. Nor is it the increasing aggressiveness of the workers, making more radical depenids and making them with a franker and bolder spirit than ever before-rapidly approaching an open avowal of the Socialist position that the workers alone should control the industries that they operate-although this is very impressive.

Important as are these developments, the most instructive sign of the times undoubtedly is the alarm of the eapitalist class, as made manifest, not in speeches and newspaper editorials alone, but by a sudden and widespread movement of counter-organization.

In the city of New York this move ment has taken startling proportions. At the meeting held in the rooms of the Building Trades Association a few days ago to form a league of employers of the building trades, no less than 782 such employers were present in person and firms and corporations were represented having an aggregate capital of from \$500,000,000 to \$700,-000,000. The following organizations were represented: United Building Trades Association, Marble Industry Employers' Association, Master Carpenters' Association, Master League of Cement Workers, Electrical Contractors' Association, Tile, Grate and Mantel Association, New York Electrical Appliance Association, Mechanies' and Traders' Exchange, Iron League, Employing Plasterers' Association, Hoisting Association, Society of Architectural Iron Manufacturers, Employers' Association of Roofers and Sheet Metal Workers, Association of Interior Decorators and Cabinet Makers, Manufacturing Wood Workers' Association, Lighting Fixture Makers' Association, Mason Builders' Association, Master Painters' and Decorators' Association

Already before this new federation was formed, these employers had been locking out thousands of teamsters, trop workers, and other employees, to prevent them from forming unions.

Similar news comes from all parts of the country. This week, for in stance-it is but one instance out of many-we take this item in the very words used by the "Evening Post," one of the most distinctly capitalis papers of the city:

factory in Springfield, Mass., last even of for purposes of reorganization, employees to organize a union. The Delayal Separator Works in Pough keepsle, employing 700 men, has also closed. The announced reason is 're-pairs,' but it is generally understood that the real-reason is to forestall a de mand by their employees for fewer

In every state from the Atlantic to the Pacific-nay at the same time in Europe and in Australia-the owners of the means of production are acting as men who suddenly awake to a realization that the very foundations of their power and privilege are threatened and preparing for one decisive blow to crush the organizations

What is it that these federated em

ployers do or propose to do? They profess, indeed, not to be opposed to labor organization in itself but only to its "excesses" and "tyr But by this they mean that anny." they would not be opposed to labo organizations if these were conducted in accordance with the employers' desires and for the advancement of their anything for the benefit of the workers | every point." as against the exploiters they are and

must be irreconcilably opposed. They profess to desire only to "run their own business in their own way." But in organizing they severally give up the power of control to their class

boycott as infringements on the per sonal liberty of such workmen as re main outside the unions. But in practise they use the lockout and the blacklist-they have long used them secretly and unsystematically, but now they begin to do it openly on a gigantic

They say to the workers: "Your only legitimate interest in our business in in the contract by which you individually sell your only property, your labor-power, to us for wages, and this ceases with the termination of your employment. You have no claim upon your jobs and you have no right as a body to interfere in the individual re lations between employer and employee." But by their own acts they destroy the basis of this contention for the body of organized capitalists now says to the individual employers "You shall not employ such and such men, shall not buy their labor-power shall not allow them to work, excepby the consent of this body."

This change of base of the capitalists is not accidental. Accidents do not happen on such a large scale.

Nor is it altogether voluntary on their part. The organization of employers is no more the work of agitators or conspirators on their side than is the growth of labor organizations on ours. Both are necessary results of the absolute opposition of interests between employer and employee.

The workers have been compelled to organize and to fight. Now the capitalists are compelled to organize and to fight back. And they will be compelled to go on fighting till one party vanquishes the other-till the capitalists utterly destroy the organization of the workers and reduce them to such abject dependence as will destroy all the germs of hope and manly selfrespect from which organization might again spring up, or till the workers triumph over the capitalists, not only establishing their own right to organize, but abolishing the whole system of class division and class rule out of which this conflict arises.

We know on which side victory will be. We know that the complete triumph of the capitalists would be the destruction of civilization itself; and civilization is not going to be destroyed. The complete triumph of the workers means the promotion of all .hat is good in our civilization, the extension of its blessings, now monopolized by a small class, to every member of society, the opening of hitherto undreamed-of avenues of progress for the human race.

We know that the victory of Labor is assured. We know that it will be won only by fighting out, fearlessly and to the end, the antagonism between capitalists and wage-warkers. We know that Socialism is the way to working-class victory and universal economic freedom.

Let us then welcome every event that draws the class lines more clearly. Let us not apologize or equivocate or compromise. Let us demand all and resolve to win, because it is a question of winning all or of losing all.

Let us do all in our power to prevent the enemy from dividing our forces on sion means a postponement of our victory, a continuance of our sufferings,

When the capitalists demandthey are now demanding in New York City-that the skilled mechanics 'slough off" the organizations of unskilled laborers and operatives, let every one of these more favored workers reply: "These laborers and operatives are my brothers and comrades. They have rights equal to mine. They suffer wrongs greater than mine. If I turn against them I will deserve that they curse me as a traitor to my class. I will fight as vigorously for the bettering of their condition as for my own demands. Together-skilled and unskilled, high-paid and low-paid-we fight for the working class,"

When capitalist spokesmen seek by insidious methods to divide us on national or racial or religious lines, to set Irishmen against Italians, or Christions against Jews, or whites against blacks or native Americans against foreigners, let us reply with one voice: "We may be Americans or Irishmen or Italians or Jews or Negroes, but first of all we are workingmen, oppressed and exploited, and as such we will forget all the quarrels and prejudices that so long put us at your mercy, and as workingmen we will To organizations that do help each other to fight capitalism on

when capitalist politicians would divide us on issues that are elther long dead or that have no meaning for us, when they ask us to vot for a Hearst or a Cleveland in the name of the Jefferson whose memory federation, and so contradict their they disgrace, when they ask us to wn theories by their action.

They denounce the strike and the the name of a Lincoln who would have bune.

scorned them, when they ask us to vote for armies and navies to cemen their prosperity with our blood and the blood of our brother workers of Europe or of Asia, let the answer come ever stronger and clearer: "There is but one issue for us on the political field-the issue of Labor against Capital, the issue of Industrial Freedon

against Industrial Despotism, the issue of Manhood against Profit, the ques tion whether they who do the useful work of the world shall serve or rule, the issue of Socialism as against Capitalism under any of its many dis-

The capitalists, by their class-con cious organization, are pointing us the way. Let us not hesitate to take up their challenge.

TRACY BILL IS DROPPED.

The Connecticut Legislature Evidently Got a Scare.

Proposed Measure & Penalize Picketing and Boycotting and Put Union Funds at Mercy of Capitalist Courts Is Quietly Defeated.

HARTFORD, Conn., May 22.-The Tracy Bill to incorporate trade unions and, incidentally, to make picketing and boycotting penal offenses and put the funds and records of unions absolutely at the mercy of the courts was quietly defeated in the Senate yester-day. The Committee on Labor re-ported adversely, Senator Bradstreet explaining that the measure was not deemed expedient; Senator Tracy, the author of the bill, expressed his dis-appointment, and then, without fur-ther discussion, the bill was unani-

ously rejected. The Worker has, in previous issues given a full account of the provision of this drastic reactionary measur and it cannot be doubted that to th Socialists of Conencticut, who have Socialists of Conencticut, who have spared no effort in calling attention to its provisions, is due the chief credit for its defeat. It is generally admitted that the bill would have been "rail-readed" through if such a protest had not been raised and the old-party lead-ers frightened out of their original in-tentions.

For the present this measure is dead and the capitalists will depend upon the silent perversion of the law by courts and state's attorneys rather than upon open amendment of the law o carry on their fight against labor off when we shall be putting Socialis workingmen on the bench as well as ending them to make the laws.

STRIKE-BREAKERS

BECOME STRIKERS

Pinkertons Organizing and Demanding a Higher Scale of Pay for Their Dirty Work.

The men who for years have been used by the trusts to break strikes have decided to form a union of their own. Unless their demands for higher pay are conceded by their employers twenty-five beats which form the down-town territory of the Pinkerton patrolmen will be left unguarded to-

This afternoon fifty of these patrolmen will meet at 161 Washington street to perfect an organization and formulate the demands which they will embody in an ultimatum to the

men complain that they work The men complain that they work seven days a week at a rate of \$1.57 a day and put in daily seven hours of work and six hours reserve duty—thir-

teen hours in all. They demand \$2 a day, with at least one holiday every other week, and re-lief from at least six hours reserve duty during each week.

discovery by the detectives by the agency the men effected the preliminary organization after midnight to-day, and at 2 o'clock this morning declared that they had converted every Pinkerton patrolman

o the union idea.

The men say the agency will be ob liged to listen to their demands, as it takes at least two days to teach new men how to do the work.—Chicago American.

At first glance this bit of news seem only amusing; on second thought it appears profoundly significant. It ilustrates the inevitableness of the dency to organization on the part of the wage-workers (for Pinkertons are wage-workers, though employed in treason to their class) and shows how the very measures which the capital ists take to defeat the labor movement work out to the ultimate advantage of that movement. We have seen ingmen imported from Europe t down the wages of American workers learning to fight shoulder to shoulde with the American for an improve ment of their common lot; we seen "non-union unions" organize the bosses developing into bona f labor organizations and fighting the now to see the capitalists' pri vate detectives organizing and threat ening to strike only adds one more as surance that the revolt of the worker is irrepressible and is bound to suc

—American politeness is aptly il-lustrated in the unanimity with which we refer to the steel trust's income as "earnings."—The Detroit News-Tri-

BIG FIGHT ON IN MONTANA

Copper Trust Systematically Attacking Smeltermen's Union.

Political Trick by Which Elected Socialists in Anaconda Were Kept from Taking Office but a Part of a Largar Plan-A Wide-Spread Strike Not Im

As indicated by the following lefter from a trusted correspondent in tana, the capitalists of that state seem to be bent on forcing an immediate and decisive struggle with the organized workingmen. Of the political outcome of such an event there can be little doubt. The Republican and Democratic organizations have no-where more clearly shown their subwhere more clearly shown that sub-serviency to great capitalist interests than in that state. The day of fake "labor parties," such as Mine Owner Heinze engineered last year, is past. If, as now seems probable, a strike is precipitated by the systematic whole-sale discharge of union men, it will not be confined to Anaconda, but will al-most inevitably spread through the state because the whole state now lies at the mercy of the Copper Trust. And whatever the immediate outcome of such a strike, whether through the inspiration of victory or the experience of temporary defeat, the most im-portant result will be to awaken the workers to a consciousness of their political interest and power. There are not a few ready to predict that if such a strike is forced, Montana will go for Socialism in 1904.

ANACONDA, Mont., May 18. Shortly after election certain minor officials of the Amalgamated Copper Company began to spread the intelligence that something of a serio nature was in store in connection with tne company. What its nature was no one knew. As this information in-variably came from the lips of these officials at only such times as the elec tion was under discussion or the "catwhich followed, it bec plainly evident that the success of the Socialists primarily served as a bitter pill for the company politicians to

community did not have long to wait, however. Almost simul-taneously with the springing of the "cat-hop" the heads of both Smeltermen's Union men and Socialists promi-ment in the respective movements be gan to fall.

At first only a man here and there was affected, but each day the number grew, until on Monday last about forty men were "released." This was the cause of a general consternation prending throughout the ranks of the neltermen's Union and a Leeting was decided upon for Tuesday

Up to that time about one hundred men had been summarily discharged-in each case, with but few exceptions, the men being given no other reason for their dismissal than "for cause,"

At first the impression prevailed that only those who had been active in the spring election on behalf of the Social ist ticket were being made example of. Even if this had been so, it was difficult to see how some men had been chosen by the company for discipline, number having been released who had positively declined taking any active part in the election because of their knowledge of the company's attitude toward the Socialists.

As the days went by, however, and other heads began to fall of men who had not been in sympathy with the So cialists, but rather who had stoutly opposed that party, a new solution pany's desire to destroy the unions, root and branch.

It was pointed out that the company Sourced that If the Smeltermen's Unio could be sufficiently weakened by the policy of wholesale discharges then the annihilation of the other thirty odd unions could be accomplished more

Among those to lose their position were Dan Leary, ex-president of th were Dan Leary, ex-president of the Smeltermen's Union, who retired a couple of months ago, and the present incumbent, President Joseph Bracken. The inter's dismissal did not come until Tuesday, the day upon which the notices of the special meeting of the union were printed in the daily pap and was unquestionably intended a punishment for having participated h

the call.

When the true import dawned upon the members of organized lobor in the city, almost to a man the determination was expressed to make the fight, in whatever shape it came, the most descripted labor extragale that Montana. desperate labor struggle that Montane has; perhaps, ever witnessed.

-Anaconda alone would not be af ected in the successful culmination of the company's policy, victory here only meaning an entering wedge in the effort to annihilate organized labor in every portion of the state. In fact it would be difficult to imagine how the struggle could be confined to this city, the men employed at the various smelters of the company in Butte and Great Falls belonging to the same canization as the local men.

ganization as the local men.

The motive for the campany's action
is not far to seek. For the past four
years every device known to a powerful corporation of the Standard Oil
type and its army of paid politicians
has been used to capture the executive,

*By the phrase "cat-hop" our cor-respondent refers to the political trick by which the capitalists of Anaconda have prevented the elected Socialist city officials from qualifying for their duties.—Ed.

judicial, and legislative branches of MacCARTNEY DEAD

Recent Political History. Former United States Senator Car-ter, the leader of the Republican party Brave Champion of Workers' Cause Passed Away Tuesday Morning.

ter, the leader of the Republican party of the state, during the campaign of 1900, took that party bodily over to the Amalgamated Company, while the Daly wing of the Democratic party went automatically to the company with the transfer of the late Marcus Daly's holdings of the Anaconda Ming Company to the larger holding company. In that year, United States Reputer William A. Clark tolned his Senator William A. Clark joined his Democratic forces with F. Augustus Heinze's multi-headed political organi-zation composed of a "labor" party, the Populists and "independent" Republicans, and "Clark vindication" and an eight-hour law triumphed over the Amalgamated politicians.

All of the leading Republican dailes of the state had been absorbed by the Amalgamated and their string of newspapers was extended to every avail-able country publication that could be "induced" or whipped into line.

Then came Clark's absolute sur render to the Amalgamated Heinze stood alone in the fight of talist against capitalist in the state

politics The campaign of 1902 was, perhaps the bitterest political fight ever waged in Montana, and almost unique in any American commonwealth since the birth of the nation. The result was indecisive as between the capitalistic elements, although nominally the Amalgamated held the balance of power in the Legislature and it was only Heinze's fig' ting qualities that prevented him from being legislated out of existence.

