AGENCE, ATTENTION!

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CLARK AND THE COPPER TRUST.

How the Montana Senator Deceived His Supporters.

Walter A. Clark, After Setting Into the Senate by Attacking the Copper Trust. Turns Out to Be Affiliated with That Organization.

The miners, smeltermen, and other wage workers of Montana and the neighboring states have received an-other lesson on the necessity of classnscious labor politics

many years the Montana work ers have suffered under the increasing oppression of the Copper Trust, an aggegation of capitalist interests dominated by the same Standard Off ring which organized the criminal con-spiracy against labor in the Court lenes and which is rapidly gaining applete control of all the industries complete control of all the industries of the nation. The workingmen knew that political action was necessary to resist the aggessions of this "octopus," but they had not yet developed sufficient solidarity, self-reliance, and in cient solidarity, self-reliance, and in dependence of mind to stand-together wage workers, in a party of their ewn, to achieve their own emmelpa-ion through the collective ownership of the mines and mills that their collective fabor had created. They cho rather, to depend upon some capitalist with political ambitions, who should champion their cause for them champion their cause for them and promise, through the influence of the wealth he had fleeced them of, to secure for them some partial protection from the tyranny of other capitalists.

The longed-for "friend of labor" appeared in the person of Walter A. Clark, the millionaire copper king who

had a great itching to get into the Millionaire's Club of Washington. Etc. He had cherished this lofty and hiffon for some twenty years, but the other copper king, Marcus Daly, had been able to thwart all him. cher copper king. Natural bis plans. Which of the two was better qualified to fill a senatorial chair and working people of Montana—is a questional to the control of the c tion that it would be very difficult to decide. The corrupt methods by which one sought to gratify his aspiration and the other to defeat it are well known throughout the country; they stid untold harm, demoralizing the political morality of the state and dis-

widespread fear and hatred of the there. The off Copper Trust. As the "Miners Maga- of Streets is o kine," in a recent article, describes the of contention. per Trust and all other trusts in the most scathing language at his com-mand. Did any laboring man take the rostrum and denounce the same the same amount of the same amaner, and use the same thow they did not expect. The Social-test refused point blank to even consult be in jail at this time; but Senator Clark was a millionaire, and, according to the proposal and the Democratis retired in confusion. Well may we extend the proposal and the Democratis retired in confusion. Well may we extend the proposal and the Democratis retired in confusion. Well may we extend the proposal and the Democratis retired in confusion. y-headed monster that their destruction, and

therefore that stood between the people of Montana and this Copper Trust, which threatened their liberties and thick very existence, was W. A. Chark; and the morning after elect in this paper published a picture of its owner under the glaring headline. The Man

"From the beginning of the camprign until the announcement of the result, Senator Clark took all the credit for the fight he had made against the Copper Truse in behalf of

So far, so good. Clark was elected. that what happened next? Hardly had the news of his success gone over the country before the further news ap peared that he had joined forces with the Amagamated Copper Company-the dreaded and hated Copper Trust that he had so hereely denounced. That news has since been definitely confirmed, and W. A. Clark sits at the Capitol, not as the representative of the people of Montana, not as its guar-dia Cagalust the Copper Trust, but as the ally and agent of that organiza-

uring all this time Senator Clack

rest corner and tried to deceive his mister by such stealthy means and lausible arguments as Senator Clark as used to deceive the people of Mon tens He was negotiating with the Auxignmented Copper Trust while ne was traveling over the state denounce

In, them in no uncertain language.

of the Copper Trust was an injury
to the people of Montana, as Senator
Clark contended previous to his election we would like to know how it has channed since election. If Senator Chark has so improved it by his presence that it is now the gentle and mock creature that will benefit the people, we wonder if Senator Clakemoral influence will be a such a farenching effect on this monater corporation; that it will become the instrument of the people of Montana, to be

used at will, and not the monster that he pictured it in former days. We wonder if the moral influence of Sena-tor Clark will be so great on John D Rockefeller, Morgan, and Rodgers and their co-conspirators that the people of Montana will re-elect him to a second term in the United States Scuate.

"It is the United States Senate.
"It is the duty of the people of the state of Montana to rise in their might against this man, who deceived and betrayed them. It is their duty and their right to raise their voice in pro-test against his being seated.

"He has betrayed the people of Mon tana in the past and they can expect no other treatment from him in the future. He has, according to his own words, worked against their most vital interest by pooling his interest with the Amalgamated Copper Trust, and if he is permitted to retain his seat in the Unted States Senate, the people of Montana and of the United know that his voice and vote will be used against their interest. No confidence can be played in a man who will stand upon the public restrum and perpetrate such an outrage upon the people of any state as Senator Clark was guilty of in the last campaign."

And the lesson of it all is trust your enemy to protect your in-terests. Monthus is not the only place where such things have happened. Clark is not the only capitalist that has played "friend of labor" until he got what he wanted and then came out in his true colors. If the men wan-work in the mines and smelters of Menjana do not want to be owned. body and soul, by the Copper Trust they have one thing to do. They must resolve to act together as one man at the ballot box, to demand that the perple own the land, the mines, the mills, and all the means of production, and operate them for the common good. ven hundred of them set the example last year, for the first time in the history of the state, by voting the tickef of the Social Democratic Party, Let it be seven thousand next time, and Clark will cease to be a danger.

NO COMPROMISE!

Stockton Socialists Astonish Democratic Politicians by Prompt Rejection of Proposed Trade.

San 'Francisco "Advance" reports an incident which conveys further of the adherence to principle of the cial Democratic Party and its mem-bers. Coming so quickly after the exing so quickly after the ex periences of our comrades of Battle Creek, Mich., and West Hoboken, N gracing it in the eyes of its neighbors.
After once buying his way into the Senate and being refused a seat, Coper King Clark, in the campaign of "A municipal election is on in Stock-ton, A very hot fight is being waged to the control of the cont

ton. A very hot fight is being waged there. The office of the Superintendent of Streets is one of the especial bones of contention. The Democrats came the deart: Schator Clark, in his campaign of 1900, traveled over the state and denounced the Amaigamated Coper Trust and all other trusts in the litical pie in the event of success. The and. Did any laboring man take the strum and denounce the scusts in gered the Demecrafs. It was a hard blow they did not expect. The Socialcording to his own words, was fight-ling for the interests of the common-wealth of Montana in opposition to struck not only the Democrats a blow, but a good, powerful stroke at capitalrefore he was applauded by the immitself. The cry of No compromise: her.

"His paper, the Butte 'Miner,' in its every toller in the ranks and inspires this paper, in the same of the cach to hammer away harder and hard cach to have a supplied to have a suppl

> porary, and we commend the Stockton incident to the attention of those who falsely maintain in the face of facts that the Social Democratic Party is not an uncompromising party, as well as to those who would make the cause of Socialism the plaything of unclean cap-italist politicians so that "thrift may follow fawning."

According to Acting Judge Whelan's decision, scab molders have the right to go armed, for there is nothing to that they are threatened with injury by union men. How does Mayor Johnsou like the decision of his appointee?
And how do the molders who voted
for Mr. Jonhson like the manner in which the imported hirelings greedy capitalism are encouraged those in authority to continue their in famous tactics? It appears from Whe-lan's rank decision that lying seoun-drels and union smashers brought to this city have more rights than union men who have lived here all their lives, who struggle for better conditions against overwhelming odds, and who have produced the wealth that have curiched the capitalists who are now using a part of it to further enshave their employees. It's up to the molders and other trade unionists. It is for them to say whether they are of capitalists and their politicians, or whether they will not soon have the conscious men in places of power in order to control industrial affairs in this community.—Cleveland Citizen.

party, it has been well said, is to be-come a majority party. Every Social Democrat should bear that maxim in mind and act upon it.

OHIO NOMINATES.

Social Democratic State

Thompson for Governor-Name of "Socialist Party" Is Favored.

The state ticket of the Social Dem cratic Party of Ohio, nominated at the convention held in Columbus on May 30, is as follows:

For Governor-H. C. THOMPSON

For Auditor-E. H. RANDALL of Springfield. Attorney-General-JOHN G.

WILLERT of Cleveland. For Treasurer J. FREUDENTHAL of Toledo.

For Judge of Supreme Court-PE-TER FRANK of Portsmouth.
For Member of State Board of Pub

The convention was called to order with twenty one delegates present and other delegations arrived later. All parts of the state were represented. Charles Parker of Toledo was chair. man and H. C. Thompson secretary.
On recommendation of the State
Committee the following propositions
were favorably considered and re-

ferred to general vote:

th. An assessment of \$1 per capita
to put an organizer in the field.

s necessary funds can be raised 3. The present party name to tained until the holding of the Nation al Convention, with recommendation to that body that the name be changed

All "immediate demands" were stricken from the platform, which consists in a clear statement of the revolutionary principles and purposes the sent of the state committee. delegates reported the party in excel-

ALREADY IT CRUMBLES.

cial Democratic Party.

A. J. Lawrence, former secretary of one of the Public Ownership Party ward clubs in St. Louis, has joined the Social Democratic Party, He says the P. O. P. is bossed by five men, whereas he finds the S. D. P. is governed entire ly by the votes of its members. He con cludes in a letter to the "Missouri So cialist" as follows:

"I shall hereafter devote myself carn estly and enthusiastically to building ment as represented by the S Democratic Party, and I am confiden that during the next few months large number of the sincere and en ergetic workers in the Public Owner ship Party will see the mistake the have been making and will do as

His dates for the first week are Tuesday, June 11-Port Chester, N.Y.

June 17-Stonington.
June 18-New London.

June 11-Bennington, Vt. June 12-Ludlow. June 13-Rutland.

in the Central states. His dates are:

June 13-You

CAUTION.

up an article about me, telling how I "He gives that as his errar

me meetings successful. ,

For Lieutenant-Governor-MICHAEL HEINS of Dayton.

ic Works-JOHN FLYNN of Canton

2. A state paper to be started as so

to the "Socialist Party,"

St. Louis Public Ownership Party Lose an Active Member, Who Joins the So-

have done. The Central Trades and Labor Un ion of St. Louis has again taken actio that shows the strength of Socialis feeling there. A great jingo jambore in the shape of a Fourth of July celebration to be participated in by "goo citizens of all classes" is being arrang men and other patriots. C. T. & L. U. was invited to take par and promptly tabled the invitation. An invitation to participate in the workingmen's celebration Fourth, arranged by the Social Demo cratic Party, was then taken up and accepted by an almost unanimous

SOCIALIST AGITATION:

7 and at Fargo, N. D., June 9.

Comrade Spargo starts out next Fuesday on his outdoor agitation tour.

June 12-Bridgeport, Conn.

June 13-Ansonia.
June 14-Waterbury. June 15-Danbury. June 16-New Haven.

After that he speaks at Montville, Jyne 19; Meriden, June 20; New Britain, June 21; Hartford, June 22; Unionville or Windsor Locks, June 23; Rockville, June 24; Springfield,

June 25. Comrade Origo is also on a tour it New England states. His dat

for next week are: June 10-Adams, Mass

June 14-Montpelier.

June 10-Cleveland, O. June 11-Allegheny, Pu.

The comrades in the varie visited should do their utmost to make

YET ANOTHER INJUNCTION

NEW YORK, JUNE 9, 1901.

Ticket Is Put in the Field. Court Comes to Aid of Lockout Conspirators in Dayton.

> Terms of the Debs Injunction of 1894 Renewed Against Metal Workers-Street Car Men on Strike-A Decisive Battle Being Fought for Right to Organize.

> > the working class quarters of the city. The company had scabs ready in au-meignation of the strike, and the affair

adds greatly to the exasperation of

UNDER ARMS.

The militia has been in readiness to

ove on short notive ever since the C. R. locked out their employees,

and now that a street car strik

a call to arms.

added these brave defenders of our

Blerties appear more thirsty for gore than ever, and are really anxious for

The machinists are progressing only

hisofar as holding their men together is concerned. As yet not one firm has

acceded to their demands. The union men are also standing firm. Not one man has described the union, and addi-

tions to their ranks are accruing near-

ly every day.
"Will Fight to a Finish" is the motto

displayed by the manufacturers on every hand, and the organized work-ers are working night and day to hold

the men together, realizing that this is the fight of their lives.

Summing it all up, the situation is nore critical than two weeks ago, and

my former statement that the lockouts were a preconculved plan by the Man-ufacturers' Association and that it

was a battle without words of organi-

zation against organization, has been fully verified. Who in Dayton can suc-

cessfully deny that there is a class

SOCIALISTS ARE ACTIVE.

