AGENTS, ATTENTION!

Agents sending in subscriptions without remittances must state distinctly how long they are to run.

PRICE 2 CENTS.

ploitation. The robbed must seize

every opportunity to better their con-

dition, to reduce their sufferings, or at

least to resist new aggressions. The

robbers grow haughty and tyrannical.

resentful and rebellious. That is

natural and good. Those who are con-

tent to be ruled and robbed hardly de-

But you are not content. You will

not, cannot be content. The strike is

a terrible thing. But you have to

strike. You would like to have peace

and comfort. But neither peace not

comfort is possible for you under capi-

talism. You know that you have to

serve a better lot.

Agents are personally charged and held responsible for unpaid subscriptions sent in by them.

Only duly elected and approved agents acknowledged.

VOL. XIII.-NO. 7.

NEW YORK, MAY 17, 1903.

PRISON BETTER THAN FREEDOM.

ing and are not tramps-not always

the same million, but always a million

out of work during the year, some ou

of a job for three months, some for

six months and some denied the right

to work for a full year. Everyone

knows that the number of workers ex

ceeds the number of jobs which the

capitalists who "give employment"

have to offer. Look at the "want"

columns of the Sunday papers and see

how many more "situations wanted"

there are than "help wanted" and re

member also that many who want

situations have not the money to in-

sert an "ad." Look at the long line of

men or women or children auxiously

waiting to make application wherever

a single job is to be had. But if you

are a worker you will not need this

evidence-you will know what it is to

The tramp is the natural product of

these conditions. On every side men

are being displaced by machinery and

by women and children-they cannot

get work because the capitalist does

not need them in his profit-making

business. The capitalist is the man

who owns the machine and the fac-

tory and the land and the railroad,

Private ownership of the means of pro-

ducing wealth-this is the cause of

poverty and unemployment and all the

liscouraging and hopeless conditions

has made this world, for many human

For many, freedom under capital

ism is worse than imprisonment—the

New Jersey Legislature says so. And

these "homeless vagrants" who try to

break into jail are not trying to avoid

work, because they are put to work

And the gentlemen sitting in solemn

session at Trenton propose to remedy

such conditions—by a using a ball and

chain to make life miserable for the

outcast who is lucky enough to get

into prison. The gentlemen at Tren-

ton cannot consider any real solution

because it would interfere with "busi-

ness interests"; and "business inter-

If a Socialist Legislature sat at

Trenton it would have quite a different

idea. Public works would be estab-

lished upon which the unemployed

could get work t easy-hours and good

wages. If the number of vagrants

was not thus reduced the constant in-

crease in their number would at least

For men take the line of least resist-

ance-if it is easier to make a living

by begging and stealing and tramping

than by working, many will tramp; if

it is easier to make a living by work-

ing under decent conditions and with

good remuneration men will prefer to

work rather than suffer the hardships

But no solution short of the ultimate

aim of Socialism-the complete aboli-

tion of capitalism and the common ownership of all the means of produc

tion with the return to the workers of

the full value of their labor-will per-

manently do away with such condi-

tions. When the people own the fac-

tories and mills and mines and rail-

one will have to work too hard, all

will be able to make a good living

easily, machinery will shorten the

hours of labor instead of displacing

men, the tramp and the outcast will

disappear with the poverty and unem-

ployment and evil environment which

produced him, and all will be free and

happy fellow-workers in a Co-opera-

of homeless vagrancy.

be stopped.

ests" put them in the Legislature.

beings, worse than a jail.

look for a job.

An act has been passed by the Legis- | of work who are in the habit of worklature of New Jersey providing that tramps and vagrants while performing labor in prison shall have a ball and chain fastened to the leg. The reason for this attempt to make prison life particularly uncomfortable to this class of prisoners is naively set forth in the following preamble to the act:

Whereas, Many communities in this state are over-run and infested with disorderly wayfarers, idle vagabonds and homeless vagrants, commonly known as tramps, and crimes and outrages perpetrated by them have be

"Whereas, Punishment by imprison ment merely is not a sufficient deterrent to such persons, who, on the contrary, OFTEN COMMIT OFFENCES FOR THE VERY PURPOSE OF BE-ING IMPRISONED AND THEREBY BETTERING THEIR CONDITION: "For remedy whereof, be it enacted,"

Here is a nice official picture of

Prosperity and Civilization.

The declaration of the New Jersey legislators shows how much freedom is worth when a few own the earth, the means of life, and the fruits

For the homeless vagrant, outside the jail there is either no work and no pay or very small pay and excessive labor; outside there is hunger and cold and wind and rain to be met in scanty clothing and without shelter, for the tramp hath not where to lay his head.

Inside the jail is work and warmth and shelter and three square meals a

To the homeless there's no place like jail.

And consequently so many try to break into jail that the tax-payers are annoved and the legislature must pass an act to prevent the voluntary over population of jails.

Why are there tramps? Some of them are men who want work and cannot find it.

Some of them, finding themselves in a world where labor is despised and defrauded and cunning gets all the prizes, think it easier to beg or steal for a living than to work themselves to death for capitalists who do not work at all.

Some of them are merely brokendown wrecks, without energy and without hope, drifting aimlessly, derelicts on the river of life.

Of these some were born of mothers who had to labor so hard for a living who had to work so ceaselessly while pregnant, that they had no energy to give to their offspring-born with devitalized tissues, born lazy and "good for nothing"; yes, actually born with "that tired feeling," because born of an over-worked wage-slave mother. Some were wrecked and forever robbed of all energy by premature toll that poverty forced upon them in their childhood-when the little child is worked twelve hours a day before it has had a chance to grow, the man will be lazy and good for nothing because the human mechanism is worn out, worked to death, all its energy sapped away. Some of them looked for work at one time, could not find it, lost self-respect, learned to live in other ways, and now would not work 1. they could-the insecurity of present conditions gradually let them slip | roads and all other means of produdown into the social abyss among the ton, no one will be without work, no outcasts. Some were driven to drink by the cheerlessness of poverty and the strain of over-labor.

All of them are products of industrial conditions.

they wanted it, and a great many of them do.

Savernment Board Revokes License

of Marine Engineers because They

ST LOUIS Mo. May 6 -A curious

incident in the marine engineers

strike here illustrates how easily laws ostensibly intended for the protection

of the workers can be turned to the

use of the employers against them. A marine engineer has to have a license in order to work, under the law. Now the local Board of Steamboat Inspec-

tors has revoked the licenses of thirty

or the strikers and gives notice that it

will revoke the licenses of all en-gineers, pilots, or other licensed work-men who go on strike. The Board

that a license to work, granted by the government, can be revoked by the

government as a penalty for refusal to

READ THIS AND PASS IT ON.

working-class government.

s the argument, consistent

ns as the governmen

BLACKLISTED BY

Government statistics show that each year there are a million men out

THE GOVERNMENT.

tive Commonwealth.

ANNUAL PICNIC OF THE

WEST SIDE SOCIAL DEMOCRATS. The tenth annual picnic of the West Side assembly districts of the Social Democratic Party of New York will be held on Sunday afternoon, May 24, at Melerdierk's Rock Cellar Park, Guttenberg, N. J. Cars for this point can be reached by any New Jersey ferry. All trade unionists. Socialists, sym-pathizers and friends are cordially invited to attend. Music, dancing, prize bowling and shooting, and other at-tractions will help to make the day enjoyable. Admission will be ten cents at the gate.

TOBACCO TRUST STILL GAINS.

The British-American Tobacco Com pany, the corporation resulting from the merger of the Imperial (the Eng-lish trust) and a subsidiary company of the American trust, has acquired the T. C. Williams Company of Richmond, Va., one of the largest manufacturers of tobacco for export from America.

Supply your union with copies of The Worker of May 24, next week, containing an article on "Socialism and National Prosperity." One hun-dred copies for 75 cents.

OMAHA ELECTION.

Strike Experience Shows Results at the Polls:

Socialist Party Makes Good Showing In First City Campaign-The Fight for Right to Hold Street Meetings-The Strike Situation and Capitalist Activity.

(From National Headquarters.) OMAHA, Neb., May 7.—In the Omaha municipal election on May 5 the Socialist Party candidate for Mayor, Wm. H. Moore, polled 1.436 votes. As this was the first time a municipal ticket was in the field the ocal comrades are greatly pleased at the showing made. This vote was ex ceptionally good, considering that three capitalist candidates were up, all professing to be "friends of labor" and put forward purposely to divert at-tention from the real labor issue. That the Socialists should poll such a vote under the prevailing conditions has created something of a sensation and there is more talk about this feature of the election than over the success

There were some interesting devel-There were some interesting devel-opments during the last two weeks of the campaign, all of them tending to favor the Socialists. The arrests of our street speakers had aroused some indignation and had it not been that indignation and had it not been that stormy weather prevented any sort of outdoor meeting being held except on election eve (when our speakers were not molested) the policy pursued by the city authorities would have caused indignation still.

The cases of Comrades Hyland, Mc which make men tramps and out-Caffrey, and Morgan will be held be-This system of private ownership of fore the District Court, their refusal to the means of production which the workers have created and must use

be pardoned by the Mayor making heir trial ineviable. But if they were not able to use the streets, the Socialists carried on their campaign in other ways and plenty of diterature was circulated. On Satur-day evening before the election, a meeting had been called for in one of the large halls for the ostensible purpose of giving workingmen a chance to express their choice of the mayor-ality candidates. The Republican machine was engineering the movement, chine was engineering the movement, but workingmen belonging to all parties were invited. Of course, the Socialists attended. The hall was jammed, and the meeting opening rather noisily, as all the "pluggers" for the three capitalist candidates were on hand to capture the meeting. The Socialists kept quiet, and very soon the confusion and unroar between soon the confusion and uproar betwee soon the contesion and upon per servers the contesions for possession grew so intense that the promoters of the meet ing dismissed it and the crowd started for the street. Then the Socialist took a hand, called the crowd back, had Comrade Morgan elected chair-man, and a symposium, consisting of speeches by representatives of all the candidates and parties followed, which candidates and parties rollowed, which lasted for three hours. The Socialists were represented by Comrade McCaffrey and Morgan, and when the meeting closed a motion to endorse the hod-carrier candidate, W. H. Moore, nod-carrier candidate, W. H. Moore, went through with a whoop. A vote of thanks was also given the Socialists for the firmness in which they con-ducted the meeting. They had done what the lawyers and professional politicians had failed to do.

Injunction and Rifles. On May 1, the white waiters and teamsters struck, but the city authorities took no action until an hour before the polls closed on Election Day. Then what the Socialists predicted would happen as soon as the working-men had voted against themselves again, did happen. The Mayor, in re-sponse to a demand from the Business Men's Association, called the strike leaders together, warned them to "preserve the peace," ordered the sal closed and a double detail of police to intimidate the strikers. On Wedner Union from the Federal Court, Judge Munger presiding. They got one of the most sweeping injunctions ever is-sued, with the result that to-day one would not think a serious strike was on in Omala.

The day before election the Social-ists, by the merest accident, obtained y the merest accident, obtained sion of a card which was being ent out to all the business houses by the Millard Rifles, the local crack con pany of the national guards, request-ing these firms to pledge themselves to pay full wages to any of their em ployees who might be called away om work as members of the nationa guard. It was expressly stated that this was in order to continue the labor unions in their opposition to member ship in the militia and "to encourage enlistment in the national guard."
That such a card was being secretly
issued proved that the capitalists were already planning to have the troops called out if necessary in order to break the strikes, and that only the pending election caused them not show their hands openly. The Soc ists had an exact reproduction of this card printed and posted over the city on election eve and next morning, alelection eve and next morning, alough the supporters of the capitalist candidates - promptly destroyed the cards whenever they got a chance.

"Artitration."

It is not surprising therefore tha since Election Day the business men, the Mayor, the Chief of Police, the Sheriff, and the State Adjutant General have had conferences with the Governor upon the advisability of having the troops called out, incidentally also discussing "arbitration." The arbitration resulting from such a conference would probably be of the real compulsory kind, which would leave the workers no alternative but to accept. Only Mark Hanna and Samuel Gompers of the Civic Federation are needed to give these proceedings for ince Election Day the business men

"arbitration" proper dignity and dis-tinction. It may be stated here also that the

building trades are upon a strike, and that Comrade Moore, the Socialist candidate for Mayor, as president of the Hod-Carriers' Union, is the leader against any and all the fake arbitration moves that have been presented by the bosses and their agents. He says: "I shall fight any proposition short of direct recognition of the work-ing class and the right of the working

class to organize in hostility to the capitalist class."

One reason for the white waiters' strike arose from an attempt to have the state law requiring that women shall work six days a week enforced. Is it any won er the law is not en-forced when the workingmen rote to keep the executive power in the hands of the capitalist class? But there were

ened to ensure a greater and greate number every election day. FOR THE DAILY.

ist Party organization will be strength

Growth of Fund for Estab lishing the Daily Globe.

Workingmen's Co-operative Publishing Association at General Meeting Accents Resignation of Secretary Wm. Butscher-Organizations Holding Festivals for Benefit of the Fund Requested to Consult Board of Man

At the general meeting of the Work-ingmen's Co-operative Publishing As-sociation on Monday, Comrade Slobo-din presiding, after the transaction of various routine business, a resolution was adopted requesting that organiza tions in Greater New York desiring to arrange festivals for the benefit of the Daily Globe Fund do not fall first to consult and make arrangements with the Board of Managers of this Associa-

Comrade Butscher, who has acted as secretary and business agent of the Association for the past year, handed in his resignation in the following

For personal reasons not necessary to mention herein. I have concluded to resign from the office of secretary and business agent of the Association, the sociation have been satisfactorily audited and my financial report se-cepted and sent to all organizations in-terested in the Dally Globe. "I heartily thank the comrades for their generous and self-sacrtficing as-

sistance during the past year and I hope to be able as a member of the Association to render all the assist-ance I can in furthering the cause of the Dally Globe."

The resignation was accepted:
Following is an account of moneys
received for the fund since the last
report in The Worker:

Paid on Pledges. C. McCullough, Summit, N.J., \$2.00

S. Lissauer, city	. 1.00
N. Friedman, city	. 2.00
Theo. Birk, city	. 1.00
31st A. D., N. Y	
Paul Juergens, Haledon, N.	
Rudin, Paterson, N. J	
A. Petzold, Paterson, N. J	
Zuberer, Paterson, N. J	
Peter Grund, Paterson, N. J.	
Robt. Streller, Paterson, N.	
Irwin Weyse, Passaic, N. J.	
Teofil Tordurgiel, Passaic, N.,	J25
Jos. Rudka, Passaic, N. J	. 1.00
Dr. "W. "C." Hager, B'klyn	. 5.00
I. D. Abbot, city	
Sam. Miller, city	
Baumgartner, Brooklyn	
Svensen, Brooklyn	
Haspell, Brooklyn	
Hugo Peters, Brooklyn	
J. A. Goldstein, city	
H. Schumacher, city	
Previously acknowledged	. 3.072.85
Total on pledges	\$3 108 10

Cash Donations.

