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# The Worker.

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PRICE 2 CENTS.

VOL. XIII.-NO. 6.

#### SPIES AT WORK IN THE UNIONS.

#### Remarkable Exposure of Methods Used by Capitalists to Disrupt Labor Organizations.

William Randolph Hearst Has Much to Explain to Journeymen Tallors-Gave Letters of Recommendation to Professional Detective to Ingratiate Him In Unionists' Confidence-Quondam Labor Editor Is Now Promoter of Employ-

"We have known two of Stilwell's

agents for some time, one being named Thompson and the other Thomas Beet. We were not deceived,

therefore, when we read on the edi-torial page of No. 17, Vol. 2, that the paper was to have a new editor, espe-cially when we saw that the new man

was brought round to our headquarters

by Beet, and introduced to some of our

members by him. It seems to us that Stilwell was still the power

behind the paper, directing it policy and using the new man as

convenient scapegont. He has evi-dently learned his lesson well for he hangs around our meeting place just

Agent of Employers' Association.

"To return to Stilwell. If you will refer to the New York "Times" of

March 14, 1903, you will read on the

irst column of the second page the

"MERCHANT TAILORS ORIGINAL

GANIZE.

Protective Association has been organ

"The Merchant Tailors' National

uestion, that the Journeymen Tailors

Union gives to the employees. Head-quarters have been established at 241

of Berkley R. Mervin, president, New York City; John F. Card, first vice-president, Buffalo, N. Y.; Jarves S. Jen-

nings, second vice-president, Detroit, Mich.: Harvey A. Paterson, treasurer, New York City; CHARLES J. STIL-

"The Administrative Council is as

follows: M. McCarthy, Chicago, III,; E. H. Snyder, Washington, D. C.; Archibald McMillan, Boston, Mass.; G.

"Now, the C. J. Stilwell of Bense

hurst. Brooklyn, N. Y., is the same C.

J. Stilwell, publisher of the 'labor pa-per' supported by the employers and

Hearst's Endorsement.

"The vicious purposes of this Mcr

chant Tailors' Protective Association will be best seen from a circular letter

issued by Stilwell, a copy of which i

given herewith. We suppose that now he has been appointed to this position, and we have this direct evidence of his

of saying anything much about Stil-

well to convince our fellow trade unionists of the justice of our opposition to him all along. But what we want to point out is that if he had not taken

this position he would still, in all like

thing astoninshing. Backed up by William Randolph Hearst (for what

reason we do not know), he has im-posed upon our officers and leaders all

the time. For example, as showing

how Hearst's backing served his pur-

pose, we may mention that Mr. Henry White, General Secretary of the Gar-ment Workers, was carefully warned

against Stilwell and was working with

one of our committeemen, Franz F. Deiner, to expose the whole scheme and

destroy the detective agency in the unions if possible, but when he re-ceived from W. R. Hearst a strong let-ter of recommendation of Stilwell and his 'Weekly Bulletin,' he withdrew his

efforts. What Hearst's motive may be

we do not know; we are dealing with facts. It may be that for personal polit-

ical reasons he has his private deter

tives to join our unions to corrupt them, and that they played a double game. We repeat, we do not know and

are not primarily concerned with hi

motives. The question is what can we think of the loud-mouthed professions of friendship for organized labor of

for any reasons whatsoever, sends de-tectives into our ranks? No, the voice of organized labor should be raised to

"The new editor of the 'Weekly Bulletin' is understood to have come

ere direct from Hearst's 'Chicago

American, and so claims. Thus the cloud of suspicion gathers. He claims for himself that he does not know Stil-

well and that he has never even spoken to a boss tailor, but we cannot be ex-pected to believe readily what he may

tell us. We need time to consider. We

"Meanwhile Stilwell is said to have

resigned his position as commissioner.

If so, well. But, again we say, 'Be careful and watch!' Stilwell has proved himself to be a shrewd and un-

scrupulous man. We shall probably find out yet that annoyed by the pub-licity he has been the subject of, he 'resigned' only to carry on his ne-

ce such conduct. The game is

this man? Can we trust a man

playing us false. His influence some of our leaders has been

d, be coming into our meetings and

treachery, there will be no further t

as Stilwell and Beet did.

following paragraph:

United States and Canada.

Fifth avenue, New York. "The Executive Board is compos

WELL, secretary and con

J. Haffa, Buffalo, N. Y.

detective of 34 Park Row!

Bensonhurst, Brooklyn, New York

For some considerable time past there has been a great deal of discussion among the members of the United Journeymen Tallors' Union of Greater vestigate the whole matter and which was adopted at last week's meeting of the union and or-dered printed, is as follows:

Bulletin' it was stated that a member of the delegate body of this union ha urged that trade union papers should not be published because they were detrimental to the organizations. We beg to inform you that as members of the U. J. T. U. of Greater New York we have investigated this statement and found it to be wholly untrue. No such remark was ever made at any meeting of the delegate body.

the publisher of the 'Weekly Bulletin (which was not published till June, 1902) waited upon the secretary of our organization and told him a long and renious story, to the effect that a end of his, in London, England, was interests of the workers in the taile ing trades to be called 'The Echo.' It was not clear why the promoter of the paper had decided to adopt the name of the most popular evening paper in London, nor how such a paper could efficiently serve the interests of our craft organizations in this country. Stilwell wanted the names and addresses of all the members of our union supplied to him in order that he might, as he said, have the paper sent free of charge to every member for six months. Some of us were opposed this being done, but he had u to get our secretary on his side and he advocated Stilwell's case in the organigation with the result that the name and addresses were sent. But three months or so passed away before we heard anything more of the matter. Then Stilwell came to the secretary Then Stilled came to the secretary with a letter stating that he was doubtful whether the paper would be published after all. The 'friend in London' had got ready to start 'The Echo' when there was a disastrous fire which destroyed plant and paper en-tirely. But, never mind, he would get out a paper for the New York tailors n his own responsibility. Nor did advice of our members seem likely

#### A Stippery "Friend."

the Hearst paper. This promise was

"At one of our mass meetings he was Introduced, and, on account of his sup-posed and loudly expressed friendship for labor, was given the privilege of be said to adequately represent us by

of this very slick and slippery 'friend of organized labor.' He 'treating' all comers at the bar of the saloon where we have our headquar-ters, for no other apparent reason than to ingratiate himself with as many of our members as possible. Not only this, but we saw him going into the ployers are not usually auxious to sub-scribe for free copies of a bona fide labor paper for us, and the circum-stance added to our growing distrust of Stilwell. When asked about it he said the employer had written to him and he had had some private busines with him. A committee was appointed to inquire into the matter and the employer said that it had been represen to him that the paper needed financial assistance. In view of this, a further committee was appointed to find out what was behind the enterprise.

"Now, it was discovered that there exists an International Detective Agency, the address of which in New York is 34 Park Row, and the head of which is named Stilwell! It was not our union we first got him barred fro per. Whatever was said about a trade union paper being detrimental to our interest applied only to this particular-

\*) Detectives neemses are personal

farlous system of esplonage under

Circular to Employers.

The following is a true copy of the circular letter issued to the merchant tailors by Stilwell, referred to in the

"Dear Sirs:—I take pleasure in en-closing you herewith some 'facts' and 'arguments' in favor of The Merchant Tailors' National Protective Associa-

don of America. "I want your help and co-operation in organizing a local branch in your city, and feel confident that I shall receive it after you have given this

literature careful perusal.

"There is no reason why you should be indifferent to the increasing importance of labor unionism, for if it does not affect you at the present mo-ment it certainly will later on. The ed movement against employ ers in the custom tailoring trade is growing with extraordinary rapidity in every state in the Union, and it is only a matter of time when your em-

ployees will force you to take action.
"It is better and cheaper for you to organize now than to wait until a serious conflict confronts you. It is the persistent and determined efforts of the labor agitators that make the Journeymen Tailors' Unions a menace to your business, and, therefore, it is a duty that you owe to yourself to or ganize for self-protection.

"In a speech delivered at a meeting recently held in this city, John B. Lenemphatically declared: 'The National Union has determined that we must have free backshops from one end of the country to the other. This he said would be accomplished, 'whether the bosses wanted it or not.'

"As a matter of fact, many establishments have already been coerced into this, and they have been unable to resist the demands of the union because they were taken unawares and

"This National Union collected about \$100,000 from its members last year and spent nearly half that amount in the work of organizing. Do ized in this city with local organiza-tions affiliated with it in practically every important town and city in the you realize the tremendous importance of this?
"Within the last nine years this "'Its object is to give the merchant tailors of the country the same stand-ing relative to dealing with the labor

National Union of Journeymen has or-ganized over three hundred local unions throughout the country, outside of the city of New York. Can you grasp the significance of this, and what it portends?

what it portends?

"The Journeymen's National Union
have organizers out all over the country and they are demanding for the
men, and teaching the men to believe that they should have:

that they should have:

"(1) Free backshops, furnished with
the best light, attendance, sewing machines and all necessary 'tools,' every
man being compelled to work therein;

"(2) Half-holiday on Saturdays and not more than eight hours work per

dny.

"(3) Foremen of each shop to be selected by the workmen and the foremen to designate to whom all work

"(4) Weekly wages-so much by the "(5) Every portion of a garment to

require a designated amount of time to make. "(6) No overtime on any pretext whatever.

"(7) No apprentices.
"(8) A labor union label sewn in

every garment made.
"The advantages to be gained by membership in The Merchant Tailors' National Protective Association of America are almost beyond estimate: "Co-operation in all matters pertain-ing to local and national labor ques-

"The adjustment of differences be

tween employers and employees, when possible and expedient; "Unanimous support and assistance in the event of labor trouble in any "Interchange of information regard-

ency of employees: "Equalization of labor by the dis

tribution of journeymen as circum-stances may require; and the "Inauguration of a system of regis-tration and the use of recommendations and identification cards.

"These are a few of the advantage to be gained by our united action. you will take this matter up with in earnest I will be pleased to help you, to the end that you may fee yourself free to run your business it your own way, without the interfer ence of labor agitators.

"I shall be pleased to see you whenever you are in New York; you-age welcome to make our offices at, 241 Fifth avenue your headquarters while here, and any mail addressed to you in my care will be held subject to your

"The courtesy of a prompt reply, will be appreciated by, yours very truly, C. J. STILWELL." truly.

### IN ANACONDA.

Reported that Republican Officials Re fuse to Give Place to Socialists Elected.

Dispatches to the capitalist press HELENA, Mont., May 5.-Anaconda has a double set of city officers, and as neither will yield matters will proba-

bly have to be settled by the courts. At a recent municipal election the Social-ists elected the entire ticket, but as they failed to qualify within ten days thereafter, as required by law, the Re-publican incumbents refused to step out when the Socialists presented them-selves at the City Hall last night to

selves at the City Hall last hight to take charge of the city government. "The Socialists held a meeting in another room and declared the acts of the Republican holdovers invalid. "The Republican Council will elect a mayor from among its members at its next meeting."

### FROM BAY STATE.

# How Three Socialists Put the Old-Party Major-

Urgent Need of Socialist Represen tation in the Upper House-Dobate and Votes on Social sts Bills-Party Work in the State.

BOSTON, Mass., May 2.—The Massa chusetts Legislature is still in session, while the Legislature of the rest of the states have finished their business and djourned. The length of the session in this state is a cause of constant worry to the capitalist interests. Each rear the press sets up its howl about the waste of time and money caused by the Legislature sitting from January into the month of June. It is an noying to them to feel that an oppor tunity is given to the people to call for remedial legislation; while only in a few instances is the legislation that they seek accorded. Yet it costs great deal of money to the corporate interests to combat such efforts of the people. Each year sees a larger volume of measures brought to the legislative mill and the process of grinding is very slow. The bills are referred to co mittees, which give public hearings and go through all the pretense of wishing to learn what the people want. The committee makes its report to the Legislature for or against the measure during each stage, as there are three readings of the bill. If it is a measure against capitalist interests, they strive to kill it at the first reading, and if not successful, at the second reading, and if again not successful, then at the third. If it stands this ordeal it comes for engrossment and is sent to the Sen-ate, where, with almost absolute certainty, if it is a measure in the interests of the working class, it is killed and if in the interest of the capitalists, it goes smoothly through and becomes a law. The Senate is composed of forty members and the House of two hundred and forty. The smaller body hundred and forty. The smaller body can and does with impunity kill every measure that comes to it that is opposed by capitalist influence.

#### The Socialists' Work. Well might we wish it were possible

Well might we wish it were possible for the comrades who appreciate the work of the three Socialist members of the House to be present during some of thesessions and to see the indefatig-able work they do in the interests of the working class, fighting every inch of ground, apparently never tiring with no thinghe and no care as to what the or ground, apparently never tring, what no thought and no care as to what the feelings of the other legislators are toward them personally. They are light ling the cause of the workers and feel responsible to them alone, and they are the only true representatives of the working class in either branch of the Legislature to-day.

They have met with some success in the House. For instance, Carey has succeeded in fighting his picket bill through, only to have it defeated in the Senate. Is not the lesson to the work-ers of this state made plain? If our three Socialists in a House of two hundired and forty, members, by their abil-ity and untiring energy, have forced from that unwilling body legislation that meant something to the tolling masses, does it not show that if we had even one or two men in the Senate w of some of these bills brought by our representatives? We call to the work ers in the senatorial districts to get together and see to it that in the next election we at least elect one Senator to care for the interests of the workers in that chamber, as Carey, MacCart-ney, and Ransden ds in the House.

grossment the bill which Carey introduced in behalf of the railway frain-men's organization providing for three brakemen on freight trains. The committee reported adversely, and it was necessary for one to listen to the arguments of this committee defending the railway interests of the state and praise ing the presidents and managers of the railways, to understand what a splen railways, to understand what a spen-did job the brakemen have upon the freight trains in Massachusetts. It is reasonable to expect that if the com-mittee reports against a measure, its members will make an effort to have their recommendation carried out. In this instance the Republican and Democratic members, Hayes and Democratic members, Hayes and Quinn, stood side by side in the House fighting against this measure in a way that called forth the belief that they had made certain promises, and that they were doing their best to deliver the goods.

Putting Politicians on Record.