The Rise of Socialism.

During that campaign, however, there developed a new and unexpected political force in the shape of the Socialist movement: In Peer Lodge County, of which Anaconda is the capital, the movement temporarily took the form of an independent labor ticket, and was most encouragingly

In Butte, the Socialists placed a In Butte, the Socialists placed a ticket in the field and polled about 1,000 votes. Elsewhere in the state the movement was given its baptism in "first Socialist tickets." Heinze had succeeded sufficiently in holding his "labor party" and waning Populist or-ganizations together in Butte to make a show of strength and Eliver Bow County, in which the big minting camp is located, polled its vote in his favor Encouraged by the showing of the incipient Socialist success in Anaconda and Butte at that election, the Socialists organized for a more determin fight this spring. The success that fol-lowed has already been recorded.

This brought the two opposing capitalist factions fact to face with a new and unexpected contingency from wholly new quarters. Where in the past they had succeeded in befooling the laboring vote and whipping it around the stump at their will, depend-ing upon their respective political machinery for success one over the other they instantly realized that the im-niense vote polled by the workingmen of the state was slipping from their grasp and instead of being left alone to fight it out to the last ditch for in lustrial and political control, the work ingmen of the state were taking mat ters in their own hands and would speedily place them both in a state of abject impotency politically.

No sooner was this recognized than both, as if by common consent, began the usual capitalistic tactics of trying to annihilate the movement by a wholesale discharge of their em-

ployees. In fact, so methodical a channel did their respective tactics pursue that the impression, connected with more or less well founded rumors to that effect gained credence that an "under standing" had been reached between Heinze and the Amalgamated, a show of opposition merely being preserved to deceive the public and to keep it di vided. Color is given this impression by two additional facts, namely, that Mullins, the newly elected Mayor Butte on the Heinze ticket, has gon outside of the Heinze ranks in a num ber of cases in making his appoint ments, the men named in the nections being avowed Amalgamated or Clark men; also, that unless an arthe two capitalistic elements, shrewd politicians declare, neither one would dare to take so tyrannical a course in discharging men, fearing the results of at the elections next year throughout the state.

The attitude of the company in Anaconda toward its men proves beyond all doubt that the "cat-hop" in the municipal administration affair was the work of the Amalgamated Com pany directly and that the actors in are only acting under the company whip.

Men Imported in Droves. Men have been flocking into the city

Carey made something of a sensa-tion by charging on the floor of the House that the Speaker had used the power of his position to influence members against the bill. The majorn droves in the past ten days who in droves in the past ten days when nationality proves conclusively the truth of a recent article in The Wroker regarding the general movement of capitalists throughout the country to break up unionism. These men are entirely new to Montana, never having before worked in any of the various camps or smelting towns, while their general appearance indicates that they have not lived long in any portion of the United States. A majority of them still carry their foreign-made metal valises and all have an air of having penevolently assimilated but a smal ortion of our ways and manners. portion of our ways and manners.

The 'smeltermen are unusually well organized, numbering between 1,400 and 1,500 men at least, leaving but an infinitesimal fraction who have not entered the ranks of organized labor; and even these are quite generally believed to be in sympathy with the movement, there nover having been fit organization until recently with which they could identify themselves.

Bronchial Pneumonia the Cause of Mis Death after Brief Illness-Massachusetts Comrades Mourn a Loved and Honored Friend-Current News of the Movement for Which He Lived. BOSTON, Mass., May 26.—Our loved

nd honored comrade, Frederick O. MacCartney, Representative of the Rockland district in the Legislature of this state, died at his home early this morning after a brief illness from bonchial pneumonia. The comrades mourn him most profoundly, for his earnestness and devotion to the great cause had been proven by his daily life and his character won our affection as his abilities commanded our admiration. D. A. W.

HAVERHILL, Mass., May 26.-Rep resentative MacCartney died at Rock land last night after an illness of land last hight after an inters of eleven days. The actual cause of his death was overwork, his constant speaking and other work for the So-cialist Party in addition to the faith-ful performance of his legislative duties having hastened a breakdown.

MacCartney was serving his fourth term in the Legislature, having been elected in the Rockland district in November, 1809, and re-elected by in-creasing majorities each succeeding ear. His powers both as a legislative der and as a lecturer and campaign speaker had steadily developed until he had become recognized by the capitalist press and political leaders as anist press and popularity among his comrades increased with time and no man in Massachus and popularity among his comrades increased with time and no man in Massachus more and popularity and popularit setts was more deeply beloved or more highly respected by his co-workers

MacCartney was but thirty-nine years of age at the time of his death. He had been pastor of the Unitarian Church in Rockland up to 1899, when he left the pulpit in order to devote his whole time to the Socialist movement,

whole time to the Socialist movement, though he remained a member of the Unitarian ministry.

His death leaves a place vacant in the Socialist Party of Massachusetts almost impossible to fill. His sincerity, his love of justice, his devotion to the cause of Socialism, his faith in the working class movement and in the future of the Socialist Party grew stronger with the years. He gave his life to the cause and those who love the ideal he died for should remember his devotion and revere his memory forever.

In the Legislature.

BOSTON, Mass., May 25,-There h been a ruthless slaughtering of the people's hopes in the Legislature dur-ing the past week. The bill for a con-stitutional amendment to enable cities and towns to establish public fue yards was one which attracted much attention and whose defeat will come as a surprise to many, though our experience hardly justified us in expect ing anything else. To become effective this bill would have had to pass the present Legislature and that of next year by a two-thirds vote and then to be submitted to general vote of the people. At the best, the chances were evidently against it, but many thought that, in view of the recent coal-famine experience, the old-party majorities in this Legislature would hardly dare to vote it down. The capitalist interests that would have been affected, however, were seriously alarmed and use every influence to compass its present defeat, no doubt feeling that, should it be allowed to slip through the first time it would be certain to pass next year (for they know Socialism is going and that the re sult of the succeeding popular vôte would be absolutely certain.

As readers of The Worker will remember, this proposed measure has been made an excellent means of propaganda throughout the state. tions were circulated and signed by forty thousand citizens. Trade unions aggregating fifty thousand members endorsed it. In many town meetings on the motion of Socialists, the Select men were instructed to inform the Legislature that its adoption was de manded by the people's interests. In the face of such pressure, the Re

publicans and Democrats in the Legis lature have been very timid about op-posing it. But when it came to a test, the capitalists gave the signal, their the capitalists gave the signal, then party bosses cracked the whip, and the leed was done. When the bill came up on Thursday on third reading, it lacked the two-thirds vote, and that was the end—till next session, when there will be more Socialist votes.

Carey Defies the Speaker.

ity sat amazed at his audacity, for the Speaker has great power under the rules and none but a member of the fearless and irreconcilable Socialist minority would have dared use such words. The Speaker, however, knew that Carey had facts to support his charge, and when pressed for a state-ment at last brazenly admitted its ment at last brazenly admitted its truth and in a spirit of bravado gloried in what he had done. He said he had at first been surprised and displeased to see how many Republicans were in-clined to support the measure and went to them fo learn the reason. He found that they had good ground for fear that if they voted against the bill their constituencies would sent Social-ists in their places next year. He ists in their places next year. He could not blame them for their atti-

such circumstances, to use all his in-fluence to rally the majority in opposi-cion to the bill.

On Friday an attempt was made to get a reconsideration, but failed, no less than sixty of the old-party members, who did not dare go on record against the bill, absenting themselves rem the House to prevent its passag This bill was introduced by Mac

Cartney, who, when the vote was taken, was known to be hovering be-tween life and death at his home in Rockland. Garst of Worchester, Republican, was paired with him, but inadvertently falled to announce the pair. After the roll-call he asked unanimous consent to record his pair and some of the old-party members took the opportunity for a cowardly blow at MacCartney by refusing con-sent. Garst, however, honorably refused to join in such a dirty trick and refrained from voting.

The capitalist politicians think they have won a victory. Like the Bour-bons, they neither learn nor forget. We know that such a victory for them now means victories for us next fall.

Senate Defeats Labor Bill.

Through some confusion I was made to say, in my last week's letter, that the Senate had defeated the overtime oill for women and minors in the mills. What they did do was to kill the bil which the Textile Workers' Union had ndeavored to have passed, preventing women and minors from working over-time. The absence of such a law has practically negatived the Fifty-eight Hour Law in this state, and for some years the trade unions have been en-deavoring to prevent what was really compulsory overwork in violation of the spirit of the existing law. This could have been against the interest of the mill owners and consequently it was defeated.

The Anti-Trust Bill.

The Committee on Coal Investiga-tion have reported a bill making combinations unlawful, with the expres purpose of striking at the Coal Club, which is a combine of all the coal deal-ers of the state, and in order to escape the possibility of unconstitutionality they framed a general bill covering all forms of trade combinations. It has run the gauntlet of the Senate, has had two readings in the House, and will come up for enactment during the week. It is safe to say, though, that it will be killed in the final reading. The Boston "Herald" of yesterday has a two-column article on what it terms "radical legislation," saying that the House is driven to this by the Socialists and calling upon the business in terests to rally for the defeat of the Socialist members. In all-probability the point of order will be raised that the scope of the bill reported is broader than the purpose of the investigation and consequently not properly before the Legislature. It it has advanced too far in stages to do this, it will be killed anyway.

The Gas-Combine Job.

The time for the proroguing of the Legislature is drawing near and one important measure from the capitalist standpoint is yet to be acted upon—a bill for the consolidation of the gas in terests of the state. This bill was de bated in its first stage during the week and Carey spoke upon it. He shower the manner in which the people wer going to be skinned and declared that behind this was the great Standard Oll Company, pointing out that the cost of production of oil was 2 cents a gallon and that it was sold for 16 ents. Hayes of Lowell, one of the noted sharp-tongued wits of the House, who never misses an opportunity to indulge in sarcasm at the expense of young and quiet members, but ing Carcy, was incautious enough to interrupt with a trivial question in tended to be facetious. Carey replied: "Your question implies one of two things—either my ability to explain, or your inability to understand." This nettled Haves, and he c an answer that showed his annoyance, to which Carey quickly and calmly re-sponded: "I thought it might be the The House enjoyed seeing latter.' Hayes get some of his own medicine Hayes got mad, but Carey's eyes sparkled with good humor and he easily parried every thrust till Hayes at last, baffled by the laughter of the House, exclaimed: "Well, of course the people don't know as much as you do." "I am sure of that," said Carey, "for if the people knew what I know about you, you wouldn't be a member of this House." Even the speaker had to join in the laugh which brought the

tilt to a close. MacCartney's Illness.

This has been a sad week for the comrades because of MacCartney's illness. During Friday night, all hope for his recovery was gone. The doc-tors gave him up, but he rallied and during Saturday there was a glimmer of hone. Sunday morning he spent a good forenoon, but in the afternoon rapidly grew worse, and hourly we have been looking for news of his death. He lived through the night. however, and at the mon ent of writing word comes that he is rallying. In his delirium, which has been almost constant since Friday, the Socialist cause has been his one theme. still have hopes that this great cham plon of the people's cause will live long to battle for the workers.

During the week, the State Secre-tary organized clubs at Randolph and

As predicted last week, David Goldstein has withdrawn from the party. He recants his belief in Socialism and says that he is about to publish a book. Let me add that this interesting work will probably reach the public through the National Economic League. These people may exploit others who take them seriously, but those who know them are not disturbed by anything that they may do.

MANHATTAN ELEVATED.

PRICE 2 CENTS.

Over Half Its Gross Income Is Clear Profit.

Under Social Democratic Administration Wages Could Be Raised, Working Force Increased, and Yet Fares Reduced to Three Cents.

A few weeks ago, it will be remembered, the employees of the Manhattan Elevated Railway asked for a slight advance of wages, in consideration of the steadily increasing intensity of their labor and the increased cost of living. The company flatly refused at first, haggled and blustered for a long time, and finally conceded a part of the demands only in view of the rapid organization of the men and the threat of a strike, the result of which, the company feared, might be to arouse even that mass of doclle stupidity

known as "the travelling public. The plea of the Manhattan officials was to the effect that the demands of the employees were extortionate, that the company positively could not afford to pay higher wages, that it would be little short of highway robbery of the stockholders, that, in fact, at present rates, the company was making a great sacrifice for the benefit of the dear public in running its lines

at all. A few days ago the company filed with the State Railroad Commissi ers, as required by law, a statement of its business for the three months ending March 21. It is only fair to give all due publicity to figures so powerfully illustrating the public powerfully illustrating the spirit and disinterested generous the gentlemen who "operate" t

vated lines. The gross receipts (including a rela-tively insignificant amount from sources other than fares) for the first quarter of this calendar year were \$3 340 163 The expenses of operating the roads

and keeping them in repair, including wares of labor of all sorts, cost of fuel and other materials, etc., was \$1,464,-Out of the balance of \$1,876,033, the

sum of \$906,000 was paid over to the stockholders—a lot of gentlemen who had nothing to do with the operation of the road either as motormen, guards, ticket sellers, gate keepers, machinists, laborers, or in any other nseful capacity—simply gentlemen who had the legal right to say whether or not the motormen, guards, and other workingmen enumerated should be

allowed to run the trains.

Another sum of \$743.572 is charged to "interest and taxes." How much of it came to the community under the latter head we are not able to say but certainly much more than half went to the bondholders—another set of gentlemen just as useful as the stockholders already mentioned, the only difference being in the technical form of their legal right to get something for nothing. The other \$166,461

was held over as surplus, During the nine months from July 1, 1902, to March 31, 1903, the stock-holders received a total of \$2,718,000 for allowing other people to work and the bondbolders got another million or

still more instructive is it to com pare the figures for this period with that of the corresponding period, July 1, 1901, to March 31, 1902, showing the progressive tendency in the divi-sion of the gross income between nonproducing owners and non-possessing

In the 1901-2 period the gross income was \$8,323,174: in the 1902-3 period it was \$9,193,221—an increase of 10 per cent. in receipts.

In the former period the operating expense was \$4,117,479; in the latter it was \$4,158,704—an increase of 1 per

In the former period the profit re-maining to the company in all forms was \$4.205.605; in the latter period it

was \$5,034,517-an increase of 20 per In the former period 157,560,097 passengers were carried at an average cost of 2.6 cents; in the latter, 180,-481.586, at an average cost of 2.3 cents.

1.586, at an average cost of Let the voters of New York City renember, when they go to the po November, what this means: That under the Social Democratic program of public ownership for public service, without profit, wages could be raised 10 per cent., the force of employees increased 10 per cent, in order to reduce working hours, and fares cut down to 3 cents, and yet leave a surplus for improvements in the equipment. Is improvements in the equipment. Is not that worth voting for?

MANILA UNION RAIDED.