J. E. Dickert, Williamsbridge Punch Cards 165-167, St. Paul J. Bernstein, Punch Cards, 1.00 J. C. D., Brooklyn. Punch Card 16, Brooklyn....

Geo. Schmidt, city. 2.00 Previously acknowledged . . . 1,650.15 Total donations \$1.710.50 On pledges as above. 3,108.10

Total cash receipts\$4.818.60 The total amount pledged to date is Until notice is given of the election of his successor communications in re-gard to the movement for the daily, including remittances for the should still be addressed to Wn

ther. Secretary, 64 East Fourth stre

PICNIC OF BROOKLYN YOUNG PEOPLE'S CLUB.

New York.

The last meeting of the Young Peo-ple's Social Democratic Club of Brook-lyn was one of the best attended for ome time. The club is making great progress, the increase in memb meetings are carried on promising well for the future. The plcuie this Sun-day in Liberty Park will be the first affair held by the club and the ar-rangements are so far satisfactory in every respect. The picnic will be held rain or shine, and all Brooklyn comrades should consider it a pleasurable duty to be present. Those societies that have not yet accounted for tickets are requested to kindly do so at the earliest possible date.

Capitalists Senators Trying to Dodge Bribery Charges.

in Debates on Bills to Pension Disabled Workmen and to Pension Judges Getting \$7,000 a Year-Socialist Agitation in the State.

of an advertisement by a busines Raymond making direct

storekeeper who for years has fol-lowed the plan of going from place to place and bidding in the stock of merchants who had been forced to the wall in the competitive struggle and compelled to go into bankruptcy. The announcement that another house has "sold out to Raymond" is a familiar

Raymond was interested in a certain lature last year and again this year. He openly charged that a certain Senator—whom he did not name—had asked him for \$1,000 as the price of his support for the bill, had come down to \$500 when the thousand was refused, and had finally offered to do the job for \$200.

The Senate held up its hands in holy horror at the accusation and summoned Raymond to appear before a committee and give more definite in-formation.—He came and put the Senators in a worse hole by saying that he would give the corrupt Sena-tor's name if the hearing was made

the alleged bribery offer had been made last year, the present Senate had no jurisdiction and ought to drop the matter. The Senate accepted the report and heaved a deep sigh of relief. dropping the matter. He came out with his advertisement in the Sunday

papers, reiterating his statement and his offer to make it definite if the Senate woul- give a public hearing and deciaring that if the Senator in estion comes up for re-election he

finally resolve itself into a question of veracity between the business mar and the politician and that it will be hushed up in some way. The very fact that this is to be expected, that frank and open investigation is not to looked for, makes the whole dirty affair a telling example of the crooked-ness and rottenness of the capitalist system and the sort of politics it

Two Sorts of Pension Bills.

Capitalist class-consciousness was well illustrated in the House this week, in the debate on a bill to pension aged probate judges. An attempt was made to rush the bill through

of the State House, the other to per or the State House, the other to pen-sion a workingman in the employ of the Metropolitan Water Commission who had been permanently disabled by an accident in the performance of his work.

deep sympathy with the superan-nuated doorkeeper, and thought lie-ought to be cared for in his old days. For the laborer crushed in the trench they had scant pity; it is a common enough thing, one of the normal risks of the laborer's trade, and why should gentlemen be troubled about one more or less laborer maimed and left to uperism? Carey favored both pen-ons, believing that both men were entitled to such provision. But he foreibly decared that his sympathy went out far more to the man who had been injured in the course of hard and ill-paid labor than to the one who had grown old in a sinecure position.

Probate judges get \$7,000 a year and have a life tenure of office. The workingman who has to live a month on an amount equal to two days' salary of amount equal to two days satisfy or one of these judges might think they were able to make provision for their old age out of their salaries and retire without a pension. Not so the capital-ist politicians. Representatives who had opposed the granting of a pension to the laborer, waved eloquent in favor best talents to the service of the state were entitled to the grateful considera-tion of the public. Besides, if pen-sions are not assured, these judges having a life tenure, may hold on after they are incapacitated by age, and so the public welfare will suffer. and so the public welfare will suffer. Imagine how these advocates would laugh if one argued that aged worklangs it one argued that aged work-ingmen should be pensioned on the ground that otherwise they might hold onto their Jobs when they were too old to do their work well. He would quickly be told that capitalism has a

Capitalist Class Consciousness Sho

BOSTON, Mass., May 11.-The legislative atmosphere has been charged with rumors of corruption and bribery of late, which came to a crisis with the publication in the Sunday papers

charges and challenging investigation.
This Haymond is typical of one phase of capitalism. He is a Boston

easure which was before the Legis-

Dread Public Hearing.

. The committee then thought over the matter some more, decided that, as

Raymond, however, did not join in

Those who listened to the discussion could not but recall the different tone of recent debates on two special bills —one to pension an aged doorkeeper

The old-party politicians express

quickly be told that capitalism has a much easier and cheaper way to get rid of its common workmen when they are used up and worn out. The boss drives them from the shop, then the landlerd soon drives them from the tenement, and them—after, perhaps, a few years of humiliation at the hands of the charity-mongers—them there is the Potter's Field.

The Socialist members opposed the

The Socialist members on

MASSACHUSETTS. . joined the Republicans in support-

Our open-air meetings are being well ttended. State Secretary White spoke to good meetings at Saugus, Webster, and Fall River during the last week. John W. Brown of Hartford addresses the striking textile workers of Lowell

on Tuesday. Sunday afternoon meet-lings on Boston Common are very suc-cessful and everything points to con-tinued progress for Socialism here and throughout the state. The Boston City Committee will

hold a grand picnic on July 4 at Apollo The comrades of Massachusett have decided to enter the newspape field by the publication of a weekly paper with Franklin H. Wentworth as editor-in-chief. It is to be launched when a fund of \$10,000 has been raised. It will be a New England pa per and the hope is to issue it prior to the fall campaign. D. A. W.

MORE ABOUT SPY SYSTEM

Letter of Detective Service "Operating Under Three Flags."

Makes a Specialty of Disrupting Unions anb Breaking Strikes-Puts Mer Into the Unions as Members to Betray Plans-Supplies Armed Thugs and "Delivers" Scabs-Prepared Also to Obtain or Fabricate Evidence to Prosecute Strikers.

A New York business man who is at the same time a Socialist and a mem ber of the Social Democratic Party allows The Worker to lay before its readers an interesting letter received by him which throws more light on the system of espionage employed by the capitalist class against the labor movement, of which some account has already been given.

The letter in question is from the Thici Detective Service Company, with New York offices in the Maiden Lane Building on Broadway and other offices in Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, St. Paul, Donver, San Francisco, Portland, Scattle, Spokane, the City of Mexico, and Montreal. "Operating under three flags" is the motto on the letter-heads, over a shield bearing the name of the President, G. H. Thiel, surmounted by the flags of the United States, Englan

and Germany.

The letter is in the following terms:

"New York, N. Y., May 5th, 1903.

-, Esq.,

"City.
"Dear Sir:—As an employer of labor, you will be interested in the considera-tion of the most effective methods for keeping thoroughly posted concerning any tendency on the part of the en

ployees toward organization or agits Of Paramount Importance.

"At the present time, when strike are of so frequent occurrence and the spirit of unrest and dissatisfaction eems to be generally prevalent among the laboring classes, the subject is one of paramount importance.

of paramount importance.
"The Service for many years has made a specialty of detective work for corporations, and has frequently beer called upon by such clients to investigate differences with employees, and to handle strikes, and our operatives are therefore thoroughly experienced in and familiar with this class of work.

"We have found that the best, and, in fact, the only safe, way of obtaining ploying company and of any prospec-tive action on their part toward organi-zation or the pressing of demands upon the management, was by placing one or more detectives among them as empleyees, whose duty it was to investigate thoroughly as to the existing con-ditions and report in detail thereon. This not only keeps the management fully posted as to any dissatisfaction or agitation, but also enables it in many cases to successfully anticipate demands or other action on the part of the caultalists advance information

the employees. "We carry a large force of detectives skilled and experienced in this class of work, carefully selected from the various nationalities, professions and trades, and we are thus enabled to give prompt and thorough attention to mat ters of this kind.

Will "Deliver" Workmen.

"In the event of an actual strike, this company is prepared to promptly furnish guards, as well as to recruit and deliver workmen of the various trad operatives to obtain evidence in con nection with the perpetration of any acts of violence on the part of the strikers or their sympathizers for the purpose of criminally prosecuting such

"Should you at any time require de tective work in these or any other mat-ters, we should be pleased to hear from you; and, if you should so desire, we could send you at any time a repre-sentative for the purpose of conferring with you concerning prospective ser "Respectively yours,
"THE THIEL DETECTIVE

SERVICE COMPANY, "P. EDW. WISCH, Manager." Those Are Hearst's Friends.

This is the sort of service that Mr. William Randolph Hearst sees fit to employ to advance his interests within the labor movement—for the Internathe labor movement—for the Interna-tional Detective Agency of 34 Park Row, to whose agents in the unions Mr. Hearst has given personal letters of

THE END OF LABOR WARS.

You tens of thousands of working- | is ever greedy for richer spoils, ever fearful of losing his privilege of exnen and working women who are on strike or locked out, think over you experience in former struggles, think over your experience of these last few veeks, consider the attitude which your employers have assumed and in which all the spokesmen and organs That is natural. The robbed grow of so-called respectable public opinion are supporting them-think of these things and say whether you think the labor question can be settled by arbitration, whether you think the interests of Labor and Capital can be har monized, whether you think this prob lem can be solved and such conflicts brought to an end by anything short o. Socialism. Have you any reason to trust the capitalists' professions of interest in your welfare or of desire to

maintain industrial peace? They denounce strikes and especially sympathetic strikes. Yet here in New fork and elsewhere they have not hesitated to institute a sympathetic lockout for no other purpose than to

prevent workingmen from organizing. They believe in arbitration-when ever they think the decision is sure to be in their favor or that they dare not refuse. In Omaha they pretended to want arbitration, but skilfully put all possible obstacles in its way to delay it till after the city election. Then, the capitalist politicians still holding con trol, the employers threw off the mask, refused arbitration, and called for

In Gloversville and Johnstown yo have a similar situation. Part of the men struck against impositions. The osses declared a sympathetic lockout against the rest. Now the bosses say they are willing to arbitrate-on anything except the actual question at

The Pennsylvania coal miners forced the "operators" to accept arbitration. Hardly was the award announced before the mine owners began to violate its provisions and locked out thousands of miners for refusing to work nine hours when the commission had decided for eight.

To-day in New York the organized employers have openly declared war on the unions and threaten such a ockout as the world has never seen.

There must be a reason for this continuous war. What is it? Are you striking for fun? No. Are the capitalists locking you out for fun? No Are you mad or foolish? Or are the employers? Nelther. Both sides have good reason for acting as they do.

The reason is just this, no more not ess: That you, who do the useful work of the world, do not own the things with which you work; that because you do not own these means of production you cannot work, and herefore cannot live, without permis sion from those who do own them that they are therefore able to keer from you a part, and ever a larger and arger part, of the value your labor creates, as a condition of allowing you to work at all; that they live and live well by lawfully robbing you.

Between robbers and robbed, even though the robbery be lawful, there can be no lasting peace. The robber

recommendation, and the Thiel Detec-tive Service Company of the Maiden Lane Building are birds of a feather. "The only safe way" for the open

enemies or the false friends of the la-

plans of the workingmen is "by plac-

ing detectives among them as em-ployees." And in the event of a strike or other trouble arising, these spy

agencies are prepared, not only to give

bout it, but to send detachments of a

private standing army to terrorize the

strikers and to "recruit and deliver

workmen"-like so many mules or hors

at so much per head, f. o. b.—to break the strike, and, incidentally, to obtain

or invent evidence for the purpose of

riminally prosecuting the strikers and

"Eternal vigilance is the price of

Yet Another Exhibit.

Another comrade whose employ-ment gives him a view of the inside

ends us the card of the Interstate De

tective Agency, with offices in New York and Chicago. The card describes the business of the agency thus:

"Legitimate detective business of all kinds promptly attended to. Has

special facilities and gives particular attention to work of railroads and

kindred corporations and particularly to that part in connection with labor

watch service and guard duty in cases

of strikes or other disturbances."

As the comrade says, this "serves to illustrate the current intensification

perity." In The Worker for next week, May 24. Order early for dis-tribution. One hundred copies, 75 cents; two hundred, \$1.20; three hun-

BUY UNION MADE GOODS.

dred or more, 50 cents a hundred.

"Socialism and National Pros

of the class struggle.'

Men furnished

workings of business

liberty.'

bor movement to obtain definite in

fight or else to sink into ever worse subjection and exploitation. Is there, then, no hope of peace? There is but one hope. The way to get peace is to remove

the cause of war. The way to get freedom is to strike

at the very source of the masters The way to get victory is to cut off your enemies' base of supplies and to

strike their weapons from their hands. The source of your masters' power is their private ownership of the means of production that your joint labor has created, that your joint labor operates for them, that you need in order to work and live. You must own those things-not individually, but jointly, collectively, as public property-in or-

der to be free. That system of private ownership hich dooms you to toll in poverty and enables them to live in idle luxury is the cause of incessant strife. While it lasts, peace will be but a dream.

And how can you remove that cause of war? How can you take that power of oppression from their hands? Easily, peacefully-by just the lawful and constitutional methods which they now use to maintain it. By using your

ballots aright. Now you take your masters' advice when you go to vote. You vote for men of their class or men acceptable to their class, pledged to the maintenance of their class privileges, to make and judge and execute your laws. You let them do your political thinking for

As soon as you begin to think fearessly and independently for yourselves, to look at conditions as they are and draw political lessons from them for yourselves, you will be irresistibly drawn to Socialism. You will see that there are but two possible endings for the present struggleeither absolute Slavery to Capital or the Socialist Commonwealth. You will enroll yourselves in the Socialist Party -called in New York the Social Demo cratic Party. You will help guide its policy, help nominate its candidates. help conduct its campaigns, help carry it to victory-the Victory and Eman-

cipation of the Working Class. You will do this, if for no other reason, because you will see that it is the very thing the lockout masters, the blacklist bosses, the injunction-wielders, do not want you to do.

