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SOCIALISM AND OUR NATIONAL PROSPERITY.

The Employers' Argument—How Far It Is True—What Prosperity Is Worth to the Worker—The Way Out.

The one argument against Socialism worthy of serious consideration at the present day is that which the National Economic League is spending so much effort to put before the workers—namely, that the Socialist movement threatens our national prosperity.

The argument is worthy of attention, not because it is a valid one, but because, to the mind trained to look at all questions from the capitalist standpoint it is likely to seem so.

Noting first that the National Economic League and the National Association of Manufacturers are quite right in opposing this argument against the Socialist, and the trade-union movements alike, since it is equally strong or equally weak against both, let us begin by stating the argument as a really candid capitalist would, in as plain words as we can:

The Employers' Argument.
This, then, is what the capitalist says to the workingman to dissuade him from supporting the Socialist movement or the trade unions:
“You and I, as wage-workers and capitalist are mutually dependent.
“In the present stage of social development it is impracticable to carry on any industry without the use of modern means of production—navigable rivers, complex and costly machinery, involving division of labor and the employment of large numbers of workers under common supervision.
“I own these means of production. But I am not able to operate them myself. I need your labor-power. Therefore I am dependent upon you.
“You cannot use your labor-power, on the other hand, without having access to these means of production which I own. Therefore you are dependent upon me.
“I allow you to work with these means of production in order that I may sell the goods you make at a profit to myself. Unless I can get a profit, there is no reason why I should let you work.
“Now I, the American capitalist, in selling the goods which you make for use in the world market, must compete with the goods which British, German, Japanese and other workingmen make.
“If British, German, Japanese or other capitalists sell at a profit.
“If I can sell cheaper than those other capitalists and yet make a profit, I will get orders and will let you work and pay your wages. If the others can sell cheaper, I get no orders and will close my works and you will get no work.
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The Capitalist Dilemma.
Observe the two horns of the dilemma between which the capitalist bids you choose:
Either prosperity—which for you means excessive toil, dangerous toil, destruction of home life, and all for a remuneration kept down by the force of competition and always tending to the bare cost of living;
Or, “prosperity”—and you know what that terrible phrase means.
The capitalist expects you forever to choose between these alternatives and expects that you will choose the former, which means ever more and more profit and power for him.
But is it necessary for you to continue choosing between these two? We think say it is not. We suggest a third choice.

Capital and Capitalist.
We admit that the workingman is dependent upon the capitalist for permission to work—but not rightly or necessarily nor eternally so—only until they learn to remove the cause of their dependence.
The capitalist says: “Without me it would be impossible to carry on industry and the workers would starve.”
He means: “Without the machinery and other means of production that I own it would be impossible to carry on industry and the workers would starve.”

Note that difference. It is the essential point of the Socialist reply to the capitalist argument. Miners cannot work without a mine, nor trainmen without a railroad, nor steel workers without steel mills. But miners could dig coal and iron and railroad men could transport it and steel workers manufacture it even if Baer and Morgan and Carnegie were dead.

The capitalist does not enable you to work. He merely permits you to work, when it is profitable for him—that is, refrains from exercising his privilege of force to prevent you from working.
Capital—using that word here to mean all the instruments of production—is necessary. Capitalists are unnecessary and pernicious.
It is because we have capitalists—because we allow certain persons the legal ownership and control of the things with which we work—that we have to make that hard choice—either stand idle and hungry, or work too hard and yet live in poverty.

The Socialist Position.
Let us, then, get rid of the capitalist. The workers have collectively created the means of production. They collectively operate them. They collectively own them. Let them collectively own and control what they have made and use and need. Then they will work at their own will and not at another's command nor by another's consent. Then they will own all that they produce. Can you imagine such a thing as hard times under that system? Can you imagine such a thing as life-long poverty for industrious people under such a system? Do you think you would work with dangerous machinery or in disease-breeding sweatshops under such a system? No. And all these things and more you do suffer under capitalist prosperity.

And even capitalist prosperity is not permanent, remember. No matter what you as workingmen may do—though you refrain from striking or voting the Socialist ticket or even thinking for yourselves, though you

MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

Story of Typical Old-Party Politics.

The Brockton High-School Grab Which the Socialists Are Fighting—Other Legislative and Party News—MacCartney Dangerously Sick.

Debate in the House.
When the bill came up in the House, Comrade Ramsden, our new member from Brockton, opened for our side and traced the history of the act, showing the infamous character of the legislation asked for and pleaded for justice and the law.

