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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.

ing an equal right to suspend busine

when they will, singly or unitedly. But the Socialist does not admit the rightness or necessity of profit at all.

On that ground, and on that ground

only, the capitalist argument can be

What Is Prosperity Worth?

worth to the workingman?

First, let us ask. What is prosperity

We are now living in a period of undoubted prosperity. As has been repeatedly shown in The Worker by

the citation of figures from govern-ment reports and from capitalist sta-tisticians, the following facts char-acterize this period, FROM THE WORKINGMEN'S SIDE, as compared

with that of comparative depression which preceded it:

1. Average money wages are slightly lower now than formerly.

2. The cost of the workingmen's living is considerably higher now than before

before.

3. A larger proportion of working

nen are killed or disabled at their

4. Workingmen have to toll harder and are worn out at an earlier age now than ever before.

5. A larger proportion of women and children are working for wages (destroying home life and lowering the future standard of health and intelligence) now than ever before.

That is prosperity from the work-

Profits are enormously larger than ever before—that is the capitalists' side. It is very reasonable that the capitalist should be interested in main-

that are studying Socialism, you an

The Capitalist Dilemma.

Observe the two horns of the di

emma between which the capitalist

bids you choose:

Either prosperity—which for you means excessive toll, dangerous toll, 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 "hard times"—and you know what that terrible phrase means.

The capitalist expects you forever

o 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 con-tinue choosing between these two? We Socialists say it is not. We suggest a

Capital and Capitalist.

We admit that the workingmen are

dependent upon the capitalists for per-mission to work-but not rightly nor

necessarily nor eternally so—only until they learn to remove the cause of their

ependence. The capitalist says: "Without me it

would be impossible to carry on indus-try 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

Note that difference. It is the es-sential point of the Socialist reply to

the capitalist argument. Miners can-not work without a mine, nor train-

could dig coal and iron and railroad

that is, refrains from exercising his

mean all the instruments of produc

tion—is necessary. Capitalists are un-necessary 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 eithe

stand idle and hungry, or work too

The Socialist Position.

Let us, then, get rid of the capital

ist. The workers have collectively

created the means of production. The collectively operate them. They co-lectively need them. Let them collec-

tively 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 sys-

as inclosing poverty for industrous people under such a system? Do you think you would work yourselves to death and yet die poor under such a system? Do you think children would be sent into the factory 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

tem? Can you imagine such a th as life-long poverty for industri-

hard and yet live in poverty.

out a railroad, nor steel work

starve."

swer. No.

olds you choose:

work now than ever before.

gence) now than ever before.

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

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 urging this argument against the Socialist and the trade-union movements allies since it is equally strong socialist and the trade-union move-ments 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.

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-worker 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—massive, complex, and costly machinery, involvements. complex, and costly machinery, involvdivision of labor and the employ

ing 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.

which I own. Therefore you are de-pendent 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

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 for British, German, Japanese or other capitalists to sell at a profit.

"If I can sell cheaper than those 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

Mages.
"In order to be allowed to work, therefore, it is your interest to work at such terms as will, after allowing me what I consider a satisfactory profit, enable me to sell my goods cheaper

than other capitalists can "The trade unions, by their strikes and boycotts and label agitation, seek to compel me to pay you higher wages and reduce your hours of labor. The Socialists advocate legislation which would compel me to employ men in-stead of women and little children, to spend more money in making work-shops healthful and guarding danger-ous machinery, and in other ways to reduce my share and increase your

share of your product.

"Even though you do not succeed in this, or even before you succeed, your agitation frightens me. It destroys my confidence. It threatens my profits. It hampers me in my business And in proportion as you do succeed you increase the cost of production and so compel me, in order to get my satisfactory profit, to raise my selling price.
"But if I raise my selling price, the
British and Germana and Japanese are
likely to undersell me—and there is an

end of our national prosperity. "National prosperity, you pends on my selling cheap. My selling cheap depends upon your working hard, long hours, for low wages, your wives and children doing such work as they can for still lower wages, and my ous machinery at high speed. When you resist these things, your action menaces and may destroy that national prosperity which you and I have been

enjoying so much. How Far It Is Sound.

This is the employer's argument. On the whole, it is unanswerable, IF YOU ACCEPT THE CAPITALIST SYS-TEM AS RIGHT AND NECESSARY that is, if you agree with him in think-ing that the means of production must be held as private property and oper-ated by one class for wages to produce profits for the other class.

It cannot be denied that an increase of real wayes-whether through the hours, the moderation of speed, the elimination of child and female labor, or in whatever way gained—an in-crease of real wages increases the cost of production and so must involve either an increase of prices or a reduc

If the capitalist has a right to profit at all, then he has a right to judge for at all, then he has a right to judge for himself what rate of profit is sufficient to justify him in employing the work-ingman. If he has a right to profit at all, then he certainly has a right to and must be expected to shut down his works when he cannot get a satisfac-

tory profit. trade-unionist uses to justify strikes is that the workingmen have a right to cease working when they will, singly or unitedly. The capitalists can turn ne argument against him, claimwork as hard and fast as you can for the lowest living wage—nay, all the sooner if you work and live so, by the inexorable law of capitalism itself

prosperity runs its course and plunges us again into hard times. It is not trade unionism that menaces prosperity. It is not Social-ism that menaces prosperity. Capital-ist prosperity always destroys itself— just as it is doing at this moment in the cotton industry, where workers are being laid off because they have spun

being laid off because they have spun and woven too much cotton goods and cannot buy enough.

You have nothing to lose. While capitalism lasts you must suffer alter-nately the miseries of hard times and the different but equal miseries of prosperity. The sooner you overthrow capitalism, the sooner you will put an end to needless misery.

CAPITALISM IN GLENS FALLS.

A Typical Example of Capitalist Methods.

Women Strike Against Reductions of Wages to Pay the Expenses of European Trips and \$700 Pet Dogs-Fleidman's Effective Work Spreading Socialism.

GLENS FALLS, N. Y., May 20 .- Six hundred members of the International Shirt and Laundry Workers' Union are on strike here against the Wiel-Haskell Company, whose history and methods are an excellent example of modern

capitalism. When this company located here in 1889 it received as an inducement from the municipality a grant of land and a bonus large enough to pay the expenses of erecting a factory, as well as ex-emption from water and other taxes for ten years. As a return for these things the company "furnishes employment" to several hundred workers, ostly women, at an average wage of \$1 per day; some receive as high as \$10 per week, but a great many are not able to earn more than \$3 per week.

Capitalist "Thrift".

ingman, do you really think it is such a precious thing that you should sub-mit to all exactions rather than "menace" it? By the way you are striking and by the number of you Several years ago Mr. Haskell purhased a pet dog at the price of \$700, and the day following this purchase he reduced the wages of his employees ten per cent. Mr. Haskell next decided to take a trip to Europe, and raised the expense involved by a further re-duction in the wages of his employees. In 1899 Messrs. Wiel and Haskell beame tax-paying members of this community, and immediately inaugurated a new system in their factory. They compelled their employees to pay a rental of 25 cents per week for the use of the sewing machines used by them in their work; and to buy the cotton thread, for which an extortionate price was charged. The employees were also neded for the accomplishment of required results on certain styles of ork, and for all needles broken. In this way the company ground out their already underpaid, un terfed, and overworked wage slaves more than enough to pay the taxes that were coming due.

The workers put up with these methods for over three years, but at last gained courage enough to rebel against members enjoy European trips and system is "time-honored and "that to supply their employees with thread, atents and needles would cultivate extravagance on the part of the work-ers and would be detrimental to their business interests."

Fieldman's Agitation. The strike was declared about five weeks ago, and the girls were about losing hope when Comrade Sol Fieldmen could transport it and steel work-ers 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-New York. He has been making three worked up the strikers wonderfully, but has aroused a public sentiment in the entire vicinty. The ministers are preaching against him, and the newspapers writing editorials against them: and thus the workers are learning that have the whole power of the capitalistruled press, church, and government against them and that in their fight for freedom they must depend wholly upon their own class, both in the strike and at the ballot-box.

and everywhere the one subject of discussion is the message of the Socialist, and the Glens Falls comrades are try-ing hard to make arrangements to keep Fieldman with them longer. The trikers and their sympathizers are fast becoming Socialists, and should the workers of Glens Falls awake and take the municipal government away from the forces of capitalism and put it in the hands of the working class by voting the ticket of the Social Democratic Party at the next election, the Wiels and Haskells and their class will be given something to think about more-important than \$700 pet dogs. Let the workingmen of Glens Falls not only support their striking sisters, but rise at the heliother, and put Socialist at the ballot-box and put Socialist workingmen in office to deal with the ness on the profits of legalized robbery.

NOTICE TO MACHINISTS

Folder Lodge No. 467, I. A. of M., asks us to state that there is a strike at the works of the Dexter Folder Company of Pearl River, N. Y., and to request machinists to stay away till it is settled.

thinking for yourselves, though you READ THIS AND PASS IT ON. | for help.

MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

The Worker.

NEW YORK, MAY 24, 1903.

Story of Typical Old-Party Politics.

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

BOSTON, Mass., May 18.—The sessions of the House have been en-livened this week by at least one debate in which the Socialist members took an active part. The bill under discussion, although not a Socialist measure, is of especial interest to measure, is of especial interest to us as showing the extremes to which the capitalist politicians will go to ham-per and try to defeat the Socialist movement as it gains strength. In this respect it is second only to the at-tempt of the Republicans to count out Mayor Flanders of Haverhill last winter. Brockton High-School Fight.

The measure in question is known as the Brockton High-School Bill, Since 1806 a need-has been felt for a new high school at Brockton, but the city was erecting a new city hall, the original plans calling for the hall to be built for \$00,000; it proved a great graft for the dominant politicians, for before it was completed it cost over \$300,000. Jealousies were awakened on the part of those who did not shar in the plums and the high-school prob lelm was pressing for solution when Comrade Coulter was elected Mayor in the fall of 1890. He urged in his inaugural the immediate building of the school. He again urged it in his the school. He again urged it in his inaugural in 1901. The political forces in the School Committee and the Public Property Committee, however, clashed over who should supervise the erection of such a school, and no advance was made during Coulter's first two terms—both branches of the Council being controlled by the advantage. cil being controlled by the old parties with the Socialists in an insignificant minority, so that our Mayor was al-most powerless. The old-party poli-ticians were unwilling to take any action whus Coulter was in office, lest e should be able to prevent their get-ting their "perquisites" out of the job, so for two years they prevented any

In the election of December, 1901, Coulter was defeated by a narrow margin. The Republican party was once more in full power. But from the inception of that year's government until the day after election last fall, the grafters pulled and hauled, wrangled and fought as to which body of the city government would pick the plums that would grow upon the high-

Grafters Driven to Extremes. Grafters Driven to Extremes.

Last December the voters again de-clared for Coulter for Mayor and gave the Socialist Party three Aldermen, eight Councilmen, and two School Committeeman, putting the Repub-licans in a minority unless they should get Democratic support. The Demo-crats who were elected in some wards, however, had won only by declaring that they would support the Socialists. The city was in a state of political re-volt and the complete annihilation of

volt and the complete annihilation of the Democrats was prevented only by this promise, not made to Socialists, but to Democratic voters who were and are still gradually being weaned away from the Democratic party. It now became evident that if the plums were to be picked prompt meas-ures must be taken. Only a month re-mained between the election and the installation of the new officials. If the matter were left as it then stood. the matter were left as it then stood, none could doubt that the Socialists would force action, directly the new administration came in, and the opportunity for plunder would be gone, for Socialist Party was pledg hours and good pay for workers as no profits for idlers on public work.

The old-party politicians spent the month in fighting over details and only an hour before Coulter was inaugurated on January 5 did-finally carry their plans through. First, they decided to issue bonds beyond the debt-limit-a violation of

hands of succeeding administrations, extending the period of bond issue over three years another violation of

Finally, as an expedient to ha monize their own jarring interests and secure their plunder, they decided to put the work outside the control of any branch of the city government by creating a special commission, with full power, responsible to no one on earth, to supervise the erection of the building—a third-violation of law.

Scheme Checked by Coulter. An hour after this job had be completed by the election of the last Commissioner, Comrade Coulter was inaugurated. He read his address and a deadlock followed in the election of Clerk of the Common Council. The Clerk of the Common Council. The Socialist members voted for Comrade Brodeur, feeling that it was important that this official should be in sym-pathy with the administration. The Republicans, with Democratic sup-port, voted for the outgoing clerk, Fullerton. After several ballots the Socialist members resolved to sacrilocialist members resolved to sacri fice the point in order to end the dead-lock and get down to business, and joined in electing Fullerton—Brodeur heartily acceding to the action. Mayor Coulter then immediately

presented a special message on the high-school affair, pointing out the ille-gality of the action taken by the old administration, and ordered the Treas-urer not to issue the bonds. Thus he nullified, for the time being, the extra ordinary job concocted during the pre-ceding month, and the eminent citi-zens who put private profits above public education had to look elsewhere

To the Republican Legislature then these lovers of law and order, these gentlemen who stand for liberty as against the "tyranny of Socialism" appiled for a law to overrule the ex-pressed will of the voters of their city. One of the Republican members for Brockton, brother to a member of the proposed irresponsible commission, has had charge of the bill. Mayor Coulter retained counsel to appear at the committee hearings against the bill. The counsel supporting it made no attempt to deny the illegality of the proceedings. Political considerations were all they had to rely on.

Debate in the House.