INVADE RHODE ISLAND.

te Organizes Socialist Party Local at Providence—Others Soon to

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 11 .- Dan A. White, State Secretary of the So-cialist Party of Massachusetts spoke to a good meeting here yesterday and organized a local with nineteen members to start with. Next week he visit Woonsocket and Pawtucket and will probably succeed in forming locals in both places. After that it will not be long till we get a state organiza-tion of the Socialist Party and begin steady work. This is the only state where, since 1899, the S. L. P. has held the field alone. The reduction of its vote shows that it has no right to the field, that the policy dictated from its national headquarters is a disastrous one for the cause of Socialism, and that it is high time for the Socialist Party to get to work here.

DENVER EMPLOYERS

ARE ORGANIZING.

DENVER, COL., May 4.-A powerful employers' association is being formed here to resist the demands of the labor organizations and mobilize the forces of capitalism against them. It is claimed that seventeen hundred business firms have joined the organi zation, whose workings are conducted with great secrecy. Of course it is loudly proclaimed that the employers are not opposed to trade unionism-only to wicked, foolish, destructive, Socialistic trade unionism. That the growth of this obnexious sort has forced such a move of capitalist organization is certainly gratifying.

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

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

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THE PARTY'S EMBLEM.

In the state of New York, on account of realn provisions of the election laws, the scialist Party is officially recognized under e name of Nocial Democratic Party, and combiem is the Arm and Torch, as shown are. ve, use Socialist Party (or Social Democratic ty in New York) should not be confused in the so-called Socialist Labor Party, latter is a ring-ruled organization which ates all its energies to two purposes: it, to disrupt the Socialist movement and dier the Socialists who carry on the le against capitalism; second, to malign—lajuer the trade-union movement.

THE SOCIALIST VOTE. Socialist Party (the Social Democratic y of New York) has passed through its di general election. Its growing power dilcated and its speedy victory for-rowed by the great increase of its vor-owed by the great increase of its vor-lease.



The Worker will be an article on "Socialism and National Prosperity," incended especially to meet the stock prgument of the National Economic League which, backed by the great Rapitalists, is circulating vast quantilies of literature against Socialism. Phe paper will contain much other Paluable matter and it should be widely distributed.

SUPPORT THE NATIONAL HEAD QUARTERS.

In another week we shall know the sult of the general vote of the party amon the question of the location of national headquarters. Although this question has been discussed with an earnestness sometimes verging upon acrimony, we are confident that the desion of the rank and file, wh Lay it may go, will be accepted with a good grace by those who find themselves in the minority. For us, the question whether the headquarters should be at Chicago or at Omaha has seemed important, indeed, but far less important than the question whether the decision should be made by the rank and file or over their heads. The determination of this larger question in favor of the more democratic methods appears to us to be a real cause or congratulation.

As this vote closes and before its recalt is announced seems an opportune moment for urging, not only cheerful acquiescence in the decision of the majority, but energetic support of the national organization in whichever city its offices may be. National Secretary Mailly has, during the three months of his incumbency, shown most praise worthy vigor and good judgment. The monthly reports show a steady and considerable improvement in the financial status of the party; good progres has been made toward paying off the old debts, a safe balance has been carried from month to month, and at the same time an excellent start has been made in the year's systematic work of propaganda and party organization. By his past record as State Secretary in Massachusetts and in other capaci ties and by the work he has so far done at national headquarters, Comrade Mallly deserves hearty support in the performance of his duties. And he eds it-not only moral support, but financial.

The time calls for larger efforts than

we have ever before made. Not to speak of the opportunities offering themselves to us, but only of the obstacles which we have to overcome; The Republican National Committee, the National Economic League, the National Association of Manufacturers. and other capitalist agencies are not sparing funds in their campaign of miseducation against Socialism; on the other hand, Hearst and other Democratic demagogues less dangerous than he only because they are less influential are spending money very liberally and using every means at their disposal to sidetrack all socialistic tendencies away from their true goal and into the service of personal ambition and capitalist class interest. Hearst is especially bending every effort to capture the growing radical sentiment in the trade-union movement and harness it to his triumphal car and to do the same with the progressive forces now arising in the South as the result of the development of capitalist industry

in that region. We cannot afford to let these attacks go unchallenged. The hostile propa ganda of the Republican party and the other capitalist agencies mentioned will only aid our cause, if we do our work well, if we send out enough speakers and circulate enough litera ture to expose their sophistries and present Socialism in its true light; if we fail of our duty, the work of misepresentation will proportionately succeed and harm our movement. The trade-unionists are now willing and enger to give us a hearing, if we will come to them; if we neglect it, the cry of "Labor, Democracy's Natural Ally will find ready listeners. Comrade Chase's tour in the South and the progress which our party has made there in recent months show what that field has to offer; for us to do less than the most we can do in working it would be positively criminal. Much of this work can best be done

some of it can only be done, by the national organization. In most of the large states of the North and West the state organizations of the Socialist Party are now fairly strong and active in the South the organization is still numerically weak, the locals are widely separated, the "sinews of war" are not very abundant, and there is a lack of comrades experienced enough in Socialist propaganda and organization work to meet the emergency. Socialism of some sort is bound to grow there. It devolves fargely upon the comrades of the North and West to say whether those already enrolled in the ranks in the new field shall be enabled to make it from the start an in telligent and uncompromising movement or whether they shall be left to fight alone the powerful forces of confusion and corruption. Surely there can be but one choice on that question.

The plans which the National Secretary has outlined and part of which he has begun to put into effect provide for strengthening the weakest points in our party organization and for sending to the aid of the most inexperienced divisions of the movement able champions and exponents of Socialism who have proven their fidelity and wor valuable experience in the long fight. To carry out these plans will require money. Money, therefore, the national organization must have.

Because The Worker has taken pretty decided position on the headquarters question it is appropriate that we should urge especially upon those comrades who have taken the same position, who have decidedly favored Chicago, not to wait for the result of the general vote, but now, this week, to send to National Secretary Mailly at Omaha their contributions to the Special Organizing Fund. As individuals or as organized in locals or branches, contribute as liberally as possible; but response be prompt and general, so that, from Omaha or from Chicago, the National Secretary may be enabled to direct ever a stronger attack all along the line of the outposts of capitalism.

Some of the Democratic papers are saving that it won't do to nominate Cleveland in 1904, because he is too reactionary to suit the rank and file, but that it would be a good idea to nominate Olney with a recognition of Cleveland as party leader. That is good Democratic politics for you-only that such things should not be talked of so openly.

BOURGEOIS DECENCY.

What an ineffable humbug is boun geols virtue and respectability! Controller Grout and District Attorney Jerome, between them, have made beautiful exhibition of it. The District Attorney employs detectives to get evidence against law-breakers against such law-breakers, that is, as he cares to prosecute. Besides their wages they are reimbursed from the city treasury for expenses occurred in the performance of their duties. The Controller objected to the payment of some of their expense bills and was only compelled to pay them by an order from the Supreme Court. "In order to create a public sentiment which shall eventually prohibit the running down of vice by this method," as he says, Controller Grout has offered to give the itemized bills to the newspapers, provided they will pledge themselves to print the matter

in full. The highly virtuous newspapers have refused to take the matte on the ground that it would outrage public decency to print it in full-which is exactly the Controller's point. The District Attorney is quite indignant over his colleague's action and says: "As long as the publication of such matter can serve no useful purpose it seems to me to be little short o an insult to force such stuff on the vast majority of readers in this city that prefer a newspaper they can safely take home with them."

That the city (under a "reform" ad ministration, too) should pay men to do things so vile that to publish them would defile the homes into which the newspapers go-this is not at all sur prising to one who realizes the true inwardness of capitalist morality; but it should suggest some serious thoughts to such as still accept capi talist ideals at face value. Here we have salaried employees of the city supplied with money and instructed to disguise themselves and use that money to tempt men to sell liquor in violation of the law, to tempt men to gamble, to tempt women to prostitute themselves, and then to betray the poor devils whom they have tempted and have them thrown into jail for doing the unlawful things which the city's authorized agents have hired them to do. The harlot is a contemptible enough being. What shall we say of the man who makes a trade of play ing traitor to the harlot? What words yet stronger can we find for the men high in authority who make public policy of hiring such traitors and con cealing their acts under the cloak of "public decency"? But no; we shall do better not to condemn any-to treat reformers, detectives, and prostitutes all of them as contemptible, indeed, but as products all of one infamous system, a system inevitably productive of harlotry, of treason, of hypocrisy all growing out of outworn and false nic relations among men.

In the Seattle "Socialist" of May 3 begins what promises to be a most in teresting discussion between Comrade Untermann, and the editor (Comrade Titus) upon "The American Farmer and the Socialist Party." The discussion cannot but be instructive as well as interesting. Although, as it seems to us, the question has been given somewhat factitious importance in connection with the events of the last year in internal party history, yet it is a real and live question and seems in a fair way to be discussed both frankly and calmly in the columns of our bright Western contemporary. If it appears practicable, as the discussion proceeds. The Worker will present a summary of the arguments presented by both sides. But we would heartily advise our readers to subscribe for the "Socialist." Every number is well worth rending. The way in which it combines the liveliest of propaganda matter with serious discussion of scientific theory and with clear and fearless treatment of questions of party organization and policy must command the admiration of all thoughtful comrades.

To those who are familiar with Comrade Hillquit's party record or even to those who, though not in formed on this, have impartially read the proceedings of the National Committee at St. Louis and the discussion in the party press immediately before and since that meeting, the attempt of Comrade Mills to represent Hillquit as a secret advocate of fusion must ap pear supremely ridiculous—or worse. Comrade Dobfis' letter, printed elsewhere in this paper, makes this im pression still stronger. As he shows the wording of the anti-fusion resolu tion (drawn by Hillquit) was discussed in full committee and Hillquit there stated on th wording used the desire to eliminate the question of the excusability of fusion with labor parties in the pas and to make a clear and definite state ment against fusion now and in the future. Mills was present during this liscussion, but he now says that he "did not notice" the force of the clause whose meaning had been explained in his presence. After the lapse of two months he discovers the possibility of putting upon the words a construction different from that which had been expressly insisted on and had been generally accepted and in this-new interpretation of his own he finds the evidence of a deep and dark conspiracy to sell the party to Hearst. If the National Committeeman from Kansas keeps on finding mare's nests he will lay himself open to the old charge of "intolerance" and "suspiciousness" to which we have become so used. We should regret that.

TIMELY AND CONVINCING.

At this moment, when the trade-mionists of the country are stirred to thought by strikes, lockouts, injunc-tions, adverse legislation, and court decisions declaring labor laws uncon-stitutional, Lee's "Socialist Politics and Labor Polities" is a very timely pamphlet to circulate. It c It can be had of the Socialist Literature Com-pany, 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

BEAD THIS AND PASS IT ON.

LOCAL OMAHA AND

COMRADE MILLS OMAHA, Neb., May 8.—The Worker is requested by Local Omaha to pub-lish the following official resolutions and correspondence: I.—Copy of resolutions adopted by Local Copy.

Local Omaha, in mass meeting assem-bled, to disapprove of the actions of bled, to disapprove of the actions Walter Thomas Mills in violating le and state autonomy by persisting in coming to speak for a counter move-ment against the known wishes of

"Whereas, A so-called Socialist Pro-paganda Club has Beeff organized by a small group of individuals, headed by the former State Secretary and Treas-urer of Nebruska, Geo. E. Baird, and urer of Nebraska, Geo. E. Bairu, and F. H. Alexander, both having been removed from their offices for treachery to the movement, the first being proven a paid hireling of the Republican party, the latter for organizing a literature club for the ostensible purpose of breaking up the local organization, of which he was still a member; Wherens, These two officials, being

deposed by a unanimous vote of the comrades of the state, instead of get-ting down and out, made a bold move to capture the party name, which was defeated by a counter move of the State Committee; ontgeneraled, they carried the case to the courts, whose lecision in our favor placed the party in the hands of the members, where it

"Whereas, Comrade Walter Thomas Mills, National Committeeman for the state of Kansas, having entered an agreement with this so-called 'Socialist Propaganda Club' to give a course of lectures under its auspices, and being notified who these people are and asked to cancel his engagement, not only refused to do so, but turned a copy of the letter, an official communication sent him by J. Alfred LaBille, Secretary of Local Omaha, over to a body of non-members of the party; therefore be it

"Resolved, That we the members of Local Omaha, in mass meeting assem-bled, do hereby brand Comrade Mills as a violator of the duties of a comrade as well as an official of the party; further be it

'Resolved, That we ask the state of Kansas to remove Comrade Mills from the National Committee; and further

"Resolved, That a copy of these res-olutions be sent to the National Com-mittee, to the State Committees of Kansas and Nebraska, also to the Socialist press of the country, and to Walter Thomas Mills. "Committee on Resolutions:

"B. McCAFFERY.

II.—Copy of correspondence between Local Omaha and Walter Thomas 1. Local Omaha to Mills:

"Walter Thomas Mills, Kausas City,

Mo.: "Dear Sir and Comrade:-We have been informed that you have made ar rangements to give a series of lectures here under the auspices of the so-called 'Socialist Propaganda Club.' The City Central Committee of this local, thinking you might not know the character of the men with whom you have made arrangements, takes this opportunity to say that these men have proved themselves unfaithful to the Socialist Party. They do not affiliate with this local in any way, and we believe it would be well for you to cancel all engagements you have thus far made with them. This local is well organized and is capable of attending to all propaganda work, without a counter-movement being started by its ene-

"Written by instructions of the City Central Committee.
"J. ALFRED LaBILLE.

"Secretary."
"Omaha, Nek., April 24, 1903."
Kansas City, Mo., April 25, 1903.