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SCABS BRED BY COLLEGES.

The Products of Capitalist “Culture.”

Yale Students Serve as Strike-Breakers—“for a Lark”—President Hadley Refuses to Revoke Them—Other Instances.

“NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 14.—About thirty Yale undergraduates today joined the strike breakers employed by the local trucking companies to take the places of the teamsters who went on strike Tuesday. This is the first time that competent help has been found by the trucking companies, and the undergraduates are deriving a good deal of fun out of driving the heavy trucks about the city.

Yale men to-day have been loading and unloading freight at the railroad yards for the wholesale companies and will continue in greater numbers tomorrow. The students are doing this for a lark, but the trucking companies say they make most satisfactory drivers. The manager of the Smedley Company, all of whose regular drivers are on strike, says that Yale strike breakers do more loading and unloading than twice as many regular truckmen.

Since the above dispatch appeared in the capitalist newspapers, President Hadley of Yale University has replied to a request of the local Trades Council by refusing to make a public appeal to the students not to act as strike-breakers, stating that the university would maintain “its normal attitude of neutrality.”

Capitalist “Culture.”
This incident, not the first of its kind, is an illustration of the sort of character and culture that is produced by the great universities maintained by the gifts and endowments of the capitalists who pose as philanthropists with the millions wrung from labor. These contemptible products of capitalist mis-education who are being fed and clothed and housed by the workers of the world while they learn to conjugate Greek verbs and play football, think it a great “lark” to aid the capitalist in crushing the workers, to take bread from the mouths of working-class wives and children and hope from the hearts of the oppressed. In these universities the sons of the capitalists acquire the “culture” that despises labor and sneers at the woes and wrongs of the world.

Other Instances.
And the result of this capitalist environment and capitalist education is that our great universities are coming to rival the detective bureaus as strike-breaking agencies. Two years ago students from Seth Low's Columbia University took the places of strikers in the machine shops of New Jersey. Later, students from the same institution replaced striking ushers in New York theatres. And only a few weeks ago students from Rockefeller's Chicago University performed the same dastardly mission, in reference to which the “Tolliver” of Terre Haute, makes the following comment:
“An example of the shameless and unmanly products turned out by the average university was afforded in the five students of the Standard Oil University who took the places of striking firemen on the great lakes. These pampered duds showed their cowardice by returning to Chicago after making one trip to Buffalo.”

“There is a striking contrast between the college graduate of this country and those of the ‘effete monarchies of Europe,’ where the students side with the workers in their struggles against the political and military powers.”

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 Melvolder's Rock Clark Park, Guttenberg, N. J. Cars for this point can be reached by any New Jersey ferry. All trade unionists, Socialists, sympathizers and friends are cordially invited to attend. Music, dancing, prize bowling and shooting, and other attractions will help to make the day enjoyable. Admission will be ten cents at the gate.

ANOTHER GLASS WORKERS' LOCAL.
Comrade G. Theimer of Richmond Borough has just organized the glass-embossmers and engravers in this city. This new organization will be known as Local No. 43 of the Amalgamated Glass Workers' International Association. They have elected their officers, who were duly installed by the Advisory Board of the Glass Workers, consisting of Locals 23, 25, 30, 32, 34, 36, and 43, and met on the first Tuesday in the month at the headquarters, 157 Bleeker street, opposite Mills' Hotel.

WHO?
Say; who gives you the right to work?
The boss.
Who fixes your hours?
The boss.
Who fixes your pay?
The boss.
Who markets your product and pockets the profits?
The boss.
Who grants or denies you a holiday?
The boss.
Now just take a good look at your-self and ask how much freedom you have, anyway. Take also a good look at Socialism and see if there is not a more excellent way, a way in which you can reach the real status of a free man.—Western Socialist.

KISHINEFF—ONE ACT IN A WORLD-DRAMA OF CRIME.

The responsibility for the horrors of Kishineff has been so clearly placed, the identify and the motives of the real criminals so plainly revealed, that none who care and dare to think need fail to understand.

The men whose hands were actually reddened at Kishineff hated the Jews. They were inspired by racial prejudice and religious fanaticism. But they are not the real criminals. They were mere blind and dumb tools in the hands of others.

Plehve and Pobledonostoff and Nicholas and the landlords and manufacturers and merchants and bankers who stand back of them do not hate the Jews as Jews. They will not refuse to dine with a Rothschild nor will the Rothschilds refuse them a loan to-morrow if they guarantee a satisfactory per cent.