When a voice vote was taken, the speaker declared Carey's motion to substitute the bill for the adverse report stitute the bill for the adverse report lost. Carey raised the point of no quorum. A count was taken and showed 126 members present, which was a quorum. Carey then doubted the vote. A rising vote was taken and it was against the measure. Carey rose again and said he still doubted the vote end asked for a roll-call. He got the again and sain he still could not vote and asked for a roll-call. He got the thirty necessary for a roll-call and then an opportunity was given to see the Democratic and Republicans—so-called friends of the workers—putting themselves on record when their action would be held up to the public gase. Men who had twice voted against the proposition during the last few minutes od up and voted in its favor, know ing that their constituencies would no be informed of their action. As a suit of having even so small a inhor there to force a roll-call, the measure now goes to the Senate. The bill provides a pennity for failure to carry out its provisions. Quian of Boston, a Democrat elected from a workingmen's district, realed about the House frantically was

# NEW YORK, MAY 10, 1903.

said he was a friend of the working-

men, but he wanted to see the em-ployees loyal to the employer. Evi-

dently he was simply carrying out his

belief in that philosophy by being loyal to his employers—the corporate inter-ests of the state. Hayes of Lowell, a

Republican, spoke against Carey's mo

tion and said that it was wrong for

the Legislature to enact a law con-pelling the companies to put three brakemen upon a train. When Carey

asked him if he was not aware that

ities on Record.

they had passed a law making compul-sory a certain number of brakemen fosenger trains. Hayes replied that he was aware of that, but informed Carey that the law was not enforced. Then Carey pointed out how easy it was for these great corporate interests to supend any law that they disapproved.In answer to Quinn's story of the love which the railroad managers bore for the workers and the unions, he instanced the case of one representative of the railroad trainmen's organization who was at the State House in support of this measure; he is no longer an employce of the railroad company that his labor has helped to enrich. They lead labor has helped to enrich. They love him too much to give him a further chance of employment after he has dared to speak for his fellow workers.
The Committee on Federal Relations reported in favor of recommending government ownership and control o the coal mines. The bill was amended to read "government supervision," thereby emasculating the intended measure of the people. The committee that had been investigating the coal situation had submitted a similar reso-lution and embodied ownership and control, and both measures had to be acted upon. The Federal Relations bill came first. The House discussed it during an entire day, and then changed the form of the bill in a manner that made it of no value, and then in less than ten minutes adopted the resolution presented by the investigating committee, which called for owner ship and control. The minds of the capitalist representatives were so cen-tered upon the defeat of the first measare that the second one slipped through without their knowledge. Of course it will not get by the Senate; but the incident shows the caliber of the states men in the Massachusetts House of

#### Direct Legislation Bill.

The Constitutional Committee re-ported in favor of the initiative and referendum measure, one that provides hat if 50,000 citizens of the state petition for the referendum on any matter the same shall be submitted at the next election by the Secretary of State. and if it receives a majority vote it shall be submitted at the following election, and then if it receives a twothirds vote from the citizens of the state, it shall become a law. Surely this seems to put difficulties enough in the way of the desire of the people to change the constitutional law; yet a minority of the committee bring in a report to stand by the old method of legislation. Senator Bemis and Repre-sentative Dana join in this minority report on the ground that fifty thousand "irresponsible voters" can force vote, which, they think, constitutes a vote, which, they think, constitutes an insuperable objection: it leaves the people at the mercy of their own fol-lies and passions, "without proper safeguards or restraints." MacCart-ney unde a splendid plea for the adoption of this measure and pointed out that the Democratic and Repub-lican parties embody the initiative and lican parties embody the initiative and eferendum in their platforms, and now they brazenly repudiate their eledges. "You men of this House consider us political cutcasts," he said "but the people wilf soon understand that our philosophy is based upon 'Vox populi, vox del'—'The voice of the peo-ple is the voice of God.'"

#### Party Work.

ton City Committee has or ganized for campaign work, and willhold open-air meetings in all the wards mittee is George G. Hall, of ville street. Dorchester. Comrade within the city limits of Boston should

address him for speakers.

Father McGrady returned to the state in good health and delivered addresses at Fitchburg on April 28, at Natick on April 29, at the Brockton Carnival on April 30, on May 1 at Chelsea, and on May 3 at Lawrence. Mayor Coulter of Brockton spoke at Lowell, Stoughton, and Mariboro with-in the past week. In Worcester County the members held a successful quarterly conference at Mariboro yesterday with a mass meeting in the evening. Mariboro is a shoe city that has passed through all the trials that attended that industry in the great strike of 1898 that resulted in defeat to the workers and has left its blight apparently upon their ambitions. We have organized a club there with not much life in it yet, but are hopeful here will create renewed activity.

there will create renewed activity.

We have held two splendidly attended open-air meetings at Fall River.

Those who know anything about mill towns know that when the curfew rings at nine o'clock, it is the signal for the workers to go home and seek their beds in order that they may get up when the curfew rings to work hard and hold their jobs on the morrow. It is usually heeded, but this time when, at 10:30, we were obliged to conclide in order to catch our train, the audience was still there hanging on every word and applieding almost the audience was still there hanging on every word and applsuding almost every sentence. This presages a good movement in that city. Another meeting will be held next Friday. The writer will speak the coming week at Saurgs on Tuesday and at Webster on Wednesday, and will work in Providence. R. I., speaking there Sunday aftersion, May 10. D. A. W.

We wish to double the circulation of The Worker in the next six months. Will you help us?

### a vote was being taken, urging EIGHT-HOUR LAW men to defeat the Carcy measure. He IS WIPED OUT.

#### **New York Court of Appeals** Savs It Is Unconstitutional.

Contractors Will Profit Greatly as In Case of Prevailing Rate of Wages Law - Republican and Democratic Judges Are a Unit in Annuiling Labor

One more labor law has gone the usual course. Once more the courts have put their veto upon the acts of the legislative authority. Once more the result of years of patient and humble lobbying on the part of the organized working people is reduced to zero by the simple dictum-"unconsti

The Court of Appeals, the highest udicial authority in the state of New York, has decided that the penal provi sion of the Eight-Hour law is in violanull and void. The court is unanin in the decision, which invalidates the whole law by doing away with the provision for enforcement.

The law, which is a complement of

the eight-hour day provision of the labor law, passed at the same session of 1809, made it a misdemeanor for any person or corporation, contracting with the state or with a municipal cor poration, to require more than eight hours' work for a day's labor.

The defendant corporation was en-gaged in road construction for the County of Orange, and criminal pro ceedings were instituted in behalf of the people for infringement of the Eight-Hour Law. The defendant tered a demurrer, claiming that the law was unconstitutional. This demurrer was sustained by Judge Beat-tie of the Orange County Court, but overruled by the Appellate Division, from whose decision the defendant ap-

Judge Cullen, Democrat, gives the opinion of the Court of Appeals, upholding Judge Beattle and overthrow ing the law, and the other three Democrats (Judges Parker, Gray, and O'Brien) join with the five Republicans in the court (Judges Haight, Vann, Bartlett, Martin, and Werner) in the

As in the case of the Prevailing Rate of Wages Law: declared unconstitu-tional by the same court in 1901, the tional by the same court in 1901, the contractors on public work profit greatly by the decision. The law being on the statute books, contracts have been made on the basis of an eight-hour day. The law now being wiped off, the contractors collect from the state, county, or city the amount agreed upon under these circumstances. agreed upon under these circumstances and save for themselves the difference between the cost of executing the con-tract under the eight-hour system and the cost of doing it with a nine-h ten-hour day. It was estimated that the decision of 1901 put at least \$6,000,000 into the pockets of contractors in New York City alone, over and al their ordinary profits. The loot in this case will probably not be much less.

#### Grounds of Decision.

The decision is based upon the claim that the law makes an unjust discrimination between contractors on public work and those on private work and between the public as an employer and private employer.

Judge Cullen's opinion, in which the

whole court concurs, holds that the law is not a proper exercise of the police power of the state, but unduly discriminates between different classe contractors and between the same tractor working for the state and for a private party or for itself. It is con-ceded that the state has a right to pro-tect women and children or adults from unwholesome or dangerous occupations. This law, Judge Cullen holds, does not deal with the character of work, or with age, sex, or condition of employment, nor even with the pernality of the employer.

"What possible bearing," he asks, "has the fact that the employer is executing a contract for the construction of a state or municipal work? It might be constructing in the next town a road for a turnpike company or for itself. In the one case there would be no limit of the hours, and the corpora municipal work it is made a crimina offense, despite the fact that the work and the hours might be precisely

toto. Its vice, he holds, is in its arbitrary distinction between the state and other employers. This denies the essential "equal protection" guarante by the law to all citizens. "An ar trary distinction can never be justified rely by calling it 'classification,

#### MOST CRATIFYING NEWS

BOSTON, Mass., May 5.-We have North Easton. This place is practically owned by the millionaire Ames family and we had no expectation of polling many votes there. Yet at the election just held in the center district, the Socialist Party cast a vote of 112 to 183 for the united opposition. Small as the incident is, we may count this the most gratifying news we have yet heard.

—When you are going to hold a public meeting, get a supply of the current number of The Worker for sale copies for 75 cents; 200 for \$1.20; 300

# WHY "REFORM" DOESN'T REFORM; WHAT SOCIALISTS WILL DO.

campaign in Cincinnati. It is too good for readers of The Worker to miss.] No hope from "reformers." Why?

Capitalists control the making and the selling of things. They fix the wages in the shop and

the price on the market. This power, in their hands, is a two edged sword that carves incredible profits out of the workers.

Capitalists are few and workers are many, but capitalists know how to

They capture the government, the

executive force of all the people. The workers have the votes that authorize the government; but the cap-

italists have agents, politicians, who get these votes by fooling the workers. The government is left in charge of these agents, the politicians.

They give the capitalists what they want and are permitted to collect their own pay.

They protect the capitalists in their privilege of carving profits out of the working class, and in return for this service they are allowed opportunities for power, advancement, salaries, fees, bribes, and public plunder.

You have often wondered why enterprising citizens, heads of corporations, members of 'Change, went calmly about their affairs while the city was being robbed by grafters-by fellows who sneered at the mention of decency -heelers who asked: "How much does it pay?"-and who would shake a handful of bills in your face, saying: "Its the long green that wins!"

Here's the fact: Enterprising citizens, heads of corporations, members of 'Change, are getting what they want-profits out of the working class -colossal profits, in low wages and high prices-more than 80 per cent. of the product-and while these shrewd business men can discount the workers more than 80 per cent, they are not going to deny their good and faithful servants, the politicians, their pickings, great though they be.

After the exploiter comes the spoils-

man. But every once in a while there comes a cry from the people who clearly perceive the pilferings of the politicians, but not so clearly the thousand-fold greater tribute taken by the capitalists.

The cry is for a change. Capitalists pretend sympathy. They re-echo the cry. And they risk nothing. The "reformers," who press forward, make no pretence of touching the source of corruption, the capitalist system.

This system is wearing out and falling into disrepute. They propose to patch it up and make it look respect-

They fool you, workingmen. You are asked to warm up over taxes! to protest against gamblers! to shout for cheaper car fares!

All the while you are enduring the slow death of low wages, and live in daily peril of the panic which will make you a jobless tramp.

Even free street car rides cannot save you; still less the lowering of middle class taxes; or the closing of gambling dens or worse joints, even though these be run by city lawmakers. These so-called issues are made to mislead you by the class that enslaves you.

The bunko scheme that skins you the sure-thing shell-game you are forced to play-is the capitalistic sys-The winnings taken from you daily

in low wages and high prices exceed belief. Statistics show them to be, as stated, more than 80 per cent, of your The taxes you need to be rid of are-

The pronts wrung from your labor. The gambling hell you need to close

The capitalistic system. "Reformers" never see this. Even

were they to see it, they could do nothing, for they have little power and no program. "Reformers" are ple for capitalism

They can't reform. Capitalism, entrenched in forum, school, sanctum and court laughs at them. It pays for public opinion. It buys teachers, orators, judges, and legislators.

A hungry lion will allow a jackal to snatch a bleeding lamb from its jaws sooner than capitalism will permit a reformer to touch its privilege of looting the working class. But, as the lion, assured of its meal, cares little who polishes of the bones, so capitalism, protected in its profits and its pleasures, leaves to its lackeys the remnants of public spoil.

Cincinnati has been reformed many

Capitalism is especially delighted at se reformers who propose to purchase gas works, street car lines, etc.,

[The following is a leaflet written | watered stock and all, at ten times by William R. Fox for the recent city | their value, issuing long term bonds at high interest, loading an enormous debt on present and future generations. That's what capitalism wantsprofits-big profits-easy profits-and such reformers offer them for endless years. And how capitalistic agents would enjoy running municipal prop-

erties with ward heelers for em-

ployees! Socialists want collective ownership, but not that way. No bonded debt, no gang rule for them. They see the trap set by capitalism to perpetuate itself, and they refuse to enter where they get the strangling wire beneath their necks.

Perfect knowledge of the situation gives the key.

Capitalism feeds on profits. Deny them, and it starves. Socialists in office, lacking yet power to abolish capitalism, will attack this

merciless foe of the working class with every legal weapon at command. profits.

Men and women workers will be pro tected in all their attempts to obtain more comforts, higher wages, less hours, and the right to organize,

Child labor will not be tolerated. Those caught employing it will do time in the work-house.

Traction companies, who force pe ple to ride on roofs, or hang from straps, packed like sardines within cars, or who in any way neglect proper service, will lose their charters. These, and other, and all holders of

privileges to rob will feel the taxing

power stretched to its limit to recover

for public use the tribute extorted from the public. Exit profit. That's the villain. The ragedy ends when profit disappears.

Something happens all along the The franchise grabber goes out of

business Vested rights die of quick consump

Possessors of public utilities drop These properties can then be socialized without the imposition of a

bonded debt. All laws, all power, all collective capital, will be administered by Socialists solely for the benefit of the work

ing class. The convenience, health, education. entertainment and material welfare of the workers alone will be considered. While parks, school-grounds, schoolhouses after school hours, and other public buildings would be thrown open for meeting places, municipal assembly halls, publishing house, baths, gymnasiums, coal-yards, city-built homes and other evidences of increasing brotherhood would begin to appear. All these, not as a cure, but as heins merely, while the Socialists were bending every energy to obtain com-

plete control. Complete control of the nation! Removal of the wage system! Abolition of capitalism!

Establishment of the Co-operative Commonwealth! Freedom! Fraternity! Plenty! Hap

That's the goal.

The battle is with ballots. It is be-Onward! Oust capitalistic lackeys from office wherever possible. Win the villages, the townships, the cities, the countles, the states, one by one, or all at once, if you can, It is work for heroes.

Every vote cast for Socialism is a noble stroke for liberty. Every office gained by Socialists is a rampart won, Every city captured by them is a fortress wrested from the foe. Inch by inch, and step by step, drive him backward, till the final victory is achieved, and the nation is in your

hands. Complete control of the nation! Having this, all's won.

Then, O Workingman-The Proclamation of your Emancipation will resound through the world.

Your Declaration of Independence will be written. Your Bill of Rights will become the

law of the land. Your Magna Charta will be the con-

stitution of the Co-operative Common-

No more masters You will be free. Your loved ones

will be liberated. You will be more than king. Your wife will be more than queen. You will leave more than titles of nobility to your children.

You will have liberty and bequeath it. Liberty that oppresses no one, and fears nobody, but is just to all., and endows every human being with his portion in the planet and his place in the sacred Brotherhood of Man-

\*\*\*\*

New York over the alleged treacherous character of the "Weekly Bulletin," influence them in his favor by inviting them to a fine dinner, which, however, all except one of them—and some offi-cials of the union—declined. Failing paper ostensibly published 'in the in terests of the United Journeymen in this, he tried to scare some of then by sending lawyers' letters to them and putting his men to watch their movethe United Garment Workers, Cutter and Journeymen Tailors of America."

A committee was appointed by the U.

J. T. U. of Greater New York to inments. Of this 'shadowing' of 'our members there is abundant evidence.

In No. 8, Vol. 2, of the Weekly

"Late in the year 1901, Mr. Stilwell,

'At about this time there was a strike at Everald's shop in this city, and Stilwell, representing that he was on the staff of the New York 'American and Journal', promised the leaders that he was going to help us in our fight by publishing articles in our support in

sitting in our meetings. Then the pa-per was published, but it contained little more than bluffs, and could not

offices of our employers, and at least one of them subscribed for one hun-dred copies of the paper which were to be distributed among the men in the shops free of charge. Now, our em-

#### Identified as Detective.

long before this detective was posi-tively identified as our quondam friend, the publisher and editor of the 'Weekly Bulletin'! When this was reported to our union we first got him barred from our meetings (he having admitted that he was a licensed detective, but claimed to have 'transferred' his licenses', then the question of whether or not we wanted to have such a paper for our organ was put to a vote and decided in the negative. The members did not want such a pa-

By the Socialistic Co-operative Publishing Associat P. O. BOX 1512.