United States' Authorities Seize Records and Accounts of Filipino. Work-

Ingmen's Association. A special dispatch to the New York "Sun" dated at Manila, May 21, an-nounces that Attorney-General Wil-fley has seized the records and acounts of the Workingmen's Union for ron-compliance with the provisions of

the act requiring all societies and asso-ciations to submit annual statements to the insular Treasurer.

The pretense is made that the mo-tive of the authorities is to protect the members of the union from alleged misconduct of its officials, but further cynlamations show that the real purexplanations show that the real purpose was to check the political agita-tion which the union has been carrying on against the oppression of Fili-

and the colonial government. And American workingmen are exmake similar seizures D. A. W. | erty lawful in this country.

The Worker. IN ORGAN OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY (Known in New York State as the Social

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THE PARTY'S EMBLEM.

In the state of New York, on account prain provisions of the election laws, to cirilat Farty is officially recognized under mame of Social Democratic Party, as emblem is the Arm and Torch, as shown

above.

The Socialist Party (or Social Democratic Party in New York) should not be confused with the so-called Socialist Labor Party. The latter is a ring-ruled organization which derotes all its emergies to two purposes:

First, to disrupt the Socialist movement the battle scalinate capitalism: second, to malign and injure the trade-union movement. THE SOCIALIST VOTE.

The Socialist Party (the Social Democratic Party of New York) has possed through its second general election. Its growing power is indicated and its speedy victory for shadowed by the great increase of its vote as shown in these figures:



DEAD ON THE FIELD OF

It is not the comrades of Massach setts alone who mourn at the untimely death of Frederick O. MacCartney, It they loved him better, it was only be He belonged to all of us. We were all proud of him-nay, we are all proud of him and that well justified pride a once deepens and relieves our sorrow

Comrade MacCartney has gone to rest in the very height of his powers and his glad usefulness. Since he be came acquainted with the Socielist philosophy and ideal he had stendily gained in strength as an exponent o the workers' needs and aspirations To the moment when his fatal sicks suddenly confined him to his bed all his efforts were unhesitatingly and unreservedly placed at the service of the party. The amount of work that he did and the effectiveness with which he did it was a matter of admiration to his friends and his enemies alike-for he had enemies of whom he had good cause to be proud. The battle for the emancipation of the workers was the breath of his life. In his last hours unconscious of what passed at his bedside, it was of Socialism that he thought and spoke.

All words seem vain. "Not all the preaching since Adam has made death other than death." Yet to whom could death have less of terror than to him whose life is given to an object infinitely greater than self, to one wh has joined "in the only battle wherein no man can fail, where whose falleth and dieth, yet his deed shall still pre vail." whose every day of life has helped to incorporate the best of him self in the eternal good of his race? We must all die. We can choose to die as deedless and fearful pobodies or to meet death bravely in the midst of serviceable life. It is a good choice that this our comrade has made and the one adequate honor that we can do him now is to follow his example as best we may. "The rest is silence."

TALK SOCIALISM.

The New York city campaign will soon begin-for us, at least, though the old parties will put off its opening as long as possible and some words suggestion to the street speakers and others who will represent the Social ratic Party will not be out of place. What we have particularly to out of capitalism into Socialism as a

say may very likely be found aplicable in many places besides New York City.

There is one great danger that beset our speakers, especially in campaign time and in municipal campaigns more than in larger contests-the danger of giving too much attention to the negative, critical, or destructive side of our work, at the cost of neglecting the positive, synthetic, or constructive phase. Because it is an insidious danger growing very naturally out of the economic conditions we have to deal with and out of our politi-The result of the general vote on the cal position as a minority party, a puestion of location of untional headparty of opposition, it is well that we

should be clearly conscious of it, that

we may guard against it. It is, of course, absolutely necessary that we do this critical and destructive work. In order to win a hearing for our positive propositions for social change, we have to point out the evils of the existing system. In order to lay the basis for an appeal for votes for our comparatively unknown party, we have to show that neither of the better recognized parties deserves the confidence of those whom we address. In order to induce people to consider whether the principles and methods of the Social Democratic Party are not good, we must prove to them that the theory and practice of the Republican and Democratic parties are bad, recite their faults and failures, their sins of omission and of commission. In order to command attention for our exposition of the advantages of Socialism, we are compelled to explain the evils of capitalism, not in general terms only, but in detail, with reference to particular events fresh in the public mind and appealing to the interests and the emotions of the public that we address.

This is necessary at all times and above all during a campaign, when the people are least inclined to listen to discussions of abstract theory and demand something concrete and "prac-But necessary as is the direct and definite arraignment of the capitalist system and of the political parties that support it, such an arraignment is not sufficient for our purpose. It is so easy for us to see and state and denounce the myrlad crimes of capitalism, living examples of the horrors of class rule swarm upon our minds so thick and fast, that we are always in some danger of neglecting the other part of our work and, in a mass of negative detail, to lose or leave obscure the central and positive point of Socialist propaganda.

We criticize capitalism, we wish to destroy capitalism, only in order that we may build up the Social Commonwealth in its stead. And when we go out on the street corners to speak, even though it be the night before election, our primary object should be not to get votes for the Socialist ticket, but to bring people to understand and accept Socialist ideas. If we succeed in making Socialists, we shall make voters for Socialism and voters who will neither be discouraged by present failure nor led away in future years to the support of other movements Votes east for our ticket simply because of disgust with the old parties, without positive knowledge and approval of ours, are not greatly to be desired; they are likely to be lost as lightly as they were gained and in the most critical time-the time of dawning victory, always more pregnant with danger than the darkest hours of our weakness-such votes are likely to prove an absolute peril to the purity and stability of our movement.

Even if it were only a matter of gaining votes, however, it is not nough to denounce capitalism and capitalist politics and politicians, no matter how fully we "make good" in such denunciation. The average listener, even though convinced that party has declared that it prefers a both old parties are thoroughly and equally bad, needs also to be convinced tives of five states which, taken to that the new party is absolutely as well as relatively good; else he will say to us, and with good right: "Yes, it's easy to find fault; anyone can do that and you do it very well; but for all I know the others could tear you to pieces as completely as you have done to them," and he will either not vote at all or will again vote his old party ticket, on the principle that we rather bear those ills we have than fly to others that we know, not of."

For these reasons the Socialist pro pagandist must bear it in mind, while osing no opportunity to attack capt talism in concrete and familiar detail. yet though and with it all, first, last, and all the time, to talk Socialism, tall Socialism, falk Socialism, Socialist theory, just because it is revolutionary, because it deals with fundamenta principles, lends itself well to such methods of discussion. The Socialist speaker can discuss the Kishineff out rages and without any irrelevancy talk Socialism. He can discuss the subway strike or the building trades lock out and talk Socialism. He can speak on tenement houses, tuberculosis, pub lic baths, child labor, the eight-hou law, trade schools and employment bureaus, injunctions, any subject of now-and-here interest, and talk So cialism in doing it. He can discus any subject more interestingly and that it is but a part of a far greate subject, that it cannot be settled or rightly considered altogether by itself if he always shows the basic cause of existing evils as well as the fact of their existence, if he shows the way

complete logical consequence of the unmight justify in law, the rejection of derstanding of that basic cause. the whole Ohio vote.

Talk Socialism to make Socialis Talk Socialism to win votes, Talk So cialism to cultivate in yourself the positive and constructive habit of mind that will fit you for harmonious work in the party and in the Socialist Commonwealth to come. Whenever you talk trade unionism and whenever you talk politics, talk Socialism, unadul terated and undiluted.

THE VOTE ON HEADQUARTERS.

quarters and composition of the Quorum will probably be, in one respect, a considerable surprise to most of those who took part in it. That the action of the National Committee in removing- the old Quorum members from office and in deciding that the headquarters should not remain "at St. Louis would be endorsed by heavy majorities was practically a foregone conclusion. That the choice between Omaha and Chicago would be made by a narrow margin on an unprece dentedly heavy vote had become fairly evident before the vote closed, so that it was impossible to guess which city would win. But that, of the two propo sitions included in the so-called "Chi cago resolutions"-the first fixing the headquarters at that city and the second providing that the National Committeemen for the five states of Illi nois, Wisconsin, Indiana, Iowa, and Kentucky should constitute the Quorum-one should be carried and the other defeated, especially with so wide a variation as eight hundred votes out of a total of seven thousand, was hard-

ly considered among the probabilities. The two points were so closely connected, both in actual working and in the intentions of the movers and were, in the discussion so uniformly treated as but two parts of a single proposition, that it would have been more rensonable and would probably have given a more satisfactory result to have had the "Chicago resolutions" submitted and voted on as a whole, the two clauses to be carried or de feated together.

Yet we are not inclined to find fault with the result. Some inconvenience may result from having the headquarters so distant from the constituencles of the members of the new Quorum. But as the membership of the Quorum is so small and its meetings not very frequent, most of its business being transacted by correspondence, the trouble and expense involved will be less than might at first be supposed.

The Worker is, of course, gratified by the decisive majority for the sec ond clause. Our primary concern in the whole matter has been over the composition of the Quorum; where the national headquarters should be located seemed merely a pendant to this question, to be decided in accordance with it. We have not at any time intentionally thrown suspicion (and we hope we have not unintentionally seemed to throw suspicion) on any of the five comrades chosen at St. Louis to compose the Quorum; but we have held that a Quorum composed of mem bers from five overwhelmingly agricultural states could not be truly repre sentative of the Socialist Party as a whole: and our opinion has been strengthened by the disposition of one of its members and several of its advocates to support it just on the ground that the "agricultural proletariat" must, at this stage, be given supreme control of the party. If that claim had not been so aggressively urged, it is very likely the affirmative majority on this second clause would have been much smaller. At any rate, by a vote sufficiently emphatic, the Quorum composed of the representagether, have a strong and experienced Socialist movement and which com bine in very satisfactory proportions the industrial and the agricultural elements. With that we are pleased.

Had the majority gone the other way we should not have pretended to pleased, but we should none the less heartily and honestly acquiesced in the decision. So doubtless will the many who find themselves in the minority. We may all be giad that the question is settled, and that it has been done in the only way that could satisfactorily settle it, by the expression of the will of the rank and

One final word we shall venture The Nebraska State Committee has filed a protest against the counting of the Ohio vote, on the ground of irregularities in the method of submissi by the Ohio State Committee, The rejection of the Ohio vote would carry the headquarters to Chicago and great ly increase the majority for the sec ond clause. The protest seems to us well founded, the action of the Ohi State Committee extremely unwise and improper. Nevertheless, we hop that the point will not be pressed, that the Nebraska comrades will content themselves with filing their protes vention the duty of adopting clear and adequate regulations to prevent such abuses in the future. We believe that the action of the Ohio State Commit tee did to some extent prejudice the re of the Omaha plan; but we cannot be lieve that the harm done was suffi-

Mailly, who commands the confid of all, will now be guided and sup ported by a Quorum truly representative of the whole movement, let us refer to our next national conventionto be earnestly thought on, meanwhile -the numerous subsidiary questions of procedure that have arisen in con nection with this vote; and let us have

Satisfied that National Secretary

an unprecedentedly active national propaganda, directed to the purpose of making International working-class Socialists, not in the South chiefly; not in the Middle States chiefly, not in the Reckies nor in the East chiefly, but wherever the opportunity presents tself.

The proposition of National Comnitteeman Mills, which we receive after the forgoing matter is in type and just in time for publication in this ssue of The Worker, is of so astonishing a nature that we find it hard to consider it seriously.

The National Committee voted to submit the questions of headquarters and composition of the Quorum to general vote in a certain form. In that form they were voted on. The size of the vote shows that they were very carefully considered by the party membership. By a majority of 43 out of 7,011 the party has decided that headquarters should not be removed to Chicago, but should remain at Omaha. That is satisfactory to Comrade Mills; that is what he wanted, so far as it goes, and he finds it "intelligible." is not what we wanted; but we find it quitè intelligible and we acquiesce in

. By a majority of 782 out 6,712 the party has decided that in place of the present members certain others shall constitute the Quorum. That is not satisfactory to Comrade Mills. It is not what he wanted. So he declares it "unintelligible" and proposes that the National Committee declare the decision made by this larger majority null and void.

We cannot suppose a majority of the Natisal Committeemen will take upon themselves any such extraordinary power as this. We take it that a majority of the National Committee as well as of their constituencies are, as are we, heartily glad to have the general vote and the discussion which has accompanied it brought to a close and will have little patience with those who wish to reopen it in this manner.

KISHINEFF.

At the last meeting of the General Committe of Local New York, Social Democratic Party, the following reso

lutions were adopted:
"Whereas, The Russian government
has instigated shocking atrocities
against the Jewish population of Kishineff, in pursuance of the universal pol-icy of the ruling classes of ... lands to foment racial and religious hatred among the workers to keep them from uniting against their common foe, the ruling class; and "Whereas. The ruling class of Amer-

ica, now loudly protesting its human tarianism, has repeatedly committed equally atrocious massacres, of which Homestead, Lattimer, Cour d'Alenes,

and Tampa may be cited as examples "Resolved, That we, the Social Democrats of the city of New York, in consonance with the well-defined principles of International Socialism, ex press our entire abhorrence of all forms of race hatred, religious persecution of race hatred, religious persecution, and governmental brutality; and that we reiterate on this occasion our universal condemnation of the brutakty of the propertied governing class of all lands, and again call upon the workers of all countries to unite in the international Socialist movement, regardless tional Socialist movement, regardles of race or religion.

"Especially would we warn our Jewish comrades against any sort of nationalist movements, or sentiments which can only serve to perpetuate those racial divisions that are always the opportunity of the governing

AN APPRECIATION.

Did you see a copy of the May Day Issue of the New York Worker It's good The Worker is a REAL So can movement should by all means getheir names on The Worker's subscrip tion list. You get the worth of your money.—The Coming Nation.

A MATERIALISTIC IDEALIST.

The Socialist is the only idealist wh is not rank and the only materialis who is not rank. The Socialist has studied the history of the human race enough to know that the material environment of men is the greatest fac tor in shaping their ideals and their mental, moral and spiritual growth. He wants to make the material en-vironment of men such that their ideals will become vastly higher, and at the same time they will be in a po-sition to actually attain approximately to those ideals. He is a practical materialist, because, instead of making the attainment of material ends his object in life, he wants to make the ma-terial serve the ideal. He is a prac-tical idealist, because, instead of idly and vainly dreaming about the ideal, he goes to work in a hard-headed, common sense manner to bring about conditions wherein the ideal may be realized. The material grovellers an the rainbow chasers are all outside the ranks of the Socialists. The Socialist is the only man who has interpreted the spirit of the age. He is the only man who has discerned the shadows which coming events are casting be-fore. He is the only man who is able to read the signs of the times. He is the only entirely ame man in the world.—J. M. Work.

