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## STRIKING FACTS

### From the Figures of the Twelfth Census on the Manufacture of Coke.

BY I. M. RUBINOW.

The Census Bureau is beginning to publish the results of its enormous work and the first data on statistics of some manufactures, have just come out. The large pages with almost nothing but long columns of figures certainly look exceedingly dry, yet there is enough of life in them, if one cares to look. There is human suffering and human greed, human virtue and vice, and a Socialist cannot afford to be absolutely neglectful of them, for he knows that anybody else is called upon to defend his statements with facts, for it is his statements that sound so sensational and alarming. How many times has our friend, the Republican stump speaker, told us that all's well in this best of worlds, that the workingman has his full dinner pail, and that this pail is getting fuller and fuller. For the capitalist, moved by the ethical motive, has been increasing the number of slaves. Why not examine the facts, and see for ourselves whether this is not so, whether we should not stop our political and economic endorsement and join the forces of the benevolent capitalist. Let us examine the facts, for figures are truthful, and even the capitalist statistician cannot make them lie.

I take the coke industry as one of the two or three that have, as yet, been completely neglected. I find the following facts, always comparing the data of the eleventh and twelfth censuses—that is, the data for 1880 and 1890:

### PRODUCTIVITY INCREASED.

1. The number of establishments has increased but little, from 218 to 241, i. e., 10.6 per cent., while the number of men has increased from 32,655 to 47,742, i. e., 44.3 per cent., and the production of coke from 10,008,149 to 19,670,788 short tons, or 96.2 per cent.

The figures show, then, that the scale of production has enormously increased, and the productivity of the establishment and of the men has increased. The average number of men to an establishment has risen from 150 to 196. The average yield of coke per oven has increased from 300 to 447 short tons, and per establishment from 45,900 to 81,700 tons.

2. While the product has increased from 10,008,149 to 19,670,788 short tons or 96.2 per cent., the capital invested in the industry has increased from \$17,402,720 to \$30,562,678, or 100 per cent., and the number of workmen from 32,655 to 47,742, or 44.3 per cent. The value of machines has increased from \$823,700 to \$3,527,702, or 619 per cent. Machinery, while making the labor more productive, displaces a part of it very effectively.

3. Better machinery has made it possible to extract more coke from the coal; and the amount of coal has only increased from 15,295,087 to 20,157,820 tons, or 32.1 per cent., the amount of coke produced, has increased, as we saw, 96.2 per cent. To put the same fact in different words, coal gives now 65.1 per cent. of coke, instead of 61.4 per cent. as before, and only 3,070 pounds of fuel are necessary to make a short ton of coke instead of 4,150 pounds, as ten years ago.

4. But this is not yet all. While all the growth of the coke industry has favored the producers, the price of coal, the main raw material of this industry, has declined from 70 cents to 45 cents per ton, so that it only takes 45 cents worth of coal to produce a ton of coke, instead of \$1.11, as ten years ago.

### POSITIVE REDUCTION OF WAGES.

5. For a good Socialist, there is no one who is so good, as the Socialist, more than anybody else, rejoices at the economic progress of the world. But his workingman profited any by this progress? The statistician gives us an answer, and only mysteriously so, in that the number of workingmen in the industry has increased 44.3 per cent., and the total wages 74 per cent. Up to this point we have been given the figures as given in the report, but when it comes to the wages, we must do our own figuring. And the figuring shows us that the average wages the total wages divided by the number of workmen in this industry has fallen from \$462 per annum to \$683 within the short period of ten years, the period of national prosperity, falling 85.74, or more than 8 per cent. at the American sovereign gets out of this economic progress. But because it is the consumer who profited, the consumer, you know, whom Sugar Trust, the Oil Trust and other trusts always take very tender care of.

But also, the figures give us the following assertion. The price of coke has risen from \$1.05 to \$1.76 per ton, and the price of coal has risen, as we saw, 65.1 per cent. The scale of production has increased, the coke is more productive, more coke can be obtained from the same quantity of coal, and the price of coal has risen, and the wages of the workmen went down, down!

### THE CAPITALISTS' SHARE.

6. To compensate the working class for the number and remuneration of menial workers has been increased, 89 there were 161 of them, including managers, 61 officers of corporations, and proprietors and firm owners. In 1890, 130 persons were engaged in the 456-a-month together with officers of corporations and even promoters? In the census forty-eight proprietors were included, but the officers of corporations left. Chas. Depey, however, with his salaries of hun-

reds of thousands, are also working men, you know. The number of this productive class has risen from 161 to 963, 602 officers, clerks, etc., and 48 proprietors, and their remuneration from \$113,432 to \$797,206 within these ten years. However, this is only a small part of the profits of the industry. The bourgeois statistician no more dares to touch upon the question of profits than wages, but we can do a little reckoning again. There is the value of the raw material, there is the expense, and there again the value of the product. We get the sum of expenses by adding the salaries, the wages, cost of raw material and miscellaneous expenses as given in tables one to six, pp. 4 and 5 of the Bulletin, 63, and we obtain the following results:

For 1880, the value of the products was \$16,498,345, and the expenses, \$16,498,345, clear profits therefore, \$467,500, or 2.8 per cent.

In 1890, the value of the products was \$35,855,445, and the expenses, \$32,793,532, clear profits, therefore, \$3,061,913, or 8.5 per cent.

So there you are. That's the story the dry figures have told you. Within ten years the profits of the capitalist has increased more than six fold, and yet he could not avoid the temptation of expressing \$35 more out of the free American citizen. Remember, these facts, when they talk to you of community interests, of economic peace,

### WORKINGS OF SMELTER TRUST.

Mine owners of Colorado and the Western states are already beginning to feel the effects of the organization of the smelters. Of course there are no smelters now, but what are in the trust; consequently all business must be done with the trust or the mines close. Mine owners are now being compelled to sign agreements giving practical control of the working of the mine and profits to be derived therefrom for five years to the smelter trust, and the only alternative is to close the mines. The smelter trust has made its combination with the railroad, and other companies necessary to handling the business, and the mine owner has about as much to say in the deal, and what he shall get out of it, as a fly has about living during the winter in the frozen zone. Mine owners will attempt to maintain themselves by wage reductions, but as wages are about as low as miners will work for, it looks as though a great clash between wealth owners and the wealth producers is inevitable—Pueblo Courier.

### LOCOMOTIVE TRUST.

Harvey Pisk & Sons and William S. Sheldon & Co. as managers have completed arrangements for the formation of the American Locomotive Company, with an authorized capital of \$50,000,000.

The agreement provides for not less than \$6,000,000 of cash working capital in addition to the lands, plants, buildings, fixtures, trade-marks and good will, etc., of at least the following companies:

The Brooks Locomotive Works of Danbury, N. Y.; the Cooke Locomotive Works of Paterson, N. J.; the Manchester Locomotive Works of Manchester, N. H.; the Pittsburgh Locomotive Works of Pittsburgh, Pa.; the Rhode Island Locomotive Works of Providence, R. I.; the Schenectady Locomotive Works of Schenectady, N. Y.; the Richmond Locomotive Works of Richmond, Va. It is said that this combination will control at least two-thirds of the capacity of the entire country.