It is the Revolution that they hate and fear—the Revolution, which means thought in the brains of the toilers, which means the end of anagonsisms among the oppressed, which means the beginning of the end of oppression and class division in every form.

The working and thinking Jews of Russia are a menace to the government and to the sanctified wrongs of tithes and rents and interest and profit for whose perpetuation the government exists. If they would work without thinking, the strong arm of the law and the military would protect them in their right to exist in misery. But this they will not and cannot do. Ostracized and isolated as Jews, as exploited toilers they have learned or are rapidly learning sympathy with their fellow sufferers of every race and every faith and teaching it in turn to those about them. That is why the government gave the signal for the massacre.

Kishineff is a new St. Bartholomew's day, a dastardly blow aimed by the powers of reaction at the life of the future.

But it was not only designed directly to intimidate the Jews who form so important an element in the revolutionary movement in Russia and elsewhere. It is part of a larger policy, a consistent policy of the international ruling class.

The Christian peasants and artisans who, at Plehve's hint, went out and murdered their neighbors are no less exploited and oppressed than the Jews. They are only more ignorant and therefore more easily ruled.

They suffer. They live on the verge of starvation all the year, for the profit of the propertied class. Their sufferings must breed discontent and resentment. It is the policy of the rulers to keep them in ignorance, to cultivate their prejudices, so that, when their resentment must burst out, it can be directed against their fellow sufferers and away from their oppressors.

That is not a peculiarly Russian policy. Anti-Semitism in Austria or

from John Raueh, bringing the total pledged to \$7,000.50.
PAID ON PLEDGES.
Theo. Birk \$3.00
J. Raueh, Brooklyn50
H. R. Kearns, Arlington, N.J. 5.00
Previously acknowledged 3,108.10
Total \$3,116.60
Plus error in addition found by Auditing Committee50
Corrected total \$3,117.10

SPECIAL MEETINGS OF PUBLISHING ASSOCIATION AND CONFERENCE.
The Daily Globe Conference will hold a special meeting at the Labor Lyceum, 64 East Fourth street, on Friday evening, May 22, at 8 o'clock sharp, to receive the report of the Auditing Committee upon the accounts of the Fair. All delegates should be present.
The Workingmen's Co-operative Publishing Association will hold a special meeting at the Labor Lyceum on Monday, May 25, at 8 o'clock sharp, to hear the report of the Auditing Committee, the special committee elected to devise ways and means for raising more money for the Globe Fund, and to elect a successor to Secretary Butcher, resigned. Every member is requested to attend.
All members in arrears for dues on shares are hereby notified to pay up at or before this meeting.
Comrades who have made pledges are requested to forward them on account by mail or bring it personally to the office. The fund so far has about \$12,000 in cash and it behooves all comrades to help raise the amount required for a daily paper as quickly as it possibly can be done.
There are still a few district organizations of the party which have as yet not made complete returns for tickets of the Daily Globe Fair; such organizations are urged to make prompt settlements for balances due, so that the books of the Fair can be closed completely.
Strict compliance to these requests will be appreciated by the Secretary. A pledge of \$5 has been received.

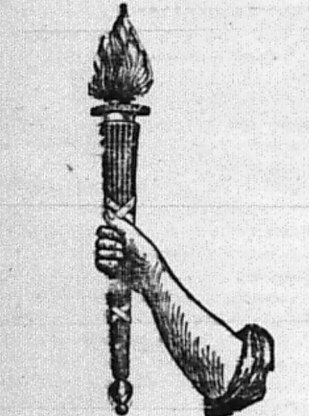
CHINESE STRIKE IN CHICAGO.
CHICAGO, May 19.—Chinese laundrymen struck to-day. Ten Chinamen employed in a South Side laundry demanded more pay, and when it was refused followed the example of their white brethren and walked out. Several of the strikers picked the place, while a committee of their number later in the day attempted to carry on peace negotiations, but the proprietor, Willie Moy, locked himself inside his establishment and refused to treat with them.
If the Chinese show that they are willing to organize and join in the universal struggle of their class, the American worker will soon learn that a Chinese workingman is better than an American capitalist any day.
BUY UNION MADE GOODS.

READ THIS AND PASS IT ON.

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

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THE PARTY'S EMBLEM. In the State of New York, on account of certain provisions of the election laws, the Socialist Party is officially recognized under the name of Social Democratic Party.