When the bill came up in the House, Comrade Ransden, our new member from Brockton, opened for our side and traced the history of the act, showed the infamous character of the legislation asked for and pleaded for justice and the law. Then Dowd of Holyoke, a Democrat, advocating the bill for the petitioners, had a glass of water brought to his desk and read from manuscript a beautiful essay on he need of a high school at Brockton and said that a lot of political sharks were trying to prevent its erection. In closing he said: "I pray that the peti-

closing he said: "I pray that the peti-tioners may be granted the legislation that they ask."

Carey arose and said: "Mr. Speaker, I congratulate the member from Holy-oke upon his good-judgment in select-ing a writer for his speech." Breed, a Republican, hissed. Cool as ice, Carey turned to him and with finger pointed said: "There are two things in this world that make that sound-a snake world that make that sound—a snake and a goose. I repeat, Mr. Speaker, that I congratulate the gentleman on his good judgment in selecting a writer for his speech. He talks of political sharks, and when he uttered those words, he must have been so situated that something cast back his own reflection." Alluding to a break in Dowd's reading of his closing sentence, Carey said: "Did you not notice him stumble when he came to the word pray 'pray,' and found it written pr-a-y when it should have been writen p-re-y? Calang the attention of the House to the fact that this Democratic p tician from Holyoke had lined himself with the political sharks against the wishes of his own party in the City of Brockton, he said: "The Socialists are not now in the majority of the city government at Brockton. of the city government at Brocks But enact this measure, and they will be in the next election."

MacCartney followed, declaring that

the enactment of the measure would set the seal of approval upon a series of lawless acts that amounted to a

conspiracy.

The measure passed to a third reading and will no doubt become a law, but Coulter will fight every fach of ground and will not yield, whatever

While Dowd had the floor, member of the House were moving about laughing and chatting. When Carey rose, the dropping of a pin could have been heard. The change was impres-sive, but it is not a new thing. Hating him for his principles, they canno elp admiring his ability, his integrity, and his brilliant audacity. It is a pity that every comrade in the land cannot have the opportunity to see Carey on the floor of the House.

Referendum Bill Defeated.

The Referendum Bill, providing that any act of the Legislature must be submitted to popular vote on the peti-tion of fifty thousand citizens, which the Socialist members supported, was slaughtered by the old-party majority, who would not like to have their acts equired to run the gauntlet in such ashion.

The Senate, as expected, defeated

the Brakemen's Bill, which Carey introduced and our three men forced through the House. Partly to redeem itself it defeated also the bill to allow vomen and children to work overtime in mills and factories.

Raymond, the merchant of whom I wrote last week, named the Senator who asked him for boodle. The Senate committee on investigation has abso-lutely refused to permit him counsel and from the opening of the hearing acted as though they desired to make Raymond the culprit instead of their colleague.

Our good friend, Comrade Mailly, is in Massachusetts. He was called to the bedside of his mother who is lying dangerously ill in Haverhill. At his mother's request the marriage of Com-rade Mailly and Comrade Bertha Howell, which was to have taken place later in the year, was performed last Friday, Representative MacCartney, as a Unitarian minister, officiating.

MacCartney Dangerously Sick.

As I write a telegram is received an nouncing that MacCartney is down with pneumonia and that the chances are against his recovery. The news has subdued the comrades profoundly, for our member for Rockland is warm

MacCartney's dates for this week at Charleston, East Bridgewater, and Northboro will be filled by State Secretary White who speaks also at Brockton, Randolph, and Fall River. Carey spoke last week at South Bos-ton. Highlandville, Leominster, and Roslindale, and during the coveek will be at Waltham, at South Boston again, and at East Dedham. John W. Brown spoke at Fall River a few days ago and comrades write in the strongest terms of the success of the meeting.

Comrade Hayman, who has been elected Assistant Secretary and Or-ganizer, has been confined to his home in Haverhill by sickness, but expect-

plenie on July 4 are going in good shape, and a large crowd is assured Open-air meetings everywhere are be-ing well attended and the movement is in a good state of progress.
D. A. W.

SCABS BRED BY COLLEGES.

The Products of Capitalist "Culture."

Yale Students Serve az Strike-Breakers "for a Lark"-President Hadley Refuses to Rebuke Them-Other Instances.

"NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 14 .-About thirty Yale undergraduates to day joined the strike breakers em ployed by the local trucking companie 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 driver are on strike, say that Yale strike breakers do more loading and unloading than twice as many regular truck-

Since the above dispatch appeared in the capitalistic newspapers, President Hadley of Yale University has replied to a request of the local Trades Coun-cil 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 o

Capitalist "Culture." This incident, not the first of its kind, is a fine illustration of the sort of character and culture that is produced by the great universities main tained by the gifts and endowments of the capitalists who pose as philan-thropists with the millions wrung from labor. These contemptible products of capitalist mis-education who are being fed and clothed and housed by the vorkers of the world while they to conjugate Greek verbs and play foot ball, think it a great "lark" to aid the capitalist in crushing the workers, to take bread from the mouths of werk-ing-class wives and children and hope from the hearts of the oppressed. In these universities the sons of the capttalists acquire the "culture" that spises labor and sneers at the woes and wrongs of the world.

Other Instances.

And the result of this capitalist en ironment and capitalist education is that our great universities are coming to rival the detective bureaus as strike breaking agencies. Two years ago stu-dents from Seth Low's Columbia University took the places of strikers in the machine shops of New Jersey. Later, students from the same institu-tion replaced striking ushers in New York theatres. And only a few weeks ago students from Rockefeller's Chi-cago Universty performed the same dastardly mission, in reference to which the "Toller," of Terre Haute,

makes the following comment:
"An example of the shameless and
unmanly products turned out by the verage university was afforded in the five students of the Standard Oil Uni versity who took the places of striking firemen on the great lakes. Thes pampered dudes showed their coward ce by returning to Chicago after mak ng 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 agains the political and military powers."

ANNUAL PICNIC OF THE

WEST SIDE SOCIAL DEMOCRATS. The tenth annual picnic of the West ocratic Party of New York will be held on Sunday afternoon, May 24 at Mejerdierk's Rock Celiar Park Gut tenberg, 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.

ANOTHER GLASS WORKERS' LOCAL Comrade G. Theimer of Richmond Borough has just organized the blass embossers and engravers in this city. This new organization will be known as Local No. 43 of the Amalgamated Glass Workers' International Associa-tion. They have elected their officers who were duly installed by the Advis-ory Board of the Glass Workers, con-sisting of Locals 23, 25, 30, 32, 34, 36, and 43, and meet on the first Tuesday in the mouth at the headquarters, 157 Bleecker street, opposite Mills' Hotel

WHOT

Say; who gives you the right to

Who fixes your hours?

Who fixes your pay? The boss.
Who markets your product and ockets the profits?

Who grants or denies you a holiday? The boss. Now just take a good look at your

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 stature of a free man.—Western Socialist.

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

Kishineff has been so clearly placed, the identity 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 Pobledonosteff 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 tollers, which means the end of anungonisms among the oppressed, which means the beginning of the end of oppression and class division in every

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

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 else where. It is part of a larger policy, a consistent policy of the international ruling class.

The Christian peasants and artizans 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 op-

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

The responsibility for the horrors of | France is the same in origin and in purpose. Nor is the Jew the only object against whom such blind prejudice is turned. Even in our own boastfully enlightened country, we can see the powers of propertied society, though the press and other agencies, always busily fomenting prejudices and antipathles among the workerssetting white against black, native against foreigners, now cultivating hatred of the Jew, now of the Catholic, now of the Chinese, now of the negro, now of the Spaniard, now of the Italian. In the ridiculous daggerand-dynamite nomances that our New fork dailies have been giving us un-

> It would be idle for us to spend words in denunciation of the Kishineff murders or in condolence with the victims. Enough words have been given to that, when no words are adequate.

der the name of news in the last few

weeks, the same malign purpose of

capitalism is to be traced.

Nothing is cheaper than denunciation and condolence. All official and propertied Christendom condemns the crime and expresses sympathy with the sufferers. That does not bring the dead to life nor does it disturb the Czar's peace of mind. He knows where are the real sympathies of the rulers and owners of the world. He has been their partner-the partner of American as well as European respectability-less than three years ago, in committing still bloodier outrages in China for no less infamous ends. If ue should send Grand Duke Boris over again next week, he knows the distinguished guest would again be entertained at the White House and on Fifth Avenue and the ghosts of Kishlpeff would not mar the feast.

There is but one power that Nicholas and partners in this guilt fear. It is the same power that the Kalser fears, that the Rothschilds fear, that the Morgans and Rockefellers fear. It is the foe at whom their blow was struck-and vainly struck, for it will recoil against the oppressors in the

That foe is the revolutionary movement. It alone can sincerely protest, for it alone has clean hands, not stained with the blood of Chinese, of Filipinos, or of Boers. It alone will be able to put an end to massacres and to the legalized massacre called war, for it knows no divisions of nation or of church, knows only the outraged right and the growing might of the world's workers.

Not as Americans to Jews, but as workingmen to workingmen, we say: Remember Kishineff! Remember all the crimes of the rulers! And by your sincere and unwavering and fearless international solidarity render such crimes forevermore impossible!

Against the reactionary cry of, Down with the Foreigner! we raise the cry of revolution: Workingmen of all countries unite! You have nothing to lose but your chains; you have a world to gain. Down with all class

FOR THE DAILY.

Special Meetings of Publishing Association and Conference.

Audited Report of Globe Fair to Be Presented Next Week-Account of Pledges and Contributions.

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 ac-counts 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, 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 Butscher, resigned. member is requested to attend.

All members in arrears for dues of shares are hereby notified to pay up at or before this meeting. Comrades who have made pledges

are requested to forward money on ac-count by mail or bring it personally to the office. The fund so far has about \$12,000 in cash and it behooves nrades to help raise the amoun required for a daily paper as quickly as it possibly can be done.

There are still a few district organi-zations of the party which have as yet not made complete returns for yet not made complete returns for dekets of the Dally 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

from John Rausch, bringing the total padged to \$7,669.50. PAID ON PLEDGES.

Total\$3,116.60 Plus error in addition found by Auditing Committee....

CASH CONTRIBUTIONS. \$5.00

Previously acknowledged 1.710.50 Total\$1
Less error in addition found
by Auditing Committee....

Corrected total \$1,721.00 Cash on pledges, as above . . . 3,116.90 Total cash receipts \$4,837.90

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 Sev. eral of the strikers picketed 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

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 Chinese workingman is better than an American capitalist any day,

BUY UNION MADE GOODS.

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

PUBLISHED WEEKLY ST 184 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK, By the Socialistic Co-operative Pub-lishing Association.

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

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Receipts are the Worker.

Best of the Worker sent to individual submedation of the workers when the submedation of the wrapper, the week following receipt of money.

Communications concerning the editorial department of the paper should be addressed to the Editor.

All communications should be written

All communications should be ad-all communications should be written with lak and on one side of the paper; words should not be abbreviated; every let-ter should bear the writer's name and ad-dress; and matter should be put in as few words as possible, cansistently with clear-ness. Communications which do not com-sity with these requirements are likely to Compilaints about the house. be disregarded.
Complaints about the business or editorial management of the paper should be addressed to the Board of Directors, Socialist Co-operative P.Lulishing Association, 184 William street, New York.

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



THE PARTY'S EMBLEM. In the state of New York, on account of triain provisions of the election laws, the ciallst Farty is officially recognized under se name of Social Democratic Party, and semillent is the Arm and Torch, as shown

above.

The Socialist Party (or Social Democratic Party in New York) should not be confused with the so-called Socialist Labor Party. The inter is a ring-ruled organization which devotes all ils energies to two purposes. First, to disrupt the Socialist movement and similar the Socialists who carry on the oder the Socialist movement : tle against capitalism; second, to mai injure the trade-union

THE SOCIALIST VOTE. The Socialist Party (the Social Democratic Party of New York) has passed through its second general election. Its growing power is indicated and its speedy victory for-shadowed by the great increase of its vote as shown in these figures:



"ORGANIZE! ORGANIZE! ORGAN-IZE!"

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. The words but strike the keynote of the time. The must do it. They cannot help themselves. Rampant individualists though they may be, the battle is on and organization is imperative.

They have organized openly now for the lockout and the blacklist. The day is past for fine phrases about the right to work or the right to run one's own siness in one's own way. The em joyers frankly declare that they propose to deny some obnoxiously independent-minded mechanics and laborers the right to work. In organizing for this purpose they have signed way to th allenable" individual rights to run their own businesses in their own individual ways.

There is every reason for workingmen to reloice in this. Every man who thinks at all has long known, though not all dared to say it, that war was already on between the capitalists must be fought out. We shall fight the better for having no hypocritical pretenses of peace on either side. An enemy in the open is easier to whip than an enemy in ambush.

That the employers have had to organize is an evidence of what th workingmen have accomplished by organization. That the employers have to make propaganda against Socialisi and trade unionism is evidence how far the education of the working class has gone forward on those lines and how much they have gained in strength by it. Every employers' association is at once a tribute to the past progress and a help to the future progress of the militant organized

Organize! Organize to think togethe and to fight together for common de fense and for united advance. Fight against reductions and fight for gains Fight at the same time always for

them for the more finished argume the line of battle will move ever for and more impressive eloquence of the generally recognized party spokesmen ward and the assured triumph will soon be in sight.

The Russian government, in the pre-

too affectionate Bear. How familiar

it all sounds! Just so the good capi-

talists have niways maintained the

most friendly relations with their em-

ployees so long as the latter remained

docile under exploitation and therefore

consider it their sacred duty to guard

against any interference in these idyl-

lic relations by the wicked agitators.

Between the Bear of Petersburg and

the Baer of Reading how strong an

ursine likeness. How they love us!