2. Mills' reply:
"Dear Comrades:—The letter, signed
by your secretary, J. Alfred LaBille, is
a great surprise to me. Of course I am anxious to do nothing to in any way embairass the work in Omaha. I could not speak any better words for Omaha than I have spoken in my general statement on the headquarters subject. I cannot render any better service for Omaha than I have been trying to render. In engaging to speak Omaha, I had not the slightest in timation that I was not being invited local work, and particularly so as names which were familiar to me were used in the correspondence. I have looked over the correspondence again and discover nothing intended to mis lead me in the matter. There is every indication to me that the invitation ras made in good faith, and it has tainly been accepted in good faith. You may be sure that the addresses which I will deliver in Omaha will, in every possible way endeavor to strengthe the regular party work, to persua everybody to identify themselves with it and to work for the one party repesenting the one cause of Socialism, beg the comrades of Omaha not to involve me in any way in any local controversy. I urge you to support the meetings, which I am to address, with your presence, and whatever local misnderstandings there may be among you do not permit them to interfer with the meetings which I am to hold. Assuring you again that these meetings will speak in no uncertain way for the Socialist Party, for its regular organization and its regular work organization and its regular work which I am endeavoring in every way to promote, here and everywhere, and awaiting your further favors and the assurance that I may count on your co-operation, while in your city, I am,

"P. S.—I have sent a copy of your secretary's letter and of this reply to Comrade Alexander, so that there need be no misunderstanding as to the nature of my meetings nor any expectation that I shall do any other thing than to talk for Socialism and the So-cialist Party, without which Socialism can never come, and attach copy of letter to Alexander,

"Kansas City, Mo., April 25." 3. Millst letter to Alexander: F. H. Alexander, 627 S. 17th Avenue

"Dear Commde:—I am just in re-celpt of a letter from Omaha, a copy or which I attach herewith and to which I have made the answer also attached. I greatly regret that there

ould be any division among—the mrades in Omaha. This is entirely by to me. I had been honsting about the unity and enthusiasm of Omaha's local work. I urge you to push your meetings in such a way that all So-cialists will feel interested in my com-ing. I sincerely hope that I will not be made a party in any way to any local difficulties of any sort. I take it for granted that in inviting me to speak for you that you intended me to follow lines which I here outline, and have also outlined in the communica

tion to Secretary LaBille.
"Awaiting the assurance that my position is satisfactory and that the me ings will be pushed to the utmost for the widest possible hearing, I am, "Yours truly, "WALTER THOMAS MILLS."

"Kansas City, Mo., April 25."

DOBBS REPLIES TO MILLS.

National Committeeman Dobbs of Kentucky writes as follows in the "American Labor Union Journal" of April 30, under date Louisville, April 20, 1903:

Permit me to call attention through cour columns to a most unfortunate disstatement in the lengthy discus-tion, by Committeeman Mills of Kau-sas, of the work of the National Com-miftee at St. Louis. In the course of his attack on Hillquit, Mills says:

"On the floor of the Committee meeting Hillquit argued, not against fusion, but that the occasion for fusion had not arisen; and not only-so, but in the anti-fusion resolution adopted at he recent meeting of the National Committee, reported and recommended it's sub-committee, the last next preceding the resoluby Hillquit's "whereas" next prece tion reads as follows:

"."At the present stage of develop-ment of the Socialist movement of this country there is neither necessity nor excuse for such alliance.

"If this means anything at all it at least means that with the further development of the Socialist movement the "necessity or excuse for such al-liance" may arise."

"Allow me to enter my indignant protest against this audacious attempt to represent Comrade Hillquit as an advocate of fusion. Constate Milis is most maindroit in his triumphant 'if this means anything at all.' etc., etc. most maladroit in ms trum this means anything at all. Hillault did not 'argue that the oceasion for fusion bad not arison.' He argued, and quite emphatically, that the occasion for fusion was past and that such occasion, under no circumstances could arise in the future.

"If the member from Kansas will refer to the minutes of the afternoon session of January 31 he will find that Berger moved the adoption of the antifusion resolution when Barnes moved to strike out the word "hereafter"— motion carried. However, before the word 'hereafter' was stricken from the resolution there was considerable de-bate. The clause following the 'where-as' which Courade Mills quotes so tri-

umphantly originally read as follows: "'Resolved. That hereafter no state or local organization, or member of the party, shall under any circumstances fuse, etc., etc.

"When Barnes moved to strike out the word 'hereafter.' he made the point that it left the impression that we had been favoring fusion in the recent past, but had changed our minds. Hillquit responded, defending the use of the word 'hereafter,' explaining that there had been times in the past when fusion was not inexcusable, and claiming that the use of the word 'hereafter' em-phasized the fact that 'at the present stage of development of the Socialist movement' and in the future there can, be 'neither necessity nor excuse' for 'fusion. The Committeeman from New York made this quite plain, and the member from Kansas surely cannot, have forgotten the dehate. With the word 'hereafter' restored to its original place in the anti-fusion resolution it is, plain how baseless are the charges of the member from Kansas against the

member from New York.
"In view of these facts, which are perfectly familiar to all the members of the National Committee who were present at the St. Louis meeting, the plous disapproval by Comrade Mills of, those who are 'provoking quarrels among the Socialists' appears like n boomerang missile which he will have

boomerang missile which he will have difficulty in dodging."

The reason for Dobbs' addressing this letter to the "American Labor Union Journal" is that, in its issue of April 9, that paper published an ex-tended "statement of position" by Mills in which a labored attempt was made to represent Hillquit as a secret

SPECIAL NATIONAL ORGANIZING FUND.

National Secretary Mailly acknowledges the receipt of the following contributions to the Special Organizing Fund: Local Chico, Mont., \$10; Local Newport, Ky., \$5; Local Camden County, N. J., \$1; John Sailer, Mc-Louth, Kans., 50c.; M. P. G., Seattle, Wash., 25c.; H. Zurkell, North Olm-sted, O., \$1; Local Alpena, Mich., \$5; Otto Christoph, Buffalo, N. Y., \$1; A. E. Shober, Kingfisher, Okla., \$1; Local Newport, Ky., \$1; S. Rapp, Sanford, Fla., \$2.25; New Hampshire State Convention, \$2; A. W. Dyer, Shreveport, La., 20c.; H. A. M., Westport, Conn., 25c.; Christine Steige, Washington, D. C., \$2; Local Washington, D. C., \$1.50; C. Y. Edkins, Greensburg, Ind., 50c.; E. B. Amdahl, Ullman, Minn., 25c.; the following from Local Santa Maria, (Cal.: J. W. Starkfand, 50c.; R. Weber, 50c.; Al Davis, 25c.; Fred Standt, 50c.; V. Currier, 25c.: D. McGath, Lenoxbirg, Ky., 50c.; and Local Alameda, Cal., \$10; previously reported, \$97.70; total received to noon Saturday, May 9, \$145.40.

William English Walling has given twenty-five shares of stock in the Charles H. Kerr & Co. co-operative publishing company of Chicago to be sold for the benefit of the Organizing Fund. Any Socialist local or indivi-dual may obtain one of these shares by sending \$10 to the office of Charles H. Kerr & Co. at once, stating that it is for this purpose, and the full amount of the remittance will, be, turned over in the name of the remitter to the Na-tional Secretary. The holder of each share of stock so bought will have the privilege of baying literature at cost the same as if the share had been sub-scribed for in the ordinary way. Fund. Any Socialist local or indivi-

BUY UNION MADE GOODS.

PARRY.

By Horace Traubel.

Parry.
Lots of you fellows do not like the Parry satisfies me. Parry Parry. But Parry satisfies me. Parry hates the trade unions. The trade unions hate Parry. I hate neither.

Parry has a union of his own. speaks for the union of the bosses The bosses had something to say They said it through Parry. Parry was the tongue of the bosses. Parry was an honest voice. Why should you kick against Parry?

I ask for nothing better than Parry All I ask is that Parry may keep rig on talking. The more Parry talks the less we need to talk. Parry fights our less we need to faik. Parry fights our, fight for us. Parry is an eyeopener. We can just sit back and enjoy ourselves while Parry works. Parry may think he is our worst enemy. But Parry is our best friend.

Why do you get red in the face swearing at Parry? You call bim names. You try to prove that some.

names. You try to prove that some-how evolution could get along without hlm. Let me tell you that without Parry the scheme would not be com-plete. Judas is a very much maligned man. If you cannot account for Parry you cannot account for anything. Not only that. You have got to account for Parry on the same basis as that upon which you account for Jesus or Debs. The a b c of the economic alphabet spells Parry as easily as it spells Marx or Proudhon.

Parry is honest. He is a small flame. But he burns with refreshing

fiame. But he burns with refreshing intensity. Nobody needs to be in the dark about Parry. Parry is not dancing on any boundary line defying you to tell whether he belongs right or left. He makes his confession in public. He is so proud of his prerogative that he advertises it in the market place. If you do not know what Parry means then you do not know what anybody means. Parry is a very simple propo-sition. He clears the air. He shows us not only what we have got to fight but how little we ave to fight. Parry has no cards up his sleeve. He throws his cards at you before you ask for them. Parry is not a postponer. He says: Let us have the fight to-day. He is not an applogist. He says: "Why should I apologize for what is right?" Why should the fight be put off? Why should be apologize? Parry is no shuffler. He does nothing to confuse the issue. Parry is a whole plan of battle in bimself. He shows you just where to put your men. The anibblers have growled at Parry for talking out. That is the best proof that Parry is our best friend. These fellows know that Parry has unmasked their guns. I can see why they should get mad at Parry. But I cannot see why you should get mad. Parry is a play right into your camp. All you need to do is to take what Parry gives. When the times comes for you to return on Par-ry's move Parry will find that your

trump will cover his best hand. There is everything gained when we effect an honest lineup. We want to get men where they belong. We are not flattered when we meet an army of, increenaries. I want to think the best things of the man I must opp And I want that man to think things of me. We want to feel sort of mutual respect which dignifies controversy. Parry nonestly believes that the trade union is a menace to liberty. He honestly believes that one rean or one caste should be probated in the orthodox claim to an economi mastership. He honestly believes that men are machines, to be bought and sold, to be bargained for and thrown away, on any expediential basis which

may seem convincing to the pirate consciousness of the market. All right, Parry. That is what we wished to have you say. We knew you believed it. But we wished it put down in unmistakable words. We have come up against so many of your fellow diplomats, who have nimbly evaded all attempts we have made to evaded all attempts we have made to nail them to a statement, that you have come along like a reviving breeze on a sultry day. And so we under-stand you, Parry. We accept your challenge. On the basis of that chal-lenge we are going to declare war. We are going to upset all your minor tyrapples by making a root start and tyrannies by making a root start and refusing the lure of all digressions. Parry, you are doomed. Your ver candor hastens your finish. With th shufflers we can say: We will some day get our blow in on you and when you will ask for terms. But with you, the so candid Parry, we simply say: Thanks, Parry, we will draw up your discharge next week. Parry, you enabled us to fix a date. We have al-ways been telling our friends that there was something round somewhere that we must hit. And then they have asked: "What is it?" We have at swered: "We don't just know. But it is something. As soon as it defines itself to us we will bit it." Parry. you have defined it. Watch us and see us hit. Steady yourself and feel us hit.

I am happiest in opposition. I like to find myself tried by the last expedient of reaction. It is only in that way that I can discover my strength. If I lived in a world in which everyone said yes I would not know whether was strong or weak. If my idea su vives the tempter and the hater it will survive me. And until my idea provethat it can survive me it has not re-ceived the proper certificate of char-acter. So I am grateful to the man who thinks he is my enemy. He is not really my enemy. He may not know, but I do know, that he is not my enemy. Anyway, I am grateful to him. He fights me front, he flanks me, he ambushes my expeditions, he starves my stomach, he dresses me down to rags. But I am grateful. For I have got to make even starvation and rags sacred by the tenacity of my faith. Thanks to the Parrys I begin to feel strong. I strain and I stretch and nothing is hurt. Thanks to the Parrys I see better what I believe and I know better what I can do. Parry adds something to my stature every time he talks. And if he keeps or talking just a little more he will have completed me. So let us recall all the cursers and swearers. Let us bring in all the use

ess vituperators and denouncers. Le less vituperators and denouncers. Let us take out the tongues of the llars. Let us seal the lips of the arguers. Let us close our lak wells. Let us discharge all the linotypers. Why should we yell and sweat and werry.

We will simply let Parry talk. Let us give all our adverbs and adjectives a rest while Parry talks. Let us take a vacation while Parry talks. If Parry is allowed to talk evolution will hasten its pace, I used to lie awake nights wondering if it was safe for the universe to let me sleep. But now I know that if God is caught napping Parry will still talk thinks along to salvation. I can sleep in peace. For I may be confident that while I sleep will talk and while Parry talks rt of social equity to balance it

elf will shake the throne. Parry.

THE CLASS STRUGGLE.

By Felix Holt.

[A college oration by a member of of Colgate the class of nineteen-four University, Hamilton, N. Y.]

That there is a class struggle is fact too obvious to call for dem tion. That it is a serious struggle, and one becoming continually more serious, no one, in the light of recent events can deny. A struggle that has de veloped into such an industrial war as was waged in the coal fields some months ago, is not one to be ignored nor to be permanently remedied by any superficial treatment. It calls imperatively for a thorough investiga-tion of causes, and the adoption of measures for their correction. The American people are face to face with great problem. It must be met and

settled.

But what is the nature of this strife? What classes are arrayed against each other? What are they contending for? In spite of all we hear about "the community of interests" between capital and labor, the fact remains that those who labor and those who own capital are quarreling over the division of what is produced. Lines of class cleavage are determined by the spirit of the times. Ours is a commercial age; instead of class distinctions of race, or birth, we have those founded on an economic basis. In place of lord and vassal, we have rich and poor; instead of aristocrat and peas-ant, we have plutocrat and proletarian. This is the most deplorable fact of our nation's marvelous material prosperity

that a people, who long ago learned
to scorn nobility and to deny the divine right of kings, are now bringing their gifts and their homage to the temple of material success, and cry-ing in their frenzy, "Great is Moloch of the Americans!" But the madness of commercialism

is upon us; and in the race for wealth, the gap between rich and poor is ever widening. The fact that the richest ten per cent. of our population owns about eighty per cent. of the nation's wealth is as true as it is startling; and the most menacing feature of the sit-uation is that this movement toward concentration is constantly accelerat-ing. Statistics show that labor's share in the products of industry has steadily decreased, until now the toiling millions of America receive but a small per cent, of the wealth in the production of which they take such a vital part. During the past four years, wages have increased but ten to twen-ty per cent, while the cost of the ne-cessaries of life has increased over thirty-five per cent. A particular case will serve to illustrate the general fact of capitalist exploitation. From 1896 manufacturer's profit on pig-iron of four dollars and thirty-eight cents a ton, a pairry two cents of which was sufficient to cover the total raise in wages made during the same period. Is it any wonder that strikes are so non, that murmurs of discontent are heard on every side? Can we, with these facts in mind, have the ef-frontery to remind the laboring class of their countless blessings? satisfaction is it for them to reflect that they are better off than their grandfathers, when by the alchemy of present industrial methods, every drop of their swent is turned into gold for their capitalist employers, when stronger and stronger grows the power, and ever tighter the grasp of pluto cracy's iron hand. The laboring man complains not that he is worse off than his fathers, but because from all the benefits of mechanical inventions and improvements, from all the advantages of modern industrial methods, from all that the past generation has accomplished in multiplying the productive power of labor, he has not received his share. Into this material progress he has put his best brain and muscle, but the benefits and blessings are in the main depied him. Chattel slavery is not the only servitude. The man who is satisfied with less than his rightful share, who raises no voice of protest against the wrongs he suffers whether in bonds or not, is a slave.