Telephone Call: 302 John

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Worker, a check and drafts payable to the p department of the paper should be addressed to the Editor.

All communications should be written with ink and on one side of the paper; words should not be abbreviated; every the should lear the writer's name in as few words as pressible, consistently with clearment. Communication which do not compensation of the paper should be not completed by the disregarded.

Completints about the business or editorial management of the paper should be not compensative Publishing Association, 181 William street, New York.

Entered as second-class matter at the New York, N. Y., Post Office on April 6, 1891.



THE PARTY'S EMBLEM. the state of New York, on account of disprovisions of the election laws, the dist Farry is officially recognized under name of Social Democratic Farty, and inbiem is the Arm and Torch, as shown

above.

The Socialist Party for Social Democratic Party in New York) should not be confused with the so-called Socialist Labor Party. The latter is a ring-ruled organization which describes ill. It may be some property of the property of devotes all its energies to two purposes. First to disrupt the Socialist movement and stander the Socialists who carry on the battle against capitalism; second, to making and injure the tende onlide movement.

THE SOCIALIST VOTE. The Socialist Party (the Social Democratic Party of New York; has passed through its second general election. Its growing power is indicated said its speedy victory for-shadowed by the great increase of its vote as shown in these figures. 290 (Presidential). 97,730 2002 (State and Congressional)... 227,024



### MR. HEARST AND HIS SPIES.

The part played by that rampant and ostentatious "friend of Labor," Mr. William Randolph Hearst, in the drama of deceft and treachery reported on another page is one that it will be hard for him to explain, and yet one that he cannot well afford to leave unexplained.

The simple fact, all minor details aside, is that Mr. Hearst gave a professional spy credentials which successfully introduced him into the confidence of a trade union and enabled him to betray their interests to the allied employers. If it is infamous for a man like Stilwell to get his living by know the value of comradeship rests, such business, what epithet shall we for the present, the responsibility of apply to a millionaire politician like preserving it and handing it on to Hearst who abets him?

Mr. Hearst cannot plead ignorance of Stilwell's character and antecedents, 'Aside from great government officials, made and which, in one aspect, illusthere is no man in the world who has better means of promptly and fully informing aimself on any subject he cares to be informed upon than Mr. Hearst. He knew that his recommen daffon of Stilwell would carry great weight with a trade union because of his (Hearst's) loud professions of-love for the unions. He knew that the capi talists are constantly using every means to get their spies into the unions. He recommended Stilwell as a man worthy of the confidence of the trade unionists. If he did this without using the means of investigation at his command, he was guilty of negligence that It would be impossible too strongly to

But in fact, it is impossible to believe that Mr. Hearst was ignorant of Stilwell's real profession. Mr. Hearst is not a fool in any ordinary sense of the word, and no one but a fool in his post tion could have been taken in on such matter. It must be supposed that he knew Stilwell to be a detective.

We do not suppose, however, that Mr. Hearst's purpose in sending this spy into the union was directly to help associated employers, . We suppose rather than he had his own ax to grind and was not too scrupulous about the means of doing it. The most charitcan make is that Mr. Hearst, in the inpolitical boom, is sending paid agents on his own account into the ranks of

there; and that, in doing this, he has found it convenient to use the same disreputable tools who are employed by the Manufacturers' Association.

This is the worst that we suppose of Mr. Hearst. Less than this it is impossible to believe. More we need not charge. But surely this is enough forever to destroy the faith of the working class in his professions of friendship, enough to convince the workers that he is a self-seeking business man and capitalist politician from whose leadership they have nothing to hope and everything to fear.

#### SOME WORDS TO VETERANS.

Members of the Socialist Party habitunily address and speak of each other as "Comrade" and sign letters to each other with the phrase, "Fraternally yours." To outsiders this may seem an affectation and even new members. who have not yet had time to grow into the spirit of the party, may regard it as a mere form, devoid of serious significance. But to those who have stood together in the ranks for years, fought together, worked together, together made sacrifices and endured mockery and even persecution such as none of us have now to undergo, the long communion of hardship, of effort, and of aspiration have given those words a very real, very solemn and sweet significance. Your typical old Socialist is not a sentimental-looking person. He is a weather-beaten and battle-scarred veteran, often hard and erabbed and callous in appearance and manner. But this is only outward seeming. Get at his heart and you will find that he knows what comradeship means, that it is the very breath of his life. Do you want a friend? Not do you wish a fair-weather companion, who will say pleasant things to you and help you to pass the time lightly? But do you need and in good faith desire one who will listen to you sympathetically, counsel you frankly, help you generously, defend you loyally, to and beyond the extent of your deserving, expecting nothing in return but that you serve the cause? Then this old Socialist is your man. He has known, these long years gone, what it is to need a friend and what it is to find one. Neither in any church nor in any benevolent society nor in any other association of men will you find so much of the true spirit of fraternity as among those who have served their novitlate in the Socialist movement. Theory and practise, Socialist philosophy and the Socialist ideal, on the one hand, and the experience of united striving for a despised and personally

its highest degree. These things have been. But must we speak of them only in the past cense? Must we think of them as constituting a phase of our movement that must pass away with the passing of the era of neglect and persecution and seemingly fruitless effort and the dawning of our days of triumph? Not willingly would any of us who have once realized the joy of that old comradeship exchange it for the more practical and commonplace relation that seems to be tending to take its place as the party grows larger, as a larger proportion of its membership lacks that hard and educative training, and as the softening of the prejudices against Socialism breaks down the barriers that used to set us apart from others and so hold us the closer together. If it must go, it must go. But must it? Can we not be as good comrades in prosperity as in adversity? It is worth trying for. On those who

thankless cause, on the other, have

joined in cultivating this spirit here to

The immediate occasion of these marks is an observation which we have trates the very practical value of close comradeship. It has been called to our attention that in some of the best districts of New York City, which have taken in many new members within the last six months, the greater part of the older members are not person ally acquainted with these new re cruits. They have meet in the district meetings; possibly they greet each other if they happen to pass on the street; that is the extent of their ac quaintance.

This is all wrong. And it is the fault of the older men, not of the younger. You cannot expect this new man to force himself into the circle of comradeship. You cannot expect him to know that there is such a thing, that belonging to the party means anything more than attending district meetings paying his dues, subscribing for a party paper, and doing his share routine work. If even he knows that much, he is doing well. But all that constitutes a sort of business partie ship that falls far short of Socialist

comradeship. sees-especially in the after-election season, when party life grows relative ly dull-this and some internal discussion and readjustment, whose necessity he cannot yet understand and which very likely seems to him to be mere terest of his newspapers and of his petry quibbling and squabbling-if this is all he sees, are you to wonder if. after two or three months, his enthuthe unions to work there for him and to sinsm begins to cool, he begins to skip keep him informed of what happens meetings, neglects to pay dues, neg-

lects to read his party paper or renew the subscription, and, at the most votes the ticket when another electio comes around? You should not won der at that. You should wonder when it happens otherwise.

It should not be a difficult matter to

task, but rather a wholesome pleasure when a new man joins the party, for two or three older ones to make a point of cultivating his acquaintance. You can call at his house and invite him to yours. See that your families get acquainted, too. Tell him something of old days in the movement, if he cares to hear. Suggest to him some of the books that helped you, if he cares to rend. Talk with him of the presen needs and prospects of the party, if he shows an inclination to consider them and try to learn from his as well as to teach him-it is a poor teacher who does not get more from his pupils than they get from him. Take him frankly nthis word as wishing to be a Socialis in all that the term implies, and trea him as a comrade, that he may grow to be one. In a word, try to show him by honest example, that ripe and sea soned Socialists are, intellectually and morally, the best set of men and women, the clearest thinkers, the bravest fighters, the most patient workers, the most pleasant compan ions, the firmest friends, the most selfrespecting and respect-worthy and selfreliant and reliable, that the sun shines on in all his rounds-all of which is sober truth, if only you would let it

#### ON THE PUBLICATION OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS.

Local Toledo, O., in its regular genral meeting, on May 3, adopted the following resolutions:
"Whereas. We believe that the

greatest danger to the future of the Socialist Party will be from withinfrom unscrupulous tools of the capi-talist class, and over-ambitious offi-cials and members; or those seeking to advance personal enterprises, and
Whereas. We believe the only protection from the above noted dangers is with found in keeping the greates sible number of the rank and file of the party membership interested and fully informed on the internal affairs of the organization; therefore

"Resolved, By the Branches of Local Toledo, O., in regular joint session, that we most heartily approve of the policy of the National Secretary in furnishing to the party press copies of all correspondence on controverted subjects, and that we commend the papers that have printed same, such action posting the men and women who pay dues, as well as furnishing practical propaganda to show how our

practical propaganda to show how our party is not 'just the same as the others.' he it further "Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the National Secretary and party press, and that the National Secretary be requested to prepare and jurnish to the party press a statement showing the cost of holding the National Committee meeting in the National Committee meeting in nary, with amount paid or allowed

#### TIMELY AND CONVINCING.

At this moment, when the trade sts of the state of New York are stirred to thought by the decision of the Court of Appeals that the Eight Hour Law is unconstitutional, Lee's st Politics and Labor Politics is a very timely pamphlet to circulate It can be had of the Socialist Literature Company, 184 William street, at 3 cents a copy, ten copies for 20 cents, fifty for 85 cents, or \$1.50 a hundred, it is a good plan to follow it up with Spargo's "Where We Stand," which is od popular statement of the Sodialist position.

#### CAPITALIST PEACE.

Why do they prate of the blessings of Peace? We have made them a Pickpockets, each hand lusting for all that is not its own;

And lust of gain, in the spirit of Cain, is it better or worse Than the heart of the citizen hissing

in war on his own hearthst But these are the days of advance, the

works of the men of mind. When who but a fool would have faith in a tradesman's ware or word?

Is it peace or war? Civil war, as I think, and that of a kind The viler, as underhand, not openly bearing the sword.

Peace sitting under her olive, and slurring the days gone by, When the poor are hovel'd and hustled together, each sex, like

swine, When only the ledger lives, and when only not all men lie,

Peace in her vineyard-yes, but a com-And the vitriol poison flashes up in the Till the filthy by-lane rings to the yell

of the trampled wife, While chalk and alum and plaster are sold to the poor for bread, And the spirit of murder walks in the very means of life.

When a Mammonite mother kills her habe for a burial fee,
And Timour-Mammon grins on a pile
of children's bones,
Is R peace or war? Better war, loud

war by land and sea, ir with a thousand battles, and shaking a hundred thrones. -Alfred Tennyson, in Maud.

-If you have an extra copy of Th Worker please pass it on to a neighbor or shopmate with the request that he give it a candid reading.

invited to send in the addresses of such of his acquaintances as may be open to new ideas in order that semple copies of the paper may be sent to them. -Every reader of The Worker

#### THE TRIBUTE OF ONE SLAVERY TO ANOTHER.

By Horace Traubel.

avoid this. It should not be an irksome I was caught off my knees the other day when Carnegie was mentioned and I was asked whether I had rheuman where the money comes from. You will find every dollar covered with tism. Yes, I have rheumatism. I

tism. Yes, I have rheumatism. I have the rheumatism which gets into the joints of the rebel. This rheumatism stubbornly stiffens my knees when I chance upon any event of millionaire worship.

Carnegie has been disgorging to Tuskege. Tuskegee is thankful. Carnegie has been disgorging to Tuskege. Tuskegee is thankful. Carnegie has been disgorging to Tuskegee. Tuskegee is thankful. Carnegie has been disgorging to Tuskegee.

negle is again a great man. Tuskegee ounced mankind good. What has ome of the booty of the masters. It has received some of the loot of the masters. Tuskegee thinks it is in the of benefaction. It is in the resence of restitution.

The slavery of Tuskegee receives this tribute from the slavery of the North. Tuskegee does not know. The North does not know. The slave who gives is as blind as the slave who receives. Carnegie is only a gobetween. He performs an act of seizure with one hand and an act of endowment with the other. I do not know whether Carnegle's left hand knows what his right is about or whether the right knows what the left is about." But if you will look for yourself you may know what each is about and save

npostacy.
I wish Tuskegee well. I wish it better. I wish it best. But I wish for justice more than I wish for Tuskegee. Justice could get along without Tuskegee. But Tuskegee cannot get along without justice. Tuskegee cries for r-eedom. It deserves freedom. But Tuskegee cannot get freedom by building upon trespass. Tuskegee needs freedom more than it needs money. It needs the sort of freedom that no sort of money can give it. Tuskegee cau-not get freedom by aligning itself with the perquisited millionaires. It can only get freedom by casting its lot with the forces North and South which are doing freedom's service in the

economic conflicts of our democracy. This white hand North reaches that black hand South the usufruct of in-dustrial slavery. Do you not see the blood on this money? Do you not see blood on this money? Do you not see how this money has got to you? Do you not see that we have widows and orphans North who are starving, grieving, freezing for this money? This money had to be taken from other men like yourselves, men with both white skins and black skins, who need freedom as much as you do need freedom as much as you do.

Do I say that you should return Carnegle's money? I do not say so. Nor do I say take it. I say that whether you accept or reject it you must re ember its origin.

Is it always to be so? That in order that one man's sun may shine another man's sun must go out? Is there not sun enough for all? When there does not seem to be sun enough for all I find you swearing at the sun. That is an unprovoked assault. The sun is not to be blamed because you do not know what to do with the benefits it confers. If you permit one man to take so much more sun than he needs that other men cannot get as much sun as they need, then you can blame that man for his greed, or blame yourself for your lack of backbone, but you cannot cry

miser!" up the solar attic. To freedom there is no North or outh, black or white. Do you at Tuskegee Imagine that you can set yourselves apart from the major problem of the time? Rooted securely under all your other problems, which are after all minor problems, is the general problem of laber, which means the same thing in essentials North and South and is no respecter of complexions.

Carnegie has not given you a cent.

He has been permitted to give you six hundred thousand dollars. No one could tell the story of this money. No one could show you how this money has come about. But if you will look into the next enmeiated face that you meet you will see where the money has come from. If you will read the tales of lockouts, strikes, underpaid la-

dedicate it to the offices of freedom. has taken a new look at mankind and I You will make that dollar do all it can to make another Carnegie impossible. The worst crime you could commit would be to squander money that has come to you so mountainously loaded with sorrow. You should spend each dollar as dowering an act of worship. You will remember your slave brother North to keep it holy. If Tuskegee forgets the mills and mines of the North it will sacrifice the crowning opportunity of its endowment. It may remember everything else without avail. But this will avail. If a little it of the energy that is

devoted by philosophers, pedants and prostrates at large to fool praise of the man Carnegie was devoted to a study of the economic Carnegie we would have a little more freedom North and South, black and white, and a little less need for endowments. Everybody is looking for endowments. But why are you not looking for justice? proportion as you look for personal en-dowments you fail to look for fustice. downents you fail to look for fustice. To some people civilization is all endowment and no justice. The negro has got to approach life by the general way. He will not be saved by special providences. As you grow civilized you are less and less grateful for favors. When you are a slave favors come in as a part of the sys tem—as its necessary apology, as its perennial lubricant.

perennial libricant.

But by and by you resent favors.