Agitation in the interest of Socialist

has been carried on nightly, and on

lighten the workers as how to act as

unit politically as well as industrially. Last Saturday a meeting was held

ly. Last Saturday a meeting was all at the court house with an audience

of nearly 1,000 people, and for two and one-half bours Comrade Geiger ex-pounded Socialism and answered argu-

We hope that the wage workers of

will awaken to the fact that

ents against our cause

est prevails. Ward meetings are ing held with audiences of from 150 to 500, papers and leaflets distributed, and everything possible done to en-

The Dayton lockout, organized by the Wayne Avenue-both running to the National Cash Register Company and other corporations for the purpose of erushing the labor organizations. has called forth one more injunction | Dayton to add to our long list of the crimes of

he courts against labor. On petition of the Dayton Manufac turing Company in its case against Metal Polishers', Buffers', Platers, and Brass Workers' Union No. 5, Judge Kumler has granted a perpetual injunction against the union, its offieers and all its members, forbidding them to boycott the products of the firm, forbidding them to set pickets to dissuade other workingmen from tak-ing the places of striking or locked-out employees, or in any other way to "in with the business of the

The present action of the cour akes permanent a temperary injun ion which was granted a year ago it tensive strike and lockout. The entry is in effect the same as in the fa-mouse "Debs case," the injunction against the American Railway Union

The National Cash Register situation continues about the same. Several conferences have been held during the past two weeks between President iompers of the A. F. of L and other interested labor men, but to no avail. The State Board of Arbitration is now on the ground, but as yet has been unable to accomplish anything.

STREET CAR STRIKE.

Over one year ago the employees of he People's Street Railway Company an Eastern corporation went on strike for nine hours, 20 cents an hour, and recognition. After a fight of a few days the settlement of the strike was left in the hands of a committee with power to act; by shrewd manipu-lation a settlement was effected where-by the men were made to believe they had recognition, but not so. After ten days they found that their victory was what is termed a "Sell out," and they were about to strike again. Cooler judgment prevailed, however, and they have stood by the contract, which expired June 1, 1901. A new contract was prepared, presented, and refused. The strike began on Monday. It af-fects two lines—the "White Line" and

GIRLS LOCKED OUT

Because They Refuse to Yield to John

man and Arbitrary Impositions - Time

for Workingmen to Come to Their

The lockout of fifty girls at the la-

dies' waist factory of Goldsmith & Co., 625 Breadway, gives an illustra-

It has been customary in this shop in past years to quit work at noon ou Saturday from June 1 through the

mmer. In accordance with this cus-

tom the girls went home last Satur day at noon, although the boss, after

keeping them idle through the whole

them to do. During the summer months the elevator does not run Sat

urday afternoon and the girls did not

of stairs to do work that could as wen

of stairs to do work that could as well be given them at another time. When they came to work Monday morning they were given their pay-what little there was of it-and sum-marily discharged. A number of other girls, not directly concerned, then went out in symmathy.

went out in sympathy.

The employees have had much to complain of in the past, especially that they were kept idle a large part of the

time, but were required to be present in the shop nine and one-half hours a day, whether there was work to be done or not. As the work is paid for

by the piece, all this waiting time was so much dead loss to the girls. Some-times a girl would have to wait a whole day for the privilege of making

one waist and thus earning 12½ cents. When some of them proposed to put in their idle time doing sewing for

their own use they were positively for-bidden to do so. "What do you do with all your time after you leave the shop?" asked the boss. "If you want

to make clothes for yourselfes you can do if in the evening." Other arbitrary rules were enforced, as that girls must

not talk or sing, must not leave their machines without permission, etc. In the rush season the very swiftest

workers were sometimes after the average for the swiftest and during a large part of the year it is not possible to earn more than \$2 or \$3 a week. Some of the girls, of course, the at the many are alone or

But many are alone or

ne work for

said he had so

ness of the capitalist system.

Sisters' Rescue.

the only way to emancipate them selves is to carry their strike and boy rett to the ballot box and vote for a political organization of their own than these. That the vast majority of them preserve their self-respect un-der such adverse conditions, that so small a proportion grow discourage ad yield to the temptations that sur-ound them, is a high tribute to the oral strength of the working class. But it is time that the men of the working class, who have the ballot in their hands, came to the rescue of

profit-grinding system. CLASS STRUGGLE OPENLY AVOWED.

these brave sisters of toeirs, by us

their political power against the whol

Capitalist Tells Striking Machinists th Whole Moneyed Interest of the Country Is Backing the Employers' Assoeistion.

in connection with the machinisis strike at the shop of Hughes & Philips in Newark. When the men caus, for the wages due them on the pay-day following the beginning of the sirike, they were invited to a discussion with the employers. George Philips, a member of the firm, addressed them at some length, the main point of his speech being in essentially the

"Men, you want to understand that you have not only the Metal Trades Association to fight in this affair, but that you have to fight the whole mon-

eyed interest of the country, which is backing us up." Comrade Magnette, one of the strik ers, replied in their behalf. He thank ed Phillips for the unexpected frank ness of his speech. It was true, he said, that in such a struggle as this the nunchinists had the whole moneyed in terest of the country and the whole moneyed interest of the world arrayed moneyed interest of the world arrayed against them. In order to fight this organized capitalist class, the machinists, must depend on the strength of the world; class of this country and of the world. They must be aggressive. always as loyal members of the work ing class against the united capitalist dass. Such an open declaration of the class struggle from the capitalist side tess worthy of careful thought.

The machinists of Essex County have learned a great deal about Socialists of the article began. The com-

given a chance to bear Social Demo cratic speakers, and a deep impression has been made.

live at home. But many are alone or even have to help support widowed mothers or younger brothers and siters. How this is possible on an average wage, the year round, of something like \$5 a week—and that very uncertain—the fine ladies who wear the waists these girls make do not care to inquire. It must be remembered, iteo, that very many working girls are far werse paid and worse treated even

WAS IT A JOKE? AND ON WHOM

Plous Clergymen Denounce Unions fo Meeting on Sunday, but Refuse to Consider Request That They Pray for the Eight-Hour Day.

Last Saturday's session of the gen eral synod of the Reformed Presbyter-ian Church, meeting at Pittsburg, was the scene of a bitter attack upon trade unions by the clergymen assembled Resolutions were introduced condemn ing the unions, both because they are to a certain extent, secret organiza-tions and because they often hold their meetings on Sunday.

Ex-Moderator Foster supported the esolutions, denouncing the "tyranny" of labor organizations, which do no "leave a free field for labor," but wickedly restrict competition by fix-ing wages and hours for men employed in their trades. Elder Robb of Sharon, Ia., said the emblem of a trade union was the mark of the Beast" and wanted a resolution to condenm and denounce absolutely all la-bor unious. Elder Walter Miller and Rev. J. M. McKnight spoke in the

A minority defended the unions, Rev. J. C. McFeeters pointing out that the synod did not propose to censure or-ganization of capitalists, although they were also secret organizations and were in the habit of requiring their employees to work on Sunday The conference, however, evidently thought that the practises of the trusts were sanctioned by "the law and the profits" and, by a vote of 71 to 54 instructed the committee to remodel the resolution so as to condemn all labor unions and forbid the church members to join them.

But the climax came on Monday as told in the following dispatch: "Moderator Martin of the Reformed Pres byterian Synod has received a tele gram from the Association of Chi-Labor Unions asking the Synod to pray for an eight-hour work day, so the laboring men would not have to hold meetings on Sunday to devise means to secure it. Dr. Martin said he thought the telegram was mean

The plous elders at Pittsburg s to be as deficient in a sense of humor as in a sense of truthfulness, decency or humanity. They have nothing say against bosses who compel many of their employees their employees, on pain of dis charge, to work seven days when week; but they condemn the working-men for taking the only day when most of them have time for thought or discussion to meet and plan for their common welfare. They profess to be-lieve in the "power of prayer." But when they are asked to when they are asked to pray that their God would incline the hearts of the employers to grant a shorter workday so that the men might not be too tired to hold their meetings on weekday evenings, they consider that the re-

quest must be meant for a joke! They, are quite right, too. But the joke is on them—and a bitter joke it-is, revealing the hollowness of their anctimonious pretenses. The church has been called upon to decide on which side it would throw such influnce as it may have for the men who create the world's wealth and bear the world's burdens or for the men woo world's burdens of for the men wao exploit the workers and build churches out of the plunder. They have decided—and intelligent work-ingmen will be able to get along withingmen will be able to get along with-out the ministrations of such boly

sycophants, A LESSON'IN SOLIDABITY

We heartily endorse the position aken in the following letter from a

Saturday half holiday. The boss ma-sons and bricklayers offered to grant the Saturday half holiday with an increase of twenty cents per day.' The offer was a compromise and the vice-president of the International Bricklayers' Union, who, it appears, had been delegated to make the agreed to accept the terms agreed to accept the terms offered and instructed the bricklayers to go back to work and take stuff from any body." In other words, "To h-l with the union bod carriers."

"New labor-organizations, according to our friends, the DeLeonites, are so purely simple that they will not and cannot accomplish anything. But it is a fact that the hod carriers have. with the able assistance rendered by the Building Trades Council of Yon-kers, succeeded not only in beating the bosses and securing for themselves the Saturday half holiday and an increasof the whole amount asked-that is, an of the labor movement, the bricklay-ers and plasterers, stay idle for three weeks, and taught them the lesson that it would have been better for them, even financially, if they had known what the solidarity of labor meant at the beginning of the strike. It would have been settled long since -till, of course, the fight comes on again. It seems a deplorable fact that the bricklayers and the locomotive engineers, so-called intelligent bodies of gineers, so called intelligent bodies of the workers, are further behind th-age in a true knowledge of what is meant by the modern labor movement than are the so-called 'lignoran' hod carriers, who in this city, anyway, have shown several times that at least on the economic field they understand their class interests. Let us hope that in the near future they will also learn their duty on the political field and become class conscious on election

QUESTIONS WORTH

festo issued by the machinist employ-ers of Bridgeport, Conn., wherein threats were made of sending strikers to jall upon the evidence furnished by ompany detectives.

Besides this attempt at intimidation here are other matters in the document worth considering. Some of the things that the manufacturers suggest are true and important but there is another inference to be drawn besides the one the bosses drew from them.

They ask: "Do the machinists realize that the question of pay for labor

performed is merely a question of supply and demand?" That is a good question to think over. Do the workingmen realize that so long as a capitalist class own the land and machinery and other means of production their labor power, their very lives, are only a commodity like potatoes or pig iron? Do they realize that under the capitalist system they have no right to be considered as hu-man beings, but only as living means of production, to be bought and sold in the market? It is time that they real-

The manufacturers infer that workngmen, as commodities, ought to be as passive as potatoes or pig iron, as sub-missive as oxen. Socialists make au-other inference. We say that workirgmen ought to use their united pow er to change a system which treats them as commodities and set up in its place a system under which all men would be workers and all workers would be men and treated as such. That condition will come only when the people, as a body, own the means of production. Is it not worth thinking

The manufacturers ask (we sum u three of these questic

MORE SERFS FOR RUSSELL SAGE.

of Minnesota Farmers in His Favor: Several hundred hard working peo-ple of Stearns County, Minnesota, will now have occasion to think seriously about Socialism. The courts have de-cided that 30,000 acres of land in that ounty, which have, for many years, been occupied and cultivated by these bona-fide settlers, legally belong to

Russell Sage of New York. Mr. Sage has neither the ability nor the desire to cultivate or use all this land that the courts have presented him with. As for the people who have worked upon the land, improved it: and multiplied its value many times over by their years of labor, Mr. Sage will graciously allow them to continue to workupon it on condition that every year they shall pay over to him or hi as he can extort from them-of the

value of the crops they produce.

As year after year, the land is still further improved by their labor and as the demand for land becomes great er through the increase of the popula-tion, Mr. Sage or his beirs, without ever performing one lota of useful work, whether manual or mental, will be able to demand larger and larger rental from those who do the work And if they refuse to yield to his de-mands he can call in the power of the mands he can call in the power of the government, with marshals "nd, if necessary, militia and mallers, to drive them from their homes to seek other opportunities in this "glorious

and of opportunity.". ple of Minnesota had voted tect the producers in the enjoyment of the fruits of their toil.

the people of Minnesota voted that way last fall. But they are learning, and decisions like this will help them to learn faster, Socialism is coming

FEASTED BY THE ENEMY.