But, aside from its mere econ injustice, inequitable distribution the products of industry has the most ous consequences in the social "Ill fares the land to hastening fils a

prey,
Where wealth accumulates and men
decay."

The wise man of old voiced no pass ng truth when he uttered the prayer: "Give me neither poverty nor riches feed me with food convenient for me Lest I be full and deny thee, and say, who is the Lord? or lest I be poor and steal, and take the name of my God in vain." Present economic conditions tend

toward the weakening of our whole social system. Passing over the evil effects upon the plutocratic evil effects upon the platecratic class, let us notice for a mo-ment the conditions of the poor, as typically exemplified in the great cen-ters of population. We find them crowded into ill-constructed tenements where pure air and sunlight for the health of the body is denied, where family privacy is impossible, where home, instead of being a refuge from the moral poisons and spiritual blight that pervade the atmosphere, is little more than a place to stay. As well expect to find the rose blooming in the leath vault, as to expect either personal or public virtues to thrive in such environment. But it is the best they can afford. The men who build our cities, who pile stone on stone for the mansions of the rich, who raise the

steel framed structures wherein the business of the world is transacted, are not thought to deserve the safety and sanctity of even an humble home

Again, we find in the present low wage the logical cause of child labor. The time has passed when the ordinary laborer can support a family in any respectable manner. He is frework at a tender age, and thus they grow up under abnormal conditions to lead an abnormal career and often to perpetuate an abnormal race. number of children at work in the factories of Chicago, under the age of sixteen, is about nineteen thousand, and about seven thousand of these are

under fourteen.

The people think! and as they think of these facts they are lead to wonder what the word prosperity means. Judging from appearances, prosperity is a condition of great industrial ac tivity from which capital reaps large returns, and labor a bare sustenance. If this be prosperity, we have it. Yes, for the few, prosperity! We hear it on all sides. Voices, voices of press, voices of platform, voices of the mighty minority join harmoniously in the glorious anthem. How inspiring! With what hope do we look into the future! Surely the times of content-ment, of peace and plenty, have come at last to stay. Join, then, with heart and voices in the grand chorus. Shou aloud! But hark! Listen! Bend you ears to the ground and listen. It is alarming! Portentous! What means this low rumble that mingles so dis ordantly with Prosperity's mighty song? Is it a caged beast? A subter ranean murmur foretelling the earthquake? Stop your ears. O, ye fortun-In vain, we hear it still! Yes, and that discord will be heard, for it is a voice more persistent than the wall of a caged beast, more surely prophetic than the rumble of the earthquake—i> is the voice of the people, the masses the lower classes; and it calls not for mercy, nor charity, not for what it must have, a bare sustenance, but for what it should have-justice.

Current # # Literature

All books and pamphlets mentioned in this column may be obtained through the Socialist Literature Company, 184 William street, New York.

An article on "The Socialism of Sidney Lanier," by Frank Stuhlman, is one of the special features of the "Comrade" for May. The writer has done a service in calling the attention of Socialists to a great poet all too little known and in calling general at tention to a phase of that poet's work commonly neglected by the few who recognize his greatness. "A Point of View," py George D. Herron, is a series of forcibly expressed propositions leading, step by step, from the indictment of capitalism: "The system can stand only through the debauchery of the citizens," to the conclusion: "Can the Socialist ideal be realized? Nothing else can, in the end. * * * The moment that an ideal comes into the vision of the common life, then is the moment to realize it, and without a moment's delay." William Thurston Brown contributes to the "How I Be-came a Socialist Series." The editor writes with frankness and vigor on the religious aspect of Socialism or the re-lations of Socialism and religion, pro-testing against a too common tendency to try to evade issues that must ultimately be met. Among the illustra-tions that add to the value of this number are "The Seamstress," from the famous painting by Watts; a penand-ink drawing of Marx by F. Dahme, the original of which many Walter Crane; portraits of Mary Wollstonecraft, the great ploneer in the movement for the emancipation of we man, of Sidney Lanler, and of Com rade Brown; as well as a number of cartoons by Ryan Walker.

In the May number of "Wilshire" Magazine" the editor writes, in his entertaining style, an interview he had with John D. Rockefeller at a Califorliant arraignment of "The Great Fam-ilies of England" from the pen of the English economist and writer, H. M. appeal to the higher human sen .ments, by Wm. Thurston Brown, There is the usual interesting Will shirean comment on passing eve.
The editorial on "De Witte's Wisdom treats of the policy of the able Rus-sian Minister of Finance, looking towards the aggrandizement of the Bus

NATIONAL COMMITTEE MEETING EXPENSES.

National Secretary Mailly submits, under date May 7, the following statement of the cost of holding the National Committee meeting at St. Louis January 29 to February 1, 1903: Fx penses of members—N. A. Richardson, Cal., \$124; Geo. A. Sweetland, Conn., \$46.75; Wm. R. Healey, Fla., \$83.10; Mahoney, Ind., \$22,90; B. Berlyn,
 Illinois, \$25; J. M. Work, Iowa,
 \$31.70; W. T. Mills, Kansas,
 \$1.75; Charles Dobbs,
 \$Y, \$29.32; James
 F. Carey, Mass.,
 \$78; *Geo.
 F. Lock-F. Carey, Mass., \$78; *Geo. F. Lock-wood, Minn., \$30; Geo. H. Turner, Mo., \$22; *Clarence Smi.a, Mont., \$117; C. Christenson, Neb., \$12; S. F. Claffin, N. H., \$77; Geo. H. Goebel, N. J., \$4,50; M. Hillquit, N. Y., \$38; R. C. Massey, N. D., \$68; W. G. Critchlow, O., \$31; J. M. Barnes, Fa., \$72,50; Sam-uel Lovett, S. D., \$70,60; Geo. E. Boom-er Wash, \$198; V. L. Berger, Wis. er, Wash. \$128; V. L. Berger, Wis., \$38.50; allowed to members of Local Quorum—E. Val Putnam, M. Baillard Dunn, Wm. Brandt, \$7 each; total, \$1,314.62.

The Kentucky State Committee donated the amount of the expenses of Committeeman Dobbs. Committeeman Claffin donated \$10 toward covering

his expenses.
At date, \$340.55 is yet due counts of Massey, Richardson, Healey, Mahoney, Lovett, Smith, Carey, Barnes, and Hillquit,

The star prefixed to names above in-dicates that these comrades were

************** Local San Francisco has adopted resolutions heartily endorsing the stand of Local Alameda, as reported in this column last week, refusing to countenance or employ such Socialist speakers as put their services under the management of capitalistic lecture bureaus and can be had only at exorbitant prices beyond the reach of any but the locals in large cities.

No more copies of the May Day Number of The Worker can be sup-plied. Although about three times the usual number were printed, the supply was soon exhausted and and several large orders, coming late, could not be

The national headquarters receive May Day greetings from Secretary Serwy of the International Socialist Bureau at Brussels, with the request that they be transmitted to the Social ists of America as an expression the international solidarity of Labor in the movement to abolish capitalism

A. M. Simons notifies the nationa office that Enrico Ferri of Italy has informed him that having been elected to the editorship of "Avanti," the lead-ing Italian Socialist publication, the American tour contemplated by Ferri will have to be postponed for a year.

Local Malden, Mass., on May 1 sent May Day greetings to the natio office as follows: "Dear Comrade On this glorious day we greet you with

The State Committee of Maine has ed a call for funds to carry on active agitation throughout the sum-mer. Arrangements are already made to have Dan A. White, State Secretary and Organizer of Massachusetts, Representative James F. Carey, and John C. Chase tour Maine in June, July, and August, respectively. The state election takes place in September and the comrades there wish to show a good example for the country to follow by polling a largely increased vote for So-

National Lecturer Slayton's dates in Pennsylvania for the rest of the are: May 12, Meadville; May 13, New Brighton: May 16, Pittsburg; May 18 Ponors; May 20, Sunbury; May 21, Plymouth; May 22, East Mauch Chunk; May 23, Lehighton; May 25, Pottstown. At East Mauch Chunk he speaks for the Socialist Party local, at Plymouth and Pottstown for central labor bodies, and in the other places for locals of the Brotherhood of penters. On May 27 he begins his four of Ohio. All his meetings have been

Socialists of Nashville, Tenn., nominated a municipal ticket on May 5, with C. H. Stockell as candidate for Mayor, I. J. McDill, Board of Public Works; W. P. Stone, Tax Assessor, and W. J. Gower, Comptroller. The declaration of principles and platform adopted are clear and ringing exposi-tions of the Socialist Party's position and should command the respect of the working class voters. Comrade Stockell is one of the veterans of the Southern movement and is a good can-didate for Mayor.

The Illinois State Committee is rais vided into a number of divisions with an industrial center in each and the organizer will be routed in each divi-sion through a committee.

State Secretary Holman of Minne sota reports that new locals have re cently been organized at Heron Lake, Lake Ida, and Shelly. Carl Thompson will resume his tour in the northwestern part of the state on May 15. an County is booking up as the ban-ner section for Socialism; a county or-ganization has been formed with M. A. Brattland as organizer.

Charters were granted during the week to locals at Montgomery, Rogers, Ark., and Jerome, Ariz.

National Organizer John M. Ray re o last week, afte helping to form the new state organi-zation of Alabama. Ray has given gation of Alabama. Ray has given rades there speak enthusiastically of his work. Secretary LaRue of Bes-semer writes that "Comrade Ray is a strong combination of fire and logic and will make a power for the cause wherever he goes," National Committeeman Healey of Florida, who is traveling for the "Appeal to Reason," also writes: "Courade Ray is O. K. in my judgment. He is the best I have heard chase, have heard, and I have heard Chase Mills, and quite a few others."

Father Thos. J. Hagerty has been on a lecturing tour of Arizona. On May 4 be writes from Prescott and says that he has so far organized six new locals of the Socialist Party. He thinks that Socialism is making rapid strides in that part of the country and says that the whole territory is thor-oughly woke up as never before. Af-ter taking a rest at Van Buren he will ter inking a rest at van Buren ac win start on a tour which will include Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, and Southern Michigan. His first dates are as follows: Dubuque, May 25; Freeport, Ill., May 26; Peorla, May 27; Hillsboro, May 29. He will then come to Evansville, Ind., Belevue, Ky., and several Ohio towns and come home by the Northern route.

Frank P. and Kate Richards O'Hard are still touring Ohio. They have al-ready spoken at Ashtabula, Canton, Mansfield, Lexington, Youngstown, Warren, Springfield, Xenia, and Day-Warren. Springfield, Xenia, and Day-ton. They will be at Hamilton May 15, and Toledo May 16 and 17, and other dates to follow. Comradès re-port successful meetings and increased interest over last year.

Huefner's Hail, \$8; J. Rausch, Brook-lyn, 50 cents; coll. by R. Streller, Pater-son, N. J., \$31.25; Christoph Walling. \$2; Christ, Biehler, C'ty, 26 cents; All ner, O. Fricke, G. Guggenhauser, and Ghr. Steffens, 50 cents each; coll. by Carl Weber, Bevier, Mo., \$8.25; H. Rieth, Patchogue, L. I., \$1; Arbeiter Maennerchor, New Haven, surplus of concert, \$90; total, \$298.51.

Local Newark, Ohio, has voted to attend the state convention at Columbus May 30 and 31, in a body as visitors Many other comrades will be in at-tendance in addition to the regular accredited delegates who will num-

Comrades in Ironton. Ohio, are or ganizing a local and expect to be in good working order within the next

A new labor paper will shortly be launched at Youngstown. Ohio, that will have a Socialist as editor and it will be distinctly Socialist in its policy

The office of The Worker has ceived \$1 each from H. Rieth of Pat-chogue and "A. L." for the fund to apply on old debts of the national party organization; _previously ne-knowledged, \$15; total, \$17.

The Women's Socialist Club of Bos ton will hold a strawberry festival at 629 Washington street on Saturday evening, May 23. Tickets, including refreshments, cost 25 cents. Proceeds go toward furnishing the party head-

Comrade Evans of Hazleton, Pa. writes that "things are moving fast" in that region. Arbitration, concilia-tion, and other capitalist schemes, he says, are doing more to open the eyes of the workers than Socialist speakers could do. The Socialist Party local has now twenty-two good members and is growing well.

Comrade Leads of McMerhen W Va., writes most enthusinstically of J. W. Slayton's work and says the local comrades want to get him to spend another week speaking in the vicinity as soon as possible.

At the last meeting of the County Committee of Luzerne County. Pa. which was well attended, reports showed that the local has paid all its debts and has a balance of \$14. Steps were taken to reach unaffiliated Socialists and get them into the party, to purchase literature, and to raise funds, J. G. Roth was elected delegate to the

John Sparge of New York has been engaged by Local Reading, Pa., for the last week of May. He will speak two or three times to the comrades and two or three times in public and be present at the state convention.

labor paper of Omaha, gave in a recent number excellent replies to a pamphlet circulated by the National Economic League and to the New Orleans speech of that extraordinary ranter, David M.

Organizer Smith of Local Onelda, S. D. P., writes of the visit of the O'Hares, who spoke at the May Day secting in Maccabee Hall. He say Frank "poured hot shot into the audience with telling effect." Mrs. O'Hare spoke especially on the lot of women and children under capitalism and their interest in the Socialist movement. The comrades were much pleased with her address. On Saturday a good open-air meeting was held with Frank O'Hare as the speaker.

Comrade Mills held a good street meeting at Port Jervis, N. Y., on Wednesday of last week.

Comrade Strobell writes to against what he claims to be the grave injustice of the action of the General Committee of Local New York in regard to Paul Thielke, who was given the option of resigning or being ex-pelled on account of his membership in the Direct Legislation League, Comrade Strobell, speaking as a member of the League, declares that it is no of the League, declares that it is not a political, but strictly an educational body and holds that there is no reason why members of the party should not

The Tenth Ward Branch of the S. P. of Jersey City will hold a street meeting, Newark and Summit avenues, on Wednesday evening, May 20.

New York City.