### COTTON DUCK COMBINE.

The United States Cotton Duck Corporation is a new combine just organized with a capital of \$50,000,000. In addition to the fourteen mills of the Mount Vernon-Woodberry Cotton Duck Company the new company is to acquire the following concerns:

Stark Mills, Manchester, N. H.; La Grange Mills, La Grange, Ga.; Hogansville Mfg. Co., Hogansville, Ga.

The company will also have the option right, extending to Jan. 1, 1903, to purchase the mills of the following concerns: West Point Mfg. Co., Riverdale Cotton Mills and Lanette Bleaching and Dye Works, all at West Point, Georgia.

It is stated that the properties named will have together 400,000 spindles and handle nearly all the heavy duck output, a large part of the light duck output and also of belting and hose duck.

### AN INTERESTING PARALLEL.

The recent cases in Lynn, Mass., and West Hoboken, N. J., where a capitalist party endorsed a Socialist Democratic candidate without his consent, and in the case of the American sovereign gets out of this economic progress. But because it is the consumer who profited, the consumer, you know, whom Sugar Trust, the Oil Trust and other trusts always take very tender care of.

But also, the figures give us the following assertion. The price of coke has risen from \$1.05 to \$1.76 per ton, and the price of coal has risen, as we saw, 65.1 per cent. The scale of production has increased, the coke is more productive, more coke can be obtained from the same quantity of coal, and the price of coal has risen, and the wages of the workmen went down, down!

But because it is the consumer who profited, the consumer, you know, whom Sugar Trust, the Oil Trust and other trusts always take very tender care of.

## "DIVIDING UP."

### How the Street Car Magnates Divide the Product of Their Employees' Labor.

### A Capitalist Paper "Lets the Cat Out of the Bag"—On Most Moderate Statement, 40 Per Cent of Product Goes to Those Who Do Not Work—Result of the Albany Strike.

The capitalist papers cannot avoid now and then "letting the cat out of the bag" in regard to the relations of capital and labor. The latest instance is an article in the New York "Evening Post," giving the losses entailed by the Albany strike. The significant item in the account are these two:

"The clear profits of the company for eleven days amount to \$12,790,934.  
"Daily wages of 900 men at an average of \$1.80 per diem, \$17,820."

Thus, from figures whose correctness cannot be questioned, it appears that the stockholders of the company receive from the laborers no less than \$1,163.63 every day of the year—not because they do any work in operation or administering the street car system (for officers' salaries are not included in the figures given), but solely because they own the property and have the legal power to permit men to work or forbid them to work.

Looking at it from the other side, it means that each day each of the workmen turns over \$1.30 as profit to the useless capitalists and receives \$1.80 for his long hard day of useful toil.

On the face of the figures, the capitalist takes, then, a little more than 40 per cent of the value produced by the workmen's efforts.

If, of course, a true statement of the case would be still stronger. On the one hand, a considerable part of the capitalists' share is not included in the item of "net profits," but is paid under the form of interest, rentals, etc.

On the other hand, it must be remembered that when the workmen gets his wages he has to pay out a fifth or a quarter of the amount to a capitalist directly in the form of rent for his home, and on every article that he buys he has to pay the profit of half a dozen grades of capitalists—manufacturers, wholesalers, etc.

What would workmen gain by Socialism? Suppose the gain was no more than appears on the face of these figures, would it not be worth voting for and working for? Think it over.

### RESULT OF THE STRIKE.

Although, as usual, "both sides claim a victory" in the settlement of the strike, there seems little ground for the claim on the part of the men. The system is not unionized, the new set approach being a promise of the company to receive and treat with committees from the employees when they have grievances to present. The wage demand is only partially conceded. And, finally, the agreement binds the employees to give 30 days' notice of intention to strike, which will enable the company to make ample preparation for filling their places by importation of scabs and soldiers again.

The settlement may be the best that could be made; but if so, it only proves the necessity of using some other methods than those of pure and simple unionism. The street car industry is, of course, one of the hardest in which to form a solid organization or to carry a strike through to success. It is time for the street car workers to think seriously of supporting a political party of their own class, a party which declares for public ownership of all the means of production, to be administered, not for the making of profits but for the good of all the workers—which, under Socialism, would mean all the people. Such is the program of the Socialist Democratic Party.

### TRACTION COMBINE.

Negotiations between the American Railway Company and the Electric Company of America for a merger of the two corporations have progressed to a practical agreement upon terms, leaving only minor details to be arranged. The plan contemplates the organization of a new company which will issue bonds and stocks to take up the two companies.

The American Railway Company has an outstanding capital of \$3,757,000. Among the properties controlled by the company are the traction lines at Ridgeway, N. J.; Joliet, Ill.; Dayton and Springfield, O.; The Electric Company of America has an outstanding capital of \$20,257,050. The plants operated by the company are those of the Camden (N. J.) Light and Heating Company, the Atlantic (N. J.) Company, the Jamaica (L. I.) Company, and the Scranton and Dunmore (Pa.) companies.

### STRIKE AGAINST POLICE.

All the switchmen employed in the Lehigh Valley Railroad yards in Buffalo struck Tuesday night. The strike of the switchmen, although not directly connected with that of the machinists, arose from a situation created by the going out of the latter body of men. Since the machinists went out on Monday, the yards of the Lehigh have been patrolled by policemen. The switchmen objected to working under police supervision and strike.

The Buffalo switchmen deserve to be complimented on their manly action.

## SMALL INVESTORS LOSE SAVINGS.

### New Oil Fields in Texas Are Already in the Hands of the Monopolists.

An Austin, Texas, dispatch of May 20 says: "The secretary of state today granted a permit to the Byrd syndicate, limited, of London, England, to do business in Texas. This syndicate has leased 63,000 acres of oil land in the Beattown field, which it will immediately develop. It will also build and operate an extensive oil pipe line system in the new field. It is said that this syndicate has large interests in the Baku oil district of Russia."

A few weeks ago we were being told what a great field the discovery of oil in Texas would open for the middle class, the people who have saved a few hundreds or a few thousands of dollars and who would now be able to compete with the great monopolists.

It now appears, however, that the small investors are getting experience and the monopolists are getting the oil wells. Another dispatch says: "Now that the gambling stage has passed, investors in oil stocks and oil lands in the Beattown field are looking into things in a practical manner, and the outlook, from the point of view of the majority, is anything but promising. Speculators have made fortunes in a day, but somebody will have to pay for it, and the small investor is awakening to a realization of the true condition of affairs and to the fact that it is his money that has gone to make up those fortunes and that his chances for getting it back are not near so bright as he thought they were two weeks ago."

