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# CAPITALISTS ORGANIZING.

Remarkable Marshalling of Forces Within the Last Two Years.

Organizations to "Harmonize" Capital and Labor, to Miseducate the Workers, to Defeat Labor Legislation, to Blacklist Workmen, All Run in Unison for a Single End. .

cially within the last six months, have seen a most remarkable movement of organization on the part of the capi-talist class. The number and variety of capitalist associations formed purpose of dealing in one way or oother with the labor question is oot suggestive of serious alarm on the part of the capitalist class.

First we had the Civic Federation

which was to settle the labor question From the heginning it was a shallow enough force, and it did not take long to make it evident to all who had eye to see, that its real purpose was to patronize and support the most con-servative labor leaders, to throw discredit upon aggressive organizations, to allenate public sympathy from workingmen forced to strike. The participation of pitiless labor fleecers in its organization and the completely apitalistic character of the represen were quite in keeping with this object While the Civic Federationists wer

still loudly talking of their plans for bringing about harmony between Capital and Labor, however, new or-ganizations sprung to the front, First the National Association of Manufacturers attracted general at-tention. This body, which is now rapidly increasing its membership, has for its main object the watching of Congress and the legislatures to defeat any labor laws that might otherwise chance to slip through, the mobilizing, so to speak, of the forces of capitalist corruption, and the operation of a press bureau for maligning and mis-representing the labor movement.

Close on the heels of the Manufac turers' Association followed the Na-tional Economic League, describing itself as an "impartial educational enovement to oppose Socialism and class-hatred." This organization to class-hatred." This organization is certainly liberally endowed, for it is carrying on its work, schually one of prejudice and miseducation, on a grand scale, circulating enormous quantities of literature designed for working-class readers. Nor does it confine its opposition to "Socialism and class-hatred." A large part of its sophistries are directed against the shorter workday, against all attempts of the unions to restrict the "driving" of workmen and the employment of children under the guise of appren-ticeship, against virtually all the methods by which the unions seek to de-fend themselves from capitalist ag-gression in the shop. "Our national sperity" is the phrase upon which they continually harp and the work-ingmen are taught that by competing with each other, by working at the highest possible speed, by subordinat-ing every other thought to that of increasing the output, they may hope to perpetuate this prosperity and possibly to share in it to some small exten-

Next came the news of the organigation of "non-union unions" in differ-ent parts of the country, under the patronage of employers and with the enthusiastic approval of the most virulent enemies of labor in the capitalist press. Among the declared objects of these bastard unions are the maintenance of employment bureaus and the defeat of "unjust strikes." It is easy to guess who will decide which strikes are unjust and to what uses the em-ployment agencies will be turned in breaking them.

Finally, as a fitting climax to this series, came a startling exposure of the activity and the methods and purof the National Metal Trades the unions, the blacklisting of obnoxlously thoughtful and self-respecting workmen, the systematic supply of scabs to break strikes, and the putting of spies into the ranks of the labor organizations to betray their plans to bosses. In other industries ther of them, probably, are quite so highly developed as this.

Two considerations throw a clear light upon all these organizations and show them all as parts of one great movement of reaction.

First, in the National Economic

League we find men who are also prominent in the Civic Federation; in the National Association of Manufacturers we find men who are also men bers of the Economic League; in the National Metal Trades Association we find men who belong to both of the preceding; and the great capitalist newspaper organs which halled the methods of the Civic "non-union unions" as a mean of breaking the power of the bona fide they all seek to work together for a on end-the disorganization of

trade unionism at once. They see that for the servant to dine at the master these two are not separate and indeal table? dent movements, but merely two uses of the same tendency, a ten-ncy inevitably arising out of capital-conditions. They are right in this.

The past two years, and more espe- | with tenfold force in favor of Social ism. The trade union can be justified only—and it is a complete justification—on the ground of the inherent opposition of interests between capitalists and wage-workers; and that is the basis of the Socialist movement in

politics. This wonderful awakening activity of the capitalists in opposition to both phases of the labor movement is not without meaning. Coming as a response to the challenge thrown down by the workers in the form of a rap-idly increasing Socialist vote and a growth of the trade unions both in numerical strength and aggressive spirit, it means that now the capital-ists realize that the condict is ap-proaching a crisis, that they are threatsened now, not merely with petty loss and annoyance, as fit the past, but with the complete overthrow of their system of exploitation.

We welcome the organization of the enemy's forces. We welcome every-thing that draws the lines clearer. We know that the marshalling of the capi-talist powers against us will do more than our appeals could do to educate the workers and rouse them to action. The closer the lines, the sharper the fight, the sooner will it be over. And we have no doubt with which side victory will rest.

#### SONG OF THE WAGE SLAVE.

The land it is the landlord's, The trader's is the sea, The ore the usurer's coffers fills— But what remains for me? The engine whirls for master's craft; The steel shines to defend, With Labor's arms, what Labor raised. For Labor's foes to spend.

The camp, the pulpit, and the law For rich men's sons are free; Theirs, theirs the learning, art, and

arms— But what remains for me? The coming hope, the future day, When wrong to right shall bow, And hearts that have the course

To make that future now.

I pay for all their learning, I toil for all their ease; They render back, in coin for coin, Want, ignorance, disease; Toll, toil—and then a cheerless ho Where hungry passions cross; Eternal gain to them that give To me eternal loss. The rich alone may see; The playful child, the smiling wife-But what remains for me?

They render back, those rich men, A pauper's niggard fee, Mayhap a prison, then a grave, And think they're quits with me. But not a fond wife's heart that breaks A poor man's child that dies, We score not on our hollow cheeks And in our sunken eyes; We read it there, where'er we meet, And as the sum we see

Each asks: "The rich have got the earth,
"And what remains for me?"

We bear the wrong in silence, We store it in our brain They think us dull, they think us dead, But we shall rise again. A trumpet through the lands will ring, A heaving through the mass, A trampling through their palaces Until they break like glass We'll cease to weep by cherished

graves, From lonely homes we'll flee; And still, as rolls our million march. Its watchword brave shall be—
The coming hope, the future day,
When wrong to right shall bow,

And hearts that have the courage To make that future now.

—Ernest Jones.

#### THE NEW EMANCIPATION.

You were first slaves, then serfs. Now you are hirelings. You have emancipated yourselves from slavery and from serfdom. Why should you not emancipate yourselves from the yoke of hire, and become free produc-ers, and masters of the totality of pro-duction which you create? Wherefore duction which you create? Wherefor should you not accomplish, through your own peaceful endeavors, a revo-lution which, accepting labor as the commercial basis of human intercourse, and the fruits of labor as the basis of property, should abolish the class dis-tinctions and tyrannical dominion of one class over another. And by pro-claiming one sole law of just equilibrium between production and con-sumption, harmonise and unite all the children of the country, the common mother?—Joseph Mazzini.

#### WELL TREATED SERVANTS.

"Weren't you stretching things a lit-tle when you told that Englishman that it was the custom in this country

"No; why, it hasn't been a week since I read of a dinner given by a railroad corporation at which there were present two judges and a sena-tor."—Liberator.

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

#### SOCIALISTS ARRESTED.

Omaha Politicians Trying to Suppress Outdoor Agitation -- Salvation Army Not Interfered With.

OMAHA, Neb., April 25.-The So cialists have been having a hot time in Omaha this past week. Eleven of them have enjoyed the exhibitanting ex-perience of being arrested for daring to speak upon certain street corners and for four nights the police have been kept busy calling the patrol wagon to take "desperadoes" to the local bastile. The exact reason for this display of energy on the part of the city authortites is not quite clear, although the Socialists are reliably informed that it arises from a desire on the part of the present Mayor to fix the resulting blame upon the Board of Police Commisioners, which is under the control of an opposition candidate for Mayor. A sham fight is going on among three capitalist mayoralty candidates, as an approaching strike of the building trades on May 1, and the activity of the Socialists made it necessary to divert the working class voters by false

The first Socialists arrested on Tues fine and socialists are discharged with a warning next morning, but those taken up on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday nights were bound over until next Monday morning. In the meantime the Socialists have planned a big indig-nation meeting for Sunday night at which Comrades W. H. Moore, candi-date for Mayor; J. Ed. Morgau, State Secretary: Bernard McCaffery, Will-Secretary: Bernard McCaffery, Will-iam Mailly, and W. E. Clark will be the speakers. The comrades arrested are P. J. Hyland, James W. Hawkins, Bernard McCaffery, E. Werner, J. A. Labille, John Paleralek, F. S. Wilbur, G. W. Ray, E. D. Whalen, G. Mark-stall and J. Ed. Morgan. The last named was arrested on Friday mornnamed was arrested on Friday morning. Comrades McCaffery and Labille
have been arrested twice and Hyland
leads with three times to his credit.

A peculiar phase of the matter is
that the Salvation Army and "Holiness" agitators are permitted to hold
meetings and collect crowds on the
same corners which the Socialists are
forbidden to use. From interviews. forbidden to use. From interviews given out by the chief of police, it would seem that the authorities are attempting to incite disorder and perhaps a riot, in order to throw discredit upon the Socialist Party, but this at-tempt will be unsuccessful, as the So-cialists are determined to fight the matter through to a finish along peaceable lines.

#### CAIN IN ELGIN.

ELGIN, Ill., April 23.-In the city election held here on Tuesday the So-cialist Party cast 397 votes for Mayor, as against 258 cast for the head of our ticket last fall. We intend to keep on increasing this way at every count, if hard work will do it.

#### TO PROVIDENCE SOCIALISTS.

A meeting will be held at the hor of Comrade A. P. Workman, 284 Wil lard avenue, Sunday, May 17, 4.30 P. M., for the purpose of organizing a local of the Socialist Party. All those wishing to join are urgently requested to

#### INDIANA CONVENTION.

The Indiana State Convention opened April 25 at Indianapolis. State Secretary Oneal of Terre Haute submitted an interesting report of the work done during the past year. There are now thirty-one locals active and carrying on the agitation and fortyfour others that only need attention to be put into good working order. The secretary recommended that each local appoint a dues collector, that an initia-Jon fee of 25 cents be charged, the adoption of a system of reports that will ensure the ascertaining of the number of members at any time, the appointment of a state organizer to give his entire time to work in the field, and that provisions be made to have the State Secretary give his whole time to the organization.

CONVERTION IN NEW HAMPSHIRE. The Socialist Party of New Hamp-shire held its state convention at Con-cord on April 23. Thirty-one dele-gates were present from nine of the fourteen locals, Michael H. O'Neil called the body to order and Joseph H. Dunbar was chosen chairman, with Louis Arnstein and D. E. C. Duffle as secretaries. The reports of State Sec-retaries Arnstein and Treasurer White-house showed the party out of debt and steadily gaining in membership. National Committeeman Claffin made report on the St. Louis meeting, which was accepted. The present State Secretary and Treasurer were re-elected and a list of nominations made from which mbers of the State Committee sen by general vote. Man fred Tibbetts was chosen State Organ izer and a considerable sum of m pledged to enable him to proceed with

The Socialist wave has struck Alaska, and as a result a club has been organized to sow the seed of the new economic thought in the gold fields of the Klondike.—Miner's Maga-

-The Eoclalists of Japan held a national congress at Osaka, April 5

several of the principal places in the transvaal and Natal since the end of the South African war, and the British capitalists are likely to have even more trouble with united British and Boer orkmen than they had with the

— Jos. Wanhope, former editor of the Chicago "Socialist." becomes edi-tor of the Erie, Pa., "People" on May

#### FOR THE DAILY

Others prefer to make simple cash contributions, large or small according as they can afford. More than \$1,000 has been collected this way.

As another means of swelling the

rund a great fair was held in this city

from March 28 to April 5, whose pro-ceeds amounted to well over \$0,000. But still more is needed. Every reader of The Worker should help. If

ron can afford to pledge a hundred dol-ars to be paid at the rate of ten or five

or two dollars monthly, well and good.

If you can afford only to give ten or

FOR THE PECPLE.

stunted of brow and brain.

honey we have heaped?

We want to share in the harvest; we

We want what sword or suffrage ha

The fruits of his toil God promised

We have tried the sword and scente

the cross and the sacred word. In all the years, and the kingdom is not yet here of the Lord.

other with ruthless eyes, And steel in their hands, what profits

Ye have tried, and failed to rule us; !

vain to direct have tried. Not wholly the fault of the ruler; no

Mayhap there needs not a ruler; may hap we can find the way.