—In the discovery of rhet gout, science at least recognize great middle class, who are to to have gout, and yet too rich to houngstim.—Process

THE MEN WHO CRY AND KEEP ON.

By Horace Traubel.

A father and his little child were traveling a dark road together. father asked the child: "If something happened to me now-if I was killed or disappeared—what would you do?"
The child replied: "I would cry but I would keep right on."
The great men and women of the world cry but they keep right on.

Some people are failures even in their successes. Some people are suc-cesses even in their failures. The cesses even in their failures. The great souls never admit failure. The great souls never admit success. The great souls are not after failure or

they are all of one root. They all seem to come from the same stock the same raw material. They differ in degrees and particulars but they do not differ in kind. They have the same sincerity. They have the same simplicty. They are after the same

You always know where the great man is likely to be if a certain thing happens. The great man does not de-fault. He does not turn up somewhere else. He is bound to appear on a

The great men are the strong men.
And the strongest men-are the gentlest.
And because the man is gentle he will
cry., And because he is strong he will keep right on.

When Altgeld made up his mind that the so-called anarchists of Chi-cago were not bombthrowers he knew that he could never go to bed honestly with himself again until he had no doned them. Yet he knew that if he pardoned them he would destroy his entire political future. But he was one of the men who are sure to turn up for service at certain times and places. for service at certain times and places. So he pardoned the guiltless men. And pretty much all his current world misunderstood. And being a man of sweet sensibilities he was sorry to meet with this nevertheless inevitable misunderstanding and vituperation, So he cried as only gentle men car And he kept on as only strong

nen can keep on. If you will recall the great men you have read of or known you will dis-cover that they are all of the Altgeld type. If they go to Congress they go without any change of habit. They may work on the road, they may choose a profession, they may sing your songs or write your poems. What ever they do is done in one spirit. I is as if the same voice had everywhere hailed you.

Do you not suppose men late to be misunderstood? But they would rather be misunderstood than be trailrather be misunderstood than be traitorous. They give up your present for
your future good will. Or they give
rip your good will altogether in the
interest of your good well. You may
not see that they cry. But they cry
nevertheless, in the closet, away from
the public graze. But you will see that
they keep right on.
Think how Lincoln must have cried
to get those rings round his eyes and

to get those rings round his eyes and those deep lines down his face Lincoln kept right on. They said that John Brown smiled when he was exe-cuted. When he smiled the scaffold disappeared and was never seen again. But we also know that the granite man in his solitude cried for America. Ye he kept right on. No one suspected that he might have turned back if there had been some chance of escape. He did not look for escape. It was his business to keep right on and on he

kept. In the end we always admire the strong man. He may temporally fred and worry us. He may seem dento our increases and incre ments. He may seem possessed of a maigh faintless. But it as will stick out his test long enough he will survive our suspicion. We may still think the man's idea was wrong. But we will admit that the man was right. For the man who keeps right on has put himself into partnership with moral gravitation. And this is an apwhich we must all finally re

The child who said it would cry but keep right on knew more than it knew.
You are ridiculed. You turn back.
You are fought. You turn back. You
stop your clock. You turn back its to-day. You are afraid of the Issue. keeps on.

Omaha Carries by Narrow Majority-

W. E. Clark, Assistant to the Na

and member of the Quorum, send out

a statement of the general vote of the party on the question of headquarters. The result is that the headquarters

emain at Omaha; that the action of

the National Committee in removing the old Quorum and removing head-quarters from St. Louis is approved;

and that the National Committeemen

for Illinois, Wisconsin, Indiana, Iowa,

and Kentucky are to constitute the Quorum instead of those for South

RESOLUTION I.

Committee at its last annual session is conflict with the above provisions b

rejected." Yes, 3.500; no, 2,916; ma-jority in favor, 653.

RESOLUTION IL

ouri as provided by the National nittee at its St. Louis meeting.

ond. That the Local Quorun

Dakota, Nebraska, Iowa, Kans

moval, 43.

Basis of Quorum Is Changed.

Your comrade dies at your side. The bullets fly. Back you go. Why should you press on against such odds? Back you go. But when you get back to your start you find your start gone.

The mooring has disappeared.
You are full of rebellion until the rebellion occurs. Then you are empty of rebellion. You are crazy to pay your bills. The bills are presented. You refuse to pay. You have got your ideas locked up in a deak. You have printed them in a book. You have painted them in a picture. But you have not got them into your heart and your feet. Your very ligaments must become the extract and potency of the

When the drum sounds for retreat when the drum sounds for retreat how dare you hear? When the battle turns against you you must be still more firmly for yourself. The child would cry and go on. What has be-come of the child in you that you

would run self-baffled from the field? I do not pray for ideas. I pray fo spirit. Ideas may be faithless. Idea may be disproved by ideas. Ideas may be bought and sold. But spirit is neve disproved by anything. You will be tempted but you will not see temptation. You will see only your own guarantees. You can go without meals. You can go without laces back of your windows and on your skirts. You can go without the opera. you cannot go without your faith. You can give up everything else and still be ich. But if you give up this all the rest cannot save you.

rest cannot save you.

I do not ask you to rise above your build. I do not ask you to do mirneles. I do not ask you to put two and two together and make them five. I ask you how you can know what your build is until you have put on your roof? How can you know? You think yourself little. But the man who thinks himself little can think himself big. You think yourself weak. The man who thinks himself weak can think himself strong. What is your voice to do to make

itself heard on the cryday of our civilization? How can it get free from the crowd of volces? Is it to tell about a little and then shrink into a stagnant calm of despair? It may bring you sorrow. It may bring persecution.
The chief thing is that it brings you.
Stick to yourself. Cry if you must.
But go on. You have no business with

the persecutors and the prosecutors. You must have but one eye for the light ahead. Your faith is to hig to get itself into favor to-morrow It is too big to fail of ultimate dis tinction. Only stand by yourself. Do not let the disturbances of the road drive you off your intention. What-ever you are be that thing strong. Not strong in resentment. Strong in affirmation

You will be misinterpreted. They will call you harsh and cruel. possessor will call you a robber. Even possessed will not know you and say "How d'ye do?" though you do his work. Your children will think you queer and your father and mother will cast you out. You will go to a thousand crosses martyred and serene. You will ery, cry, bitterly, wet the ground with your blood and tears. But you will keep on. You will be weak. But you will keep on. Or evil. But keep on. Or good. But keep on. What will loss or failure hurt? You will keep on. What will success or for. will east you out. You will go to a

keep on. What will success or for-tune help? You will keep on. I came upon you unawares. There you were weeping to yourself for your sins. But when you saw me you smiled and kept on. What could run short if your faith runs long? can tire your feet if your soul does not fire? What can make you trespass if your heart refuses to invade? can turn you into stone if you What can turn you into stone if your sym-pathy melts the very rocks of the hills? To yourself you are full of grief. To the world you are austere Back there alone you weep. But be-fore the world your eyes are dried. Yet if the world could look with eyes that are more than eyes it would see you sorrowing for its guilt. You who but keep on. You who must be But, being cruel, keep on.

That is the gospel of the child. You feel its small soft hand in your harder palm. The child that cries but keeps on. The child in you that cries and

THE VOTE ON rum be reinstated if vote stands against approval?" Yes, 617; no. HEADQUARTERS. 5.709: majority against 5.092

tional Committee in removing the na-tional headquarters to Omaha, Neb., be approved?" Yes, 3.734; no, 2.860; majority in favor, 865. "Fourth, Shall the national headtional Secretary, acting in the absence of Comrade Mailly, and J. P. Roe, Na-tional Committeeman for Nebraska

"Fourth, Shall the national head-quarters be returned to St. Louis if vote stands against approval of re-moval to Omaha, Neb.?" Yes, 1,193; no, 5,687; majority against, 4,494.

Along with the statement of the vote there is submitted to the National Committee the protest of the Nebraska State Committee against the counting of the Ohio vote, on the ground of the irregular manner in which the Ohio State Committee submitted the vote in that state, as already stated in The Worker, and the National Committee is called upon to decide on two ques

"First, Was the national referendum on the question of headquarters properly put by the Ohio State Committee ond Shall the Ohio vote on the national referendum on the question of headquarters be counted?"

"First, That the headquarters of the party be removed to Chicago." Yes, 3,484; no. 3,527; majority against re-Under date May 23, there is sub nitted to the National Committee nembers for consideration and action the following motion and states ed by Mills that the vote on the

until the next national convention be composed of the members of the Na-tional Committee from the states of Illinois, Wisconsin, Indiana, Iowa, and recent referendum relating to the head-quarters and to the election of the new Quorum be declared unintelligible, and that pending further instructions from Kentucky." Yes, 3,747; no, 2,965; majority in favor, 782.
"Third, That all acts of the National main in Omaha, with John M. Work Samsel Lovett, J. P. Roe, Geo. H. Turner, and Ernest Untermann remaining the National Quorum until furth and more definite instructions from the party membership.
"In explanation of the above motion

"First, Shall the action of the National Committee in removing the Local Quorum be approved?" Yes. 5,275; no; 1,180; majority in favor, 4,195.
"Second, Shall the old Local Quo-I wish to state that in my judgm the easiest way out of the compli-tions now on hand would be a sim membership, which would state the question now involved so clearly that it could be voted on without any possi-

ble chance of misunderstanding.

"The following form has been sug-

gested and has my approval:
"'Shall the national headquarters be removed to Chicago or remain in Omaha, it being understood that on their removal to Chicago the Local Quorum is to be composed of the members of the National Committee from the states of Illinois, Wisconsin, Ing., ang. Lowe. and Keptheky: and it the ana, Iowa, and Kentucky; and it the headquarters remain in Omaha, the present Local Quorum, John M. Work, Samuel Lovett, J. P. Roe, Geo. fi. Turner, and Ernest Untermann to remain in office.-Vote Chicago or Omaha."

"The action of the National Committee in its recent session at St. Louis has been approved by the referendum

by an overwhelming majority.

But the wishes of the comrades regarding the further removal of the headquarters from Omaha to Chicago and the election of a new Quorum is not clear. The vote is for Omaha by a small majority and for the Quorum suggested for Chicago by a larger ma-

jority.
"It seems to me that these votes fair ly cancel each other and that a new referendum should be taken. I therefore make the above motion and suggest that the members of the Committee co-operate to secure at once a sufficient number of locals to get a new

referendum in the form suggested.
"It is only a matter of fairness to myself to state that so soon as this matter is settled it is now my intention to seek the co-operation of a suffi-cient number of locals to secure a referendum on the question of so amending the constitution as to abolish the Local Quorum altogether. I leave that matter out of this suggestion, solely for the sake of securing a clear and final word from the membership on the matter now in confusion. "WALTER THOMAS MILLS,

National Committeeman for Kansa The rote of the National Committee on this proposition, taken by a spondence, will close on June 14.

Current # # Literature

in this column may be obtained through the Socialist Literature Company, 184 William street, New York.

"Class Struggles in America," by A. at. Simons qublished by Charles H. Kerr & Co.), is valuable rather as a promise than as an achievement-not that it is an insignificant addition to our pamphlet literature, but that we take its publication to indicate that the author is at work upon a somewhat extended treatment of the political de-velopment of the United States in the light of the economic interpretation of history. Such a work has long been needed and we know no one at the present moment better fitted to under-take it—though we shall probably be ready enough to find fault with his book when (we hope we need not say

"if") it appears.

In the present pamphlet Comrade Simons has labored under the disadvantage of a double or perhaps a wavering purpose. It begins as a scientific brochure—sketchy and incomplete, of course, pretending to be nothing more, but yet a serious and suggestive study-but it ends as a conventional Socialist propaganda pam-phlet. This character will not detract from its popularity nor, perhaps, from its present usefulness, but it may to some extent cause it to fall short in the matter of stimulating readers to really serious and thorough work in

what is now one of the most inviting fields of historical study.

We might easily find points, large or small, even within the compass of these thirty-two pages, upon which to disagree with the author. Is he right. for instance, in saying (pp. 10, 11) that, in the Revolutionary period, the Southern colonies favored restriction of the slave trade and New England opposed such restriction? If we are not much mistaken, the representatives of Georgia and South Carolina in the Constitutional Convention vigorously opposed any present or future inter-ference with that trade, while the Massachusetts, Connecticut, and New Hampshire members took the contrary position. Virginia, indeed, threw the position. Virginia, indeed, threw the weight of her influence rather strongly against the continuance of the slave trade; but Virginia, in 1787 and for some years later, was very far from being typical of the South in its political (growing out of its economic) ten-dencies. It was Jefferson of Virginia first draft of the Declaration of Independence (as related on p. 11 and note), but it was the representatives of South Carolina and Georgia that compelled the elision of that clause. Again (pp. 23, 24), we find our author's treatment of the Populist and alled movements unsatisfactory. Even though we con-cede that the separation of the meat and creamery industries from agricul-ture and the change of methods of grain handling between 1870 and 1890 or thereabout "reduced the farmers of the great West to as complete dependence * * * as that of the wage worker."
we must still insist that his dependence was and is of a radically different economic form, normally showing itself in different political tendencies; and granting that they are "hereditary rebels • • • and not the men tamely to submit to outrageous exploitation," do not agree that it was only their failure to understand the underlying do not agree that it was only their failure to understand the underlying causes of their condition that gave Populism its reactionary character. In a word, we heartily dissent from the implied idea that Populism was essentially revolutionary, which forms the basis of a theory now being strongly urged in some quarters that the West-ern farmers and particularly the old

Populists, as a body, are at present

the best material for making Social-

ists. Populism, according to our view —we know it is "orthodox" and likely to be branded as "intolerant"—was re-

actionary in its very essence and as such was the logical expression of the dissatisfaction of mortgage-ridden and railroad-ridden small farmers who wished to become independent small

referendum to a general vote of the Is it not a fault that, while the utopian communists, the Knights of Labor, and the Bellamy clubs are mentioned (pp. 24, 25) among the forces that "pre-(pp. 24, 25) among the forces that 'pre-pared a road for a truly revolutionary Socialist movement when the time should be ripe," there is not a word from which the otherwise uninformed reader would suspect that there existed in this country a revolutionary and proletarian Socialist political party before 1900-or, at any rate, before 1804?

> So much-and perhaps already too much-of fault-finding. We welcome the pamphlet because we hope that it is a foretaste of a much wanted book and, for itself, because it gives a thought-provoking outline of a subject beretofore almost utterly neglected so utterly superficial and consequently false in its results is the established treatment of American history that probably ninety-nine college graduates out of a hundred reading "Class Struggles in America" would be surprised (not to say shocked) at being told that Washington, Franklin, and Hamilton were land speculators, puzzled by the suggestion that rum and molasses had something to do with Lexington and Bunker Hill, and even amazed to learn that Garrison and Phillips were seces-sionists. Because these and such as these extremely important facts are so little known, the pamphlet that calls attention to them is sure to do much

The pamphlet is neatly printed and and should sell rapidly at 10 cents a copy.