What is it in the power of one man
that makes it possible for him to hand
you down a few trinkets and makes it possible for you to be placated by such condescension of arrogated influence? Civilization comes as private endowments disappear. That thing which makes it necessary for Tuskegee to shuffle for endowments made the original slavery of the negro possible. Can the freedom of Tuskegee be founded upon the slavery of Home stead? How much does your special allment aid you to understand the gen-eral disease? Are you so engrossed in your own demand for freedom that you do not subscribe to the larger pro gram of solidarity? Does Carnegie in-tercept your communication with the ideal? What are the bribes he projects before the vision of the endowed? In your remembrance that you are a victim do you forget your essential benefactors, who are victimized to an economic mastership? The negro problem has a background all white. The white problem has a background all white problem has a Dacagovan-black. The economic integers outroot that are simply geograph! cal or racial.

You are a negro. All right. I do not grudge you your dark skin. I do not envy any Caucasian his paleface beauty. But I call on you who profit by Tuskegee to scan and search your last gift until you discover how you got it and whose sacrifice it celebrates I see your givers all over this busy North wondering where they are to get their next meal. These are the slave free men to whose estate you aspire But for these men Tuskegee would whistle in vain for keep. Do I say you shall not name your endowment you shall not name your endowment Carnegie? I do not say that. Name it anything you choose. But make the mean a thing so easily limited; so intel selfengrossed, so without uni-versal leaven, that it forgets its minor measure in the total plan. When you hear the echo of our battles North you will know they are battles fought for Tuskegee as well as for Lattimer, Soon or late you will have to meet the crisis yourself with the only weapon which for black and white alike will assure the triumph of democracy.

#### RELGIAN CONGRESS.

National Convention of Socialist Party with Liberals for Suffrage Campaign-Independent Propaganda for Complete Emancipation to Be Main tained.

Simultaneously on April 12 at Brus sels, were opened the federal congres of the co-operative sociefies of Belgium and the national congress of the Labor Party ("Parti ouvrier," as the Belgium division of the international political army of Socialism is called), of which

army of Socialism is called), of which the co-operative societies are an ad-junct or a powerful ally. Jules Destrée presided over the party congress. Furnemont opened the session with an eloquent address recalling to mind the struggle for uni-versal and equal suffrage a year ago and the bloody measures of repression by which it was checked. His declaration that equal suffrage was "still on the order of business" and must be carried was vigorously applauded. The discussion turned, however, on the question of methods to be used for gaining this end, some advocating a throw the reactionary Clerical party

now controlling the government.

Vandervelde spoke against such a condition. Anti-clericalism, he said. must be included in anti-capitalism not set above it. Let the Socialist and the Liberaly both fight the read the literal ways, but each would fight better independently. He warned the comrades against building false hopes on assistance from the Liberal party, which is a bourgeois party and could not be expected to de-sire the advance of Socialism, however

nuch it might oppose the Clericals.

Troclet, Van Loo, Dewinne, and others advocated the coalition, declar-ing that the immediate need of the hour was a union of all who favored universal suffrage; this once won, the fight for the separate aims of the So-cialist Party would be resumed. Vandervelde was charged with advocating

economic question. It was a mistake to suppose that by making an alliance with the Liberals we would make them any the less a capitalist party. The urgent need of the hour was clear Socialist propaganda.

Anseele also spoke against coalition.
The time was ripe, he said, for purely
Sodialist propaganda. We must hold
fast to Socialist principles and working-class interests. Before all, Socialismi, and again Socialism, and always
Socialism,

After a number of others had After a number of others had spoken, by a very heavy majority the congress adopted resolutions declaring that the party should continue and redouble its efforts for the organization of the workers economically, as well as politically, in order to be prepared to use the general strike effectively as a weapon for winning universal suffrage at the concepture time and that frage at the opportune time, and that the party continue its independent campaign of Socialist education, and instructing the deputies in parliament to renew their demand for a revision of the suffrage clauses of the constitu

In the congress of co-operative socie In the congress of co-operative socie-ties, presided over by Serwy, Bertrand, and Anseele reports showed that dur-ing the year the number of such so-cieties affiliated had been increased from 144 to 189 and their aggregate yearly business from \$154,000 to \$242. 000. Among others, a co-operative slik mill had been added, at a cost of \$14,000. A proposition to organize a bank or savings and loan society under the direction of the federation was referred to the council for consideration to be reported on next year.

Send 75 cents to the Socialist street, New York, for a hundred capies of that new pamphlet containing "The Socialist View of the Waterbury Strike," "Real Race Suicide," and "The Incentive."

#### THE RIGHT BASIS FOR SOCIALIST ORGANIZATION.

By A. A. Lewis.

their intellectual proletarian cousins guide and direct the Socialist movement, or shall the working class dominate the movement? This important nestion must be met by the Socialist Party. There can be no mutual conessions by which each element in the party will do its part in the fight against capitalism. Either workingclass tactics must prevail, or middle class tactics will prevail.

Looking at the matter from working-class standpoint, and, I belleve, from the standpoint of scientific, revolutionary Socialism, I maintain that the destiny of the working class be entirely in their own hands,

All true Socialists are agreed that the Socialist movement is wholly a working-class movement, that is, a proletarian movement; that men as a class are moved by their immediate material interests; that the working class must emancipate themselves. Now, there are three things the working class must clearly realize before they can com-prehend the full significance of the Socinlist movement.

That there is a struggle between two classes of men-the working class and the capitalist class-whose material interests are directly opposed the one to the other, and are irreconcilable.

2. That this class struggle will be ended only by the working class taking over to themselves all the powers of government through the ballot and administering those powers in the interest of their class alone, and they must not be swerved one lots from their purpose by the material interests of any other class.

3. That in this struggle to get control of all the powers of government the working class must learn to rely

wholly upon their class.
The logic of events is demo to the working class that the class struggle is on. It is, therefore, not difficult for the Socialist to show them that there is such a thing as the class struggle, because they feel it. But it is quite a difficult matter for the working class, so long kept divided and arrayed against each other by the capi-talist class over false issues, to realize what their class interests really are. In fact, this is the key to the solution of the whole matter; for if the working class could be made to see what their class interests are they would un-doubtedly vote for their class interests. The mission of the Socialist Party is to show the working class that their interests are one, whether they be Catholics, Protestants, Jews, Mohammedan Buddhists, or agnostics; whether they be white, black, brown or yellow; whether they have good jobs, pe or no jobs; whether they be unionists or non-unionists.

The working class have been ruled for ages. Bowed down under the iron rule of the master class, either as slaves, feudal serfs or wage slaves, it has become a part of their very nature to look up to and depend upon the class above them. Always used by one or the other of rival classes to fight their battles for them, and receiving as their share of the spoil only the crumbs of freedom, the working class have never been taught the lesson of self-reliance. In the very nature of things they do not trust their own class. They naturally look to another class for the freedom they have so long desired, al-ways to be disappointed. They have been forced to trust and depend upon their class largely on the economic field, and yet in spite of their bitter experience in strikes, boycotts, blacklists, lockouts, and injunctions, always deceived and betrayed by the capitalist "friends of labor" they put in power by their votes—in spite of all these things they do not wholly trust their class. They are yet influenced by the sentimentalists and humanitarians and the so-called friends of labor outside their own class, who either ignorantly or designedly divert them from the main point at issue at a critical time. For example, the coal strike Arbitration Commission gotten up at the in-stance partly of sentimentalists, partly strike after they had it won. All they gained was the solidarity of labor.

The working class must come to realize that the Socialist movement is a

movement of the working class, by the orking class, for the working class. How can they realize this when the leading exponents of the Socialist movement, while evidently in full sympathy with the working class, are really not of the working class. The working class do not now need the aid of such sympathizers. What they need is to touch elbows with their fellow How can we expect the working class to realize what their class interests are and come into the Socialist Party in a body unless the movement is entirely in the hands of the working class who FEEL the class struggle, not merely see it? the working class realize that they MUST depend entirely upon their class for economic freedom they will demand it in the name of their class when they ome to see their own class interests and not till then. They would undoubt-edly accept economic freedom from any class. But as long as any other class, or any considerable number of individuals in any other class show a disp sition to free the working class fro wage-slavery, the working class, as a lass, will not make any concerted effort to secure their own freedom is strictly in accordance with a wellis strictly in according to the known law of biology.

must learn before they come to their class interests and get ready to vote for their class interests, is that they must trust their class. I trust my own class, ignorant and selfish and de-graded though it be, because I know that, sooner or later, its class inferest will compel it to act along certain lines in the interests of the class as a whole But the working class must rid them-selves of the idea, impressed upon them through all the ages, that they must be

Shall the middle class Socialists and | led. They must learn that it is not a matter of leading and following, but one altogether of PUSHING. They must learn that they must work out their own salavation without fear. They will not learn this lesson as long as they consent to be led by men not of their class, however sincere and britliant these middle-class "leaders" may be. It is not a question of not trusting such men. It is a question of trusting

their own class.

Once it becomes the fixed policy of the Socialist Party that none but bona fide wage workers (or those whose interests are so interwoven with those of the proletarian that they are part and parcel of the proletarian class) shall ominate the Socialist Party, the working class will INSTINCTIVELY feel that this is their movement; that it will he what the working class make it, and not what others may make it for them. Then the great forward class move-ment will begin that is to put an end forever to the historic class struggle. An intelligent hod-carrier or ditch-dig-ger will then feel that he can be a factor in the movement. He can con-fidently hold up his head, even as the nominee of the party for President. To-day the average workingman feels his inferiority to men of even less brains and learning in the capitalist class; he feels that men outside his class are fitter representatives in governmental matters than a working man because the members of the working class so regard it. How can such a man leok in without something to be man look up without something to inspire him? There is no sadder spec-tacle in all history than that of the heroic struggles of the proletarians of Rome for liberty, led by men not of their class, only to be robbed of the fruits of victory after the victory and been won. The proletarians of Rome, as of all other countries of which his-tory gives any account, lost their lib-erty after they had won it because they had not been seen to be they had went to be they had not learned what even the brute creation knows by instinct—that they must herd with their class and perish

or survive as a class. The Socialist Party must dispel this relic of feudalism that the workers are not as good as the idlers; that the brutal lord of the castle who lived by pillage and plunder was of different clay from the hard-worked serfs by whose labor he and his retainers were fed. The Socialist Party must at all times impress this idea on the work-

"The great only appear great to us Because we are on our knees,.
Then let us rise."

Nay, the Socialist Party must go further. It must get the working class to realize that as they are to inherit the earth they are BETTER than their idle masters. Not till the working class learn to scorn the master class as relics of feudalism with fourteenth cen-tury ideas and tastes, as real bar-barians covered with a thin veneer of civilization, will they have the moral courage to face the master class and demand for themselves UNCONDI-TIONAL FREEDOM. In the struggle ahead of us it is mainly a matter of MORAL courage, not physical courage. The capitalist class have moral courage now because they realize that public sentiment is on their side. They will lose their proud, arrogant, dicta-torial and lordly airs when the working class think the other way.

To inspire the working class with the highest degree of moral courage so that they will neither fear nor respect the capitalist class, is the imperative duty of the Socialist Party. This feeling must go along with and become part of class-consciousness. It is the complement of class-consciousness. As the indvement grows there is dan-ger of its losing some of its revolu-

fidnary character through the con

flicting material interests of the middle-class and the strictly working-class elements in the party, and gradually becoming a reform movement in fact while revolutionary only in theory. Large numbers of men are being attracted to the Socialist movement be cause the ideal of Socialism appeals to derived was charged with advocating a policy of isolation.

Destrée replied, it is not a question of isolation, but of independence. We cannot afford to conciliate in politics these who are our adversaries on the strike after they had it won. All they because the ideal of Socialism appeals to them. The ideal is grand, and appeals to demagogues and time servers and road over which we must travel in ortalist class. The coal miners lost the strike after they had it won. All they mentalists have their thoughts fixed upon the ideal and not upon the means by which we must attain the ideal. They overlook the fact that classes are not moved by high ideals, but by their immediate material interests. There is already too much sentimentalizing, too much philosophizing, too much attempt at fine writing, and too much ignoring of the class struggle. Our middle class and intellectual proles-tarian Socialists are shooting over the heads of the people. The more of such who come into the movement and the more prominence given them, the more the class struggle will be ignored. For the good of the movement they should play only a subordinate part within the party until the working class come into the party in such numbers as to preclude the possibility of any but a strictly revolutionary, working-class program. If this is a working-class movement that class must not be him dered in its work. Why should those who are not of the working class make parasites of the working class by do-ing the work which the working class should do themselves? There is no excellence without labor. The working class must achieve in their own way their own emancipation if they are to enjoy the full blessings of liberty and pententh them to posterity as a perpe tual legney. A. A. LEWIS.

Covington, Ky., April 21, 1963. CAPITALISM AND THE FAMILY.

That the long hours of labor, not only for men, but also for women, and the uncertainfty of a sufficient wage. render the domestic duties and affec-tions imposible to our great industrial centers becomes evident of itself.—Cardinal Manning.

-If you want to see the Socialis vote in New York doubled again next election, work for the Socialist daily.

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

Los Angelist Socialist,

Loss Angelist Socialist.
Why shouldn't the Manufacturers'
Association be filled with alarm? Why
shouldn't those who profit by exploitation be alarmed at the prospect of the
shoultten of exploitation?

abolition of exploitation?

The capitalists have now publicly admitted that their only hope is continued political power, and their prin-cipal function seems to be their "abil-ity" to hire the "ability" of capitalist educators and politicians to fool eighty million people into the idea that twenty-one hundred capitalists who waste the surplus product should still remain the associated dogs in the

manger.

President Parry has our thanks for proving that the Socialist Party would carry out the interests of organized labor. Then in the face of the statisties of his own capitalist government that ten per cent. of the population own ninety per cent. of the wealth, he styles that, "Socialism is a denialof individual and property rights." For every individual to have an opportunevery individual to ity to use the colectively owned means of production and keep the full value of his labor with which to secure property in the comforts of life which he has justly earned would be a tremendous denial of individual rights, wouldn't it? Come again, Mr. Parry You have outlined the paramount issue for the national election of 1904 and as Roosevelt says, your associa-tion is so placed that it "cannot avoid that effort which leads either to great

fallure or great success." The gaunt et is down and your in evitable failure will mean the greatest success that society has yet experi-

The Liberator, Portland, Oregon

The leading editorial in the "Oregon-ian" of April 14 is on Socialism in Holland, criticizing the attitude of the "Socialist" government toward the strikers. First, Mr. Editor, let us call your attention to the working class character of our platform; secondly, to the bourgeois government ownership party clause in our national platform. Then permit us to inform you that, at the present moment, there is not a Se cialist form of government in vogue anywhere in the known world. The railway servants of Holland are no more the copartners in a Socialist commonwealth than the poor slaves who shoot Filipinos at \$13 per month, or the United States mail carriers who act as beasts of burden here in Port The condition that exists in Holland

is capitalistic government ownership, something we are fighting not favoring. Socialism means the collective wnership of the means of production to be used by the collectivity for t production of wealth for use, said wealth to be private property of the producers, but the socially used means of production and distribution to be socially owned.

The Labor Union, Toledo, O.

It is quite true that there are many differences of opinion among trade unions. Every convention makes this fact very clear. But this only proves the life and vigor of the labor movement. None but the ignorant and the dead are unanimous on all subjects.

Among the more important of these unsettled problems, the following might be mentioned: (1) Compulsory

arbitration; (2) High initiation fees; (3) death benefits; (4) political So-cialism; (5) the relation of unionism to the militia; (6) sympathetic strikes.

On all the above subjects there is omething to be said on each side, and the only way to come to a satisfactory conclusion is to let the discussions continue. The more reasoning and the less bitterness there is in the de-bates, the easier it will be to arrive at a fair verdict.