And how they hug the life out of us

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, wh

may be taken as an excellent type of

their species, is a stockholder in the

company which owns the Massanchu-

setts cotton mills of Georgia, in which

the labor of mere babes is coined into

profit for him and the Northern and

Southern capitalists associated with

MORE "SOAP-BOX" AGITATION.

The plan of agitation and propa-

ganda which is being put into effect in

Michigan under the direction of State

Organizer Lamb cannot be too warmly

recommended. It is worthy of imita-

tion in every state, and if it can be

carried out so effectively as it seems

to be in Michigan, certainly in many

other states, with smaller area and

more numerous cities and towns, it

Briefly, what is being done in Michi-

gan is this: Every city, town, or vii-

lage in which, even though there is as

yet no local of the party, n 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." About a hundred and fifty

such stations have been listed. These

have been divided into six circuits

geographically arranged in accordance

with railroad or trolley lines or other

means of travel. The comrades at each

station agree, whenever a speaker is

sent them, to make the preliminary ar

rangements for his meeting and to

bear the expense of his railway fare

from the preceding station and of his

entertainment during the period of his

stay. The large number of stations

makes the intervals short, reducing the

expense for the comrades at each point

and enabling the speaker to cover five

or six stations each week instead of

losing time between meeting places.

One speaker is sent over each circuit

and when the first round is completed

each speaker can be shifted to another

route. The wages of the speakers

aside from the expenses which are

borne by the local comrades, are paid

from the funds of the state organiza

tion, the older and stronger locals

rightly contributing to build up the

party in new fields. The speakers em-

ployed are such as are willing and

able to work for moderate pay and to

"rough it," going into strange towns

and, with such assistance as a few in

experienced local workers can render,

arranging street meetings for them-

In considering the advantages

such a plan of work, the small expense

in proportion to the number of meet-

ings held and the amount of literature

distributed is not the only thing to be

taken into account. To our way of

thinking, the quality of the speaker

who are likely to be sent out for such

work and the education that they will

get in the doing of it is a most im-

portant point. We Socialists, as well

as other people, are prone to over-

estimate the relative importance of our

great men-or, to speak more strictly.

in appreciating the work of the great

men, the well known orators and lec-

turers, to disregard the work of the

common soldiers. We need both. But

n we had to choose between them. It

is the common soldiers and not the

famous leaders that would be found in-

dispensable. The trained and eloquent

speaker, able and accustomed to ad-

dress great audiences on important oc

casions, does work that the sonn-hor

agitator cannot do, undoubtedly. But

the very fact that he is a professional

speaker and must, in order to do his

sort of work well, be somewhat with-

drawn from the ordinary experience

selves.

could be done with fur greater ease.

amble to the document in which it anherm and his work does incalculable nounces the virtual annexation of the Chinese province of Manchuria, states It is unfortunate that the soap-box man is never decently paid and never half appreciated. That is a part of that Russia and China have been friendly neighbors for over two centhe great sadness of life. The splen turies and have a common frontier of did thing is that he is willing to work three thousand miles; that interference without adequate pay and without of strangers in these mutually friendly recognition, just for the sake of the relations would be sure to disturb them, and that therefore Russia thinks work. Most good work, of whatever sort, is done on that basis. it her duty to guard against alien in-So let us have more of the soap-box terfence especially as affecting Mannen. There is plenty of material fit churia, where she has sacrificed thousands of lives and millions of mener and willing to be used, plenty of mer who know why they are Socialists and .o pacify the country and restore the Chinese inwful authority. Meanwhile can tell why in a way that will command attention. Give them the chance the Chinese, who have supplied most of to work. And try not to starve them the lives and money sacrificed, are howling for someone to come and exor work them to death. But if we must starve them and work them to death, tricate them from the embraces of the

> rifice. An Ohio comrade criticizes our article on "Steel Trust Prosperity" as fol-

let them at least have the satisfaction

of knowing that the process is so well

organized that the cause is getting the

fullest possible benefit from their sac-

make fatal ones; his mistakes do little

"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 crect-ing and for repairs, and not in the employ of the Steel Trust. The point that I wish to make is to protest against the prevalent fashion of crediting all surplus values to the men in the im mediate employ of the firm, whereas it in justice belongs to all the tollers ngs to all the tollers who have directly or indirectly contributed to it."

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. By using the fallacious method to which he refers we could have made much more startling figures.

The \$133,000,000 is the surplus value actually produced for the Steel Trust by its employees. The surplus value created for other capitalists or for the same capitalists under other corporate names by workers engaged in producing materials afterwards purchased by the Steel Trust and used by its employees-this is an entirely separate matter. So far from exaggerating the extent of the exploitation of the steel workers, we have kept very much within the limits of truth.

CHILD LABOR.

Special Agent Waudby of the Depart ment of Labor Says Its Extent Far Surpasses All Official Figures.

Seventeen bundred and fifty thou sand—one million and three-quarters-boys and girls between ten and fiftee years of age are at work in the min and factories of the United States, ac cording to the startling story of child labor written by Special Agent Wil-liam S. Waudby of the United States Department of Labor for "Leslie's Monthly."

Wandby's authoritative stateme of facts evokes this editorial commen as an introduction to the article
"These true figures form as serious a menace to our political future as any which exists. The following article i certainly reliable and quite as dispas sionate as it is well to be in the fac of conditions which may properly b

called appalling." From this article, which is plentifully illustrated with photographs, se cured despite the systematic opposi-tion 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 the first instance the child was not considered as a 'wage earner,' but was sent into mills, the mi es or the factorie for the purpose of learning a trade. Nowadays the child is sent into these hives of industry to become an integral part of a machine and as such i looked upon with no personal regar whatever. The employer has no inte est in the youngster's welfare beyon what his productive capacity will bring forth."

Referring to personal observation in the mining industry Mr. Waudby

"Truly breaker is a well chose 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 per hour for their daily wage! Surely they would be far happier at school, with their fathers drawing a Surely they would be far happier at school, with their fathers drawing a fair day's pay for a fair day's work. According to the report of the super intendent of the Pennsylvania Bureau of Mines for 1990, there were employed in and at the anthracite coal mines boy workers as follows: Slate pickers, 20, 698; drivers and runners, 10,177; door boys and helpers, 3,128, an aggregate of 34,003 in this industry alone." Suggesting legislative limitations as

Suggesting legislative limitations as a partial remedy for the child labor evil Mr. Waudby says:

"The labor organizations generally favor a limitation of the factory age to sixteen years, with education strictions. Tinkering with this prob-lem cannot be carried on forever. The social conditions require a thorough overhauling. The insufficiency of the Fight at the same time always for final and complete emancipation. The two battles—that of the unions for immediate gain and that of the Secialist movement for the abolition of wage-slavery—do not conflict but supplement each other. Fight to win, and to win all; doing that, whether this or that skirmish be a victory or a defeat,

WHEN THE ENJOINER IS ENJOINED.

By Horace Traubel.

The air is full of injunction. It is injunction simple, injunction complex. It is injunction monosyllable and in-junction polysyllable. If you want to junction polysyllable. If you want to do a certain thing you are enjoined. If you'do not want to do it you are enjoined. The hat you put on your head is enjoined. The love you put into your heart is enjoined. The thought you put into your head is en-joined. Democracy, has given way to injunction. Even religion retires be-fore injunction. So thick is the cloud. of the interlopers. So thick is the crowd. So thick.

or the interlopers. So thick is the crowd, So,thick,

The courts are finding some use for themselves. We had long been wondering why we should not abolish the courts. But if we had no courts who would enjoin? We could get along without numbsing men for wurder and without punishing men for murder and robbery. But we could not get along without enjoining men from the pur suit of liberty. The courts save us from ourselves. Left to ourselves we might get justice too fast. So we submit our souls to the courts. The courts say: Go slow, very slow. The courts say: Don't go at all. For liberty does not seem impossibly far ahead. And we seem dangerous near its protectorate. Liberty would be very perilous for somebody. The somebody with some-thing that does not belong to him. So we must not be allowed to get within halling distance of liberty. So we cry to the courts: Save us from ourselves.

And the courts save us. The courts

enjoin. I saw a man who loved himself. I told him he should not love himself.

And so he stopped himself in time. I saw a man who loved his wife. Yes who loved his wife and children. Yes, his family and many families. Yes, many families and all families. This man was surely a madman. Love was And madness is a menuce to dollars. Aspecially dollars that are stolen. This is not a world for love. It is a world for dollars. So the court restrains. My madman is enjoined. He is admonished against love. Love will do for gods, angels, children and the in-sane. But nothing but dollars will do for the man. Dollars indeed prove the man. So the court's edict is published. Love slinks shamefacedly back to the nursery. The court is happy. It has

saved the race again.

Yet the race is never saved but it gets lost again. No sconer have the saviors stopped their business of sal-vation before the disintegrating devils have resumed their work. After the courts have patched up a legal peace a lawless nether bulge rebursts the faulty dam. The courts are never, able to complete their case. tinker away at it. They get it about where it seems to them to belong Then the roof falls in or the founda tions cave. Then a cyclone breaks acrosa the country. Then some poisoned meat is delivered at the door.

Something, anything, appears to dis-

It is God as longer. It is Injune | turb 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. The great newspapers are hea_lined with infunctions tions eclipse the sun. We do not pray.

We enjoin.

He enjoins best who enjoins last What can you do if injunctions will not enjoin? If the injuncted will not be enjoined? What can you do if injunction is laughed in the face? The people are getting quarrelsome. They are muching at your Niagara. They threaten to hurl your waters back over the crest of the cliff again. The en-

the crest of the cliff again. The en-joiner may enjoin. But the enjoined may not stay enjoined.

Let the courts have a little fun. Let them enjoy their sundown preroga-tives. Soon the day will be gone. Why should capital not ave a few delights with which to conclude the epic of its piratical husbandry? The injunction is its last game. It is the last throw is its last game. It is the last throw is its last game. It is the last throw of a dying marphot. It is the final flicker of an expiring flame. Why grudge capital the sweet delay of the injunction? Stand aside. Give it air to breathe. Its doom is appointed. The injunction is the breath of list departing life. Be generous. Let it die in its own way. Let it fix the terms of its convenil. of its farewell.

of its farewell.

For now the enjoiner is to be enjoined. The people have rissen. The courts are adjourned to the court. The court is the people. The people dutifully reported to the courts. But then the courts had as dutifully to report to the court. The court is the people. Ten thousand injunctions are disposed of by one injunction. You have gone of by one injunction. You have gone of by one injunction. You have gone on supposing there was nothing above the courts. The courts were of final resort. But the people loomed above the courts. We alone are final, said the people. The injunction seems so logical as long as the people sleep. But when the people awake the injunction sinks to choos. Nothing is logical. tion sinks to chaos. Nothing is logical but the people. The courts have as-sumed that they could get along with-out the people. The people have proved that the people can get along without the courts. Injunction en-joined ten or a thousand times more than enough. The people were satis-fied to stand a little trifling of that sort. The people are slow. They try all expedients before they try the last expedient. But the injunction is en-joined. What are the best of your courts? The worst of the people are potentially better than the best of your The courts betray the people They place themselves as a break wall between the people and justice. The people will discredit, destroy, the courts. The courts are in the road. They must go. The political court, like the political state, must the, It is proving itself unable to fulfill the mandate. The courts injunct democracy. But the people injunct the courts. The enjoiner is enjoined. The

people who enjoin last are the people

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 patted him, like brothers, where his back bone ought to be.

And said. 'Pray take our job for what rou'll get.

or our rights are non-conflicting in this country of the free-We're just as free to starve as you to sweat!"

If they strained their every nerve to turn out piece-work by the heap.

Till the masters in alarm cut down the rate;

If they welcomed in apprentices to do work on the cheap—

Why, then I think trades unions would be great!
With these few and slight restrictions, which are well and wisely meant,
I approve of labor unions!" said the College President.

"I believe in labor unions," said the Bishop to his flock, Trovided that they do not go too far:
For the violence that, boycotts and does injury to stock
Is only fair in military war.
Let nation threaten nation (if the last's smaller size)!

Let them righteously marnud and nurder too!

ut uniquists should never let their angry passions rise,

For that is such a naughty thing to do They should strike in white kid gloves and patent-leather dancing shoes,

They should strike in white kid gloves and patent-leather dancing And-take little mincing steps to gain their ends.

If they'll behave like gentlemen, of course I'll not refuse To be among the stanchest of their friends.

If there's nothing in their actions that our Christian nerves will approve of labor unions," said the Bishop to his flock.

"We believe in inbor unions," say the Editors of tact For the workingman's an angel; like an angel he must act.

And not like ordinary flesh-and-blood.

Although his sick wife freeze, he must be silent as a clam, words, of course, would never be polite; bear the worst injustice with the meekness of a lamb, That so he may be always in the right.

If the widow's mite be grabbed from her, she must not make a fass,

For that is hardly ladylike, you know! he must show an equanimity such as you see in us, As cheerfully we bear our neighbor's wee!

If they never make mistakes, and will always take a hint We approve of labor unions," say the Edite y the Editors in print.

—Annie C. Muirhead, in Chicago Socialist.

TURRABOUT IS FAIR PLAY.

The second strike of engineers in the Chlengo stockyards brings out an the Chicago stockyards brings out an interesting story. When the men struck they wanted the union scale of 37% 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. The miniserial centlemen sat and sat until they were satisfied that they had fixed things. The men were awarded 30 cents an hour and 12 hours work per

The arbitrators asked \$1,000 aniece for their work of eitting four hours a day for twelve days—an average of over \$20 an hour, or \$80 per sit, half of which was to be paid by the employees and the other half by the employing packers.

a motion was adopted to disregard the bill sent in by the arbitrators and to award-each of them the wages they had fixed for the engineers. The total of \$14.40 was ordered paid to each ar-biter, the unions to pay half—\$7.20. To make sure the ministers would learn the decision, resolutions were ordered drafted, engrossed and forwarded to each of the arbiters—Cleveland Citi-sen.