The so-called labor leaders who were dined at the Democratic Club last Monday evening, to ensure their sup-port of Tammany Hall this fall, and to get the workingmen to do likewise, are reckoning without their host if they believe "the labor vote" is any longer a commodity to be bought and sold in the market. They know little of the working class if they believe the experiences of years have not brought bitter lessons that are being remembered by increasing numbers of the working class. The "labor vote" is fast becoming a class-conscious vor-that cannot be swapped around at the pleasure of a few labor lenders. Work-ingmen are getting tired of supporting and the Tammany politicians, as well as the anti-Tammany politicians, will not learn these things until they see an increased Socialist vote next fall. And those who attempt to lead the work ing people fato the shambles of capi-talist politics are either knaves, foots, or ignoranuses, and as either or all they are unfit to speak directly or in-directly for the working class.

THINKING ABOUT. Last week we referred to the mani- | the machinists realize that they are in

competition with the machinists of other countries, that cheapness wins in the world-market, and that if they, demand higher wages than are paid in other countries they are likely to lose the market, and thus to lose their chance of employment?"

That is worth thinking of, too-and it applies to all trades. Industry is carried on only for profits. If the manufacturer cannot sell his enit does not matter whether people need that product or not, the mills will be closed and men will not be allowed to

The manufacturers infer that the workingmen ought to be content to work as hard and as long and for as low wages as those of any other country, in order that their employers be able to compete profitably in world-market.

Socialists make another inference We say: Instead of industry controlled by private capitalists and carried on only for profit, let us have industry, controlled by the people and carried on for the public service—for the satstaction of the people's wants. Under Socialism we should not care for foreign markets. We should produce what we needed, without letting any non-producer get a profit on it. If we found that we were producing mora than we needed, we should simply reduce our hours of labor and take more

time to enjoy our product.
So long as the means of production belong to capitalists, workingment must compete for the privilege of toiling. But when workingmen get ready, to own collectively the things their collective labor has made tion and unemployment and overwork and capitalist tyranny will be at an end. Is it not worth thinking of?

THE DEMAND FOR BRIINS "The country is being ransacked for Brains, Brains," so says Chas.

M. Schwab, who has enough brains to

demand by the capitalist is the kind

that can figure down to a cent how lit-tle a workingman can live on and just

how much more he can squeeze out of that workingman and not kill him. The

workingman must be kept alive, or there would be no capitalist!

The kind of brains in demand by the

capitalist is the kind that will force down wages till little children have to

work to keep themselves alive. The kind of brains in demand by the capi-

talist is the kind that forces young girls to sell their virtue or face starva-

The majority of us have got enough

of this kind of brains. We are looking

for brains of another sort. Marx had brains; Liebknecht had brains. Engels

had strains and even Herron has brains! What's the matter with such

brains! What's the matter with such brains? Doesn't that kind suit you, Mr. Schwab?

Oh, yes, we know that what the capi-

talist is looking for is brains. And we also know that if there were a million

men (and perhaps there are) who had

just as much brains as Mr. Schwab

there would be only one man needed as president of the Billion Dollar Steal Trust.

There may be a man now who has

an can live on rice as well as a

Chinaman, and if he can invent a plan by which he can get the white man to do it, he'll get Mr. Schwab's place.

will win, and the only way to do that

is by taking a little more blood out of

The kind of brains that can plan the

biggest steal, the kind of brains that-

an conceive the biggest Be, the kind

number is the kind of brains that wins:

-Aunt Sally, in Seattle Socialist.

The slave driver who can ge

most work at the least expens

of brains that can "do up" the

the workingman.

Court Decision Expropriates Hundred:

satisfy those who control the big steel trust. The other necessary commodity, that the big capitalists are looking for s not mentioned by Schwab and that is meanness, meanness, meanness, Rrains without meanness would be as much of a fallure as meanness out brains The kind of brains in demand by the capitalist is the kind that can skin people the slickest and make the peo-ple believe all the time they are not being skinned! The kind of brains in

taken in the following letter from a comrade in Yonkers:
"Some three weeks ago the Yonkers bricklayers and hod carriers went on strike for an increase in pay and the Saturday half holiday. The boss ma decided that the people who worked upon the land had a right to the use of it, and that no other man had any right to levy toll upon the product of their labor. And the whole power of the stale would have been exerted to support that decision against the out-rageous claims of Mr. Sage and to pro-

> It is a pity that only about 3,000 of and the reign of parasites like Sage is approaching its downfall.

TO SUPPRESS STRIKES. Tamm py Police Commissioner Devertiende ivered himself thus at the convention

of poice chiefs ast week;

"We meet here to exchange views on
how to suppress strikes, rio s. and all

has spread. When y hars tier up had in doubt about a situation, communi a & with the chiefs of the hi, ger cities, another will help you. And when you are asked for he in these waters; drop over the grand and attend to it.

Referred for a naidera ion to workingmen who with a sak do note for Tamma y by labor leaders dined at the 12-accerate Could s. Monday.

A GLEAM OF LIGHT.

A woman in a tattered shawl ran

the bell of a stately mansion. ly appeared. "No," was the 1 reply. The woman was turning sacily away, when a beautiful child with golden hair, exclaimed, "Oh, please let the woman die on the step." "Very well," said the father, for berether dark, after all. Detroit Jour

The Worker.

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SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED

1888 (Presidential).

S. D. P. 96,918 S. L. P. 33,450



THE PARTY'S EMBLEM

The capitalist class would rather see tree libraries than free laborers.

Look over the list of books on our Courth page and order early and often.

The Beer campaign seems to have as wany lives as the Socialist movement

President McKinley says there will the na extra session of Congress. Why

Advices from Russia indicate that the pastime of shooting strikers is as dar there as in this country.

We are ready to believe all the things Mosers, McLaurin and Tillman will say alout each other during the next few

by the Supreme Court, a wider field is ed labor's trusty friend, the in

Despration Day in Greater New York. er allows the coroners take a holiday.

There is no danger of the working scople learning anything about Socialwhile Socialist papers are kep from them.

Ambi all the confusion arising from the Supreme Court's latest decisio rybody seems agreed that the weak flows got the worst of it.

ie arguments of those who contend of there is no class struggle.

Sounter Depow says "reputation ten mistaken for fame." The miswill never occur in the senator's or. A had reputation is easily recog-

ain stuty" nowards Cuba and Puerro to seems to be rapidly on the in case among the supporters of the ad-

acks upon him ignored, because he worst said about him could be had enough.

ions in the Philippines. Whether sot the natives are satisfied with operal Grant is a secondary matter it it would be worth-learning.

the Legion of Honor in grateful recognition of Mr. Morgan's kindness leaving the republic besind him.

If the numerous strikes securring all over the country are "a sign of prosperity," why do the capitalist pa pers object to them as "disturbing ments in the industrial world?"

It is timely to note that many of the eated in the Hall of Fame were cranks" and "freaks" when they are doing the things which entitle them to remembered and honored now.

DISCUSSION IS INVITED.

We reprinted last week from the Herald," respectively, an article by comrade Putnam of St. Louis, dealing with the Public Ownership inovemen in that city, and one by Comrade Debs. dealing with the Detroit Conference to be held in July. These articles raise very interesting and important questions bearing upon the prospects and the policy of our party, which should be considered and discussed most care fully by our comrades, both in their lo cal organizations and through the colinnus of the party press. We may also call attention, in this connection, to the recommendation of a branch of Local Cleveland, as reported in The Worker two weeks ago, that the "immediate demands" affached to our party plat form be stricken out, "because of their tendency to confuse the Socialist propaganda."

To initiate the discussion, it may be well for us briefly to indicate the facts which give rise to these questions and roughly to formulate the questions,

The rapid capitalist development of eccut years and especially of recent ponths has given rise to a great deal of semi-socialistic thought in all classes of society, which thought is not guided and instructed by working class feeling or by clear economic theory, but onsists in a merely negative revolt against present conditions and a vague recognition of the advantages of Sofalism as an ideal state of society.

The Democratic party, having in tw mive national elections failed to carry the day by a policy of half-hearted, and, in general, insincere catering to this vague dissatisfaction, is now tora by two opposing tendencies or portion of the party advocating a return to the position of Tilden and Cleveland, while the others insist on a franker recognition of changed con litious and the adoption of a platfori somewhat more radical and consistent than that of Bryan (though just how far to go in this direction the "New Democrats" themselves cannot agree being guided, not by principle, bu

solely by political expediency.) In a number of cities, large and small. throughout the land, public ownership party or in one of the existing organi ations, have shown considerable strength; in St. Louis such a new party cast 30,000 votes in the city election and seems to have carried away the greater part (though by no means all of the large gains made by the S. D. P. in the full election of 1900; and in several other cities, one of the old parties adopting the public ownership plank; has been able to increase its vote large ly at the expense of the other old party and; it is thought, to prevent the S. D: P. from growing as rapidly as it would

Finally, there is considerable more es guarded talk of the formation of a new semi-socialistic party upon a national basis some advocating the by ex-Populists, unaffiliated reform ers, and dissatisfied Democrats, and others preferring to wait in the hop of dividing the Democratic party in 1902 or in 1904.

These are the main facts in the case as we see them. It is necessary to bear in mind, further, the following considerations:

That the policy of the old parties is dictated by leaders, who adapt themselves to what they believe to be the prevailing public opinion only as a mat ter of expediency, for the purpose

That thes obesion of the old parties no far as their active workers are con corned, resis chiefly on the hope of imniediate victory and the distribution

That the adhesion of the inactive rank and file of the old parties is very largely a matter of tradition and habi edified by generally unintelligent ap proval of or resentment against the the party in power, according as "hard

The questions which now arise out of these facts, so far as they concern the prospects and the policy of the So cial Democratic Party, may be form plated as follows:

of the launching of a new nation party upon semi-socialistic lines?

party he dangerous to the class com Socialist movement as repreed in the Social Democratic Party?

3. What should be the attitude Sould Democrate, as a lody and as in

formation a such a party and toward

4. What action within our own field will best enable our party to contiane Socialism under these changing political conditions?

thorough and thoughtful discussion by members of the S. D. P. Our national convention is approaching, whose pri-mary object is to complete the unified organization of the party and put it he a condition to carry on its work in the most effective manner. But it is not enough that internal party questions should be settled; it will also be the duty of the convention to consider and, so far as possible, to decide upon ques tion of party policy of national import ance. Seven weeks remain before the mbling of the convention. Let the time be put to good use.

Without any intention of forestalling or illegitimately influencing the decis on, we may call attention to the fact, reported elsewhere in this paper, that A. J. Lawrence, one of the most active workers of the newly organized Public Ownership Party of St. Louis, has 41ready left that movement and thrown in his lot with the Social Democratic Party. The fact seems to us significant of the instability of all such move ments and suggests that the danger they present to the S. D. P. is greatly

The collective labor of thousands of people has laid the street car tracks of this efty, built the power houses, and tructed the cars. The collective la bor of other thousands operates the system. The collective necessities of several millions of people give rise to the value of the franchise. Yet we, in collective folly, have allowed a small group of non-workers to keep possession of this product of our collecfive life and control it for private profit. And now some of us are grumbling secause the company will not put fenders on some of its cars and insists on running open cars in cold weather and closed cars in hot weather. This is childish. If we recognize the right of the company to own such a collective product for private profit, the discomfort or danger of the public should not be considered when profits are at stake If we do not recognize such a right then we should take the whole business and operate it for the public serv ice. The Social Democratic Party

stands for the latter solution. It was quite a shock to the police city last week when one of their number read a paper on how to check th "social evil." The gentleman was eviiently very properly looked upon as a traitor and an intruder and indignation against him can high. The idea tha any attempt should be made to remove one of the rensons for the existence of the police force is a preposterous and dangerous one, for if the "social evil" was wiped out, consider how many es timable gentlemen employed in all the cities would be forced to go to work o earn a living! But there is no danger of the removal of the social evil, while the private ownership of industry cor tinues to turn out prostitutes, thieveand degenerates. The police chiefs have probably recovered from their scare by this time. The need not worry. Their occupation is secure for some time to ome, and least of all have they any ause to fear the reformers that tinker

THE ONLY BASIS FOR SOCIAL PEACE.