The third edition of "Socialist Polities and Labor Polities" is now ready. This little book has met with very warm favor ever since its publication and seems to have filled a real need in our propaganda literature. It is the general verdict of those who have seen the new edition that it is greatly improved. A considerable amount of il-Instrative matter included in the first two editions which was of temporary rather than of permanent application has been climinated; other passages have been rewritten and condensed; the anthor has thus been enabled to expend some passages, bringing out more clearly some points too lightly ouched on in earlier editions, and yet slightly to shorten the body of the pamphlet. Three appendices which have been added in the third edition dealing with the relations of the party to the unions, the growth of the So cialist movement in the United States, and the recent organized attack on trade unions-adds much, it is believed, to the value of the pamphlet, In order to enable the comrades to make the freest use of "Socialist Poli-tics and Labor Politics" in propa-ganda, the price has been fixed at the lowest possible figures-3 cents a copy, ten copies for 20 cents, fifty copies for 85 cents, or \$1.50 a hun-dred, postpaid. Order of the Socialist Literature Company, 184 William street, New York.

Requests have reached this office for the republication in pamphilet form of the article on "Ten Years of Capital-ism," in The Worker of May 17 and that on "Socialism and National Prosperity" in last week's issue. These two articles will probably be issued in somewhat revised form, as the June number of the Socialist Library, to be sold at 2 cents a copy.

"What does the cry for a nonpartisan or non-political judiciary mean? It means that the Socialists are right when they say that there is no fundamental difference between the Republican and Democratic branches of the capitalist party; that the pre-tended fight between them is only a struggle for the offices and the patronage; that both have been tested and found to be thoroughly reliable ser vants of the non-producing class; and that the so-called business men, that is those whose business it is to take from those whose business it is to produce, are well satisfied with judges drawn from either branch. They know their men. When they say the bench is not a political office they express a wish rather than a fact. They wish the workers to believe that the courts are not used for political purposes and that capitalism is so firmly established on everlasting foundations that all hepe of overthrowing it must be abandoned, and that as they make no distinction between Republican and Democratic judges, so the working class should make no distinction be-These are the opening words of the ticle on "Workingmen as Judges," by Marcus Hitch, which occupies first place in the May number of the "In-ternational Socialist Review," The whole article is well worth reading. "Contradictory Teachers," London, is a brief comparative review dencies. It was Jefferson of Virginia of Who, in 1776, included a denunciation of this "execrable commerce" in his and Brooks' "Social Unrest." He concludes with this antithesis: "In brief summary of these two notable books,

it may be said that Mr. Ghent is alarmed (though he does not flatly say so) at the too-great social restfulness in the community, which is permitting the capitalists to form the new society to their liking; and that Mr. Brooks is alarmed (and be flatly says so) at the social unrest which threatens the modified individualism into which he would like to see society evolve. Ghent beholds the capitalist class ris ing to dominate the state and working class; Mr. Brooks beholds the working class rising to dominate the state and the capitalist class. fears the paternalism of a class; the Rev. Alexander Kent of Washington writes on "Causes of Social Progress and Austin Lewis replies to Professor Seligman on the economic tion of history.

INCENTIVE.

Accuse any great inventor, author, artist, musician, or theologian of at-taining the height of his ambition through his love of the almighty dollar-or, in other words, that the ac-cumulation of money was his sole in-centive to success-and he will em-phatically deny it. Yet, according to ome of the antagonists of Socialis such men will full into a sort of coma-tose state or ennul and their ambitions will lapse into innocuous desuetude under Socialism, simply because they will have nothing to handleap them in the pursuit of their callings.—Adam P. Skirving, in A. L. U. Journal

PARTY NOTES.

The National Secretary is airendy ecciving requests for Fourth of July and Labor Day Socialist speakers.

On Saturday evening Local Newark There was a very good attendance, all branches being represented, and every-one enjoyed the affair. On Saturday the women's branches of Newark, Elizabeth, and Paterson held a "Kaffee Klatsch" for the benefit of the party. The headquarters will be open every day and evening, and all who are in-terested in Socialism are invited to call and get acquainted with the comrades.

A comrade in Hazelton, Pa., writes "In a few days you will get another order for a hundred copies of 'Labor Politics and Socialist Politics.' Usually this would mean nothing out of the dinary, but the fact is that last night motion to send for them and it went through." Baer has done his work well. The miners are thinking.

Tours for speakers in Ohlo are progressing. H. Howard Caldwell will start early in June to work up the eastern side and across the northern part of the state, while Geo. R. Kirk-patrick will work down the western border and across the southern part, then going on to Caidwell's route and Caldwell transferring on to Kirk-patrick's.—Frank P. O'Hare is having success in Ohio and comrades are writing enthusiastic reports of his meetings and results attained. Cincin-nati comrades won't let up. After or-ganizing the Ninth Ward Branch they found no more territory in the city and so started anew by organizing Subur-ban Branch No. 1.—A new local has been organized at Coldwater, Ohio.— The Ohio state convention which open May 30 will be a most important event to the movement in this state. Many things of great moment to the party will be considered, state secretary elected, state emblem adopted, statheadquarters fixed, state ticket nomi-nated including nominee for governor, a state platform adopted and amendments and resolutions conside cialist Councilman Slavton, Frank P O'Hare, and probably Father Hagerty will be present. A parade will be given at 8 p. m., May 30, from the convention hall to Kropp's Hall, where the speakers will address the delegates and others. Parade will be headed by the Hallwood Band and numerous ban ners have been prepared by the vari ous delegations. Convention will remain in session two days and a great

A correction is due the Indiana com rades. The number of delegates at tacir recent convention was seventy-three, not twenty-three. Indiana is coming our way.

Rev. J. C. Hogan of Baltimore continues to preach on Socialism, his ser mons in advocacy of the cause appear ing from time to time in the daily

National Organizer John M. Ray has National Organizer John M. Ray has started on his second organizing trip in the South. His route will be as follows: Tennessee—Tuliahoma. Manchester. Chattanooga, Sweetwater, Knoxville: Georgia—Blue Ridge, Orange, Atlanta, Midland. Columbus, Macon, Augusta, and Washington. He will return to Nashville in such manner as to reach other towns and perperas to reach other towns and perner as to reach other towns and perhaps visit some the second time While in Tullahoma on May 18, Com-rade Ray succeeded in organizing a local.

Father McGrady will make a tour through the West during July and August. He will lecture in Montana, Washington, Oregon, and California and comrades desiring further infor-mation should write to his manager, W. G. Critchlow, 26 Pruden Building. Dayton, Ohio,

On the occasion of Father Hagerty's recent visit to Jerome, Arizona, the enemies of Socialism circulated every possible report which would tend to keep down the attendance at his meet ing, even going so far as to spread a rumor that the small scroll design on From during the meeting were dis-Jarged next morning at the inless.
Jenator Clark is the controlling spirit.
In Jerome. In spite of all this opposilocal with twenty-four members was prganized to fight for Socialism.

The Socialists of Aspen, Colorado, The Socialists of Aspen. Colorado, have purchased a business block on Biain street in their city for the per-panent headquarters for all of their local activities. The first floor will be "Socialist Hail," an audience room for the public meetings of the party. The second story will comprise a reading room and "Labor Hail," a lodge room to accommodate the labor unions. The entire building will be called the "Socialist Hail," and the second story will be called the "Socialist Read to the second story will be called the "Socialist Read to the second story will be called the "Socialist Read to the second story will be called the "Socialist Read to the second story will be called the "Socialist Read to the second story will be called the "Socialist Read to the second story will be called the "Socialist Read to the second entire building will be called the "So cialist Temple." The title to the property is vested in Aspen Local of the Socialist Party of Colorado.

National Organizer M. W. Wilkins has finished another excellent week in Oregon. Locals were organized at the following places: Aumsville, Stayton, Detroit, Scio, and Lebanon. At the workings of the party. Comrade Wil-kins has adopted a plan that is Bearing good results and deserves the at-tention of agitators everywhere. On-his trips, he gets the names of non-attached Socialists and forwards them to the National Secretary's office s that organizing letters can be written to them. In organized states these comrades are urged to work with the state organization in forming locals, and in unorganized states an effort is

Courade Martin of Olympia, Wash., in sending an order for copies of The Worker, writes: "We have opened up party headquarters here and propo

to make things tropical for all the expose their hydra heads, maintaining a hot fight against capitalism from now fill its abolition—within the next decade, if all do their part. Although Western Washington is the most favored spot in the United States for the wage-workers, it is very easy here to turn thinking people our way—excepting, of course, the worker with the capitalist mind and his next of kin. hose belly is yet too far from his ackbone. But they will swing into line a little later when popularity is perceptible. On with the war!"

Comrade James Allman is now in Chicago, where he will open a school of oratory at the North Side headquar

Cameron H. King, Jr., and Geo. B. Cameron H. King. Jr., and Geo. B. Benham are no longer members of the Socialist Party. After Local San Francisco decided against the fusion policy these comrades, who are strong advocates of fusion, resigned their membership rather than remain in the party and submit to the will of the majority.

Sol Fieldman held a successful open air meeting in Fort Edward, N. Y. last Saturday. The local comrades were greatly pleased with his work.

Comrade John C. Chase will speak in Missouri at Thayer on May 25; Springfield, May 27; Rich Hill, May 28; Panama. May 29; Kansas City, May 30 and 31; St. Louis, June 1

The next regular meeting of Luzern The next regular meeting of Luserne County, Pn., will be held at headquarters, 16 South Main street, second floor, rear room, next Tuesday evening, June 2, at 8 p. m. sharp. A large attendance is desired as considerable business of importance is to be trans-acted. The delegate to the state con-vention will make his report. Ar-rangements are to be made for the county convention, which is to be held on July 4. One hundred copies of "Merrie England" and one hundred party emblem buttons will have ar-rived. Punch cards for the collection of funds will be distributed among the nembers.-Locals Willkes Barre, Edwardsville, Duryea, and Hazleton are progressing nicely. The latter was re-cently re-organized by Comrade John Collins and now has twenty-one dues secretary of Local Hazleton, was dis-charged at Jeddo Colliery for "talking too much."—Comrade John W. Slay-ton, National Lecturer and late Social-ist candidate for Governor of Pennmuch "-Comrade John W. Slav sylvania, addressed a well attended neeting at Plymouth on Thursday vening, May 21, under the auspice of the Central Labor Union.

The Boston Socialist Women's Cinb's strawberry festival, which was postponed, will be held Thursday, June 4, 8 p. m., at 630 Washington street. Tickets cost twenty-five cents, including refreshments, and the pro-

The Socialist Fife and Drum Corps of Hudson County will give an exhibi-tion at the street meeting of the Tenth Ward Branch of Jersey City on Wednesday evening, June 3, at 8:30.

Comrade Louis Gonziou of Charlero Comrade Louis Gonziou of Charlerol, Pa., delivered a lecture in Duquesne, Pa., on "The Evil Influences of Politicians in the Economic and Political Organizations of the Working Class." at Raiblis Hail on Sunday, May 17. Five applications for membership were received. On Sunday, May 31. Comrade J. F. Cooper of Cheswick will speak on "The Passing of a Great Political Superstitution"; and on June 14 Comrade Adams of Wilmerding will lecture on "Economic Evolution." All ecture on "Economic Evolution." of The Worker who live in ent at these lectures, which are held at 2:30 p. m. West Commission his locality are requested to be

New York City.

Members of subdivisions of the So cial Democratic Party in Manhattan and the Bronx are requested to watch in next week's and the following issue: of The Worker for notices of dates and places of district primaries for the vention.

The New York Socialist Lity The New York Socialist Literary So-ciety will open its new club rooms at 232 East Broadway on Sunday even-ing, May 31, with a concert and ice-cream festival. Admission is free. Comrades and friends are cordially in-vited to attend.

The discussion at the West Side So cialist Club last Friday on the ques-tion "Does the Capitalist Do Any So-cially Useful Work?" resulted in an interesting and instructive evening. This Friday evening, May 29, Comrade Emil Spindler will lead the discussion on "How Labor Can Emanci-pate Itself Through Politics." The purpose of these discussions is to develop new speakers and they should be visited by comrades from other districts. The club meets in Clark's Hall, northwest corner of Twenty-fifth street and Eighth avenue, second

At the meeting of the Kings County Committee held on May 23, twenty-one applicants were admitted to membership. The 1st, 2d, and 3d, 15th, 19th and 21st Assembly Districts report good street meetings. The organizer was instructed to obtain 5,000 of the Wilshire leaflet, "Why Workingmen Should Be Socialists." The 21st A. D. recommends to the branches that they help pay off the State Committee's debt and that they call upon all So-cialist voters for the purpose of in-ducing them to join the party. It was decided to suggest to the locals of Greater New York that the financial Greater New York that the financial secretaries of the locals or the organisers, or both, constitute the Executive Committee of Greater New York. It was decided that the campaign lists be got out as soon as possible and that comerade Gerber offered to give his evenings to the work without salary. Other nominees had not been hoard from. The committee was discharged and the matter referred to the new Executive Committee was discharged and the matter referred to the new Executive Committee was held at the Socialist had every member was presently globe" can be obtained in the name of Kings County Committee, and if so that he purchase

The committee on organizer reported that Comrade Schäfer as ceptad, and Hamford had declined, that Comrade Gerber offered and that Comrade Gerber offered to give his evenings to the work without salary. Other nominees had not been hoard from. The committee was discharged and the matter referred to the new Executive Committee was held at the Socialist headquarters in Mannchester on Competative Publishing Association if a share in the "Daily Globe" can be obtained in the name of Kings County Committee, and if so that he purchase

The committee on organizer reported that Comrade Schäfer as ceptad, and that Comrade Gerber offered to the committee of Greater New York. It. Whitehouse and Louis Arastein of Dover were elected trassurer offered to give his evenings to the work without salary. Other nominees had not been hoard from. The committee was elected state organizer.

The first meeting of the State Executive Committee was held at the Socialist headquarters in Mannchester on Committee was held at the Socialist headquarters in Mannchester on Committee was held at the Socialist headquarters in Mannchester on Committee was held at the Socialist headquarters in Mannchester on Committee was held at the Socialist headquarters in Mannchester on Committee was held at the Socialist headquarters in Mannchester on Committee was held at the Socialist headquarters in Mannchester on Committee was held

one. As there are many complaints that the large cards which have been printed with the party vote and other matter and which have been handed to the Bill Posters' Union have rarely en seen on any of the bill boards Organizer was requested to se they are properly distributed.