THE DISTURBERS

Acts 17:6.

They have turned earth upside down, Says the foe; They have come to bring our town Wreck and woe. To this never-ending cry Boldly here we make reply: Yea and no. Upside down the world has lain

Many a year: We to turn it back again Have no fear.

-Stephen T. Byington

FROM A VETERAN. Editor of The Worker.

To the author for writing and to the editor for publishing the fine article, "The Right Busis of Socialist Organization," in The Worker of May 10, sinere thanks and compli F. A. SORGE.

Hoboken, N. J., May 15. ewis of Covington, Ky.

BUY UNION MADE GOODS.

A MAN OF SORROWS AND ACQUAINTED WITH GRIEF.

By Peter E. Burrowes.

wage master is one that cannot long be sustained in the spirit of ice cream be sustained in the spirit of see crossin and cake parties, by Americans. Capitalism is too great an outrage upon fair play and the "ist" 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 serious-ly as any man on earth, give a little of his unmortgaged mind to this most serious question on earth, the inbor-question, as it is now determined for us by the capitalist.

The native American has not been accustemed to link himself conscious by 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 tion again, in a manner that may be called New Yorkly, as the keeper of a big combination workshop and board-ing house for immigrants to come and sweat in for the benefit of the na tives. In the present capitalistic stage of the labor question we are all get-ting linked with it; just as the negro was linked fifty years ago at the lower end, with considerably more chain coming, and more odds generally in

favor of the negro. Capitalism is that new system of wealth production by which a small and diminishing number of persons have the power of constraining free contract people to continue at work a certain number of surplus hours every day, creating surplus values.

Profit-mongering is the comparative-y harmless twin of commercialism. But profit-mongering is not a creative vice; it is only the vice of transferring things airendy created from one pos-sessor to another, neither adding to nor diminishing the sum of social wealth. But capitalism is the procreative power for commerce.

The capitalist takes the dollar, half

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 agoing for a dollar's worth of commodity; and the to-morrow after for 150 cents worth.

This commodity is a 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 dilletanti; but because these commodifies embady the experience. the organization and the wants of men, in the labor of men, they are use and necessity, they are wealth and exchange; they are power and credit. They are part of us as we are of them in society. Society not only makes them, but has given birth to the individual's want for them. When they materialize as measures for exchange with other exchangeables the thing they measure is the amount of socially inspired and socially directed labor that the exchangeables contain. How much socially nequired, organized labor labit there is in them, how, much social intellect and fitness of substance there is embodied in the primitive basic of them—that is the

nerve, muscle, and brain power of the men who made them.

Anywhere, along this live line of ne production there is room for e sort of a parasite; but upon the mitive labor force, the spine of it all, the capitalist is the arch parasite He fastens himself upon his victim as

if he spoke thus: 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 your-self living in an age wherein buying and selling are about the only relations subsisting between men. what do you want to buy? What have you for sale
Laborer: I have nothing to sell.

thing. 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 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 house and all sorts of clothes. You mus make them very cheap, as I do not want them for myself. I only want to sell them. I will give you the egulval-

goes to work for his boss parasite who sits in an octagon office having as many pay and delivery windows as there are sides to an octagon. After working for a year the lal working for a year the laborer finds himself still wanting the things, the want of which first sent him to work in the factory. Somehow or other he found that, though occasionally hig wage was increased at the pay win-dow, it always happened that some-thing else increased 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 ae was making for that capitalist friend, who rightly declared that he did not want them for himself, but to

did not want them for himself, but to sell them. And stranger 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 bustle. America was never mightler. The laborer was dansied at the greatness and glory of it. But come to look at that over which and out of which all the bustle and gloridention came; it was only his

The agitation against the modern things, the commodities that a fool had wage master is one that cannot long been making to sell to himself. Come to look at it, he notes by certain peculiarities of visage that what he thought was eight men inside the windows of the octagon is only one and the same man turning around eight times—the capitalist. This wonderful man who set labor to work for labor's wants through him, who bids labor want and work and buy, and who fixes the price of the triple luxury, is one solid man with a face for every day of the

week and one over.

Labor is dazzled with the wealth sprung up around him since he began to make things for the man who did not want to use them, but only to sell them; since he began to labor for hings because he wanted to use them amself and did not want to sell them since he brought his labor force into the market to sell it in exchange for money wherewith to buy for his per-petually maintained wants only. Labor s dazzled and puzzled to find out the

difference between this and slavery.

Let us see. Slavery is that same sort of relationship between men and men which formerly subsisted between sav-ages and nature. The savage brought an imperative need to nature. If na-ture had wherewith to supply that need the savage was satisfied and went free for a season. The class of men who are the surplus value makers brings an imperative need to the surplus value monger. But the value monger, having secured a governmental immunity for this crime, refuses to satisfy them more than just a little, which he takes out of the resources made by the victim, and so compels labor to come every day with that same imperative want; and every day to create new surplus values in return for just so much satisfaction of want as will not leave any freedom to stay away from slavery to-morrow. Such old terms as "Being in business

Such old ferms as "feing in business for a reasonable return on the invest-ment," or "Investing my money in in-dustrials where it will yield something more than the bank rates of interest." do not fit the fierce warfare upon the human race which capitalism has in-augurated. It is not for margins, it is simply for surplus production that the capitalist is in the field. He is in the neld to create and maintain in poverty and powerlessness a surplus producer.

A man he has created, and that man
he will keep bound at his feet, though every government and democracy on earth were destroyed for it. The victim in the forenoon feeds and

The victim in the forethoon reeds and clothes and houses himself according to the standard of living permitted to labor, according to the average poverty of the world; he also by that forenoon's work feeds and clothes his wife and provides for the wants of the children, the children who shall cheen. children—the children who shall cheap-en himself to his master later on. It is not commercial or bank phrases the capitalist is in the battle for. He is in it for this man, to get him and hold him, the producer of surplus values, the surplus producer of values—the victim of the century.

This workingman alone, in this age of highly evolved socialization, is thrust backward to be slain by the literalization of individualism. None but the laborer is suffered to work for him self alone, that is, for the narrowes natural limit of self, the animal and the shrivelled ego. None but the laboring class is constrained by those who now dominate economics and govern-ments, to go sutside the gates of the city's organization, there to be smitten one by that civilization which has left individualism a century behind, outside the prison cell and the laborer's outside the prison cell and the laborer's life. None of our friends but this one man is ever permitted to taste ,ae bitter blessings of competition without first making sure of his beating the competitor. This is the only man in competitor. This is the only man in whose miserable lot is embodied the defeat which all those who are making competition a sure thing by concealed weapons escape. This is the man who stands always behind the last man driven back the man was according to the control of the co you for sale

Laborer: I have nothing to sell.

Capitallst: Well, then, you must die, because I own all the eatables 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! Tell me now, what things do you mostly stand in need of?

Laborer: Well, I want houses, lothes of all sorts, cutlery, wheels, watches, ornaments. I want everything, I have porblying at all. laid the social iniquity of us all." He | ing thereon." bore, in all the imperial tragedles of the guilty past, the sins of all rulers. When final reckoning came to be made with the vices of governments who had been tried in the balances and found wanting, upon him, his home, found wanting upon him, his home, his field, his little children, came the desolation; upon him was laid the iniquity of all. He bore our sins. And if it were that rulers had to fight their way back through the evils they had done, and cut down, on the battle field, evils they had sown, and thus through blood win back the nations' lest pages and upsapestive the sweet lost peace and prosperity; this man

chastisement of our peace has ever been upon him." "A man of sorrows and a with grief." In the past he was the accident armed for death or glory in battle as far as the definite call of the war god went forth. But capitali is be. All the cast off weapons of retreating individualism are east upon the laborer; he sinks under the curse of a dead philosophy and a cruel prac-tice; and is bearing now, for a little longer, the whole burden of our failing

As a producer the worker of to-day is stripped naked. There is nothing in the way of implement in the modern system of large preduction small enough to be bought, owned, or used by one man.

As a working brain he is blighted: specialized to a hair's point; automatic, monotonous, incessant, intensified; his thoughts are frayed as in a revolving storm to loose shreds.

As a consumer, there is so much more cast up by the mutiplied powers of labor, he fares better than of oid; it is true the very dags cannot be kept out of their share of such an increase

of wealth as the past century has pre-

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 mere-

ly 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-home ism. Its own-population at home cannot be its sufficient field of exploitation. A world market is the salient demand, a foreign policy the first wire pulled by capitalism. But at home, and it is a great feeling game most of the time, where to market our products.

The wisdom of statecraft which

means generally to keep everybody and everything writing as long as you can, is maddening to the capitalist whose wheels must go round. Though he can sweat labor, he is seldom a man of affairs; he cannot match the old world crooked statesman. And so he finds from many causes that the world market will not buy as fast as wheels go round. Therefore, as of old time. all the blundering and incompetency of the capitalist, all that he lost by not gaining, all that he thinks he lost because he wanted it and knew not how to get it, must be balanced by reducing what he offers as the equivalent to labor. His slave produces more and is nation. This siave produces more and is paid less; the foreigners are not buy-ing, banks are going under, bankers defaulting, and legislatures and politi-cians demand more bribling; the com-modifies are lying on the shelves and the wheels go round. The spots on the sun then produce a crisis. And this laborer who has filled the world with goods, which no sufficient number of foreign marketers or home marketers will buy; and which he though he be in rags, cannot buy himself; and, though he be a man starving or dying, must not take, for the property he has created is a more sucred thing than his mortal extremity; this laborer must pay for every default, even for the spots on the sun. And when capital-ism must pass through an economic leap year of famine, called a commer-cial crisis, to adjust overproduction and over stupidity, the laborer has to pay for all this in his own body. He is a man of sorrows and acquainted with griefs.

foreign market which, when it works, brings glory and riches to his master, brings Japs, Chinamen and other modest eating people to compete with him for lower wages. In every step of his success as an employee h takes a step down in the scale of present manhood and of hope for future; and for every step his master falls back, he falls back three.

Is it not, therefore, true that the

labor question cannot be discussed in the spirit of an ice cream and cake The laborer class is the people of

America collectively considered-"A man of sorrows and acquainted with

THE SOUTH AFRICAN LABOR SITUATION.

British Capitalists "Rather Welcome" the Distress of the White Workers of the Rand Because It W II Facilitate Introduction of Chinese.

The London dispatches on the South liant light on the workings of capitalism. A dispatch of May 16, for

stance, says;
"The importation of Chinese labs, into South Africa was decided upon it. principle some time ago, but no definite plans have yet been formed regarding the number to be imported, nor the con-ditions to govern the importation. Colonial Secretary Chamberlain and the big firms of the Rand are in agree ment that no other solution of the labor difficulty is possible. At present half the stamps at the mines are idle, because only 50,000 Kaffirs are procurable when 150,000 men are required. As a consequence, the conditions at Johannesburg are daily growing worse, and business is slack. White laborers flocked there at the close of the war, but they were unable to find satisfac-tory employment, and discontent is rife. This suits the Rand magnates, who are loath to accept the sole responsibility for introducing yellow labor, and hope that the prevailing paralysis of trade will soon lead to a popular demand for the importation of even the 'hated Chinese,' so that the mines may be set

A special to the "Evening Post" of the same date says in part: "Superficially, the situation of the

quent revival of busine

South African mine enterprises is extremely unfavorable-in some regards, the worst in years. It should be said, however, that the commerciat Johannesburg, which is source of misgivings, is rather wel-comed in financial quarters here" (at London, that is) "because it is believed that, when the Transvaal com-really feels the distress which tailed upon it by the semi-closing of the mines, its opposition to imported Asiatic labor, which has hitherto pre-vented 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 unem-ployed and in want. But the capitalsts are unwilling to pay for common labor such wages as white men can live on. Industry must therefore main at a standstill and these thou-sands of white workers must be kept in unwilling idleness until they are starved into submission to the importa tion of cheap Asiatic labor, which, in turn, by the force of intensified com-petition 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 workin en they see it.-Erie People

********** PARTY NOTES.

The following contributions have been made to the Special National Or-ganising Fund since last reports: E. C. Parks, Lyons, Kas., 50c.; Local Albuue, New Mexico, \$2; Local Lee Ark., 20c.; Algernon Lee, New York City, \$1; Local Chico, Mont., \$1.25; L. B. Hanna, Alba, Ia., \$1; Dr. P. E. Gold, Palestine, Tex., 50c.; E. J. Cook, Texas, Paiestine, Tex., 50c.; E. J. Coos., Texas, \$1; Josephine DeBerry, Highland, Cal., \$2; Local Orlando, Fla., \$10; Local Humboldt, Neb., \$10; Local Morrison, Colo., \$2.50; Jos. B. Renie, Reyno, Ark., 25c.; E. Redstone, Daunt, Cal., \$1; Ed. Elder, Porterville, Cal., \$3.10; Henry Smith, Fairbury, Neb., \$1; Br. 1, Local Cleveland, O., \$10; Local Brownsville, Pa., \$1; Joe A. Thomas, Medford, Ore., 25c.; Local North Adams, Mass., \$2; 25c.; Local North Adams, Mass., \$2; Local Malden, Mass., \$3; 22d Assembly District, New York, \$2; Tom Fitzmau-rice, Cleveland, Ohio, \$1; G. W. Slo-necker and J. H. Prawer, Gardiner, Ore., each 50c.; 9th Ward Socialist Club, Boston, \$14.30; P. K. Swops, Santa Clara, Cal., \$2.50; Local Barre, Vt., \$1; Otto Kunath, Evansville, Ind., \$5; Local Onkland, Cal., 75c. Total to \$5; Local Oakland, Cal., 75c. Total May 16th, \$82.16; previously reported, \$145.40; total, \$227.56.