At least ye have ruled to ruin; at least

What matter if king or consul or presi dent holds the rein, If crime and poverty ever be links in

What careth the burden-bearer that

Liberty packed his load, If Hunger presseth behind him with a

There's a serf whose chains are of pa-per: there's a king with a parch-ment' crown; There are robber knights and brigands in .actory, field, and town. But the vassal pays his tributs to a

The seamstress bends to her labor al

night in a narrow room;
The child, defrauded of childhood, tip

The soul must starve, for the body can barely on husks be fed;

Ye have shorn and bound the Samson and robbed him of learning's light

But his sluggish brain is moving, his

privilege, pride, and caste! The Giant is blind and thinking, and

The articles by Leonard D. Abbott and Owen R. Lovejoy in this issue of

The Worker, together with National Secretary Mailly's address urging preparation for the campaign of 1904, have been issued in a pamphlet of pocket or envelope size as a number of

the Socialist Library. This makes good pamphlet to hand to any thought

about Socialism. Price, single copy, 2

cents; one hundred copies, 75 cents. Order of the Socialist Literature Com-

-If you get a bundle of sample

copies of The Worker, you will under-stand that you are requested to dis-tribute them among your fellow work-ers. We need the help of many hands

-We are glad to send sample

to spread the light.

pany, 184 William street, New York.

ok well to your gates of Gaza, your

his locks are growing fast.

—James Jeffrey Roche.

sinews have all their might,

toes all day at the loom.

the price of bread.

ye have led astray.

the bondman's chain?

sharp and ready goad?

want to sit at the board;

never yet won for man-

or even one dollar now, do not de

The Need of a Socialist and Trade Union Newspaper.

The Crimer of the Capitalist Press and the Necessity of a Labor Press to Meet It-The Project of the "Daily

Regular readers of The Worker know, but it may interest those who see it for the first time this week to be informed, that a movement has been inaugurated and carried far toward success for the establishment in New York City of a daily newspaper to be owned and controlled by an as tion of Socialist workingmen and de-voted to the interests of the labor-movement on both its political and its

No one who reads thoughtfully and observes the world in which he lives can have falled to be impressed both by the immense power of the daily press and by the shameful way in which that power, in the hands of individual capitalists or corporations is used to serve the interest so the capitalists. used to serve the interests of the caniused to serve the interests of the capa-talist class at the expense of the works-ers. Not only are unsound theories of economics and of public and private morality taught through the editorial departments and special articles, but the news columns, estensibly present-ing an impartial record of events, are actually used with incentity and peractually used with ingenuity and persistence worthy of a better cause to misinform the people on matters of the most vital importance to them.

Are workingmen on strike or locked out? It is impossible for them to get a brief and plain statement of their side of the question published in the side of the question published in the daily papers, whether republican, democratic or "independent," whether "yellow" or respectable; but whole columns will be given to interviews with the employers and their one-sided representations put forth as being the whole of the story.

The efficiers may conduct them.

The strikers may conduct them-selves with even excessive regard for law and order and consideration of the public comfort; yet when they read the papers they are hardly surprised any longer—so long have they been ac-customed to it—to find themselves pic-tured and described as dangerous rot-ers and incendiaries.

Is the labor question discussed from Is the labor question discussed from the workers' point of view at a great public meeting? Ninety-nine chances to one, though reporters have been present, not a line appears in the press; the worse if a report is given, for the speakers' words will then be garbled out of all sense or into a sense opposite to the true one. Yet the same paper may give a whole page to vul-garly detailed accounts of a ball of a supper or a golf match or a divorce suit in the ranks of the Four Hundred and will assuredly print and editorially and will assuredly print and editorially applaud the shallowest utterances of any college professor or preacher who toadies servilely enough to the inter-ests and caprices of the capitalists.

Is there a Socialist ticket in the field. composed of representative working-men pledged solely to the interests of their class? The capitalist press is not content even to keep slience. It delli-erately distorts the facts, misstates the name of the party and its candidates, misquotes their speeches or the party platform, and often on the last day be fore election, too late for reply, pub-lishes absolutely fabricated reports of the withdrawal of the ticket or of some deal or fusion, in order to dis suade people from voting for it. In such arts as this the eminently respectable "Times" and the notoriously anti-union "Sun" have been outdone within the last two or three years only by

All this is not surprising. The exreporters take their cue from the busi ness office. To please advertisers, to please corrupt politicians with "boodle" at their command, to please "boodle" at their command, to please the great capitalist who owns part of the stock or holds a mortgage on the paper—these are the more obvious motives of newspaper misrepresents

On the other hand, those who know anything of the history of the German labor movement in New York City and the vicinity-not to go across the water for instances-knows how much the n of a daily paper in that lan possession of a daily paper in guage, the "Volkszeitung," owned and controlled by workingmen's organiza tion, has done to strengthen the German unions and serve in their battles and to develop the sturdy body of Ger-man speaking Socialists who formed the nucleus and base of supplies for the now so rapidly growing Socialist movement of the country. The time is now near at hand when

we both can and must have such a daily paper in the English language. The field is ready. We have in our ranks men capable of issuing a paper that we need not be ashamed to place beside the best in the land. The on beside the best in the land. The one-thing needful is money. We have al-rendy set ourselves to the task of rais-ing a fund to provide for equipping the plant and launching the paper and it is only a question of time till the "Daily Globe" will begin to record the struggles and express the will of the working-class.

working class.
The Workingmen's Co-operative Pal-The Workingmen's Co-operative Palsishing Association has been organised to act as custodian of the fund and as owner and publisher of the "Dally Globe" when it shall appear. Any man or woman who has been for six months a member in good standing of the Socialist Party (the Social Democratic Party, as it is called in New York) can become a member of this is sociation by buying one or more shares of stock at five dollars each. Every

## nember has one vote, regardless of the MAY DAY IN number of shares he holds. Every person who wishes to help the movement to success, whether he is a party member or not, whether he joins the publishing association or not, is requested to contribute to the extent of his ability to the Socialist Daily Fund. Many have pledged ten dollars, twenty-five dollars, a hundred dollars, NEW YORK.

Great Mass Meeting to Be Held in Madison or even more, to be paid in convenient monthly instalments. Nearly \$7,700 has already been pledged, and about \$3,100 has so far been paid on pledges. Square.

Brooklyn Holds Meeting on Friday and Festival on Saturday-Yorkville Colebration at Old Homestead Garden.

International Labor Day will be ob rved by Local New York of the Social Democratic Party and the labor organizations in sympathy with the movement by a demonstration taking the form of a mass meeting in Madison Square, between Twenty-third and Twenty-fifth streets, on Friday evening, May 1. There will be three platforms, one of them for German speakers. Benjamin Hanford will be evening.

lay. Every pledge or contribution re-ceived now inspires others to add to Every workingman who is in accord with the international movement for the emancipation of the working class from wage-slavery is urged to be pres-All checks and money should be drawn to the Workingmen's Co-opera-tive Publishing Association, and all correspondence should be addressed to ent and take his part in the demon stration. its Secretary, William Butscher, at th

#### In Brooklyn.

Labor Lyceum, 64 E. Fourth street, New York. On Friday evening a mass meeting will be held in the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, 949 Willoughby avenue, with wel known speakers. On Saturday evening there will be a festival and We are the hewers and delvers who tell for another's gain, The common clods and the rabble, which will be the production of Fred-erick Krafft's play, "Now and Then." Everything has been done to assure the enjoyment of the guests and a What do we want, the gleaners, of the harvest we have reaped? What do we want, the neuters, of the good attendance is expected. Admis sion at the door will be 25 cents; tick sion at the door will be as cents, its ets in advance, 15 cents. The net pro-ceeds are to go to the fund for the establishment of the "Daily Globe." We want the drones to be driven away from our golden hoard;

#### In Yorkville.

The May Day demonstration of the districts represented in the Yorkville Agitation Committee will be held in Old Homestead Garden, on Third avenue, between Nineteth and Ninety-first streets, on Friday evening, be ginning at eight o'clock. Good speakers will address the meeting and speakers win address the meeting and excellent musical and dramatic talent has also been procurred.

The Bohemian workingmen's organ-

not yet here of the Lord.
Is it useless, all our waiting? Are they fruitless, all our prayers?
Has the wheat, while men were sleeping, been over-sowed with tares? Izations will also take part, with the Bohemian branch of the Social Demo-cratic Party, in a May Day festival on the same evening, at Bohemian Na-tional Hall, 321 East Seventy-third What gain is it to the people that a God laid down his life.

If, twenty centuries after, his world be a world of strife?

If the serried ranks be facing each

#### PARTY ORGANIZATION.

The Socialist Party is now organized with state committees in thirty-one states and territories. In fourteen owners it has local organizations and others it has local organizations and two of these—Alabama and Arkansus.—are, as these words are written, en-gaged in forming their state organiza-tions. Before the presidential cam-paign of 1904 begins we shall undoubt-edly have complete organizations in every state and territory of the Union, assuring the nomination of caudidates assuring the nomination of caudidates assuring the nomination of candidates and the chance for every Socialist in the United States to record his will that this nation shall cease to be ruled in the Interest of exploiters, that its affairs shall be administered for the common advantage of those who

create all its wealth.

Readers of The Worker, we call on each of you to join and help in building up this party organization, to do your share in carrying the knowledge of Socialist principles to all our fellow toilers and fellow sufferers, that our progress may grow ever more and more rapid until our long continued efforts shall be crowned with final and complete victory—the Emancipation of Labor and the inauguration of the Cooperative Commonwealth.

#### lord of wage and rent, And the baron's toll is Shylock's, with a flesh-and-blood per cent. LABOR MUST CAPTURE GOVERNMENT

The struggle of classes with each other has an economic object, but the be political; for, between the material position to be amellorated and the acup like a barrier the power of the state which alone, whatever class controls it, can give a general and mandatory character to the results of the stru gie. The state makes the law, and it is only by placing oneself on the po-litical ground that one can succeed in participating in the law making. His tory and reason agree in proving the truth of this thesis: the struggle of the classes is really effective only when it assumes a political character -Gabriel Deville.

#### THE PURPOSE OF ARMIES.

But in reality the prime reason for all the armies of the world is that sol-diers and militia may turn their guns upon their unfortunate countrymer when the owners of the earth shall speak the word. And these unfortunespised, the meek and lowly ones of the world, the men whose ceaseless toll and unpaid efforts have built the forts and molded the cannon and sus-tained the soldiers that are used to hoot them down. To say that these armies and frown

ing forts and gatting guns are needed to maintain peace and order is to ad-mit at once that the great mass of men are held captive by the more powerful few. Organized soldiers and police-men, courts and sheriffs, with guns and forts and jalls, have the greatest dvantage over the disorganiz who cannot act together, and who know not which way to turn to keep outside the meshes of the law. Not know not which way to turn to keep outside the meshes of the law. Not one in a thousand need be trained to arms and authority to keep the unorganized mass in the place reserved for it to live. The purpose of guns and acmies is to furnish the few an easy and sure way to couried the mass.—Clarence S. Darrow, in "Hesist Not Evil."

#### COMPETITION AND MONOPOLY.

A year or two ago the Democratic politicians were noisily declaiming against the trusts and demanding that they be "smashed." Just how it was to be done, not a man among their ould say, but smashed the trusts must be. The Republican politicians were earnestly declaring that there were no trusts and therefore it was impossible

To-day the Republicans are singing a different song. Yes, there are trusts, they say; the trusts are a good thing. a great blessing to our country, the chief bulwark of our prosperity; they must be "curbed"—and we, the great Republican politicians (who are inside the trusts and therefore know all about them) are just the fellows to

Equally has the Democratic cry been hanged. Under the tutelage of Milchanged. lionaire Hearst the Democratic oracles are all proclaiming as with one voice: We must distinguish between the criminal trusts and those which are simply legitimate business combina-Malicious critics might suppose the

Democratic rule for drawing this distinction to be: All trusts whose directors are prominent Democratic politicians and which contribute equally to both old-party campaign funds are legitimate business combinations; trusts which discriminate in favor of the G. O. P. in the distribution of boodle are criminal trusts and must be extirpated—or made to "dig up." Of course this is a disingenuous view.

But what is a criminal trust? What is a good trust or legitimate business combination? Can anyone tell? The answer is plain enough: From the point of view of those who are inside or on top, all trusts are good; from the point of view of those who are outside or underneath, all trusts are bad. That is the only distinction that is worth what is a trust? What is monopoly?

How does it arise? Do you think it is something unnatural, foreign to the spirit of the competitive system, pro-duced by the conspiracy of certain men to get special privileges?