The time will never come, let us hope, when there will be no living Union does not mean unanimity. "New ceasions teach new duties," and always will as long as the human race continues its struggles for justice and brotherhood.

#### BISHOP VS. UNIONS-

Montreal Prelate Issues Pastoral Letganizations.

ST. JOHN, N. B., April 28.-The Most Rev. Paul Bruchesi, Roman Catholic Archlishop of Montreal, has issued a pastoral letter condemning la-bor leaders and organizers. Mgr. Bruschesi advises the laboring classes to pay no heed to strike agitators, but to look for arbitration on "just and reasonable demands." In part, the Archbishop says:

"Responsibility is not incurred by those leaders and writers who profit by the slightest conflict between Labor and Capital to foment discord and re-bellion and to inspire hatred toward their employers. They are the most their employers. canger us foes of the people whose in terests they pretend to serve. Let not our laboring classes heed their sug-gestions. They have absolutely noth-ing to gain. Deceived by these false friends, and arged on by them to comolt the most lamentable acts, they will, on the contrary, forfelt public sympathy.

Possibly the working people who elect these 'labor leaders and organ-izers' and whose agents they are, who know by experience whose acis It is that cause class-hatred, will do some quiet thinking of their own as they see this comfortable prelate taking the side of the employers and misrepre-senting the cause of the workers. The senting the cause of the workers. The militia has been called out here to break the strike of the longshoremen. It is a case of bayonets and pastoral letters on one side against the united will of the useful workers on the

other. ----You have a Catholic friend who thinks that to become a Socialis would imperil his soni's salvation Give him a copy of McGrady's "Clerical Capitalist" or "The City of Any gels." You can get either from the Socialist Literature Company, 184 William street, New York, for 10 cents.

### PARTY NOTES.

Local Alameda, Cal., has adopted solutions deprecating the action of me Socialist speakers in placing their services under the control of capi talist lecture bureaus and charging ex-orbitant prices for their services, de-claring that this local will not aid or employ such speakers and calling upor comrades everywhere 'to assist us in correcting this growing evil and so to adjust these matters as to keep our speakers free to render the best ser vice of which they are capable, with-out having their field limited by anti-Socialistic business arrangements."

The Socialists of Maine obtained the signatures of nearly six thousand voters on petitions for the enactment of a law to permit municipalities to establish fuel yards. This petition was endorsed by seventy-one labor unions. It was presented to the Legislature and the bill was passed and is a law. The Superior Court will probably declare it unconstitutional. This is the first state in the Union to pass this law. Local Portland will in the near future memorialize the city government to establish a fuel yard. In the recent city election the Republicans and Democrats combined to defeat the Socialist ticket, but out of 1.888 votes cast our candidates polled 540 votes, although this was the first city campaign of the Socialist Party.

The City Committee of the Socialis Party of Hoboken, N. J., met at Moel-ler's place, Fourteenth and Washing-ton streets, on April 30., All Hoboken branches were represented, also the Agitation Committees of the different branches. Plans were devised for a lively agitation during the summer months by means of open-air meetings and literature. Plans were also made for a picnic, to be held on the last Sunday in June in Schaefer's Park, Home-stend, for the benefit of the campaign fund. It was also decided to procure Professor Enrico Ferri of Italy during his sojourn in this country for at least one meeting in Poboken, as the Italian element of Hoboken seems to presen good field for agitation. On May 10, a good near for agracian. On May 76 Branch 2 will have a meeting in Quar-tette Club Hall, when Comrade Mills of Kansas will speak. Admission will

The state referendum vote in Ohio, initiated for the purpose of recalling the present National Committeeman, resulted in 110 votes to remove and 7575 votes against removing. Thus the decision is that W. G. Critchlow, the present member of the National Committee from Ohlo, shall continue in

April shows total receipts for month, \$1.287.56; balance on hand April 1, \$240.04; total expenses, \$1,197.01; balance on hand May 1, \$338.79.

National Secretary Mailly acknowl edges further receipts for the special organization fund as follows: T. M. Miller, Colo., \$2; L. D. Mayes, New York, \$1; E. D. Howe, Table Rock, Neb., \$1: Thes. Elmer Will, Trenton, Mo., \$1: "A Friend," Cincinnati, \$5: M. E. O'Brien, Laurium, Mich., \$2: Local Washington, D. C., \$2: T. Me-Grady, Bellevne, Ky., \$5; ,24th A. D., Br. 2. New York, \$2; Local Portland, Me., \$10; R. H. Swope, Santa Clara, Cal., \$2; E. M. Plumb, St. Joseph, Mich., \$2; Local Covington, Ky., \$10; Local Kalamazoo, Mich., \$1; Joseph Labarge, Pine River, Mich., \$1.50; Local Jacksonville, Fla., \$1.20; Local Joplin. Mo., \$5; Local Chattanooga, Tenn. \$7.05; John E. Lehmer, St. Louis, Mo., \$1; W. B. Slusser, Cleveland, O., \$1; W. E. Boynton, Ashtabula, O., 50c.; Local Pinon, Col., \$5; William Thomas and Friend of Pittsfield Mass. \$2: W. York City, \$1; Will Weidenmueller, Jr. New York City, \$1; F. E. Wheeler, Unionville, Conn., \$1; A. F. Way, Inionville, Conn., \$1; total at noon, Saturday, May 2, 1903, \$76,00. Pre-viously reported, \$20.70. Total relved. 897.70. Geo. H Hill, of the "Coming Nation." of the "Coming Nation,"
Mo., announce that the girn over
20 per cent, of all mon eceived on
subscriptions or for pottal subscription cards, from Saturday, May 2, to
17 inclusive, to the Special Organizing Fund. The Worker has issued the appeal for the Special Organizing Fund, as part of a neat propaganda pamphlet, which also contains articles by Leonard D. the appeal for Special Organizing

The financial report of the National Secretary for April shows that dues were paid on 16.475 members during the month; 15.458 of which were in organized states. Massachusetts and New York led with \$100 each, and Ohio next with \$80, although the lat-ter also paid a balance of \$34 on an old account. Comrade Eugene Dietzen donated the \$235 due him on account of the Chicago N. E. B. And \$181.51 of the old party debts was also paid

Fund read at every meeting, so that

each member can subscribe at least once or oftener if he desires.

Charters have been granted to new locals in Bonanza, Ark.; Jenny Lind No. 2, Bonanza, Ark.; Moundsville, W. Va : Cove Creek Township, Strickler Ark.; Mobile, Ala.; Lee, Ark.; Chun-chula, Ala.; Avondale, Ala.; Nashville, Tenn., and Hardyville, Ala.

The sleepless activity of the Socialter of the state conventions that are being held, or that will soon be held, in all parts of the country. The Indiana convention, held at Indianapolis on April 26 and 27, was the largest in The Inthe history of the party in that state. Twenty-three delegates were present. The offices of secretary and treasurer were combined and means will be pro-The offices of secretary and treasurer of the secretary and treasurer of the secretary and many will be provided so that the secretary-treasurer can give his whole time to the work.

Local Duquesne, Pa., held a May Day celebration on Sunday, May 3, which was fairly well attended considered to the submitted to a ref-readum vote to the works on Socialism, about thirty volumes, contributed by himself and Commade Phillips elected in his volumes, contributed by himself and commade Phillips elected in his volumes, contributed by himself and commade Phillips elected in his volumes, contributed by himself and commade Phillips elected in his volumes, contributed by himself the "Volkszeftung" in and other graduates whose attention he had called to the desirability of additional works on this subject. The college, has recently demanded to the college library a valuable collection of works on Socialism, about thirty volumes, contributed by himself and commade of two was chosen to Tucsday evening with an audience of two was chosen to Tucsday evening with an audience of two was chosen to Tucsday evening with an audience of two was chosen to Tucsday evening with an audience of two was chosen to Tucsday evening with an audience of two was chosen to Tucsday evening with an audience of two was chosen to Tucsday evening with an audience of two was chosen to Tucsday evening with an audience of two was chosen to Tucsday evening with an audience of two was chosen to Tucsday evening with an audience of two was chosen to Tucsday evening with an audience of Tucsday evening with an audience of Tucsday evening with an audience

spoke in their well known clear and uncompormising manner. A feature of the meeting was the violin solos of little Miss Helena Moore of Pittsburg, which won rounds of applause. We will hold lectures every other Sunday Matt Hollenberger. A plan similar to the Michigan one was adopted to further organize the state, and local afternoon from now on and street speakers will volunteer their services for the work. The New Hampshire convention, held at Concord on April 23, was also the largest in the party's history. Thirty-one delegates were present, representing locals in Con-cord, Dover, Manchester, Franklin, Claremont, Portsmouth, Milford, East Hampstead, and Nashua. Resolutions were adopted endorsing the national meetings whenever it is possible to

Martin H. Wefel, S. M. Reynolds, and

speakers will volunteer their service

were adopted endorsing the national and international platforms of the So-cialist Party, and defining its attitude on state conditions, in a forcible and

fearless manner. Sumner F. Claffin's

report as National Committeeman, and

the reports of Secretary Louis Arn-stein and Treasurer B. T. Whitehouse were received and adopted. The fol-

were received and adopted. The following were nominated to be submitted to a referendum: For selection of a State Executive Committee of five, Louis Arnstein, J. S. Murra M. H. O'Neil, J. H. Morgan, O. H. Buker,

Joseph Foley, S. F. Claffin, Geo. A. Little, Scott Somerville, Louis Arn-stein, and B. T. Whitehouse for State

Secretary and Treasurer, respectfully,

M. Tibbetts of Claremont was elected

Reports from all parts of the

State Organizer to take the field imme

great enthusiasm prevailed throughout

The referendum vote of the

knnsas locals on the place to hold

a convention to form a state organiza

tion resulted in the selection of Little Rock, and the National Secretary has

therefore called the convention to mee there on Saturday, May 23, the date

The quarterly report of the State

Committee of Maine, ending April 1. shows that in addition to agitation meetings, which were addressed by prominent speakers, 1.638 pieces of

literature were sent out from state

headquarters, the circulation of party papers was extended, seven new locals were organized; and the state organi-

zation is on a sound financial basis, there being no debts, but a small bal-

ters and support of secretary, whose

work of organization preparatory to

Secretary Willett of Montana rep

good prospects of more coming in.

charter granted to Travers Creek, with

Secretary Lipscomb of Missouri is

sending reports of each quorum meet-

ing to every local in the state. At the

first meeting, charters were granted to Neosho. Panama. Dexter, and Thayer. Comrades J. A. Slanker and W. C.

Benton are speaking in Southwestern

Missouri under the direction of the

All of the Omaha comrades who

were arrested for speaking on the streets have been discharged, except J. Edward Morgan and P. J. Hyland, who were find \$2 each. Their cases have been appealed to the District

Court. The meeting held to protest

lection netting sufficient to defray the

expenses of a special issue of a four-

page paper, called "The May Day Strike." Ten thousand copies were

distributed on May I. especially among

the striking teamsters, white cooks

walters and others who are out for

higher wages and shorter hours. The waiters are fighting to have the law

enforced that provides against women

working seven days a week, and only three restaurants have signed the scale. It is conceiled that the Socialist

ticket will poll a large vote. The pres

fined, but the offer was promptly de-

Comrade Morrill of Haverbill calls

our attention to the error inadvertently

ists of that city with but one member

The banquet of New Jersey Social-

comradeship, says State Secretary

Kearns, was manifested in every act

and word. Geo. H. Goebel acted as

toastmaster and John Spargo, Mrs. W. H. Gardner, Owen R. Lovejoy, G. H. Strobell, H. R. Kearns, H. W. Smith,

and Peter E. Burrowes—the last named taking the place of Wm. T. Brown, who could not be present—re-

rowes. The result was ten applica-

tions for membership in the branch which is to be organized in the Pourth

Ward. While the procession, headed by the Socialist Fife and Drum Corps.

larger or the wound would have been

iarger or the wound would have been more serious. The identity of the craven cur was not established. Justice Victor has issued a warrant of arrest and if the coward can be apprehended an example will be made of him.

State convention of the Socialist

Party of New Jersey will be held in the city of Paterson, Passaic County, on May 30. Reing a delegate conven-tion, the county secretaries are re-quested to kindly see that the branches

in their respective jurisdictions elect delegates thereto on the basis of one delegate for each ten members or major fraction thereof, in good stand-ing, and provide them, individually,

with credentials of recent approved

sponded to toasts.

ngainst the outrages committed the Socialists, was a success, the

the convention.

formerly agreed upon.

the campaign of 1904.

Walter Thomas Mills will deliver an Lyceum, Sixth street, above Brown, on Saturday evening, May 9, his subject being: "Capital and Labor.

The Tenth Ward Branch of Local Hudson County has adopted resolu-tions of regret at the death of Wm. D. Shunk. Comrade Shunk was a very earnest and faithful Socialist and the brauch feels that it has lost a valuable member.—This branch will hold a street meeting at Five Corners, Newark and Summit avenues. Wednesday evening, May 13. All readers of The Worker are invited to attend.—The branch donated \$2 to national headquarters.

Frank O'Hare, accompanied by Mrs. Kate O'Hare, will tour in Ohio begin-ning May 5. Dates already arranged are as follows: Ashtabula, May 5; Canton, May 6; Mansfield, May 7; Lexington, May 8; Youngstown, May 9 and 10. Other dates will be announced

Walter Thomas Mills will speak in Dayton, O., on May 13, 14 and 15. Great preparations are being made for this series of meetings and a large attendance is already assured.

Father Kress has been lecturing in Sandusky, O., against Socialism. A question box was placed in the vesti-bule of the church and the Socialist comrades were quick to take advantage of the opportunity offered and filled it with questions pertaining to our movement. They write that it was indeed a sight to see Father Kress attempt to answer them. They got him so badly tangled that he stopped and scratched his head and then made one of the weakest defenses ever heard. They think that our cause has received ance in the treasury. A special fund has been started to provide a salary for the maintenance of state headquarimpetus by his lectures. Father McGrady lectured there in February and Father Kress tried to refute all his arguments. The comrades have seentire time is now taken up by the organization. Members are urged to pay dues promptly and so advance the cured a return engagement for Father McGrady and he will lecture there on May 15, and Father Kress will be in-vited to discuss the Socialist program with him before a Sandusky audience

Father Mc. rady will lecture in South Chicago, Ill., May 18 and in Davenport, Iowa, May 19.

Comrade Hall of Plymouth, Mich., writes that in the local election just held 17 Socialist votes were cust, as against S last fall.

The Socialists of Jacksonville, Fla. have gone into the city campaign with r. H. Barnard as candidate for Mayor.

The O'Hare meetings in Orange County, N. Y., at Highland Falls and Newburgh were very large and enthu Cornwall, Middletown, and Port Jervis had their first propaganda meetings. The weather being pleasant addresses were made in the open air. and promising locals were organized in Middletown and Port Jervis. The Orange County comrades are de termined to keep up the work and in tend to arrange more meetings for

Comrade William Edlin has assumed the editorship of the "Cap Makers' Journal," the new monthly organ of the United Cloth Hat and Cap Makers of North America. The members of this union everywhere observed May Day as a holiday, a fine being imposed upon any member who worked upon the international holiday of Labor.

ent mayor, who is running for re-elec-tion, has offered to sign a pardon for the Socialists who were arrested and The O'Hares spoke in Johnstown, N. Y., on Wednesday of last week. The henvy glove cutters' strike and the threatened lockout of the light glove cutters has roused interest in the labor question and there was a good attendance. The speakers made a very good impression. On Thursday Mrs. O'Hare spoke again in K. of L. Hall. made last week in crediting the Social-

The "California Socialist" is now ed ited by Comrade D. E. Bohannon, and will change its name to the "California Revolutionist," the following reaists at Newark last Saturday proved son being given: "This paper is a a most enjoyable affair. The spirit of piece of private property, run by two or three people, who, by the way, honestly wish to help Socialism; but as it must of necessity be less than the as a mast of person of individuals is less than the whole people—the word Socialist seems to be a bit presumptuous as a name."