Local Chico, Mont., is a regular co tributor to the Special Organizing Fund. Secretary Mabie writes: "Or-ganization is the keynote now. Local Chico was organized Oct. 1, 1896, with five members, and until January las had only seven members. Have held ng regularly, paid our dues on meeting regularity in advance and kept the literature cir-culating, and last fall we got 28 out of 58 votes on the legislative ticket. So much for organization. Eleven mem-bers now."

edges receipt of the following con-tributions, through the Socialistic Cotributions, through the Socialistic Co-operative Publishing Association, New York City, to apply on the old party debt (contracted prior to the Unity con gention): Local Toledo, per Chas. R. Martin, \$10: Branch 1, Cleveland, O., per R. Bandlow, \$5; A. L., \$1; H. Rieth, Patchogue, L. I., N. Y., \$1; total, \$17.

Charters have been granted to new locals, as follows: Tulsa, Indian Ter-ritory; Phoenix, Arizona; Providence, R. I.

Socialists lacked only four votes of electing an alderman in New Decatur Ala Comrade Fred A. Genaty writes that the white laborer who voted to disfranchise the negroes "find that the whites are affected very nearly as bac I guess they will have to be squeezed a little more before they come to their

The following report from the Chi cago "American" shows what Comrade Johnson, the newly elected alderman, is doing: "Alderman Johnson, of the Thirty-third Ward, the only 'Socialis tic alderman in the City Council, had his maiden experience in the Council last night. Mr. Johnson introduced an ordinance providing that no franchise should be granted to any truction comfor an eight-hour day, and that no em ployees of such a corporation should be compelled to work more than six days a week. He asked a suspension days a week. He asked a suspension of rules for its passage, and when the Mayor put the question to a viva voce vote it was hopelessly lost."

State Secretary Lipscomb of Misri is arranging for a tour for John C. Chase among the locals of his state.

will be held at Aurora Hall, 135 Union street, Friday evening, May 22. All members should be present, as matters of vital importance will be acted upon.

Comrade Chase writes enthusiast ally of the progress of Socialism in Ok-lahoma, in which territory he is now at work under the direction of the Na-

Geo. H. Goebel will speak under the street (near the Court House), Newark on Sunday, May 24, at 2 p. m. All

Comrades Mills and Caldwell adweek. As the comrades had only four hours notice of their coming it was not ssible to get up a very large meet-g. But a good start was made and ore will be done in the future.

Comrade Cooper of Youngstown, O. writes: "We have just had two of the most successful public meetings ever held under the auspices of this local. the occasion being the visit of the O'Hares. They took us by storm, for which we are sincerely glad. We wish for them more and more success, which they will not fail to get by the noble work in which they are engaged. The literature they brought with them sold like hot cakes."

Thum & Coates, the publishers of "Colorado Chronicle," the labor paper of Denver, announce the immediate publication of a Socialist weekly, the "Colorado Socialist." to be edited by R. A. Maynard. The "Colorado will be continued as a

the Lithuanian Socialists of Amer ica are planning to send a delegate to the International Congress at Amster-dam next year.

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 Com-rade Frederick Gilliar as its delegate to the state convention.

Mechen, W. Va., May 28; Zanesville, May 29; Columbus, May 30 and 31; Wauseon, June 1, and Montpeller, 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 the state of Father McGrady will speak at New Orleans on May 24, 25, and 26, and the comrades there are making great preparations for these meetings. They will be held in the Grand Opera

George Kirkpatrick will be the firs speaker over the Ohio open-air cir-cuits and he will start at Dayton on

Father Hagerty will speak as follows: Dubnque, Iowa, May 25; Freeport, Ill, May 26; Hillsboro, Ill., May 27; Canton, Ohio, May 31; Sandusky, Ohio, June 1; Toledo, Ohio, June 2; McMechen, W. Va., June 3.

Walter Thomas Mills spoke in Dayton, Ohio, on May 13, 14, and 15.

bus will be the largest convention ever held in the state, notwithstanding that the representation is but one designue for each local and one additional for each twenty-five members or major fraction thereof. Many comrades are at 10 a. m., May 30, in Fraternity Hall 111% S. High street, and will last two days. Reduced rates at the hotel and on railroads.

On Tuesday, May 26, will be held the Socialist Party convention of Bergen 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.

New York State.

Joseph Zach of Woodhaven, L. I. writes to protest against the action of ognizing the Long Island City branch of Local Queens County as a separate

Local Rochester took two thousand copies of the May Day Number of The Worker. Half of them were given out at the meeting where Mother Jones and Comrade Carey spoke, and eight of the comrades distributed the other thousand among workingmen of the city. They take another five hundred

Local Buffalo will have an excursion down the Nisgara River, on Sun-day, June 14. The boat starts from the Ferry street landing.

John C. Havemeyer seems to have been a little rash in challenging the trade unions of Yonkers to present their side of the questions: Shall employers be permitted to conduct a lawful business in a lawful way withou the dictation of walking del from irresponsible and lawless u and Shall employees who refuse to join a labor union be permitted to earn support for themselves and families by honest labor?-as he words it. Sev-eral unions promptly took up the offer, but he has all sorts of excuses for not meeting them-didn't intend to debate but only to let the unionists talk if union, but only all combined, and so forth. All of which is wise in John C., because, however he may phrase the question, the discussion would be bound to get down to the real point at issue-Capitalism versus Socialism and he is on the wrong side.

New York City.

The South Brooklyn Division, com prising the 7th, 9th, and 12th Assembly Districts, held a well-attended meeting in Concordia Hall, 335 Prospect avenue, on May 15. Comrade Peters, the Division Organizer, rendered a report of the work done in the division since the last meeting held in January. The report showed that the action taken at that meeting had been carried out only in part on account of the inactivity in some of the branch stronger, having a membership of 125, an increase during the five months of ported on the work done in his branch Comrade Fraser spoke on the several methods of agitation. After his remarks a motion was made recomi ing to the branches that they lay par ticular stress during the coming cam-paign upon house to house agitation, making a systematic canvass of each assembly district, and apportioning to each member a portion of territory to be covered, and to be reported upon. Comrade Peters spoke on the coming campaign, and suggested that the campaign be finished with a large hall meeting. No action was taken, as it is too early to judge how we will stand financially before the close of the cam-paign. Courrade Cavanaugh, in speaking of methods of raising money, said it is the most difficult and most objectionable problem with which we have to deal, and yet it cannot be ignored if we are to do any effective work. By increasing the membership there will be a corresponding increase in the in-come from dues, campaign lists, picnics and entertainments. The delegates to the Kings County Committee were in-structed to move that half of the amounts collected on the campaign lists be retained by the branch making the

its regular meeting on Saturday even-ing, May 23.

Brooklyn Social Democrate 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

ome of the affair and are in the mo to grapple with any sort of an undetaking that may present itself now.

The Boys' Club, of 161 Avenue A whose life and drum corps played fre-quently at the Dally Globe Fair, will hold their annual outing and games on Decoration Day, May 30, at Feldman's Queens County Park, Maspeth, L. I. North Beach care from Thirty-fourth or Ninety-second streets pass the park. Admission, for gentleman and lady, will be 25 cents.

At the last meeting of the 14th A. D. the comrades rose in their seats in rebrance of our deceased comra and faithful worker for the cause. Otto and faithful worker for the cause. Otto Bergor, who passed away on May 9 at the home of his son in New Rochelle. The Entertainment Committee for the outing to be held on Sunday, May 31, at Hudson's Grounds, Yonkers avenue, Yonkers, N. Y., in conjunction with the Free German School and the Social Democratic Women's Society reported progress and judging from present in-dications the affair will be a great suc-cess, a good sum realized, and a good time had. Comrade Taenzer of the 6th and 10th A. D. was granted the floor in reference to organizing a Young People's Club in the down-town dis-tricts, and Comrades J. Stalder and E. Meyer were elected as committee to rate with the 6th-10th A. D. in condition and arrangements have bee made with Cigarmakers' Union No. 90 and the Socialist Liedertafel to co-operate with the district in aiding him. The Agitation Committee was instructed to make suggestions at the next meeting of the district as to ar bates and discussions so as to draw friends of the members to the meet ings. It was suggested that the rou-tine work of each meeting be settled first and a discussion held at 9 o'clock.

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

The 23d A. D. will discuss the pres ent strikes and lockouts at the me ing of Friday evening, May 22, in Michel's Hall, corner of 142d street and Eighth avenue. All renders of The Worker are invited. The district will hold a picnic and summer night's festival on Decoration Day at Cos-mopolis Park, 167th street and Am-sterdam avenue. The Carl Sahm Glub will furnish the music.

Daniel K. Young will lecture or 'Cold, Hard Facts and Figures' at the Socialist Club, Fulton street and Ralph avenue, Brooklyn, on Sunday evening, May 24.

The members of the 16th A. D. are urgently requested to attend the meet ing of this district on Thursday, May 21, at 8-10 Avenue D, Lafayette Hall as important business will be trans

There will be a challenge debate b ween the Socialist Propaganda Ciu and the Young People's Prohibition Union next Wednesday evening, May 27, at the Greenwood Baptist Church

Edward Meyer of the 14th A. D writes of Otto Berger, who recently died, that he was one of that admir able but little appreciated sort of com rades that Ben Hanford pictured in his article "The Jimmie Higginses" in the May Day Number of The Worker fully for Socialism, not seeking promi nence nor looking for praise or reward only concerned that the work should be done.

On Wednesday of this week the 35th A. D., Br. 2, began the open-air cam-paign. The second meeting is to be held on Saturday evening, May 23, at Third and Wendover avenues members should be present and bring friends along.

Comrade Cavanaugh of Brooklyn presided at the last meeting of the State Committee. Wm. R. Chappell presented credentials from West-chester County and G. J. Lindbor from Orange, and both were seated.

The Secretary reported the vote of the state of New York on headquar-ters was forwarded to the National Secretary. He reported further that the Socialist handback for the New York is now in the hands of the printer, six thousand copies to be issued. It will be a sixteen-page pamphlet with red cover, containing the national platform, resolutions on fusion and trade unions, the party con-stitution for this state, How to Organize, Why Workingmen Should Join the Social Democratic Party, the S. D. P. vote of the state by counties, of the country by states, and of the world by countries, etc. The price will be 75 cents a hundred or \$6 a thousand. Locals should order from the State Con

It was reported that Sol Fieldman had gone to Glens Falls on an agitation trip.

ganda makes itself noticeable through the state and there are many demands for literature and speakers. The Sec-retary has asked printers for estimates on several pamphlets for the state of New York and has under consideration a plan for sending out an organ-izer through the state.

The Organizer of Local Long Island

City was present and demanded stamps for his local. It was ordered

that they be supplied.

The accountant engaged to examine the accounts made his report. Financial Secretary Wood being present it was ordered that he go over the books with the accountant and that a writ-

meeting.
Comrades Lindbor and Dennis of on Wednesday evening. May 27, at a street meeting on Friday, May 22, and convention.

Street meeting on Friday, May 22, and Nevins street, and on Saturday, May 23, in front of the Labor Lyceum, 949 Willoughby avenue.

The picule of the Young People's Social East the following places in closing the at the following places in closing the tour: Mansifeld, May 23 and 24; Burton City, May 25; Canal Dover, May 26; East Liverpool, May 27; Merican Comrades Lindbor and Dennis of Highland Falls reported on agitation of the Labor Lyceum, 949 Willoughby avenue.

The picule of the Young People's Social the crying need was for more speakers and literature, that there must be more co-operation between the locals and the State Common of this young and growing organization are much gratified at the satisfactory out-

GENERAL COMMITTEE.

At the special meeting of the Gen-eral Committee of Local New York, S. D. P., held on Saturday, May 16, Comrades Kanely and Abrahams pre-siding, Comrade Cantor was seated as a delegate from the 35th A. D., in place

of Wisner, resigned.

The sergeant-at-arms reporting several delegates present without cards, it was decided that they be seated at this meeting but that hereafter the rule requiring all delegates to show cards in good standing be strictly ad-

The report of the special con on local re-organization was made a special order of business and embraced the following recommendations: "That an erganizer be elected for

Local New York from the membership of the party within or without the city of New York, at a salary of \$15 per week; and that negotiations per week; and that negotiations be opened with the State Committee to have the Organizer of Local New York also act as State Organizer, in which case the salary, shall be \$18 per week and he shall have an assistant to at tend to the routine work of the office.
"That the office of Financial Secre-tary, distinct from that of Organizer,

"That the Finance Committee be abolished

"That the offices of all the officers and members of the Executive Committee be declared vacant and a new election be held forthwith

"That the Executive Committee of Local New York have full charge of all matters pertaining to organization, agitation and finance of the local, subject only to approval or rejection the General Committee. ne General Committee.
"That the financial secretary, record-

ing secretary and treasurer be full members of the Executive Committee.
"That the Executive Committee take

steps looking toward the ultimate re-moval of headquarters to a more cen-"That the Executive Committee

meet at least once a week.
"That a committee of three be plected to report at the next regular meeting of the General Committee two or more names of comrades competent to fill the office of organizer, and that this committee be authorized to cor-respond with comrades out of town.