THE SOCIALIST VOTE. The Socialist Party in New York has passed through its general election its growth has been indicated and its speedy victory is assured.

"ORGANIZE! ORGANIZE! ORGANIZE!" This is the headline under which the New York "Commercial Advertiser" prints a genuine "propaganda editorial" addressed to the employers of the city—and of the nation.

There is every reason for workingmen to rejoice in this. Every man who thinks that he has long known, though not all dared to say it, that war was already on between the capitalists and the workers.

the line of battle will move ever forward and the assured triumph will soon be in sight.

The Russian government, in the preamble to the document in which it announces the virtual annexation of the Chinese province of Manchuria, states that Russia and China have been friendly neighbors for over two centuries and have a common frontier of three thousand miles.

When our capitalist "reformers" in the North talk about the horrors of child labor in the South it is well to remember that Mayor Seth Low, who may be taken as an excellent type of their species, is a stockholder in the company which owns the Massachusetts cotton mills of Georgia.

THE PLAN OF AGITATION. The plan of agitation and propaganda which is being put into effect in Michigan under the direction of State Organizer Lamb cannot be too warmly recommended.

Briefly, what is being done in Michigan is this: Every city, town, or village in which, even though there is as yet no local party, a few or even one or two willing workers for the cause are to be found, is counted as a "station" for the "soap-box" campaign.

From this article, which is plentifully illustrated with photographs and actual despite the systematic opposition of employers of child labor, we quote, in part: "Child labor of the past and child labor of the present are two very different problems.

In considering the advantages of such a plan of work, the small expense in proportion to the number of meetings held and the amount of literature distributed is not the only thing to be taken into account.

Organize! Organize! Organize! Organize! Organize! Organize! Organize! Organize! Organize! Organize! Organize! Organize! Organize! Organize! Organize! Organize!

Organize! Organize! Organize! Organize! Organize! Organize! Organize! Organize! Organize! Organize! Organize! Organize! Organize! Organize! Organize! Organize!

them for the more finished argument and more impressive eloquence of the generally recognized party spokesmen.

It is unfortunate that the soap-box man is never decently paid and never half appreciated. That is a part of the great sadness of life.

An Ohio comrade criticizes our article on "Steel Trust Prosperity" as follows: "You write: 'Left over, \$133,000,000 in the hands of the masters, as tribute for the privilege of working with means of production which they (the workers) had themselves created and kept in repair.' My criticism is that the materials, supplies, etc., were as usual undoubtedly produced by workers other than the ones using such in erecting and for repairs, and not in the employ of the Steel Trust.

What this comrade thinks we have done is just what we have not done. The analysis of the Steel Trust report was made in exactly the same way as the analysis of the census statistics of manufactures in last week's issue.

CHILD LABOR. Special Agent Waudy of the Department of Labor Says Its Extent Far Surpasses All Official Figures.

Seventeen hundred and fifty thousand—one million and three-quarters—boys and girls between ten and fifteen years of age are at work in the mines and factories of the United States, according to the startling story of child labor written by Special Agent William S. Waudy of the United States Department of Labor for "Leslie's Monthly."

Waudy's authoritative statement of facts evokes this editorial comment as an introduction to the article: "These true figures form as serious a menace to our political future as any which exists.

Referring to personal observation in the mining industry Mr. Waudy writes: "Truly breaker is a well chosen name; these boys are well broken.

And yet their employers have the hardihood to claim that 'these boys are happy and well paid, drawing 5 cents an hour and eight-hour shifts. Surely they would be far happier at school, with their fathers drawing a fair day's pay for a fair day's work.

WHEN THE ENJOINER IS ENJOINED.

By Horace Traubel. 'Tis God who enjoins. It is injunction. The air is full of injunction. It is injunction simple, injunction complex. It is injunction monosyllabic and injunction polysyllabic.

Let the court's best laid plans. But the court keeps on enjoining. You find an injunction under your pillow. You find an injunction by your plate at breakfast.

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LABOR'S CRITICS.

"I believe in labor unions," said the College President. "But I think I could improve upon their rules. If with what the masters chose to give, the members were content; if they handed the non-unionist their tools, and patting him, like brothers, where his back bone ought to be.

"I believe in labor unions," said the Bishop to his flock. "Provided that they do not go too far. For the violence that, boycotts and does injury to stock is only fair in military war. Let union strikers nation (of the last's smaller size); let them righteously marmad and murther to let.

"I believe in labor unions," say the Editors of fact. "Provided they are always nice and good; for they are always like an angel he must act. And not like epiphany flesh-and-blood. Although his sick wife freeze, he must be silent as a clam."