Charles Oliver Jones is just starting a unique campaign of education for Socialism. He has provided himself, with a complete out of moving pic-tures of the most modern type. His repertoire of pictures illustrates most Arlington N. J. Branch held a hall meeting (the first since the death of McKinley) which was addressed by Rev. H. W. Smith and Peter E. Burvividly the contrasts in social conditions, so that the pictures not only draw the people to hear the message of Socialism, but they make most impressive the Socialist lecture which the people are thus induced to hear. This entertainment becomes not an expense but a means of revenue to the locals for further propaganda. The receipts was parading, a stone was thrown which struck Comrade Oswald on the back of his head, causing him to bleed freely. Fortunately the stone was not for one evening at Aspen, Colo., were \$132. Comrade Jones is now at work in Colorado. Completing his Colorado. in Colorado. Completing his Colorado work, he will enter Nebraska and Iowa. Then probably he will go far-ther east. His work is under the di-rection of Frederick G. Strickland, Aspen, Colo., to whom all correspondence should be addressed.

> Harry McKee will hold meetings in Colorado, Wyoming and California on his way home to San Diego, under the direction of national headquarters.

Frederick G. Strickland's "Social Justice" has been combined with Mills'
"Socialist Teacher,"

Edward P. Clarke, who is a gradu

Marx, Engels, Hyndman, Ferri and

Cameron H. King, Jr., of San Fran-cisco will lecture on Friday, May 8, under the auspices of the Twelfth As sembly District, at Great Central Palace Hail, 96 Clinton street. Sub-ject: "The Economic and Political Situation in California." All are In-

At the last meeting of the 14th A. D. the committee elected in conjunction with the Free German School and the Social Lemocratic Women's Society reported that arrangements have been made to hold an outing on Sunday, May 31, at Hudson's Grounds, Yonkavenue, Yonkers, N. Y., opposite Empire City Race Track. As twothirds of the proceeds will go to the agitation fund of the 14th A. D., every comrade should make it his business to take this pleasant trip. Refresh-ments for lady and gentleman will cost. one dollar. The grounds can be reached via Second or Third avenue. elevated road to last station, transfer o Mt. Vernon (Harlem Station) car, then Yonkers car direct to grounds. A committee will be at the place at 9 A. M. to welcome all guests. The committee will arrange all sorts of games mittee will arrange all sorts or game for children as well as older people, and can assure everyone that they will and can assure everyone that they will have a good Sunday outing, at the same time benefiting the district. One usand throwaway cards have been ordered to advertise the affair.

The 24th A. D., Branch 2, meets 350 East Fifty-eighth street, until other club rooms are secured. Thisdistrict has contributed \$2 to the National Organization Fund and \$3 to Local New York, and has sent one hundred copies of the May Day number of The Worker to registered voters. The first open-air meeting of the sum-mer campaign in this district will be held at Fifty-ninth street and First avenue on Friday, May 8. Comrades living in the neighborhood should at-

All South Brooklyn comrades should turn out at the party meeting of this division to be held at Concordia Hall, 335 Prospect avenue, Friday evening. May 15. The order of business is as follows: 1. Election of chairman and secretary and reading of minutes of January meeting; 2. Report of Division Organizer, including smoker and agitation meeting; 3. Reports of District Organizers, covering membership, finances, and agitation and results; 4. Agitation-Comrade Fraser to speak: 5. Coming campaign-Dr. Furman to the membership, tending to create dis speak; 6. Campaign fund-Organizer Atkinson to speak; 7. Consideration of iterature, speakers, candidates, reso- vicinity; and The comrades will bear in mind that it is for the benefit of every member to be present at the division meetings. Branches should use in said paper published misleading statements and direct falsehoods comcome prepared to do business in order to make our next campaign a success. Printed postal cards will be sent out o every member of South Brooklyn

The 12th A. D., Brooklyn, at its last and brand the staements contained in meeting, took in seven new members—the New York 'Socialist and Trade the result of committees visiting enrolled voters. This brings the mem bership up to forty-three. A thousand copies of the May Day Number of The Worker were bought. Comrades are requested to call at the home of H. Peters, 463 Fifth avenue, to get them for d'stribution. The first open-air meeting of the season will be at Fourteenth street and Fifth avenue. Satur-day evening, May 9. Peter E. Bur-rowes and P. J. Cooney will speak.

The General Committee meets in the Labor Lyceum, 64 E. Fourth street, Saturday evening, May 9.

#### GENERAL COMMITTEE.

At the last meeting of the General Committee of Local New York, S. D. P., Comrades Bock and Wolf presid-ing, the following new delegates were seated: For the 13th A. D., G. Haerdtner and Hugo Pick; 22d, J. H. Lentz; 24th, Br. 2, S. Goldbarth; 31st, L. D. Mayes; 35th, Br. 2, J. H. Barton and Fred Martin in place of Thomas Wright, resigned, and to complete

meeting in Cooper Union asked that tickets be sent to each district. It was, moved that fifty tickets be sent to each district. It was, moved that fifty tickets be sent to each district. It was, moved that fifty tickets be sent to each district. moved that fifty fickets be sent to each, district; it was amended that the companies the party records."

Mittee furnish tickets to those delet.

After a long discussion, in which mittee furnish tickets to those dele-gates present who wished them; the amendment carried.

Among communications was one from James N. Wood, withdrawing his resignation from the office of Organ.

36 to 6...In the earlier part of the disresignation from the office of Organ-

Twenty-one new members were ad-

In case of Paul Thielke, a party Committee by refusing to appear be member acting as an officer of the Dise fore its investigating committee. He rect Legislation League, the Grievance, was later given the floor, in order that Committee recommended that he be given the opportunity to resign, and if | did not attempt to refute the direct not that he be expelled. Thicke was charges, but made a labored attempt to given the floor in his own defense, and the recommendation of the Grievance York favored fusion. Committee was afterwards concurred in. Thielke would not resign from the Direct Legislation League, but offered to resign from the party. His resignation was then accepted.

In regard to the charges against Comrade Schmalzbach for circulating enproved accusations against Comrade Phillips, the Grievance Committee reported that Schmskzbach's accusations had been found groundless, but that he had made a complete apology; recommended that no action be taken

which was concurred in.
In regard to the charges against In regard to the charges against comrade Bowerman, the Grievance Committee reported that through a misurderstanding it was under the impression that these charges had been referred to a special committee and had therefore not investigated the case, but would report at the next meeting.

On account of failure to attend, courade Boudin's seat on the Grievi

Courade Bondin's seat on the Griev-ance Committee was declared vacant and Comrade Phillips elected in his

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Worker Building.

the relations of certain party officers

to that paper, then reported. The re-port denounced the paper in the sever est terms; stated that "James N

Wood was a prime mover in the enter

prise from the very beginning," that "from the very first he was the real editor of the paper, Comrade Bower-

man's name being used to shield Com-rade Wood," and that Wood had re-

fused to appear before the committee

on the ground that it was unconstitu-tional. The report recommended that

Wilkins be exonerated; that Searing be

exonerated, insofar as his action as at-torney was concerned; that Wood be summarily dismissed from office; and

that the following resolution be

Bowerman, members of Local New York, Social Democratic Party, have

lately been engaged in a systematic campaign against the organization of the party in New York, by means of

attacks on the personal character of prominent comrades of Local New York, and insults to the intelligence of

ruption and confusion within the ranks

of the party in New York and its

"Whereas, They have lately pub-

cerning the party and its membership.
"Resolved, That we, the General
Committee of Local New York, Social

Democratic Party, do hereby condemn

Union Review' affecting Local New York and those comrades most active in its work, as false and malicious."

"Finally, we come to the position of Wood and Bowerman as ordinary pri-

vate members of the party. The char-

acter of the paper, its malevolent at-tacks, willful misrepresentation of facts, sensational and misleading re-

ports of important meetings, cannot be

passed over in silence. As a committee we are a unit in saying that while we

tee would be amply justified in their decision should they decide to punish the two comrades mentioned in the

most severe manner known to our or-

ganization. But we venture to warn

the comrades in general that they re-serve such heroic measures for other

and greater needs. We would not give

them the glory of a fancied martyrdom. As it happened, their laborious in-trigues had comparatively little result.

force of our power upon them.

Spargo and others severely arraigned

cussion a motion to give Wood the floor was voted down on the ground that he had insulted and ignored the General

there be no appearance of injustice. He

After the report had been concurred in, a motion to reorganize the City Ex-ecutive Committee was laid over un-

FOR THE DAILY

The regular general meeting of the Workingmen's Co-operative Publishing Association will be held in the Labor

Lyceum, 64 E. Fourth street, on Mon-day, May 11, at 8 p. m. sharp. On Thursday evening, May 14, the Daily Globe Conference will meet at the

same place. A full attendance is de-sired in each case. The financial re-port on the Fair is to be presented.

Cooper Union was nearly filled on

til the next meeting.

do not advise it, the General Cor

The report closes as follows:

unmeasured terms the conduct of

"Whereas, James N. Wood and H. C.

TEL. 302 JOHN.

Removal Notice.

take a collection for the party at the Mills meeting. The recommendation was opposed on the ground that such a collection would net a very small sum and that the meeting had not been Dr. M. ROMM 306 EAST 15TH ST., arranged by the party, and it was lost.

The committee elected to investigate
the assertions in the "New York So-cialist and Trade Union Review" and

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## SOCIALISM IN WASHINGTON.

By J. D. Curtis.

[Note,-This article was intended | for the May Day Number of The Worker, but unfortunately reached the office just a day too late to be used. It is only fair to say that Comrade Curtis is not to blame for the delay.

The exceedingly short time allowed together with the limited observation of a single individual, combine to make this brief account of Socialism in the state of Washington more or less incomplete and fragmentary. Only a de

be a gap, induced the undersigned to undertake the task.

The earliest Socialists in Washing-ton were those staunch old "Interna-tionals" whose courage and clearness of vision contributed with of vision contributed much to the eption of the movement and add greatly to its present strength. As far as can be learned they never formed any regular association here.

The first regular organization of So cialists in Washington was formed by the Socialist Labor Party, a section being founded in Seattle about 1897. The history of that party in this state is like that of other states, one of dis-cord and disruption. At the time of the great split in the S. L. P. a large part of its membership dropped out, ner of the present Socialist Party. Scornfully rejecting all overtures for united action, the S. L. P. of Washington have fought their way alone get erally polling an insignificant vote, th highest being 800. At present they have only two or three sections in the

Washington was formed about 1899 For some time it struggled along with small membership, but doing active ropaganda work. With the influx of of the S. I. P. it took on new life and energy and in the summer o. 1900 held its first state convention and nomi-nated a state ticket. A vigorous campaign followed and notwithstanding the differences then existing in the na onal party, it polled about two thou-

sand votes.

In 1901, although there was not state or national election, a state convention was held at which the party principles and tactics were thoroughly discussed, and a movement preparatory to a vicerous presecution of the next cam-

cers were nominated. The hard work

be met and overcome before Socialism

can become a dominant factor in our

lives. The first, that of educating the

people into a knowledge of the econo-

ture and the party press, the succes

our speakers have in getting audiences

the constant tendency of the workers to discuss Socialism in some phase or other on any and all occasions is proof

that this problem has been successfully

Party in the arena of politics. It seems

to be a psychological fact that the stim-ulus of action, actual voting of the

ulus of action, actual voting of the ticket, is needed to complete the educa-

tion of the worker who has been drawn

consider and believe in the philo-

This second problem is the one

travelled over this state in the inter-

ests of our cause are almost unant-mous in declaring that it is permeated with a class of Socialists who might be termed "half-baked"—men who

have been acquainted with our philos-ophy long enough to believe in it, yet

take no steps to assist the inaugura-

tion of the Co-operative Common-

been so long accustomed to submit to tyranny that the initial step of rebel-

may be it is certainly true that all

problem in organization.

The child-labor conditions of the

more so than those in Bridgeton, Mill-ville and Minatole, in the second

ville and Minatola, in this state. This too, in spite of the fact that the laws

of New Jersey prohibit boys under twelve and girls under fourteen years

glass factories must have a certificate

filled out and sworn to which declares

him to be over twelve years of age Upon the visit of the inspector al

while he looks them over the smaller

boys who apear under age are hurried out of the shop. When the inspector leaves they return, and on pay-day they find that they have been docked

There need be no question of the reason for these children working, when it is known that the adult labor-

for the time of his visit.

se certificates are brought out, and

half of the state presents a

boy who is employed in the

ealth. Perhaps New Jedseyites have

Committee at present. Men who

Several minor officers throughout the sate were elected.

state were elected.

The general character of the Socialist movement in this state has been quite revolutionary, being of the class-conscious, scientific sort. An examination of the party's state constitution and the various platforms shows a soundness in fundamental Socialist principles and a stern attitude against compromise and fusion of any kind.

There are two so-called Socialist colonies in Washington, located at Equality and Burley, the former being managed on the purely democratic plan. These have both published Dacpers, sometimes supporting the state movement and sometimes not. They have had practically no effect on the

geles. This paper was somewhat re-ligious in its tone and struggled along "Socialist." The "Socialist" was started in 1901 by the Socialist Educa-tional Union at Seattle. In spite of all sorts of difficulties, including special persecution by the Postmaster General, it has grown to a national circula tion, having at present about seven thousand subscribers. It has done much propaganda work among noneducational value to party members. The "New Time" was started in 1902 by the Socialist Publishing Company at Spokane. It already has severa sand subscribers and is constantly also a number of country weekli more or less socialistic in character.

The Socialists of Washington have their differences, which almost inva-riably are those of principle; and when these differences are fought out, the minority as well as the majority go cheerfully to work again. Some cor differences, but let us remember that Socialists are radicals and dissenten and it is perfectly natural that they should disagree upon certain points. If these disagreements are not personal and unduly prominent they in dicate a healthy and vigorous condi-tion. Occasional practice with each other does not decrease our efficiency

warded by an increase of the state vote to nearly 6,000; this vote, as well as the one of 1901, being remarkably uniform for the different candidates.

#### ILLINOIS LABOR LAW KNOCKED OUT

Court Says It Is Unconstitutional to Forbid State Employment Bureaus to Be Used as Scab Agencies.

CHICAGO, May 2.—Another labor law has been 'knocked into a cocked hat" by the interpretation of capitalist afterneys on the bench of this state. In 1809 the Illinois Legislature passes a free employment agency act, estab lishing employment bureaus under the care of the state. At the earnest ples of the trade unions a clause was in serted providing that no employer whose workmen were on strike or who was engaged in a lockout, should be furnished with workers by the state agencies, or be permitted to inspect th

lists of unemployed persons. The Supreme Court of the state has now decided that this amendment in-volves a discrimination in favor of a class, and the law is consequently declared to be unconstituional. Thus an other victory of the "practical" lobby other argument furnished for the elec tion of workingmen nominated by working-class party and pledged to the complete emancipation of Labor to all legislative, executive, and judicial posi-

#### UNIONS MAY BE SUED.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., May 1.-Th Superior Court, in an opinion by Judge Foster, has decided that a labor union ably, held responsible for its acts, either as a body or as individuals. A furniture company of Evansville re-cently secured an order enjoining striking employees from doing certain acts. Counsel for the strikers pleaded that, as their union was not incorporated, they could not be enjoined as body. To this counsel for the plaintiff demurred. The court sustained the demurrer, holding that "where public safety is involved" labor unions, ever if not incorporated, can be sued either as organizations or as individuals. This decision follows the much-discussed Taff Vale English case. The point, in way, is not new in this state, for here any unincorporated society of seven or more persons may be sued in the name of its president or treasurer, and the judgment so obtained binds the property of the society. The direct appli cation of the rule to labor organiza tions is the only new feature.