The small investor has purchased oil stock. Classed as small investors are thousands and thousands of widows, seamstresses, clerks, children and even domestics who have poured their savings, and in not a few instances money they could not spare, into the treasury of some one of the oil companies here. They saw visions of wealth and expected quick returns. What they will get is best told in the words of one of the most prominent promoters on the ground, who now admits that his conscience hurts him no little, though if the truth be known he has made a fortune here which should provide all his wants and needs for the remainder of his natural life.

Thus the Socialist theory is again verified by facts. The capitalist system leads inevitably to monopoly and the small investor is doomed to ruin in competition with the great capitalist.

### OIL COMPANIES COMBINE.

The Campbell Oil Company of Cleveland, the Penn Petroleum Company of Coraopolis, Pa., and the American Petroleum Company of Findlay, O., have combined under the name of the Campbell Oil Company, with headquarters in Cleveland. The capitalization is \$900,000. The three companies manufacture oil products, and will continue in operation as heretofore, the purpose of the combination being economy.

Now a part of the old employees will have to study economy closely, for they are to be reduced to their former level. Under the new system, economy of production would mean more leisure and comfort for the producers. Under capitalism, it means overwork for a part of the producing class, want and anxiety for others, and increased profit for the capitalist.

### BENEFICENT COPPER TRUST.

The plant of the American Smelting and Refining Company at Helena, Mont., employing over 900 men, has been closed down, the trust positively refusing to pay the men living wages under the new eight-hour law, which has just gone into effect. The trust wanted to make a horizontal reduction of 20 per cent. in wages. The men agreed to stand a cut of 10 per cent., and before an agreement could be reached the plant was ordered to be shut down "by the management in New York."

The law does not apply to all employees, but only to certain classes. The union mill and smelter men, however, with praiseworthy class-consciousness, insisted that all workmen employed must have the benefit of the eight-hour system.

### TO FORM A POWDER TRUST.

The San Francisco "Chronicle" says that plans are under consideration for the consolidation of the large houses on the Pacific Coast which now control the powder business, through a pooling agreement, for the manufacturers on the Atlantic seaboard. At the present time four houses control the territory of the entire western part of the United States (including Colorado), British Columbia, and Alaska on the north and Mexico and Central America on the south. Heretofore the Pacific Coast companies have made monthly reports to one another in order to control the product and maintain prices on an agreed schedule. The project now is to bring all four local companies under one management and incorporation.

### ANNUAL OUTING AND PICNIC.

The second annual outing and picnic of the 10th and 11th A. P. branch of the Socialist Democratic Party, will be held on Sunday, June 22, 1901, at Eckelkamp's Atlantic Park and Casino, Ralph Avenue, near Park Place, Borough of Brooklyn. One-half of the proceeds will be donated to the Labor Lyceum Building Fund, and the balance used in securing permanent quarters for the branch. Elaborate preparations have been made by the committee for the entertainment of their friends, and it is hoped that Socialists generally will avail themselves of the opportunity of contributing to the success of the enterprise.

## THE STRUGGLE IN DAYTON.

### Deliberately Planned Lock-out to Break Labor Organizations.

### The Benevolent National Cash Register Company Is in the Conspiracy—Social Democrats Are Active and Find Willing Listeners.

DAYTON, O., May 18.—The labor situation is growing more serious every day. The National Cash Register Company, employing 2,500 people (4,000 organized) has been closed for over two weeks. The cause given was inability to effect a settlement with the Brass Molders' Union. The company has refused all conferences and refuses to talk at all upon the question.

The Buckeye Iron and Brass Works have closed down indefinitely. They employ several hundred skilled men. Cause given was "short of orders."

The Stillwell & Brice works closed down indefinitely last Thursday. They employ 700 skilled men, a large share being union men. They give, as a reason for shutting down, "slack orders." But, a few days before closing, they offered to guarantee to every employee one year's steady work provided he would contract to leave his union. Did they lie then, or are they lying now?

H. C. Mahrt's cigar factory, employing about 300 girls, boys, and women, closed indefinitely. Cause, "No work." This is the worst shop in the country, there having been a strike on for nearly a year. They employ a great many children from eight to eleven years old.

The W. P. Callahan machine shops and engine works closed indefinitely. No cause given. There are numerous other girls who have followed the example of the larger concern, and Dayton is practically shut up tight at the present time.

### A DELIBERATE ATTACK.

The Manufacturers' Association of this city has been perfecting a plan for over one year, whereby they could close up everything and break the back of the organization. Dayton, with a population of 85,000, has at this time 16,000 organized workers and every day adds many more. This rapid growth has caused the manufacturers much alarm, and sometime ago they decided to make May 20 when the machinists demand nine hours the test of strength. They won't talk, and it will now settle down to a struggle without words, organization against organization.

### SOCIALIST AGITATION.

The Socialists, all being out with the other workers, are busier than ever. On May 16, Comrade Chas. O. Jones of Cincinnati spoke for an hour to an audience of 500 workmen at the court house, and made a good impression. At 10 p. m. he was admitted to the regular meeting of the Central Trades Council, where he talked straight Socialism. The delegates applauded him greatly, showing that they are willing to give us attention. Comrade N. P. Gedge of Syracuse, N. Y., will be here on May 19 for a stay, and there will surely be plenty of propaganda work done. The S. D. P. organization has passed resolutions of sympathy with the strikers, affirming allegiance to their cause and pointing out the class struggle.

The outcome of the fight is hard to predict, but the workers are so well organized that they predict ultimate success, and the manufacturers will not talk. However, the eyes of the country are watching the fight from a distance and wondering what has become of all of the great philanthropic companies that loved their free slaves so well; that used to be located here.

### MACHINISTS' STRIKE. BRICKLAYERS' LOCKOUT.

Apparently Good Prospects of Winning the Nine-Hour Day—Solidarity Necessary to Success.

The general strike of the machinists for a nine-hour day without reduction of wages seems, at this writing, to have a good prospect of success. More than 50,000 men went out on Monday and already more than a thousand firms in various parts of the country have conceded the demand, but many others propose to make a stubborn resistance.

The strike was well planned, at a time when the shops were comparatively busy and could not well afford to have work interrupted. The reduction of hours of labor is undoubtedly one of the most important objects to be pursued by the trade unions, both because of the increased time for thought and recreation it gives the workers and because it tends to give employment to a larger number of men and thus reduce the competition for jobs. The point once gained, too, it is harder for the employer to win it back than it is to reduce wages after they have been raised; and, the shorter the working day, the greater is the power of the workers to resist later aggressions. Certainly all Socialists extend their sympathy to the machinists and wish them success. And may the time not be far off when they will be able to move on to the demand for an eight-hour day.

