

THE WORKER'S
GREAT MAY DAY NUMBER.
Eight Pages. Highly Valuable Articles. Ready May 1st.
Less than 100 copies, per copy 1 cent; 200 copies, \$1.20.
100 copies, 75 cents; 300 copies or more, per 100, 50 cents.
ORDER AT ONCE.
USE ORDER BLANK YOU FIND IN THIS NUMBER.

The Worker.

A WONDERFUL BOOK.
"Railroading in the United States."
BY BEN HANFORD.
Price, 5 Cents. One Hundred Copies, \$2.50, Postpaid.
ORDER AT ONCE.
SOCIALIST LITERATURE COMPANY, 184 William St., New York.

VOL. XII.—NO. 4.

NEW YORK, APRIL 27, 1902.

PRICE 2 CENTS.

TO ASSURE JURY TRIAL

For Strikers Arrested Under Injunction.

Socialists Make Their Fourth Fight for the Bill in Massachusetts Legislature—Defeated, of Course—Carey and MacCartney Put Politicians on Record.

For the first time in three weeks the Massachusetts House yesterday considered a bill directly affecting the interests of Labor. For three weeks such highly important matters as the licensing of cats, stock-watering schemes, a proposed statute in honor of Ben Butler, restriction of Chinese land, and other bills of like character have absorbed the attention of the people's representatives.

The entire time of four days was taken up in discussing the Butler statute; and a bill requiring a maximum railroad fare of two cents a mile inside the state (which was passed, although no one expects it to live through the Senate), must have consumed altogether about three days. But it only required one hour and forty minutes for the same gentleman to consider and kill Carey's bill providing for right of trial by jury in cases of contempt of court.

The Judiciary Committee had reported adversely on the bill, and when the matter came up yesterday morning Carey moved to substitute his bill for the committee's report. Although the bill was on the calendar for the day, and therefore sure of consideration, not half the members were present.

Carey Speaks for His Bill.

Carey opened his argument by complimenting the Judiciary Committee upon the pleasant manner in which they could assassinate such a bill as this one. There seemed to be little scruple in their performance of work of this character, and they could lead such proposed legislation to the gallows right gracefully. But this measure deserved better treatment than that; it was one that affected the interests of workmen very seriously. Its purpose was to protect workmen on strike or locked out by their employers from being thrown into jail at the order of one man acting at the request of the capitalists.

Carey proceeded to trace the origin of the courts of equity from the time when the office of Lord Chancellor was established in England in order to protect the rights of the law rather than the letter, and thus became known as "the conscience of the king." The courts of equity performed a useful function in the early days of the Republic, when private property was more general than now and when individual rights had to be conserved.

But a great change has taken place in the industrial life of the nation. Through the industrial development we were confronted by a concentration of ownership in the tools of industry until society was divided into two distinct classes—a possessing class and a dispossessed class. The great difference between the present system and preceding ones was that formerly the necessities of life were produced for use, while now they were produced for exchange, and thus assumed the form of commodities. The labor of the dispossessed class, the working class, was also a commodity subject to the same conditions as governed other commodities.

Bases His Argument on Class Struggle.

The working people were compelled to sell their labor-power to the capitalist class in order to obtain a livelihood, and it was to the interest of the capitalists to buy labor-power cheap, while it was to the interest of the workers to sell their labor-power for as high a price as possible. This produced a conflict between the two classes, a conflict which is the most potent fact in modern industry. The workers formed organizations to raise wages, reduce hours, and secure better conditions, and thus ran counter to the interests of the capitalist class. The intermittent conflicts witnessed all over the country in the shape of strikes and lockouts were only the symptoms of the vital conflict inherent in the existing system and which had come to be known as the class struggle. During these strikes the workers would generally succeed, did not the capitalists have recourse to the courts, where in the name of law and order they appeal for injunctions and seek to prevent the strikers from trying to persuade their fellows not to go to work. It has been shown that capitalists were losing business during strikes when they appealed to the courts and got relief—because the judges granted their requests and issued unjust injunctions. It was the case in the recent teamsters' strike, which the teamsters would have won in the first place had the courts not interfered.

Judges Are Prejudiced.

The judges were invariably in sympathy with the capitalists and the judge and the courts could not be separated. The courts of equity had thus become the weapon of the economically dominant class to defeat the aspirations of the working class. The courts became legislative in character, and the judge assumed all the powers of government; he became judge and jury, and the personification of the

powers usually given to a score of men.

This state of things had caused workmen, and justly, too, to come to look upon the court not as a place to secure justice, but as a place used solely in the interests of the capitalists. This was known to every one, including the Judiciary Committee, the members of which said they were anxious to do something, but failed to suggest anything outside of the proposed bill on which they had reported adversely.

It was against the theory upon which this government was founded to permit the creation of a legal monetary system such as the injunction system fostered. It was to the best interests of society to pass this bill, because anything that tended to protect the working class made for general advancement. The working class was the repository of human progress, while the only aim or desire of the capitalist class was to pile up profits. It was for this purpose they used all the machinery of government; the courts would not interfere with the trusts and combinations, as witness the case of the Northern Securities Company and numerous others.

The state of Massachusetts should begin to take its stand with the working class against the greed of the capitalist class. This bill proposed simple justice and nothing more: That workmen should be allowed the right of trial by a jury of their peers. This was a right which should not be denied, for its denial was equivalent to a blow at human progress, and when the working class was injured those who did it struck a blow at the very soul of humanity.

Carey spoke over twenty minutes and had gradually commanded the attention of the house. At the close of his speech he was warmly applauded.

A Weak Reply.

Newton of Everett, a corporation lawyer, in charge of the bill for the committee, answered Carey—or attempted to.

The substance of his reply was that there must be some central authority to enforce decrees from which there could be no appeal, comparing the power given to military authorities with that of the courts. It was absurd for anyone to say that a court of equity should not have the power to enforce its decrees. It was the height of foolishness, he might say, to attempt to take away that power. Such a law as this would mean the beginning of anarchy. The salvation of the working people lay in the courts which stood between Capital and Labor. Such legislation as this would take away from Labor its only protection. The remedy of the gentleman who introduced the bill showed that he did not understand this country or its institutions; there were no classes in this country and that was a foreign idea. The House would not tolerate such legislation. The members had defeated the bill last year and the year before and they would vote it down again this year, and he hoped, every succeeding year if it was introduced.

MacCartney Condemns One-Man Authority.

MacCartney was next recognized and made one of the ablest speeches I have heard him deliver in the House. He replied to Newton and pilloried him in a gratifying manner—gratifying, that is, to the Socialists who were present. Mr. Newton didn't appear to enjoy it.

MacCartney first called attention to the fact that the proposed bill did not seek to prevent the issuance of decrees by any court, but instead sought to take away the arbitrary power exercised by judges in sentencing men to imprisonment without a trial. It is for twelve men to say whether any man is sufficiently guilty of any crime to warrant taking away his liberty. He cited instances where men had been prohibited from even walking the public streets, or from conversing with their fellow citizens. And the same judge that issued these orders had tried and sentenced the victims.

How Judges Are Made.

MacCartney then traced the process by which the most capable corporation lawyers received their appointment to the bench. There were some people who would have believed that when a man became a judge he underwent a change, that he became a sacred thing because he wore a robe. But he did nothing of the kind. He still remained the same man, with the same passions, the same sympathies, the same prejudices, the same material interests. So it comes about that the corporation lawyer serves the same interests after becoming a judge that he did before. He has secured his position by serving the capitalists and he continues to serve them. And here we are again confronted by the evidence of the existence of this class struggle. The capitalist class uses its creature, the judge, to further its class interests, and this judge usurps his power to serve his master.

The theory of the gentleman from Everett was the same theory that obtained in Russia—the theory of absolutism. It was the same theory that put it in one man's power to control the destinies of millions of people. He challenged any one to point out the difference between the argument made against this bill and those made by the

supporters of the monarchies of Europe. It was the same idea of having a central authority from which there could be no appeal. It was the same idea of having one man set up as infallible; and the capitalists knew that if this idea could be inculcated into the people's mind and preserved the existence of capitalism could be prolonged.

At this point Mr. Newton, evidently with the purpose of deadening the sting of MacCartney's words, arose and asked leave to put a question. He asked if he was correct in believing that MacCartney was trying to show that he (Newton) was opposed to the theories propounded by MacCartney, for he wanted it to be understood that he was.

MacCartney retorted by saying he had been trying to show the difference between the theory advocated by Newton and that advocated by himself, and he was glad that the gentleman had by his question emphasized the difference. "He believes in absolutism, in one-man rule; I believe in democracy, in the rule of the people. I do not believe that one man should have the power to charge, try, and condemn a fellow man or any number of men. I declare the theory advanced by the previous speaker to be subversive to the best interests of mankind."

There was a Biblical injunction: "Judge not, lest you be judged." He asked the members not to give one man the power to judge another, lest some day they themselves might suffer for it. To continue that power was to invite destruction of every vestige of justice remaining to us. To vote down this bill was to endorse the perpetuation of a doctrine which sprang from the heart of tyranny and the brain of injustice, and which up to this time in the world's history had been rampant.

Half-Hearted Supporters.

MacCartney's remarks were also applauded. He was followed by Hamford of Brockton, who supported the bill, because he believed in justice for every man; but he did not believe in this talk about classes, as there were none in this country. Jackson of Fall River spoke in the same strain, warning the members that the working people wanted the law. If it was not passed the people would demand the right to elect their own judges. He believed in time that the members would thank the man who had introduced the bill. Jackson is a trade unionist. Davis of Amesbury said he favored the bill, but his speech one could not discover any reason why it should pass. He denounced the "inflammatory" speeches that had been made in the House recently, and said also that he believed that the police acted properly during the recent teamsters' strike.

These three speeches were remarkably weak, coming as they did after the two Socialists had spoken. They heightened the contrast presented by men holding different views advocating the same measure.

Association Meeting.

The Workingmen's Co-operative Publishing Association has issued the following call, which should be read and responded to: "Comrades: The movement for the establishment of a Socialist daily newspaper in the English language has at last assumed definite shape. 'The organization which will be charged with the publication of the paper is complete, and will hold its next general meeting at the Labor Lyceum, 64 East Fourth street, on Thursday evening, May 1.