H. Gaylord Wilshire will debate with John S. Crosby on "The Single Tax or Socialism?" at the Manhattan Liberal Club, 220 East Fifteenth street, on Friday evening, May 15.

A special meeting of the General Committee of Local New York will be held at the Labor Lyceum on Satur-day evening. May 16, when the report of the special committee on local or ganization will be heard.

The William Morris Educational So clety has been organized in Brownsville, Brooklyn, for the purpose of studying and propagating the prin-ciples of Socialism. Its immediate plan of work is to raise a fund and procure an ample circulating liberary of Socialist literature.

The Socialist Literary Society, which recently removed from 241 East Broadway, urges all comrades who have tickets for the Mills meeting not yet accounted for to turn in money or tickets at its new headquarters at 232 East Broadway.

The West Side Socialist Club which has discontinued lectures for the sum-mer, will now devote its regular Friother dates to follow. Comradès report successful meetings and increased interest over last year.

The following sums have been received at the office of The Worker for the campaign fund of the German Social Democracy; W. S. & D. B. F., Br. 92, Newark. \$25; Cigarmakers' Parliamentary Election Fund. New Haven. Conn., \$100; coll. in Preining—" Hell \$6,25; Otto Seegert, City. \$3; Geo. Becker, City. \$2; coll. in Jac.

fifth street and Eighth avenue. Every to be present.

The Young People's Secial Demo ratic Club of Yorkville held a fairly well attended meeting last week. The program consisted of the reading of one of Bax' essays by Comrade Jacoby and a talk on "Reading and Self-Edu-cation" by Comrade Lee. At the meet-ing of May 14 Miss Dahme will recite and on May 21 there will be a debate rades Sprotte and Willvonseder, the latter taking the side against Socialism. This club meets on Thursday evenings in the W. E. & Clubhouse, 206 East Eighty-sixth street. All young people in sympathy with or interested in the Socialist movement are invited to visit the meetings and become members. Dues are 10 cents a month.

At the meeting of the Kings County Committee held on May 3, the 16th, 17th, and 18th Assembly Districts reported that they will held a picnic at Atlantic Park on June 21. Brauch 1 of the 21st donated \$10 to the State committee. After a lengthy discus-tion on the application for membersion on the application for member-ship from a member of the regular army laid over from last meeting, the Secretary was instructed to inform the applicant that we cannot entertain his application while he remains a mem-ber of the army, but that this ought not to deter him from working for the cause of Socialism. In view of the act that there is no body from which a call for a city convention car emanate for the purpose of nominating candidates for the municipal election the Secretary was instructed to com-municate with the other secretaries of Greater New York for the purpose of calling a city convention, requesting them to state what date would be mos them to sinte what date would be most suitable to them and giving July 4 as the date most suitable to Kings county. As very few of the branches are paying their quota for the calendar in the "Volkszeitung," it was decided to request them to decide whether they desire to continue this outlay or not.

The 30th A. D. at its meeting this week took up the report of the special committee on local organization. At interesting and profitable discuss was had.-On Sunday last there was a "May walk" of district members, to Bronx Park and Williamsbridge which was much enjoyed by those Such informal outings will probably be held regularly at intervals of about a month for the purpose of cultivating closer acquaintance and comrade-like feeling among the mem-

PARTY MEETING

IN YORKVILLE.

In accordance with the decision of the general meeting of Jan. 17 another meeting of the assembly districts of the Social Democratic Party and other rille will be held in the W. E. A. Club ouse, 206 East Eighty-sixth street, or Saturday evening, May 16, All party embers in the Yorkville districts and delegates from all labor organization in sympathy are requested to be pres in sympathy are requested ent promptly at 8 p. m. The order of business, as prepared by the Yorkville Agitation Committee, is as follows: 1. Party membership; 2. The coming elec-Party membership; 2. Th tion; 3. The party press.

BROOKLYN OPEN-AIR MEETINGS.

Open-air meetings are to be held un-ler the auspices of the Kings County Committee, S. D. P., as follows: Friday evening, May 15, at Atlantic

ne and Nevins street and at Grand Saturday evening, May 16, in from of the Labor Lyceum, 949-955 Wil

oughby avenue.

IN ROCHESTER.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., May 11.— Rochester celebrated International Laoor Day by having a monster labo ation in Fitzhugh Hall on The speakers were Mother May 1. s and Jas. F. Carey, men the Great and General Court of Mas

Both speakers were very effective and brought out very plainly the neces sity of workingmen becoming educated along the lines of their own class in-

Comrade Carey traced the develop ment of industry from the time of slavery to and including capitalism, and Mother Jones spoke of the many phases and different conditions of working people under capitalism as

Both speakers beld the audience spell-bound and many converts were made at the meeting. Some of the unions of the city joined with us and unions of the city joined with us and also donnted a portion of the expense.

Frank P. and Kate O'Hare spoke here last Sunday, at the Labor Lyceum, in the City Hall building.

Mrs. O'Hare created a profound impression by her simple yet eloquent appeal to the workers to bring about Socialism. She told of her own Rescue Mission work and how it was imposed.

Socialism. So, he told of her own rescue Mission work and how it was impos-sible to better the condition of the re-claimed fallen women under the pres-ent system. No one would employ them, none would work next to them, and so on, so that it was only natural that they fell back into their old ways of vice and degradation. She told of having werked alongside various nationalities in New York and how the conditions were. In some places they could not live over five or six years at best. Her sincerity and personal mag-netism seemed to attract to her even those who were not Socialists. They received many subscriptions to the "Coming Nation" after the meeting, upon the strength of Mrs. O'Hare editing the woman's page of that paper.
G. W. M.

NEW JERSEY.

State Secretary Kearns of New Jer-sey asks us to make the following cor-rection in the statement of the basis of representation in the state conven-tion to be held in Helvetia Hall, Pater-

son, on May 30: Each branch will be entitled to one delegate and to one additional for each ten members or fraction thereof, so that a branch having from eleven to nineteen members will be entitled to

that a branch having from eleven to nineteen members will be entitled to three delegates.

At the last meeting of the State Committee, Comrade Firth's resigna-tion from the Organization Committee was accepted. No successor was elected.

GENERAL COMMITTEE.

Comrades Wolf and Roewer presided, at last Saturday's meeting of the Gen-eral Committee of Local New York. Morris Hillquit was seated as delegate from the 51st A. D., vice John Wilkins resigned. Eleven applications for membership in the party were granted. The resignation of John Wilkins from

membership was accepted. Grievance Committee rep in the Bowerman case that although notified of its meeting he had failed to attend; it was decided to hold another eeting to give him a further chan-

to appear. Recomendations of the Finance Committee, to use the articles left over from the party booth at the Globe Fair for the picule of July 19, and to continue to June 1 the raising of the

auxiliary fund, were concurred in.

The Auditing Committee report
that the books of former Organia Wood were found in order, but that they showed him to have overdrawn the amount of about \$50, besides \$36.64 which he had not turned over to the Treasurer. Some comrades believed, that the apparent deficiency could be cleared up by a further examination of all the accounts; Comrades Mayes and olomon were accordingly added to the Auditing Committee and it was instructed to make a more detailed re

The recommendation of the Execu tive that the local demand representa-tion in the Board of Managers of the Workingmen's Co-operative Publish-ing Association was not concurred in. it being pointed out that the interest of the party were thoroughly guarded by the provision that only party mem-bers could belong to the Association.

The recommendation of the Execu tive that only citizens be qualified to act as delegates to the General Committee was defeated, after discussion

by a vote of 23 to 10. It was voted that only party mem bers (including members of the Social-ist Party from foreign countries) be engaged as party speakers.

The question of reorganization of the City Executive Committee being It was decided on motion committee to prepare a plan and report it to a special meeting of the neral Committee to be held on May 16. The following comrades were chosen to constitute such special committee: Obrist, Hillquit, Bock, Martin, Boudin, Lemon, Schlueter, Mayes, Lichtschein, and Kanely.

MAILLY'S APRIL REPORT.

National Secretary Mailly's financial report for April shows continued im-provement in national organization: The totals are as follows:

Expenditures 1,197.91 Balance, May 1 \$338.79 Items of income were: Dues from

amittees-California, \$54.50; Colorado, \$25; Connecticut, \$15; Florida, \$10; Idaho, \$20.10; Illinois, \$70; Indiana, \$00; Iowa, \$15.80; Kansas, \$19.50; Maine, \$10; Massachusetts, \$190; Michigan, \$5; Minnesota, \$20; Missouri, \$50; Montans, \$15; Nebraska, \$18; New York; \$100; Ohlo, \$80; Oklaoma, \$8.45; Oregon, \$9.90; Penusylvania, \$25; South Dakota, \$7; Washington, \$33.55; from locals in unorgan-ized states—Alabama, \$20.10; Arkansas, \$19.80; Arizona, \$10.95; Georgia 90 cents; Louisiana, \$2.35; Maryland, \$6.60; Rhode Island, \$10; Tennessee, \$14.40; Vermont, 55 cents; Virginia, \$6.40; West Virginia, \$4.20; Wyoming. \$2.40; Washington, D. C., \$3; from tembers-at-large, 60 cents; supplies 45.16; Special Organizing Fund 84.45; Eugene Dietzgen, donation \$225; to balance Ohio, old account, \$34; J. W. Slayton, proceeds of lectures

Items of expense were: Salaries— Wm. Mailly, \$83; W. E. Clark, \$60; expenses of National Committee meet ing, \$151.90; on old debts of Chicag N. E. B.—Theo, Debs, \$40; A. S. Edwards, \$40; Eugene Dietzgen, \$225; on old debts of Springfield N. E. C .- Geo J. Speyer, \$40; Chas. H. Vail, \$40; J. Mahlon Barnes, \$21.51; for organizing —M. W. Wilkins, \$50; John M. Ray. \$25; printing, \$199.50; office rent, \$15. help, \$81; postage, stationery rams, express, exchange, etc.

The amount received for dues is \$118.70 greater than in March and in-dicates a paying membership of nearly 16,500—the highest point yet reached.

MICHIGAN AGITATION.

DRYDEN, Mich., May 10 .- One hun fred and fifty stations have been established, at each of which one or more comrades have volunteered to atthat is, to feed, shelter, and welcome speakers and pay car fares. These are arranged into circuits corresponding to lines of travel and will afford constant

work for six speakers and organizers. George E. Bigelow opens the cam-paign at Pentwater on May 20 and will spend thirty days in Michigan, will spend thirty days in Michigan, closing at Benton Harbor or St. Joseph on June 21. From Indiana Frank P, and Kate Richards O'Hare will reach their first Michigan appoint-ment on June 1 and will work in Michigan all of June and July. P. J. Cooney of Montana, now in Brooklyn, will be in Detroit on June 21 and 22 and may spend several days in that vicinity if local comrades make the summer on Michigan circuits, begin ning at Benton Harbor about June 1. Dr. W. H. Smith will put in two weeks "on the soap-box" beginning about June 8. Robt. S. Clark, "the Blacksmith Socialist," and James H. McFar lan, both of Flint, will spend one week

saint Sociairs. And James H. McFarlan, both of Flint, will spend one week together, starting about June 29 over a western circuit. Francis A. Phelps is expected to reach Michigan soon for an all-summer and fall campaign.

On several circuits the average distance between stations is ten miles or less, reducing fares one way to about 30 cents between places of meeting. On other circuits the fares between stations will be 40 or 50 cents, and in some cases, more. The outlook is bright for an active campaign in Michigan all snimmer and fall.

The comrades of any town wishing place on these circuits should correspond with the Organizer, C. J.

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TEN YEARS OF CAPITALISM.

Division of Labor's Product Between Workers and Capitalists as Shown by the Twelfth Census-Changes in Workers' Condition from 1890 to

Although the matter has already total number of wage-workers, been treated in The Worker, the number of inquiries addressed to us, espe-cially by new readers, makes it fitting again to present in summary the showing of the Twelfth Census (1900) as to production, division or producter, tween capitalists and wage-workers, etc. We take up here the totals for the manufacturing industries of the United States, as shown in Census Bulletin No. 150. Considering that the force of competition among workers-and, to a limited extent, among em ployers, also-tends constantly to equalize the earnings of wage-workers in various industries and of those who, though not actually wage-workers, are in a similar position of economic deadence, we may fairly take th figures as typical and assume that the division of the value produced between producers and those controlling the means of production in agriculture. mining, commerce, and other indus-tries will be in approximately the same ratio and that approximately the same tendencies are at work in all.

L.—The bulletin referred to shows that the gross value of the product in the 640.194 manufacturing establish-ments covered, for the year 1900, was \$13,072,883,769.

This, be it observed, is the gross not the net, value—that is, it was not all produced by the labor of the em-ployees in these establishments. To find the net value, the value produced in the process of manufacture in these establishments, we have to deduct the value of materials used—a value produced by other labor, as that of farm ers, miners, etc., and incorporated with the new value produced by the labor of manufacture into the value of the fin-ished product. We may also, to avoid confusion and to make our estimate conservative, deduct what is reported as "miscellaneous expenses." Part of this is legitimate cost of production such as insurance, repairs, replacements, etc.; part of it is actually disguised profit—part of the "expense" of production in the business sense, but not part of the cost in the economic sense. However, as said, we may waive this point and concede it all to be legitimate cost of production, to be treated in the same way as value of materials used. It may be remarked further that, while there is a certain duplication—the finished product of some establishments being the materials of others-this does not at all effect the final results. What is debited as cost of materials in one case is credited as gross product in another so that the totals bear the same rela tion as if the duplication had been

cost of materials, fuel, freight, etc., to cost of materials, fuel, freight, etc., to be \$7.364,951,954. Adding to this \$1,-030,283.385 reported as "miscellaneous expenses," we get a total of \$8,395,-235,339, which represents that portion of the gross value of manufactured product which was not produced by the labor employed in the manufac-uring establishments. This value, produced e.sewhere, was incorporated vith the new value created by the abor of the manufacturing wage-verkers, to make up the gross value

II.-Making this deduction, then, we get \$4,667,648,430, which, by the most conservative treatment of the figures, shows the net product of the manufacturing industries, the value created by the labor of the workers in these industries.