Some of the employers who have conceded the demand for reduction of hours have done so with an express statement that, if the men were not successful in bringing other competing companies to terms, they would not be bound by the new agreement, but would return to the old scale. This will, of course, be the fact in most cases, whether openly stated or not, unless the strike has general success. The workmen of all trades have need to keep this fact in mind, and it is necessary to stand together for common action, and that wherever a part of the working class are forced to submit to oppressive conditions the whole working class is bound to suffer for it.

## MACHINISTS IN CONNECTICUT.

### NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 18.—The machinists' shorter workday movement in New Haven bids fair to be the most energetic and successful in the state. Already eight concerns have granted the nine-hour day, to take effect May 20, with ten hours' pay, and one has granted a Saturday half holiday with full pay, and nine-hour day from September 1. Three shops are already on strike, one with prospect of early settlement, and five shops will strike if a satisfactory understanding is not reached. There are two lodges of the I. A. of M. in New Haven and about two-thirds of the machinists are organized.

In one shop which was not organized but which granted the shorter workday without loss of wages, as a result of the general movement, several of the men are Democrats. It will be interesting to know if the object lesson makes any impression upon them.

HARTFORD, Conn., May 18.—Two thousand machinists gathered last night at the Auditorium to listen to addresses by James F. Carey of Hartford and Marjha Moore Avery and David Goldstein of Boston. The speakers discussed the strike and the shorter workday movement from the Social Democratic standpoint and were listened to with attention and greeted with applause.

It was announced at the meeting that the Pratt & Whitney shops and the Pope bicycle works had refused to consider the demands for a shorter day, and that a strike would be called. The Screw Makers' Union announced that they had secured the membership of all the screw workers in the city and would strike in all the shops if their demands were not granted.

Several shops at Danbury granted the machinists' demands.

### AT SPRINGFIELD.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., May 20.—The machinists' strike is on in Springfield with about 350 men making the demand for the nine-hour day. Strike headquarters have been opened in the headquarters of Local Springfield, S. D. P. The comrades here propose to do all they can to assist the men in gaining their demands, and we shall try and demonstrate to the workers that it stands for the working class, first, last, and forever.

### IN VERMONT.

RUTLAND, Vt., May 18.—The building trades, including bricklayers and masons, carpenters, and painters, made a demand for the nine-hour day at the same wages now paid for ten hours, to take effect May 13. The demand was accepted by the contractors without protest.

The machinists employed in the Rutland railroad car shops at St. Albans went out on strike, May 18, in protest against notices posted in the shop to the effect that "any machinist who failed to report for duty on Monday or else to furnish a physician's certificate of sickness would be discharged." The notices were to act as a warning to the machinists against making a demand for the nine-hour workday.

The marble workers are considering a demand for weekly payment of wages.

The garment workers have organized a union, and applied to the United Garment Workers for a charter.

## MORE DECISIONS FOR WORKMEN TO CONSIDER.

### Courts Sustain Blacklisting and Enjoin Union from Assisting Strikers.

### How "Even-Handed Justice" Between Capital and Labor Is Maintained by Capitalist Courts—The Right to Organize Is the Exclusive Property of Capitalists.

The last week has brought us two more instances to add to the long list of court rulings against labor in its daily struggle with the capitalist class. The two make an excellent parallel and we call upon all workmen to think them over carefully and remember their next election day.

### BLACKLISTING IS LEGAL.

The first comes from Chicago, where the Superior Court has decided that capitalists have a right to maintain a blacklist against working people who have taken part in strikes or other action against the employer.

The decision is given in a suit brought by Annie Cowden against a number of packing house companies. We reported the case some weeks ago, when the case was begun. It was proved that the girls who took part in a strike against a wage reduction in one of the packing houses and lost had been blacklisted by all of the large companies and were unable to obtain work in the trade.

The court has decided against the plaintiff and rules that the great capitalists—the Arnolds, Swifts, Cudahys, and the rest—have a right to unite (if they were workmen, it would have been "to conspire") to prevent "objectionable" persons from obtaining employment.

### BUT ORGANIZATION OF LABOR IS ILLEGAL.

The other ruling comes from the Circuit Court of Hopkins County, Kentucky, and completely denies a corresponding right of organization on the part of workmen.

Upon suit of the St. Bernard, Reincke, and Monarch Coal Mining Companies of Hopkins County, Judge Nunn of the Circuit Court has issued an injunction forbidding the coal miners' union, its members, and others:

1. To collect union dues;
2. To collect strike assessments;
3. To ask other coal miners to come out on strike;
4. To distribute food to miners who are on strike.

This latest anti-labor injunction far surpasses even that granted by Justice Freeman of New York against the cigar makers last year.

The ground of the application for injunction is simply that the object of the union is to organize the men now employed in the plaintiffs' mines, "which would be injurious to the business of plaintiffs."

### THE RIGHT TO WORK.

In times of strikes we hear a great deal about the "right to work." The capitalist judges, politicians, and editors loudly proclaim the inalienable right of every man to work when and where and how he will and denounce the "tyranny" of the trade unions which seek to abridge this right by establishing rules that men must not work for more than specified hours or for less than specified wages, and that one workman shall not take the place of another who has gone out in resistance to aggressions on the part of the employer.

But when it is a case of blacklisting, as in Chicago, or of a lock-out, as now in Dayton or in the building trades in this city—when capitalists make an agreement not to employ members of trade unions or persons who have had the impudence to resist the lowering of wages—the right to work is forgotten and the same capitalist apologists are loud in their defense of the "right to organize."

Thus it appears that, in the mouths of the sufferers of the present system, the "inalienable right to work" means the right of capitalists to employ scabs and the "inalienable right of organization" means only the right of capitalists to conspire to starve workmen or poor, defenseless working girls into abject submission. And this interpretation is upheld by the power of government in the hands of both Republican and Democratic parties.

### WHAT'S TO BE DONE?

In view of these decisions against labor which are coming with ever increasing frequency and severity, and in view of the all but unanimous open approval given them by the capitalist press, what is the working class to do? There is but one thing to do: Recognize that the old parties are the tools of the capitalist class. Recognize that there is a class struggle. Recognize that the interests of workmen are everywhere the same and everywhere opposed to the interests of the capitalist class. Recognize that only unified and uncompromising political action of the working class can solve the problem of saving the workers from complete slavery. Recognize that there is only one choice: Complete capitalist tyranny or the complete liberty of Socialism.

Let the workmen no longer bother their heads as to whether these decisions are good law or not. Anything is law that the courts declare to be law as law. Argument is useless, if workmen are dissatisfied with the law, let them not argue and protest and beg;

## LARGE VOTE IN ILLINOIS TOWN.

Capitalist politicians at Danville, Ill., got a fine scare in the recent municipal election. Democrats had failed to put up a ticket, leaving the field between the Republicans and Social Democrats. There was consternation in the enemy's camp. Republican and Democratic papers united in making pitiful appeals to the people to vote down Social Democrats. W. H. Wise of the Social Democrats conducted an energetic campaign, and kept the pot boiling until after the votes were counted. Of course, the Republicans won, but the Social Democratic majority candidate polled 611 votes, and the comrades are delighted with the manifestation of hostility to the working class exhibited by the capitalist heehers when the issue of capitalism and Socialism was presented for the first time.