"And now, comrades, to work! The great task before us calls for the hearty co-operation of all earnest and devoted Socialists. We cannot succeed unless the work of collecting funds and preparing the field for the Daily is taken up with energy and enthusiasm and we must succeed in this great enterprise if we are anxious for the progress of Socialism in this country."

"Remember, comrades, that within the territory likely to be reached by the prospective Daily there are tens of thousands of avowed Socialists, many more passive sympathizers, and hundreds of labor organizations whose interests will be championed by the paper. All of these individuals and organizations must be approached and drawn into the movement, if possible, and every one of us can and must do his share of that work."

"We, therefore, call upon all members of the Association residing in and around the city of New York to attend the meeting of May 1.

"Comrades who are not yet members of the Association may apply for admission at this meeting."

"Let no one who has the interest of our cause at heart stay away."

The conditions of membership in the W. C. P. A. are: First, the applicant must be a member in good standing of the Socialist Party—called in New York the Social Democratic Party; second, he (or she) must buy one share of stock for \$5-11 to be paid on the proposition of his name, \$1 on his admission, and the rest within one year.

Butcher at Work.

Comrade William Butcher has taken up with his accustomed enthusiasm the work for which he has been chosen by the Association, of carrying out in detail the plans for the raising of funds and other preparations for the Socialist Daily. Elaborate plans have been formed which will require the assistance of every party member in the city. In Manhattan and Bronx alone there are about two thousand voters enrolled as Social Democrats, all of whom must be visited personally. A few men cannot do this work, without great waste of time; but with the help of the active members in each district it can be done quickly and

FOR THE DAILY.

One Week Left Before the Grand Concert.

Systematic Work for the Daily Begun—Permanent Organization Formed and Comrade Butcher Entrusted with Carrying Out Plans—General Co-operation Called For.

One week remains before the great Danrosch Concert in Grand Central Palace for the benefit of the Socialist Daily Fund. Every comrade or sympathizer who still has more tickets on hand than he needs for personal use should hasten to dispose of them and turn in the money, if possible, before the end of the week, to the Committee. Don't forget—and don't let anyone else forget—the place, Grand Central Palace, or the time, Sunday afternoon, May 4. The doors will open at three o'clock and the concert will commence promptly at four o'clock.

This concert will be by far the best ever given in this city for so low a price—25 cents for tickets or 35 cents at the door; the object is one which should appeal especially to every

PLEDGE.

To Job Harriman, Dr. Julius Halpern and Leonard D. Abbott.

Socialist Daily Finance Committee:

I hereby pledge myself to contribute for the publication of an English Socialist Daily the sum of \$..... to be paid in monthly installments of \$.....

Name.....

Address.....

workingman's heart—in buying a ticket you help a good cause and in using the ticket you will give yourself a rare treat.

"May Flowers."

Every assembly district or Socialist club that has not already ordered at least fifty copies of the souvenir journal should do so at once. It is announced that they will be ready on Saturday, April 26. They can be obtained of Comrade Ed. Meyer at the Club House, 206 E. Eighty-sixth street. Orders, whether sent by mail or attended to in person, should in all cases be accompanied by cash. There is too much work involved to allow the keeping of credit accounts. The price for single copies is 5 cents and in quantities of fifty or more 3 cents each.

Association Meeting.

The Workingmen's Co-operative Publishing Association has issued the following call, which should be read and responded to: "Comrades: The movement for the establishment of a Socialist daily newspaper in the English language has at last assumed definite shape.

"The organization which will be charged with the publication of the paper is complete, and will hold its next general meeting at the Labor Lyceum, 64 East Fourth street, on Thursday evening, May 1.

"And now, comrades, to work! The great task before us calls for the hearty co-operation of all earnest and devoted Socialists. We cannot succeed unless the work of collecting funds and preparing the field for the Daily is taken up with energy and enthusiasm and we must succeed in this great enterprise if we are anxious for the progress of Socialism in this country."

"Remember, comrades, that within the territory likely to be reached by the prospective Daily there are tens of thousands of avowed Socialists, many more passive sympathizers, and hundreds of labor organizations whose interests will be championed by the paper. All of these individuals and organizations must be approached and drawn into the movement, if possible, and every one of us can and must do his share of that work."

"We, therefore, call upon all members of the Association residing in and around the city of New York to attend the meeting of May 1.

"Comrades who are not yet members of the Association may apply for admission at this meeting."

"Let no one who has the interest of our cause at heart stay away."

The conditions of membership in the W. C. P. A. are: First, the applicant must be a member in good standing of the Socialist Party—called in New York the Social Democratic Party; second, he (or she) must buy one share of stock for \$5-11 to be paid on the proposition of his name, \$1 on his admission, and the rest within one year.

Butcher at Work.

Comrade William Butcher has taken up with his accustomed enthusiasm the work for which he has been chosen by the Association, of carrying out in detail the plans for the raising of funds and other preparations for the Socialist Daily. Elaborate plans have been formed which will require the assistance of every party member in the city. In Manhattan and Bronx alone there are about two thousand voters enrolled as Social Democrats, all of whom must be visited personally. A few men cannot do this work, without great waste of time; but with the help of the active members in each district it can be done quickly and

thoroughly. Comrade Butcher will visit the various districts to explain the plans as laid out, and will undoubtedly receive the aid of all earnest comrades. Those who will volunteer to take charge of the work in their respective districts are requested to send him their names without waiting for him to visit their organization. This statement applies, not only to Manhattan and Bronx, but to the other boroughs as well. Let all take notice.

Comrade Butcher may be addressed at the Labor Lyceum, 64 E. Fourth street, or sent there in person on any weekday between 5 and 7:30 p. m.

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

Amounts Pledged.

Following is a statement of amounts pledged for the Socialist Daily Fund up to April 21:

Previously acknowledged.....	\$3,676.50
Emile Baehne.....	10.00
Timothy Ivers, Grantville, Vt.....	10.00
Dr. Victor Parsonnet, Newark, N. J.....	50.00
N. J. Egall, Lawrence, Mass.....	10.00
Hebrew Educational League, Lawrence, Mass.....	10.00
Theo. E. F. Schorr, Buffalo, N. Y.....	10.00
Herman Klapproth, Hamden, Conn.....	10.00
Franz Gerou Maennercher.....	25.00
George Holderman.....	5.00

PLEDGE.

To Job Harriman, Dr. Julius Halpern and Leonard D. Abbott.

Socialist Daily Finance Committee:

I hereby pledge myself to contribute for the publication of an English Socialist Daily the sum of \$..... to be paid in monthly installments of \$.....

Name.....

Address.....

C. Hital..... 12.00

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. D. Herron..... 1,200.00

Total..... \$5,023.50

Cash donations..... 438.47

Total..... \$5,461.97

Paid on Pledges.

Payments on pledges up to April 21 are:

Previously acknowledged..... \$332.50

H. B. Kearnes, Jersey City, N. J..... 1.00

Albert Halpern..... 2.00

Ernest Spranger..... 2.00

Mathew Kirsch, Niagara Falls..... 3.00

Chas. Klapproth..... 2.00

George Brown..... 2.00

S. Egan, Lawrence, Mass..... 1.00

Hebrew Educational League, Lawrence, Mass..... 5.00

Theo. E. F. Schorr, Buffalo..... 1.00

Herman Klapproth, Hamden, Conn..... 2.00

George Holderman..... 1.00

C. Hital..... 1.00

G. Welz..... 1.00

Total..... \$37.50

Cash Donations.

The following amounts have been received as direct cash contributions, respectively of pledges:

Previously acknowledged..... \$260.25

21st A. D., Br. 1, Brooklyn, Col..... 2.17

Four pinhole players S. T. B. K..... 1.10

J. A. Waldron, Junction City, Cal..... 4.00

J. M..... 4.00

Miss Innes Forbes, Philadelphia..... 25.00

Miss Mathilde Well, Philadelphia..... 75.00

W. Merz..... 1.00

Jos. Edelman, Philadelphia..... 2.00

E. H. Handall, Springfield, O..... 1.00

Karl Anders..... 5.00

Karl Kronenberg..... 5.00

Sick and Death Benefit Fund, Br. 19, W. Hoboken..... 5.00

C. De Armas..... 1.00

J. Corales..... 1.00

M. Guesler..... 1.00

Friend of H. E., Hamden, Conn..... 1.00

Bohemian Branch, 26th A. D..... 2.00

Oscar Keller, Greenfield, Mass..... 2.00

John Harter..... 2.00

Misses R. and A. Jaffo..... 5.00

C. Leist..... 10.00

Jos. De Laney..... 25

H. L. Kusmege..... 50

W. G. Morgan, Philadelphia..... 1.00

Emerson B. Br. 1, Newark..... 20.00

Emerson B. Rich..... 1.00

Total..... \$438.47

Notice to Contributors.

Pledges should be sent and checks and money orders made payable to the Socialist Daily Finance Committee, 154 William street, New York. Communications may be addressed to Henry L. Shebodin, 90 Second avenue, New York. The Worker will contain, each week, a list of contributions received up to Monday preceding the date of issue. If any contribution sent is not promptly acknowledged the sender should at once inform the Committee, that the matter may be investigated and set right.

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

KINGS COUNTY.

A regular meeting of the County Committee of the Social Democratic Party of Kings County will be held at the rooms of the Socialist Club, Fulton street near Ralph avenue, Brooklyn, Saturday evening, April 26.

COUNTING OUT IN KANSAS CITY.

Flagrant Violation of Law by Election Officials.

Many Ballots Refused and Many Thrown Out After Being Cast—Not One-Third of Socialist Vote Is Counted—Aggressive Work Necessary.

A comrade in Kansas City, Mo., writes: "Not since the days when 'Pinky' Blitz and his pals acting in respectable citizens of this community revised the ballots in the dead of night, has there been any such rascality as was shown in the counting of the Socialist vote this election. The 'official returns' give a maximum of 600, or about one-third of the vote. The Socialists had no wild notions about their strength; they did not expect to elect even a member of the Lower House; their 'influence' certainly would not be enough to secure an appointment as dog-catcher; but they did expect that the most honorable Board of Election Commissioners and its accomplices, the judges and clerks, would deal fairly enough to show the full vote, which means that the party has official standing. The membership here is about 150 in good standing, or about three-fifths of all who have been accepted since the Socialist Party was organized, and an estimate of twelve hundred votes or even fifteen hundred is not very wild. The trouble was that the Socialist ballots were not given out, and in some cases were actually refused, and finally in the counting only about forty men could be mustered to give the required time as watchers and challengers, so the old party rascals had it all their own way. In fully two-thirds of the precincts the Socialist ballots were not given out at all, the impression thus being given that there was no ticket, while the Central Committee has already secured several affidavits of voters to prove that some of the judges positively denied having any such ballots. One member who insisted that there was, finally induced the judge to bring them out from under the table. Again in the counting, it was found in different precincts where we had watchers, and there is no telling in how many where we did not, that a lot of Socialist ballots were in the school ticket box, which was different from the city ticket box, and were thus invalidated. Of course as the judge and not the voter put them in that box the 'mistake' was just what was wanted.