"That the General Committee adopt he following order of business: Elec mission of new members; communica tions; agitation; organization; reporof Executive Committee; repor cial committees; roll-call; unfinished business; new business. "That hereafter the meetings of the

General Committee be held in the club-house of the Workingmen's Educational Association at 206 East Eighty "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 sepa-The recommendations were taken up seriatim and concurred in, with the ex-ception of the last which was laid over until the next meeting; it was the

moved and carried that the report be received and adopted as a whole.

As these recommendations necessitate changes in the by-laws of Local New York which can only be effected by referendum vote, they were adopted as recommendations by the General Committee to the sub-divisions and

delegates were requested to move the necessary constitutional amendments in their district meetings. The following comrades were nomi-nated for the office of Organizer: Fieldman, Gerber, Butscher, Frank P. O'Hare of Kansas City, Hanford, Spargo, Chas. R. Martin of Toledo, Spargo, Chas. R. Martin of Toledo, Fred Schafer of Brooklyn, Bock, Kanely, John Collins of Chicago, Gel-

ger of Cleveland, Theodore Debs, Boudin, Hannemann. Several of these comrades who were present declined verbally but were informed that they would be notified and must reply by Comrades Hillquit, Mayes and Kanely were elected a committee to cor-respond with comrades nominated for

the office of Organizer and to suggest the names of and correspond with other comrades whom they may think suitable for the office. The committee was instructed to inform all candidates for the office of the financial condition of the local. Nominations for offices declared

vacant were made as follows: For the Executive Committee—Schlueter, Ed-lin, Obrist, Phillips, Abrahams, Solonn, Obrist, Phunps, Abrahams, Solo-mon, Ehret, Mayes, Rubinow, Cohen, Paulitsch; for recording secretary— Cassidy; for treasurer—Orthand and Ramm; for controller—Obrist and Springer; for sergeant-at-arms—Bock. In each case a large number of other comrades declined and many of the nominations still standing are of comcommutations star standing are of rades who were not present and there fore could not be asked whether they

The next regular meeting of the General Committee will be held Satur-day, May 23, in the Labor Lycoum, 64 East Fourth street.

YORKVILLE AGITATION

A general meeting of the comrade of the Yorkville districts with dele gates from sympathetic organizations was held in the W. E. A. Clubhouse last Saturday. Wm. Ehret presided and John I. Cohn acted as secretary. Besides the 20th, 28th, 30th, 32d, and 33d A. D., there were represented the Young People's Club; Social Democratic Scalett From Property P tic Society; Feuer Bestattungs Verein. Br. 2; Brotherhood of Carpenters, Lo-cals 309 and 513; Clgarmakers No. 141; Arbeiter, Maennercher; W. S. & D. B. F., Br. 24 and 158. Full discussion was had on means

Full discussion was had on means of increasing the party membership, extending the carculation of the party press, and on preparations for the cam-paign, Comrades Cohn, Reichert, and Ortinan introducing the three subjects respectively. The following resolution was adopted:

was adopted:

"We hereby piedge ourselves to referendum instead of submitting i as work with heart and send in our respective unions or associations to in
five locals in three . "os."

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call upon all workingmen to close up the ranks and help to make as perfect

as possible the political machine of the workers, so that it shall be able to withstand the attacks of organized

capital. In order to put into practice the sense of this resolution, we hereby instrucet the Yorkville Agitation Com-

mittee to call a mass meeting, not later than June 15, of all the S. D. P.

voters within the Yorkville districts,

with several good speakers to explain in detail the urgent necessity of join-ing the S. D. P."

Comrade Orland spoke on the com

ing campaign, pointing out the differ-ence between the deceptive "reforms" offered by the old parties and the pro-

offered by the old partness and the pro-gram of the Social Democratic Party, founded upon the distinct interests of the working class. The members as-sembled pledged themselves to assist in a systematic distribution of litera-ture and the arrangement of propa-granda meetings and to secure earlier and larger contributions for the cam-

and larger contributions for the can

paign fund. Comrade Reichert spoke forcibly on

the use of the Socialist press and the meeting resolved that more energetic work should be done to bring the

"Volkszeitung" and The Worker to the attention of all working people and, eventually, to establish our English

daily paper.
The delegates of the Social Demo

cratic Women's Society presented a resolution, which was adopted, re-questing the National Committee to

advise the Socialist members of state

and local legislative bodies to intro-duce and vigorously advocate meas-ures providing for the extension of the

suffrage to women on equal term

with men.
It was reported that at the naturali-

zation bureau opened in the Clubhous on March 1 over two hundred applica

tions had been received and instruction given and more are expected. The work will be continued till July 1.

OMAHA, Neb., May 16.—The State Local Quorum of the Socialist Party of Nebraska at its meeting of May 14

adopted the following resolutions:
"Whereas, Comrade Walter Thoma

with a so-called Propaganda Club, ha

infringed upon Section 4. of Article 6 of the national constitution, which gives a state with ten organized lo-

cals sole jurisdiction over the wor

of irganization and propaganda in said state; and "Whereas, Comrado Mills being duly notified of his position by Local

Omaha and asked to cancel his en

gagement, refused to do so; and
"Wherens, Local" Omaha passed

resolution condemning Comrade Mills as a violator of the duties of a com-

"Resolved. That we, the State Committee of the Socialist Party of Nebraska, endorse the resolution passed by Local Omaha; and be it further "Panaland."

"Resolved, That copies of these resolutions, as well as resolutions passed by Local Omaha, with com-

munications, be sent to locals of the state to be acted upon and sent back

"Resolved. That a copy of thes

resolutions be sent to Comrade Mills, the National Committee, the Socialist the National Committee, the Socialist press, and the State Committee of Kansas."

The following communication was ordered sent to the National Sec

"Dear Comrade: — Whereas the action of the State Committee of the state of Ohio in attaching a local mat-

ter to a national referendum, which serves as a comment thereon, is in violation of Section 2, Article 5, of the national constitution; therefore be it

"Resolved, That we, the Local Quo

rum of the State Committee of Ne-braska, hereby protest against the counting of the Ohlo vote."

BELATED PROTESTS.

Somewhat tardily resolutions are transmitted to us, adopted early in April—one set by Local Somerville,

Mass, empiratically disapproving the removal of the national headquariers pending general vote on the subject, which act the local considers to have been unconstitutional and "designed

bership"; the other from Local Aring-ton, Wash, reproving the National Committee for having bestated as to

Mailly, National Secretary,

to us: and be it further

Omaha, Neb.

Mills, in entering into an agre

STATE COMMITTEE.

FROM NEBRASKA

TEL. 302 JOHN. \$.........

duce all trade unionists who are now voting the Social Democratic ticket or may do so hereafter to become active members of the Social Democrafi: Party, in order to perfect the political organisation of the working class so that we may be able to do Prective work in the fall election and prepare Removal Notice. Dr. M. ROMM 306 EAST 15TH ST., ourselves for an aggressly national campaign in 1904. While we see Capi-tal perfecting its organizations, econ-omically and politically, to deliver a Where to Lunch and Dine

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BOWERS, WILLIAM.

In pursuance of an order of Hon. T. Fitzgeraid, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having chains against William Bowers, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 245 Broadway, the property of the County of New York, on or before the 26th day of June Lett. on or before the 26th day of June Lett.

Dated New York, the 3d day of December, FRANK BOWERS, Executor.

Attorney for the Executor, 245 Broadway, New York City. Dr C. L. FURMAN,

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East 86th sireet, every Saturday at 7:20
p. m.—District IV. meets at 342 West 42d
street, every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District
V. Interess at 65 East 157th at 71.
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V. Int

GOCAL 476, MACHINE WODD WORKERS AND TURNERS. United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. Meets every Tuesday at Bohemian Hail, 322 E. 73d street, New York. Pinancial Secre-tary, J. T. Kelly, 2 Marshal street, Metro-politan, L. I.: Recording Secretary, Jos. Noeller, 774 E. 150th street.

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MUSICIANS' CO-OPERATIVE UNION, Local 273, A. L. U., of Hudson and Bergen Countles. Meets every Friday, at 11 a. m., at headquarters, Zibettie's Hall, cor. Biecker street and Central avenue, Jer-sey City, N. J.

NTERNATIONAL JEWELRY WORKERS' UNION OF AMERICA, Local No. 1. Meets every 2d and 4th Thursday in 67-69 St. Marks Place. Executive meeting every 1st and 3d Thursday.

THE SCANDINAVIAN SOCIAL DEMO-CRATIC SOCIETY OF NEW YORK meets first Sunday of every month, 10:20 a, m., in Link's Hall, 231 E. 38th street, New York All Seandinavians are wel-come. C. J. Miller, Secretary, 302 Knickerbocker avenue, Brooklyn.

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WHO WILL DO YOUR LAUWDRY WORK?

By John Bemer Crosby.

In economics the term "classes" means groups of the population which are distinguished from one another by amounts of money they possess control. The "upper" those persons who have the mos 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 "bone and sinew of the country." (presumably because those ele-ments possess no independent intelli-gence), comprise that bulky mess of well-mealing 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 a

tire from designing manufacturers, sifted first through hired writers on fashions and etiquette. This elegant and celebrated "middle" class constitutes that shadow; roup known to benighted renders o the capitalist press as "the public." by which is implied a neutral, d tached, almost alien, army of nobodys in particular.—neither "capital" nor "labor," merely "consumers." Of course, as a matter of fact, there

is no such thing as an element of so-clety at the same time identified with the other elements as "consumers," and separate from them as "pro-ducers." Their identity may be more obvious in the one aspect than in the other, but it is not more real nor mor-

nevitable.
This "middle" class is the ignorant educated class; educated as the stee in the stockyards is educated-to folthe forehead with a large hammer, while the "leader" slips aside at the mouth of the chute, and, after renewal or his bribe of good food and good treatment, renews his infidelity to others of his fellow-creatures who would rather believe in an enemy than in a friend any time-for why, heaven only knows! These middle-class peo-ble are great for "culture"-which they buy ready-made in the forms of awk ward furniture, fashionably "hand made" (by the ton)—sloppy literatur in slenzy books—shoddy copies of good pictures and good copies of bad ones; they are "educated" enough to know that it is not good manners to drink their soup, but when it comes to matters o. any importance, question of large public concern, they are the ilttlest of the little. They don't know what the "balance of trade" means.— believing that we, as a nation, are most prosperous when we send abroad more in value than we get back—the "balance of trade in our favor"; they don't know what "tariff" means, be-leving that when other countries ship goods here, which we tax upon arrival 'the foreigner pays the tax' instead of adding it to the price he charges us; these ignorant-educated people don't know anything about economics. lieving, as little children might, that "the interests of the employer and the employee are identical," when they are no more the same than the interests the cat and the mouse, no more similar than the opposing sides of a hoss-trade; they believe that a "fair wage" means just enough to live on in tolerable comfort, when in truth there can not, in the nature of the case, be any such thing as a "fair" wage, because wages must be less than the value of the employee or he would not be hire -while, on the other hand, if he re eives less than his value how can i be "fair?" They know nothing at all about Socialism,—plenty of them (with lictionaries in easy reach) even no believing that in some way or other it ignifies some sort of antipathy.—not knowing that it comes from the Latin word meaning "companionship," that is, brotherhood. Does that idea, in a

convicting alluded to as the "lower" class; the people who do the vitally necessary things of the world—without whose skill and general fidelity all your mighty "brain-workers" would go quickly into starvation.

reneral way, bear some slight resen

Jesus Christ? It might almost see

comes from the same root as that very

respectable institution, the church "so

lance to the fundamental doctrine of

These are the people who weave fine tarments for other people to wear; who cultivate and manufacture fine food-stuffs for other people to get the gout from; who erect and decorate fine palaces, for other people to lie awake nights in-devising new ways of stea ing various public and private proper ty, the "working class" even elects deliberate law-perverters to the judi-ciary, whence they may apply the scourge of dishonest application of the 'aw to the very people by whose foolther—and even make guns and bullets which many times are destined to be discharged at their own breasts in some crisis of industrial dispute over the simplest of natural rights.

Now, in which of these three classes do you think there is, at this moment, the most class-consciousness—the most definite feeling of class-distinction, and the least desire to eradicate it?

Is not class-consciousness by far the most pronounced within the "upper"

THERE is the class-consciousne

ich is mushy and decayed with

THERE is the class-complacency that knows no sense of emulation, be-cause it regards itself as already astride the ridge-pole of human excel-

THERE is a class-consciousness crystallized that it shows itself in skirts and cont-tails held aloof from contact with poverty, and intelligence, nobility and Christianity of spirit alike; a class-consciousness that denies the finger-clasp of sympathy and help-fulness to the hand grown solled and distorted in the service of others; a elass-consciousness that looks at the rest of the world with the drooping eye of supercilious petriness, and speaks, in the world's hearing, its de-

fant 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, we carnestly regret 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 ethical economics, we are far behind the old world.

The people who affect the most polgnant horror of "class-consciousness," and utter the loudest and most re sonant caterwauls against it, are the very people who have the best developed case of it-and almost the only

nes who have it at all.

Let them stop their nonsense,
But they won't.

If ever the "middle" class wakes up

to its ridiculous insignificance in every respect save as a breeding farm for formless beings whose incurable thoughtlessness is an affront to their God,—and if ever the working classes learn that their interests are diam-etrically opposed to the selfish inter-ests of their employers, and will be until they become their own employ ers, under a really Christian state like come out, class-consciousness, the bug-a-boo of the "cultured" nursery, and the hope of the industrial reformer. who labors in God's most tangled vine-yard,—then will class-consciousness no longer be,—having cured itself by cultivating itself up to the point of extinction by natural process

But it seems, at this juncture, to be Fate's expedient.

| Note,-The above is an extract from a powerful leaflet published by the Christian Socialist League of America, Room 22, 155 Washington street, Chi entitled "Class-Conscion The Only Grave-Digger for Class-Op-pression" in which the writer points out that the class-consciousness of the working class "will ultimately knock hundred or \$3 per thousand.