### THE HUMOR OF IT.

There are many humorous features in the present industrial situation, if one only knows where to look for them. It is true there are some people who refuse to see anything funny in the manner in which J. P. Morgan and his contemporaries are increasing their power over the lives and destinies of millions of fellow human beings. But these doleful persons do not appreciate the beneficence of trust magnates nor the benefits of privately owned trusts. For those who do appreciate these modern institutions, there is a never failing well of humor to be drawn upon at will, for the public edification and amusement.

A sample of this humor is published in the Brooklyn "Eagle," whose publishers and advisers are in a position to enjoy such wit at its real worth. Here is the joke, headed "His Occupation Gone":

"Brooklyn Workingman's Wife (ix 1901)—What's happened, Danng?  
"Her Husband (desperately)—Well, I've been fired by J. P. Morgan and there's nobody else in the world to work for!"

"Now, Mr. Workingman, laugh and laugh heartily.  
"There is just enough truth in that joke to make it really and truly funny. For it's so very, very funny to think of the wife greeting Danng with gripping her heart and painful anxiety in her eyes. And how appropriately laugh-provoking it is to think of the doleful workingman coming home, desolate and despairing, to meet his wife and the children he loves with news that he knows will mean misery and want for them. The person who cannot laugh at that picture is a dullard indeed. We hope the workingman will appreciate this sample of capitalist plesantry, for this so-called humor is a true index of the feelings of the ruling class towards their class, whose misery and suffering is perpetuated the moment they are out of the picture."

But the funniest part of the joke consists in the evident belief of the "Eagle" humorist that the workingmen are going to be content to live Mr. Morgan, or some other individual, rule them unresistingly all their lives.

You consider Socialism a dream, so you take to reading the present Bulletin—Missouri Socialist.



“REVOLUTIONARY.”

Comrade Feigenbaum Protests Against a Current Interpretation of the Word.

No action ever yet suffered in treaty by preparing even in the moment of negotiations... Comrade Feigenbaum protests against a current interpretation of the word "revolutionary".

But we all know that in common use the word "revolutionary" has historically come to mean only one certain sort of mover, i. e. the steam engine, and to be correctly understood, we must use it in this sense ONLY.

Equally is this the case with the word "revolutionary". It is true that originally and philologically it meant, pertaining to a radical turnover of things.

For when we speak of "revolutionary Socialism," we use this adjective in contradistinction to other kinds of Socialism. In the above-mentioned meaning of the word "revolutionary," however, every kind of Socialism—as far as it strives to the Co-operative Commonwealth—is revolutionary.

Thus, there must necessarily be some more distinct meaning in this word. If it is used in contradistinction to other kinds of Socialism than ours, and so there is, and it is our duty to make it as clear as possible, lest any misapprehension be spread out and even the application of this adjective will no more save our party from having its platform unduly "broadened."

First we called ourselves mere Socialists, and a Sir William Harcourt could come and say: "We are all Socialists now." Then we answered: "No, that is not what we mean; we are revolutionary Socialists."

The same judgment is lately being performed with all the adjectives we prefixed to our name in the belief of thus guarding against being exchanged for valueless imitations. They are now not only all revolutionary, but also all class-conscious, all scientific, all materialistic, all believe in these things, only they believe in these things in a way that is not ours.

There is only one way of avoiding it and an effective one, i. e., as I said, to insist upon the very distinct and exclusive interpretation of words, not in their "broad" but in their narrowest sense.

rearranging without the shedding of a drop of blood, without the least act of violence. Only one thing we are sure of, that such peaceable surrender is certainly impossible if the power of the working class is not so developed and so determined to accomplish the revolution at any cost, as to be able to convince the ruling classes that their cause is lost and fighting useless.

Let us take an example of our matters, the rulers of the world, in their international relations. They assure us that there is only one guarantee for the peace and this is a powerful argument, for the knowledge of the power of your opponent will restrain you from a desire of warfare with him. They call it "armed peace." And in fact we see that many a peaceful concession is being made to a mighty power, where there would be an armed settlement of the dispute in case the disputing party had been less powerful.

Similar—but, much more sincere—is in the relations of the classes: The effort of developing a mighty revolutionary power with the working class does not mean the DESIRE of being led about a violent class war. To the contrary, for our part we will be only too glad to achieve our purpose peacefully. But in order to make this possible, we must be ARMED—armed not with guns, or dynamite, but with a mighty, determined, militant, organized working class, having the reins of power in its hands for then, and then only, there may be peace.

For our part let revolution mean ARMED PEACE, but ARMED with militant determination it must mean!

Over the Water

The Oldething the lower house of the Norwegian Parliament has adopted, by a vote of 48 to 36, a bill including universal communal male suffrage, and, by 68 to 17 votes, adopted a bill providing universal suffrage for women paying taxes on an income of at least 300 crowns (\$90.40).

Belgium, which was one of the first European states to provide for general intervention in the interest of labor, has now before its Chamber a new bill which makes a long step in advance. The bill is expected to become a law without modification.

The census returns just published show that Ireland has a population of 4,556,546—a decrease of 5.3 per cent. in the last ten years. This is slightly less than the loss in the previous decade. The steady decrease of the population of this beautiful and fertile island, so dearly loved by its natives, is due to the oppressive exactions of the capitalist class.

A St. Petersburg dispatch of May 20 says: "The strike here is practically crushed. A very large number of arrests have been made, 250 persons having been taken into custody at one factory alone. Over thirty and possibly a hundred persons were wounded in a street fight, while the mob stoned the police. Several deaths are reported elsewhere as a result of strike riots."

The students have done much to rouse the workmen in the factories to a sense of solidarity and of resentment against exploitation and tyranny. Though the movement has, so far as its immediate objects are concerned, been crushed by military power, the workmen have learned much and will not give up their revolutionary ideas.

The Socialists of Japan held a meeting on April 28 at Tokyo and decided to organize into the Social Democratic Party. The announcement of the platform and the issuance of a manifesto were postponed until a later date. The Tokyo "Labor World" says: "Those present at the meeting are all good and sound Socialists and thoroughly mastered on Socialism."

All working people and others interested in the Socialist movement who live in the Twenty-first Assembly District and vicinity are invited to attend the next meeting of the Social Democratic Party of that district, to be held at Colonial Hall, corner of One Hundred and First street and Columbus avenue, Sunday evening, May 26, 8 o'clock. The speaker will be Comrade Spargo, who will speak on "The Movement Socialiste" of Paris, saying that "socialism is making great progress in Bulgaria, and in proportion as capitalist industry is developed the Bulgarian proletariat is organizing itself to defend its class interests."