The Springfield "Republican" is capitalist paper. It is "about as decout as they make 'em"-much above the average level-but a supporter of the

In a recent issue the "Republican" bewails the death of Mr. Smith, the Albany merchant whom the Twenty tending to shoot strikers. After point ing out that Mr. Smith was in no way offending against public order, the

Republican" continues: "When streets are patrofled by sol liable to spurt in any direction, because some curbstone outline burbs a brick, it would seem as if business men, law-fully engaged in their occupations.

were placed in a sorry plight.

"The public, as usual, gets the worst
of it in these anarchical labor wars.
And it would be well if the peaceful, law-abiding public awoke to its own rights. Business men in general would probably see things with a new vision f all business were suspended by or ber of the authorities whenever a street railroad company and its employee have a dispute violent enough to re ulre the streets themselves to be the objective of a military mobilization. Then they might inquire in earness whether these combatants are even ustified in carrying their controv their lives. Has any one the right to

marchy? amerchy?
"Compulsory arbitration, especially
in labor wars where public franchises
are involved, should be more deeply
studied in view of these constantly recurring events. Much has been heard
of the right to work and the right to
cuit and the right for you note own quit, and the right to run one's own business; but hardly gnough has been heard of the right of society to indus-trial peace."

ne-half of this we beartily ass It is indeed time that we heard me

peace. And in saying this, we voice sentiments of the working class Workingmen do not like this labor war this class struggle. Where it means discomfort to the capitalist, it means misery to them. Where it means accifeetal death to one business man, it means slow death by anxiety and privation to hundreds or thousands of workers. If anyone thinks that work agmen strike for the fun of the thing he is hadly deceived and ought to get down where he can study the facts at first hand,

Yes, assuredly we want industria peace. But the "Republican" offers us no way of establishing peace. We reilind our contemporary of the words of Patrick Henry: "Gentlemen cry, 'Peace, peace.' But there is no peace." When you have in society two classes whose constant interests are diamet rically opposed, you cannot establish permanent peace upon the basis of a ompromise. Americans should have learned that forty years ago. When William H. Saward declared that the slavery question involved "an irreconflict," his words were conted as the wild outburst of an ex tremist by many well-meaning people who occupied a position exactly corre sponding to that of the "Republicau" to-day-people who recognized the evils attendant on slavery (as the "Republican" frequently shows that it recognizes the evils attendant on canitalism), who lamented the bitter strice which the slavery question had already roused (just as the "Republican" la nents these labor wars), but who, in stead of advocating a radical settle ment of the question, wanted to patch up a peace by compromising differthat Seward was right.

To day we have a small class abso lutely controlling industry and, through the apathy of the mass of the people practically controlling the governmen On the other hand, we have the work ing masses and we include all wage workers, not simply manual laborerswhose lives are, in the main, one long story of overwork, anxiety, want, in sult, and disappointment. They create all; but they must give up the greater part of their product to the useless "masters of bread," who have the powthem into idleness at will and to die tate to them the terms of employment Such a condition involves an irrepressible conflict, and no altempt at enforcing a truce upon ferms of com promise will ever succeed. "No ques on," it has been rightly said. "Is ever settled until it is settled right." If we wish for industrial peace and all right-minded men must wish for it, as the workers certainly do-then we must reorganize society on a basis of instice adapted to our new conditions. We must assure to all the right to work and to enjoy the full fruit of their in bor, thus removing the cause of class antagonisms. That is the Socialist program. On no less broad or deep a foun-

dation can social peace be established. People who are frightened at the idea that Social Democrats, if put in power, would confiscate the property of the capitalists for the use of the people may well consider the court ision which expropriates several bundred Minnesota farmers and gives Russell Sage the land that they have cultivated and improved by many years of arduous labor. We can terstand why capitalists should approve of confiscation in favor of Sage and his like and protest against iscation from Sage and his like. But why any producer whether in the factory or on the farm-can object to Socialism on this ground passes our understanding.

epresent over \$2,000,000,000, and yet the good work has only just begun The economic pressure is so great that this year will beat all previous years number and strength of new combinations of capital formed. All this means fewer middlemen and a larger army of wage earners depending rectly upon the trusts for employ ment. As the ownership of wealth production gradually and swiftly concentrates into the hands of fewer and fe er individuals the greater become their power and more dependent become the mass of the people upon the which carries with it the right to live. As private ownership concentrates its forces the economies effected restrict the opportunities and sharpen compe trion among those seeking employ ment. This further increases the power of the owners of industry, who are thus able to dictate with greater sucess the wages, hours and conditions of employment of the employed. With a continual surplus of idle labor being grown upon the market, those at worl and it more difficult to hold their pos. tions and to maintain a fixed remane ation for their labor. Not only this, he conditions incident upon promotion and advancement also become mor eeds does so at the terrible price of bia own manhood and of his neighbors' cality and toward a greater degree of

omic forces at work splits society es the idle owners of capital and the working class upon whose labor civilisation depends. A class struggle is the result, a struggle which only the abolition of class ownership of industry can obliterate. Socialism, the collective ownership, will abolish class owner ship and class rule and provide opportunities for all to work and to live an inspiring, noble and free life.

A CONFESSION OF PAILURE.

For a frank acknowledgment of the waste of labor involved in seeking recognition for workingmen from the class in control of the government ommend us to the following from the "Coast Seamen's Journal" of San Francisco:

"On page one of this issue w lish the memorial to President McKinley, presented by the San Francisco Labor Council. So far no reply has been received; possibly, none eyer will be. However, the substance of the document has been given by the press to the people of the country, and a re-ply from the latter may be looked for with reasonable assurance. At any rate, the fact will be noted that the trade unionists of the Pacific Coast have availed themselves of the only lepportunity afforded to apprise the head of the government of the sentiment against Chinese and other species of Asiatic labor. The memoria was only a matter of form, perhaps; but, then, forms ent as much figure as

Now the "Journal" is one of the most usistent advocates of the policy of "independent political action" (inside eld party lines.) It believes in the begging policy which has brought such humiliation to the organized vorkers of America. And yet note that the "Journal" confesses it does not expect any reply will be received from the memorial to the president.

The plea is made that the substance has been given by the press to the people of the country. What a sweet optimism it is that believes the press ofthis country would give out anything favorable to labor in such a form that the people would be able to form an intelligent opinion upon it! Only the

labor press would do such a thing. The sentiment of labor upon any ques tion will receive proper attention when that sentiment is properly directed into a labor party built upon class-consclous Socialist lines. At present the appeals to the ruling powers are as ineffective as the efforts to allay the effects of the cheap Asiatic labor which is flooding the Western coas because of the new economic conditions following upon the new commer cial policy of the United States, and which is in itself a result of the worldwide industrial revolution.

-Odell's work for labor since he he come governor is bearing fruit in a good enough friend of labor to satisfy any old capitalist. His chief claim t recognition from the holmy handed workingmen comes from his action on the employers' liability bill. The original bill was the best of the kind ever introduced in the state legislatur and would have been a vast in ment over the existing law. But its passage would have been hurtful to the corporations, so it was amended sthat its enactment would have injured labor instead of helping it. Instantly the trade unions bad to right about face from supporting to fighting the measure. The amended bill took preedence over the original act, which was forgotten in the tussle, just what the corporations wanted. The amended bill was passed, and it went to Odell, who vetoed it, just as it was expected he would by those who uniticians. So Odell got the credit for veteing an abnoxious anti-labor bill. What did the working people get? Nothing, as usual. The liability laws are in as bad a condition as ever. Labor has gained notating while Odell looms up on the political horizon as fit candidate for the presidency partly beenuse of his "labor rectrd." WIH the workers vote for him, if he is nominated? Well, they voted for McKin ley and for Bryan, who were as mucl cutitled to their votes as he, is, there will be more workers who will vote against Odell, and for a working

class candidate than ever before. a splendid number and does credit to the editor and to Local St. Louis. One of the most striking features is a of the Public Ownership Party, writ ten by a man who entered that move ment is the belief that it was honestly It to be run on the same principles tha govern both the old parties, promptly left it and joined the S. D. P. It is fairly evident that the P. O. P. will not have a long nor a glorious career and that the Socialist movement will profit in the end by the whole experience,

TRUE OREATRESS.

NO CONFLICT?

Some Remarks for the Editor of the "Bricklayers' Journal" to Consider.

lays There Is "No Conflict Betwee Capital and Labor"-Why, Thon, Are Workers and Employers Organized to glo is a Fast and Should Be Recog-

Here is the way Mr. Edward Meffirt, editor of the "Bricklayers" and Masous Journal," expounded the labor question at a mass meeting in Newark last

"I would have all union workingme remember that there is no wer be-tween capital and labor. Both are equally necessary, and both have rights that should be respected. Prop-erly organized labor does not want the rights of capital, but the rights of labor. And those rights, I trust, they will ever seek."

remarks, Mr. Moffitt in the next breath sold his hearers that "the machinism are now engaged in a great struggle, and I-am glad to be able to say they

are winning and winning easily."

Now it is difficult to understand why workingmen should organize into trade unions if "there is no war between cap-ital and labor." The very act of organization is a recognition of the exstence of conflicting interests-th capitalist class and the working class. If there was no such conflict then it would be to the interest of the laborer to accept whatever conditions his employer saw fit to concede him. identity of interests would de mand unanimity of action Mr. Moffitt would be the very last

man to agree to such a condition of af-fairs. He would probably reply that the workers require organization protect them against—what? Again capitalists, who are acting accord ing to their rights. For the enpitalis believes he has rights and he tries of utmost to maintain and extend them But the very maintenance and extension of these so-called rights of the capitalist are the greatest danger the working class, whose labor is the principal commodity in which the cap-talist class deals. And the greates source of weakness to the working class is the failure to recognize that has rights which are in direct opposition to the rights; or interests, of the capitalist class.

The acknowledgment that both have rights that should be respected presupsses a difference in opinion as to what institutes the rights of each clas-Now this difference in opinion cannot be settled without a concession from each class that will weaken the por That is why the machinists are nov

engaged in a great struggle. It is not to the interests of the manufacturers to grant the demands of the machinists and this causes a struggle which mus necessarily weaken one and strengther the other.

Is Mr. Moffitt prepared to say that

the capitalists would have granted all the bricklayers and masons have gained through organization, if there never had been any organization at all? Certainly not, for then any argument h might attempt to put forth for the or ganization of workingmen whild be no argument ft-would be a weak and

childish subterfuge,

We believe it is not necessary to she
over existing facts in Arder to gain success for the trade unions. On the contrary, the clearer these facts a presented the stronger will become ti trade organizations and more alert an

intelligent will become the workers.

There is a class war—there is a conowners of labor power, a conflict tha ensues from this ownership class and non-ownership by The trade-unions are class organiz tions of the workers, organization whose immediate mission is to write whose immediate mission is to write from the capitalist class better cond tions of labor and employment, conce sions that never have and never will be granted by the employing class

without a struggle. These are facts that no amount of sophistry can conceal nor stupidity kgore. The sooner they are recogni and acted moon by the working class ner will come the day of emancipation.

MAKING AND BREAKING.

Those credulous mortals who insie legislation against the trustwould do well to ponder over the fol-lowing statement from Prof. George T. Ladd, professor of philosophy in Yas

"Twenty years ago the great corpor ations of this country were persistent lawbreakers, but in these days they do not need to break them, as they make them themselves.". As an illustration of this the pro-

ssor is quoted as follows: "Some years ago while in Chicago

ound that if I cheated the Dinois Cen trai railroad out of five cents I would have to serve a long imprisonment and pay a heavy one. If an ordinary highnyman should, however, have med m wayman should however, have mee months street, knocked me down, and stolen all my money, and eyed killed me for that matter, he would have excepted with a much lighter sentence than I who had cliented a hig corporaon out of a paltry nickel."

The professor has merely stated in other words the truth that Socialists have always enunciated, that the law is the servant and creature of capital of interests for all general purposes.

The professor has merely stated in

held in seven weeks. One of its dutie cill be to consider the questions form section of the very rich who are doing more to promote Socialism than all oth-er agencies combined. Words of wis dom sometimes fall even from the hy-of an after-dinner orator.—Social Dem-

ocratic Herald.

STORIES OF THE CITY-2. THE OUTCAST.