The next business meeting of the 21st A. D. will be held on Friday even-ing, June 5, at Colonial Hall, One Hun-dred and First street and Columbus to make a special effort to attend. The Agitation Committee of the district has mapped out a program of agitation for the coming campaign which will with-out doubt be productive of splendid re-sults if carried out. The only thing necessary to insure its success is funds, and the members of the branch are and the members of the branch are urged to attend the meeting and con-tribute as liberally as possible, so that the workers of the district may have the sinews of war to energetically open and carry on the coming important campaign. In this way the non-work-ers of the branch can do their share in the work about to begin.

OUTING OF THE 14th A. D.

An outing will be held by the 14th cratic Party, in conjunction with the Free German School and the Social Democratic Women's Society, Branch Son Sunday, May 31, at Hudson Grounds, Yonkers avenue, Yonkers, N. Y. The proceeds will be used for agi-tation purposes in the coming em-paign, and all Socialists and sympathizers desiring to enjoy a pleasant Sunday are invited to attend and assist grounds can be easily reached by Secand or Third avenue elevated road to last station (188th street), thence via Mt. Vernon car (Harlem Station) and Mt. Vernon car (Harlen Station) and transfer at Mt. Vernon to Yonkees car direct to grounds, which are opposite the Empire City Race Track; fare, eight cents. Admission is \$1 for gen-tleman and lady, including beer. The trip is a delightful one, the grounds are most attractive, and the committee has made arrangements for the amusement of the guests, so that everyamusement of the guests, so that every-one who attends the outing will have an enjoyable day. In case of rain the outing will be postponed to Sunday,

WEST SIDE OPEN-AIR MEETINGS. The following open-air meetings have been arranged under the auspices of the West Side Socialist Club and the West Side Agitation Committee:

Tuesday, May 26—Twenty-fifth As-senibly District, northeast corner Sev-enth avenue and Twenty-fifth street: Speakers, Albert Abrahams and J. N

Thursday, May 28-Ninth Assembly District, northwest corner Tenth ave-nue and Thirty-fourth street: James N. Wood.

Wednesday, June 3-Seventh Assem bly District, northwest corner of Eighth avenue and Fifteenth street: James N. Wood and Albert Abrahams Thursday, June 4—Ninth Assembly District, northeast corner Eighth ave-nue and Twenty-fifth street; James N. Wood and L. D. Mayes.

In order to make our agitation more effective and systematic the organizers of the West Side Agitation Committee and of the Seventh, Ninth and Twentyfifth Assembly Districts have been in structed to take charge of the arrang-ing of meetings for the districts on the West Side below the Nineteenth As-sembly District. The organizations of these districts are requested to elect platform committees, select the most suitable street corners, and make other necessary preparations, and send in all particulars to E. M. Martin, 341 West Twenty-fourth street.

GENERAL COMMITTEE.

At the meeting of the General Com-mittee of Local New York on May 23, Comrade Edward Meyer presided. Comrade Koerner was seated as dele gate from the 34th A. D., and Comrade Korn from the 6th-10th.

Upon reading of a communication from the Grocery Clerks Union in regard to the boycott against the Butler stores, the secretary was instructed to ask the union to send boycotting literature to the assembly districts for distribution.

Charges preferred against James N. Wood in regard to financial matters by Wm. Butscher were referred to the Grievance Committee.

It was decided to hold an open-air

nass meeting for the locked out workers at Union or Madison Square or Saturday, May 30, and Comrades Goldbarth, Solomon and Edlin were elected a special committee to arrange same. The Executive Committee was in-

structed to have 5,000 copies of the platform printed in Italian for distribution among the Italian strikers. Spargo, Lemon, and Bondin were elected a committee to draw up reso-lutions in regard to the Kishineff massacre, which were adopted and ap-

pear elsewhere in this paper.

Eight new members were admitted.

The Finance Committee reported that
the Socialistic Co-operative Publishing Association (The Worker and the "Volkszeitung") had decided to give Local New York the entire surplus of its picnic to be held on July 19, with the understanding that the local pay its debt to the State Committee, and would also hold a picnic in conjunction with the party on Labor Day and the wat me party on Labor Day and the Sunday before, the proceeds of one day to go to the party and one day to the Publishing Association. A vote of thanks was passed, and the following committee elected to co-operate:

Tanzer, Ramm, Meyer, Cantor, Goldbarth, Dunne, Solomon, Kohn, Abrahams, Dietzer, Graff.

The Auditing Committee made a recommendation of the committee of the commit

nams, Dietzer, Graff.

The Auditing Committee made a report upon the books of ex-Organizer Wood, Comrade Solumon making a minority report. The report was inid over until the next meeting.

The committee on organizer reported

Treasurer - Ortland: Controller Busche; Sergeant-at-arms—Bock.
It was decided to hold the meetings of the General Committee hereafter at the W. E. A. club-house, 206 E. Eighty

STATE COMMITTEE,

At the meeting of the State Committee of New York on May 26, W. R. Chappell was seated as delegate from Westchester County and Local You

Comrade Fieldman made a report of his successful agitation tour of eleven days and laid plans before the com-mittee for agitation throughout the state in an automobile without ex-Fieldman's plan met with much favor and State Secretary Slobodin was instructed to take steps toward raising the money, get further information and call a special meeting of the State Committee upon this matter. Mem-bers and comrades present immedi-ately made the following loans, piedges, and cash contributions towards the purchase of the automobile Loans, Slobedin \$50 and So sh contributions, Slobodin \$5, Solo-on \$1, Neppol \$2, Cavanauga \$1, F. L. Zaches \$1; pledges, Phillips \$1 and Bub \$1.

Further report of Comrade Sprenger the accountant engaged in examining the books of former Financial Secretary Wood was heard and a written report will be presented at the next meeting.

A number of locals having reported

that they had not yet received dues stamps for which money had been sent some time ngo, it was decided that whenever more than \$1 worth of stamps are sent the letter be regis-

The secretary was instructed to re elect one member of a new Auditing Committee for the State Committee. The secretary reported that the pam-phlet for state agitation will be ready

Communications were received from Port Chester reporting re-organization of the local; from a comrade in Cold Springs reporting that it was impossible to keep up the local in that place; from Chas. A. Lee, Salisbury, N. Y., asking how to organize and in regard to a speaker; from the state secretaries of New Hampshire, Connecticut, and New Jersey in regard to the plan for an Eastern lecture bureau, New Hampshire endorsing it and Connecti-cut and New Jersey not favoring it; from Edward B. Thornton, Addison, N. Y., applying for admission as member-at-large, admitted; and from many other locals and comrades.

Locals which have sent nemination for delegate and alternate to the inter national Socialist Congress are hereby notified that the call for nominations at the present time was issued by mis-take and has been withdrawn.

IN PENNSYLVANIA

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 26.—At Inst night's meeting of the State Com-mittee, Comrade Weber was in the chair. Charters were granted to locals in Yorkville, Schuylkill County; Marietta, Lancaster County, and Coa Castle, Allegheny County. Communi cations were read from Mahanoy City; New Castle, Duquesne, Slivis, Good-will Hill, Lansford, West Newton, Pittsburg, Ashland, Reading, Shamo kin, Scianton, Marietta, Pottsville, and Erie. Requests continue to come in for information how to organize from towns where they have never yet had Socialist speaker.
The comrades of Schuylkill County

held a convention at Mahanoy Plane on May 24, at which a large number of delegates were present. John Collins was elected chairman and Rev national platforms and condemning the old political parties for their atti tude toward the working class, more especially the mine workers, and call-ing upon the tollers to demand their rights at the ballot-box. The follow ing were elected to the County Committee: C. F. Foley of Pottsville chairman; Robert Lees of Shenandonh Fred Speidel of Mahanoy City; John McIlhenny of Coaldale; and Heury Cary of Girardville, with two other to be selected by these five. The f lowing were suggested to the referen dum of the locals to be nominated for the county offices: For Sheriff, Ter-ence Clark of Schuyikill Haven; for Poor Director, Jas. Walukas of Shen

andoah; fer Jury Commissioner, George B. Keele of Ashiand; for Mine Inspector. David Daley of Coaldale. A report was received from Organ-izer Collins. He addressed a large and enthusiastic neeting from the perch of the Mansion House in Mahanoy City; he also had a very successful meeting in Shamokin, and was to be in Girardville on Monday, May 25, in Pottsville from Tuesday, May 26, until Friday, then to the state convention on

Howard H. Caldwell, who is now speaking and organizing is and around Pittsburg, will remain until June 6. Locals in that neighborhood who desire his services should write him at \$1.50; M. Isnacson, \$11; Chas. Keller. 102 Jucunda street. Pittsburg, care of 25 cents; H. Maak, \$5.80; Louis L. L. Donaldson; or they may address Schmidt, 50 cents; J. Schalk, \$3.95; C. L. L. Donaldson; or they may address the State Secretary.

All arrangements have been made

for the state convention at Reading. Reports indicate a large attendance Morning and afternoon sessions will be held and in the evening as many open-air meetings will be held as can be provided with speakers. F. H. S

NEW HAMPSHIRE

DOVER, N. H., May 25. — By a referendum vote the Socialia Party of New Hampshire has chosen the following comrades as the Execu-tive Committee of the State Committee for the year ending April 23, 1904; Michael H. O'Nell, Nashua; H. A. Hewey, Claremont; A. H. Burker, Franklin; Sumner F. Claffin, Manches-

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The \$10 from Comrade Kerrigan was

for one of the twenty-five shares of

fit of this fund, as reported in The

W. P. Metcalf of Albuquerque, N M., is making an effort to collect ter

cents from every Socialist and sympathizer in his city.

Local San Antonio, Tex., has decided to contribute \$2 a month to the Special Organizing Fund.

KINGS COUNTY CAMPAION FUND.

Local Kings County requests the publication of the following acknowledg-

ments of moneys collected on lists for

the last campaign fund: G. Erustrom

\$2; B. Weppler, \$1; Peter Seitz, \$4.50; Peter Larson, 85 cents; J. P. Hofsted,

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Worker of May 17.

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I. \$2; total for week, \$115.75; previ-

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ORGANIZING FUND.

SPECIAL NATIONAL

TEL 302 JOHN.

ton, Ashland, Tilton, Laconia and Removal Notice. places show that they are ripe for organization. Arrangements were Dr. M. ROMM made to co-operate with the National Headquarters in sustaining the tour of 306 EAST 15TH ST., Organizer John W. Brown from Conmecticut who will speak at Dover, May 25; Nashun, May 29; Milford, May 28; Rochester, May 26; Fannington, Where to Lunch and Dine May 27; Manchester, June 1. Ten dol dars were appropriated for this tour from the state propaganda fund. The state organizer was instructed to make Comrades patronize those who advertise in your paper. reports to the State Secretary and to ABBOTT BROS The Worker every two weeks. Com-rades Buker and Murray were chosen as a committee on the selection of literature and made their report at th

Lunch Room, afternoon session. It was voted to pay the expenses of Comrade O'Nell to hold a meeting at Milford where NEW YORK. ** Kangaroos are welcoms. No line drawn on smaller animals. the local Catholic priest has meddling in politics to the extent of denouncing the Socialist Party and ordering his parishioners to keep out of it. Comrade O'Nell will strengthen LAWYERS.

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The National Secretary under date H. R. SALISBURY May 23 acknowledges the following re-ceipts for the Special Organizing Fund: Local San Francisco, Cal. COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW 309 Brondway, Room 9)3. 50 Union Se

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WHO WILL DO YOUR LAUNDRY WORK?

MEW YORK. STRICTLY EIGHT HOURS WORK I XI L. LAUNDRY, 774 Second Ave.

By May Wood Simons.

A thoughtful observer of events to-day is at once struck by the breadth and the dimensions of the forces that are westward to the borders of Europe. working out changes in present society. The general mind though duly regarding the past aspect of things, the torical side of events; is primarily engaged after all with the future working out of present social tendencies. The eye of the present is turned for

The effects of the growth of science the progress of inventions, the perfect-ing of methods of production and transportation and the consequent unpar-alleled advance of industry and com-merce, are some of the many questions that force themselves upon the student of industrial society. One of the most important and far-reaching in its in-fluence of any of the phases of modern society is the growth of a world commerce. It is but one side of the indus-trial development to be sure, but it has played a most prominent part in helping to create new social conditions

umerce is the result of inequalities both in products and in people. To-day it depends on the fact that no civilized community produces all the various goods needed to satisfy its wants. Heat and sunshine are unequally distributed over the earth and produce great varieand wheat of temperate climates. Countries adapted especially to agricultural pursuits may produce quantities of food supplies and raw materials but engage little in manufacturing. Other communities have greater advantages for manufacturing and purchase their raw materials and food products. Commerce then we may say is the exchange point of commerce then we regard rivers merely as routes of trade, the the mountains as grounds or timber regions and nations as producers and consumers. We view the world as a vast trading community made possible by safe, cheap and rapid communication.

Society has passed through three mmerce. The first stage at the dawn of history is the period of independent domestic economy marked by what is known as housework and a narrow circle of exchange. Production was in and for the house from raw materials furnished by the household itself. Business capital was unknown and the exchange was merely between members of the same household. With the rise of the landicrafts and the guild vent of town economy. Exchange had widened to the interchange town was sufficient unto itself except for its dependence on the rural districts and most frequently the townworker was also a small land holder and produced his own food supply.

National economy was a natural out growth of a new method of production, the factory system. Capital now domi-nated the whole field of production. Manufacturing was on a large scale The circle of exchange had grown and roadened until the interchange was between all parts of a country and even for certain articles to foreign states. But the circle grew until it had encom passed the earth and we enter the fourth great period, that of international economy and world commerce.

We might trace this growth of th vorld in yet another way. Early in history the world, excluding China, consisted of the territory in the basins of the Nile and Tigris and Euphrates rivers. Trade was comparatively small and passed along three land routes from the route that left Pattala followed the Arabian See and Persian Gulf reached cost. While the third was from Bacby way of Nineveh to Aradus on

In order to show the full importance at trade routes have played in history the rise of each of these three thoroughfurther it will be found that the seat of empire moved northward with the change of the trade routes. Ur was the southern of the three capitals and earliest of the routes, the southern. As the carrying trade moved north Baby-lon grew to power and declined again to give piace to Nineveh as trade passed lon grew to power and declined again to give piace to Nineveh as trade passed to the northern route. We might follow this to great length and trace the shifting of the trade routes. But one point seems already proven—that the sent of empire tends at all times to

Gradually the known world pressed upward and westward from these three valleys into Asia Minor and across into Grecce. History would show us had we the time for it how the power of Greece depended to no small extent upon the opening of the Dardenelles and the fact that she gained control of the great trade routes converging at Eactra, and as Greece rose in power and trade, Assyria declined. The movement still continued westward into Italy with the Roman Empire dominating the world, which consisted of a fringe around the Mediterranean ex-

ranean-The Midland Sca-was the Center of the world's wealth and power. Trade passed from Spain and Gaul and Eritain through the Mediterranehn to Africa or to the east. It was the sea of trailic and the ports of Italy had grown to great importance. But with stantinople into the hands of the Mommedians and the discovery of a new ate to the east around Africa and a new world to the west, trade was transferred to the Atlantic. Spain and Italy declined as France and England in an attempt to reach the Mediter

tains of Asia to the east had moved westward to the borders of Europe. With the discovery of a new world they crossed the Atlantic to America and now at the beginning of the century the new continent has been crossed and the east has met the west; the world has been circled.