Time in Philadelphia and Yanko Saksnow, editor of the Literary and Political Review, "Obecho Dela" (The Common Cause), in Sofia. The so-called "Liberal" majority, however, refused to set any of the Socialist deputies.

In the elections of last February, consequent upon the fall of the Liberal Ministry, the Social Democrats had to face a coalition of the capitalist parties. In spite of this, and in spite of the arbitrary suppression of Socialist papers, our comrades elected two deputy organs, "Rabotnichesky Vestnik" (The Labor Journal), at Silven, and T. Bakaloff, a writer and poet, at Tirovno. The total vote was larger than even in 1900, and the activity of the party covered a larger number of cities and towns.

Parliamentary elections were held in Spain last Sunday. It is reported that the government has obtained a working majority—which it usually does, elections in Spain being much like elections in Arkansas. No report of the Socialist vote is yet obtainable. The dispatch says that at Bilbao there was a quarrel between a ministerialist and a Socialist, in which the latter was killed. The name of our murdered comrade is not given.

The Socialists of Paris commemorated the fall of the Commune of 1871 last Sunday by processions to the La Chaux bearing garlands to be laid at the foot of the wall where so many brave Communards were shot by the victorious butchers of "law and order."

There is a general but entirely erroneous idea that the lands of the islands of Great Britain and Ireland are cultivated to their utmost capacity to support the population. The truth is the reverse. In 1860 the total area of the United Kingdom was officially 17,575,572 acres. The number of acres under grain crops was only 8,883,500, and of those rather less than two million were under wheat. There were 10,739,805 acres under hay, clover and roots. The rest of the country, less that covered by cities, towns, villages, and factories, is under pasture or used for deer forests, sporting purposes, or left wild. Landlord's rents, church titles and all kinds of rates and taxes have driven the people off the soil into the cities, or to the colonies and the United States.

There are now less than 700,000 people engaged in the cultivation of the soil in Great Britain and Ireland out of over 41,000,000 in the population. They cannot compete with the cheap wheat of America, Russia, and India, especially the last, where the wages of an agricultural laborer are about \$30 a year, whereas with us they are about \$600 a year.

European papers are alarmed at the Socialist activity in Italy. In Stradella and in Catania a veritable "dumpling" payment was accorded DePelle when he was released from prison, where he was sent for showing that the Mafia was conducted in the interest of the capitalist government. The party has increased its branches from 546 to 783 and its dues-paying membership from 19,174 to 28,497 in the last six months, and its publications consist of two magazines, one daily and sixty-two weekly newspapers.

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The Bulgarian Social Democratic Labor Party was organized in 1893 and now has local branches in all of the cities and in several villages. Even in its infancy the party contributed to the downfall of the tyrannical Stambouloff, "the Czar of the Balkans," which took place in 1900. In the elections of that year the Social Democrats won two seats in parliament and carried the same constituencies again in 1906. After the fall of the Czarist dynasty of Stambouloff in 1890 our comrades elected six deputies—including the first Socialist member of the movement. Dimitri Stambouloff, editor of the "Balkans Review," "Nava Vremna" (the New

PARTY NOTES.

J. S. Roche is speaking for Socialism throughout Southern California, "hurling a lively stir among the people."

State Organizer Scott Anderson is touring California. Established new locals at Dixon and Sacramento, and held fairly successful meetings at other places.

"Social Idents," published by Geo. H. Gibson at Elgin, Ill., has suspended.

The "Social Crusader" announces that Comrade W. T. Brown of Rochester has allied himself with the Social Crusade, and will conduct work throughout the east on evenings during the week, as he will remain in Plymouth Church for the present. Those who desire him will need to pay expenses to and from Rochester only. In the May number of the "Social Crusader," Comrade Brown gives his reasons for joining the crusade in a characteristic article entitled, "The Need and the Duty of the Hour."

State Committee, New Hampshire S. D. P., will meet at 441 Central street, Dover, N. H., Thursday, May 30. Visitors will be cordially welcomed.

Geo. E. Brown (Uncle Sam) is now assistant editor of the Seattle "Socialist." His "Thoughts by Your Uncle" are invariably good. So are the illustrations and descriptive articles published weekly by the "Socialist," which is in the front rank of Socialist papers.

The Italian comrades will get out a special issue of the "Avanti" on June 8 for the city and state of New York. It will contain articles of local interest: 1. The appeal of the "Labor Secretary" to the labor organizations. 2. The attitude of the S. D. P. towards the trade unions. 3. What does the Social Democratic Party want? 4. The state and national platforms. 5. The Socialist vote, etc., etc.

It will be a good sheet for propaganda for all times and very effective to latter down the prejudice of some Italian comrades against the S. D. P. A few loyal Italian comrades are working with the "Avanti" against great odds. The S. L. P. comrades having boycotted the paper, Comrades all over New York state wishing to spread this special number amongst the Italians of their locality will find it especially convenient. Bundle rates are: For 50 copies, 50 cents; 100 copies, 75 cents; 200 copies, \$1.25; 300 copies, \$2. Address "Avanti," 229 E. Ninety-fifth street, New York.

Springfield is the latest place to fall in line with a splendid new S. D. P. local. "We organized with twenty members and will have a hundred before the campaign is on," writes an enthusiastic comrade. That's the way to talk! Ohio is the map, you bet! There are now fifteen good working locals in the state, and several more in prospect, as well as a number of independent branches. It has been an uphill fight to bring order out of chaos. What work. They were receiving 40 cents and asked for 50 cents and a Saturday half holiday.

The electrical workers of Newark prefer a six-hour day the week round, to a ten-hour day with Saturday half holiday, and it is said that the desire is quite general. The present agreement, which specifies a week of fifty-four hours. The men consider that the extension of ten hours work in five days is not compensated by the longer rest at the end of the week. The employers oppose the demand because they have incidental expenses by the present plan. Of course, a difference of 1 or 2 per cent. in fuel is more important to them than a corresponding difference in the workman's physical health and his enjoyment of life.

At the convention of the American Federation of Musicians, at Denver, the following officers were elected: President, Joseph M. Webber, Cincinnati; secretary, Owen Miller, St. Louis; treasurer, Otto Ostendorf, St. Louis; vice-presidents—George Nachman, Baltimore; Frank Spiegel, Denver; John Webb, Peoria; L. G. Herie, Syracuse; Will S. Rose, Kansas City; Charles E. York, Portland, Ore.

There is likely to be another shut-down of the New England cotton mills. The Manufacturers' Association met last Friday and appointed a committee to arrange, if possible, for a further week's curtailment. Reduction of wages was considered, but the other plan was decided on, as securing the purpose of the employers—increased profits—just as well and presenting less danger of trouble. Whichever way the capitalists go about these things, the workmen "get the worst of it."