It is nothing of the sort. The trust is the normal outgrowth of the capi-talist system. Monopoly is the natural and legitimate result of competition. Many of the trusts have been fostered, stimulated bastened in their develop ment by special privileges—protective tariffs, land-grants, bounties, subsidies, and the like. But without such aid trusts develop in free-trade England as well as in protectionist America. Special privilege is an accessory to, Special privilege is an accessory to, but not the cause of, the development of monopoly. Many of the tariff-nursed trusts have now reached the point where the repeal of all tariffs and other favorable legislation not he would not destroy them, but

only would not destroy them, but would not injure them in the least. Put a lot of pike, big and little, in a tank together. Leave them alone and watch them. The big and middlesized ones will eat the little ones and wax fat and prosperous. When the little ones are gone the big ones will ent the middle-sized, and the biggest will eat those not quite so big, and so on till there is only one eminently re-

That is free competition, brought down to its simplest terms. Competition, in the very nature of things, de stroys itself; running its normal course it produces monopoly. The freer and more vigorous the competition, the sooner does monopoly ensue. Look at the world of business. Each

competitor is trying to reduce his expenses, to get trade away from the others, in every way to extend his business. They cannot all succeed. The very word "competition" indicates that they are striving with each other, fighting each other. The success of some means the failure of others.

In this strife the competitor with the largest capital will have the advantage. He can introduce the best ma-chinery; he can buy his materials in larger quantities, thus getting them cheaper; he can employ more workers and so get a larger product from each through division of labor and sysmore promptly; he can take better ad-vantage of fluctuations in the market; he can advertise more widely and

The advantage so gained is cumulative. Larger capital gives larger profits; larger profits, in time, make possible a further increase of capital. As one by one the weakest competitors go down, the stronger ones snatch up their trade and so grow stronger still. All this, be it observed, is "legitimate." It is all according to the ruler of the game. It is of the very essent of the profit system.

For further advantage some of the larger competitors may agree to cease competing, to unite their capital in a partnership, then in a stock company, then in larger and larger compan Nor is it only the stronger competitors who do this; for self-protection the weaker ones are forced to do the same thing. The man who obstinately holds out against the tendency, who insists on running his business independently on the small scale which alone he can afford, is doomed to fail. A conservative economist has formulated the rule Where combination is possible, com-petition becomes impossible."

This, too, is "legitimate." To deny

the legitimacy of the consolidation of individual capitals where such consol should go back, not to the cor of twenty or fifty years ago, but to the condition of five centuries ago at least. We need not say more in order to show that through the "legitimate" methods of competition alone, in every country where competition is in any degree free and industry is developing, tarre in an irresistible tendency, to the progressive elimination of the smaller

PRICE 2 CENTS.

form or another. This is not to say that "fliegitimate" methods—adulteration, discrimination, outright fraud, special legislation, and the rest-are not used. They are used on all sides. The small competitor must use them when he can, in the hope of saving himself—a vain hope, because the large competitor can use because the large competitor can use them more effectively and so preserve or even increase his "legitimate" ad-vantage. The use of "illegitimate" methods, then, may somewhat in-tensify the struggle and hasten its end. But the end of the struggle, sooner or later, must be the same, whether "ll-legitimate" methods are used by none

or by some or by all. Concentration of the ownership of capital and the control of industry, then, is the goal toward which the laws of capitalism inevitably lead. The trust is not an accident. It is not a blunder. It is not a crime. It is the final term of capitalist progress. It is

the sure conclusion of capitalist logic. To try to curb er to destroy the trust while yet maintaining the capitalist system is to attempt to stop or to turn back the hands of the clock of history. It is to attempt what is probably impossible and what is surely undesirable. The eyes of wisdom and courage are turned ever forward, in the direction of our present progress and beyond its present stage, never longingly back upon the path we have traversed. We cannot go back; and could we do so it would only be to lose time, to begin again and retravel the doubly weary

The great leaders of the old parties know this. They have no intention of smashing the trusts. They have no in-tention of curbing them. They know that seriously to attempt either course on capitalist lines would be to add the evils of panic and depression to the ormal evils of capitalis

They know, too, that there are no "good" trusts and "bad" trusts, but that all are good for those who own hem and bad for those who do not. They know as well as well as any-

one that under capitalism there is no way out of trust-rule, which is simply capitalist class rule in its most perfect which they know. Their guiding maxim is that of old Louis XV—"After

to the popular will when the popular will is wrong and raise false distinc-tions to obscure the real issue when popular opinion begins to be right—all this they will do as long as they cau, in the hope that, as that same foolish Bourbon said, "The rickety old mu-chine will last out our time."

As long as they can—but that will not

now be long. The deeds of the trusts give clearer and more convincing les-sons in truth than the words of their political agents can give in error. And the workers are learning.

They are learning that it is not the concentration of private ownership that is bad, but private ownership itself; not the trust alone, but capitalism that must be repudiated.

More than a quarter of a million have already declared at the ballot-box that the trusts are not to be curbed, not to be smashed, but are to be made into a public trust; that they who now serve the trusts and pile up profits for them shall become the collective own-ers and masters of the things where-with they work and of the wealth that they create. More than quarter of a on so declared last fall. Probably as many more are already wishing they had joined in that declaration. Everyone who reads or thinks at all has by this time at least begun to grasp the idea. The leaven is working and neither Republican evasion nor Democratic sophistry can prevent it from going on.

the Trustified Empire and the Socialist Commonwealth. There is no other

#### THE PREJUDICED PIG.

John E. Ellam, the English Socialis "The other day I was in a

farm yard where three men were try-ing to persuade a pig to leave a filthy, miserable sty, with no food in the trough, and go into another containing nice clean straw, dry and warm, with a trough filled with savory swill. After a long period of unsuccessful pushing and hauling, and after it had broken away and headed back into its dirty old quarters, they had to sleze it bodily and it was carried struggling, shricking and protesting, from misery to luxury. It had to be forced into better circumstances. I thought there was a lot of human nature in that swine-a lot of working-class human nature at any rate!"

How like that blind pig is the work ingman with the capitalistic mind who prefers the poverty and misery of present conditions to the peace and plenty that lies ahead under Social-

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

-One flag that will not float under -One mag that will not be auctioneer.—Coming Nation.

-You have a Catholic friend who thinks that to become a Socialist would imperil his soul's salvation?
Give him a copy of McGrady's "Clerical Capitalist" or "The City of Angels." You can get sithes from the Socialist Literature Company, 184

William street, New York, for 10 cents.

# SOCIALIST PROGRESS IN THE UNITED STATES.

Fifteen Years of Hard Work and the Good Fruit that It Has Borne.

Growth of the Vote from Two Thousand in 1888 to Over Two Hundred and Eighty Thousand in 1902-Socialist Victories in Recent Local Elections, East and West, Forecast Still More Rapid Growth and Speedy Triumph.

The Socialist movement on the defin-tally political field in the United States of which were in Massachusetts. Itely political field in the United States may be counted as beginning in 1888, when the Socialist Labor Party, after m hard but instructive experience o pathetic political elements, put a straight ticket in the field in the New York municipal election of 1888 and decided henceforth to conduct its campaigns independently of all "re form" or "labor parties," at whatever east or risk. The vote cast was but 2,068. Few of the supporters of capidalism saw any significance in the event. Those who noticed it at all aughed at the smallness of the vote, assuming that indépendent political action would provide a harmless outle energies of the few "cranks meither economic masters and he industrial slaves, and that it would never grow to proportions that could cause them any alarm. The most of the capitalist politicians talist politicians were, in fact, far more seriously troubled about the ing shape and which, in the few years following crystallized into the Populist movement. Because this movement was less radical, more "practical," capable of appealing more directly to minds trained under the influences of capitalism, both its friends and its enemies predicted that it would have a vasily greater power of growth than took the experience of several years to disabuse the minds both of the sup-porters of capitalism and of its hasty nd superficial critics of this mistake

#### Years of Patient Work.

The Socialists, however, remember-ing that all great things have small being that all great things have small se-glinnings, that it is the quality and not the size of the seed that counts for future growth, understanding the economic principles underlying politi-cal institutions and tendencies, confident that the development of capital-ism itself, the conduct of capitalist politicians in office, and the disapreform parties would unite in supply ing ever new arguments for Socialism, went on calmly and enthusiastically with their work of education and or-

For several years, however, it was only with the greatest difficulty that the advocates of thorough-going So-cialism were able to gain a hearing from the victims of capitalism. Dis-content was growing rapidly and men everywhere were beginning to think for themselves on economic and political questions. But at first, as was to be expected, their thinking was neither deep nor accurate and the very magnitude of the moveof discontent raised falheins hopes of easy victory, or, at least, of some immediate relief. They had to make their own experience of the inefficacy of superficial reform a negative and destructive movemen such as Populism. As that movement reached the climax of its growth, in the years 1802-94, its lack of sound and positive principle began to have their effect in producing compromise and faction. The hope of victory through the Bryanite fusion kept up. mething of its enthusiasm through 96, only to lead it to utter ruin as an independent movement and to leave the field relatively clear for those who were prepared not only to criticize ex-isting conditions but also, through an understanding of the principles of capitalism, to do solid constructive work, to build deep and strong the foundations of a new order.

Through these years the Socialist movement resisted every temptation to fine or trade for temporary political advantage. Its adherents braved the accusation that they were dividing the forces opposed to capitalism and steadily though slowly advanced on the straight and narrow path indicated by Socialist principles. In the state and congressional elections of 1890 the party's vote rose to 13,331. In the mational election of 1802 it had electoral tickets in six Eastern states and polled 21,157 votes. In 1894 it began to in-vade the political field of the Middle West and counted 33,133 adherents at the ballot-box. In 1896, in spite of th ciamor of Bryanite enthusiasm that al-most drowned the voice of calm argu-ment, this figure was raised to 36,564, with twenty states represented.

#### Turning of the Tide.

Then, with the disappointment and isillusionment of those who had hoped for a short cut to economic freem or who had been carried away by hero-worship, came a great opportunity for the advocates of Socialism to point out to willing listeners the false starts that had been made and to rally the best elements of the broke orts for a renewed battle on better s. The opportunity was not lost tions of 1808 showed that the party had gained a foothold in several new states and that its voting strength was

Meanwhile, partly as an independen and parallel movement arising out of similar causes, partly as a result of mistalces of policy that the S. L. P. had made, a new Socialist party had come into existence. The Social Democratic Party was organized at Chicago in 1897 by the more pro-gressive and aggressive wing of the co-operative movement that had co-operative movement that had grown up since the great railway strike of 1894. This party, in addition to many new recruits, chiefly in the In New Jersey we have a number of twent and the East who, for one reason or another, were dissatisfied with the S. L. P., and in 1898 it

#### Not Checked by Discord.

The next three years, 1809-1901, saw a great split in the S. L. P. and the union of the larger wing with the S. D. P. under the name (except in New York and Wisconsin) of the Socialist

The opponents of Socialism greatly rejoiced over the dissensions of 1890 and predicted that the Socialist movement had come to the beginning of the end. Time proved that they laughed too soon. In spite of most strent internal controversies, the work of So cialist propaganda was not neglected nor did the capitalist system and the capitalist class cease to furnish argu-

ments for our cause.

When the presidential contest of 1900 came to an end the count showed that the united Socialist Party had recorded 97,730 votes, while 33,450 had been cast for the S. L. P., which, since the split and reorganization referred to, has taken a secondary place.

to, has taken a secondary place.

Two more years passed by, years not devoid of difficulties, internal and external, for the movement, and again came a chance to test our strength on a national scale. Taking the most conpervative of official figures, counting our candidates ran much ahead of or behind-the ticket in any state or district, the election of 1902 gave the Socialist Party 229,762 votes, while the S. L. P. claims 53,763.

#### Our Latest Record.

The increase of the vote of the So cialist Party in the two years ending with November, 1902, is shown in the following table:

Alabama	928	2,312
Arizona		519
*Arkonsas	27	27
California	7,572	9,592
Colorado	684	7,360
Connecticut	1,741	2,857
*Delaware	57	57
•Florida	603	603
Idaho		1,800
Illinois	9.687	20,167
Indiana	2,374	7,134
Iown	2,742	6,360
Kansas	1,605	4,078
Kentucky	760	1.886
Maine	878	1,974
*Maryland	908	908
Massachusetts	9.710-	33,629
Michigan	2,823	4.271
Minnesota	3.065	10,129
Missouri	6,128	5,335
Montana	708	2,460
Nebraska	823	3,157
New Hampshire	790	1,957
New Jersey	4,609	5,491
New York	12,869 .	23,400
Ohio	4.847	14.270
Oklahoma	815	1,963
Oregon	1.494	3,532
Pennsylvania	4,831	21,910
South Dakota	169	2,738
*Tennessee	410	416
Texas	1,846	3,513
otah	.717	2,927
*Vermont	371	371
*Virginia	225	227
Washington	1,609	4,739
*West Virginia	286	286
Wisconsin	7,095	15.957
Wroming		559

(In Arizona, Idaho, and Wyoming we entered the political field for the first time in 1902. In the eight states marked with a star we had no chance to test our strength in 1902, and the vote cast for our national ticket in 1900 is therefore carried forward for

Totals . . . . . . . 97,730 229,762

the latter year.)
At local elections held since last November our progress has continued at an even greater ratio.