"Mr. Lipscomb, the Secretary of the Board of Election Commissioners, informed several members of the Committee a few days after election that he thought there were about 1,400 Socialist votes. 'The information gathered about irregularities has been filed with the Prosecuting Attorney, but it is not likely that anything will be done by that official. It is up to the Socialists now to put more backbone into their sympathizers so, that they will demand all the ballots and see that they go into the right box, and further to secure more watchers and challengers for the full election. Another session of the Legislature may make it impossible for the ticket to be filed without recourse to the courts. This has been a good lesson for the sentimental Socialists who think the old-party politicians are simply misguided—and, by the way, the Board of Election Commissioners, which failed to instruct or see that judges and clerks obeyed the law to give out all the ballots and who arbitrarily threw out properly voted ballots, is Democratic—the party that is coming our way.'"

CAPITALIST TRICKS.

Methods by Which the Socialist Party Was Prevented from Making Still Greater Gains in Sheboygan.

The "Social Democratic Herald" gives the following account of methods used to defeat the Socialist Party in the Sheboygan city election: "In the eighth ward fifty Social Democrats were practically disfranchised by the tactics of the factory lords by whom they were employed. It had been given out that the factory would close down at 4:30 in the afternoon to allow the men to vote, but this was not done, and when these men got across town to their precincts they found a long line ahead of them. At 7 o'clock the polls were closed, in front of their faces. They marched in a body to Born's Hall and were much cast down, one man actually crying. The Social Democrats lacked but 11 votes of carrying the ward, as it was, in the first, a silk stocking ward, the Social Democratic strength became so apparent that at the last moment the Democratic candidate withdrew in favor of his Republican 'opponent.' The Social Democratic vote increased there by 114. The capitalist parties resorted to colonization also, and a contest may be made by the Socialists on that account."

LOCAL NEW YORK.

The General Committee of Local New York will hold a regular meeting on Saturday evening, April 26, at the Labor Lyceum, 64 E. Fourth street.

LOCAL NEW YORK.

The fact that the capitalists have their troubles does not make the present industrial system a good one. In fact it is an added reason why it should be changed.—Social Democratic Herald.

WHAT DO YOU THINK OF THE BEEF TRUST?

Trust you are advised to starve yourself!

The capitalist politicians propose "investigation," a new anti-trust law or a prosecution in the courts. Have had all these before, and trusts—this one among them—laughed at all such devices.

Are you, then, helpless? Shall Trust continue to dictate to you what you shall eat and have the power in their will to reduce you to starvation? In the days before the French Revolution a Wheat Corner was formed; they called it the "Facts de Famine" the "Starvation League." The King was in it—just as our kings, Morgan and Rockefeller, stand back of the Food Trust. One of its members, Ford by name, being asked how the people were to live, replied: "Let the people eat grass."

Not long afterward old Foulon's head, the mouth stuffed with grass, was carried on a pike through the streets of Paris.

That was the only way the people of France a century ago could do with such a problem—by deeds of blood, striking terror into the hearts of their oppressors. We have the ballot in our hands. We need not think vengeance for we have the power to redress our wrongs.

But how? How can we put an end to this mastery of a few over all? What is it that gives these men the power? Is it their private ownership of the means of production and distribution—the stockyards, the packing houses and their machinery, the stores, the railroads and steamships. These things were not made by Morgan and Rockefeller, nor by Armour, Cudahy, Hammond, and Swift. They were made by the working class; they are operated by the working class; they are necessary to our existence. You take my life when you do take the means by which I live, says the Shakspeare. The lives of the people are not to be held at the mercy of the capitalist class, then the people must own the means by which they live.

This is the Socialist answer to the question, What will you do about the Food Trust? We will use our ballots to establish collective ownership of the means of production, to be democratically administered for the good of all.

The Worker.

ORGAN OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY
OF NEW YORK STATE AND THE SOCIAL
DEMOCRATIC PARTY

PUBLISHED WEEKLY
124 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK,
the Socialist Co-operative Pub-
lishing Association.

P. O. BOX 1512.
Telephone Call: 302-Jahn.

TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS.
Invariably in advance.

Yearly..... 20c
Six months..... 12c
Three months..... 7c

Single copies..... 1c
For 100 copies, per copy..... 1c
For 500 copies, per copy..... 1c
For 1000 copies, per copy..... 1c

Weekly Bundles:
per week, one year..... \$1.75
per week, one year..... \$1.50
per week, one year..... \$1.25

Address all business communications, and
money orders, checks and drafts pay-
able to The Worker, 124 William Street,
New York. Acknowledgment is made by
mail following receipt of money. Ad-
vertisements are accepted on the editorial
communications concerning the Social-
ist movement. The paper should be ad-
dressed to the Editor.

One communication should be written
on one side of the paper. The name and
address should be given. Every letter
sent should be addressed to the Editor,
The Worker, 124 William Street, New
York. Communications which do not
concern the paper will not be printed
unless they are accompanied by a return
address.

For rates on second-class matter at the
New York, N. Y., Post Office on April 6,
1902.

For rates on second-class matter at the
New York, N. Y., Post Office on April 6,
1902.

For rates on second-class matter at the
New York, N. Y., Post Office on April 6,
1902.

For rates on second-class matter at the
New York, N. Y., Post Office on April 6,
1902.

For rates on second-class matter at the
New York, N. Y., Post Office on April 6,
1902.

For rates on second-class matter at the
New York, N. Y., Post Office on April 6,
1902.

For rates on second-class matter at the
New York, N. Y., Post Office on April 6,
1902.

For rates on second-class matter at the
New York, N. Y., Post Office on April 6,
1902.

For rates on second-class matter at the
New York, N. Y., Post Office on April 6,
1902.

For rates on second-class matter at the
New York, N. Y., Post Office on April 6,
1902.

For rates on second-class matter at the
New York, N. Y., Post Office on April 6,
1902.

For rates on second-class matter at the
New York, N. Y., Post Office on April 6,
1902.

For rates on second-class matter at the
New York, N. Y., Post Office on April 6,
1902.

For rates on second-class matter at the
New York, N. Y., Post Office on April 6,
1902.

For rates on second-class matter at the
New York, N. Y., Post Office on April 6,
1902.

For rates on second-class matter at the
New York, N. Y., Post Office on April 6,
1902.

For rates on second-class matter at the
New York, N. Y., Post Office on April 6,
1902.

For rates on second-class matter at the
New York, N. Y., Post Office on April 6,
1902.

For rates on second-class matter at the
New York, N. Y., Post Office on April 6,
1902.

For rates on second-class matter at the
New York, N. Y., Post Office on April 6,
1902.

For rates on second-class matter at the
New York, N. Y., Post Office on April 6,
1902.

For rates on second-class matter at the
New York, N. Y., Post Office on April 6,
1902.

For rates on second-class matter at the
New York, N. Y., Post Office on April 6,
1902.

For rates on second-class matter at the
New York, N. Y., Post Office on April 6,
1902.

For rates on second-class matter at the
New York, N. Y., Post Office on April 6,
1902.

For rates on second-class matter at the
New York, N. Y., Post Office on April 6,
1902.

For rates on second-class matter at the
New York, N. Y., Post Office on April 6,
1902.

For rates on second-class matter at the
New York, N. Y., Post Office on April 6,
1902.

For rates on second-class matter at the
New York, N. Y., Post Office on April 6,
1902.

For rates on second-class matter at the
New York, N. Y., Post Office on April 6,
1902.

For rates on second-class matter at the
New York, N. Y., Post Office on April 6,
1902.

For rates on second-class matter at the
New York, N. Y., Post Office on April 6,
1902.

For rates on second-class matter at the
New York, N. Y., Post Office on April 6,
1902.

For rates on second-class matter at the
New York, N. Y., Post Office on April 6,
1902.

For rates on second-class matter at the
New York, N. Y., Post Office on April 6,
1902.

For rates on second-class matter at the
New York, N. Y., Post Office on April 6,
1902.

For rates on second-class matter at the
New York, N. Y., Post Office on April 6,
1902.

always expect criticism, and be thank-
ful for it rather than afraid of it—for
only by the constant criticism of the
rank and file can leaders (even honest
ones) be sure of being kept in the right
path.

We know of no higher authority in
the party than the referendum or gen-
eral vote of the members. The general
vote is always competent to overrule
the decisions of a committee or a con-
vention. We may not always be sat-
isfied with the result of such a general
vote, but we recognize its validity.

Some trade-union officials seem to
forget that they are elected to carry
out the will of the rank and file, and
to think that they are masters instead
of servants of the union. It is the
business of the unofficial members in
the locals to check such dangerous ten-
dencies.

THE WEBSTER CASE.

In another column we present the
statement of the Massachusetts State
Organizer in regard to the acceptance
of endorsements in the town election
at Webster in that state, to which we
referred last week.

Comrade Mally's statement of the
facts, which is undoubtedly correct,
clears the local party organization at
Webster of a very grave charge. It
seems to be established that the ac-
ceptance of the old-party endorse-
ments was the individual act of the
three candidates concerned and that
the local, after trying to prevent the
commission of the offense, publicly re-
pudiated the guilty persons. That the
three endorsed candidates did not get
the full vote of the parties on whose
bulletins they appeared is evident from
the returns, and it is reasonable to
suppose that they were "cut" as un-
solicited they should have been—by the
Socialist voters.

Yet the local is not wholly free of
responsibility in the matter. In viola-
tion of the well-recognized policy of
the party, they had nominated men
who, while professing to be Socialists,
were not expelled as party members.
These men took advantage of their in-
dependent position and the local as-
sented for it.

Doubtless the comrades in Webster
failed to realize the importance of this
rule and considered it quite safe to
nominate, especially for such petty of-
fices, any men who were willing to
stand as Socialist candidates. It is to
be hoped that they have learned their
lesson and that other locals will profit
by it and not have to learn it sepa-
rately.