Out of this net product, created for

them by their employees, the capital ists of the manufacturing industries paid the wages of those employees, the remainder constituting their profit or "surplus value"—whether in the form of dividends, of interest on bonds of corporations, or in other forms—com-fing to them in virtue of their owner-shin of the means of production, 1V.—The bulletin shows the aggre-

gate wages of the employees in these industries to have been \$2,324,453,993. gate wages from total net pro a remainder of \$2,343,194,437. figure, is the profit accruing to the manufacturing capitalists as such.

produced is thus seen to be a little greater than the Wage-workers' share a little more than half of the whole value created by the labor of the work To put it in more concrete form out of every dollar of value produces by the worker a trifle less than fifty s came back to him in wages and file more than fifty cents remained in the hands of the capitalist or capi talists as profit-to reward them for recompense them for the exercise of their "business ability," ac ding as the capitalist econ find it convenient variously to justify profit at different times—actually as tribute paid them by the workers for the privilege of making a living by operating the means of production pre-viously created by the workers and owned by the capitalists.

VI.-The bulletin puts the averag number of wage-workers employed through the year at 5,373,108. Dividing by this the aggregate wages given above we find that the average yearly wages of the workers, assuming steady employment, amounted to \$433.

year, since the actual number of different persons employed was undoubtedly much in excess of 5.373,108, comparatively few of them making absolutely full time and many of them having en ployment but for a small part of the

further to compare them with those of the Eleventh Census, so as to show the changes taking place in the ten years the tendencies of capitalist develop

VII.-From the total net product and

given above, we see that in 1900 the average wage-workers produced a value of \$878. In 1800 we find that 4,251,613 wage-

siderable increase in the productive power of labor. The average product in 1900 was \$37 greater than that of VIII -As stated above the average

wages in 1900 amounted to \$433, or about \$1.40 a day. In 1890, the 4,251.613 employees had

received an aggregate of \$1,891,228,321

-an average yearly wage of \$445, or about \$1.43 a day.

That is, the net result of ten years' progress, from the workingmen's side is that the average worker created \$37 more and got \$12 less; from the other side, that the capitalists got \$49 more

profits out of the average wage-worker in the later year than in the earlied IX.—In 1890 there were reported among the wage-workers in manufac

turing industries 803.686 women and 120.885 children—that is, persons under sixteen years of age—that is, out of every thousand wage-workers, 189 were

women and 28 were children. In 1900 there were reported 1,631,609 women and 168,583 children—that is, out of every thousand wage-workers, 194 were women and 32 were children

ing for wages, but a larger proportion of the women and children of the working class had been forced into competition with their husbands and

children advanced slightly during the ten years, while the wages of men fell off; but in 1900 the average wages of women were still but \$273 a year or 90 cents a day and those of children only \$152 a year or 50 cents a day.

To sum up: The result of ten years' development of capitalism has been considerably to increase the productive power of labor, but to give to the capitalists all of the increment and more besides ;and to make the condi-tion of the workers positively worse, both in respect of the absolute reduction of money wages and of the in tion of money wages and of the in-crease of child and female labor. In yet another respect, not shown by these statistics, the condition of the workers has become worse-namely, by the increase of the cost of living the same amount of money wages in 1900 providing less food, clothing. shelter, etc., than in 1800.

Besides again calling attention to the fact that in this analysis, wherever a doubtful question arose, the benefit of the doubt has been given to the de-fenders of capitalism, so that the figures given as representing the rate of capitalist exploitation are undoubtedly far too moderate, three further ob-servations may be made:

X.—It has been said that, in 1900, he workers received in wages a fraction less man fifty cents out of every dollar of value they created, and left in the hands of the capitalists a frac-tion more than fifty cents. This is the immediate division. Ultimately—that is, by the time the workers have used their wages in providing their living— their actual share of their product is much less. Out of those wages they have to pay back to the capitalists very large proportion in rent for their homes; and of this far the greater part s clear surplus to the capitalists and clear exploitation of the workers; in buying food, clothing, and other com-modities at retail they have to pay also a large and increasing monopoly profit, which still further swells the capitalists' share at the expense of the workers' share of the product of labor. The final division of the product be ween the few non-producing capitalsts and the many productive workers is not even a half-and-half divisio afely say that at the end of the gam the capitalists get at least twice and very probably three or four times as much as the workers.

XI -- Even this ret at which the capitalists now extract profit from the workers, does not fully represent the material advantage which the workers will gain from S cialism. It must be considered that many items of expense which, under capitalism, are legitimate and neces sary elements of the cost of produc tion are, nevertheless, socially waste-ful. We may cite advertising in its thousand forms, duplication of plants, occasional overproduction of perisha-ble goods, and the cost of maintaining spies, private guards, and brigades of strike-breakers, as instances—others could easily be added—of the waste of capitalism, which, with both competi-tion and class-antagonism eliminated. will be so much added to the produc or so much taken off from the labor

XII .- It may be asked: But what do the capitalists do with all this surplus value they withhold? Do they not put the greater part of it again at the service of society by spending it in replacing the means of production as they are worn out and in improving and extending those means of produc-tion? This is the claim of the capitalist apologists. It is partly true and mostly false. Although, even if wholly true, it would not do away with the inequity and social injustice of the capitalist system of "dividing up," it is worth while, since we have here the means of doing so, to show approxi-mately how much truth there is in the

The capitalists do not out of their The capitalists do not out of their profits replace means of production worn out or used up in the process of production. The wear and tear of machinery, for instance, just as well as the cost of materials used and of laborates and the cost of materials used and of laborates are already been included.

000.000 of profits shown in 1000, the \$1,680,000,000 of profits shown in 1890, are what remained to the capitalists in these years after replacing their capi-tal to the extent to which it had been worn out. The proverb, "You canot eat your cake and keep it, too" does not apply to capital. Capital is such

a magic sort of cake as constantly grows as fast as it is eaten. While the replacement of capital used up has already been deducted, however, the extension of capital has not. Part of the capitalists' profits are, indeed, reinvested, transformed into additional capital, instead of being consumed. The proportion of profits so used to augment the means of produc-tion can be roughly but fairly esti-mated from the figures before us.

In 1800, the total capital was \$0,525, Thus the ten years brought a con-15d 486 In 1900, it was \$9 835 080 900 Oue of their profits of ten years the capitalists had put back about \$3,310, 000,000 into new and additional mean of production.
In 1890, the capitalists were getting profits at the rate of about \$1,680,000.

000 a year. In 1900, they were getting profits at the rate of about \$2,390,000,fairly put the total profits of ten years at something over \$20,000,000,000.

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Fifth Avenue, Newport, Saratoga.

country villas and baronial estates,
game preserves and racing studs, Mariborough House and Skibo Castle and the Delhi durbar, more than regal magnificence of plate and gowns and jewels, palatial yachts, private trains, sutomobiles, an enormous and ever growing army of valets and butlers and grooms and maids and footmen, dings, dog funerals, and all the other things necessary to the existence of ladies and gentlemen, down to barrels of Scotch whiskey for Grover Cleve-land and wine at \$23 a bottle for Bishop Potter (to help them arbitrate labor disputes impartially) with here and there a million invested in de-humanized charity or judicious miseducation-these go far to account for

it. They who have so big a magic cake may venture to bite into it right lustily. "For the honor of our counlustily. "For the honor of our coun-try" our lords and ladles of industry have not spared to gratify their wildest dreams—nay, to task the ingenuity
of hosts of inckeys to devise them new eccentricities of extravagance and new ostentations of benevolence. If they have outdone Alexander in ambition and Timour in devastation of cheap human life, so have they surpassed Xerxes in pride, excelled Cleopatra in luxury, and distanced the Bourbons in suicidal folly.

And children toil and grow up in ig-

norance of all but evil to keep the wolf of hunger from the door. And bables smother in the poisoned air of profit-able tenements or die for lack of mother-care, while the mothers grow old before their time in the sweatsh And girls sell themselves to gain a few years of life and then end their misery in the river. And men beg for work in days of prosperity and wonder if the inevitably coming hard times can be worse. And they think, and think, and think.

And because they must think and because their lords dare not think and could not think aright did they dare therefore the end of mad folly and maddening misery is at hand. Con must and that in the not distant future. That it come as quickly and as easily and as rightly as may be that is the responsibility of the Socialist, of the Toller who Knows.

POSTOFFICE ABUSES.

Street Railway Employers Charge that Union Mail Is Held Up and Shown

PITTSBURG, Pa., May 9,-In pursuance of a resolution adopted last night in the closing session of the convention of the Amalgamated Associa-tion of Street Railway Employees a telegram was sent to President Roose velt, asking him to intervene to prevent the unlawful use of the United States postal system to hurt this

Grievances were brought up by dele gates because of the manner in which the United States mails were used in San Francisco and New Orleans during the time that the street car men were having trouble with their em-ployers on account of organizing divi-sions of the union.

It was asserted that in San Francisco the letters of the street car men were held up, that some letters were opened and photographs were taken of the contents, and in many cases these photographs were posted by the em-ployers at the various car barns. This was done, it is alleged, in order to de-ter employees from joining the unions. In New Orleans similar methods wer

It was also pointed out that in man eases during strikes the street railway companies were allowed to put United States mall signs on their cars, although those cars carried no mail, fo strikers on charges of obstructing the postoffice service.

The holding up and opening of union mail by the postoffice authorities in San Francisco during the street-car strike seems to be well attested. The same thing was done in Pennsylvania during the miners' strike last summer, as exposed in The Worker at the time.

Such conduct is a violation of the nost sacred and fundamental rights of free government. There is probably not a constitutional monarchy in the world—to say nothing of other republics—where it would be tolerated so tamely. But Americans are getting the reputation of being "easy"—except the wicked Socialists, who protest and agitate in spite of all sweet phrases about harmony and prosperity.

-When you are going to hold a public meeting, get a supply of the current number of The Worker for sale or free distribution. One hundred copies for 75 cents; 200 for 51.20; 300 or more at 50 cents a hundred.

BUY UNION MADE GOODS.

COTTON WORKERS

General Reduction of Wages or Shutting Down of Mills Is Threatened.

This week's dispatches from New England forecast trouble for the cot ably low wages or an interruption of

their aiready uncertain employment.

Prosperity is here. Raw cotton is going up. The manufacturers say they cannot afford to pay the "high wages" -nn average of not over \$6 a week for adults-now prevailing in the mills of New England. Some of the managers, it is reported, favor a reduction of vages. Others say it would be cheape to curtail production, either by laying off a part of the employees or by en-tirely shuttling thown the mills for a thus enabling them to get higher price for the stock they have on hand To the workers who create the been pocketing this year and for many difference in which way they are

squeezed.
In Lowell, Mass., some fifteen thousand textile workers have been on strike for two months, demanding a 10 per cent, increase in wages, equal to that granted in the mills of Western Massachusetts last year. The great majority of the strikers are wo and others-imported by the patriotic bosses in past years in the hope that they would continue submissive to tyranny and content with the lowest ubsistence wages. These worken have learned, however, and are stand-ing together with admirable loyalty to

The history of this strike has been marked by the most shameless lying on the part of the eminent gentlemen who own the mills. For the first time the workers had a chance to see the real "great men," the Boston capitalists who control these as well as most of the other big cotton mills of New England and the South, when they attended a hearing of the State Board of Arbitration in Lowell. The union offi-cers were able to nail repeated misrepresentations of fact in regard to netual conditions and in regard to s made by the bosses last year.

The arbitrators, however, came to the rescue of the capitalists, as in so many other cases. They examined—or pretended to examine—the books of the companies. No representatives of the employees were allowed to be present at the examination, on the trength of which the board reported that if found the companies could not afford to keep its promise to raise wages. It may be noted that one of these companies—the Lawrence Manu-

Not only do the workers of Lowell and other cotton mill towns suffer from the prevalence of female labor, which destroys home life and keeps down wages, but those who are in a position to know say that, in spite of the better laws of Massachusetts, child labor is almost as great a curse there as in Georgia. The laws are fairly good. But the enforcement of the laws is in the hands of capitalist tools and many of the workers are so poor that they cannot or dare not refuse to end their children into the mills under

the workers-the substitution of "ring spinning." for "mule spinning." the in-troduction of machinery which dis-penses with a large part of the skilled labor and so tends still further to in-tensify competition for employment and to reduce wages.

The Lowell strikers have listened

eagerly to addresses by Socialist speak-ers, among them Mayor Coulter and Alderman Studiey of Brockton, Father McGrady, and State Secretary White. A large quantity of Socialist literature has been distributed, also, and the workers are talking and thinking of this better system under which improved machinery would lighten their burdens, instead of increasing them.

WILKINS IN OREGON.

(From National Headquarters.) OMAHA, Neb., May 9.—National Or ganizer M. W. Wilkins reports on his work in Oregon during April as fol-

campaign (special election to be held in June) at Ashland April 15. Accompanied by the Socialist candidate, J. W. Ingle, I have held meetings at Medford, Gold Hill, Grant's Pass, Myrtic Grove, Eugene (two), Albany, Turner Salem (two), Woodburn, and Oregot City (two). At seven of these place locals were already organized and l rganized others at Drain, Cottag interest has been everywhere mani-fested. There is every reason to be-lieve that the June election will show substantial increase in the Socialis

"The Socialist Party in Oregon i composed largely of former Populists and while they have not been as we ment as in the older organized com-munities, a more earnest and honest crowd or any more desirous to get right cannot be found.

"At Grant's Pass, I debated with to think that Socialism won out. A Salem, a Democratic lawyer of ac knowledged ability accepted a chal-lenge to debate on May 2, but after my meeting in Salem on April 28 the opposition found that a debate would pecial attention to organization work comrade R. R. Ryan, the Distric

Distribute next week's issue o The Worker among your shopmates. The article on "Socialism and National Prosperity" will be good for them. y"-will be good for them dred copies for 75 cents. Or

ALABAMA ORGANIZED.

Brings Up the Number of Our Organized States and Territories to Thirty-two

-Prospects Are Bright. (From National Headquarters.)

OMAHA, Neb., May 10.-The state convention called to organize the So-cialist Party of Alabama, held in Birminghain on May 3, was attended by seventeen delegates from ten locals. National Organizer John M. Ray called temporary chairman and C. H. Spen cer of Bessemer temporary secretary.

A. W. Davis, C. P. Baldwin and H. Upton were elected credential committee, and afterwards reported the following delegates entitled to seats in the convention: Ressemen A. W. Cost: New Decatur, Fred A Genaty, R. Vick, A. E. Isaac; Birming ham, F. X. Waldhorst, G. V. Lock-wood, B. Andrus, C. P. Baldwia, and C. W. Love; Patton, L. C. McDuff; Avondale, E. J. Eckert; Montgomery, W. P. Tennant; Hardyville, A. W.

Comrade Allbright was elected permanent chairman and A. E. Isaac sec-retary of the convention. The applica-tion for a state charter was then signed by the delegates and the following committees elected: By-laws-Waldhorst, Davis, and Andrus; Reso Ways and Means-McDuff, Tennant,

and Baldwin.