It was evening, the rain came down n torrents and the avenue was almost deserted save for the carriages that rolled along. Now and then a poor pe-destrian hurrying by cast envious glances at the brilliantly its mansions on either side, and perchance a few un-derstood the true meaning of so much wealth and their own poverty. Perchance, too, some of the occupants of the carriages understood the problem

Outside the fashionable theater man stood heedless of the pouring rain, though it was easy to see that he was already drenched to the skin. He was poorly clad and his face here evident marks of hunger and much suffering "Poor man!" some of the wealthy par rons of the theatre would say, but that was all. They passed on and forgo the sight. The man was not begging, and the

attendants in the richly decorated vestibule wondered why he stood there patiently. Every now and again he would go out into the middle of the avenue and look as if he were expectould go ing some one to come. Presently a carriage came up to the door, and the man's eyes seemed to brighten. Then, by a quick transition, a pallor came over his face and his lips were set and ecmed, perhaps because of the int pressure, to have become quite blood-less. Anyone who watched the roung-er of the two women that stepped from the carriage would have seen that she. too, seemed affected. For a moments for faltered and her handsome white face became flushed and red. But he was only for a moment, and she passe into the theatre talking to her older but scarcely less beautiful companion. Then the man in the shabby clothes mutter

ed a savage curse and walked away.
"What on earth did he want. I we der?" said a young attendant to his companions. "I guess he wanted to make love to the Vermont heiress." And they hinghed at the joke.

The man walked on toward the rive till he came to a big warehou went to stretch himself on a bron stone step and in doing so disturbed one who, hidden in the shadow, was already asleep. "I am sorry," he said politely, and the man, in reply, said; It's all right, friend," and extended his hand to the new-comer. is Jim," he added. "I often make out here." Then they fell to talking, and each told his story to the other. Jim's was a commonplace tale of lifelong poverty. All his life he had lived in sordid poverty as the common labore must. But lately he had an attack of onia which left him a wreckworkless and hopeless man, the fresh air will cure me, grimly. Then he listened to the stor of his companion, how he had been drive from home by a stern father because he had married the woman of his choice, who had been his haughty sis-ter's "maid."

Driven from his home, he had tries work at almost everything, but with out success. He had not been trained to business, and was not strong enough for heavy work., Once when his wife lay dying, he had gone to his father's house, but was refused admission. 'She died, poor girl starved to death! shricked bitterly. For a few minute he had seen his sister that evening et ter the theatre, and how she had look ed at his face and passed on without a word of recognition. In his rough way Jim tried to console his new found companion, then turned over and was

In the early hours of the morning the moon had cast a long line of sil, very sheen. But no one heard it, and when Jim woke he was alone.

When the sun, at noon spread its sheen of gold where the silver sheen of the pale moon had been a body was found in the river and dragged ashore. 'My God,' said the policeman, as he looked upon it, "three this week, and to-day only Wednesday." Then he went

As the same hour, in her bondoir in a Fifth avenue mansion: a young woman was telling a friend who called on her, how she had enjoyed the per fermance at the theater. "It was a de-lightful piece." she said. "One of those old world stories, don't you know. A rich young fellow called on to choose between a poor girl and his inheritance, chose the girl. It was simlovely, and I felt I could all ourse, such things don't happen in real

Perhaps her visitor remembered he iend's outcast brother as she answer i: "Well, not often, perhaps but metimes." J. 8.

One of the most suggestive and inspiring writers of modern times is John Ruskin. He had not the scientific spirit, and therefore we must often disagree with his judgments. But he was a true poet and prophet; and the poets and prophetic spirit is necessary to supplement the scientific spirit. No one who can think clearly will fail to be the better for reading "The Crown of Wild Olive" or "Sestine and Lilles" or others of his works. They are for sale by the Socialist Literature Company. See notice on fourth page.

- Some of our comrades are doing scribers for The Worker. What are you doing?

- Even if the wheat crop in many has failed, all is not yet lost. The crop of Socialists gives every pro of a bountiful barvest in a few year The Workers' Call.

— Work is a force in perpetual ac-tivity, a god in all religious, working out the final happiness of which we feel the imperious necessity.

There is no such thing as happiness un-less we place it in the united happiness of perpetual united laker. And that is why I wish that some one would preach to the world the religion of da-lor, and sing besannas to laker as to saviar, the only true source of health, peace and happiness.—Emills Lobs.

Our Exteemed Contemporaries ### (and OTHERS)

The Dinois testaleture bus from our sidering a bill forbidding idiots to marry. How do the Hilnois capitalist parties expect to remain in power, if idiots don't marry and breed voters

for them?

Omaha Daily News.

It has always been generally understood that these joint debates (as of Tillman and McLaurin) are devoid of esults. Since ope has led two United States senators to resign, however, it demonstrates that there is some utility in the institution after all. Le us have onny senatorial joint debates.

Saginaw Exponent.

he corter workday is bound to me, and the sooner this is recogrized, the sooner some degree of cer-tainty will attend manufacturing ludustries. Until it is generaly inau-gurated it will always remain a bone of ontention. Not that the nine-hour day, or the eight-hour day, or six-hour day, for that matter, would settle the conflict between leborers and capitalists, This, in the very nature of things, can-not cease until exploitation of the workers ceases. If every wage work of eceived five dollars a day for a five be no nearer solution than it is to-day This cannot be settled except by the bor will receive as its reward its entire

WAR AND WORK.

The wonder has always been great to me that heroism has never been apposed to be in anywise consistent that of quartering oneself upon them that of quartering oneself upon them for food and stripping them of their clothes. Spoiling of armor is an heroic deed in all ages; but the selling of clothes, old or new, has never taken any color of magnatimity. Yet one does not see why feeding the hungry and clothing the naked should ev engaged in on a large scale. If one ould contrive to attach the notion of upposing there were anywhere an obstingte race who refused to be comferted, one might také some pride magiving them compulsory comfort and, as it were, "occupying a country" with one's gifts, instead of one's crimes! if ne could only consider it as much of victory to get a barren field sown as to get an eared field stripped, and con-tend who should build villages, instead of who should "carry" them! Are not all forms of heroism conceivable in do-ing these serviceable deeds! You doubt who is strongest? It might be ascerfained by push of spade as well as by rush of sword. Who is wisest? There are witty things to be thought of in planning other business than cam-paigns. Who is bravest? There are paigns. Who is bravest? There are always the elements to fight, with, stronger than men and nearly as mer-

The only absolutely and unapproach bly heroic element in the soldier's work seems to be that he is paid little for it—and regularly; while you traffickers and exchangers and oth upied in presumably benevolent busi-ess. like to be paid much for it—and by chance. I can never make out how it is that a knight-grant does not ex-pect to be paid for his trouble, but a peed to be paid for his state people peedlar-errant always does; that people peedlar-errant always does; that people peed to take hard knocks for that they are ready to go on fervent crusades to fulfil the orders of a living one; that they will go anywhere barefoot to preach their faith, but must be well bribed to practise it, and are perfectly ready to give the Gospe gratis, but never the loaves and fishes Ruskin. The Crown of Wild Olive.

The Walt Whitman Fellowskip held its eighth annual convention in this

the features of the meeting was a de "Dear Wait Whitman, we still have need of you, of your love and your thoughts and your way of life. We have need of your cheerfulness and your hopes these days. For to-day Walt they are killing people in Alban sillsoting your friends, the car driv-and car conductors. They say it is strike, and they are very pleased w the regiments that have gone up from Manhattan to kill these fellows. But I am not pleased or proud of these w diers. I am ashamed, and very, very sad. I do not call it a strike, Walt. | I call it a war. I call it the beginning of the last war, the great war of libertion. I know it will be a long war, and I hate war and strife and hate, and se am not discouraged, for I remembe that you never had any doubt of the rictory of love. And because I remouher all that you have sald. I have no doubt of it either. I know which side will win. But I know it cannot be

"I remember you. Walt, and this day han I hate, to make m troy and to be more glad than sorry."

We have printed small cards advertising The Worker and the Socialist Liberature Company. If you are will ing to help distribute them in your shop, in your union, and among your seighbors, drop a card to this iving your name and address and we

--- Fifteen cents a week is not would send The Worker for the months to some man who ought know about Sociation, but does n Indicious canvassing you could get m.in a year? Try it and find

NOW A ZINC TRUST.

fish Capitalists Organiza an \$8,000, 198 Gemblee te Exploit Missouri

states: "A big zine mining deal involv-ing \$8,000,060 worth of property has been consummated in London, a cable-gram to that effect having reached here es and several thousand acres of

adeveloped unineral lands.
"Many of the mines are near Joplin, at the deal was promoted by a Joplin an, J. D. Cameron. Its effect upon e Missouri-Kansas mining district is now preparing to export or ore to Europe. important. It is reliably stated that e English syndicate which is invest-Ing so extensively in American air put to dietate prices.

Of course, the numerous zine work-ers will not be able to labor unless they give the syndicate of English rapitalists the major portion of the value of the product of the mines. These idle capitalists in England are absolutely incressary; they must re-ceive nice dividends, or else the size industry could not get along.

Yes, the American workingmen are that sort of thing, but the internation at yoke of capitalism is borne without complaint. The zine workers would rebel against the rule of King Edward. but they accept the rule of King Capi-tal with headquarters in London glad-by and thankfully. And Socialisms that mld make all free and remove all nurchical or palustrial, is macked at as impracti sionary and destructive of individu-initiative;

CONSOLIDATING -STREET RAILWAYS.

Toledo will pass into the control of the Everett Moore syndicate of Cleveland. It is said that very shortly all the Deolt and Toledo suburban roads will

The Everett-Moore general plan is to from Cleveland south to Wheeling, W.

COMPETITION ENDED.

The argument that attempted mot epoly of any industry tends to provokition in that industry has re red another body blow, and this ne it is our old friend, the Standard Oil Company, that has delivered it has given up the fight and sold out to mighty rival, concid. Shirneer & Teagle of Cleve

hand the competitors in question, have yielded to the inevitable after a hard paid for all being \$1,000,000.

It is reported that mother new com-There may be various reason rust, or else they are trying to get here is no use attempting to defeat trust whose ramifications are world-

The Standard Oil Company will hold and takes the field away from it.

BIG TOBACCO DEAL.

Now it is reported that a new big American Tobacco Company (the troust, and the Continental Tobacco Company, and will practically control the entire tobacco and eigerette indushines in the world.

This will mean more wiping out of small capitalists and dealers, more concentration of manufacturing and consequent displacement of tobacco and cigar workers, and still lower wages for those at work. When the combine gets fully under way, and the manufacturing of tobacco and eigarettes is entirely under its control, what are the unions going to do? The combine's policy will undoubtedly be the same as the American Tobacco pany's is now one of direct and nehing autagonism to organized labor. This will be detrimental to the There's a bot time ahead for the trade unionists who believe the salvation of the working class is to be gained through economic action alone.

VELLOW-PINE COMBINE.

One of the largest copellow pine lumber manufacturers ever attempted in the Southwest is about to be consummated at Beau-mont, Texas. The deal is controlled by Boston capitallets who have long been interested in yellow pile timber holdings in Eastern Texas.

The new corporation will take over it of these properties under a single unceship and will be capitalized at

Tesasassassassassassassass The Economic Struggle.

United Labor League of Philadelphia has had warrants issued for the arrest of Director of Public Works Hadduck and Chief Hand, of the Bureau of Water, for violating the act of assem-bly, which provided that eight hours shall constitute a legal day's work on all municipal work or contracts.

ernational Union are writing to the Bakers' Journal" advocating that the

The fifteen annual convention of the nternational Printing Pressmen's Union will meet at-Washington, D. C., June 17.

ers and bartenders at St. Louis the following officers were elected: Joseph R. Michaels of Syracuse, N. Y., presideut; W. H. Cristoe, Chicago, first vice-president; John H. Suntrop, St. Louis, second vice-president; W. A. Donnelly, Auburn, N. Y., third vice-president; Fred. Bauman, Omnha, Neb., fourth vice-president; Harry J. Chiney, Youngstown, fifth vice-presi-lent, H. W. Zindley, Scenar P. dent; H. W. Ziedler, Scranton sixth vice-president; Lewis Rindfurr, Eric. Pa., seventh vice-president; Jere L. Sullivan, Cincinnati, general secr. H, Sieburn of Alton, Ill., and F. B. movement to organize the waiters

Newsboys of Warren, O., have or

A trades union conference at Wellington, New Zenhull, has adopted ed in factories; to compel all boy-working at trades to be indentured and to establesh a state coal mine and tailoring and boot workshops. The

Railway engineers, at their conver tion last month, unanimously voted that "this union should study and act on all the problems of labor making Socialism as our legitlinate goal." We nearly forget to mention that this coation was held in Japan-not in Amer

Boot and Shoe Workers' National Union had \$33,848.66 in general benefit funds March 31.