This movement has been entirely along the lines of latitude. There has always been the possibility of expan-sion westward, but with the conquest but two alternatives now. Either competition must grow more flerce as popu-Both of these, a more intense competition and a moving to the southern hemisphere, have noticeably grown in the last twenty years. Within this period the different powers have taken possession of over 5,000,000 square miles of tropical land. Twenty years ago Africa was still

the dark continent on the map. Now there is comparatively little of it left power. So fully do the civilized states recognize the growing scarcity of land unpossessed by some power that they have begun to turn calculating eyes upon the weak republics of the South American continent and it is not too bered. This expansion of modern nations is unavoidable so long as present methods of business prevall. must expand or go to pieces. New markets must be conquered, new fields exploited. The laborers, the producers in these modern nations, are receiving merely existence wages, they cannot with that purchase the things they pro new markets while the home worker goes without food and clothing and

Next to trade routes has been the recognition of the importance of colo-nial possessions in the maintaining of power or supremacy in commerce.

England early followed the policy of colonizing, believing that trade felshe saw the importance of keeping possession of coaling stations along routes of trade. Her possession of Cape Colony is of the greatest importance as a coaling station in the trip around Africa At the same fime she commands by her possession of Gibraltar a large part of the trade of the Mediterraneau. Her industrial, financial and commercial supremacy has rested in no small degree on these points, her large colonial possessions and her holding of important points along the great trade routes. This supremacy has passed from her for the very fact that as we shall point out later, she stands no longer in command of the commerce of the world.

The colonies of France compris great territory but are frequently of little value to the motherland. France has no cause to seek a home for any over-population. Further, the Frenchman prefers to remain in France on a colony.

her ever population to other countries where they have become assimilated and passed out of the political control of the mother country. To-day, however, Germany is recognizing the importance for commercial purposes, of retaining the political allegiance of her colonists in colonies of her own. Hence her efforts in Asia Minor and Africa. Moreover, the German has to-day be-come one of the ablest of traders.

But perhaps no European nation merits the attention that Russia does. Her history and policy present of the most fascinating topics for study to those interested in international politics and commerce. Russia's colonization has been almost entirely agricultural. Spreading from little Russia the Russian population, shut off by the German and Hungarian states to the west, has been forced to spread eastward over the plains even to the Urals and has not stopped at the borders of Asia but has pressed on across its boundaries. Inpressed on across its boundaries. In-tensive farming is unknown to the Rus-

Her method of subduing Asiatic tribes has been characteristic of her. First, tribe after tribe was conquered and firm military domination estab-lished. After thus terrorizing the peo-Leaders were taken to the west to see the glories of the Czar—religious tolera-tien was practised. Thus Russia has, owing to her semi-oriental character succeeded in Asia where other natio attempts meant only failure, and few countries have been her equal in tact in their diplomatic relations.

Moreover, they have been able to se-cure a solidarity between the conquered and the conquerors that has been possible to no other country. For examples observe the relation of the English then without hesitation that no other country can so permanently and successfully colonize and control Asia and manage the refractory material as can

tending up into the German forests to the north.

For thousands of years the Mediter-tional commerce. First of all there are three great objective points that she is seeking to attain, and here let us point out that as one writer has shown, Czars may come and Czars may go, but since the time of Peter the Great the Russian policy has practically moved in one direct line

With a nation situated as Russia is in an interior condition it is at once evi-dent that one of the first objective points will be the securing of unob-structed ports. The first movement on declined as France and England in an attempt to reach the Mediter-ranean by gaining dominion over the Baikan States. Further it was hoped to thus restore Constantinople as the head of the Orthodox or Greek Church.

It was here that Russia and England

first clashed in the attempt of the Rusdans on Constantinopie. The next ob-lective point of the Russians has been Afghanistan through central Asia. Turtestan has been occupied and this advance has been interpreted by the Eng lish as a hostile attempt on English ter-ritory in India. Certain it is that Russia at the least hopes to gain an open port through Persia and vast sums have been expended by both England and Russia to strengthen their influence la Persia.

But far more ambitious than any of these is the third direction in which Russia is using her energy, the occupation of Manchuria and her growing in fluence in Chinese affairs. Seeing early the weakness of China and the probable dismemberment she pushed her rail oad into Manchuria, virtually took con an open port on the Pacific-that is, one free permanently from ice. Manchuris is rich in forests and minerals. China is being forced into industrial growth and the position of Russia at her very door with western methods at he command, is one of extreme import ance. This every Russian statesman sees and all efforts are now being di rected to strengthen her position there England has clearly seen this policy

and in order to make her hold stronge on India and to maintain a leading posi tion in the countries along the Persian Gulf she has planned a railroad from Alexandria, through India, and down the Yangste Valley in China.

ing these movements on the part o Russia-three great directions in which she is moving. First, the attempt to gain possession of Constantinople and thus the east end of the Mediterranean Second, two great arms reaching out and around Asia from the southwest and the northeast, threatening to sieze and possess that continent.

We have yet one more power to glauce at before passing to the United States. This is Japan. Few things are more interesting to the student of so-cial history than the development of this little oriental country. Her complete isolation and her determined re fusal to admit anything of Westers Civilization was but suddenly changed thirty years ago and since then she he grown into one of the most progressiv

influence of Chinese civilization from a parbarian to a civilized country. She remained in a feudalistic state until the middle of the last century when he ports being open to foreign trade, her trading and manufacturing class trading and manufacturing class sprung up and Japan in a few years passed rapidly through stages that had ecupled many generations in other ountries and stepped into capitalism ull-fledged. "Industries on a large scale have only been recently intro duced into Japan, among the earliest being that of cotton spinning. Before the arrival of the Europeans and even up to 1880 nearly all the minor trade of the country was divided up into a num-ber of small workshops scattered at over the country."
In 1868 Japan exported about £1,000,

000; to-day the exports amount to ov f17,000,000. Goods never known Japan before 1850 are now manufac tured there and exported all over the east from Korea to Singapore. But notwithstanding Japan's rapid commer cial growth it seems doubtful whether she is destined to play any great par in the international struggle for com nercial supremacy.

We turn now, to the last of the great powers and the youngest, the United States. For over 400 years her people have been occupied with the conquest of a continent. Even a hundred years ago its people numbered but 6,000,000 and beyond the Alleghanies was still out west. Gradually they have pressed westward until they have crossed the continent and to-day on the shores of the Pacific the Anglo Saxon represent ing one great family of the human rac faces the Slav, the other great force in modern world commerce.

Until within twenty years there have always been arable government lands where the young man of the east might go west and struggle with the forests and prairies to make himself a home. To-day the arable land is exhausted.

With the exhaustion of the arable cities and competition has grown fiercer. The United States has always been viewed by the other nations a the great farming region, the source o the food supply and it is true that the sian, so new and great tracts of terri- United States produces over 32 per cent. of the food supply of the world. It has scarcely even yet entered into the minds of other nations that the United States is also the great workshop of

Heretofore she has been engaged in supplying her own home market and this was by no means small. But with the conquest of the home market the United States turned her attention to international trade and the tremenduous strides she has made are shown by this fact, that while in 1894-95 her ex ports exceeded her imports by \$75,000, 000, three years later they exceeded them by \$615,000,000.

Take machines alone. The machin ery manufactured here is in demand in overy country in the world. Over one hundred American locomotives are one hundred American locomotives ar running in Japan and over a thousan in Russia. An American company is putting in twelve steel bridges on the Chinese railroad. South Africa takes quantities of agricultural machinery and steel rails and electrical machiner manufactured here goes to every civ ilized country.

The growing power of the United

States in the commercial world rests upon the possession of certain natural resources that enable her to manufacture in great quantities and cheaply and thus enter with advantage into the

world competition.

Two things are of first importance to any country that would manufacture extensively, the possession of quantities of coal and iron. Both of these the United States has in limitless quanti-

ties.

The coal is near the surface and the The coal is near the surface and the supply is several times that of all Europe. The United States has 194,000 square talles of coal, measuring twenty-one times the coal fields of Great Rritain, and there is mined about 200,000 tons or one-third the coal product of the recode. uct of the world.

Second. This is the age of iron and steel. "This is an age of manufacture, and machinery is of iron. An age of travel, and railroads are of iron. An

nmerce, and ships are of iro An age of steam-power and iron is its hammers and an age of electricity and In the Parliament of men, the Federa

England has heretofore had the grades of iron necessary for making the best steel. To-day this is produced in the United States and more cheaply than-in Great Britain. A generation ago a furnace that turned out twelve tons of iron a day was remarkable. Th. great blast furnaces of Pennsylvania to-day turn out five and six hundred ions every twenty-four hours. The United States now leads the world in the production of pig-iron, putting out over 12,000,000 tons yearly, over 3,000, 000 more than England. Furthermore this supply is inexhaustible. It is found in almost every state in the Union. Iron Mountain and Pilot Knob in Missouri alone are estimated to contain 500,000,000 tons.

A third condition that makes for the United States' power commercially is the cheapness of her labor power. This may at first not seem true, but we must not confuse low wages and low labor cost. High-priced labor may be the most economical and it is true that the American workman works at a speed so high and has so much higher level vorkman in the world, that is to say, he produces more for his employer in proportion to his wages than a worker of any other nationality. Take weaving on the continent of Europe-c weaver runs two looms. While in the United States a weaver frequently runs eight or ten, and with the improved Northrup loom an expert runs twenty

The great extent of latitude and her great variety of raw materials. Excepting fine wools, raw silks, etc. she is independent as to raw materials All these advantages combine to make her one of the greatest of the world powers and to bring her industrial development to a point unattained by any other nation.

To the whole question of the perfecting of methods of transportation and its relation to commerce, we can give but a moment. Ocean sailing vessels skirted the coasts until 1500. Then for three centuries they commanded the seas until after 1840 the development of steamships deprived them of the greater part of their freight. They travel four-times as fast as the salling boats and have brought the nations to each others' doors. This rapid transit makes possible the transporting of is articles that formerly difficult to transport.

So far we have stated only the facts of a world movement. The question now naturally arises as to the outcome of this commercial struggle of these giants. The problem of the centuries has been how in the carrying trade to best reach the east from the west, and the supremacy of any power, as we have pointed out, has rested on the control of trade routes as much as on its industry.

We have traced the seat of empire and of commerce moving simultane-ously westward. Twenty years ago England was the industrial and financial center. To-day we cannot deny that it has passed to the United States, and this is due not alone to her growth in manufacturing but to the fact that her great railroad system has bound together the two great oceans, the At antic and the Pacific, and the route to the east and the world's trade will henceforth pass through the United States. The Pacific is destined to be come the Mediterranean of the future and for this it is eminently fitted. Its harbors are good and it is the "peace-ful ocean." On its shores two great people confront each other, the Anglo-Saxon and the Slav. This raises the question as to the future relations of nations.

To some there seem but two alternatives. To-day the nations are in a condition of enmity and competition. All of their relations are strained and hos-tility is but thinly veiled by nominal peace. In the conducting of great businesses we have seen that frequently to save themselves when competi-tion grew too fierce, firms combined this seems one alternative for nations sort of federation-but in fact it ould be but an armed neutrality after all-on unstable condition threatened at any moment with destruction

Again competition sometimes leads in the business world to the survival tive-the domination of some one of the great world powers controlling the other nations, as Rome controlled the then known world.

But the growth of world commercial is but a part of the whole great indus-trial evolution and its vital significance rests after all upon the fact that it has helped to make possible new relations of men and new industrial conditions. Across the lines of the nations have grown up two other world powers-labor and capital. Capital has become international, the labor problem has become international. It necessarily followed that these two should grow up with the development of a world competition and trade. These are in reality the two mighty forces that will determine the future relations of na-

Gradually with the growth of international commerce there has been a wonderful leveling up. It has brought more nearly into the same plane industrially all the nations. Those that wished to live have been forced into growth. Into every corner of the earth capitalist production has forced itself and along with it has gone the labor

As the great capital of the world has drawn itself together in combines along side, the labor of the world ha been slowly forming into a compac organization and when finally labor comes to its own, as it is destined to, the possibility of a federation of nations on a peaceful basis will at last be made real. Then the great world be made real. Then the great world productive instruments will be run by the people for the satisfaction of the wants of the nations and not for profit— the struggle and death greans of in-dustrially warring nations and classes will cease. For the first time in the world's history an international labor movement has been made possible. So-cialism joins hands all round the

Tennyson's hope that he saw real-ized afar off will at last with the reali-

ation of Socialism be made possible and the battle flags were furled

Further we can easily believe that he United States with its rapidly growing industrial supremacy will be first great nation to pass into the

IN MINNESOTA.

MINNEAPOLIS, May 20.-T. Valker, a millionaire lumberman o Minneapolis, read a paper a few weeks ago before the Methodiat ministers in which he undertook to show that So-cialism was impracticable, and the paper was very highly commended by all the clergymen present. As the daily press gave an extensive account of the meeting, the Socialists invited Mr. Walker to deliver the address before Local Minneapolis and, to their sur-prise, he gladly consented. The So-cialists then arranged to have Carl D. Thompson reply.

On account of the prominence of Mr.

Walker, the daily press gave good an-nouncements of the meeting and the hall was crowded to the doors. For over an hour the audience listened to his paper with respectful attention After Mr. Walker had told how the Indians tried Socialism and made a failure of it, and how the laborer was better off than he ever was before, and what a hard time the capitalists were having, etc., all of which the Socialists took as a good joke, Comrade Thomp son replied in a speech that took the audience by storm; one after anothe the misconceptions and fallacies of Mr. Walker were shown with clear ness and logic, and the truths of Sc cialism presented with telling effect Mr. Walker was given fifteen minutes to close the debate and after the close was given the thanks of the local for his attempt to show the impracticability of Socialism, and indeed all Social ists should feel indebted to him, for or account of such a prominent capitalist speaking before the Socialists, the press of St. Paul and Minneapolis gave reports of the meeting and editorials in regard to it. Never before has Socialism got such a thorough advertising in Minnesota. If more of the capitalists would follow Mr. Walker's example the coming of the Co hastened.