THE ABOUT IS FAIR PLAY. The second strike of engineers in the Chicago stockyards brings out an interesting story. When the men struck they wanted the union scale of 27½ cents an hour and eight-hour shifts. They agreed to allow three preachers—the Rev. Dr. W. M. Lawrence, Rev. Myron W. Haynes, and Rev. Father E. A. Kelly—to sit in judgment of their claims.

FROM A VETERAN. Editor of The Worker. To the author for writing and to the editor for publishing the fine article, 'The Right Basis of Socialist Organization,' in The Worker of May 10, I enclose thanks and compliments from some of the customers always turning up there were his own fellows of the factory.

BUY UNION MADE GOODS. This is a very important slogan for the workers. It means that when we buy goods we should buy goods made by our fellow workers. It is a way of supporting our own industry and helping to build up our own economy.

A MAN OF SORROWS AND ACQUAINTED WITH GRIEF.

By Peter E. Burrows. The agitation against the modern wage master is one that cannot long be sustained in the spirit of ice cream and cake parties, by Americans. Capitalism is too great an outrage upon fair play and the "just" who runs it, in large or small sections, is too great a menace to any democracy to be discussed with strawberries. Let the American, who has the reputation of accomplishing his pleasures as seriously as any man on earth, give a little of his unmortgaged mind to this most serious question on earth, the labor question, as it is now determined for us by the capitalist.

The native American has not been accustomed to look himself consciously up with this labor question, except when as master he was at the master's end of the chain and a negro was at the other. When white slavery was disposing of black slavery the American was linked with this labor question again, in a manner that may be called New York, as the keeper of a big combination workshop and boarding house for immigrants to come and sweat in for the benefit of the natives.

Capitalism is that new system of wealth production by which a small and diminishing number of persons have the power of concentrating great contracts upon a certain number of surplus hours every day, creating surplus values. Profit-mongering is the comparatively harmless twin of commercialism. But profit-mongering is not a creative vice; it is only the vice of transferring things already created from one possessor to another, neither adding to nor diminishing the sum of social wealth.

The capitalist takes the dollar, half of which is the profit of a commodity sale of yesterday and puts it into a place where it will call for more than the late sale consisted of as commodity by half a dollar; that is, it will set the mills going for a dollar's worth of commodity; and the to-morrow after for 150 cents worth.

This commodity is in substance which contains the one thing valuable in the world to exchange, that is social labor. Of course, people do not make a practice of exchanging or laboring for these labor crystals or commodities as mere dilettants; but because these commodities embody the experience, the organization and the wants of men, in the labor of men, they are used and necessary, they are wealth and exchange; they are power and credit. They are put to use as we are of them in society.

Capitalist to laborer: My friend. By a great revolution which it is unnecessary, and also quite difficult for me to explain to you, you find yourself living in an age wherein buying and selling are about the only relations subsisting between men. Now what do you want to buy? What have you for sale? Laborer: I have nothing to sell. Capitalist: Well, then you must die, because I own all the estates and I shall part with nothing but for sale or exchange. But, hold; let me see. My poor America. I loved you once. I'll tell you what I'll do with you. I'll tell you now, what things do you mostly stand in need of?

Laborer: Well, I want houses, clothes of all sorts, cutlery, wheels, watches, ornaments. I want everything. I have nothing at all. Capitalist: For the sake of our common history, and the patriotic days we spent together in school, you shall come into my factories and work for me ten hours a day making some things that I want to sell. Laborer (falling on his knees): Bless you, my father, I am thine. Now, what shall I make for you? Capitalist: I want a lot of cutlery, and ornaments and watches and wheels, doors and things for houses and all sorts of clothes. You must make them very cheap, as I do not want them for myself. I only want to sell them. I will give you the equivalent of your labor, with a proper return on my capital.

The laborer joins a thousand and goes to work for his big benefactor who has in an octagon office, having as many pay and delivery windows as there are sides to an octagon. After working for a year the laborer finds himself still waiting the things, the want of which first sent him to work in the factory. Somehow or other he found that, though occasionally his wage was increased at the pay window, it always went and that something else decreased at one of the buy windows. And somehow or other it had been revealed to him that year that the things he first set forth to his capitalist friend to be his own wants were the very things that he was making for that capitalist friend, who rightly declared that he did not want them for himself, but to sell them. And strange yet, he found, on observing the buy windows that the customers always turning up there were his own fellows of the factory.