NOTES OF COMBINATION.

Brickmakers of Hackensack, N. J., mve formed a trust.

A New York real estate combination is reported as being organized.

The Waters Pierce Off Company begin preparations immediately to handle the product of the Beaumout oil fields in Texas. This company understood to be a part of the Stand-ard Oil Company, and the independent oil operators are frightened accordingly

The two fending salt companies Canada have united with a capital of \$8,000,000 into the Canadian Salt Com-

A National Tea Importers' and Tea Dealers' Association is on the v Members want to safeguard their terests by influencing legislation. ing to elect workingmen for the pur pose. What do you think?

Leading manufacturers of collar-Shirt and Collar Company, with a capi tal of \$1,500,000s

ed from the West in the shape of the United Copper Company, with a capital of \$80,000,000. The new company will acquire all the ore mining property in the West outside of the Amaigan-ated Copper Company, which it will light. W. A. Clark is associated with

ers Maxim and the Bethlehem Iron Company, despite rumors to the con-trary, is authoritatively stated to be certain of accomplishment with in the

pine lumber manufacturers is being organized in the Southwest.

houses is being formed, which will in-clude all the large first-class houses west of Chicago, and will work in barmony with the similar associations cast of Chicago. It will have a capital

It is reported from Evansville, Ind., the the constraint of the control of the control of the company of that city has gone into the hands of a New York trust. The plant will be closed, and 469 men will be thrown out of work. The factory is the only one of its kind in the West.

Till a man is independent he is not free. The man who is in danger of want is not a free man, and the com-try which does not guard him against this danger or does not lustre him the means of a livelihood, is not a free country, though it may be the freest country that is. Liberty and poverty are incompatible, and if the poverty is extreme. Bleety is impossible. The uncest which we call labor treables is are disposed of William Dean How ells.

Over the # ## Water

being organized which will include all the Danish match factories, several

William Clarke, M. A., known widely is one of the contributors to the fl nous volume of "Fablan Essays," die on May 8 at Mostar, Henegovins. He was on a trip to Dalmatia and Bosnia. He was one of the best known journa! ists and writers on eco

According to a dispatch received from St. Petersburg on May 31, it appears that the conflict at Alexandrovsky, in the vicinity of St. Petersburg, between the strikers at the Obuchoff iron works and the authorities, on May 20, had much more serious results than was admitted in the police reports of the affair issued on May 21. It was then said that after twelve of the police had been injured they were reinforced by soldiers, who fired three volleys, kill-ing two men and wounding seven. The relatives of the strikers declare that forty men were killed and that 150 others were wounded. A reliable witness says he saw four vanloads of wounded persons covered with blood, and another spectator declares that he saw two tuglonds of wounded taken to

trouble with its soldiers. Last week mutiny is reported to have occurred the soldiers parading the streets sind ing the "Marselllaise," while the police had to be called on to protect the offi-gers. The Socialists have been doing gers. The Socialists mave among the energetic propaganda work among the soldiers in Belgium, as well as in other

Custave Lefrançais died recently ! Paris in his seventy-fifth year. He was one of the Communists who, in August, 1872, being condemned to death by the Versailles governmen escaped to London. He began his c reer as a schoolmaster, was arrested for conspiring against the governmen in 1850, and later for his opposition t the Napoleonic coup d'etat and was obliged to flee to London. He returned to Paris in the early sixties, and soo made himself conspicuous by his op-attacks upon the Empire. He was se-Hotel de Ville and upbraided General Trochu and Jules Ferry for the in ernment. Then came the Commun He returned to France when amnest was proclaimed by the Third Repub-lic, and from then until the time of his death occupied bimself in writing for the most advanced Socialist organ-and attacking the republican givesa ent as in the old days he had attach ed the Bourbons and the Imperialist

SOCIALISM IN SPAIN.

Movement Onring the Last Year Re

Comrade Pablo Iglesias, the most a ve worker of the Socialist movemen in Spain, writes as follows in the Ma I'my issue of London "Justice." Th crticle was, of course, written weeks before the late election in which, as already reported, the Socialist party for the first time elected a member of

During the year 1900 no extraordia ary event has occurred in our party, out we have been carrying on the agitation and have made steady progress There have been strikes and meet ngs in which we have always brough before the public our principles, and we have spared no effort to try and effect improvements in the condi-

the proletariat. In Castille, in Biscayin, in Galleia. and other parts of Spain, our forces have increased, and there has been a

During the past year we have held seventy meetings in Asturia, and I reckoned that these have been attended groups in this province with 600 members, and in 1900 there are thirteen with a membership of 7,000. Most o these men are miners. They have a paper, "La Aurora Social," which has

circulation of 4,000. The First of May last year was well celebrated in Spain. Work ceased on that day at Madrid, Valencia, Bilbao, Valladolist, and other large towns, and even in some agricultural districts.

Many meetings and reunions were
held. At Madrid a meeting was attend-

ed by 12,000 persons. Perfect order prevailed at these meetings. Preparations have been made to cele-brate this Festival of Labor this year, but it is possible that there may be dis turbances in some places as the An-archists are very active and may exer-cise a disturbing influence.

The Socialist press has become more important, and the following now appear: "El Socialista," the central organ at Madrid; "La Lucha de Clasgan at Madrid, "La Licha de l'ascs," at Hibao: "La Aurora Social," at
Oviedo: "La Von del Pueblo," at San
tander; "La Solidaridad," at Vigo: "El
Obrero Balear," at Palma; "El Bien
del Obrero," at Ferrof; "Adelante," at
Elbar. We also now publish a weekly
review at Madrid, "La Neuva Era,"
and foise Mor I we shall unblish new and from May I we simil publish new papers at Buccelona and San Schus-

The Union of Workmen is now main under Socialist untogement, and zero are in it 172 groups, with a mem-

far they have not been successful, as

The elections will take place in Spain on May 19. The Socialist Party will take part in it, and will have its own caudidates, over thirty, as they have declined the alliance proposed to them by the Republicans. Unfortunately elections are not always fairly conducted in Spain or else we might hope to have three or four members in the next Parliament, but as elections now conducted it is very likely that shall not have a single member:

But we are not discouraged, the Yet we Socialists are firmly deter mined to go on working steadily and in time we shall be able to overcome forces arrayed against us by eap talist gold and greed.

NOTICE OF CITY CONVENTION.

To the Locals and Subdivisions of Lo-cal New York, Social Democratic Party in the Cky of New York:

Please take notice that the city con Please take notice that the city con-vention of the party to nominate can-didates for city officers for the next general election and to transact such other business as may come before the convention, will be held on Saturday. June 22, at 2.p. m., at the Labor Ly-ceum, 64 E. Fourth street, in the Bor-Every assembly district in the Bor-oeghs of Manhattan, Bronx, and Brooklyn is entitled to send three dele-

Every ward in the Boroughs of pueens and Richmond is entitled to end three delegates. Delegates must he elected in primaries in accordance with the law. All delegates elected must be good standing members of the Social Democratic Party, and will have to bring their membership cards along. All credentials for delegates along. All credentials for delegate must be sent to the city executive committee before the convention and should be in the hands of the commit-

By order of the City Executive Com mittee, Social Democratic Party of the

J. GERBER, Secretary.

NOTICE OF PRIMARIES.

Primaries of the Social Democratic Party to elect delegates to the city held as follows:\ Thursday, June 6 Borough of Man-

Eighth A. D., at 73 Ludlow street. Fifteenth A. D., at 408 W. 50th street Eighteenth A. D., at 421 First ave

Twenty-second A. D., at 312 E. 524

Twenty-sixth A. D., at 1432 Second Twenty-eighth A. D., at 1497 Ave. A. Borough of Brooklyn-Seventh A. D., at 1232 45th stree

sidence of Comrade Blankenfield. Friday, June 7-Borough of Manhat Fourth A. D., at 264 E. Broadway, Sixth A. D., at 64 E. 4th street. Eleventh A. D., at 436 W. 38th street

Sixteenth A. D., at 616 E. 5th street enth A., D., at 183 W: 63d

Twenty-third A. D., at 19 Manhattan

Thirty-third A. D., at 121 E. 11th reet, at Dr. Ingerman's residence, ugh of the Bronx-Thirty-fifth A. D., at 3300 3d avenue

Borough of Brooklyn-First A. D., at 121 Schermerhorn reet, at Dr. Furuan's residence. treet, at Dr. Furman's residence. Sixteenth A. D., at 1872 Fuiton

Twenty-first A. D., at 675 Glentnors Saturday. June 8 Borough of Man-

Ninth A. D., at 508 W. 26th stre Comrade Wecklein's residence, Borough of Brooklyn-

Fourteenth A. D., at Liberty Hall, 166 Frankliu street. Monday, June 10-Borough of Man-

Comrade Maier's residence.

Borough of Queens-First Ward, at Hettinger's Hall, Broadway, Long Island City.; Tuesday, June 11-Borough of Man-

Thirty-second A. D., at 302 E. 191st Manhattan-

Thirteenth A. D., at 347 W. 42d Twentieth A. D., at Tecumseh Hail, 231 E .33d street. Thirtleth A. D., at 255 E. 86th street.

Borough of Brocklyn-Third A. D., at 208 Columbia street. Borough of Queens-Fourth Ward, at Volkman's Hall,

corner of Snedeker avenue and Second street, Union Course, L. I. Thursday, June 13—Borough of Fourteenth A. D., at 28 E. 10th

Friday, June 14 Berough of Mas-

Twelfth A. D., at Seminole Hall, 414 Grand street.
Thirty-first A. D., at 13 W. 112th street, residence of Comrade J. Hill-

Borogan of Brooklyn-Rocoggh of Brooklyn— Eighteenth A. D., at 1658 Dean treet, Comrude Rixon's residence. Borough of Queens— Second Ward, at 65 Myrtle avenue,

Tuesday, June 18 Borough of Man-Twenty-first A, D., at Colonial Hall,

By order of City Executive Commit-Democratic Party.
J. GERBER, Secretary. tee, Social Dense

besship of 25,388.

In this union the Amerchiess have been very active, and have rised to do they could to impede its progress, and to cast discressit on the Socialists.

In doing this they have not always used fair or legitimate means and have even tried to wreck the union, but so your own account.

PARTY NOTES.

Church of Rutland, Vt., has arranged for a series of six Sunday evening ad-dresses on "Good Citizenship" and has secured a banker, lawyer, editor, "distinguished" citizen, and superintendent of schools to speak. Comrade James M. Luli will close the series with an explanation of the Socialist position.

of the Macon, Ga., Central Cabor Union, gives two columns weekly to "Things Socialistic," and some good articles are included.

Chairman McFall of the Oklahema territorial committee, has issued an address to the party in which he says: "Those of us who have had the bene fits of the Vail meetings appreciate that they have been an effective means of propaganda and education. In all, fifteen meetings were held at ten different places. With one or two exceptions the attendance was good, and in every case the audience was carried by Comrade Vail's irresistible logic. These meetings have proved a great stimulus to the comrades, and have added to our number many converts. We are only sorry that arements could not have been made for meetings at other points in the territory."

An appeal is made to build up the Socialist press for the campaign of 1992. A special organizer will probably be placed in the territory next

The state executive committee of the Social Democratic Party of New Hampshire met at Dover on May 39/ The meeting was a business one. Louis Arnstein acted as chairman. B. T. Whitehouse was elected treasurer to fill vacancy. It was voted to put two organizers in the field during the month of June, one French and one American. The committee decided to call a state convention, to meet at Dover on July 4 for the purpose of se-lecting delegates to attend the national unity convention to be held in indianapolis, July 29.

The Social Democratic Party Trenton have decided to change their regular time of meeting from Sunday to Tuesday evening, and hereafter no Senday meetings will be held, except for a lecture.

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

Don't send anonymous letters. As to Organization.

As to Organization.

Receding over late issues of our Soc all pers I note certain tendencies of these the pers I note certain tendencies of these the set seems to me to be open to frank cratism. I refer to the propositions for aboliment of executive officers, dues, charts, etc., on the one hand, and the scheme a distributed by one who has taken like in his "generalship."