The nomination of non-members and
the failure of the local promptly to
communicate the facts to the State
Committee and the party press are il-
lustrations of the laxity of organiza-
tion which is altogether too prevalent
at this moment—and not in Massachu-
setts alone. Obedience of the rule
that only party members may become
candidates would probably have pre-
vented the trouble altogether, for in
the work of the party organization men
learn to set the welfare of the move-
ment above their own little ca-
prices and personal ambitions. If the
trouble had yet occurred, prompter ac-
tion on the part of the local would
have saved much scandal and misun-
derstanding and turned the affair from
an injury into a benefit by making it
an object lesson of straight Socialist
tactics.

The Worker will go the full length
in advocacy of democratic methods of
party government. But between democ-
racy and anarchy there is all the
difference in the world and they should
not be confused.

Let our comrades bear in mind that,
even with the best of intentions, in-
dividuals are likely to make blunders
that will injure the whole movement.
Let them not good-naturedly trust to
luck and neglect organization work.
Let them take their position as party
members a little more seriously, and
we shall make better progress, both
numerically and in the quality of our
movement.

British capitalists are said to be very
well pleased with the new bread-tax
and very indignant over the new
stamp-tax. This is quite natural. They
make their profits on the bread any-
how, but the stamp-tax violates their
conscience—which they carry, for
greater security, in their purses.

The newspapers seem strangely hor-
rified at the fact that General Smith
ordered his troops in the Philippines to
kill every one over ten, as shown in
the recent examination of Major
Walker. The age limit in the United
States is not so high. Children of
eight and nine are regularly and ruth-
lessly driven to death in factories and
sweatshops. In the natural course of
business and prosperity, and these
same capitalistic newspapers never get
the least excited over the matter.

It is said that the Chinaman's fa-
vorite method of wreaking vengeance
on an enemy is to commit sui-
cide at the enemy's door. Some
of our "influential and public
spirited" (which means wealthy) fel-
low citizens are exhibiting some thing

of this Celestial wisdom in the advice
they offer the workers. They propose
that we fight the Meat Trust by re-
fusing to eat meat. We Socialists know
a trick worth two of that. Since it is
the labor of the working class that
raises the cattle and transports them
and slaughters them and then trans-
ports the meat and performs every
useful function in supplying it to the
people, and since the private owner-
ship of the ranches, the stockyards,
the packing houses, and the railroads
enables a set of perfectly useless cap-
italists to plunder or to starve the
workers at their will, we say that the
sensible course for the working class
is to vote for public ownership of these
means of production, so that the sup-
ply of food shall be regulated by the
public needs and its price by the cost
of production. That would be very
bad for the Arnolds, Swifts, Ham-
monds, and Cudahys; but it would be
very good for some millions of honest
men. This is not Celestial wisdom;
it is the plain, practical common sense
proposition of the Socialists. There
will be a chance for you to vote for it
next fall.

Too late for insertion in this issue we
receive the statements of the two sides
in the party controversy in Utah. Our
inability to present the matter this
week is the more to be regretted be-
cause next week's issue being a spe-
cial number intended solely for propa-
ganda, we cannot insert it there. The
matter is one involving very serious
questions of party discipline and pol-
icy, and organizations should not com-
mit themselves hastily to one side or
the other.

This is not a question to be put aside
as "academic" or to be thoughtlessly
decided, lest we lose a few votes by
giving thought to it.

On this and related questions we
shall have much to say during the com-
ing weeks. Those who are constitu-
tionally disposed to accept the gospel
according to John Doe or according to
Richard Roe, as the case may be, with-
out further thought, will not read our
articles; they will be the losers by it—
and this is said in all modesty. Some
thousands of others will read the ar-
ticle and think about them and discuss
them in their meetings and form their
opinions and guide their actions ac-
cordingly; they will be the gainers, and
for them we write.

We shall not conduct the discussion
in any belligerent spirit. On the other
hand, we do not here offer an apology
for the discussion, but an explanation
of its necessity. We hope to serve the
cause of Socialism—nothing more nor
less—as we hope we have served it in
some degree. We have not "made"
the movement, in Washington, in New
York, or anywhere else—and we are
not afraid that anybody can "kill" it.
We rejoice in its growth, whoever
contributes to it, but as we claim no
gratitude for any service we have
done, so we consider that we owe no
overpowering debt of reverence to
others.

CRITICISM, NOT ATTACK.

The present attitude of the Demo-
cratic politicians towards Bryan is a
good illustration of the noble methods
of capitalistic politics. Two years ago
these men declared that the principles
for which Bryan stood would "save
the country," but as soon as they find
that it is impossible to ride into office
on them the "glorious principles" are
quickly thrown overboard and the
search for a new issue and a new can-
didate begins—any old issue to get
votes, for votes mean office and office
means spoils.

Ella Squealer Wilcox, the rapid-fire
poetess, whose soft-soap Single Tax
sophistries add to the pandemonium on
the vaudeville page of Willie Rouser
Hearst's "Daily Printbox," chooses to
have her books published by W. B.
Conkey Co., one of the worst slave-
driving, non-union printing establish-
ments in the country. Three hundred
girls, formerly employed there, ad-
dressed a petition to her calling her at-
tention to the conditions in the non-
union establishment, but she has ig-
nored the matter, probably being ab-
sorbed in writing articles about her
love for the tolling masses. Ella's
"Socialism" is, if possible, worse than
her scab poetry.

Some retail meat dealers out in Min-
nesota, who grew restive under the
exactions of the Meat Trust (not being
able to fleece their customers quite so
much as the Trust fleeced them), were
arrested on warrants sworn out by the
Trust's agents charging them with sel-
ling embalmed beef. They have retal-
iated by swearing out warrants for
the Trust agents who had first sold the
embalmed beef to them. "Business is
business," and so long as they could
divide the unearned profits amicably,
neither wholesalers nor retailers had
any scruple about selling embalmed
beef, rotten beef, anything that they
could sell; but now they have quar-
reled, see how solicitous they both are
for the people's health. But it will not
last. It is said that "when thieves fall
out honest men get their dues." That
is true of petty, unorganized thieves,
not of business men. So long as the
supply of the people's food remains in
the hands of the capitalist class, the
people's food will be both poisoned
and stained for the sake of profits.

The history of France for three quar-
ters of a century before the Revolution
is full of lessons alike for the ruling

classes and the oppressed. In 1794,
when King Louis XV. was systematically
crushing with the armed hand the
slightest resistance to his arbitrariness
and tyrannous rule, the magistrates of Paris respect-
fully represented to him that "TO
SUSTAIN A GOVERNMENT BY
FORCE IS TO TEACH THE PEOP-
LE THAT FORCE CAN OVER-
TURN IT." Louis did not heed the
warning, and his successor's head paid
the forfeit of his folly. The rulers of
Russia and of Belgium might learn a
lesson from that incident—as might
also those strenuous Americans who
are advocating "stronger" government
and repressive laws. But Hegel has
told us that "what experience and his-
tory teach is this—that peoples and
governments never have learned any-
thing from history or acted on prin-
ciples deduced from it"—and whether or
not this be true of peoples, assuredly
it is true of rulers and ruling classes.

Senator McLaurin should be made an
honorary member of the Society for
the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.
His heart bleeds for the little ones.
During the debate on the Chinese Ex-
clusion bill he protested against the
bill on behalf of the thousands of oper-
atives in the mills of the South on the
ground that it would destroy our cot-
ton trade with China and deprive the
operatives of employment—and the cot-
ton capitalists of profit. Thousands of
tiny, half-starved children are working
in these cotton mills for a few cents a
day, so the S. P. C. C. should get a
medal ready for McLaurin. How the
great heart of this humane man must
throb for the little white slaves of the
South! Don't offend China and we will
keep our Chinese market, and the lit-
tle children in the mills will continue
to have the privilege of working
twenty hours a day for fifteen cents!

Of course, the soft-hearted Senator
does not want to abolish child labor,
nor to have the machinery safe-guard-
ed so that the children's arms will not
be ripped off, nor even to raise their
wages. No, that would be Socialistic
and dangerous and impractical. The
practical way is to keep the market
and let the Chinese in to take the jobs
of other men, women, and children.

THE WEBSTER INCIDENT.

The Worker has received the follow-
ing reply from Massachusetts State
Organizer Mally in regard to the ac-
ceptance of old-party endorsements in
the town election at Webster:

"In reply to a request for informa-
tion regarding the apparent acceptance
of endorsements by candidates of the
Socialist Party in the recent election in
Webster, Mass., Comrade Warren F.
Wheeleck, secretary of the local Social-
ist Club, makes the following ex-
planation:

"The three candidates in question
were Martin V. B. Back, for Assessor;
John E. Carty, for Town Clerk, and
James Farrell, for Tree Warden. They
were duly and regularly nominated at
the Socialist Party caucus held on
March 26, and the party's policy in re-
gard to accepting endorsements from
the capitalist parties was made clear
to them, and they thoroughly under-
stood it. For some time they had been
known as Socialists, although not
members of the local Socialist Club.

"On March 27, the day following the
Socialist caucus, the Republican caucus
met and, among other nominations, en-
dorsed Back for Assessor. On March
28, the Democratic caucus met and
nominated Carty and Farrell for Town
Clerk and Tree Warden. Immediately
the Socialists interviewed the three
candidates and requested them to re-
fuse the capitalist party endorsements
or withdraw from the Socialist ticket.
This all three refused to do, and the
only course open to the Socialists was
to repudiate them.

"This was done through the local
papers, and the Socialist position was
shown and the candidates exposed.
Circulars were also printed and dis-
tributed and the Socialists and sym-
pathizers were requested to cut the three
men at the polls. This, the Socialists
believe, was done."

"Comrade Wheeleck says he does not
believe the affair was a trick on the
part of the capitalist parties, although
he believes them capable of it. But
the offending candidates "wanted the
positions for which they were nomi-
nated and were willing to do as they
did to attain their ends. But they shall
never have a chance to do us harm
again. We did the best we could in
the matter and trusted that every-
thing would come out O. K. This
thing will not happen again, if we can
prevent it."