Pending committee reports, National Organizer Ray addressed the convention on organization and party tactics. The committees reported and the con stitution, resolutions, and ways and means reports were adopted after dis-cussion. The State Committee was cussion. The State Committee was then elected as follows, subject to referendum: Z. T. Allbright, Frank Butcher, Fred A. Genaty, H. M. Griffin, J. C. Maxwell, R. A. Dobbs, and W. S. Baldwin of Fairhope, F. X. Waldborst was unanimously elected State Secretary, and Comrades Eckert, Spencer, Kikel, Andrus, and Love were selected to act as the Local Quorum.

The subject of a state party paper was discussed, but deferred until the party could be better organized. A vote of thanks was given the national headquarters for sending Ray to assist in forming the state organization, and also to Comrades Ray and Healey for assistance rendered. Collections were taken up to help defray Ray's expenses, and to assist Healey while act

ing as organizer of the "Appeal to Reason" in Alabama. Other business of minor importance was transacted, and the convention ad journed sine die, after a most enthu-siastic and fruitful session, which promises much for the future of the Socialist Party in Alabama.

IN PENNSYLVANIA:

Reports Show Activity Throughout the State-Preparations for Convention at Reading on May 30.

PHILADELPHIA, May 11.-At to night's meeting of the Penusylvania State Committee, Comrade Rihl presiding, a charter was granted to a nev local at Goodwill Hill, Warren County Financial reports were received from Allegheny, Pottsville, Lehighton Brownsville, York, and West Newton

A report was received from Organ-John Collins, who is now doing good work in and about Pottsville. Meetings were arranged in Middleport Minersville, 'New Philadelphia; and Collins spoke to a large eeting in Minersville. The object of ganizations in shape to make nomina

tions for county and state tickets.
General activity is shown
through the state. Local Reading busy making arrangements for the state convention to be held on May 30. The comrades The comrades in Allegheny and Schuylkill counties request that county committees be formed. Local Pitts burg has organized ward branches and ned a city central committee. The South Side Branch has started a sub-scription to help the State Committee pay off its indebtedness.

The comrades in Charlerol will be-

ings get warm enough.

Hazelton reports that things are looking bright in that neighborhood. The Socialists in the convention of District No. 7, U. M. W. of A., succeeded dum made a part of the new distric constitution, stopped the lobbying at Harrisburg, and won the right to dis cuss Socialism in the local unions.

Many people have had their eyes opened by the coal strike and the events that have followed it. Things are said to be in a worse condition in are said to be in a worse co the coal fields now than before the strike and great gains are expected in ranks after the Concilia tion Board gets through with the

A Polish branch was organized in Wilmerding, Allegheny County. This organization resolved at its first meet-ing to join the Socialist Party and declined to join the Federation of Polish ocialists supporting the S. L. P. Walter Thomas Mills addressed a

large meeting in Philadelphia last Sat-urday evening under the auspices of the City Committee. His address was ne of the clearest that has been heard Howard H. Caldwell will make a

speaking tour of Pennsylvania on his way to Ohio. Locals wishing to get dates should write at once to State All locals in the state should do their best to have delegates at the state con-vention, as many things of great in-terest to the party will be discussed and acted upon. Better information as to the needs of each locality, meth-

throughout the state will more than best speakers and organizers will be there and the information each dele-gate will take back to his local will put us in a position to meet the organ-ized forces of capitalism with an or-ganized working-class party that will cause Divine Baer to lose some sleep. F.H. S.

CHASE IN TEXAS.

National Organizer Reports on His Work There-Socialist Movement Has Exceptional Difficulties to Encounter in the Lone Star State.

(From National Headquarters.) OMAHA, Neb., May 4.—National Lecturer and Organizer John C. Chase, under date of April 27, reports on his work in Texas during April as

"Began at Bonham, on April 7, small meeting, people being scattered through crop failure and having to go elsewhere for livelihood. Big meeting at Dennison next day and found movement in good hands. Addressed good meeting, composed of students and citizens, in college at Commerce, April 9. Next day had small meeting at Greenville, owing to bad weather, but organized a local afterwards. Went to Houston, April 12, but meet-

Spoke twice at Galveston, April 14

and 15, once for Central Labor Coun-cil and also for the 'Longshoremen's Union. Filled deferred engagement at Lake Charles, La., on April 16 for Socialists, who are enthusiastic and have bly to a good meeting. One year ago Socialist was failed and later taken me, however, and there are many So cialists to be found there now. On April 19, at San Antonio, I had the best meeting of the trip, speaking outdoors. The best movement in the state is here. On April 20 I had a fair crowd in the small town of Ulvalde, and had the same experience in Del Rlo, next day. These two places are farming towns and Socialism is somewhat backward, although there are

"On April 23 and 24 I spoke in Fort Worth for the Trades Assembly: had two very good meetings and after second one organized a local with thirty-one members, with the most active union workers curolled. Fort Worth is an excellent field for Social-ism. On April 25, at Henrietta, another farming community, the meeting was held in the court house in the afternoon with a fair audience, and in the evening spoke again from a box on "Texas has had crop failures for two

sensons, with prospects for another one this year and everyone is discouraged and poor. Many of our people have been compelled to leave for other parts, so that all in all our cause has suffered. Again, Texas is a great empire in itself and the distances between points are so g-cat that it is almost impossible for the Socialists to keep in touch with each other or to do any work of organization. Texas ought to have a half-dozen organizers. I was somewhat disappointed in the people of Texas. I thought them more like the Westerners than they are. They are very conservative and slow, ac-cepting things as they come along without much 'kicking.' Many thou-sands of voters are completely dis-gusted with politics and do not bother to vote at all.

"This state had something like 160. 000 Populist votes at one time, but they have either crawled into their holes, politically, or have gone back to the Democratic fold. The Legislature has done two things, however, that are causing the people to do some think ing. It has passed an anti-trust law which affects, and was intended to af fect, no one but labor organizations. There has been much speech-making and passing of resolutions by the labor organizations to get it repealed, but it is still there. After a few of the trade-unionists are put in jail they will see where they belong politically. The other law is a poll tax, which has disfranchised tho who are considerably agitated about it. and it will eventually result in good

"The task of converting the Texans It is growing fast, however, and with organization she will fall in line. The ient numbers to make any impression. help must be had from other states. It is nearly as far across the state of Texas as Chicago is from Boston. When we think of this we can realize what a task the local Socialists have

THE ART OF SPEAKING.

[A few suggestions by a junior men

One of the principal elements of suc cess in the art of speaking is confidence on the part of the speaker in his abilimpress the audience by every word, deed and action that you CAN address them and that you understand your business. Go about your work in a plain business-like way: throw energy and life into what you say; and avoid all arguments that would excite the religious prejudices of the audience If you intend to be successful in the art of speaking you must have abs

subject you are talking about. By this I do not mean that you must be egotiscalm, cool and self-possessed and of unlimited confidence. A salesman never successful in selling goods i which he has no confidence; he mus have faith; he must believe that he can sell: he must be able to talk about his goods as if his heart and soul were tered upon what he is explaining. It is simost identically the same with the agitator for Socialism whose duty it is to make Socialist followers and voters, in order to conquer the political power, and so to establish the Co-operativ

You cannot be successful if you talk mechanically: there is no force in what you say. It matters not how deficient you may be, if you follow this advice and keep at work—probably acting as chairman at an open-air meeting and having a little to say here and there before introducing the next speaker; you will under easy circumstances fall in will under easy circumstances fall it line with the others and time will bring

National Platform of the Socialist Party.

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

The Socialist Party of America in national convention assembled, reaffirms its adherence to the principles of International Society in the Party of America in national convention assembled, reaffirms its adherence of the principles of International Commission of the working class and those in sympathy with it, into a political party, with the object of concuering the powers of government and nsing them for the purpose of transforming the present system of private ownership of the means of production and distribution into collective ownership by the entire people.

Formerly the tools of production were simple and owned by the individual worker. To-day the machine, which is but an important of the production of production, and more developed tool of production, and more developed tool of production, and the product and keep the workers. This ownership enables the capitalists to control the product and keep the workers dependent upon them.

Private ownership of the means of production and distribution is responsible for the ever increasing uncertainty of livelihood and the poverty and misery of the working class, and the working class. The possession of the means of livelihood gives to the capitalist class and the working class. The possession of the means of livelihood gives to the capitalist control of the government, the press, the pulpit, and the schools, and enables them to reduce the workingen to-a state of intellectual, physical and social inferiority, political subservience and virtual The economic interests of the capitalist class dominate our entire social system; the

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 apparents or actual conflicts, are alike interested in the uphoiding of the system of private ownership of the instruments of wealth production; and the production of the complete overthing parties, and all other parties which do not stand for 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 collective powers of capitalism, by activities of the activities of the struggle against the collective powers of capitalism, by activities of the propertied classes.

IMMEDIATE DEMANDS.

and opposed to an parties formed of the propertied classes.

While we declare that the development of economic conditions tends to the overthrow of the capitalist system, we recognise that the time and manner of the transition to Socialism also depend upon the stage of development reached by the proletariat. We, the properties of the socialist l'arty 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:

1. The public ownership of all means of transportation and communication and all other public utilities, as well as of all industries controlled by monopoles, trusts, and the transportation and communication and all other public utilities, as well as of all industries controlled by monopoles, trusts, and that the succession of taxes on property of the capitalist class, but to be applied wholly to the increase of wages and shortening of the hours of labor of the employees, to the improvement of the service and diminishing the rates to the consumers.

2. The progressive reduction of the hours of labor of the consumers.

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

administered under the control sking class.

The inauguration of a system of public stries, public credit to be used for that stries, public credit to be used for that the control of the

SOCIALISM AND TRADE UNIONISM.

along with the toregoing patterns. So, National Convention at Indianapolis, July, 1801:

1801: trade-union movement and independent political action are the chief emacinating factors of the wage-working class. The trade-union movement is the natural result of capitalist production, and represents the economic side of the working-class movement. We consider it tile duty of Socialists to ioin the unions of their respective trades and assist in building up and unifying the trades and labor organizations. We recognized and labor organizations. We recognized the supplied of the fact of the fact that the class struggle so nobity to the fact that the class struggle so nobits of the fact that the class struggle so nobits.

RELATIONS OF PARTY AND UNIONS.

RELATIONS OF PARTY AND UNIONS.

The National Committee of the Socialist Party in annual session assembled, hereby readifirms the number of the Socialist Party in annual session assembled, hereby readifirms the number of the Socialist mere as a superscript of the resolution on the subject adopted by the Indianapolis convention of 1901.

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

But we are also mindful of the fact that each of the two movements has its own special mission to perform in the struggle for the enancipation of labor, that it devolves upon the trade unions to conduct the economic struggles of Socialist party to fight the political battles of the working class, and that the interests of labor as a whole will be best conserved by allowing each of the morements to manage the affairs within its own sphere of activity without active interference by the other.

The Socialist Party will continue to give its aid and assistance to the affairs within its own sphere of activity without active interference by the other.

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ANTI-FUSION RESOLUTIONS.

movement, and Whereas, Auv alliance, direct or indirect, with such parties is dangerous to the politi-cal integrity and the very existence of the Becialist l'arty and the Socialist movement,

PICNIC AND PRIZE BOWLING

OF THE Young People's Social Democratic Club, Brooklyn

(19th and 20th Assembly Districts.) TO BE HELD AT LIBERTY PARK, COOPER AVE., EVERGREEN, ON

SUNDAY, MAY 17, 1903.

Commence at 2 P. M. Music by the Liberty Orchestra. (Half of the net croceeds for the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum.) ADMISSION TO PARK, 10 cts HOW TO REACH THE PARK .- From all Ferries or Bridge take Trolley to Ridgewood, transfer to Cypress Avenue car, get off at Cooper Ave.

34th Street Ferry, L. I. Railroad to Cypress Ave. Station.—Fare only 5c.

speaker of an excellence of which you ATTEND THE PICNIC OF THE everything. You know in gathering money it is the general opinion of the ablest financiers that the first few hundred or few thousand dollars is the most difficult to accumulate; after that it is easier. The same is true with the art of speaking. After you once get started you will get along very much

Be sure that you thoroughly understand just what to say before you address the audience. If you stop and hesitate and wonder what to say next you will never be able to retain the au-dience. A feeble whining way of speaking will never accomplish anything Be a person of some force of character Speak positively, distinctly and direct-

ly to the audience. To be a good speaker, you must be positive, you must persevere. Persevere and you will learn how to be positive, hence the only essential conditions are perseverance and a desire to learn A man who gives up simply because he does not succeed upon the first trial will never be successful at anythingespecially not as an agitator of Social

specking to a considerable extent, but they are so injudicious in their speech and actions that they destroy the good ffect that they would otherwise sus-

Do not try to imitate any of our great speakers and don't discourage yourself because you can't talk like them. Say to yourself: I will not be bashful. It will not

make me nervous to address an audi ence. I will live up to the letter of the law of the Social Democratic (Socialist)
Party, and never think to gain by compromising. I shall never get discouriged. I am determined to succeed in the deliverance of Socialism. I know no such thing as failure. I am the rep-resentative of the Social Democratic Party, the only political party which aims to emancipate the workers.

-Send 75 cents to the Socialist Literature Company, 184 William street, New York, for a hundred copies of that new pamphlet contain-"The Socialist View of the Water Strike," "Real Race Suicide," and

West Side Social Democratic Party, SUNDAY, MAY 24, 1903, MEIERDIERK'S ROCK CELLAR. Brewery Park, Herrman Av., Guttenberg, N. J.

> Prize Bowling. Games for Ladies and Children.

All Cars Transfer to the Park.

ADMISSION, IOC. AT THE GATE. MCGRADY AT LAWRENCE.

Comrades in Lawrence, Mass., re ort that Father McGrady made a deep impression there. He spoke to a crowded house in the City Hall on May 3 and the local politicians with the assistance of the local clergy have been trying hard to undo his work and stop the thoughts that his address started in many a workingman's mind. The parish paper of St. Mary's is chiefly devoted, nowadays, to falsified quotations from Socialist writers, garbled reports of Socialist speeches, and platitudes about the sacred rights of property. As the workers have begun to know Socialism at first hand, have heard Socialist speakers and read Socialist books and papers for them selves, this will not do much harm.

—If you get a bundle of sample copies of The Worker, you will under-stand that you are requested to dis-tribute them among your fellow work-ers. 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 per-sons who ought to be acquainted with the paper, send in their names and ades for sample copies.

your subscription expires. Renew in time. It will prevent interruption in the mailing of the paper and facilitais work at the office.