Comrade Thompson is now on a six weeks' trip in the northwestern part of Minnesota. The state agitation wagon is starting on a two months' trip, in charge of Guy E. Etherton and George I Martin of Kansas City They will be in Little Falls during the state con vention of the A. F. of L.

S. M. H.

LABOR SECRETARIAT.

The last monthly meeting of the La-bor Secretariat of New York was held on May 25, with F. Larsen of Brick layers' Union No. 35 in the chair. Cre-dentials were presented and accepted from Bricklayers No. 35, for J. Rupp from Bakers No. 8, for J. Kaufmani from Bakers No. 25, for F. Ungemack from Cigarmakers No. 90, for Wm Matzeorf. The report of the Board o

Managers was endorsed and placed on file. The request of Bakers No. 88 was granted. The report of counsel, J. Hillquit, which was a very interesting one, was endorsed in all its details Many claims for wages were collected and the most of them settled in full. It might be mentioned here that the organizations should draw the atten tion of their members to the fact, that if they are employed by the week and get discharged during the week that they are entitled to the receipt of a full week's wages, even if they only worked one hour at the beginning of the week; in such cases bosses who refuse the payment of a full week's wages are punishable and membe should not take less than payment full, but report at once at the office of our counsel, J. Hillquit, 320 Broad way. The secretary was instructed to communicate with Bricklayers No. 9 relative to the case of member Hillige. It was reported that the Brunswick Lodge of Machinists decided to join the Secretariat, also the Italian Bak-ers. In regard to the last-named the corresponding secretary was instructed to inform them that they must join the International Bakers' Union before they can be initiated; two months time was given for this purpose. Counsel was notified not to take cases from the party in question until they furnish a written application for a charter. Car-penters No. 12 of Brooklyn, who had

decided to join the Secretariat and whose delegates never made their ap-pearance at our meetings will be noti-fied to this effect. The Board of Directors was instructed to make suggestions for changes in the constitu-tion at the next delegate meeting, which shall be decided by a referen-dum of all affiliated organizations. A complaint of Butchers No. 174 was re all interested parties were notified to be present at the investigation. The following organizations were not represented by their delegates: Iron Workers No. 42, F. Huth; Bakers No. No. 82, F. Hun; Bakers No. 88, L. Sauer and Chr. Schroether; Bakers No. 164, J. Huehnepfaut; Butchers No. 211, H. Schmidt; Car-penters No. 464, J. Herry and Chas. Schraft; Carpenters No. 375, August Blum: Machinists No. 335 W Ehe hart; Painters and Decorators No. 499, W. Erstling; Typographia No. 7, J. Kallmayer: United Carriage and Wagon Makers No. 127, E. Duffy and

These foreigners have frequently shown themselves to be in sympathy

—The painters' union of Spring-field has decided "not to recognize the master painters' organization, but to treat with them only as individuals." This has a familiar sound, but things seem kind of twisted when a union takes that stand.—Boston Advertiser.

sharp.

Wm. Hale; United Engineers No. 1, J. Ehrenperger; Laborers' Protective Union No. 9, G. Tanger; No. 4, G. Otto; United Carriage and Wagon Maker No. 2. J. Flyn; Carpenters No. 291; J. Weig'l; Int. Jewelry Workers, H. Wei-gert, L. Zudeck and E. Koeppicus; with terror. Electric Lodge of Machinists No. 313 A F Mueller. The next meeting will together. held Saturday, June 27, at 8 p. m

true honor and honesty,—have you never thought of these things? Let us dream better than the old -The Western Federation of Miners is contemplating the organization of the hosts of Chinese and Japanese employed in the mines and smelters of the Northwest and British Columbia dreamers.

South Africa, writes that there is now a fairly good prospect for a genuine Socialist movement in the Transvaal. The capitalists are doing all in their power to force down wages and the corkingmen react by getting ready to demand the whole value of their

READ THIS AND PASS IT ON.

ANACONDA CONTEST.

By Which Old-Party Politicians Seek to Delay Socialists Taking Office.

The first number of the "Montana So cialist Advocate" of Anaconda, which has just come to hand, gives a deseating of the Socialist city officers elected in that city last month.

No question has at any time been raised that the Socialist candidates for Mayor, Treasurer, Police Magistrate, and three Aldermen were legally elected. The ground upon which the old-party officials refuse to recognize qualify. The law requires the City Clerk to notify each elected officer of the time within which he is to appear before that functionary to take oath of office and, where required, file his bond. City Clerk Wisner of the old administration delayed sending such notices to the Socialist officials-elect until several days after they were sent to the old-party men. When Mayor-elect Frinke apeared within the re-quired ten days after receiving notices the City Clerk refused to accept his papers for filing on the ground that ten days had elapsed since the Mayor-elect had received the notice of his election. This notice was supposed to have been sent by mail with an ordinary two-cent

stamp upon the envelope.
"Do you know when I received the notice?" asked Comrade Frinke.
"No," replied the City Clerk.
"Do you know that I have received

the notice at all?"

celved the notice and that ten days have elapsed since such receipt?"

"And you refuse to accept my oath office because ten days have elapsed after receiving notice of my election, while you don't know when I received such notice or whether I received it at all?" "Yes."

"Does the law authorize you to re-

"No."
With this wholly illogical and unsatisfactory explanation of why his oath was refused, Frinke left the City Clerk's office, thoroughly disgusted with this flagrant display of arbitrary assumption of official power.

During the day, others elected on
the Socialist ticket called at the City

Clerk's office with their oaths and wherever bonds were necessary, with these instruments also, but in each instance they were refused the right of filing.

On the following Monday, the day fixed by law for the new officials to take up their duties, the outgoing Mayor and Aldermen refused to recognize their successors as such. Mayor Frinke called the Board of Aldermen together, but only the three Socialists and two of the Democrats responded at first; one other Democrat afterward de-cided to attend, but there still lacked one of being a quorum. No business could be done beyond sending notice to the other Aldermen to require their

On the following day the former Mayor and his associates left town, leaving orders for the Chief of Police to lock the City Hall and station guards to prevent the entrance of the new officials. The latter resolved to refrain from forcible entry, notwithstanding popular feeling favored such action, but to bring legal proceedings done and the case is now before the courts, but it is evident that the oppsition intends to exhaust every means of delay that the law allows. Some weeks, at least, will intervene before action can be taken on the present qu warranto proceedings.

PULL TOGETHER.

To make men pull together,-That was the aim which civilization set before itself: And first slavery showed the way.

Men pulled together at the word of command:

The pyramids rose, Rome swallowed be earth,—men worked long and wearily and without a doubt that wearily and without a here was the finality of things. Their dreamers and sages and saints could picture no golden age without

And the strong arm of the law made them toll. But man grew, and looked, and asked

why, and slavery shrivelled and And still the object was to make mer

pull together. And the wage-system showed the way. One man grasped all the good things he could and hugged them, and said to those who had none, "Work for me and I will give you a little." Men pulled together again with hunger

in their eyes; actories sprang up, railways en-circled the earth,—men labored long and eagerly and without a doubt that here was the finality

things.
Their dreamers and sages and saints could picture no golden age without the wage-system

and the strong arm of the law guarded the piles of good things and let the men go, For now men strove to get work, and

it was no one's interest to keep them through the winter, and the death of a man, such as once fetched his weight in coin was no longer of consequence, for another would do as well. But man grows and looks, and asks why, and the wage-system blanches

There is a new way to make men pull Love, free co-operation, equal service.

amers,—and pull together.

—E. H. Crosby, in The Whim.

and love the other or else he will hold

at the same time.

Seek ye first the Co-onerative Commonwealth and its righteosuness and al. needful things shall be added unto you.—W. A. Corey, in Les Angeles So-

BUY UNION MADE GOODS.

************************************ PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

All Comrades and Organizations are hereby informed that an

Industrial Labor Exposition and Food Show For the benefit of the Labor Press, "THE WORKER" and the "NEW YORKER VOLKSZEITUNG," is being arranged, and will take place April 23 to May 8, 1904, at the GRAND CENTRAL PALACE, Forty-third and Forty-

fourth Streets, New York. Organizations are requested to consider arranging Festivals Accordingly.

THE ARRANGEMENTS COMMITTEE. ********************************

National Platform of the Socialist Party.

of Social Democratic Party. The party emblem in New York is the Arm and Torch.]

The Socialist Party of America in national convention assembled, reaffirms its atherence to the principles of international Socialism, and declares its aim to be the organization of the working class and those and armount of the working class and those of synamics of the working class and those of government and using them for the purpose of transforming the present system of private ownership of the means of production and distribution into collective ownership by the entire people.

Formerly the tools of production were simple and owned by the individual worker. Today the machine, which is but an improved and more developed tool of production, is owned by the capitalists and not by the control of the means of production, is owned by the capitalists and weep the workers depend to the product and keep the workers depend to the means of production and distribution is responsible for the ever increasing uncertainty of livelihood and the poverty and missery of the working class, and it divides asciety into two-hostile classes—the capitalists and wage-workers. The once powerful inidide class is rapidly disappearing in the mill of competition. The standard of the means of livelihood gives to the capitalists the control of the government, the press, the pulpit, and the schools, and enables them to reduce the workingmen to a state of intellectual, physical and social inferiority, political subservience and virtual slavery.

The eccountie interests of the capitalist.

economic interests of the capitalis

ion abroad and enhance their supremacy at home.

Ist the same economic causes which developed capitalism are leading to Socialism, which will abolish both the capitalist class are leading to Socialism, which will abolish both the capitalist class are leading to the capitalist class are leading to the confidence of the confidence of the confidence of a cities of the capitalist paparent 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 other parties which do not stand or the complete overthrow of the capitalist easier of production, are alike political representatives of, the capitalist class.

The workers can most effectively act as a class in their struggle against the collective powers of capitalism, by constituting thempowers of capitalism.

IMMEDIATE DEMANDS.

while we declare that the development of economic conditions tends to the overthrow of the capitalist system, we recognise that the time and manner of the transition to Socialism also depend upon the stage of development reached by the proletariat. We, laterform, consider it of the utmost impartant for the stage of development reached by the proletariat. We, laterform, consider it of the utmost impartant for the social way of the stage of the

rates to the consumers.

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

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 capitalist class, and to be administered under the control of the working class.

the revenue of the capitals class and to be administered under the control of the 4. The inauguration of a system of public industries, public credit to be used for that purpose in order that the workers be secured the full product of their labor.

5. The education of all children up to the age of eighteen years, and state and municipal aid for books, ciothing, and food.

5. Equal civil and political rights for the control of the control

the so-called public ownership movements as an attempt of the capitalist class to secure governmental control of public utilities for the purpose of obtaining greater security in the exponential of other industries and not for the antiboration of the conditions of the working class.

SOCIALISM AND TRADE UNIONISM.

stong with the foregoing platform, by theNational Convention at Indianapolis, July,
IRIT trade-union movement and independent political action are the chief emancipating factors of the wage-working class. Thetrade-union movement is the natural result
of capitalist production, and represents theeconomic side of the working class movemeil. We consider it the duty of Socialists
to loin the unions of their respective trades,
trades and labor organizations. We recognize that trade unions are by historical
necessity organized on neutral grounds, asfar as political affiliation is concerned.
We call the attention of trade-unionists
to the fact that the class struggles on obly
while it may readwhile it may readmonotone the properties of the propolitation of labor, can never abolish that
exploitation of labor can never abolish that
exploitation for the never can
exploit the means of production for
the benefit of all the people. It is the duty
of every trade-unionist to realize the necescialist lines, to loin the Socialist Party and

RELATIONS OF PARTY AND UNIONS. RELATIONS OF PARTY AND UNIONS.
The National Committee of the Socialist Party in annual session assembled, hereby reaffirms the attitude of the party toward the trade-union movement as expressed in the resolution on the subject adopted by the consider the trade-union 1891.

We consider the trade-union 1891.

We consider the trade-union 1891.

We consider the trade-union inseparable parts of the general labor movement, produced by the same economic forces and tending towards the same goal, and we deem it the duty of each of the two movements to extend its hearty co-operation and support to the other in its special sphere of activity.

But we are also mindful of the fact that each of the two movements has its own special mission to perform in the struggle for the emancipation of labor, that it devolves upon the trade unions to conduct, that it devolves upon the Socialist narry to

ANTI-FUSION RESOLUTIONS. ANTI-FUSION RESOLUTIONS.
Whereas, The history of the labor movement of the world has conclusively demonphene the second of the world has conclusively demonpolitical organization able to adequately and evasistently conduct the political struggles of the working class, and Whereas, All "radical and reform" parties, including the so-called "Union Labor Parties," have, after a brief existence, uniformly succumbed to the influence of the astrous to the ultimate end of the labor movement, and Whereas, Any alliance, direct or indirect, with such parties is dangerous to the political integrity and the very existence of the Socialist l'arty and the Socialist movement, and

May Festival and Dance Russian Social Dem. Society, At the Old Homestead Garden, 3rd Ave., 90th to 91st Sts.,

This Sunday, May 31st. Gate open 5 p. m. Ti-kets 2 c. inc.uding Hat theck.

The proceeds of this aff it to be devoted towards spreading literature agony and oppression in Russia.

REVOLUTIONARY ESSAYS IN SOCIALIST FAITH AND FANCY By PETER E. BURROWES.

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THE PATH OF REAL HAPPINESS.

Lay not up for yourself treasures in capitalism where rent, interest, and profit doth corrupt and where capitalsts break through and steal.

But lay up for yourselves treasures in the Co-operative Commonwealth, where neither rent, interest nor profit doth corrupt and where capitalistic thieves do not break through and

For where you invest your treasure, there your heart will be also.

The light of the body is the eye of reason; if therefore thine eye be single, thy whole body shall be full of the light of Socialism.

But if thine eye be crosseyed, thy

whole body shall be full of the whole body shall be ness of capitalism. If therefore the little sense that is in thee be senseless, then capitalism has got thee sure. No man can serve two economic systems; for either he will hate the one

to the one and despise the other. Ye cannot serve Socialism and Capitalism

Pic - Nic, Summern'ght's - Festival and Prize Bowling

Eleventh Annual

23rd Assembly District Social Democratic Party on Saturday, May 30th, 1903,

(Decoration Day) J. Guterding's Cosmopolitan Park and Casino, 10 St. & Amsterdam Ave. Tickets, admitting Lady and Gent, 25c. Bowling at 2 p. m. Dancing at 3 p. m. Mule by Carl Sahm Club

Competition or Monopoly.

A four-page leadet, reprinted by request from the May Day Number of The Worker. Adapted for use either in New York or in other states. Good for general distribution,

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