"Where the Webster comrades made
the mistake was in not notifying the
state officials of the party and the So-
cialist press in this matter at once, so
that their position should be known to
the party at large. A clipping from a
Webster newspaper containing a re-
print of the ballot used in the election
on April 7, and which did not reach us
until April 18, was the first informa-
tion we received, and it came through
The Worker office. Our comrades are
extremely derelict in reporting election
occurrences and results, and this case
should be a warning to Socialists to
keep the party officials and press well
posted on what is going on. This will
avoid much confusion and explana-
tions will be oftentimes rendered un-
necessary."

"WILLIAM MALLY."
Boston, Mass., April 21.
Some comment upon the incident will
be found in our editorial columns.

Don't forget that in every work-
ingman there is possible material for
making a Socialist. It can be most
speedily developed by putting the
party press within his reach.

POSITION OF THE "APPEAL TO REASON."

A number of Socialist papers are
citing J. A. Wayland's paper, the
"Appeal to Reason," for its attitude to-
wards "public ownership" under capi-
talistic administration, and its general
disregard of the class struggle and
the principles of uncompromising So-
cialism.

In the "Appeal" of April 19, its edit-
or makes a virulent and egotistical re-
ply to his critics. The Seattle "Social-
ist" and the "Missouri Socialist" are
special objects of his attack, these pa-
pers having been most active in criti-
cizing his position.

In the "Chicago Socialist" of April
19 appears a long article by Ernest
Untermyer, addressed to the readers
of the "Appeal," in criticism of Way-
land's position. Untermyer requested
Wayland to allow a discussion of the
questions at issue in the columns of
the "Appeal," but he refused to do so.
Untermyer pertinently says:

"Do we, the 'narrow, class-conscious
dogmatic' Socialists, who cordially
open the columns of our party organ
to all comers, deserve the charge of
narrow-mindedness? Or does he, who
refuses space in his 'broad and liberal'
paper to a comrade on the childish
charge of envy? Do we, the men who
devote ourselves to removing the
causes of discord by inducing men to
explain their differences of opinion,
and thus pave the way for an agree-
ment, deserve the charge of 'sowing
strife and discord'? Or does he who
obstinately refuses to advance from an
out of date standpoint and who insists
on keeping his readers out of touch
with the active element in this world-
wide movement, and who incenses his
readers against us by holding up to
them a straw man of his own making?"

"If 'discussing' is synonymous with
'quarrel,' if a bold and determined
statement of our position is an 'at-
tack' in the eyes of some, then sci-
entific Socialism has been an attack on
these men from the outset. But if we
believe in fair play, if we stand for the
right of each party member to fully
express an individual opinion, if we
aim to educate men and women who
will use their brains for the purpose
of doing their own thinking, instead of
letting any single editor do their think-
ing for them; then this article will be
received in the spirit in which it was
written."

"While pretending to work in ac-
cord with the principles of the Indian-
apolis program, the 'Appeal' passes
lightly over the fundamental principles
of this program and gives undue prom-
inence to those measures which the
program itself defines as insignificant.

"In consequence the 'Appeal' leaves
on our hands a large body of men who
are in closer touch with capitalist re-
form than with revolutionary thought.
They consider municipal ownership,
New Zealand arbitration, the initiative
and referendum, and similar measures
which will only work to the benefit of
the working class UNDER A SOCIAL-
IST ADMINISTRATION, as steps to-
wards Socialism to be taken by Social-
ists under capitalism. According to the
principles of Socialism, however, it is the HISTORICAL
WORK OF THE CAPITALISTS TO
MAKE THESE STEPS FOR US, and
while the capitalists bring about the
economic changes that will form the
foundations of the Co-operative Com-
monwealth, the Socialists have the
task of interpreting the meaning of
these economic changes, of training the
minds of the rising class to an un-
derstanding of their own interests, and
of uniting them into a political work-
ing class. The capitalists teach the work-
ingmen the value of co-operation in
industries, municipal, national and in-
ternational. But they do it for the
profit of the capitalists. The Socialists
point out that this co-operation can
be made to serve the interests of the pro-
ducers. The moment for the transfor-
mation of capitalist production into
Socialist production has come, theoretic-
ally, when the capitalists have per-
fected the economic basis of the Co-
operative Commonwealth, and the So-
cialists have educated the majority of
the working class into class-conscious-
ness."

HOW THEY DO LOVE PERSONAL LIBERTY.

The Toledo "Daily Times" publishes
a little news item which strikingly il-
lustrates the beauties of competition.
Here it is:

"RANDURKY, O., April 15.—The em-
ployees of the George R. Butler Com-
pany, of this city, have been arranging
for an excursion to Cleveland, to be
run via the Lake Shore about May 1.
The committee on arrangements was
informed by the local agent for the
Lake Shore in this city that the com-
pany could not handle the excursion.
It was learned from another source
that the merchants of the small cities
in this vicinity have asked the whole-
sale dealers in Cleveland to intercede
for them and endeavor to put a stop
to these excursions, and the whole-
sale dealers in turn have threatened to
boycott the railway in their freight
business if these excursions were
handled by them this season."

The point of the one-horse store-
keepers' protest is that when the people go
up to Cleveland or other big cities they
buy goods at the big department
stores where they get them cheap, and
so the country merchants lose busi-
ness.

These middle-class business men are
very much attached to "personal lib-
erty" and "freedom of competition."
They have no sympathy with the wick-
ed Socialists who want to deprive
them of these blessings. And in order
to preserve their existence as business
men they resort to the boycott in a
vain attempt to escape the competition
of the bigger merchants and to limit
the personal liberty of the work-
ing-class purchasers. Verily, business is a
fearful and wonderful thing!

The unity of Labor will remain
more or less a misnomer so long as
trade unions permit themselves to be
divided into factions in support of
this or that individual. Trade union-
ism and individualism are antithetical.
—Coast Seamen's Journal.

Current Literature

THE EVOLUTION OF THE UNIVERSE,
THE EARTH AND HUMAN SOCIETY.
Being two lectures delivered before the
Socialists in Turk Street Temple, San
Francisco, Cal., September 18, 1901, by
John L. Larson. Price, 15 cents.

This pamphlet presents a brief and
easily understood outline of the teach-
ings of science in astronomy, geology,
biology and sociology, which should be
helpful to those who are unacquainted
with the sciences and their relations.
Strange to say, considering that it is
the work of a Socialist, perhaps its
chief deficiency is a failure to show
the importance of the struggle be-
tween classes as a factor in social evo-
lution. The author will supply the
pamphlet to locals of the Socialist
Party at 7 1/2 cents a copy, to be sold at
retail for 15 cents, and it will be found
to be of value in the education of mem-
bers. Address, John Larson, Palace
Hotel, San Francisco.

In an address, delivered to the So-
ciety of Arts and Crafts, in Boston,
and published in "Handicraft," the
monthly organ of the society, Arthur
A. Carey, president of the society,
recognizes that "one of the stumbling
blocks in our modern social conditions
which make very difficult, and indeed
threaten to make impossible, any
strong, lasting revival of the arts of
beauty in connection with use is the
commercialism of the age." In point-
ing out the fatal effect upon art of
production for profit, he says:

"The reason why designers and
workmen are so rarely working to-
gether in mutually helpful relations,
and why workmen do not execute de-
signs of their own, is because employ-
ers of artistic labor are for the most
part business concerns that care more
for the profit they can make out of the
product than they do for the beauty
or use of the product itself. In order
to make a large profit the product
must be cheap, and, in order to be as
cheap as possible, the designer must be
paid by division of labor. The designer
is separated from the workman be-
cause he can make more designs in
that way (though the designs made in
that way are of a lower quality than
those made by the designer because he
can turn out a greater number of objects
mechanically after a given pattern
than if he used his own invention and
had real pleasure in his work. Both
the quality of the work, and the en-
courage of the designer and the work-
man as artists, are sacrificed to the
profit that comes to the firm."

Socialists believe, as William Morris
said, that the making of true art in-
volves the reconstruction of society,
but we welcome the work of such bod-
ies as the Society of Arts and Crafts,
and the United Crafts, in upholding
and protecting the principles of true art
until such time as a social revolution has
made art natural and universal. The
work fostered by such organizations is
prophetic of the conditions of life and
labor in the society of the future, and
the workers in the arts and crafts
movement should be natural allies of
the Socialist movement.

FRANCE ANATOLE, Monsieur Ber-
trand: Passages from "L'histoire contem-
poraine." New York, Silver Burdette & Co.
Cloth, \$1.
GORE, W. Freeman Myrick: Locomotive
Parks. New York, Silver Burdette & Co.
Cloth, \$2.
ROBE, CLIFTON F.: Nature Study and
Life. Boston, Ginn, 1902. Cloth, \$1.65.
LE SAOUE, ALAIN HENRI: The Adventures
of Gulliver. Boston, Ginn, 1902. Cloth,
\$1.50.
SOCIETY OF ARTS AND CRAFTS: A Story of
the Street Railway Accident Law in Massachu-
setts. By E. H. Clark. Boston, Lawyers'
Book Co. Cloth, \$1.
MICHELSEN, The Velocity of Light.
Chicago, University of Chicago Press, 1902.
Cloth, 15 cents.

PLATO: The Republic, with Analysis and
Notes. New York, D. Appleton, 1902. \$1.
LITREAU AND SEXTON: A Handbook
Analytical for Students and Teachers. New
York, Longmans, Cloth, \$2.40.
"THORNTON" H. D.: The Story of
Life in the World. New York, Burt, 1902.
242 pages. Cloth, \$1.
LIFE IN THE WORLD (Clemens). A Double-
Barreled Detective Story. Harpers, 1902.
\$1.50.
WHEBB, SIDNEY AND BEATRICE: The
History of Trade Unionism. New edition,
252 pages. Cloth, \$2.60.
Industry and Democracy. New edition, 629
pages. \$4.00.

Any of these publications mailed
postpaid on receipt of price.
SOCIALIST LITERATURE CO.,
124 William Street, N. Y.

EVOLUTION AND REVOLUTION.

We believe in evolution. Everybody
believes in evolution nowadays, so
that it is not such a startling or danger-
ous statement to make, as it would
have been comparatively few years
ago. But we do not merely believe that
in the organic world all life is the re-
sult of evolutionary changes; we believe
that the same process is at work in so-
ciety itself, and that there is a law of
social evolution

AFRAID OF CRITICISM.

Queer Action of General Officers of Longshoremen's Union.

Demand That Hoboken Local "Apologize" for Having Passed Resolutions Criticizing President Keefe—Local Will Stand by Its Position—"Peace Conference" at Bottom of Trouble.