The printing press feeders are up against it. The "Coming Nation" describes a new invention of a rotary sheet feeder with a speed of 5,000 feet per hour. It is entirely automatic, feeds separate sheets and will take anything from French folio to nine-point cardboard. As a job contrivance it is also a wonder and will wipe out many press workers in large offices.

A Philadelphia firm is advertising a new printing machine warranted to do the work of sixteen men and is operated by two men.

According to statistics compiled in England last year, 400,000,000, and wages received by the miners amounted to \$27,000,000, or about one-sixth. The ratio holds good in this country. It doesn't mean robbery; it is "business."—Cleveland Citizen.

The Economic Struggle.

Grain workers at Ogdensburg, N. Y., struck against the introduction of patent shovels, which enable five men to do the work of twenty. Shovels are running men as well. So are the capitalists who own the shovels, but the capitalists won't go hungry. Working-men and capitalists vote together for the capitalists to continue owning the machines.

The United Garment Workers of America have declared by popular vote against high initiation fees. The initiation fees of some unions have been so high as to bar many good workmen out and increase the number of non-union workers. These being under no union obligations could work for less than union wages and compete successfully against the unions. Hereafter no local branch can charge an initiation fee of more than \$5.

The Standard Engineers and the Electric Engineers of this city have amalgamated. The united organization is said to have 1,500 members. P. McMann is president and Stephen Walsh secretary. The delegates to the C. O. P. are Steward and McMann.

The brewery workers have organized the Meredith brewery at Guttenberg, N. J.

The office of Barbers' Union No. 241 will hereafter be at the Labor Lyceum, 64 E. Fourth street. Office hours, 8 to 9 a. m., 4 to 5 p. m.

Two subscriptions came in from Comrade Shay of York, Pa., who is one of the faithful.

Comrade Dinges of Chicago renews his subscription for a year and remarks: "I like The Worker better every time it comes, and wish it success." Thanks.

The boys at Union Springs, N. Y., are going to get up a club of subscribers for The Worker, but Comrade Buzzell says he doesn't want to raise any money, so he sends in his subscription to avoid accidents. Send in your clubs. They can't come too fast or too large.

Along with his subscription to The Worker, Comrade P. Levin of Brooklyn sends these encouraging words: "I cannot depart with The Worker at April 28 without expressing my gratitude for the good it did me. I am a Socialist, but being young and lacking experience in life, which is the best education of Socialism, many questions were confronting my mind. I was delighted when I found these questions clearly answered in the May Day issue. I hope that The Worker will continue its vigorous work and with every number make converts to the cause of Socialism. Increase our readers and converts will increase. Thanks for your kind words."

William Madson is a Philadelphia comrade who knows how to make the best use of The Worker, as shown by the following: "I have taken your paper for six months, and I am satisfied that it is the paper for the working people, and I can say that I never destroyed a single one of them, but handed them around to my shopmates, and I know that the papers have done a lot of good. I renew my subscription for six months, and for a friend for the same period." This is the real practical work that counts. If all our readers would follow the example of Comrade Madson the cause would make greater progress.

Comrade Duffie of Dover, N. H., sends in a bunch of subscriptions and says: "I think very highly of your paper, and especially in regard to the attitude of the paper on the Labor Lyceum matter. I hope to be able to send you more subscriptions from time to time, but my sphere of action is limited, as I work in a small shop. We were very much pleased with the May Day Worker." Every little helps, Comrade Duffie.

Plans for organizing a watch trust are reported to have been abandoned.

Milwaukee coal concerns pooled into one company.

Rumors are current that a gigantic soap combine to include all the big soap manufacturers is being organized.

Retail grocers of Grove, Ia., have soap manufacturers to save rent and other expenses and make more profits.

FROM THE WORKERS.

Comrade F. L. Robinson of Louisville, Ky., is one of the most energetic and ablest workers for Socialism in the South. For this reason the following opinion from him is especially gratifying: "I must say The Worker grows better right along, and its position on questions of facts, etc., is impressive. At least this is the way I view it. I am opposed to subsidizing the working class with Carnegie libraries or Carnegie checks to build labor lyceums."

Every reader of The Worker sympathizing with the purpose of the Social Democratic Party is invited to join its organization, Philadelphia, Pa., by sending in the dues and places of business meetings of the subdivisions. For further information address J. Gerber, Secretary, Labor Lyceum, 64 E. Fourth street, New York.

MANHATTAN AND BRONX. 1st, 2d, and 3rd A. D. meets first and third Monday of month at 22 University Place. 2d A. D. first and third Thursday at 62 Henry street. 4th A. D. every Friday, at New York Socialist Literary Society Rooms, 264 E. Broadway. 7th A. D. first and third Tuesday, at 120-122 Seventh avenue, southwest corner of Eighteenth street. 8th A. D. first and third Wednesday, at 214 A. D. street, and third Wednesday, at 204 E. Broadway. 9th A. D. every Sunday evening, at Clark's Hall, northeast corner Eighth avenue and 31st street. 11th A. D. first and second Friday, at 45 W. Thirty-eighth street. 12th A. D. every Thursday, at 204 E. Broadway. 13th A. D. second and fourth Wednesday, at 242 W. Forty-second street. 14th A. D. second and fourth Thursday, at 238 E. Tenth street. 15th and 17th A. D. second and fourth Tuesday, at 47 W. Second street. 16th A. D. every Friday. Workingmen's Educational Club rooms, 616 E. Fifth street. 18th and 20th A. D. first and third Friday, at 421 First avenue. 19th A. D. first and third Friday, at 183 W. Sixty-third street. 21st A. D. first and third Tuesday, at 125 W. One Hundred street. 22nd A. D. Workingmen's Educational League rooms, 312 E. Fifty-second street. 23d A. D. first and third Friday, at 19 Manhattan street. 24th A. D. first and third Monday, at 312 E. Fifty-second street. 25th A. D. first and third Thursday, at 142 Second avenue. 26th A. D. (Bohemian Branch), second and fourth Thursday, at 226 E. Seventy-third street. 28th A. D. first and third Thursday, at 167 Avenue A, between Seventy-ninth and Eighty-first streets. 29th A. D. second and fourth Wednesday, at W. E. club house, 239 Third street. 31st A. D. first and third Friday, at 2 E. One Hundred and Tenth street. 32nd and 33rd A. D. second and fourth Tuesday, at 302 E. One Hundred and First street. 34th and 35th A. D. second and fourth Wednesday, at W. E. club house, 239 Third street. 36th A. D. 21st Ward, every Wednesday, at 222 Stockholm street, corner Throop avenue. 37th A. D. first and third Thursday, at 1222 Forty-sixth street. 38th A. D. every Saturday, at Turn Hall, 81 West 11th street. 39th and 41st A. D. first and third Saturday, at Eckford Hall, corner of 13th and 14th A. D. Dr. 1st and third Thursday, at 39 Spruce avenue. 42nd and 43rd A. D. Dr. 2nd and third Thursday, at 39 Spruce avenue. 44th and 45th A. D. first and third Friday, at 452 Fulton street. 46th and 47th A. D. first and third Friday, at 452 Fulton street, corner Humboldt Hall, 187 Montrose avenue, corner Humboldt Hall. 48th A. D. second and fourth Monday, at Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, 355 Wiloughby avenue. 49th A. D. Dr. 1st Wednesday of month, at Rock's Hall, 235 Humboldt avenue. 50th A. D. Dr. 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th.