As our "Christian Socialist" comrade seems to see that an economic system in which brotherhood will be possible can only be attained by the class-conscious action of the working class we do not see any reason why he should confuse his Christianity with his So-cialism, as these are two separate things. In passing it may also be well to point out that the thing that de-termines to which class an individual belongs is not so much the amount of wealth he possesses as the source of his income—whether it is from the sale of his labor-power or the ownership of capital. This distinction is important for the reason that many of the middle class have very little money, but their immediate interests are nevertheles opposed to those of the working class because their small incomes are de-rived from petty exploitation of labor. —Editor of The Worker.]

WESTERN NEW YORK.

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

ROCHESTER, N. Y., May 17.-Local Rochester is making prepara-tions to put an organizer in the field in Western New York. Thus far quite a little money has been collected for this purpose, and it is expected that many sympathizers to donate \$2 each and this will be sufficient to pay the or-ganizer's expenses and salary for five nonths.

Inasmuch as the State Committee

has been doing so little in this field. Rochester has taken the liberty of doing the work itself. The organize will work in the cities of Utica, Syra cuse, Watertown, Elmira, Corning, Auburn, Batavia, and Buffalo, doing some work also in Rochester. Com-rade Spero of Poston has been asked to do the work of organizing the above named cities. In this connection all comrades in the above named cities Organizer of Local Rochester, George W. Misché, 93 Adams street, at their earliest convenience, saying just how much they will be able to raise to-wards the necessary amount. Many of the Rochester comrades are donat-ing \$5 each. If all the comrades will do their share, we can keep an organ-izer in the field even longer than five months. It is the confident expecta-tion of Local Rochester eventually to keep an organizer in the field the year round. For the present it is the in-tention to have the new organizer spend an entire week in each of the above named places and then repeat

until the five months are up.
On June 21 Rochester will hold its annual picnic at Standemeler's Riffe Range, north of Seneca Park; take North St. Paul street line to pavilion There will be speaking by Comrade Bach, Lippelt, and Sieverman, and probably others. It is hoped that all comrades and their friends will attend as the proceeds will be used for cam paign purposes. G. W. M.

ANOTHER PAPER UNMUZZLES.

The "Trades Record," recognizing nat many of its readers are imbued with Socialistic ideas and have no local organ, and knowing that no local organ, and knowing that none of the daily newspapers have the courage to present these ideas, hereby offers space to the Socialists for the discus-sion of their cult. If there is any-thing good in their belief, the cause of eternal truth will be benefited by its presentation. If there is that that is bad, free thought and candid discus-tion will show it up and truth need sion will show it up and truth need not fear.—Trades Record, Columbus

—It is usually the people who don't work themselves who are most alarmed about other people not work-ing under Socialism.—Eric People.

IN CONNECTICUT.

Comrades and Sympathizers Called to Action.

Economic and Political Conditions Are Now Most Favorable for Socialist Propaganda-A Strong Effort to Be Made to Organize the State Thor oughly for the Campaign of 1904.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 17.— Plans are prepared and being carried into effect for a more thorough propa-ganda of Socialist principles in this state than has ever been undertaken before. The time is certainly ripe for such work. Connecticut workingme had their fill of strikes and lock outs, boycotts and blacklists, clubs and bayonets, injunctions and hostile legis lation and court decisions, at the sam time that great franchise companies have been getting every favor or privi-lege they cared to signify their desire for. There has been no interruption of these instructive experiences for the last three years; on the contrary, the fight grows sharper and flercer.

Conditions Most Favorable. This strenuous schooling of the workers at the hands of the capitalists and their hirelings is having its effect—slowly, surely. This is shown by the increase of the vote of the Socialist Party in the state election last fal rarry in the city elections of New Haven and Hartford this spring and by the ready attention which is given to our speakers and our literature. The local "union labor parties" which sprung up within the last two or three years in several cities have fulfilled their mission of accustoming the workers to the idea of independent political thought and action, while the attitude of the Socialist Party, which, while carefully refraining from abusive or unreasonable antagonism, yet made no compromises with the nex parties, but kept right on with its own work, has given it the respect of their sincere adherents, who are grad ually coming to recognize that local movements founded on temporary ex-pediency must give way to the na-tional and international party of the working class, whose policy is guided by consistent and fundamental prin-

Decision of State Committee.

The State Committee met on May 10 with Copyrades Mahoney, Klausner Toomey, and White of New Haven Delmel and Anderson of Meriden O'Connor of Bridgeport, and Morse of Hartford present, the last named pre

siding.

Correspondence was received from Correspondence was received from the National Secretary, Locals Staf-ford, Naugatuck, Derby, and Hartford, Comrades Clarke of New York, Critch-low, Bersford, Wheeler, and J. W. Brown. The Secretary's report showed receipts since April 26 of \$18.30; stamps issued, 159; on hand, 274. The Treasurer reported balance, April 20, \$25.12; received, \$18.50; expenditures, \$11.37; balance, \$32.25.

\$11.87; balance, \$32.25.
Reports of delegates showed all in favor of engaging a State Organizer during the summer and confident of raising sufficient funds. It was voted to engage J. W. Brown, beginning June 1. The Secretary was instructed to issue a call for contributions to the organizing fund, addressed to locals and members of the party and to or ganizations and individuals in sympathy with the party. It was voted to request the locals to contribute one-half of their local receipts for dues; and to call on the National Committee

for assistance also.

The referendum on National Headquarters was canvassed and report or-dered transmitted to the National Secretary. Fifteen dollars was appro-priated for national dues for May. The Secretary was instructed to send a cir-

cular letter to Derby members. A Call to Action.

In pursuance of the instruction given, the State Secretary has issue the following appeal, which, it is hoped, will meet with a hearty re-sponse:

"To the Locals and Members of the Socialist Party of Connecticut. "Comrades:—We all must realize how necessary it is to organize and prepare for the national election of 1904. Our agitation, assisted by economic conditions and by the rapid growth of the Socialist Party in other states, has aroused a wide-spread in-

terest in Socialism.
"We should make every effort durthe unattached Socialists and to direct this Socialist sentiment to the support of our party. If we do not, they will certainly fall victims to Hearst and

the 'radical' Democracy.

"This can only be done by employ ing an organizer who can devote his whole time to the work. Comrade John W. Brown has volunteered to do this and the State Committee has en gaged him, to begin, if possible, on June 1.

"The total expense will be about \$100 a month, of which the income of the State Committee provides only \$15 a month. We voted therefore to rea month. We voted therefore to re-quest the locals to donate one-half of their local dues and also to issue subscription lists and a call for contribu tions from members and friends of

"If the request for dues is compiled

with we expect to be able to send the Organizer without charge to towns where there are no locals.

"We must raise by subscription about \$70 a month. Comrades, let us go to work. New locals will soon make the work easier and we shall lay a solid foundation for the national campaign. Circulate the subscription lists at once and take action on this question at your next meeting. question at your next meeting.
"Fraternally submitted,

"WM. E. WHITE, "State Secretary."
"229 Exchange street, New Haven.

To Vie With Massachusetts. Connecticut Socialists may look jus across the northern state line to see what we have to win by energetic action now. Connecticut has lagged far behind Massachusetts. But we are now moving forward. Let a stronger impotus be given during the next few months, to get the now scat-tered forces organized and the in-coherent elements brought into order. Then we shall see the Socialist move-

ment of Connecticut advencing with accelerating speed and momentum and shall soon take our rightful place beside our sister commonw where Socialism is no longer regarded as a vision, a fad, or a passing craze but recognized by the oppressors of Labor as their relentiless and unconquerable foe and by the workers as their sure and splendid hope.

FROM HEADQUARTERS. [Extracts from National Secretary Mailly's fourth report to the National Committee, dated Omaha, Neb., May

I have communicated with the Utah for \$106.70 worth of stamps, forwarded from this office last July, the proceeds of which, when sold to the locals, were by agreement with the National Com mittee, to cover the expenses of Naplained, 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 recieved warded: This brings the matter 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 remuner-ated for the stamps forwarded. In reply to my communications upon the subject as outlined above, the Utah Edler has not been paid, and that \$61 should yet be paid him, although Comrade Edler, in his fetter to the Na-tional Committee, acknowledged re-

ceiving only \$22.

In addition to this, the Utah State: Secretary notifies this office that Mur-ray E. King was elected National mitteenun from that state at the recent convention, a full report of which I have not yet received, while Comrade Tawney insists that the convention was illegal and that he considers himself National Committeeman. As the correspondence on both these matters is rather lengthy, I have notified the Utah State Secretary that I shall bring the whole matter before the Quorum at its next meeting. SUPPLIES.

I have had to suspend the printing of the new edition of "How to Organize" until the question of location of headquarters is definitely settled. The new edition of "Why Socialists Pay Dues" is going rapidly and received a wide circulation. The demand for due cards and, applications continue brisk. I have deferred printing of new reports until I can confer with the Local Quorum at its meeting." The printing of secretaries' books for locals has also been deferred for the same reason.

REFERENDUM. I enclose herewith copy of corre-spondence between State Secretary Critchlow and myself, also with actio of Quorum, concerning the method of submitting the national referendum on headquarters to the party membership in Ohio. The sample ballot, as drawn up by the Ohio State Quorum, closed the vote on April 24 and contained also the state referndum upon the question "Shair W. G. Critchiow be recalled as a member of the National Committee. for Ohio, for failure to carry out the

principles and practices of Socialism?", The notification from the North Da-State Local Quorum that it had decided not to submit the national referendum, as sent out from this office, to the locals in that state on the ground tional, was duly referred to your com-

MISCELLIANEOUS. The Local 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.

SPECIAL. The following National Committeemen have not reported their votes upon Comrade Mills' motion relative to the anti-fushion resolutions sent out on April 14: .. La Kamp; .. Healey; Miller; Fox of Maine; Raebel; Fox of Mon

tana; Massey; Halbrooks; Berger. THE OHIO AFFAIR.

[The correspondence with State S retary Critchlew of Ohio, referred to under the head "Referendum" above is too long to be printed in full. We sum-

Omaha, April 8 -- Mailly, noting that the Ohio State Quorum has fixed April 24 as the day for closing the vote on headquarters 'In Ohio locals, reminds that May I was the date se by the National Committee. Noting further that a state referendum on the mitted on the same blant, he says: "I would also impress upon you the ne cessity of keping the national referen 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 headquar-ters is liable to cause confusion and involve a violation of that part of the national constitution which provides that 'All propositions or other matter submitted for the referendum of the party shall be presented without com-ment. You will understand that my sole motive in calling attention to these details is to avoid possible complication and to permit of a full and impar-tial expression of the party's will apon the national referendum, while obser-ing the mandates of the national co titution and the National Committee.

Dayton, April 12.—Critchlow. encios

ing sample of Ohio ballo i, declares that "the vote will close on April 24 as stated, in conformity with the state constitution." He denies that the National Committee voted to close the referendum on May I or had authority to de so or that it did or had authority to say that a member must have be in good standing on April 1 in order to vote. He says: "We may attach as many state referendums to the nationa referendum as we choose, so long a the national referendum is kept intact and without comment. You may rest assured that we understand the methods of submitting referendums and will always do everything possible to obtain the expression of the membership on any question presented in PATRONIZE OUR ADVERTIZERS.

oper manner for their consider

Omaha, April 14 .- Maily states that consulting the Quorum, and adds: "I can only remind you at this time that as a member of the National Committee you voted for May 1 as the date upon which the national referendur hould close. The National Committee should close. The National Committee acted directly upon this point. It did not do so upon the question of a member being in good standing on April J. Yet no objections have been made by any member of the Committee to April 1 being set as the date. However, made no reference to this point in my previous letter, but only to the date for closing the vote and the method of sub-

mitting the national referendum."

Dayton, April 18 .- Critchlow sen sample ballots for Quorum members, as requested, and said: "Sending these as you request, I do so because we have nothing that we desire to conceal from yourself or the Quorum. But at the same time I desire it understood that by so doing I am not admitting of the right of the Secretary or Quorum to interfere in any manner with our action. While i do deny that right, yet I feel that the best interests of the party will be better conserved by more publicity and I should judge that you agree with me on this point. The National Committee has the right to close the vote on May 1. They exercised this right and I, as a member of that body, voted to so do. However, they cannot assume the right to deny any state the right to close their vote-earlier if they so desire. Ohlo has a constitutional provision on the point in ques-tion, which is not in violation of any part of the national constitution or platform. The point I raised about membership is a vital and valid one. The national constitution does not de fine what constitutes a good standing of such a provision the states have that right and especially so under the au-tonomy clause. We allow any member to vote on a referendum who is in good standing irrespective of time of initation. The blanks sent you were confusing with our laws on this point and I, for one, desire to eliminate this confusion business as much as possi-ble. You will readily understand that

this is simply a question or discussion of a technical point and you need not be alarmed of any animosity arising on our part whatever. Omaha, April 20.-Mailly submitted

the foregoing matters to the Quorum He argued that "a National Committeeman has no right to vote to estab-lish a rule upon a national proposition that cannot be applied to his own state as well as all others." and that the de gard to the manner of submitting na tional referendums and time of closing vote must hold in all states alike and that provisions of the several state con-stitutions or decisions of state committees can govern only state affairs. He said: "It is clear that it was the express purpose and implied will of the convention that adopted the national constitution that nothing whatever should be submitted with the national referendums that would take the form to be voted upon anything that would be calculated to influence or confuse any member in the casting of his bal-

any member in the casting of his bar-lot. It was for this reason that I offitted from the referendum the names of the locals demanding it. As the Ohio ballot shows, a subject directly concerning the party member-ship in Obio alone has been sulmitted to them and printed upon the same sheet containing the propositions in-volved in the national referendum. In my opinion * * * ... if the Ohio State Committee desired to supply ballots for the national referendum to each mem-ber, then the ballots should not have contained any matter, o,her, than that referring to this referendum." He asked the Quorum to vote on two

"First, Has the Ohio State Committee the authority to close the vote upon the national referendum before the date set by National Committee?