At its January business meeting Local 271, Hoboken, N. J., of the International Longshoremen's Association adopted resolutions censuring International President Daniel J. Keefe for taking part in the so-called Industrial Peace Conference and accepting a place on the Committee of Thirty-six, as well as for neglecting instructions in regard to the organization of the port of New York and affiliation with the International Federation of Transport Workers.

An Amazing Rebuke.

The Local has just received an astonishing communication from Secretary Barter of the I. L. A., a Detroit, Mich., man, who has just returned from Cleveland had adopted a resolution endorsing the position of President Keefe and calling on Local 271 to apologize to the President for unjustifiable attack it had made upon him.

Local 271 considers this a very queer procedure. The General Council gave the Local no opportunity to defend or justify its previous action, to state the facts in the case or express their views, but seems to demand not only unquestioning obedience but servile deference to the general officers. The Hoboken local refuses to submit to such treatment and has informed Secretary Barter that Local 271 cannot accept the decision of the General Council and does not intend to consider the incident closed but will appeal to the Convention to be held at Chicago in July; that the Local will stand by its resolutions at all costs, considering them entirely justified, and will never think of apologizing to President Keefe for exercising its right of criticism upon elected officers.

The Resolutions.

The original resolutions, which were printed in The Worker of Jan. 19, are as follows:

Whereas, It has become known to the members of Local 271 of the International Longshoremen's Association that President Daniel J. Keefe of the I. L. A., during his recent stay in the city of New York, on the seventeenth and eighteenth of December, 1901, instead of using that time in organizing and affiliating the longshoremen of New York—which is of the utmost importance, not only to the members of this local, but also to the Association at large, because New York is the first and foremost port on the American continent—wasted his time, together with other so-called labor leaders, in useless consultation with notorious enemies of Labor and in forming a "Capital and Labor Peace Committee"; and

Whereas, It has become known to the members of Local 271 of the International Longshoremen's Association that President Daniel J. Keefe of the I. L. A., during his recent stay in the city of New York, on the seventeenth and eighteenth of December, 1901, instead of using that time in organizing and affiliating the longshoremen of New York—which is of the utmost importance, not only to the members of this local, but also to the Association at large, because New York is the first and foremost port on the American continent—wasted his time, together with other so-called labor leaders, in useless consultation with notorious enemies of Labor and in forming a "Capital and Labor Peace Committee"; and

Resolved, That we, as class-conscious workmen, have come to the conclusion that said "peace committee" is detrimental to the interests of the workers of this general and to the members of this Association in particular, and threatens to become the greatest danger to organized Labor in this country has been for years; and

Whereas, Further, our President, Daniel J. Keefe, has violated the pledge of this association in dealing with such notorious enemies of Labor as Mark Hanna, Schwab, and others; be it

Resolved, That we, as class-conscious workmen, have come to the conclusion that said "peace committee" is detrimental to the interests of the workers of this general and to the members of this Association in particular, and threatens to become the greatest danger to organized Labor in this country has been for years; and

Resolved, That we, as class-conscious workmen, have come to the conclusion that said "peace committee" is detrimental to the interests of the workers of this general and to the members of this Association in particular, and threatens to become the greatest danger to organized Labor in this country has been for years; and

Resolved, That we, as class-conscious workmen, have come to the conclusion that said "peace committee" is detrimental to the interests of the workers of this general and to the members of this Association in particular, and threatens to become the greatest danger to organized Labor in this country has been for years; and

Resolved, That we, as class-conscious workmen, have come to the conclusion that said "peace committee" is detrimental to the interests of the workers of this general and to the members of this Association in particular, and threatens to become the greatest danger to organized Labor in this country has been for years; and

Resolved, That we, as class-conscious workmen, have come to the conclusion that said "peace committee" is detrimental to the interests of the workers of this general and to the members of this Association in particular, and threatens to become the greatest danger to organized Labor in this country has been for years; and

Resolved, That we, as class-conscious workmen, have come to the conclusion that said "peace committee" is detrimental to the interests of the workers of this general and to the members of this Association in particular, and threatens to become the greatest danger to organized Labor in this country has been for years; and

result of DeLeon's policy in the S. L. P.—discussing, injurious for the time to the whole organization, but ending in the overthrow of the boss. That is the inevitable result of such arbitrary methods.

STATE CONVENTION IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Michael O'Neill Nominated for Governor, Clavin and Murray for Congress—A Good Vote Erupted.

The Socialist Party of New Hampshire met in State Convention at Dover on Friday, April 17, and nominated the following ticket:

For Governor—MICHAEL H. O'NEIL of Nashua. For Congress, First District—SUMNER F. CLAVIN of Manchester. For Congress, Second District—JAS. S. MURRAY of Concord.

The convention, held at Socialist headquarters on Central avenue, was called to order a little after 10:30 a. m. by the State Secretary, Louis Arstein. The Socialists of Exeter, Nashua, Manchester, Concord, Rochester, Franklin, Portsmouth and Dover were represented and delegations from Newfields, Somersworth and other places were present.

On motion, Sumner F. Clavin of Manchester was elected Chairman, and Louis Arstein of Dover, Secretary of the Convention. A committee of three, consisting of J. S. Murray of Concord, A. K. Chase of Nashua and D. E. C. Duffie of Dover, was then elected to report on a platform at the afternoon session. Michael H. O'Neill of Nashua then handed the following resolution to the Secretary:

"Resolved, That the Socialist Party of New Hampshire in biennial convention assembled, disclaims all responsibility for, or connection with, George Howie of Manchester, N. H., or any of his schemes for destroying the party, from this date, and hereby notifies all Socialists and the public generally to that effect. A copy of this to be forwarded to Mr. Howie and the party press.

This was adopted unanimously, as was an additional resolution declaring Mr. Howie's alleged position on the state committee vacant. A motion was then made and carried that the Secretary, Louis Arstein, and the Treasurer, Benjamin T. Whitehouse, be elected to membership on the Executive Committee. These comrades, with George A. Little of Manchester and M. H. O'Neill of Nashua, who were elected last Thanksgiving at the Exeter Convention, received the endorsement of the convention as the existing Executive Committee, and four votes were then taken to fill the remaining vacancy, the candidates being Murray, Duffie, Marden, and Chase. After the first ballot, Chase withdrew and on the fourth ballot George A. Marden of Exeter was elected.

In the afternoon session, after the transaction of some routine business, the report of the Platform Committee was called for. The report, which was read by A. K. Chase of Nashua, but the minority report, which follows, read by D. E. C. Duffie of Dover, was finally accepted by the Convention:

State Platform. "The Socialist Party of New Hampshire, in convention assembled, affirms its allegiance to the Socialist Party of the United States of America. Socialism holds that the industrial system of the world is based on the exploitation of the working class by the capitalist class. The toll gathered of this system are profit, interest, and rent. The inevitable result of the system is misery, poverty, and crime. Just as long as the one class, the capitalist, owns the tools of production and distribution and the other class, our class, the working class, are compelled through force of circumstances, to accept of such wages as the employer may offer, just so long will our lot in life.

"The question whether we, the wage-slaves of the twentieth century, are better or worse off than our predecessors in the labor market has, with other things, passed away. The one question that confronts the working class in this day is whether this false economic system that is crushing us into dumb despair one-half the human race?

"We hold, with the founders of the American republic, that whenever any form of government becomes destructive of the inalienable rights of life, liberty and pursuit of happiness, it is the right of the people to alter or abolish it and to institute new government, laying its foundations on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness."

"Inasmuch as the constitution of the United States of America gives two-thirds of the states the power to change said constitution, and believing that such a change will be beneficial to the working class, we ask you as a class to make the constitutional change.

"With the advent of the spinning jenny and the steam engine as a motor, what is now known as the 'factory system' was called into being and capitalism commenced its hideous career. Countless evils for the working class have followed its introduction. As intelligent beings, it stands us in hand to search out the cause and apply the remedy. The machine is a social product. It is the collective work of mankind, and should be owned and operated by the people. The Co-operative Commonwealth must be established.

"When this change from private to public ownership shall be brought about remains for the people to decide. The road lies through the ballot-box.

"Socialism maintains that labor-applied human energy is the one and only source of wealth. It yet remains to be proven without quibbling and sophistry that such a conclusion is un sound.

"Property is a creation of law, and when obtained without work has got to be stolen by or given to its possessor. The capitalist steals by law. Mr. Carnegie is so-suspending wealth that

was created by and stolen from his operatives. "The Socialist perceives that it is better to remove grievances than to resist them. While we submit to the particular hardship, we assail the system from which the hardship flows. For this reason we advocate the substitution of the Co-operative Commonwealth in place of the system now in vogue. Industrial revolution is our battle cry.

Greetings to Belgian Comrades. "We send our fraternal greetings to our comrades in Belgium and wish them success in their revolution. The working class of the world have our heartfelt sympathy in their battle with the kindred of our time. Wars and crime of every description are quelled by commercialism. To prevent a world-wide cataclysm, must establish the Co-operative Commonwealth.

"The trade unions are the economic expression of the labor movement and the Socialist Party is the political expression of the labor movement; be it resolved, that the Socialist Party hereby calls upon said labor unions to use the ballot for the abolition of the wage system and the substitution of the Co-operative Commonwealth."

Nominations were then made as stated above. Comrade O'Neill was candidate for Mayor of Nashua at the last city election and polled a large vote. He is young and energetic and will work well for the cause.

Comrade Clavin is one of the "old guard" in New Hampshire, having twice run for Governor, with an increasing vote. Comrade Murray is a stone cutter of Concord and it is believed that he will make a good showing in the Second District, where Socialism is rapidly gaining ground.

The quarterly reports from the various clubs are encouraging, but secretaries are lax in making reports. At the next meeting every member who reads this should enquire if the secretary has sent in a report. This should be attended to.

PARTY WORK IN MASSACHUSETTS.

Notes of Socialist Organization and Propaganda in the Bay State.

In Boston the celebration of May Day to be held in Faneuil Hall, 9 Appleton street, on Sunday, May 4, is being looked forward to with much expectation. The visit of Ben Hanford has aroused much interest, and there is every likelihood of a big crowd being present to greet him and the other two speakers, Comrades Carey and MacCartney. The meeting will open promptly at 7:30 p. m., and those attending are requested to come early. As the admission is free nothing should prevent a most successful affair and the Boston comrades should work to that end. Clubs in the vicinity that hold Sunday night meetings are expected to suspend for this evening and attend the celebration instead. Somerville has voted to do so. Advertisements can be secured from the undersigned.