OFFICIAL

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE. Secretary, Wm. Butcher, Room 12, Theater Bldg., Court Square, Spring 3rd, Mass.

THE SOCIALIST LITERARY CO.—182 William street, New York City. (The Party's Literary Agency.)

CALIFORNIA STATE COMMITTEE—Secretary, John M. Reynolds, 422 Sutter street, San Francisco. Meets on first and third Fridays in the month.

CONNECTICUT STATE COMMITTEE—E. White, 222 Exchange street, New Haven. Meets second and fourth 17th days in the month, at Aurora Hall, 125 Union street, New Haven.

ILLINOIS STATE COMMITTEE—Secretary, R. A. Morris, 314 E. Indiana street, Chicago. Meets second and fourth 17th days in the month, at 65 North Clark street.

KENTUCKY STATE COMMITTEE—Secretary, Dr. Walter T. Roberts, 214 West Main street, Louisville, Ky.

MAINE STATE COMMITTEE—Secretary, N. W. Leonard, Thomaston.

NEW JERSEY STATE COMMITTEE—Secretary, John P. Weigel, Trenton, N. J. Meets second and fourth Friday in the month, at 5 p. m., at Newark.

NEW YORK STATE COMMITTEE—Secretary, L. E. Abbott, 64 E. 4th st., New York. Meets every Monday at 8 p. m., at above place.

OHIO STATE COMMITTEE—Secretary, Harry D. Thomas, 130 Champlain st., Cleveland.

MISSOURI STATE COMMITTEE—Secretary, Wm. J. Hager, Room 7, 22 North Fourth street.

MASSACHUSETTS STATE COMMITTEE—Secretary, Albert G. Clifford, Mount Auburn Station, Cambridge.

MICHIGAN STATE COMMITTEE—Secretary, Clarence Neely, 917 Johnson street, Saginaw, Mich. Meets at 121 N. Baum street.

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necessary that our National Executive Committee know immediately the result of the deliberations of your board which I trust will be forthcoming in the very near future. Your prompt reply will oblige.

Yours fraternally, Wm. Butcher, National Secretary, Springfield, Mass., May 16.

Mr. Wm. Butcher, National Secretary, 5 D. P. Springfield, Mass. Dear Sir and Comrade—Replying to your favor of the 13th inst. I am glad to say that your former communication was referred to the executive board, and is now under consideration. Yours fraternally, Wm. Butcher, National Secretary, Springfield, Mass., May 17.

Regular meeting of the General Com.tee will be held on Saturday, May 25, 8 p. m., at the Labor Lyceum, 64 E. 4th street. Delegates are requested to give it a regular meeting of the 16th A. D. will be held on Friday, May 24, at 8 p. m., at the Labor Lyceum. All members should be present. Very important business to transact.

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Don't write on both sides of paper. CORRESPONDENCE Don't send anonymous letters. Not Printed, of Course.

Editor of The Worker. Attached find a copy of a letter sent to you by the New York Journal. We will see if this letter is published.

American workmen are rabidly individualistic. It seems to me that he who is educated through the socialist movement will be able to get into a more receptive mood and will be able to get a wider circulation for the paper.

Letter Box

A. R. The term "socialism" as we speak it, is certainly not a new word. It is applied to men who take the pains of striking or lockout workmen. The word is certainly not a new one. That is why it is used to me. The word is used to describe a man who is not a socialist.

F. A. KITNER. The matter is attended to. JAMES H. HART, Kingsbor, Ohio. Yes, we must say that we consider our reference to the semi-socialist sentimentality of the erratic and unstable Blitchford as a mistake. We should have said that we considered that it was a mistake.

Progress in Vineland. Comrade Geo. H. Ghelard of Newark spoke at the Vineland, N. J., meeting on May 15. He held the attention of the meeting to a high degree. He has a happy way of making his points in a simple and direct manner.

As to Immediate Demands. Editor of The Worker. At the last meeting of Branch 1, Local 42, of the International Brotherhood of Bricklayers, held at Newark, N. J., on May 15, 1901, the following resolutions were adopted:

As to National Executives. Editor of The Worker. The Central Executive of Jersey City meets at 25 Central Avenue every Tuesday night at 7 o'clock. The Executive Committee of the National Executive Committee is composed of the following members:

FAITHFUL WORKER GONE TO REST. Chicago Socialists Mourn the Loss of Comrade Laura Willard Taft. Socialism has lost one of its most devoted and ablest workers in the person of Comrade Laura Willard Taft.

AGITATION IN ESSEX COUNTY. Comrade Nebel Speaks to an Enthusiastic Audience of Striking Machinists. Comrade Nebel of East Orange spoke to a meeting of striking electrical workers from the works of Crocker & Wheeler, in Roseville, N. J., Tuesday forenoon.

EXCURSION OF LOCAL HUDSON COUNTY, S. D. P. TO RICHMOND BEACH, Staten Island, WILL BE HELD ON SUNDAY, AUGUST 25, 1901.

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KNOCKS OUT "THE RIGHT TO WORK."

The old saying "It never rains but it pours" can be applied to the growing number of court decisions against labor. Following rapidly upon adverse decisions and opinions rendered by judges and attorney-generals all over the country, comes one from Chicago which declares that it is legal for employers to maintain a blacklist.

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Trades and Societies' Calendar

Standing advertisements of Trade Unions and other Societies will be inserted under this heading at the rate of \$1 per line per week. Organizations should not lose such an opportunity for advertising their places of meetings.

BRANCH 2, S. D. P., 24th and 35th A. D. (formerly Socialist Science Club), meets every Wednesday evening of each month at 3200 Third Avenue.

DR. ANNA INGERMAN. 612 of 311 E. 57th St., now residence at 121 E. 112th St., Telephone Call 2306 B Harlem.

L. D. MAYES, LAWYER, 150 Nassau St., New York City, Borough of Manhattan. Practice in all Courts. Consultation free.

HENRY L. SLOBODIN, COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW, 60 Second Ave., Between Third & Fourth Sts., 70 Dearborn St., CHICAGO, ILL.

WORKMEN'S Furniture Fire Insurance. Organized 1872. Membership 14,000. Principal Organization, New York and Vicinity.

Dr. C. L. FURMAN, DENTIST, 121 Westchester St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Simon Sultan, Counselor at Law, 67 Nassau Street, Fulton Street.

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