I think I am well within the hounds of when I asy that there has never been time since the Rochester convention of a when I asy that there has never been time since the Rochester convention of a S. D. P. when an overwhelming mirrily of these faction of the S. L. P. and a S. D. P. did not destre a single, connect organization. Surely all engaged in they cannot propagated work fift and one and believe that the few "leaders" who feel they cannot propagated work fift and one and they cannot tolerate such an organization attact with some one who seems they are not the good of the cause. If we are not at the good of the cause. If we are not have a unity of the masses, what is the end going to the expense of a national oversion which grows out of the densest.

specis of organization being cupitatisate in methods. Well, don't we say that the capitalists adopt the methods best criticalists adopt the methods best criticalists adopt the methods best criticalists in myst their entire of the methods of oversetsly? I have express and organizations of oversetsly? These who would lead a disorganized no asymptotic organization and control, when will we? These who would lead a disorganized no asymptotic critical additional their statements of organization and control, when will we? These who would lead a disorganized no asymptotic critical additional their disording organization and capteneded forces of capitalism, are in my opinion, letting certain experiences drive them to a foliculous and dangerous extreme, in the citer direction. A few years inter any time the critical addition of the control of the control. I for all capable is betting in the apprix of our measurement, and should have me say in its capable. In the first production is control. Due to do years even as a fine to my control of regime of regime. We have another set of people who would

ly distributed as through a plan of register dises:

We have another set of people who would do away with all national organization and mainfrain only state organizations—a revivat of "attaces rights" ideas. In course of time we would have any only kind of North-ten, with blanc to peoling, shall fit for federar poling the leg of the off oil party, why they could not be brought to time by other factors—so matter how seach such action would not the movement generally—8. of There are some people who would appreciate such as arrangement.

By all means let us have a wingle national organization, and if we cannot devise me the ods to control executive such as defection, and if we cannot devise me the ods to control executive subsects, we had before throat up and say due whole scheme is impracticable, as our opponents claim.

Taicelo, O., Jude I. 1991.

What New York Needs.

What New York Needs.

Editor of The Worker.

Some years ago, when the Sasthern states began to disfranchise, citizens for height literate, freer was a gryst flower mode in the other states, and people and it was because they were negrees. Hat when the Rustern states began to do the same thing, very little was nile shout it, breaspe flower who were disfranchised in 'The East very whiter protestly these innovance hept them were disfranchised in 'The East very white protestly these innovance hept flows who were disfranchised in 'The East very white protestly the innovance hept flows who were disfranchised in 'The East very white protestly these innovance hept flows and probable that they dish hist want in the rune grows known.

New in this greet Metropolite, with its confers horsting with desiran the Hassed of Esthursts, the Board of Esthurth, and the other city suffers have are laying the form states of the state of the same kind passed in the State of New York and for the very same reason.

The protest is the state of the same kind passed in the State of New York and for the very same reason.

negret to our diors than most or us analit is to-slay.

In Hilinois hast week the court, with all of its capitalistic fairness, decided that it is LEGAL, for a trust or the rich to "bicklist" a poor working just, and another "honorable tribural," a court in Kentracky has just decided that it is LLEGAL, for work just the court of that decision is rendered according to hw-or if that is good law, then an injunction might be granted any corporation who would ask it against any issuement batcher or grosce offering to sell and deliver tood to the family of any workingman out on strike.

to the Lamily of any workingman out on strike.

The time has come for workingmen and mil-lowers of liberty. Pto. MAKE A LASTEED STRIKE AT THE BALLET BOX. And to do it successfully they mass vote the Social Democratic licket, now and hereafter; for that is the only purity that will do anything for them. And the Social Democratic Party of New York City must this year mominate a man for mayor who will do as General Jackson and the battle of New Orleans—'take the judge off the herich,' if necessary, and 'put him behind his bules of cotton,' and hake him defend them and his country as Jackson during them and her work of the second many with herichone, and determination, and with her work has been and determination, and one with her herichone, and determination and one who knows summitting absat the law and the powers and duties of a mayor of a great city; one that the people will raily around, and give to pintocracy such a fright as they have not had since the days of the Commune.

If the working people of New York City will get together and vote the Social Democratic ticket in this city this year, they can elect every officer in the city this year, they can elect every officer in the city this year, they can elect every officer in the city in the specific city election. This is the time to begin-

The Detroit Conference.

The Detroit Conference.

Editor of The Worker.

I send you a letter which I wrote to the "Bellamy Review" carly in May. As you know, that paper has suspended publication, so my manuscripe was returned. If you can sake use of it, you are at liberty to do so. It seems to me that something should be published to warn Socialists against the Detroit Conference, for I bestleve it is a device of the enemy and that many are likely to be drawn into it who will hereafter regret having given it any countenance. I wrote as follows:

"Two years ago a lot of men got together in Belfalo and held a "conference" on the state of the country sidt to try and unite the "reform forces" on some plant to help the geopte out of their difficulties. Men of all parties were there and yee-eless were

course as well as all other maxims of right relations and correct conduct between our relatives and our follow exectors.

"The real truth is that this idea of roberty permeating as it has all human institutions, has been the cause of all wars, all slaveries, all crimes of every sort perpetuated by man upon his fellows.

"The love of money is, indeed, the root of All, will, as it, Pani said, and not even Jesus ever said a truer thing. To eradicate

Phantom Sciences.

Richmond, Va. News from Virginia.

of of The Worker.
I the privilege of rep.
Cypographical I nion

for them, and then puts the qu

answer for them, and then puts the ques-tion than:
"Shall the statement of the National Ex-ecutive Committee, S. L. P., in answer as the invitation of the Social Democratic Party, stand as the answer of the member-ship of the Socialist Labor Farty?".
In this is the shift of the members, to the in the shift of the members, to answer for themselves?

Interiors. And extract and every series people.

"The laye of money is, Indeed, the root of ALL evil; as St. Part said, and not even Jeans ever add a trice thing. To cradicate the front human institutions is the most extending from human institutions in the most extending from the most fact where he has the concent for think he is now, in little lower than the section of will.

Work in Los Angeles.

Highly and the most extending from the common with any meet reform or any alternative the form of the principle of patch up existing institution. Those must go, and give pipes to better. These must go, and give pipes to better the converted extending of the given of the first human with any meet of the interest and the converted of entitleties of this pinnetering cyatem. If the seculid reformers are in ordinated in the converted of entitleties of this pinneters are in ordinated and the converted of entitleties of this pinneters are in ordinated and the converted of t

greed for money and the straggle of one men to live, if he can, upon the tolt of his

He said that the whole talk of progress
He said that the whole talk of progressing at all, to

vince my friend in the error, one of our do it.

I would be very glad if some one of our I would give me some material

Letter Box

CITIZEN. If you find it an outrage as

FROM THE WORKERS.

***************** "I was try to help The Worker a lit-tle." writes Comrade Lull of Rutland, VI., "as I believe the papers are out best suggests of propagnida, I subscribe for six and wouldn't say one was better than another, for I believe all are doing the best they can with the sup-

port they receive." Comrade C. A. McKeen of Da Center, Wash, sends in a year's subscription and says he likes The Worker very

much. Comrade Winfield P. Porter of News buryport, Mass. is one of the best known Social Democrats in New Engmind. With a renewal of his subscrip tion for a year he says: "The Worker is too valuable a paper to omitted from my list of Socialist pub-

Mather Jones sends in four subscriptions to The Worker on her way to West Virginia, where she is now trying to get the miners to organize better.

bunch is the way Courade Lavin of Cauton, O., sends them in. And de-busouly begun." I will my my best with the aid of the other comrades to send in as many subscriptions to The Workin as many successful to the work er as possible. Nothing can give me more pleusure than to put The Worker into the hands of at least 500 working, once in the house of our genuine representative of the capitalist class. Wur. McKinley. I am not assaumed to hand The Worker to anyone to read. "And The Worker to anyone to read. on will never be, Camrade Lavis

THE PROBLEM OF POVERTY.

B. A. A. Commer & Chang A Social Disease Which Cannot Be Cured by Palliative

Neither Charity Nor Education Nor Unionism Will Solve the Problem-Socialism the Only Way Out, Says a Unitarian Minister of Troy.

Problem of Poverty." He referred to the strike in a way which, if it offended some among his hearers, gave satis-faction to the workingmen fress.t and to all who were in sympathy wito them. A partial report of his address

That poverty, unbearable, frightful n its every aspect, and too often re-ulting in death from starvation, in murder, in suicide, or in the sale of virtue on the public highways for the end that a woman must have or deis but too cominon in our present so-called "civilization" nobody who is not deplorably ignorant of facts that are of the optimistic strain of much of the ers of later frequently make upon the subject, we are told by those who have state of the poor that their condition grows more deplorable and hopeless, and that "the army of paupers and sagrants is being recruited from the ranks of the poor from year to year more rapidly than ever before;" and lot, has lately said: "The questi workless poor. What are we to do with the ever-increasing army of the unemployed?"

Now we are, well aware that many

the less a fact that the rank I were true that their maks were be ing slowly diminished, the fact of th prevalence and the continuation destitution stares us-in the face, a side is just what we most need t symptoms and poverty-or rat-

to examine skeptically and ally into a definite and clear-cu

SYMPATHY NOT ENOUGH.

when he said: "When the unclear spirit is gone out of a man, he walker through dry places, seeking rest, and findeth none. Then he said. findeth none. Then he saith. I will return into my house from whence I himself seven other spirits more wick-ed than himself, and they enter in and dwell there; and the last state of that man is worse than the first," Happy then, are the persons who have taken because I have dared to apply esual pulpit method of dealing in meaningless generalities, and who have ceased to attend these meetings we ceased to attend these meetis week and who yet like Pilate wash their hands of the blood of the thou gands whom the avarice of the civilhad world is daily erucifying.

The problem of poverty confronts us: and our very presence here this morning is almost a guarantee that we are interested in it. Is there, then a mointion? And if so, what is it?

I blush for our Unitarian denomination—to which we cannot but he sincerely attached on account of its noble ideals and its firm stand for absolute freedom of thought and 'of ex-

pression—that it should contain a sin-gle minister who san say, as out of us did recently, that poverty "is here to stay," and that it is "as persistent as the negro in the United States was "bere to stay," and that it was "as per gistent as the rare," for the slavery of the negro was upheld by tradition, custom, the sacred scriptures of the

On the Sunday following the close of the street car strike in Troy and Aliany, Rev. R. H. Greaves of the former city took as his subject "The class and instructed to "seek diligently for Truth, and then fearlessly pro claim what they believe, irrespective of opinions held by others," and our faith in his fitness to speak in publi

may be abolished, and has even hi how it may be done in a state of so-ciety different, in some respects, from that in which we live; and, though we

do not all understand the actual tens

of his statement, and though there ar many of us who have nothing but th

most grotesque ideas about those who see the natural drift of such stare ments as he has made, and about the

plans which they are said to have ormulated for the regeneration of so lety and the inauguration of a reign

of love and of prosperity for all th

to whether there might or might no

be a sufficiency of wealth for all, and that—if only there be a way in which

it can be brought about-we migh

some day be able to supplement the some day be also to supprenent he Paulific cormand, "If a man will not work, neither shall be ent." a com-mand which modern Christian civiliza-

and finally adopted by a government

that is actually a government of the people, by the people, and for the peo

control, that "if a man is willing to

It is not impossible, then, for the problem that faces us to be solved, for

under the right conditions nothing would be easier than to produce se

great an abundance that it positively aid not be used. But how shall we

PALLIATIVE MEASURES.

Suppose we consider the answers, o

rather some of the answers that have been given. We cannot possibly do more than sketch the thoughts pre-sented, for each is subject for a half

shall see enough to seave our purpose

The first of these "solutions," then

solve it?

A DISEASE OF SOCIETY'S CHILDHOOD.