H. Gaylord Wilshire will speak in Fitchburg on April 29, Worcester the 27th, and Brockton on the 28th. The Cambridge meeting is deferred until a later date, when efforts will be made to get the students out. Wilshire should have good meetings.

The Somerville and Cambridge Socialist clubs will celebrate May Day with a social to be held in Essex Hall, Central Square, Cambridge on Thursday evening, May 1. Dancing 8 to 12. Gent's tickets, 25 cents; ladies' ticket, 15 cents. Boston comrades are invited to attend and enjoy themselves.

Comrade N. P. Geiger will be the speaker at Amesbury on May 1, when an open-air meeting will be held in the evening. Amesbury comrades have ordered 500 May Day Workers for distribution.

At Springfield, the annual celebration promises to be a big affair. It will be held in Gray's Hall, on Thursday evening, May 1, and Carey and MacCartney will be the speakers. The Springfield comrades have gotten out a very pretty and creditable card—advertising the celebration. It is a small card, but contains the portraits of the Socialist representatives, with appropriate reading matter on one side, and on the other a reduced facsimile of Walter Crane's May Day Greeting to the Workers. I should like to see more Socialist advertising as well gotten up as this card.

At a recent agitation meeting held in Charleston last week, at which Carey was the speaker, eight new members joined the club, some of them old workers who are going to get into harness again.

The meetings addressed by the Socialists are very well attended. Of course, Carey and MacCartney draw the largest crowds. The Cambridge meeting, where the latter spoke, was very successful, and the Dorchester and Waltham meetings of Carey were largely attended by workmen who were attentive and enthusiastic listeners.

The railroad men's meeting held by Division 122, Order of Railroad Conductors, in Faneuil Memorial Hall, this city, was largely attended and the speeches of the two Socialist representatives seemed to have a good effect, judging from the remarks made by those in attendance. Hanford's pamphlet was eagerly taken and will help drive the speeches home.

The Brockton fair held week before last was the usual success, and a goodly sum was cleared for the local club. A party of Boston Socialists attended on the last night and report a pleasant time.

The regular summer meetings of the Socialist Party on Boston Common will begin on Sunday next with the veteran and beloved Squire E. Putney in charge. The meeting place is located at the fifth tree on the Charles street mall, and the time of meeting is from 3 to 5 p. m.

The Karl Marx Class, Mrs. Martha Moore Avery, director, has closed the

season, which has been the most successful in the class's history.

I visited Newburyport, Amesbury, and Haverhill last week and met nearly all the comrades in each place. I was gratified at the outlook and the comrades evidently mean to put in some hard licks between now and election day—and then afterwards.

The following rather astonishing editorial appeared in the Waltham "Evening News" of April 16, the day after a meeting addressed by Carey: "Socialism" was the topic of Representative Carey of Haverhill in a discourse under the auspices of the Social Economic Club of Waltham last evening, when the subject was quite fully illustrated and defined. There is an inexcusable general mental density touching Socialism, with the result that a rational school of thought is condemned by the mass of men who do not understand or comprehend the first letter in the alphabet of the subject. In a few words, Socialism teaches that the production and the distribution of commodities and the use and enjoyment of all public utilities and rights, should be owned by the government and not by private parties as now. Without going into the matter at this time the 'News' is free to say that there is no other way for the conservation of essential human rights but the inauguration of Socialism, or some cognate plan. If government be truly for the people, by the people, Socialism is the Utopia, whereas if government, that is, law and the fruits of the earth, and the products of man's toll and ingenuity, are to be governed and owned by the few, then existing social and economic conditions are to be continued. Whoever doubts this postulate now will know more later on."

The editor was present at the meeting.

Matters Socialistic have not been remarkably active during the past winter, although agitation work by a few individuals has been carried on. The system of dual organization adopted at the last state propaganda convention has been in some measure responsible for this state of affairs; then, again, a number of our formerly active members have been elected to positions of trust in the various local trade organizations and this, too, has been detrimental in a way to the immediate and important work of the local movement. However, this is partially offset by the fact that some of these comrades are doing good work in arousing Socialistic thought among these in the trade union movement who heretofore have blindly voted the old party tickets and faithfully supported "good labor men" for office every election day.

With the great wave of trade unionism which has recently struck Lynn has also come an increased interest in Socialism, not evidenced, however, by any great growth in membership or interest in our club meetings, but by the fact of our members being placed in official positions in the union movement, and a call for Socialist speakers to address union organizations. Comrades Carey, MacCartney, Mally, and Geiger have addressed by request several such gatherings, including the C. L. U. and the Machinists; and wonder of wonders! the former organization of 160 members (only ten avowed Socialists among them) elected a committee of three, a few days ago, to draw up an eight-hour bill to put before the Massachusetts Legislature, and placed it in the hands of whom? The representatives elected from Lynn by their votes on old party tickets? Oh, no; but in the hands of our two standard bearers, Carey and MacCartney. The organizer workers of Lynn are at last learning the lesson which it has cost "old Branch 5" of the old Social Democratic Party much time and money to teach them—that there are but two classes, the robbers and the robbed, and that when they support either of the old party tickets they help to perpetuate the robber class and system.

Among the members of the Socialist movement in Lynn who hold prominent positions in the trade unions are Comrade Ruggles, President of the Retail Grocery Clerks' Union, a strong organization which has recently compelled the grocers and butchers to unlearn their stores and accept a schedule of hours set down by the union. Comrade William James, a member of the National Board of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union and its local agent; Comrade Elmer F. Robinson, Treasurer of the L. P. U. Association and member of the local Shoe Council; and Comrade Wadleigh, Salem, Agent of the Boot and Shoe Workers.

Comrade Fred E. Weed, Chairman of the Socialist City Committee, who has always been and is to-day an active worker in the local movement (a street railway conductor in this city for thirteen years), was recently appointed State Organizer for the Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employees. He has accomplished a work which has won for him the respect of all believers in the trade union movement in this section, taking a body of some 800 men, cowed and whipped into submission by the lash of the Boston and Northern Street Railway Corporation, he has organized over 90 per cent. into a branch of the Amalgamated, and at midnight last Monday, in the headquarters of the Central Socialist Club, 230 of these men signed the charter list—and this without the knowledge of the railway management or their "spiders," some of whom have since lost their soft jobs and been put to work again on the cars for not keeping their eyes open as to what was going on.

Salem, Marblehead, and Dover have

NEWS FROM LYNN.

Matters Socialistic have not been remarkably active during the past winter, although agitation work by a few individuals has been carried on. The system of dual organization adopted at the last state propaganda convention has been in some measure responsible for this state of affairs; then, again, a number of our formerly active members have been elected to positions of trust in the various local trade organizations and this, too, has been detrimental in a way to the immediate and important work of the local movement. However, this is partially offset by the fact that some of these comrades are doing good work in arousing Socialistic thought among these in the trade union movement who heretofore have blindly voted the old party tickets and faithfully supported "good labor men" for office every election day.

With the great wave of trade unionism which has recently struck Lynn has also come an increased interest in Socialism, not evidenced, however, by any great growth in membership or interest in our club meetings, but by the fact of our members being placed in official positions in the union movement, and a call for Socialist speakers to address union organizations. Comrades Carey, MacCartney, Mally, and Geiger have addressed by request several such gatherings, including the C. L. U. and the Machinists; and wonder of wonders! the former organization of 160 members (only ten avowed Socialists among them) elected a committee of three, a few days ago, to draw up an eight-hour bill to put before the Massachusetts Legislature, and placed it in the hands of whom? The representatives elected from Lynn by their votes on old party tickets? Oh, no; but in the hands of our two standard bearers, Carey and MacCartney. The organizer workers of Lynn are at last learning the lesson which it has cost "old Branch 5" of the old Social Democratic Party much time and money to teach them—that there are but two classes, the robbers and the robbed, and that when they support either of the old party tickets they help to perpetuate the robber class and system.

Among the members of the Socialist movement in Lynn who hold prominent positions in the trade unions are Comrade Ruggles, President of the Retail Grocery Clerks' Union, a strong organization which has recently compelled the grocers and butchers to unlearn their stores and accept a schedule of hours set down by the union. Comrade William James, a member of the National Board of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union and its local agent; Comrade Elmer F. Robinson, Treasurer of the L. P. U. Association and member of the local Shoe Council; and Comrade Wadleigh, Salem, Agent of the Boot and Shoe Workers.

Comrade Fred E. Weed, Chairman of the Socialist City Committee, who has always been and is to-day an active worker in the local movement (a street railway conductor in this city for thirteen years), was recently appointed State Organizer for the Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employees. He has accomplished a work which has won for him the respect of all believers in the trade union movement in this section, taking a body of some 800 men, cowed and whipped into submission by the lash of the Boston and Northern Street Railway Corporation, he has organized over 90 per cent. into a branch of the Amalgamated, and at midnight last Monday, in the headquarters of the Central Socialist Club, 230 of these men signed the charter list—and this without the knowledge of the railway management or their "spiders," some of whom have since lost their soft jobs and been put to work again on the cars for not keeping their eyes open as to what was going on.

Salem, Marblehead, and Dover have

NEWS FROM LYNN.

Matters Socialistic have not been remarkably active during the past winter, although agitation work by a few individuals has been carried on. The system of dual organization adopted at the last state propaganda convention has been in some measure responsible for this state of affairs; then, again, a number of our formerly active members have been elected to positions of trust in the various local trade organizations and this, too, has been detrimental in a way to the immediate and important work of the local movement. However, this is partially offset by the fact that some of these comrades are doing good work in arousing Socialistic thought among these in the trade union movement who heretofore have blindly voted the old party tickets and faithfully supported "good labor men" for office every election day.

With the great wave of trade unionism which has recently struck Lynn has also come an increased interest in Socialism, not evidenced, however, by any great growth in membership or interest in our club meetings, but by the fact of our members being placed in official positions in the union movement, and a call for Socialist speakers to address union organizations. Comrades Carey, MacCartney, Mally, and Geiger have addressed by request several such gatherings, including the C. L. U. and the Machinists; and wonder of wonders! the former organization of 160 members (only ten avowed Socialists among them) elected a committee of three, a few days ago, to draw up an eight-hour bill to put before the Massachusetts Legislature, and placed it in the hands of whom? The representatives elected from Lynn by their votes on old party tickets? Oh, no; but in the hands of our two standard bearers, Carey and MacCartney. The organizer workers of Lynn are at last learning the lesson which it has cost "old Branch 5" of the old Social Democratic Party much time and money to teach them—that there are but two classes, the robbers and the robbed, and that when they support either of the old party tickets they help to perpetuate the robber class and system.