#### BOSSES' BRUTALITY.

Capitalist brutality was very well lustrated last Saturday in the leathergoods factory of Deutsch Bros., former y of M. Schmickel & Co., in Spring recognition. They got the answer tha the business was sold to the Deutsch brothers. The new proprietors con-ceded a day of nine hours and ten minntes, but refused recognition. On Sat arday one of the bosses called the ion. The men who talk unionism, he said, are a lot of loafers, and the less better. He was going to run his busi ness, in his own way and must be obeyed. A member of the shop com-nittee, wishing to reply in behalf of the workers, was told to 'shut up his mouth," and on insisting, he was sun marily discharged with a volley of abuse. After this man had got his pa the boss again began to abuse him an inally offered to choke him; but seeing take a hand, he desisted from his as sault and sneaked away.

The men were told that the nine-hour lemand would be granted, but the unon would not be recognized. They are now on strike.

On Sunday afternoon, May 23, a mass meeting of the Trunk and Bag Work ers' Union will be held in the Club ouse 206 E Eighty-sixth street. Alexander Jonas and Algernon Lee will

#### THE BUTLER BOYCOTT.

For the past twenty months the Union Grocery Clerks of New York have been fighting for a shorter work day. All they ask is that stores clos at 7 o'clock every night except Satur days. This very reasonable demand were not for the obstinacy of Jame Butler. Other merchants cannot be expected to close while Butler's chain sistently refused to negotiate with th es appointed by the Centra Federated Union; he does not ever condescend to reply to the official communications of that body. He ha hurled his defiance at organized labor sneering at union men as a lot of squabblers, and stating publicly "that even if union men forbade their fam lies to trade at his stores, their wive dorsed by the Retail Clerks' Ass tion the American Federation of La bor and the Central Federated Union

#### BRONX CARPENTERS'

The Bronx Borough District Council the Brotherhood of Carpenters ha of \$4 a day in the Bronx and \$3.76 in Mount Vernon, Bronxville, Tuckahoe, and the vicinity. Up to May 4, ninety-ene employers had signed the new schedule, including most of the large building firms doing work in this ter-It is said that the opposition tracts, are doing their best in the en association to prevent at micable settlement.

SOCIALISM IN SKANDINAVIA.

Socialist Party Invahes Municipal Coungress of the Movement in Horway The Socialists of Stockholm have

registered their first municipal victory by the elemtion of Contrade Blomberg, President of the Machinists' Union of Sweden, to the City Council, by a vote of 19,380 against 15,769 for a banker

named Wallemberg.

Along with this news the "Revue Socialiste" of Paris presents an interesting account of the Socialist movement in Norway and Denmark.

As Norway is the least developed in As Norway is the least developed in-dustrially of the three Skandinavian countries, Socialism is naturally there the weakest. The influence of the revolutionary mavement of 1848-50 was felt in Norway and, under the leadership of Marc Thrane, a power-ful but short-lived agitation took place. Nearly three bundred working. place. Nearly three hundred workingmen's societies were formed aggre gating 50,000 members, with several well edited papers. This movement was suppressed in 1851, the societies being dissolved and Thrane imprisoned for twelve years. But it gave the impetus to the formation of the Radica party, which has dominated Nor wegian politics through most of the half-century since and has carried into effect a great series of reforms in edu-cation, in law and administration, and in the extension of political rights-culminating, in 1901, in universal man

The Radical party, however, is es entially bourgeois, it has not dared to face the new economic problems, and having fulfilled its historic mission, it has yielded to the corrupting influences of capitalism. While, as already remarked, Norway is still not a great in dustrial country (having only two large cities—Christiania with 230,000 people and Bergen with 100,000), yet industry is developing and with it develops the class antagonism between apitalists and proletarist.

definitely organized at a congress held in Arendal in 1887. Its progress has been slow but steady and manual workers have co-operated with a num-ber of liberal-minded teachers, physi-

cians, and lawyers. In 1891 the party first nominated candidates and, under the restricted suffrage then in vogue, polled 537 votes. In the municipal elections of votes. In the municipal elections of 1892 this figure was increased to 780 and in the parliamentary election of 1897 to about a thousand. In the city elections of 1899, under more liberal wffrage laws, the vote was largely increased and some fifty Socialists were elected to office in fifteen cities. The general elections of 1900 gave the party about 7,000 votes, but none of its parliamentary candidates were elected. In 1901 the party elected 147 of its candidates in twenty-two muni-cipalities. There is little doubt that this year several Socialists will be sent to the Storthing or national parlia-

The party has now about 12,000 members enrolled in 211 local organizations, and has invided the most remete parts of the country. It ha three daily papers, with an aggregate circulation of 11,000, in Christiania. Bergen, and Trondhjem, besides a tri-weekly at Tramso in the extreme north, a weekly at Stavanger, and

monthly review at the capital.

Attention has been called to the strength of Socialism in Denmark by the recent visit of the German Kalse to Copenhagen, where he was under master (roughly corresponding Mayor in American cities); perhaps Comrade Jensen found the interview as distasteful as did the Kaiser.

The Social Democratic Party o Denmark has just celebrated its twen ty-fifth anniversary. In 1871 there existed a Danish section of the International, but this was dissolved two years later. In 1878 was founded the Social Democratic Union, later differ-entiated into the present political party and the federation of trade

In 1880 and 1882 the Social Dem house of the national parliament) memorials in favor of legislation for the relief of the working class such as laws providing for old-age pensions, siring to be placed on circuit are there. state insurance against sickness, state assistance for the out-of-work funds o the unions, and an eight-hour law. Of

ourse none of these were accepted.
In 7582 the party went to the polls for the first time, making but an in significant showing. But two years later two of its candidates, Holm and Hoerdum, were elected to the Folkthing from Copenhagen districts. It sive elections during the sevenen succeeding years the number of Socialist representatives has gradually been increased to fifteen.

First entering the municipal contests in Copenhagen in 1886, the Social Democrats elected two members of the City Council, Jensen and Klausen, it The Socialist group in this body now numbers nineteen, besides tw members of the executive commission

Beginning in 1883, the party, which had till then been confined to the capi-tal, has spread to the lesser cities and towns and then to the rural districts and has now about two hundred se tions. It is supported by twenty-two

#### CENTRAL MASSACHUSETTS.

NORTHBORO, Mass., May 4.—A conference of Socialists of Centra Massachusetts was held at Marlboro Massachusetts was held at Mariboro May 3, and delegates were presen from four cities and eight towns. Mari boro is located in the extreme eastern end of the district and this may ac end of the district and this may account for the rather poor attendance. But despite this, reports of excellent progress were heard from all quarters. The next conference will probably be divided into a meeting at Webster early

Comrades Hitchcock of Warren and Dixon of Northboro respectively were chairman and secretary. Addresses were made by Mayor Coulter of Brock-ton and State Secretary Dan A. White. Comrade Dixon read a paper on lit-erature, the feature of which was a

STATE COMMITTEE. At the last meeting of the State Committee of the S. D. P. of New

the vote.

State Committee recognized Long Island City as such. It was decided to take a referendum vote of Queens County on the question, and the State

to proceed to transcribe the books.

from Locals Kings, Newburgh, Syra-

land Falls and Catskill; other com-

munications from National Secretary; Kings County; Catskill, \$2.50 for dues

asking for speaker; Syracuse, stating that stamps for which \$5 had been

sent in March had not yet been re-ceived.

Rochester asked for approval of

their plan to maintain an organizer in

the western part of the state in co-operation with all the locals west of and including Utica. This was agree-

IN PENNSYLVANIA.

At the last meeting of the State

Committee communications were re-ceived from Locals Hazelton, Mauch Chunk, Duquesne, Royersford, and Utahville: requests for information

how to organize and for speakers from Hyndman, Bennet, and Marietta.

izer Collins. He spoke at well info tended meetings at Hazelton and

Mauch Chunk. At Hazelton the Mayor

of the city, one Reinhardt, who courts the favor of the Pardees, the Coxes and the Markles, does not want the

Socialists to speak on the streets. He

tried to styp our speakers last fall and his failure to scare off Morrison I. Swift was one of the laughable inci-

dents of the Socialist campaign in the

coal regions. He tried to do the same with Collins and found he was up against the real thing again. In a let-

ter telling of his work in the coal fields

"Our old friend the Mayor of Hazel-ton had me arrested for speaking on

the street. I had just started when they agrested me, so I forced my trial, as I wanted to get back to continue

Comrade Collins says:

Reports were received from Organi-

able to the State Committee.

York, Slobodin, Furman, Phillips, Neplively bit of propaganda.

Some important steps were taken to strengthen organization all over the pel, Lemon and Cavanaugh were pres-ent; absent, Abbott, Wood, Reich, Bub A committee from Long Island City

ing was addressed by J. W. Brown o Hartford, Conn., after which the dresses were made by Comrad ter and White. W.

#### THE WORK IN OHIO.

The report of State Secretary Critch-low of Ohlo for the month of April shows total receipts for April \$389.81 balance on hand April 1, \$17.22; tota expenditures for April, \$408.84; May 1 treasury overdrawn \$1.81.-No nev locals were organized during the month. Several new branches are re-ported organized from Cineinnati and Cleveland as well as several more in Cleveland as well as several more in prospect. Several new locals are in course of organization at this time and expected to be in working order in the near future.—A total of 183 new membership cards were issued during the month as follows: New members, 1(2); lost cards and re-issued, 4; stamped full cards and re-issued, 4. According full cards and re-issued, 10. According to these figures Ohio is still growing in new members in all the locals, thus strengthening the organization where most needed.-The business at head quarters consisted of outgoing material as follows: Letters, 1,653; postais, 142; packages by mail, 156; packages by ex-press, 13. This is a large increase over previous months and indicates the rowth of the sentiment as me by demands for information and litera ture which are daily reaching the Sec retary from every part of the state.— Tours for McGrady and Hagerty are being arranged with good success. During the month a tour-has been arranged for the O'Hares which will be gin May 5 and end May 19. Summ and all secretaries are urged to se that the decision of their local is sent in without delay, in order to complete the circuits and start the work as early as possible.—The State Committee now consists of nineteen member. out of a possible twenty-one, the only congressional districts not l elected being the 11th and 19th new monthly report books are still be-ing delayed and the State Secretary reports that it is quite impossible at this time to say when they will be ready but promises to hurry them as much as possible.-The regular call for the the expressions received it appears that there will be a larger attendance than at any previous convention. All comrades are urged to see that their local elects its quota of delegates so that they may be properly represented at this convention. greatest campaign in Ohio this fall that we have ever started and with the firm determination to place Ohio at the tional referendum on headquarters ha tional referendum on headquarters has been ordered left open to May 1, and returns must be received by the State Secretary not later than May 5.—During April a special effort was made to get some delinquent locals back in line. From present indications the effort is proving successful and it is hoped that in the future all comrades will see that their local keeps in good

we let you speak on Main street will you be satisfied?' I said: 'Yes, if you let me pick the place.' They did not want to agree to this, but finally they said I could go free if I would move my stand a few hundred feet so the crowd would not block the cars. I did crowd would not block the cars. I did not want to block the cars. They are not good subjects to talk to. I was turned loose, and I had a crowd to listen to the gospel of the working cass's salvation." At an adjourned meeting of the ing. April 24. Comrade Fred W. Long resigned as Secretary of the Committee, owing to ill health and lack of time, and Franklin H. Slick was elected to fill the office. The result of the referendument the place of holding the state convention has resulted in the choice of Reading by a substantial vote. The time of holding the convention is Memorial Day, Saturday, May 30. Locals at

most earnestly urged to elect the full number of delegates to which they are entitled, and make this a convention that the party may look back upon in coming years as a milestone in Social-ist progress. The basis of representa-tion is as follows according to Article X, Section 2, of the state constitution: "Each local shall be entitled to one delegate, and one additional delegate for each fifty members or major fraction thereof in good standing for three months prior to date of convention The State Committee would call at-tention to the necessity of the locals keeping in touch with the organization by sending in a report of progress at least once a month. Let the State Committee know what you are doing. When you hold a meeting report it. If

HOW TO OPERNIZE LOCALS

the State Committee does not get thi

information it may often lose an op-

portunity of aiding you when other wise great good might be accom-

1 Five or more persons may organ ze a local branch, provided they of the Socialist Party, and sever their relations with all other political par

(a) A Chairman at each meeting. (b) Recording Secretary. (c) Financial Secretary.

(d) Organizer. (e) Literature Agent.

(a) Reading of the minutes.
(b) Admission of new member
(c) Communications and bills.

(d) Report of Organizer. (e) Reports of committees. (f) Unfinished business.

(g) New business. 4. Where a state is unorganized and a local is formed, a monthly payment computed on a basis of ten cents for each member, for the maintenance of

# National Platform of the Socialist Party.

was heard, asking for a charter as a local separate from Queens. State Secretary Slobodin reported that the state convention and the books of the

[Note,—In New York and Wisconsin this party is officially recognized under the name of Social Democratic Party. The party cublem in New York is the Arm and Torch.]

The Socialist Party of America in national convention assembled, realiting its adherence to the principles of international Socialists of the working class and those in sympathy with it, into a political party, with the object of conquering the powers of government and using them for the purpose of transforming the present system of private ownership of the means of production the object of conquering the powers of government and using them for the purpose of transforming the present system of private ownership by distribution inconfective ownership by distribution inconfective ownership by distribution inconfective ownership by the tools of production were simple and owned by the individual worker. Today the machine, which is but an improved and more developed tool of production, is owned, by the capitalists and not by the workers. This ownership enables the capitalists to control the product and keep the sworkers dependent upon them.

Today the machine, which is but an improved and more developed tool of production, is owned, by the capitalists and keep the sworkers dependent upon them.

Today the machine working the sworkers dependent upon them.

To day the machine product and keep the sworkers dependent upon them.

To day the machine society into two hostilic in and distribution is responsible for the ever increasing uncertainty of livelihood and the poverty and misory of the working class, and it divides society into two hostilic classes—the capitalists and wage-workers. The once powerful middle class is rapidly disappearing in the mid of compatibilist class society into two hostilic classes—the working class. The possession of the means—of livelihood gives to the capitalist in the control of the government, the press, the pulpit, and the schools, and challed the press, the pulpit, and the schools, and challed the more representation of the gov Secretary was also instructed to ask the Secretary of Queens County to hold a borough meeting for the purnoid a borough meeting for the pur-pose of discussing the matter before Comrade Sprenger, the accountant who is examining the books, made a preliminary report, and was instructed Reports in reply to question blanks from the State Secretary were received cuse, Buffalo and Schenectady; vote on national referendum in regard to head-quarters from Troy, Onandaga, Sche-nectady, Buffalo, Ft. Edward, High-

feriority, political subscritence and virtual slavery.