Massachusetts city elections are held

in December. In 1901 the Socialist Party had tickets in fifteen cities and polled 7,381 for them. In December, 1901, these cities gave our municipa candidates 11,729 votes and we had tickets in four more cities, with 1,283

March brought the town election in the same state. In ten of the principal towns where the Socialist Party had candidates, towns which had given us 21,132 in March. The Pennsylvania town elections in the same month brought us almost equally inspiring re

During the month of April city and other local elections have been held it many states from Connecticut to Mon tana and Colorado. In almost every case the vote of the Socialist Party has increased well, in some cases enormously, over that of November, and a large addition has been made to the list of Socialist victories at the

#### Victories at the Polls.

Following is a list, probably not uits complete, of the public offices now filled by representatives of the So-cialist Party, mostly within the last

In Massachusetts we have thre members of the Legislature—James F Carey of Haverbill, Frederick O. Mac Cartney of Rockland, and Wallace C. Ransden of Brockton; the third seat was first captured last fall.

In Haverhill, Mass., we have the Mayor, two Councilmen, a School Com-nitteeman, and an Assistant Assessor. In Brockton, Mass., we have the Mayor, two Cour Mayor, three Aldermen, eight Council-men, and two School Committeemen.

In Chicopee, Mass., we have an Al-

In Amesbury, Stoughton, and other Massachusetts towns we have some WORKER-TEN 10

ber of town officers, mostly in the field

of last summer's coal artile.

In Indiana we have one Councilmen at Marion and one at Linton.

In Illionois we have within the last month begun what promises to be a brilliant record of victories, electing our candidate for Alderman from the Pullman ward of Chicago.

our emdidate for Aiderman from the Puliman ward of Chicago.

In Michigan we made our first victories in the spring of 1902, electing, two Aldermen in Battle Creek. In the fall we elected one in Saginaw, and this spring we have brought the number of Socialist Aldermen at Battle Creek up to four, and, according to latest reports elected also the Mayor and some Aldermen at Escanaba.

Wisconsin also recorded one victory a year ago, the election of an Alderman at Sheboygan. At this spring's election the Socialist Party swept the city, electing Mayor, Treasurer, City Attorney, and Assessor, four Aldermen, and several other city officers.

In Austin, Minn., we have an Alder-

In Austin, Minn., we have an Alder-man, elected in March. nan, elected in March.
In Boone, Ia., we have a Councilman, elected within the last month.

In Liberal, Mo., we have a Council-Colorado shares in the progress, electing a Socialist Alderman at Tel-luride last month.

Montage, finally, has contributed to the list of victories of the present spring. The Socialist Party has there carried the city of Anaconda, electing the Mayor, Treasurer, Police Magis-trate, and three Aldermen out of the six chosen. In Butte we missed carrying the city by only 400 votes out of 9,500 and succeeded in electing one Al-9,500 and succeeded in electing one Al-derman. In Red Lodge, three out of the five Aldermen chosen are Social-

Greater Triumphs to Come.

elected to office within the last year where before that time we had not more than about a dozen in all, is sig-nificant, not so much for what these officials can themselves accomplish as for the augury of far more important successes to be expected in the very near future.

As will be observed, the strength of

the Socialist Party is becoming more evenly distributed over the countrywhile it is advancing in the old strong holds, the movement in the newer fields is rapidly catching up. In none of the cities named has the Socialist Party complete control, as yet, of the local administration; in most cases our representatives are in a small minority. Moreover, the power of local offi-cials is so strictly limited by general laws that even a completely Socialist laws that even a completely Socialist city administration would be greatly hampered in the carrying out of its program so long as the national and state governments remain in capitalist hands. In city governments, the most that can be expected of Socialists, when in minority, is that they will not as fearless spokeamen for the working class against the corrupt polit-cell plunderses and tools of canifalism ical plunderers and tools of capitalism that now hold sway, and that they will light for and, when in majority, carry into effect such partial measures to amellorate the lot of the workers as the limited powers of local administra-tions will permit. This they have done and are doing in a way that assures us that our party can command the confidence of the working-class voters and need have little fear henceforth of losing any positions it has once cap-

The real significance of these local victories, however, is in the promise they give of greater victories to come. Where we are electing Mayors and Aldermen to-day we shall be invading Legislatures to-morrow and Congress the day after. The time is past when the Socialist movement could be sneered down because of its weakness The advances it has made, deeply as they disquiet the capitalists, give it proportionately greater prestige among the workers, increase their confidence in its representatives and their willingness to consider its principles and de-

TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW. High hopes that burned like stars

Go down I' the Heaven of Freedom And true hearts perish in the time We bitterliest need them; But never sit we down and say There's nothing left but sorrow; We walk the Wilderness to-day

Our birds of song are silent new; Few are the flowers blooming; Yet life is in the frozen bough, And Freedom's Spring is coming; And Freedom's tide creeps up alway, Shall float again to-morrow.

'Tis weary watching wave by wave, And yet the tide heaves onward: That pave a pathway sunward We are driven back, for our next fray

A newer strength to borrow And where the vanguard camps to-da The rear shall rest to-morrow. Through all the long dark night of

years
The People's cry ascendeth, And earth is wet with blood and tears But our meek sufferance endeth. The few shall not forever sway, The many moil in sorrow;

The Powers of Hell are strong to-day, Our Kingdom comes to-morrow. Though hearts brood o'er the Past, or eyes With smiling Futures glisten;

For lo! our day bursts up the skies, Lean out your souls and listen. The world is rolling Freedom's way And ripening with her sorrow; Take heart: who bear the Cross to-day O Youth, flame-earnest, still aspire

With energies immortal; To many a heaven of desire Our wrestling opes the portal; And though Age wearles by the way And bearts break in the furrow, Youth sows the golden grain to-day. Build up heroic lives, and all

Ready to flash out at God's call,

Be like a sheathen sa

NO MORE KINGS

by the blood of Father Adam, first of men to tell and perish. By the sword and scales of Justice where the hope of nations

where the mope of nationa clings, y the memory of the Christ-man, that all human souls still cherish. We have sworn it, we will have it, that there shall be no more

In the vast and splendid dawning of the world's assured to-morrow. If the people he not severeign, if the nations are not free,
Let the sands blot out the cities, as

died Sodom and Gomorrah, Cut the dykes and raze the sea-walls and o'er all let flood the sea.

Aye! we mean it, we, your Masters; have you then so soon forgotten. How the condor, Revolution, spread abroad his mighty wings? By the dripping head of Louis, the reviled and misbegotten.

We assert it—who denies it?—that there shall be no more Kings.

God of hosts and God of helpless, you shall yet be God of battle, In the future do we seek you, in the distance do you come; Not for ages will the people wait the

axe-like sulien cattle, Not forever will the visage of the mystic Sphinx be dumb. No! by torch and sword and rapine, by

our hearth-stones, wives and daughters, By the whistling winds of prescience that the gathering tempest

We have gnawed our last of blackwaters; Hear it, heed it as we say it, that

there shall be no more Kings!
-Ernest McGaffey. -The immediate demand of the Socialists is the Co-operative Co-weath.—Coming Nation.

# Walter Thomas Mills.

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#### THE SPIRIT OF MAY.

By Eugene V. Debs.

part of the earth celebrate May Day. It is nature's awakening after slumber -it has the breath of spring, the voice of resurrection.

The trees and fields are arrayed in emerald beauty; the wild flowers are blooming, the brooks are laughing and the birds are singing. The Ice King has retreated to his arctic domains. The skies, in cerulean glory, are bend-ing above us; the fleecy clouds are sailing like swans in azure seas; hill and vale, field and forest, all invite us to enjoy their wealth of charm and fragrance. The morning is blooming, the air is laden with delicious odors and the dew is bespangling herb and flower and tree.

With deft and fairy fingers May

decorates all the landscapes, the way-side nooks, the secluded dells and the babbling brooks as they hugh and sing and dance their way to the sea. But there are millions, alas, who will

not go a Maying. They will not gather wild flowers, nor hear one note of all the ravishing melodies of nature. The

Many millions of people in every | flowers bloom and the birds sing for them, but they will not enjoy them be-cause poverty hedges them in and their taskmasters hold them fast in bond-

> Between the shop and the tenemen house is a continuous funeral march and the hearts of the weary workers beat like muffled drums.

The spirit of May Day is radical and refreshing. It is the day of prole-tarian aspiration and inspiration. It breathes of revolution, the passing away of old things and the ushering in of the new, the beautiful and true. For this day we are indebted to no patronizing master, no freak of legis-lative charity. This is OUR DAY—the day of the working class, and we drink

deeply at the sparkling fountain and gird ourselves afresh for the coming climax of the great struggle.

Be this my May Day sentiment: On ward, comrades, East and West and

North and South, until the goal is resched and triumphant Socialism processins freedom to all mankind!

#### THE MOVEMENT IN NEW JERSEY.

By State Secretary H. R. Kearns.

It is delightfully easy to say, "Give I ed in the work for which he enlisted us an article, both retrospective and prospective, on the Socialist movement in your state," but hard of accomplishment if the task is required of one whose mind runneth not back beyond the Unity Convention. I have been in some degree cognizant of Socialist af-fairs and was interested in the work prior to that time, and was industrious in a small way locally in doing propaganda work, but did not get in touch with those who were shaping affairs in the state until after my introduction to the revolutionists who gathered monthly in county committee meeting at 324 Central avenue, Jersey Cty, some few months subsequent to the convention hereinbefore mentioned. To set t the mind of the reader who may judge from the foregoing that I am o recent acquisition and that honors are unthinkingly bestowed in New Jersey I will say that though identified with the Socialist Party but a few years, I have been a social rebel from child-hood. I cannot recall the time when I did not unhesitatingly stand beside and in defence of the despoiled, and having served a long novitiate of pri-vation and imprisonment for the prin-ciples which finally led me into the or-ganization, I feel that I have fairly earned my spurs, am entitled to the proud distinction of Socialist and a place in the ranks of the advance guard, now that in so many parts of the country victory is perching on the standard of the proletarian and the abolition of wage-slavery and the com-

plete emonomic freedom of the race During the transition period, that sturdy, big-hearted, self-sacrificing German, Comrade J. P. Wiegel, held the State Secretaryship and under the direction of State Chairman G. H. Skrobel most effectively served the party, not only as Secretary, but as

While Comrades Strobel, Wiegel, Glillar, Rubinow, Margaret Goebel (who scurceded Wiegel as State Secretary), Geo. H. Goebel, and others of the little band of workers-whose name quented the meeting place of the Prog-ress Club on Market street in Newark, plented much of the seed which has since ripened and been harvested by the organization, a vast amount of seed was sown which grew for a while and gave promise of vigorous life and abundant fruitage, but which event-nally withered and died for lack of proper care and nourishment.

Branches of the party, like children, require care, training and supervision until they have attained the age and healthfulness which enables them to

and be thoroughly drilled and dis-ciplined. If he is not, and has not through class-consciousness become altogether trustworthy, it is unwise to let him go on the firing line or re main as a camp follower—as, in the event of an engagement, it would re quire a larger force to prevent ins stampede and desertion of the colors than to defeat the enemy. Herein, is our weakness. Our entire

frontier is unguarded. When we enter the enemy's territory and capture an outpost, instead of entreaching our-selves and holding the post well guarded, we announce "another victory" and retire, leaving those who have come to our standard and vowed alegiance to

our cause at the mercy of the enemy.

Our most pressing need is funds. We need π permanent Organizer and State Secretary who can give his entire time and attention to state work. The lack of funds literally ties the hands of the authoritative directing force and seriously impedes progress.

We have comrades who are fully competent to do the needed work and who would gladly assume the task if they could but divorce themselves from the bread-and-butter question; but they cannot, and the state organization is not in position to solve the problem for

der which we have labored and are laboring, we have grown, are growing, and will continue to grow. There is no power on earth that can wholly stay our progress. If we were to fold our hands and step aside, the movement would continue to grow despite our apathy and indifference.