Among the members of the Socialist movement in Lynn who hold prominent positions in the trade unions are Comrade Ruggles, President of the Retail Grocery Clerks' Union, a strong organization which has recently compelled the grocers and butchers to unlearn their stores and accept a schedule of hours set down by the union. Comrade William James, a member of the National Board of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union and its local agent; Comrade Elmer F. Robinson, Treasurer of the L. P. U. Association and member of the local Shoe Council; and Comrade Wadleigh, Salem, Agent of the Boot and Shoe Workers.

Grand Symphony Concert

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

SUNDAY AFTERNOON, MAY 4, IN—Grand Central Palace.

Three beautiful Living Pictures: "THE FIRST OF MAY," "STRUGGLE," "VICTORY."

FOR THE SOCIALIST DAILY FUND.

TICKETS, 25 CENTS. ADMISSION AT THE DOOR, 35 CENTS. For tickets and information apply to H. C. Bowerman, Financial Secretary, at the Club House, 206 E. Eighty-sixth street.

also been organized by Comrade Weed within the past few days. I predict a great increase in our vote this fall in this city unless all signs fall, as a result of this work.

The one discouraging thing about the movement in Lynn is the fact that the West Lynn organization does not seem willing to sign the charter list of the Central Socialist Club and thereby do its share towards the support of the state and national organizations. There seems to be a misunderstanding regarding the rights of this organization under the new club system which the Executive Committee has done its best to clear up, but thus far without success. For my part, I cannot see how a man calling himself an active Socialist, claiming to be identified with the educational and political ends of the movement, can conscientiously refuse to pay his ten cents monthly towards the support of the state and national movement; and this applies to some other localities in this state as well as Lynn.

ORGANIZER SPRING AT WORK IN NEW YORK.

State Organizer F. J. Spring reports as follows on his work in the past week and his plans for the future: "During the past week I have held meetings in the following places: Woodhaven, Mount Vernon, Yonkers, Long Island, Dobbs Ferry, and Stapleton. I found the comrades in these places all anxious and ready to carry on a vigorous campaign during the summer.

"At Woodhaven I spoke to the Carpenters' Union, and in a talk of one hour I set forth the straight Socialist program. The attention and enthusiasm which my remarks elicited, the kindly invitation to come again, and the desire of the brothers to arrange a meeting for me before the union at Jamaica, give further evidence of the loyalty of the position of some Socialists who contend that no good definite work can be done by our propagandists in the trade-unions.

"The State Committee has arranged a tour of the state, and I go on the war-path Wednesday, April 23, opening at Peekskill. After the close of the present itinerary, I will then proceed to systematic organization, taking up the counties in which my services are most needed, and continuing in such counties until they are thoroughly organized.

"I feel confident of the co-operation of all the comrades in the state, and with such assistance I am hopeful of splendid results. Comrades, let us not forget that this fall we have an election, and we must roll up a large vote. The only way we can do this is to get in and work. Let us increase the circulation of our party papers, distribute literature, keep good speakers in the field, and when the count is made on Election Day we will have concrete evidence in the form of an increased vote that our labors have not been in vain."

The State Committee needs funds to keep Organizer Spring in the field, to get out needed literature, and to send out speakers later in the season. Now is the time to give. Send contributions to the Treasurer, Emil Neppel, 288 W. One Hundred and Forty-second street, New York City. The following contributions have been received for this purpose:

List 372, "Cash," Yonkers \$1.00
List 27, Emil Neppel 1.00
List 288, R. R. Hunt 1.00
List 321, P. Schneider, Philipstown 25
List 1,033, "Cash," Syracuse 1.00
List 107, E. Borggren, Syracuse, 25c. 10
C. Tank 25c. 50
List 91, L. Behm, Brooklyn 1.00
List 1,407, C. Lumbruber, Brooklyn 25
List 1,533, G. Heck, 50c. P. Hamner, 50c. R. Moessner, 50c. 1.50
List 1,282, G. H. Hoag 5.00
List 1,532, Julius Mueller 1.00
Total \$16.50

At the last meeting of the Pennsylvania State Committee charters were forwarded to Locals Wilkes Barre, West Newton, and Greater Pittsburg. East Pittsburg is also preparing to take a charter.

New Castle, in sending a list of members and money on old account, reported preparations for an active campaign.

Wilkes Barre wants Vall to speak. Williamsport reported meetings for Bigelow on April 24 and for Vall on May 18. Both locals are working well. Duquesne wants to be put on monthly lecture circuit and asks for Vall; is a good field.

Local Reading has opened headquarters in the Luden Building, 109 North Sixth street, and is holding regular and well attended meetings.

Connellsville comrades having asked for a speaker for a trade-union meeting on April 18, Louis Gouzien of Charleroi was sent. This place will go on the circuit and wants Vall.

Roscoe wants more speakers and desires an organizer in the vicinity for some time. Schuylkill wishes an organizer for a couple of days in June. York wants Vall and is raising funds to provide for speakers monthly or oftener. Meets every Sunday; headquarters at Amalgamated Trades Hall. Will hold county convention about May 30. Sent money for due-stamps.

Pottstown is arranging a meeting for Vall in the Opera House, Lancaster takes him for Sunday, May 11, possibly for two meetings. Headquarters are at Duke and Chestnut streets.

Ephrata is preparing for the campaign; wants Vall; sent in dues.

The State Committee recommends that local where strikes are on should distribute A. M. Stinson's "What is a Scab?" published by Kerr & Co.

SEE THE OTHER SIDE.

FROM FAR HAWAII.

A Pitiful Cry from Puerto Ricans on Sugar Plantations.

Two Chapters in a History of Capitalist Crime—Lured from Their Homes by False Promises, Some of Them Kidnapped en Masse, They Are Now Left to Starve.

A little over a year ago The Worker published correspondence from Puerto Rico telling of the terrible sufferings of the working people in that island following upon the introduction of "American" institutions there. There was a general interruption of industry while the American capitalists were busy getting the means of production into their own hands. Thousands of people were out of work and suffered the direst poverty, some dying of actual starvation. The American military authorities outdid the worst records of the Spanish governors in the severity with which they crushed strikes and labor demonstrations. The change of the coinage, aggravated the evil, the money price of food and other commodities being increased, while a corresponding increase in money wages was refused; and the United States authorities assisted the employers in carrying out this infamous policy.

But while the American capitalists, not having yet got the means of production in Puerto Rico fully into their possession, were unwilling to "give employment" to the people in that island, the same capitalists, having retained the ownership of the sugar plantations and mills of Hawaii, were anxious to have a surplus population of workers there, so that wages might be kept down.

Although the condition of the workers in Hawaii was already most miserable, the sugar companies circulated in Puerto Rico glowing accounts of the prospects awaiting those who would prospect away to work. Many fell into the trap, and were willingly signed contracts to go to Hawaii and work on the plantations.

Others, however, being acquainted with the methods commonly used by capitalists to effect their purpose of reducing the workers' share of their product, thought it "better to bear those flies than to fly to others that they knew not of," and advised their fellows to stay in Puerto Rico and agitate for an improvement of their conditions instead of putting themselves completely into their exploiters' power by going as contract laborers to far-away Hawaii.

The result was that the sugar lords were not able to get as many slaves as they wanted in their Pacific colony, while they had more than they wanted in their West India possessions. Finding that persuasion did not suffice, they did not scruple to resort to a combination of force and fraud.

The agents of the sugar companies engaged large numbers of Puerto Rican workers on the understanding that they were to be given employment in the United States. These workers were then shipped to New Orleans and put aboard trains, which, they supposed, were to carry them to plantations in the neighborhood. Instead, the trains were run through to San Francisco (stopping for water only at certain points in the prairies or the great plains where there could be no chance for the "emigrants" to escape) and so many cattle, on steamships bound for Hawaii. A few managed to escape at New Orleans or at San Francisco, but at both points the police were used to prevent desertion.

This story of fraud and wholesale kidnapping was partly told in the capitalist press at the time—in the fall of 1900 and the following winter—and was more fully related in The Worker.

Now comes the second chapter in this drama of capitalist crime, in the form of a letter from some fifty Puerto Rican workmen and women in Hawaii, published in the newspapers of their native islands. We quote it, in part, from the San Juan "News." Under date Hawaii Kilauea, Feb. 17, these "prisoners of poverty" write:

"Sir—With the utmost respect, we address this to you in order to acquaint the Puerto Rican people with what we are undergoing in this territory of Hawaii, to which end we request to publish these lines to your valuable paper. We are Puerto Ricans, native born, who were forced to leave Puerto Rico by the hard times, and were transported to Hawaii where we live void of all liberties, bearing the yoke of the despotic planter after filling his safes with our sweat for the miserable wage of fifty cents daily.

"Why does the government which allowed the emigration to Hawaii remain in silence, when it is known that not the people here nor the territorial officials care for us? It seems incredible that the government which allowed the emigration should permit that

the real patriots who welcomed it with wreaths of flowers, flags, and other things, should permit that those who venerate and hold dear in their hearts the memorable name of the honorable liberator of the West Indies. We to-day, ask for protection from the governor, Mr. Hunt, from our countrymen, from the press, and from the new honorable President, Mr. Roosevelt. We are Puerto Ricans born, Americans at heart, and relying on this, men and women and children abandoned the towns of our birthplace, crossed the Caribbean first and later the Pacific, where many of our comrades lie buried forever. Arriving at Honolulu we are submitted to inhuman domain, being outraged, beaten and ill treated in all manner of ways.

"Not to wait until the extermination comes, we forward this ardent request for protection, hoping it will receive attention and not be disregarded as was a letter signed by thirty-four Puerto Ricans sent November 25 from the Oahu plantation.

"We wish it known that never before has any Puerto Rican people been compelled to seek protection from any country, for our native land always granted us this even under the Spanish regime. It is a shame to all the world that to-day when we are under the domain of the United States, we are compelled to emigrate to a place void of enlightenment and ideals, to live oppressed and without hope.

"We do not want to be slaves any