It was a tremendous battle. America was never mightier. The laborer was dazed at the greatness and glory of it. But come to look at that over which and out of which all the bustle and glorification came; it was only his

of wealth as the past century has produced. As a buyer his power ends a little beyond the point where he becomes a producer of the surplus. Capitalism is not in business to merely exchange equivalent money with labor for what it produces. It is in business to draw into the bonds of surplus production as many persons as it can hold there with a market. Obviously therefore capitalism is not a stay-at-homeism: its own population at home cannot be its sufficient field of exploitation. A world market is the salient demand, a foreign policy the first duty pulled by capitalism. But there are capitalists abroad, as well as at home, and it is a great feeling game most of the time, where to market our products.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN LABOR SITUATION.

British Capitalists "Rather Welcome" the Distress of the White Workers of the Rand Because It Will Facilitate Introduction of Chinnese.

The London dispatches on the South African labor situation throw a brilliant light on the workings of capitalism. A dispatch of May 16, for instance, says: "The importation of Chinese labor into South Africa was decided upon a principle some time ago, but no definite plans have yet been formed regarding the number to be imported, nor the conditions to govern the importation.

"A special to the 'Evening Post' of the same date says in part: 'Superficially, the situation of the South African mine enterprises is extremely unfavorable—in some regards, the worst in years. It should be said, however, that the commercial distress at Johannesburg, which is the chief source of misgivings, is rather welcomed in financial quarters here' at London, that is 'because it is believed that when the Transvaal union really feels the distress which is entailed upon it by the semi-closing of the mines, its opposition to imported Asiatic labor, which has hitherto prevented relief through that recourse, will be abandoned.'

"The point to be observed is that the trouble in South Africa does not arise from a lack of workingmen. There are thousands of white workers unemployed and in want. But the capitalists are unwilling to pay for common labor such wages as white men can live on. Industry must therefore remain at a standstill and those thousands of white workers must be kept in unwillful idleness until they are starved into submission to the imposition of cheap Asiatic labor, which, in turn, by the force of intensified competition in the labor market, will make it difficult or impossible for them to resist the gradual reduction of their wages and their standard of living in the years to come.

It is no new thing that the distress of the working people should be 'rather welcomed' by the capitalists, who can afford to wait without profits some times in order that hunger may tighten the chains of their wage-slaves and render their future profits more secure. From the number of strikes now taking place it is evident that the workers do not know prosperity when they see it.—Eric People.

PARTY NOTES.

The following contributions have been made to the Special National Organizing Fund since last report: E. C. Parks, Lyons, Kas., \$50.; Local Abolition, New Mexico, \$2.; Local Rev. A. G. ...

Mechen, W. Va., May 28; Zanesville, May 29; Columbus, May 30 and 31; Wauson, June 1, and Montpelier, June 2. Father Hagerty writes from Phoenix, Arizona, under date of May 8, and says that they organized a local at that town the evening previous with twenty-two charter members.

come of the affair and are in the mood to grapple with any sort of an undertaking that may present itself now. The Boys' Club, of 161 Avenue A, whose life and drum corps played frequently at the Daily Globe Fair, will hold their annual outing and games on Saturday, May 27, at Field ...

ordered that an organizer be sent for one week to Orange County. A charter was granted to Local Middletown. GENERAL COMMITTEE. At the special meeting of the General Committee of Local New York, S. D., held on Saturday, May 18, Comrades Kanelly and Abrahamson presiding, Comrade Cantor was seated as a delegate from the 35th A. D., in place of Wisner, resigned.

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Local Chico, Mont., is a regular contributor to the Special Organizing Fund. Secretary Mable writes: "Organization is the keynote now. Local Chico was organized Oct. 1, 1928, with five members and until January last had only seven members. Have held our meeting regularly, paid our dues in advance and kept the literature circulating, and last fall we got 25 out of 58 votes on the legislative ticket. So much for organization. Eleven members now."

On Tuesday, May 23, will be held the Socialist Party convention of Essex County, N. J., to nominate a county ticket for the fall election. The convention will meet at John Motzer's Dramatic Hall, corner of First and Broad streets, Carlstadt, and at 8 p. m. Every comrade in the county should be present. The party now has legal standing in Bergen County.

All members of the 12th A. D. are urged to attend a meeting of the district on Friday, May 22, at the Great Central Palace Hall, 90-96 Clinton street. Very important business is to be transacted.