The ear alert to the call for help and the hearty 'Here am I," in response to the call to duty, which becomes more shle as the days go by makes the future big with promise, and is the incentive to constant effort. We have encouragement, too, in the fact that there are six counties in which we have regularly organized locals with something like forty-five branches under their jurisdiction; two counties with local authority emanating from a single branch; two counties having three branches in each and in which county covanizations will be instituted. county organizations will be instituted ere long; one county having a single branch which affiliates through the State Committee, and two counties having so branches, but comrades who am-line as members-at-large. If will be seen that ground has been broken in thirteen of the twenty-one counties, whereas, in the beginning of 1902, but five responded to roll call.

When we consider that the man who, two sheef years are, before dathes to

two short years ago, before daring to give expression to his disapproval of existing conditions, instinctively looked over his shoulder to see if the const was clear, now openly proclaims his prin
Arlington, N. J., April 17.

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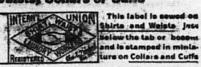
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ciples in the market place and on the street, and is not afraid, we have cause for congratulation; for the world has really moved and is moving our way

In conclusion, let me add that I am sure I voice the feeling of the conrades in the geographical division known at this time as New Jersey, when I say

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#### SOCIALISM IN THE ROCKIES.

By P. J. Cooney

The rapid rise of the Socialist, was a little hesitation at first among movement in the West has led to con-siderable speculation among the East-ern comrades as to the nature of the movement and the conditions it has to contend with.

Much as we realize that any movement co-operative in its nature is futile and ridiculous under capitalist conditions, it is yet a fact that the origin of the Socialist movement in the West dates back to the co-operative movement of 1890-97—the Brotherhood of the Co-operative Commonwealth of the Co-operative Commonwealth. During those years branches of this organization were established in al-most every town west of the Missisd. Money was raised, land pur-sed in the State of Washington, and many unwise but enthusiastic ones journeyed to the promised land on the shores of Puget Sound by rail

and emigrant wagon.

The efforts of the B. C. C., however, were not confined to the colonization plan alone. They distributed Socialis papers and literature; better still, they read it themselves. They were not long in finding out that in all their efforts at colonization they were pur

suing a will-o'-the-wisp.
When the so-called "Debs Social when the so-called "Debs Social Democratic Party" was formed at the convention in Chicago and the colonization scheme thrown overboard, the rank and file of the B. C. C. hailed the result with gladness, and the branches of the old organization became locals of the new political party. It was then occurred the labor trou-

bles in Colorado and the atrocities of the Coeur d'Alènes, and these did much to make the Western Socialists realize not only the existence but the intensity of the class struggle. And so in 1898 in spite of the internal dissensions in the party, and though they themselves were more utopian than revolutionary, the Socialists of the Rocky Mountain states fought their first political battle, taking and keep-

Meanwhile the progress of Socialist steady and rapid. Thanks to the ef-forts of the Socialists in the unions, the organizations that had withdrawn from the Knights of Labor and the merican Federation of Labor, forming the Western Federation of Miners and the Western Labor Union, cut out the clauses from their constitutions forbidding political discussion in the unions. From then on the growth of the movement was magnificent. Towns were districted by the Socialists. Comrades living in each district covered that district, distributing thousands of Socialist papers at the doors and in the mall-boxes. They were found at the door in the morning with the daily paper. Unions were induced to subscribe for large bundles of Socialist papers, which every week were distributed by the comrades in the unions. Socialist ad es were made under the head of "good and welfare." When the Mon-tana State Trades and Labor Council at the suggestion of the Socialists in that body, declared in vague terms fo "Independent working-class political action" and appointed a committee to purchase literature for distribution. it was felt that another step forward

The final result of these years of hard, continuous, persistent "boring from within" was seen when in May, 1902, the Western Labor Union (now the American Labor Union) and the Western Federation of Miners de-clared in most unequivocal terms for international revolutionary Socialism and the Socialist Party of America More than that, realizing that there were many in the ranks of both organizations that did not as yet see the necessity for such a step, the W. F. of M. established the "Miners Magazine," and the A. L. U. the "American Labor Union Journal," both of them official papers, sent to the home address of every member of the organization zation, and both absolutely and un gation, and both absolutely and un-qualifiedly Socialist in their policy. Another important step was taken— namely, to set aside a certain portion of their revenue for the purpose of purchasing and distributing Socialist

and yet there is another reason, per haps just as important, for the growth of the Socialist movement in the West, and that is in the very character of the Western worker. The old ploneer spirit that drove the first settlers across the Alleghenies, down the Ohio, across the prairies of Kansas and Ne-braska—the hardy, adventurous, fearless spirit of Daniel Boone and his compeers-that spirit has for the last fifty years been driven west by the oncoming tide of capitalist conditions. Everywhere it has been pursued by the spectres of the factory and the shum, and to-day that same old ploneer spirit is standing at bay in the mining cities of the West, ready to do battle

As John C. Chase very well said, the people of the west "are social rebels at heart." During all the years of our western expansion, it was not the nor the contented who went fused to submit to bad conditions; and this same process of natural selection has given to the Western worker a temperament and disposition entirely unlike that of the Eastern worker. The Western stranger in New York or any large Eastern city is at once im-pressed by what seems to him the downhearted, dispirited, hopeless, al-most heartbroken look of the average

year by unparalleled activity in So-cialist circles. Chase Mills the Wil-son brothers, Debs, and Father Mc-Grady, toured the West, speaking to thousands and arousing the most in-

cialist circles. Chase, Mills, the Wilson brothers, Debs, and Father McGrady, toured the West, speaking to thousands and arousing the most intense enthusiasm.

The Socialist Party nearly everywhere held its conventions early in the summer, and, long before the old parties had made any mores whatever, had opened their campaigns with, "No fusion, no compromise," as their battle cry. The "No fusion" policy aroused the mirth of the capitalist politicians, but they are certainly through laughing by this time. There

the various local unions composing the A. F. of M. and the A. L. U. here and there. In 1898 and in 1900 they had gone off at a tangent and directly or indirectly supported various fake labor parties or capitalistic candidates; but in 1902 they supported, officially at least, the Socialist tickets, and in the spring elections of this year the same unions that in 1900 were voting money into the campaign funds of the old parties opened their strong boxes and gave thousands of dollars to swell

The result is seen in the city elec-tions in Montana and Colorado to-day, where the Democrats and Republicans are combining against us and getting whipped for their pains, In the Rockies the Socialist Party is

the campaign fund of the Socialist

an American political party. It is an American movement without losing any of its international character. It accommodates its tactics to the political methods of American parties, in so far as it can and remain clean, and there are many ways in which it can. It has passed the stage (if it ever had that stage) where it was a mutual admiration society giving erudite, philosophic long-winded discourses in scantily filled halls. It adopts Amerlean tactics, bonfires, bands, placards on the walls; candidates issue personal cards, appeal to their personal friends for support. They fight to win if they can; if they cannot win this time, they fight so as to win next time. best argument for the Socialist Party is the record of Socialists in office."
was heard from the platforms last fall
and the names of Carey and McCartney were received with rounds of cheers. Campaigns are fought not Campaigns are fought not the national platform of the party, but the immediate demands of the various state and county conven tions receive their due share of atter Above all, it is a working-class deriving its funds from the workingmen, and appealing to them directly from the class standpoint.

"Some of you fellows don't know much about Socialism." remarked ar Eastern Socialist to a Colorado mine "Don't we? P'raps not, but we can learn; and we know a deuce of a lot about capitalists and capitalism. know how these fellows got their mines and their money. We saw them doing it." And this just about expresses the mental attitude of the Western workers who are now coming

Not much stock is taken in the West in the "catastrophic" theory of the coming of Socialism. "We'll get Socialism when we get sense enough to take it, and not when Morgan goes broke," said a Montana smelterman.

In its vigor, its earnestness, its en working class, and in the speedy com ing of Socialism, in its un ing determination to take the public powers from the hands of the "other fellow" to protect itself, in its political tactics, the Western movement leaves nothing to be desired.

What it needs, and what the future will bring to it, is clearer economic knowledge, more thorough and wide-spread organization, a greater develop-ment of the social and fraternal spirit, the spirit of comradeship, that should make the Socialist Party different from any other political movement. Much has been done in these lines during the past year, but much yet remains to be done-and it will be

gression of the movement in the West. It may make mistakes. It has done may meet with defeats, as the Haver hill movement did, but only to rise again with renewed courage. The logic of events that makes of the vorker who is the sentimental Socialist of to-day the revolutionary Socialof educational work that is being done through the A. L. U. and W. F. of M and the State trade councils, and above all, the independent spirit of the mountaineer will beyond a doubt in the next election carry some of its nominees into the state legislatures and probably into the halls of Con-

#### CAPITALIST "ABILITY."

President Parry of the Manufacturers' Association has discovered a new factor in production that will be a surprise to the economists. It used to be Land, Labor and Capital; now it is Labor, Capital and Ability that mus share the results of production. Capi-tal, of course, is the machinery of production, but everybody knows that it is the product of Labor, and the Socialists know that it belongs to Labor. But the new idea is that labor is not ability; that skill in production, either in operation or management, is not connected with ability.

connected with ability.

Labor is labor, and ability is—well,
ability to skin the workers as long as
the workers have not the ability to resist being skinned; and as long as the skinned are so patriotically defended in their "constitutional rights" to stand in their "constitutional rights" to stand separately, it is safe to say that the ability to lock stocks and bonds in the safe and go fishing will continue to take its three-fourths of Labor's hard-earned product.—Edwar B. Helfenstein in Los Angeles Socialist.

#### TWO NEW PAMPHLETS.

The latest number of the Socialist Library is a little pamphlet of pocket size, containing three articles re-printed from The-Worker-"The Socialist View of the Waterbury Strike,'

#### THE RIGHT OF REVOLUTION.

By Peter E. Burrowes.

spectable to do very much longer with-out the decent government of Social-ism. To be ruled by commercial blacklegs or any less odious gamblers is no longer good enough for mankind, which, like the automobility itself, de-sires to move socially on something more manageable than the commercial politician's crime of chance which now controls the affairs of our country. The sources of this human respect-ability which now calls aloud for So-

cialism are:

First, a social law that has grown rom human individual experience, which grows with the growth and strengthens with the strength of hu-man intercourse—the law of social gravitation, a law which, in spite of all the flends of history (heroes, mostly), has patiently followed the sword of the aristocrat anarchist, and built and rebuilt and restored faster than he could ever pull down, until at last in America it gives us the present attempt of poor suffering humanity to found a democracy, which here, as in all the past, the individualists, armed with stolen property, are seeking to de-stroy, because, they say, it is unconsti-

Second, the conscience that has, in spite of the general blackslidings of theology, grown up, half blind truly, in the churches; but still with eyes to see socially. For in all the creeds of the churches the proto-cells of Social-fsm were ever present. The doctrine of personal depravity, if the saints had only accepted it, would long ago have led to collectivism . But though it has failed to prepare the wealthy sinners for the new humanity, it has, conjointly with the oppressions of capitalism, prepared some of the middle class and the working class for the

Exodus to Socialism.

Third, the law of death alternating with life. The death by atrophy, by parts of an organism perish, has seized upon capitalism. The private owner can no longer rule the labor of the corld Half of the race's energies are mis directed from the common life. In-dividualism ruling over the vast dereloments of the twentieth century is another word for atrophy. Either capitalism or the race must die; and t will not be the race.

Fourth, the universal spirit is more interested in the salvation of humanity as a race than in the salvation of him here and there, as a private character or a property aristocrat—therefore, So-cialism must come. Fifth, every evil carries within it

that measure of protest and strong re-quirement which amounts to exactly what the evil amounts to and a little more. Thus it is that moral progress has as big a share in involution as the wings of birds or the trunks of ele-phants in evolution.

The law by which mankind adjusts imself to the eternal decree that humanity shall live together is called needs and wishes of the men around him. "Do unto others as you would that others should do unto you" is the Darwinism of this involution of Ego

Sixth, education. I do not, of course mean that process of injection, called education, practised in the public schools, in spite of which (thank God) the people of America have still some intelligence and sense of manly democ-racy, though not much. I mean the induction by experience, chiefly by failare: the inductive education received in the halls of the trade unions, in the strikes, and from the manifest will and power of the press to deceive the common people and to frown on them in all their life, but their slavery.