Poverty is not here to stay. It is a disease to which humanity is subject only during the years of its childhood. and when we have reached the "stat-ere of a man" cases will be so rare as practically to be unknown. "Poverty is no disgrace," say some. But it is. upon hithself by his own wrong-doing vidual is concerned, by a life of selfrenouncing effort in the interests of these whom social sin has wronged; and as to its abolition, the abolition of chattel slavery was a problem in com-parison with which the problem of poverty presents no difficulties worthy

The time of our self-wrought deliv erance from this curse and disgrace is at hand, and the present century shall see a more glorious salvation than even Jesus dreamed of-a salvation ted at by Mrs. Sterson

"The love that fed poverty, making li

"We have seen that the poor n

is that we even things up a little by means of well-directed taxation. And plan after plan is suggested by means "And that sin can be driven away. of which money may be forced into a wider circulation, the poor may be re-Now we have at last got over the lieved of the taxation, whether direcnot caring what happens to the un-fortunate, that "Providence" has placed men in a certain station, even or indirect, under which they labor to day, and the rich may find it almost though the representative of barbaris conservatism from whom we have al-tendy quoted did say—and that in a impossible to amass such enormo ounts of capital as are being amass ed at the present time. So we have proposals for a "single tax" arrange Unitarian pulpit, of all places! that ment, for a graduated income tax, and so forth; and even Andrew Carnegie warmly approves "the growing dispopoverty "is here providentially, here for the world's good; and we shall no circumvent the Almighty by any of sition to tax more and more heavily our brilliant schemes;" a statement for which, if any man ever deserved such large estates left at death," and think that "it is desirable that nations should and quartered, instead of quoted with ont comment in the "Christian Regis-ter," and allowed to continue in such wicked biasphemy unchecked. But he is an exception, and his teachings would be repudiated by the intelligent in any sort of a congregation, so we 45 not need to take him as a representa

"They seen as we were gutter scum,

"An' they said as we was bad; "An' they knowed th' soul of a gutte

"For wor's bin bred in these

"An' you an' me is gutter scum

poetry; and though we cannot p

bly accept the theology of Paul, we do believe that he was right in advising

the thinker to "prove all things," and

then to "hold fast that which is good."

if the people of the United States were to join in working at productive labor, as they ought, for the space of four

hours a day, they would produce an abundance of the good things of life to meet the requirements of all the people. Thus, according to the great American specialist in that which per-tains to the people as workers, we are either producing far more than we need and depriving our brother men

of these charges are so-self-evident that it would be absurd and an Insuit

that it would be absurd and an insu't to your intelligence to prove it by il-

about it, whether you be an employer of labor, or a politician, or merely a working mann or a working woman, or a useless parasite upon society, my best wish for you is that even though it be through suffering, you may learn something of the sympathy you ought to 5 & 10 or everything that lives.

So Carroll D. Wright has given so.

WHAT MIGHT BE DONE.

sulpe
"Was th' only soul we 'ad.

go much further in this direction." Now supposing we taxed according to any or all of the methods suggested and supposing we had done it in such a manner as that it became absolutely impossible for a man to become ever so much as what a mechanic would call "rich," by what manner of mean would this do away with poverty That it would make it impossible for a man to become very wealthy by legal means, we allow; also that more erally eliminated "Providence," so far of us would then be able to live out of reach of want; but so far as the po are concerned we cannot see that we are too much like the men win would do more than put a temporary speed as twelve miles an hour, that the Atlantic cable could never be laid. present generation at the expense of the generations to follow, and no ma to take so mean an advantage of powas a fool, when we thoughtlessly then, really leaves the problem of pov deny the possibility of that which alone can make it possible for a true-pearted man to feel that life is not a erty unsolved; for tax as we will, we cannot do more, at the u-most, than iccrease by a little the army of the miserable failure, and encourage in our elves and in others such senti-ments as this: enemployed.

'And we may add that nothing can really solve the problem. But not can be done through works of ch ity." And he goes on to tell us how charity that is rightly directed will repraved aspects." There are many things that might be said upon this caricature of love and justice which men have come to call by the sucred name of charity, and one of them is that it has, in general, an injurious efon both the donor and the re cipient; but "charity" must be ruled out on the ground that it is so mani-festly inadequate as to be acknowledged to be a failure by the very me ever hope to be freed from their mis

Hon. Carroll D. Wright, who has been United States Commissioner of Labor for many years, has made some

EDUCATION NOT ENOUGH. starting "admissions" as some of our friends have come to call them-and among them is the statement that And now comes a man of experience and one whose words are worth con-sidering. He, too, believes, in his heart that the disease cut never be really cured, but he has great hopes that it will, and he is certain that it can be rendered far less intolerable, and its ravages can be far more narrowly confined, through the education of the masses. "Education," he tells us, "is the only solution." And in a sense be is right. If the people were educated as they ought to be, they would have sense enough to take the matter in hand, and to settle it in the only satisof the just share that they are entitled to as part of the great human family, or we are guilty of enormous waste. And we know well enough that both factory way. But slast even if they could all get what the world calls a "good education" many of them would be but little better off, for our educa tors themselves are but blind leaders of the blind, many of whom will even vote to expel from his chair a teacher histration or by argument.

We cannot possibly help seeing that on every hand is enormous wasts. Waste by non-employment and unrecessary and unproductive employwho dares to advocate economic brotherhood in place of the inhuman traffic in humanity in which we are all at present either active agents or pass-ive tools, unless we have sacrificed all hope of success from a worldly point of view by "hving the Golden Rule."

Besides, even if the statement that such an education as a good high school could give would solve the prot-

is by no means gratifying to one who believes, as we all ought to believe, in the divinity of man. In a world in which there is so wickedly unequal a distribution of wealth as there is in our own country to-day, and in which, for instance, one man can exploit his brother men to the amount of say, \$15,000,000 a year/somebody must run short, even of the bare necessities of life. And further, how is a man who cannot even earn enough to support himself with anything like decency to support a family of children, or even one child during the years that it is receiving the education that is to do so much for it? He positively cannot do it; and the poor child must be α shoeblack, sell papers or matches on the streets, sweep crossings, work carly and late in some sweatshop, or do something else of the kind in or der that it may eke out a precariou tion has found it most convenient to regard as one of the passages of "Scripture" which need not be taken livelihood; and when it is asleep, if it is not too tired to dress, it may dream of the schooling it ought to have had seriously, especially when applied to "the powers that he," who are, of course, "ordained of God"—by a fur-ther command, enforced by legislation

So while it is true that an education that IS an education would ever many selve the problem, we are compelled to allow that there is another question that must be dealt with first-the question of work and of wages, of a hance to serve society, and a fair renuneration for the service that a man may render.

IS THERE WORK FOR ALL?

There is a class of chronic optimists who tell us that there is work enough in the land for us all, if only we ar willing to do it; and when we ask terested in some poor men who cannot find it (though they have looked for it near and far), we are told, perhaps, that it is in the country, on the fare I have lived in the country myself, and have gone around from farm to farm, and have talked with farmer and with hired man; and I know that it is not true that there is anything like enough work in the country, on the farm or anywhere else for niarried men' who to day are out of work; and as to the single men, for whom there is at certain seasons a de mand that is never fully supplied, the work is generally only for the summer, and when a young man is fortu nate enough to get on to a farm where he can find employment for the win-ter, his wages for that half of the year,

ter, his wages for that and it in pass-are cut down to a merely nominal sun.

Now, for the sake of the argument, let us suppose that it were true that there is work for all, either on the farm or somewhere else, and that the slums might empty their living contents or rather the human part there of intuite country, and that a farm-er could get along without being worse off at the end of a year than he was at the beginning and to be honest we must allow that the average farmer does "make ends meet" Does it do away with poverty to make ling" by living almost entirely on salt pork and beans, and working in all kinds of weather from sunrise to sunset? It seems to me that such families as these are hardly to be ranked as better off than the poor girls in our cities for whose downfall some of the "philanthropic" heads of department

No. Even if employment such as have named were to be provided for every one, the cry of the poor and the oppressed would still continue to ring in our ears, and conscience, would make true happiness an impossibility to every true-heatred man or, weman. As it is to-day, so it would be then, the voice of the divine within us the voice of the divine within would ask us as it does at this ment. "Where is thy brother?" beneath contempt would be the man who would answer, "I know not. Am I my brother's keeper?" whether did so in word or in neglecting to do knowledges to be wrong.

UNIONISM NOT ENOUGH.

"Have you forgotten the union ear someone say. Not at all. We cannot but be aware that the un-ions have accomplished much for the workingmen, but they have not solved nor are they in a position to solve, the problem of poverty. And indeed, is it not manifest that they have not solved the problem even for the members of the union who are in regular work. If President Pruyn of the United Trac tion Company were to be reduced to a salary of \$2 a day for ten hours' work he would at once begin to indulge in some very practical, reflec-tions about the gnawings of poverty-reflections which do not seem to

trouble him much to day.

We have no time, now, to enter at any length into a discussion of the efficiency of unions in ensuring a decent livelihood for the workman. But there are one or two points that we may meation in passing. The street railway strike which has so filled our thought, and weighed upon our hearts—and, I trust, also on our con-sciences—has shown us how difficult and how painful it is for the worker to get what he considers to be his rights from the men whose supposed the poor is spheld by law, and by a militia, the chief reason for whose ex-istence has been sufficiently demon-strated here in Albany. And the time strated here in Albany. And the time is coming when it will be seen by every union in the world, that the struggles between the unions and the capitalists do little more than apply a local, and perhaps a temporary remedy, and that the disease of which strikes are an external manifestation. strikes are an external manifestation is too deep-seated ever to be permanently cursed by any sort of a local application. Besides, in a protracted fight between the producer and the capitalist the wealth of the latter will almost inevitably ensure success.

So far as the worker is concerned there can be no doubt of the fact that it is to his advantage to do all in his

hands of hired murderers whose rifes are fit symbols of the spirit of our Christian civilization. And even if the unions were always successful and every member who could get work at all could get a fair price for his la ber, they do not in any way affect the men who cannot get work; and the problem as to how we can do away with poverty remains entirely un-

After thus discussing the various ease of poverty, Mr. Greaves forcibly expressed his conviction that the only cure was to be found in the collective ownership of the land and the other means of production and their use by the people for the good of the peoplethe program of Socialism.

TO THINKERS.

Why do you relegate to others work that we ourselves should do? do it ourselves; or at least oversee and have something to say about it.

ever offered for so low a price.

There is no need of much explanation concerning the quality of these pubsications. The Class War in Idaho," by Job Harriman, is having a circulation integer than any other Socialist pamphlet in the English language. It has made many converts for Socialism and is still in demand.

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Suppose we want a house live in; if we go about it in the right way, we consult an architect, give him an idea of what we want and employ isim to draft plans accordingly.

We do not, however, give the archi-tect full power to go ahead and spend as much money as he chooses and draw.

not much!

We give to the person representing each branch of industry employed upon the house that portion of the plans drafted by the architect and intended for such portion of the house, and hold each directly responsible for the result Thus by organizing our forces and

in, furnish it; and that we may live And so that our time may be passe

with usefulness and pleasure, we muoccupy ourselves with that which will improve our minds—with art, literature, music, science, etc:

fill it with provisions; also find means to profitably occupy our minds, by sim-ply organizing each branch of industry and learning; just as we did our set

sents our country; we the people co stitute the nation and as we cannot all do everything, we must divide our la-bors and co-operate, each of us doing that for which he is best fitted.

welfare; others must be physician lected; we also need engineers to a tend to sanitation and sundry matter pertaining to the general good.

ties; our pleasures and such luxuries as we may desire can be as readily ob

With each branch of industry or oc ple constituting our-nation, we can produce results far superior to anything that has ever been.

Such methods will constitute our

produce the best possible results.

Thanks to inventive genius, improved machinery and science, results will be produced with as little labor as need be, especially as machinery is as yet in its infancy, to say nothing of the possibilities resulting from scientific discov-

Our aged can pass their declining pears in peace and plenty; our children will receive proper education and training; whilst we will gradually evolve into a new race of men into a new race of men and women; for the "Kingdom of Heaven" will be nigh upon easth and life will be worth

All of this will be brought about if our voters but east their for with the Social Democratic Party.

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thence, if we desire the affairs of the mation planned and executed for the joint interest of the people constituting the nation, we certainly should not de-pend upon our so-called representa trees, who in fact do not represent us at all; but should devise means when by we may have something to say effect us, both individually and use

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plans for a hor se to-suit himself.

Having our plans the next step is to employ laborers to dig and build foundations; builders to erect the house, carpenters, painters and plumbers to finish and make the house habitable but we do not permit each of these to spend whatever funds they please; build and finish as they may see fit not much!

holding them strictly to account. without difficulty succeed in securing a use worth while living in; each department having been built in accordance with carefully laid plans.

And now, our house being built, we must in order to be comfortable there.

provide it with all of the good thing which go to make life enjoyable.

We may easily furnish our ho

The house we have completed repre-

Some of us must be architects, some builders; some of us must produce the necessaries of life to enable us to five, while some of us must be instructors, to look after our mental and spiritual that our physical well being be not neg

These are but a few of our necessi

form of government. Each industry or occupation will then shape itself into what is now called a trust: the whole combined into one gievery one to do without anyone belas overburdened with toil; and as the na-tion will consist of the whole people, who will own and operate the government, through responsible representa-tives, it is plainly to be seen that work-ing for themselves and co-operating one with the other they are likely to

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