The economic interests of the capitalist class dominate our entire social system; the lives of the working class are recklessly sacrificed for profit, wars are fomented be-tween nations, indiscriminate slaughter is encouraged and the destruction of whole races is sanctioned in order that the capi-talists may extend their commercial domia-lon alroad and enhance their supremacy at-home. stamps; Luther S. Kaufman of Philadelphia, offering his services as speaker; O. W. Tonnes, \$3; Ruskin College; Thomas Beresford; Schenec-tady; Courade Donahy, Glen Falls,

talists may extend their commercial dominlon abroad and enhance their supremacy, athome.

But the same economic raises which developt application are leading to Socialism,
the same explication are leading to Socialism,
and the class of wage workers. And the
active force in bringing about this new and
higher order of society is the working class.
All other classes, despite their apparent or
actual conflicts, are alike interested in the
upholding of, the system of private ownership of the instruments of weight production. The Isemocratic, Republican, the
hourseois public ownership parties, and the
complete overthrow of the capitalist system
of production, are alike political representatives of the capitalist class.

The workers can most effectively act as a
class-in their struggle against the collectivepowers of-capitalism, by constituting themselves into a political party, distinct from
and opposed to all parties formed by the
propertied classes.

and opposed to all parties formed by the propertied classes.

IMMEDIATE DEMANDS.

While we declare that the development of Economic conditions tends to the overthrow of the capitalist system, we recomize that the time and manner of the transition to Socialism also depend upon the stage of development reached by the proletariat. We, therefore, the socialist party to support all active efforts of the working class to better its condition and to elect Socialists to political offices, in order to facilitate the attainment of this end.

As such means we advocate:

11. The public ownership of all means of transportation and communication and all other public ownership of all means of transportation and communication and all other public ownership of all means of transportation. So part of the requestion of taxes on property of the capitalist class, but to be applied whoily to the increase of wages and shortening of the hours of labor of the consumers.

11. The public ownership of the improvement of the service and diminishing the reaction of the consumers.

12. The increase of wages in order to decrease the share of the containers of the opposition of the hours of labor and the increase of wages and shortening of the hours of labor and the increase of wages in order to decrease the share of the capitalist and increase the share of the capitalist and increase the share of the worker in the product of labor.

2. State or national insurance of working people in case of accidents, lack of employment, slekness and want in old age; the funds for the purpose to the selected from the demand of the service and the control of the working class.

4. The hasquaretion of a spaken of public industries, public credit, to be undefor that IMMEDIATE DEMANDS.

working class.
working class a working class a working class a working class a class a

the so-called public ownership movements as an attempt of the capitalist class to secure governmental control of public util the for the purpose of obtaining greater security in the expositation of other industries and the working classification of the conditions of the working classification.

slong with the foregoing platform, by the National Convention as Indianapolis, July, 1901;
The trade-union movement and independent political action are the chief emancipating factors of the wage-working class. The trade-union movement is the natural result of capitalist production, and represents the ment. We consider it the duty of Socialists to loin the unions of their respective trades and assist in building up and unifying theirades and labor organizations. We recognize that trade unions are by historical necessity organized on neutral grounds, as far as political affiliation is concerned. We call the attention of trade-unionists to the fact that the class strugile so dealy, while it, may result in lessening, the exploitation of labor, can never about that exploitation. The exploitation of labor will only come to an end when society takes passession; of all the ments of production for the benefit of all the people. It is the duty of every trade-unionist to resilie the necessity of independent political action on Socialist Hers, to fold the Socialist Park the necessity of independent political action on Socialist Hers, to fold the Socialist Park the duty of every trade-unionist to resilie the necessity of independent political action on Socialist Hers, to fold the Socialist Park the duty of every trade-unionist to resilies the necessity of independent political action on Socialist Hers, to fold the Socialist Park the duty of every trade-unionist to resilies the necessity of an expension of the socialist these to folderly, hased on the collective ownership of all the means of production and distribution.

RELATIONS OF PARTY AND UNIONS.

RELATIONS OF PARTY AND UNIONS.

The National Committee of the Socialist-Party in annual session assembled, hereby-reaffirms the attitude of thee party towards the trade-union on the subject adopted by the Indianapolis convention of 1991.

We consider the trade-union movement, and the Socialist movement as inseparable parts of the general labor movement, produced by the same contonic forces and tending towards the same goal. and we ments to extend its bearty co-operation and support to the other in its special sphere of activity.

But we are also mindful of the fact that each of the two movements has its own special invision to perform in the struggle for the emancipation of labor, the contonic struggles of the working class, that it devolves on the Socialist party to fight the political lattles of the working class, and that the interests of labor as a whole will be best conserved by allowing each of the movements to manage the struggles of organized labor regardless of the admittance of the admittance of the struggles of the consomic struggles of the consomic struggles of the interest of labor as a national struggle, and will take no sides in any dissensions of strifes within the trade-tinue to solicit the suppathy and support of all trade organizations of labor without any against another.

We also declare that we deem it unwiss-to invite trade unions a such to large trade unions as such to be represented in the political conventions of our party.

ANTI-FUSION RESOLUTIONS.

ANTI-FUSION RESOLUTIONS.
Whereas, The history of the labor movement of the world has conclusively demonstrated that a Socialist Party is the only consistently conduct the political struggles of the working class, and Whereas, All "radical and reform" parties, including the so-called "Union Labor Parties," have, after a brief existence uniformly succumised to the influence of the old political parties and have proven discussional and the labor movement, and Whereas, Any alliance, direct or indirect, with such parties is dangerous to the political integrity and the very existence of the Socialist Unity and the Socialist movement, and

Socialist Party and the Socialist movement, whereas, At the present stage of development of the Socialist movement of the Socialist movement of the sountry there is neither necessity nor excuse for such alliance, therefore be it. Itesolgrd, That no state or local organization, or member of the party shall, under any circumstances, fuse, combine or compromise with any political party or organization, or refrain from making nominations in order to further the interests of candidates of such parties or organization.

willing to concede to keep his physical

machinery in a condition to produce profit. This capitalistic journal can

well afford to eulogize the scab, be-

Where state organizations exist, this payment of ten cents should be made to the State Secretary with a formal application for charter. These funds can be raised by levying dues on the membership or otherwise, as the local

5. A full report of the meeting in which organization was decided on the names of persons participating, to-gether with the ten cents for each member, should be sent with application for charter; after receipt of which apon approval of the National or State

don of political and economic ques

will be enrolled as a member-at-large on payment of the monthly dues of

#### CLASS-CONSCIOUS CAPITALISM

facturers of the United States, con-tains the following compliment to organized labor: "In a very few years a man will be

ashamed to announce that he is a member of a trades union, because it will make all the difference between a

body, and as ninety per cent. of the workers are tree (?) laborers, then or ganized labor is a 'scab' which has grown upon the healthy body of free American workingmen." This organ of capitalism, which is

The manufacturers have organized and support an official journal to propagate their ideas for the influence that they may have over the people in delaying the day of reckoning. The manufac turers delegate to themselves the right to organize, to render themselves more powerful in the field of commercialism. They have realized that "in union there Iney have realized that in union there is strength." but frown with displeasure upon the wage-slave whose intelligence has awakened to the necessity, of sheltering himself beneath the banner of organized labor to protect his individual interests in life. The

cause this degenerate product of our industrial system becomes an auxiliary in the hands of the employer to weaken the strength of organized labor. The scab is the ally of capitalism, and the laboring man who receives the wage schedule which organized labor has obtained for him and refuses to into the hands of capitalism a wear which is rapidly destroying the cal liberty of the people. Private own before the collossal power of amalgan earth. Organized labor has been fight fake leaders and moving towards the political battlefield where capitalism will be assassinated for once and forwill be assassinated for once ever.—The Miners' Magazine. - For infermation about the Social

Democratic Party (Socialist Party) in New York address the State Secretary, Henry L. Slobodiu, 60 Second avenue, New York city.

The state that strives for liberty. bravely sought

And pity for her, less, or But that's

Who lives, and is not weary of a life Exposed to manacles, deserves them

Descries at least applause for her at-

there. All the laborers had been getting fourteen dollars for two weeks' work. About a month ago, when they received their envelopes, they found only twelve dollars in them. No notice whatever had been given of the reduc-tion. Luckily, this special firm hap special firm hap pens to be owned almost exclusively into political action this vast number of voters who have come to believe in the ultimate success of the Socialist by one man, an old gentleman with some humane characteristics, who

> how precoclous are the workers' inter-ests under capitalism. Very young girls have hitherto escaped the curse of hard labor in Nev Jersey to any large extent. But it is now beginning to grow apace. Upon every telegraph pole in Vineland today are notices which promise employ ment to women and girls in the gra

very little girls are employed pasting labels on the bottles. There are only two ways in which the workers can be made to act. One is the force of example, as shown by the few fearless fighters for Socialism who live in that district, aided by the

The new glass-blowing machine ha saving device in years. Glass-blowers in the past have been able to be ver men have a record of two hundred dollars in one week. The machine will do away with all this, Pieces that have hitherto cost nineteen cents each to produce can be turned out by the

The Glass Blowers' Union sees the beginning of the end. Old methods have falled. The question of future action is before them. What shall that action be? The answer comes with the steady march of time. It is borne aloft by the grandest movement which ever caused a tollers' heart to beat.
All who will may read. It is the message of hope born of right action. It
tells how they who have worked to
gether, have struck together, at met intend to vote together.

Whose freedom is by sufferance and at | Is weakness when opposed; conscious of wrong. Tis pusillanimous and prone to flight

scorn of danger, and united

The surest presage of the good they

movement at large and are mentioned here only as a matter of information. The first Socialist paper in Washing-ton was the "New Light," of Port An-

Socialists, as well as being of great

when we must meet the enemy. The Socialist movement of Washington is on a firm basis. The outlook is exceedingly encouraging and we shall continue to prosecute the work of pro-

naganda with undiminished ardor. The Socialists of Washington send greetings to their comrades of other states. Let us contend with each other

CHILD LABOR IN NEW JERSEY. There are two problems which must | ers get seven dollars a week, and pref-One little incident which occurred in

restored to the men. But the moral stands, and is a good object lesson of

in this and other towns say that here

party press which shows the rapid growth of our cause; the other is by the measures the capitalists are tak-

machine for half a cent.

But slaves that once conceive the glowing thought

# Not often unsuccessful: power usurped

Of freedom, in that hope itself pos All that the contest calls for-spirit,

-William Cowper.

the works of the Cumberland Glass Company lately is an evidence of the complete subjugation of the workers

special election is being held by to fill a vacancy in the office of Seventh Vice-President. Among the candidates is Anton Frank of New Haven, who is known for long and honorable service both in the union of his craft and in the Socialist move-ment. He is expected to make a good

description of the manner in which the cialist books into the public library and then used this as a basis for a

In the evening a short outdoor me

will see that their local keeps in good

standing with the state organizations -The comrades of Newark report that they have started a system of solicit ing new members by dividing them selves into visiting committee of two and taking certain evenings in each week to go among their friends. All comrades are earnestly advised to try this plan.-Comrades are ... asked to buy their party buttons from the state or \$1.75 per hundred .- Every week letter of Socialist notes and happenings in the state is issued and for warded to the papers for publication Comrades are requested to see the pub lisher of the local labor paper, if there lisher of the local labor paper, if there is one in their town, and request the publication of this weekly letter. Locals should appoint a committee of one to attend to this and notify the State Secretary if successful.—Five agreements have so far been received for the open-air agitation circuits, and it is known that they more are on the is known that three more are on the way, bringing the total up to eight. The weather is so favorable now that it is desired to start the speakers as fore urged to report at once.—The fund that is being pushed to pay off the state debts and establish an organizer is progressing. The State Local Quorum is of the opinion that Ohio i work before another report is issued. If so, he must be maintained, and every comrade is urged to assist in this work by selling the tickets for this fund, which are furnished on consignment until sold, at ten cents each -In conclusion the State Secretar tend the state convention, of those wh are getting ready for the summer's work for Socialism, of those who are holding picnics to raise funds for the propaganda work and many other pro lects that are designed to assist the

ever when we see the way the comrades are taking hold of the work. We are growing better equipped for the fight every day and the Socialists of Ohlo are surely going to be heard from in great shape this fall. Comrades ember and attend to the fol lowing points: (1) Get new members pay your dues promptly; keep your lo cal in good standing with the state or ganization. (2) Send us your decision about summer agitation tours. (3) about summer agitation tours. (3) Push the tickets to put a state organ izer at work. (4) See your labor paper

editor and write us results." —If you get a bundle of sample copies of The Worker, you will understand that you are requested to distribute them among your fellow workers. We need the help of many hands to spread the light.

We are glad to send sample copies of The Worker gratis to all who request them. If you know some persons who ought to be acquainted with the paper, send in their names and addresses for sample copies.

my story to the crowd. His Hanor was very kind to me. He told me he sympathized with me. He is not op-posed to Socialism if it is kept out of politics. He told me he would let me 5. The education of all children up to the age of eighteen years, and state and municipal aid for books, clothing, and food.

6. Equal civil and political rights for men and women.

7. The Initiation and referendum, proportion of the constituents.

But in advocating these measures as steps in the overthrow of capitalism and the establishment of the Co-operative Commonwealth, we warn the working class against off if I would promise to go home. I was going back to continue my talk. The mayor then wanted to compromise with me. I told him that that is a word we have eliminated from the vocabulary of Socialism. He looked-wise. I think he thought vocabulary to the National Secretary. was a new kind of dynamite. The Chief of Police said: 'Mr. Collins, if

mny see fit.

Committee, charter will be granted.

6. Each local branch should hold a meeting at least once a week, for the fransaction of business or the discus-

7. Where no local exists, any person desiring to become a member of the party may apply to the State Secretary in organized states or to the National Secretary in unorganized states, and will be enrolled as a member-at-large

"American Industries," a journa ublished in the interests of the manu

dave and a free man. "Trades union meetings are gen-erally a mixture of beer and anarchy. "Organized labor makes a specialty of yelling 'scab,' but as a 'scab' in ething which grows upon a healthy

This organ of capitalism, which is supported by the exploiters of labor, is "class-conscious." The editor whose convictions have been moulded by the salray which his owners see fit to pay him, recognizes the fact that there can be no harmony or co-operation between the capitalist and the laboring man. man who earns his living through a job supplicated from an employer, knows that as an individual he can demand no remuneration from a massave that which the exploiter is

enter the union an. contribute to the support of an organization that is battling for a larger share in the products of labor is no better than the "hero" of Eliot infamy. The attempt of the "American Industries" to de-monstrate that the scab, or the man outside the realms of unionism, is a tree man contains about as much truth and as much logic as there would be in the assertion that the convict in the garb of a felon is enjoying "life, liberty and happiness." No man who toils for another, whether he is a scab or a member of organized labor, can be a free man. The man who depends on owned by another, makes the depend ent on that job a slave. Some may say that he has the freedom to quit whenever conditions become unsatisfactory That is true, but if he needs the job never be free until the title to land and all the machinery of production and distribution shall be vested in the whole people to be used for the use whole people to be used for the use and benefit of humanity. The machinery of production and distribution be-ing in the hands of the few has put rship of the means of life intimidates the honest political convictions of the laboring classes and forces, through fear, the wage-slave to cast his ballot in the interest of the combination which grants him a license to work. Not only is the laboring man a slave, but according to Scuator Morgan the members of Congress are paralyzed ated wealth. Men will never be free until industrial liberty opens the doors of equal opportunity to every man, woman and child that inherits the ing on the industrial field to maintain a wage compensation that enables the human family to obtain some of the necessaries of life, but organized labor is arousing from the hypnotic spell of

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