Seventh, the apalling discovery made by Karl Marx that wagery implies slavery, that the surplus product which is expressed in the wealth of the world arises from the ability given to the capitalist by the toolless condi-tion of the users of the age's economic tools to compel all labor to remain producing so many hours every day bement when labor has given ond the me The discovery that by improved machinery the quantity of this surplus must be vastly increased for produc-tion, though yet the hours of toil are not reduced. Nay, more: The machine has become more specialized as well as more prolific and also more intense in this growing intensity the number of laborers required is also diminished, thus making the home distress outside the factory greater up to the degree of a national tragedy. Nay, more: The very price of the day's labor is also diminished, in spite of increased pro-ductiveness and diminished producers. Nay, more: The children and women are set to undersell the fathers and are crucified. Nay, more: The cheapest of the worst, the saddest of the poorest of the race are by economic law the makers of the standard of wages. Nay, more: Our government forbids us to

Eighth, capitalism, therefore, sup-plies its own destroyer in this wage-slave class, which it has so deeply hurt. The social conscience of the race su olies the slave also with allies who wil help him because he is right, even to their own hurt.

It is the working class, and no other that must supply the motive and the men for initiating revolution. And if, in the course of ages, the physical workers when in possession of state powers, should produce some other class, standing to them as they now stand to capitalism—the deficient to the lackers which shall supply the next revolutionary energy required to over throw the industrial state. It is not the happiness, it is not the content, but it is the misery of the world that revolts.

It is the right and mission of the wronged to get right. It is from the morally empty that the first movement towards moral conditions must come, and woe to that age, and woe to that nation, which depends for moral initia-tive upon those that are conscious only

1 of righteousness and success. Rather let us look for inleading to that man who has made, and secretly shuddered over, the discovery that he is without moral principles, and that he is a man whom, as far as he himself knows and believes, no other fran in a real emerg-ency should trust. When a thinker so deems himself, he will not stand in the way of social involution, he will not obstruct the community conscience for the social will, he will gladly seek something bigger and better than ninself; especially when he finds out, as find out he surely will, that taken sep-arately every man on earth is just of the same moral weight as himself—that is, no weight at all, only in his tempor-ary relation to his moral center of hu-man social gravity. It is to the poor, the disinherited, the empty-nanded, the meritoriously altogether empty, that we must look for revolutionary and moral energy. It is simply out of emptiness and wrong, and not into an any specific degree of fulness or right, that man, the unit, the knower of evil only, socially moves. MAN, the greats social organism, knows nothing of our evil or our good that I can tell. He only receives into himself the net prod-uct of our struggle—its net in trend. habit, in flavor, in attar-and gives back to each of us in proportion to out daily openness and ability in social con-

Wrongful or questionable actions are more likely to be promptly corrected and the doer called down, than wrong ful thoughts. Let us, therefore, promote activity. The natural cowardice of the single life will always guard us against serious social errors in action. The natural desire to please will althink, because our doing at once come in sight. Let us do well and so cultivate the habit of thinking well. Let us learn to please by doing, and then we will begin to chafe because of the limitations set upon our ability to do well by the inequities of society. Let us draw up the sap to this walting bud of active humane sociology, waiting to break through out of mere impression tem and presive evolution into the power of giving out our long gettings to all around, into the liberty of the broad, vast range of democratic doing,

tact. To such the organism gives com-munity-thinking, community conscience and community habitarianism. And

The doers of the world, the class that never acquired the habit of laying back, the class whose characteristic necessity was the industrial habit, and whose characteristic fitness for new revolution is, therefore, its habitual activity, the class whose present need and enforced training on the fields and in the workshops of the world has assigned to it the historic mission of being the world's positive by long and sad negation, and, therefore, its active energy, the world's perpetually neces sary class, and, therefore, its true rep resentative class, the class alone has acquired the habit of the world's necessary deeds, and which alone has acquired the habit of doing the world's necessary deeds, and which no new society can dispense with, the no new society can dispense with, the class upon yhose destiny the weal of all men hangs, the class whose etersal right is Revolution

#### A PROLETARIAN HYMN.

By Theo. Saenger.

The hour has come. Ho, comrades,

rally! The morn of Freedom's day is nigh. Let vile poltroons with tyrants daily.

And hireling priests our cause decry!

And hireling priests our cause decry! Long have we crouched before oppres

sion, And kissed the hand that forged our chains, While treason vaunts and plunder

reigns,
And liberty from earth is banished.

Chorus: Arise, arise ye braves! Unite, unite ye slaves! March on, march on, All hearts resolved On liberty or death!

Behold the vulture's brood embattled. Where martial drums of freedom rat

Men sell their nation's blood for gain And shall the sons of martyrs bear it To see the prize so dearly bought By coward venders put to naught, And liberty to knaves surrender?

Throng forth, ye tollers, day is break ing! Shall idle lordlings you enthrall?

The throne of tyranny is quaking At Freedom's glorious bugle-call! At Freedom's glorious bugle-call! Before its blast flies the usurper

Of powers built by Labor's might, When man demands his native right." And toll and joy once more are

Come, beat the drums once more, by Nor heed foul treach'ry's shrewd del

And bid your children, wives, and mothers

All hall the reign of Thrift and Joye
All hall the reign of Thrift and Joye
The powers of nature by your conquest
Subdued, must serve at your cents

mand, 9161 And Freedom reign from strandute strand. While industry unites the nations.

Though lords would lash us to adore,
And let the voice of our alliance
Roll on like mighty thunder's roar! Roll on like mighty thunder's roar

Who build their thrones en ancient And scoff when famished Labor pleads olt! The voice of ages calls you!

READ THIS AND PASS IT ON.

### SAID THE MASTER OF MEN.

By Horace Traubel.

Said the Master of Men:

"Keep off the earth. Keep out of the air. Do not swim in the water. Did you suppose the harvests of the field were yours? Did you suppose that the air was intended for you to breathe in? Did you suppose that the water was made to drink? You have a licentious imagination. What do you suppose I have fenced in the earth for? Why do you suppose I charge you a solid rate for the opportunity to live? Do you believe that you have some rights to life which the air, the water, the field, in spite of me, are bound to respect? You do not count up your twos and threes. I am a toll-gate and you are my toll. I am the gatekeeper of heaven and you must pay me to get in. I am the portal to all the vista of time. Through me you eat, drink and make merry. If you deny me you starve, you thirst, you mourn. But for me life would not live. But for me the earth would be a desert. Useless, am 17 Where did you go to school? Sixty generations of children have been taught my gospel. As many generations of grown up men and women have suffered and starved to prove me true. I am the taxrate and the tax. Ideas Bible that is true. But nothing is so true as my omnipresent assessment. I drain the clouds dry. I take from the earth till its last blossom wilts. I take from the heart of man till its last hope is lost. What could so much prove me true as the length of my arm? That arm will reach its palm into any pocket, into any estate, into any heart. And when it is withdrawn nothing is left. I live by several names. But these names rightly spelled spell one name. By some I am called rent. By some I am called interest. By some I am called profit. But I am neither ashamed nor proud of any name. As long as I can ac-complish my object I-am willing to accept any name and equally willing to go without a name. When it sul's my convenience I call myself rent. But the people who are robbed by interest would not like me to call inter est rent. So I call interest interest And the people I rob by profit are just as sensitive as the people I rob by rent and interest. They do not mind being robbed. They rob themselves when they get a chance. But they prefer to be robbed in the right way. They like to be robbed gracefully and according to the code. So I have to be perpe tually on my guard. For as long as I rob right I am called shrewd and envied by my victims, who are my fel-low robbers. But if I mix my etymol-

who first of all take care that my berth shall be cheerily fattened. And so on. Now, if the people did not mean me to be just what I am the people would refuse to make it pos-sible for me to live just as I do. The people are very good. They pr for me before they provide for selves. They take care that I have enough to eat even while they starve and enough to wear and to cover my bed with even when they are cold. get my dues whatever happens. You sometimes see the people in trouble They seem to be worrying over some-thing. You may imagine that they have children at home who may not have enough to eat. Or agitating af-fairs of some other nature. That is a poor guess. Their grief is all about me. They are afraid they may not be able to do justice to me. They have no money and no work. They ask themselves: What will interest, rent, profit do to get along if I have no money and no work? Think of me going to the poorhouse. So they wander wearly about the streets grieving for me. And sometimes they get despent and jump into the river or would not like any hurt to come to me. For if anything was to happen to disable me the country would go to smash. The farmers all farm their farms for me. Every spindle in every factory spindles for me. Every shoe at Lynn shoes for me. The stores are conducted for me. The railroads ren conducted for me. The railroads run in furtherance of my estate. The people are well aware of this. They are my stubborn friends. When my integrity is threatened by some inhority of the people themselves I do not need to lift a hand in my own defense. The people do all the defending for me. They are only too glad to demonstrate their loyality. When rebellion strate their loyalty. When rebellion rebels I just hold my peace and my usufruct and smile. Thousands of people will die in order that I may live. The clay of this world may redden with carnage. But none of my blood is drawn. When the battle is over I reappear and receive the homage that attaches to my sacred prerogative. I who am interest. I who am profit. But for me the political state, the lord of the land, the lord of the money, the lord of the tool, could not live over single night. I sit on every hearth-stone and wait. I am in at every birth. I am in at every death. My decalogue fixes the social seasons. No one can dodge or postpone me. No one can order life with me left out. could not leave out me. I am never preninture and I never quit. In all the exigencies of your career, from the cradled start to the coffined finish, I fix the terms of settlement. I am life to you when you surrender and death to you when you revolt. I who am rent. I who am interest. I who am That is what the Master of Mer

they always permit the sort of men who first of all take care that my

#### GOVERNMENTAL INBECILITY.

ogy, a mob of professors is instantly

ments. To show you how popular lam with the people I need only remind

you of history. The people do not make the laws. But they make the

awmakers. And they always make the sort of lawmakers who protect me

in the laws. The people do not own the factories and the stores. But they permit the men who do hold the titles

at my heels threatening my incoments. To show you how popular

By Carl Pankopf.

The commission appointed by Presi dent Roosevelt to investigate the griev ances of the miners and mine owner has finally reported, and in the course of its findings arrived at a "summary of awards," which in itself is of little importance to the working class in general. That which is of prime importance to all workingmen is the attestation of the Commission, that after all, a government can exist, as sucl only with the consent of the governed At the end of its summary of awards it fairly admits that the employers are the governors and the workers the governed; that the Commission recog-nizes the imbecility of the state's attempting to enforce the awards and leaves it with the employers to pro-tect themselves against a violation of the provisions by their employees. Not the faintest suggestion is made as to how the employes may protect themselves against a violation of the provisions by the employers.

provision reads as follows: "XI. The awards herein made shall ontinue in force until March 31, 1936, and any employee or, group, of employees violating any of the provision thereof shall be subject to reasonable discipline by the employer; and fur-ther, that the violation of any provisions of these awards, either by em

ployer or employees, shall not invali-date any of the provisions thereof."

A commission that has been given existence with an open and frank admission of its appointer that neither the government nor the commission has any provision by which it can enforce any rulings or awards that may be ar rived at, dares to point out to the em ployers the means by which they may enforce the "provisions," while it holds up to the miners a sop that will satisfy only the most servile and de

graded of them—"shall not invalidate."
Under the "Reforms urged by the
Board," the inherent power of cohesive attraction among the capitalists
and their hirelings is plainly and unmistakably yisible.

1. "The discontinuance of the 'coal and iron police,' and a resort to regular-ly constituted peace authorities." In plainer words, it simply expresses a de-sire of the government, which in the one case admitted its imbecility, to be recognized by the class it represents as the proper authority, to injurder any of the struggling workingmen that are not satisfied with the eleventh or any other provision that does not provide for them.

2. "A stricter enforcement of the laws in relation to the employment of laws in relation to the employment of children." The Commission knows, if children." The Commission knows, if it know nothing else, that there is no national law governing the employ-ment of children. If must know also that the most states in the Union have no such laws and that its, own ap-pointer, President Roosevelt, on his trip to the South, shortly before he appointed this "faithful" Commission never mentioned one word to the Southerners about the 24,000 children of school age that are exploited in the

3. "That the state and federal government shall provide machinery for compulsory investigation; the chief benefit to be derived from the sugges-tion herein made lies in placing the real facts and the responsibility for such conditions authoritatively before the people, that public opinion may crystalize and make its power feit." To speak of a crystallization of any-thing it must be presupposed that an inherent force of cobesion prompts it to attraction. This can not be said about the working class and the capitalist class. Ever since the introduction of the Arkwright spindle, the crystallization of the capitalist forces and the working forces have been two separate and distinct processes, and all attempts at pacifying the antagonism created by the very incoherency of their various compositions have ignominiously failed. In many instances such attempts have opened the breaches farther than they were ever before, as undoubtedly is the case with

One needs but carefully to peruse tions, it is apparent that the maximum output has been almost reached. The production will be henceforth from lower levels and thinner seams than those previously worked. This will necessitate greater expense in min-ing and consequently higher prices for fuel, more economy in consumption and increased competition of other fuels." Just note the paternal spirit of the Commission toward the God-or-dained Coal Barons.

dained Coal Marons.