That the regular meetings of the General Committee be held once a month. That the delegates of Local New York to the coming city convention be instructed to move for the election of a City Campaign Committee with separate funds.

FROM NEBRASKA STATE COMMITTEE. OMAHA, Neb., May 16.—The State Local Quorum of the Socialist Party of Nebraska at its meeting of May 14 adopted the following resolution, to wit: Whereas, Comrade Walter Thomas Mills, in entering into an agreement with a so-called Propaganda Club, has infringed upon Section 4, of Article 6 of the national constitution, which gives a state with ten organized locals sole jurisdiction over the work of organization and propaganda in said state; and

AT THE SAME PRICE, SHOES BEARING THIS STAMP. LOUIS D. BEHREN, HAVANA CIGARS. 189 WILLIAM STREET. Opposite the office of The Worker, New York. MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO. Branch: No. 113 East Ninth St.

Attention, Workmen! GUSTAVE BARTH. H. FRAHME, Truss-Maker. F. W. HEISS Union Printer 69 GOLD ST. STRICTLY EIGHT HOURS WORK. WHO WILL DO YOUR LAUNDRY WORK? I. X. LAUNDRY, 774 Second Ave.

The Tenth Ward Branch of Jersey City will hold a street meeting at Five Corners, Newark and Summit avenues, on Wednesday evening, May 27, at 8:15. This branch has elected Comrade Frederick Gilliar as its delegate to the state convention.

Brooklyn Social Democrats will hold a street meeting on Friday, May 22, at Atlantic Avenue and Nevins street, and on Saturday, May 23, in front of the Labor Lyceum, 949 Willoughby Avenue.

Greater interest in Socialist propaganda makes itself noticeable through the state and there are many demands for literature and speakers. The Secretary has asked printers for estimates on several pamphlets for the state of New York and has under consideration a plan for sending out an organizer through the state.

YORKVILLE AGITATION. A general meeting of the comrades of the Yorkville districts with delegates from sympathetic organizations was held in the W. E. A. Clubhouse last Saturday. Wm. Khret presided and John I. Cohn acted as secretary.

BELETED PROTESTS. Somewhat tardily resolutions are transmitted to us, adopted early in April—one set by Local Somerville, Mass., emphatically disapproving the removal of the national headquarters pending general vote on the subject, which act the local considers to have been unconstitutional and designed to force endorsement from the membership; the other from Local Arlington, Wash., expressing the National Committee for having hesitated as to the submission of the headquarters referendum instead of submitting it as a matter of course in the demand of five locals in three states.

DR. MATHILDA SINAI, DENTIST, 308 E. 96TH ST., NEW YORK.

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THE CLASS-CONSCIOUSNESS OF THE "UPPER" CLASSES.

By John Bemer Crosby.

In economics the term "classes" means groups of the population which are distinguished from one another by the amounts of money they possess or control. The "upper" classes comprise those persons who have the most money—no matter whose money it rightfully is—they have it, and that's what counts, and that's all that counts, in sorting out your classes. The "middle" classes, who are described by the cheap patriots of election-time as the "home and sinew of the country," (presumably because those elements possess no independent intelligence, comprise that bulky mess of well-meaning inanity whose members get their political "beliefs" (as they humorously call them), from old-party demagogues; their religious "beliefs" from their ancestors; and their ideas of social usages, relationships and attire from designing manufacturers, sifted first through hired writers on fashions and etiquette.

IN CONNECTICUT. Comrades and Sympathizers Called to Action.

By John Bemer Crosby.

Insolence with the curling lip of ignorant scorn of its betters. THERE is a class-consciousness ready-to-hand—beside which every other sort is vague and debatable. The class-consciousness of the rich, and the cheap imitation of it among the cheap imitators of the rich, is earnestly regretted to say, about the only class-consciousness thus far developed in this country. It appears that in this respect, as in several others related to the economic, we are far behind the old world.

FROM HEADQUARTERS.

Extracts from National Secretary Malloy's fourth report to the National Committee, dated, Omaha, Neb., May 11. I have communicated with the Utah State Secretary relative to the account for \$104.70 worth of stamps, forwarded from this office last July, the proceeds of which, when sold to the locals, were, by agreement with the National Committee, to cover the expenses of National Committeeman Edler, who complained, as you know, that he had not been paid what was due him. On the other hand, the books in this office show that nothing has been received in payment from the locals for-warded. This brings the matter of non-payment of Comrade Edler, within the jurisdiction of this office, and the National Committee has therefore the right to demand either that Comrade Edler be paid what is due him or that the National Committee be remunerated for the stamps forwarded. In reply to my communications upon the subject as outlined above, the Utah State Secretary admits that Comrade Edler has not been paid, and that \$31 should yet be paid him, although the Utah State Secretary, in his letter to the National Committee, acknowledged receiving only \$22.

IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Conduct of State Government and of Mine Owners is Still Helping the Socialist Party—Organization Progressing and Good Convention Expected. PHILADELPHIA, May 19.—At last night's meeting of the State Committee of the Socialist Party, W. W. Rihl presiding, a charter was granted to a new local at Millville, Allegheny County. A request for information how to organize was received from Coatesville, Chester County, and answered. Communications were received from Reading, Utahville, Spring Forge, Lehighton, Pottsville, Cokeville, Millville, Williamsport, Roysford, Shamokin, Shenandoah, and Wilkes Barre.

NATIONAL PLATFORM OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY.

[Note.—In New York and Wisconsin this party is officially recognized under the name 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 Socialism, and declares its policy to be the organization of the working class and those in sympathy with it into a political party, with the object of conquering the powers of government and using them for the purpose of transferring the means of production and distribution into collective ownership by the entire people.

RELATIONS OF PARTY AND UNIONS.

The National Committee of the Socialist Party in annual session assembled, hereby declares its attitude toward the relations of the trade-union movement as expressed in the resolution on the subject adopted by the party at its annual convention in 1902. We consider the trade-union movement as an outgrowth of the general labor movement, and we believe that the trade unions should be organized on a basis of class solidarity, and that they should be organized so as to be able to defend the interests of the working class against the interests of the capitalist class.

WESTERN NEW YORK.

Local Rochester Taking the Lead in Putting an Organizer in the Field for Five Months at Least.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., May 17.—Local Rochester is making preparations to put an organizer in the field in Western New York. Thus far quite a little money has been collected for this purpose for national dues, or May 23, 222.12, and contained also the amount of \$60.00. The Secretary was instructed to send a circular letter to Derby members.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Equal Quorum had decided to meet on May 17, but, as I have already notified you, my trip to Massachusetts necessitated a postponement until a later date, when I can be present.

The following National Committeemen have not reported their votes upon Comrade Mills' motion relative to the anti-fusion resolutions sent out on April 14: LaKamp; Henley; Miller; Fox of Maine; Raebel; Fox of Montana; Massey; Hallbrook; Berger.

SPECIAL.

The corresponding with State Secretary Critchlow of Ohio, referred to under the head "Referendum" above, is too long to be printed in full. We summarize it as follows:

Omaha, April 28.—Mally, noting that the Ohio State Quorum has fixed April 24 as the day for closing the vote on headquarters in Ohio, reminds Critchlow that May 1 was the date set by the National Committee. Noting further that a state referendum is being held on the subject of recalling Critchlow, he says: "I would also impress upon you the necessity of keeping the national referendum separate and distinct from that involving any question concerning the party in the state of Ohio alone. The referendum on national headquarters should be voted upon by the locals exactly as issued from this office and the introduction of any other matter into the vote upon the national headquarters is liable to cause confusion and involve a violation of that part of the national constitution which provides that 'All propositions or other matters submitted for the referendum of the party shall be presented without comment.' You will understand that my sole motive in calling attention to these details is to avoid possible complications and to permit of a full and impartial expression of the party's will upon the national referendum, while observing the mandates of the national constitution and the National Committee."

A SOCIAL BEING.

Be yourself. Which one? How many people are you? Hundreds. At the first fork are my parents, at the next my grandparents, and then they multiply indefinitely. I am all of them, and more besides. I am the son of many books.—Push.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

All Comrades and Organizations are hereby informed that an Industrial Labor Exposition and Food Show for the Benefit of the Labor Press will be held at the Grand Central Palace, Lexington Ave., 43rd & 44th St., New York, from May 23rd to May 30th, 1904.

There is the class-conscience which is mushy and decayed with class-egotism.

There is the class-conscience which knows a sense of emulation, because it regards itself as already astride the ridge-pole of human excellence.

There is the class-conscience which is usually the people who don't work themselves who are most alarmed about other people not working under Socialism.—Erie People.

There is the class-conscience which is usually the people who don't work themselves who are most alarmed about other people not working under Socialism.—Erie People.

The capitalists will continue to ride on the backs of the workers until Socialism shows them just where they get off.—Erie People.