"Second. Has the national referen-dum on location of headquarters been submitted in proper form to the members of the Socialist Party in Ohio?" Work of Iowa and Roe of Nebraska replied in the negative on both propo-sitions; Turner of Missouri in the af-firmative on both; Lovett of South Dacots that the first seemed unimportant, but in the negative on the second: Un-terman of Kansas that the National Committee had no authority whatever

n either matter. Omaha, April 26,-Mailly telegraphed for thirty sample ballots to be sub-mitted to the full National Committee. Dayton, April 28,-Critchlow replied

that the State Quorum had adopted this resolution:
"Resolved, That in order to harmon ize the party movement and prevent any controversy over trivial matters we hereby instruct the State Secretary to at once notify all locals to keep the vote on the national referends until May 1, and to divide the state and national referendums into two separ ate referendums by cutting the ballot

He stated that the state organization did not concede the right of the Na tional Secretary's contentions, how-ever; that they, ware. "amused" and took the action stated in order to "satis-fy" the National Secretary; and insisted "that we as a state membership and voting on referen-

Omaha, April 30.-Mailly replied. tating that he was sure the action taken would satisfy the Quorum and pointing out that personally he had no pointing out that personally he had no choice to act differently than as he had one, being but an executive officer of the National Committee, charged to carry out its instructions—in this case, to carry out instructions voted for by the National Committeemen from

[If necessary, the two closing letters may be printed in a later isue of The Worker.]

—It may be quite true that many millionaires started in life without a cent, but so did the thousands of work-ingmen whose labor made them mil-lionaires.—Erie People.

IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Conduct of State Government and of Mine Owners Is Still Helping the Socialist Party - Organization - Progressing and Good Convention Ex-

PHILADELPHIA, May 19 .- At last night's meeting of the State Committee of the Socialist Party, W. W. Rihl pre siding, a charter was granted to a nev local at Milivale, Allegheny County. A request for information how to organ-ize was received from Contesville, Chester County, and answered. munications were received from Read-ing, Utahville, Spring Forge, Lehigh-ton, Pottsville, Cokeville, Millvale, Williamsport, Royersford, Shamokin, Shenandoah, and Wilkes Barre.

The vetoing of the three bills advo-cated by the United Mine Workers and the unsettled conditions in the coal fields, where active union men are be ing blacklisted, are confirming the faith of the mine workers in Socialism as the only true solution of the question which arrays the coal opera-tors on the one side and the workers in and around the mines on the other. The testimony that was brought before the Strike Commission will hasten the march of the masses toward the goal of industrial liberty. A few more verdicts from arbitration commissions will bring about a political strike that will burst asunder forever the links in the

chain of wage slavery.

Reports show increased Socialist activity throughout the state. Schuylkill County will hold a convention on May 24, opening at 10 a. m., in Boyian Hall Mahonoy Plane. Organizer John Col-lins will be there. The comrades should local in the county is represented.

A report was received from Organ izer Collins. Meetings have been ar-ranged in New Castle, Yorkville, Coal Castle, Mahanoy City, Lost Creek, Girardville, Ashland, Centralia, Mt. Carmel, Shamokin, Shenandoah, Ma-hanoy Plane, Gilberton, New Philalelphia and Reading.

Howard H. Caldwell is making a tour of the western part of the state. He spoke in Royersford last Saturday evening. Locals desiring dates for Comrade Caldwell should at once adlress the State Secretary, Franklin H. Slick, at 1305 Arch stret, Philadelphia. J. C. Frost gave an illustrated lec

ture at the Labor Lyceum, in this city on Sunday, which was well attended. John Taylor will lecture on May 24 on "The Freedom of the Press," Our Governor Pennypacker might be interested in the discussion. The following communication has been sent out by the State Secretary: To the Locals of the Socialist Party

of Pennsylvania—Greeting.
"Dear Comrades:—As previously announced, the state convention of the Socialist Party will be held on Satur-day, May 30 (Decoration Day), in the city of Reading. The convention will be called to order at 10 a. m. in Maenperchor Hall, N. Sixth street.

"The local reception committee will meet and direct to hotels all delegates who communicate with A. P. Bower, 811 N. Fifth street, Reading, stating the time of their arrival; or delegates may report at local headquarters, 519

"This being the first convention of the Socialist Party as an official party in Pennsylvania—having polled 21,910 votes in the last state election—and thereby gaining official standing—we hope to see this convention in every way representative of the Socialist movement and one worthy of the ris ing political organization of this state.

There will be a parade of the local Socialist members and visiting delegates on the evening of Memorial Day o be followed by addresses at the prin cipal corners along Penn street by speakers prominent in the Socialist F. H. S.

TIMELY AND CONVINCING.

At this moment, when the trade-unionists of the country are stirred to thought by strikes, lockouts, 'hijune-tions, adverse legislation, and court decisions declaring labor laws uncon-stitutional, Lee's "Socialist Politics and Labor Politics" is a very timely paniphlet to circulate. It can be had of the Socialist Literature Company, 184 William street, at 3 cents copy, ten copies for 20 cents y 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 good popular statement of the Sc

Be yourself.

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,

Notice. **Preliminary**

All Comrades and Organizations are hereby informed that an

Industrial Labor Exposition and Food Show

for the Benefit of the Labor Press THE WORKER

New Yorker Volkszeitung

is being arranged and will take place April 23rd to

. to May 8th, 1904,

at the Grand Central Palace, Lexington Ave., 43rd & 44th St. NEW YORK.

Organizations are requested to consider arranging Festivals accordingly.

The Arrangements Committee.

National Platform of the Socialist Party.

Diem 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 aim to be the origination of the working class and those in sympathy with the object of conquering the powers of soverment and using them for the purpose of transforming the present system of private that the object of the means of production and distally of the means of production and significant original property of the property

tion and distribution into collective owner-ship 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 im-tered the machine which is but an im-proved and the machine which is but an im-tered to the machine which is but an inci-tion, is owned by the capitalists and not by the workers. This ownership enables the capitalists to control the product and keep the workers dependent upon them. Private ownership of the means of produc-tion and distribution is responsible for the ever increasing uncertainty of livelihood and the powerty and misery of the working class, and it divides society into two hostile classes—the capitalists and wage-workers. The once powerful middle class is rapidly disappearing in the mill of competition. The

feriority, positical subscritting and the capitalist class dominate our entire social system; the lives of the working class are recklessly sacrificed for profit, wirs are fomented between nations, indiscriminate slaughter is encouraged and the destruction of whole races is sanctioned in order that the capitalists may extend their commercial dominion abroad and enhance their supremacy at home.

ion abroad and enhance their supremacy at home.

But the same economic causes which developed capitalism are leading to Socialism, which will sholish both the capitalist class and the class of wage workers. And the active force in bringing about this new and higher order of society is the working class. All other classes, despite their apparent of suphodding of the synthe increased in the suphodding of the synthe increased in the bourgeois public ownership parties, and all other parties which do not stand for 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 puerers of capitalism, by constituing them, and opposed to all parties formed by the proported classes.

IMMEDIATE DEMANDS.

propertied classes

IMMEDIATE DEMANDS.

While we declare that the development of secunomic vectors are the common control of the capitalist system, we recognize that the time gaid manner of the transition to Socialism also depend upon the stage of development reached by the proletariat. We, therefore, consider it of the utmost importance for the Socialist Party to support all active efforts of the working class to 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 to be applied to the reduction 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 at the service and diminishing the success of the service and diminishing the flator of the service of the worker in the product of labor.

2. The progressive reduction of the hours of labor and the increase of wages in order to decrease the share of the capitalist and increase the share of the worker in the product of labor.

3. State or mational insurance of working people in case of accidents, lack of employ 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.

working class.

4. The inauguration of a system of public ndustries, public credit to be used for that ndustries, public credit to be used for that 6. The inauguration of a system of public industries, public credit to be used for that purpose in order that the workers be secured the full product of their labor.

6. The education of all children up to the age of eighteen years, and state and munically the state of eighteen years, and state and munical that it is not seen and women.

7. The initiative and referendum, proportional representatives by their constituents. But in advocating these measures as steps in the overthrow of capitalism and the establishment of the Co-operative Commonwealth, we warm the working class against

SOCIALISM AND TRADE UNIONISM. The following resolution was adopted, long with the foregoing platform, by the sational Convention at Indianapella, July,

The two following resolutions were unant-mously adopted by the National Committee at its annual meeting at St. Louis, January,

RELATIONS OF PARTY AND UNIONS.

tivity.

I we are also mindful of the fact that
of the two movements has its own
all mission to perform in the struggle
the cumncipation of labor, that it
descends upon the trade unions to conduct
conomic struggles of the working class,

ANTI-FUSION RESOLUTIONS.

ANTI-FUSION RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas, The history of the labor movement of the world has conclusively demonstrated that a Socialist Party is the only political organization to the demonstrated that a Socialist Party is the only political organization to the control of the control of the working class, and "Whereas, All "radical and reform" parties, including the so-called "Union Labor Parties," have, after a brief existence, uniformly succumbed to the influence of the old political parties and have proven disastrous to the utilimate end of the labor—Whereas, Any alliance, direct or indirect, with such parties is dangerous to the political integrity and the very existence of the Socialist Party and the Socialist movement, and

nd Whereas, At the present stage of develop-ent of the Socialist movement of this coun-

A WARNING TO NEW READERS.

The party which The Worker sup- | time, giving to the rival organization oorts is known in the nation as the Socialist Party. In New York, on account of certain provisions of the election laws, it is obliged to call itself the Social Democratic Party; its emblem in New York is the Arm and Torch.

The Socialist Labor Party is an en-tirely separate and hostile organiza-tion, led and controlled by Daniel De Leon. It is important that the distinction be made clear, as a study of the election returns shows that the S. L. P. gets many votes not intended for it, on account of the similarity of names,

The present Socialist Party was formed three years ago by the union of the old Social Democratic Party, organized in 1897, with the majority faction of the old Socialist Labor Party, which had split in the summer of 1899.
This Socialist Party or Social Demo-

cratic Party polled about 97,000 votes in 1900, with Eugene V. Debs and Job Harriman as its national candidates; in 1902 it increased its vote to about 230,000. The Socialist Labor Party polled less than 35,000 in 1900 and The leading question of party policy

at issue in the split of 1800 was that of the attitude of the party toward the trade unions. The opponents of De Leonism held that the party, as the political organization of the working class, and the unions, as its economic rganization, should work fraternally, nigh independently, in their sepa e fields. The De Leonites main rate fields. The De Leonites main-tained that it was necessary to "smash" all existing unions.

Since the split, while the Socialist Party or Social Democratic Party has vigorously attacked capitalism and taught Socialist principles, the Socialist Labor Party, disgracing its once honorable name, has devoted its ef-forts almost exclusively to two obforts almost exclusively to two objects: First, to hamper the growth of the Socialist Party; second, to attack, undermine, or disrupt the trade unions.

The difference between our party and the Socialist Labor Party may be

summed up under four heads:

only so much attention as is necessary to prevent misunderstanding, confusion, and disappointment among n Socialists; the S. L. P. fights us, treats the propaganda of Socialism as secondary matter. 2. We support the trade unions, without seeking to interfere in their special work or allowing them to dic-

tate to us in ours; the S. L. P. seeks and works for the destruction of the content with denunciation, it has even gone into the economic field to form rival unions and scab upon the exist-

by democratic methods, believing that only so can the organization be kept

ment and appeals to their intelligent. Interest as wage-workers and to their feelings of honor or humanity; the S.

This article is intended as a warning to these who are new to the moveme and who naturally suppose from its is a bona fide Socialist organization, or who do not even observe the distinction between it and the Socialis Party. If any of our readers doubt the fairness of our statements we suggest that they investigate for themselvesattend the meetings and read the pa-pers and pamphlets of both parties and thoughtfully compare them. If anyone candidly prefers the methods of the S. L. P. he does not belong with us and we do not want him. All we desire is that the distinction between the parties should be recognized as it actually exists, and that men who approve of the methods of the Socialist The difference between our party ind the Socialist Labor Party may be unmued up under four heads:

1. We fight against capitalism all the labeled the other side.

WE SHALL SEE.

"There is quite as much concern here over the possible future of an independent Socialist Party," says the Springfield "Republican," "as Mr. Mor-ley and other Liberals display in Eng-land. Yet in both countries this extreme radical movement is very young. and no one can predict with real assurance how it will weather the vicissi-tudes of coming years. Suffice it to say that at the present hour, the politicians of the old parties are constrained to watch narrowly the course of contemporaneous feeling and thought among the wage-earning portion of the population. Certain facts, such as the

harsher struggle for existence and the much greater development in 'municipal ownership' programs-in England, incline the observer to the conclusion that the socialistic strength will grow in that country, in the immediate future, at a more rapid rate than in America, and that there will be a well organized and avowed Socialist group in the House of Commons long before there will be one in the United States