To cap the climax of their hypocritical utterances they indulge in the following evasive explanation: Naturally, some questions have been presented to the Commission that are incapable of final solution owing to the diffi-culties inherent in human nature." government to deal with a matter that it pretended to be able to cope with and that it will continue to tamper with for the sake of political prestige. Regarding the boycott the Commis sion says: "What is popularly known as the boycott (a word of evil omer

persons seek to work their will upon a course with such person or persons This is a cruel weapon of aggression and its use immoral and anti-social and the concerted attempt to accomplish it is a conspiracy at common law, and merits and should receive punish-ment due to such crime." This Com-mission has the prison and stripes for mission has the prison and stripes for the workers ready for practical appli-cation, but for the employers' system of blacklisting, which it admits to be as-reprehensible and cruel as the boycott, it suggests simply a "frowning down by all humane men."

This distinction in suggesting rem-edies for like deeds is not accidental,

but is significant of the class distinction between Rossevelt Contract een Roosevelt, Capitali n and Company, on the bor on the other. It is, in plainer words, another proof of the imbecility of the government. Moreover, there is absolutely no fear that the capitalists will ever practice it "to the extent of being founded upon an agreement," and therfore it will appear absurd to refer workingmen to legal procedure for the "recovery of damages com-pensatory of the injury received."

This procedure of the Roosevelt Com-mission, from beginning to the end, should serve as a valuable lesson to all organized labor. It should prompt them to the resolution to pursue their own lines in search of justice and to abstain, meanwhile, from soliciting government interference of any kind Until the working class is prop stely represented in the chambers, it will have to be conten with being a government within a gov-ernment and rely upon its own capabili-ties of developing its power.

The union men of this country should learn from this last and most ridiculous of governmental farces that all action legislation, and decrees of government must have the power of enforcemen behind them if they be intended as effective. Labor legislation can only be enforced by laborers as effectively as capitalist legislation is to-day en-forced by capitalists. The sheep may as well walk into the haunts of the wolves for protection against its fleecers, it would meet with as much well-meant support for its transportation to the hereafter, as the miners The class-struggle is not here because a few agitators are referring to it. Th class-struggle is the unavoidable result of an economic system that is based upon wages and profits, slaves and masters.

#### SONG OF THE BALLOT BOX.

By Sumner F. Claffin.

From the pine-clad hills of Maine, thrilling, glad refra From the everglades and bayous of the South;

From the mountain and the plain And across the mighty main, Listen, brother, it proceeds from Labor's mouth Those who feverishly slumbered,

Dreaming inbored dreams unnum-bered, Are beginning to awaken from their

swoon; And the sounds we hear, like sighing, O'er the dead earth multiplying, Plainly tell us of the tyrants' coming Then arise! Awake, oh, sleeper!

Join the chorus, swell it deeper, Add your voice and hand and ballot from now on;

Make the movement one vote stronger; If we toll a short time longer The misery and the darkness will be

-If you get a bundle of copies of The Worker you will understand that you are kindly requested to see that they are distributed in your locality.

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-The Social Democratic Party of New York is the same as the Socialist Party of other states. The difference of name is due solely to provisions of the election laws. Do not confuse this organization with the so-called "So-cialist Labor Party," or "union-smashers."

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THE PARTY'S EMBLEM.

the state of New York, on account o in provisions of the election laws, the silat Party is officially recognized under name of Social Democratic Party, an imblem is the Arm and Torch, as shown

above.

The Socialist Party (or Social Democratic Party in New Yorky should not be confused with the so-called Socialist Labor Party. The latter is a ring-ruled organization which devotes all its energies to two purposes: First, to disrupt the Socialist movement and simuler the Socialists who carry on the buttle against capitalism; second, to maliga and injure the trade-union movement. THE SOCIALIST VOTE.

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



THE MEANING OF MAY DAY.

All over the civilized world working men and workingwomen are meeting and marching on the First of May. bearing aloft the Red Flag of Socialfsm, singing the songs of revolution voicing their defiance of class rule their aspirations toward freedom and brotherhood, their resolution to transform this world of war and hunger into a world of plenty and peace Against the holidays of tingoistic patriotism that keep alive the hatreds of a past that ought to be dead and burled and that conceal the living conflicts that ought to be faced and settled, we set this holiday of the workers of the world as the embediment at once of the most practical wisdom and of the noblest ideals that history has yet brought into being.

Is it peace? Yes. And it is also war. Is it self-sacrifice? Yes. And it is also self-assertion. Is it the vision of the future? Yes. And it is also the to be. realization of those visions in the deeds of to-day.

In two phrases we sum up the mean fug of the First of May-the Class Struggle and the International Solidarity of Labor. The one is the war of to-day that must be fought out; the other is the peace of to-morrow that is to be won through that strife.

In free America, in constitutions

Britain, in Bureaucratic Germany, in despotic Russia, in the new Japan, even in awakening India and China regardless of varying political institutions and traditions, we find one constant feature. Everywhere we find a small part of the people owning the land and the machinery, all of the things by which and with which men work, and living in comfort or luxury without doing useful labor, by reason or that ownership and the power the it gives. Everywhere we find the great mass of the people propertiless, empelled to sell their labor power for daily bread, born in poverty and dying in poverty and fighting poverty from the cradle to the grave; creating all the wealth, but expected to be grate ful if they may barely live; creating more and more wealth every year, but geting every year a smaller and a smaller share; rough, uncultured, untrained in the graces of life, often ignorant, sometimes degraded, always subject and opressed-and all because they do not own the things with which

they work and may therefore live only

by another's consent. We do not find either of these classes without the other. They are like the two poles of magnet-as inseparable and as oppo

Everywhere we see the interests of the owners and the interests of the workers in irreconcilable oppo The capitalists are raised sloft only by standing on the shoulders of the wage-workers; the wage-workers cannot stand erect unless by throwing th capitalists from their backs.

Everywhere we see the conscious ess of this opposition growing cleare day by day. Workingmen are learning to think and act together to resist the aggressions of their masters, to de mand a larger share of their own product. The capitalists, on their side, are organizing more closely to keep the workers in subjection. And by the experience of this daily struggle, forced upon them by hard necessity, the workers are gradually brought to retlize the uselessness, the pernicious ness of the master class, to think of a state of society in which there should be no masters, and to work together with that aim definitely in view. In this conflict, whether over mine

questions or over the great and all-em orncing question, we see each side compelled to use every means that can serve its end-education and miseduca tion, the strike and boycott and the ockout and blacklist, persuasion, force and political power. We see that how ever individuals on either side may wish for peace between the classe there can be no peace. For either side to relax its efforts in the struggle is to court defeat. The conflict of interests is absolute. They may be compromised, but never harmonized; and even compromises cannot long be main tained.

proclaim on the first of May-the irre pressible class struggle that must be fought out, sooner or later, to complete victory on one side or on the other and that wise and brave men should rather face and settle quickly than allow to drag on, consuming the energles of successive generations and blighting all that is fairest in human nature.

the capitalists of different countrie may try to outwit or overreach each other, however keenly they may compete to control the world market, how ever ready they may be to plunge their respective nations in wars where the blood of the tollers shall be coined into gold for the idlers of the winning side and however loudly they may declaim about patriotism and national interests and national glory in order to keep th workers in the mood to do their fighting for them, yet whenever the line is clearly enough drawn between the exploiting and the exploited classes in any country the exploiters of all lands forget their international quarrels and the sympathy of the masters all over the world is given to any section o their class whose power is seriously attached. Class interest and class feeling overpowers all national jealousie and obliterates all religious lines. Prof it is to them sacred above all other things, and the defenders of Profit everywhere are their friends.

On this day we point out that, as the interests of Capital are identical. so also are the interests of Labor. That one workingman is born an American and another a German, one a Christian and another a Jew, is no reason for their being enemies. That all are workingmen, that all bow under the same yoke of wage-slavery, that all have one common wrong, one common hope, one common enemy, is abundant reason for their feeling and acting as friends and comrades.

That is what May Day stands forcomradeship among the workers of the world against the exploiters of the What is it that May Day stands for? | world until exploitation is ended, until victory brings peace, and then comradeship among the free workers of the world in the splendid days that are

ABOUT BOOKS AND READING.

We spoke in this column last week of the danger to which every active Socialist is subject of centering his thoughts so exclusively upon the movement in its more immediate and practical phases as to lose his touch with other currents of thought and life and become narrow or shallow and we suggested that every comrade would find it well worth while to set aside some stated time, if only two something else than the daily papers and the party press and literature. even if this involved the giving up of some party duties now borne, we said, the man who follows this plan yill probably find his very usefulness to the party increased, through becoming mentally refreshed and better equipped for thought and able to take a larger view of every subject consid-

ered. The number of responses which that paragraph has elicited prompts us to repeat the advice here to the larger number of readers whom this issue of The Worker will reach. It is not only to active comrades that the suggestic applies. The majority of us, in the rush and confusion of life, being de nied the opportunities of thor study and culture that ought to be the common heritage but are actually the

culture which cheap editions and frelibraries now offer. It is not good for any man that he

hould be a student and nothing mer

But it is certaintly not good for any man that he should ever cease to be student. There are few who could no spare one evening out of seven for pur poseful reading-real reading, let us say. Reading the newspapers is not real reading. Most of it is worse than waste, worse than a profitless tasking of the eyes; most of it is positivel; demoralizing to the intellectual fact ties. The modern newspaper perhap does as much to make people superficial and inaccurate in their thinking as all the colleges do to make a few occurate and thorough. The man who has to read the newspapers as a part of his work soon learns to select, to glance at headlines and pick out the things he needs, not actually reading more than two or three columns, per haps, out of twenty pages. Why bould anyone waste his time and muddle his brain by wading through long-drawn and mostly lying account of the marriages, divorces, quarrels crimes, amusements, and persona habits of people whose only title to pe tice is their wealth or their wicked ness or both? Take a newspaper, cer tainly; look through it every day; but don't read more than one-tenth of what is in it; you will learn much more and unlearn much less. As fo the magazines, they are, in general, only a degress less stupidly empty or flashily false than the dailies.

ontrast to the perusing of worthless and cohemeral stuff, we do not mean necessarily-or, rather, we do not mean exclusively—the reading of what are ommonly called "solid" books. Much fiction and poetry, some that is new and most of what has stood the tes of say thirty years, is as well worth reading as any book of science or philosophy or history. There are Dickem and Thackeray, Hardy and Barrie Belzac and Zola and Hugo and Tolstoy-not to make a list, but only to suggest a few out of many. They are surely as interesting as the society page or the sporting page, and they introduce you to human types and show you great forces at work and call you memory and imagination and reason and emotions at once into play; they are as true as Euclid, more authorita tive than Blackstone. There are Burns and Shelley and Wordsworth and Tennyson and Morris and Poe-not to go back to Shakspere and Milton-or there are Riley and Field. Do you know them? If not, you have a great pleasure before you, but you have neglected great benefits that lay at you hand. Or you have Artemus Ward and Mark Twain and Dooley to vary the menu. They are classics. Dooley is about the only redeeming feature of

When we speak of real reading, in

the contemporary press. Read novelists and poets and huomrists, by all means. All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy, in more ways than one. But alternate with what we are in the habit of deeribing as more serious books Never think that because you had to quit school at fourteen you cannot understandingly read such books. You have been getting a sort of education at the bench or on the scaffold and in the union hall that may in some respects have done as much to fit you for right thinking as school training would have done. At any rate, you have got to make the best of it. The workers are resolving to free themselves, to rule themselves. Shall they begin by declaring their incapacity to study and think for themselves? If they do, they deceive themselves and

wrong their cause. If you care to make a study of So cialism, read Comrade Spargo's article in this issue of The Worker and follow up some of his hints. Or take up ne other line. Give the res hours of six months or a year-a much as you need to master it-to Draper's "Intellectual Development of Europe" or to Green's "History of the English People" or to Darwin's "Orlgin of Species" or Huxley's or Wallace's popularizations of Darwinism er to Spencer's "First Principles." Don't hurry through it. Make sure of each chapter, each page, before you go on to the next. Read with your brain, with your whole brain, not with you eyes alone. A paragraph may be enough for a night or a week. You don't want to pass that paragraph till you've got all there is in it. That is too much like work? Not a bit more hours in a week, for the reading of like work than breaking a horse or solving a chess problem or rowing against the tide. Work is play when you do it for yourself, not for a mas-

We do not assume here to lay out course of reading. You can do that for yourself, perhaps profiting by the dvice of some thoughtful friend. We have thrown out only a few suggestions and we venture to add one more If you have a family or other willing eners, read aloud; at least part of the time. You can imagine many good reasons for that; a sufficient reason is that you will get more out of it your

cialist, of all men, has no right to be narrow or superficial. Se-cialism is a many-sided movement. It ouches and links itself to every science, to every philosophy, to every current of history, to every phase of privilege of a limited class, neglect to social life. The more of those links use those lesser opportunities of self-

being bread. As for being deep, you annot expect to know many things oughly; no one can. But you can train yourself in the habit of piercing below the surface of things, of ob serving facts and weighing ideas, of knewledge goes and knowing when the limit is. In that sense every So cialist owes it to the cause, as well as to himself, that he should be deep as well as broad.

TO THE NEW RECEIPT An Arbian shepherd, so the tale oes, trying to find a strayed lamb, discovered a cave and penetrated far into the mountain. At last he came upon a greater chamber where a thou sand greybeards sat conning over books and reciting lessons to a grey beard teacher. The shepherd asked what it all meant. The teacher replied: "This is the punishment of my sins, that I must teach the whole Keran to all these thousand pupils." "How long have you been at lt?" asked the shepherd. "A thousand "And what progress have years." you made?" "I begin to feel encourared," said the old man, "for one of them has just learned the first letter." The shepherd asked what might be the sin that merited so heavy a penalty. "In my life on earth." said the old man, "I used to offer advice unasked."

With that horrible example before us, we yet venture to offer some ad vice to those who have newly joined or are about to join the party.

A preliminary piece of advice is, If you have not joined, do so quickly; and be active; and stick to it through thick and thin. It makes all the difference between a real man and a pig. whether or not he has some conhigher than food and shelter for his precious person, some conception of a larger self, not opposed to but includ ing his personal self, for which to think and feel and work. And nowhere can you find, in this age of the world, a field for such social selfbood better worthy of all your service than in the Socialist Party.

Granted then, you join the party and are active and stick to it.

Don't imagine that your admission marks an epoch in the party's history. Maybe it does. But you should be the last man to think it\_and it will take some time to find it out, anyhow. Don't think you have an exclusive and authoritative mission to reform the party. You will probably have many ideas to suggest, right off. Don't hesitate to express them. But reflec that they may have occurred to others before you, may have been tried or sufficiently considered and found unsound. Don't jump at the conclusion that those who tell you so are petrified fossils. You will find that some of those old warhorses are as young in heart and mind and as enterprising as you. Probably some of your ideas are both new and true. If so, and even if they are not accepted at once, you will have other chances to advance them and prove their feasibility when you have become better known to the party and know the party bet fer. Remember that the party lived for some time, even grew a little, without you; assuredly it will live better and grow faster with your aid; but still, it might survive you, even should you withdraw. The party happens to be a thing bigger and stronger and wiser and more important in the world than any or all of its members, old and young, put together.

Don't imagine that all Socialists ar angels. They are not. By fully realizing this you will avoid some sad disappointments. You must expect to reasonable men, not a few bad tem pered men, some selfish men, a good many careless and lazy men, and even a few dishor est mes, all, with more less reason, calling themselves So cialists. You probably have some faults, too, which others may see more clearly than you do. Remembering, then, this human fallibility and imperfection, try to be vigilant withou being unduly suspicious and charit able in your judgments to the point where further charity violates social justice. It is better for the rank and file to watch and instruct and criticize and control their officers than to trust them absolutely and then condemn them if they go wrong-better for the party and fairer to the individuals. But when you criticize, see to it that you are willing to endure criticism without resentment.

Be neither a flatterer nor a "knoe er"-the slang may be pardened, since no classic word seems quite to fit. Be ware of both these sorts of men. Don't be afraid to take the floor against a recognized leader when you think he is wrong on a matter of some importance. If he is worthy to be recognized as a leader-and a hundred to one he is and has amply proved ithe will be glad to consider your argument. But don't be tempted to op-pose him because he is counted a leader. If he leads right he has the right to lead. The Socialist movement is not much given to heaping uncarned honors on any man's head nor to being long deceived by unworthy aspir

ants for favor.

Don't allow yourself to think you are unappreciated, and if anyone preciating them pretty closely at their worth, even though we do not always tell them how much we think of

Remember that the party owes you

absolutely nothing but what

chooses to give you undemandedeither praise nor position of respons bility nor honor or reward of any son -nothing but your plain equal right as a comrade. No matter though your services to the cause and your sacri fices for it eclipse those of all othe members, the party owes you nothing nore than it freely offers you. If you are working for recognition, if you say, openly or by implication: "See what I have done for you! Do I not leserve gratitude?" the party rightly answers: "No. We supposed you were working because you wanted to see the work done. If you are working for reward you are in the wrong place." But observe, also-you will have plenty of chances-that the party is glad and eager to honor those who work for the cause without looking for honor.

say, say it frankly and fearlessly. What you dare not say in your local meeting, you have no right to hint in private conference. Our party, is of all things, democratic through through. So it must remain, or dieand it is not going to die. In a democracy there need be no fear of open conflict. The democracy has that vitality in it that it can endure disagreements, controversies, faction even dissension and schism, and yet live and grow. The one thing it cannot endure, that must be stamped out, that must be branded as crime, is inintrigue, because it strikes at the very heart and life of democracy.

Never intrigue. What you have t

We repeat the party owes you noth ing and you owe the party all. But if you are a comrade in the true spirit, the party will give you, of the things that are more precious than material rewards or outward marks of honor, tenfold more than you ever can give to it. It will give you hope, it will give you increased self-respect, it will give you the foy of battle, it will give you the consciousness of work done, and it will give you with all these the deep and quiet and lasting love of manly and womanly comrades. It is an honor and a privilege to belong to the party. Your red card is a credential and a diploma whose validity your whole life must maintain.

MAY DAY.

By William Morris.

Clad is the year in all her best, The land is sweet and sheen; Now Spring with Summer at he Goes down the meadows green.

Here we are met to welcome in, The young abounding year, To praise what she would have us win, Winter draweth near.

This gallant show she brings; But seal of hope and sign of gain, Beareth this Spring of Springs No longer now the seasons wear

For surely all is not in vain,

Dull, without any tale of how the chain the tollers bear is growing t'in and frail. But hope of plenty and goodwill

That crieth on the hand. A little while shall Spring come back

Flies forth from land to land

And find the Ancient Home
Yet marred by foolish waste and lack,
And most enthralled by some. A little while, and then at last Shall the greetings of the year Be blent with wonder of the past.

And all the griefs that were A little while, and they that meet

The living year to praise, Shall be to them as music sweet That grief of bye-gone days. So be we merry to our best, Now the land is sweet and sheen

And Spring with Summer at breast, Goes down the mendows green. -Written for Los on Justice. May Day, 180

THE TERROR OF TRUTH.

Did you never in walking the fields come across a large flat stone, which has hin, nobody knows how long, just where you found it, with the gras forming a little hedge, as it were, clos to its edges and have you not, in foot or your fingers under its edge and turned it over? What an odd revela-tion, and what an unforseen and un-pleasant surprise to a small commun-ity, the very existence of which you had not suspected, until the sudden dismay and scattering among its mem-pers produced by your turning the stone over! \* \* No sooner is the stone turned and the wholesome light of day let upon this compressed and blinded community of creeping hings than all of them that enjoy the unury of legs-and some of the a good many-rush round wildly, but

for underground retreats from the re-gion poisoned by sunshine.

You never need think you can turn ever any old fails lood without a ter-lible squirming and scattering of the horsid little population that lives unover any old falsels

Every real thought on every rea knocks the wind out of a r other. As soon as his b back, he very probably is end it in hard words. Thes the suggestion. We Socialists have a the heat evidence a men can have that he has said something it was time to say.—Oliver Wendell Holmes.

# THE ABSURDITY OF PERSONAL HOLIDAYS.

By Courtenay Lemon.

May Day, symbolic of spring, of the awakening of nature to naw life, of hope and freedom, is the chosen holiday of the revolutionary labor movement, the day of defiance to ancient oppression and challenge to chartered wrong, the day of prophetic resolution. wrong, the day of prophetic rejoicing in the vanguard of the long-suffering working class whose sure and mighty mission is the achievement of human freedom and social solidarity.

It is appropriate and significant that the Socialist movement should thus celebrate, not the birthday of an individual, but the awakening of our class vidual, but the awakening of our class, the rise of a movement, the re-birth of the race. Karl Marx, the great genius of the Socialist movement, was perhaps the most comprehensive mind since Aristotle, and certainly one of the most exact and powerful intellects that all time has seen; with Kngels, he made the most valuable of all contributions to modern thought: yet it does not occur to Socialists to make the birth-day of Marx their international

brin-day of Mark their international holiday; and it is this that is suggestive of this May Day musing.

Let the capitalist state decree the celebration of personal holidays in hohor of great men who are popularly supposed to have determined the course of history in their private persons, and to whom is given the credit for an age. to whom is given the credit for an age of the nation's collective effort; we se rather to celebrate the collective spirit of the race as expressed in its most vital class, the collective aspiration and effort, the social movement of

To those groping in the darkness of To those groping in the darkness of the individualistic mind it seems natural to render holiday homage to single persons raised upon a popular pedestal; and, most people feeling that they must depend upon and admire something outside of themselves, other individuals very much like you and me are chosen, with the help of fate, as objects of their worship. But to those who are permeated with the collecwho are permeated with the collec-tivistic conception of human history and affairs, to those upon whom the sociality of everything has burst as a flood of light, the celebration of such personal holidays as now mark the birthdays of a Washington, a Lincoln, or even a Christ, are, in the last analysia, absurd. If Washington, great as he was, had

not lived, America would still have shaken off the British yoke; if Lincoln, great as he was, had not lived, the black slaves would still have been freed: if Jesus, great as he was, had not lived, a religion of subjective re-fuge and communistic revolt from Roman oppression would still have arisen. And, if all America had not been struggling to throw off the British yoke when Washington lived, was: if the slavery question and the abered and unknown soldiers of the North had not given him the opportunity and the means, Lincoln would not have become great as he was; if the weary and the oppressed of his time had not needed the religion of refuge which found its voice in him, Jesus would not have been great as he WAS.

the individual who is the temporary instrument of a movement, and in whom it is ultimately focussed for a final effort, does not make the movement, except in a very transient and nonessential sense; primarily, the move-ment makes him. The Wars of Independence and of

Secession were the outcome of long seething economic and social forces. They had to be: and when they came they easily found their individual instruments. English laws re-stricted the commercial liberty of the colonies, and, therefore, the war for Independence had to be fought. The economic advantage in certain branches of trade given to the South by slavery and the tariff questions arising therefrom, coupled with the fact that chattel slavery was not as profitable in the North as was the wages system, gave rise to the War o ession and resulted in abolition of chattel slavery. The independence of the colonies was not achieved simply because a great man named George Washington lived and was a grea patriot. The emancipation of the slaves did not occur simply because Lincoln lived and was a great humani-tarian. Each of these great steps in human progress was the result of deep, underlying, half-hidden economic forces, and the social ideals growing out of them, which moved the mas of mep. This should be obvious, bu it is directly contradicted by the bio-graphical view of history which is in-culcated by individualistic teaching, and finds its culmination in holidays about persons. And did not the early rebels against the stamp act and the men of the "Boston tea party," the early abolitionists, the forgotten sol diers who silently suffered at Valley Forge and in the Wilderness, the whole multitude of men and women directly and indirectly concerned, all the forgoten ones who fought and and lived and suffered and died for Lincoln? And could not the masser the nation, have found other leaders if these had been wanting? Which, then, was the greater force and which the more essential—the social mass or the individual leader? We celebrate the Fourth of July.

Wei and good, that represents a na-tional event, a collective action, a so-cial declaration. It is a social holi-day. But Washington's Birthday is a mere personal holiday, and there-fore a superfluous absurdity. The fore a supermuous absurdity. The fact that Lincoln's Birthday, instead of Emancipation Dag, has been made a legal holiday is elequent of the an-archistic individualism with which present society is saturated. Such little unconscious tendencies are straws that show which way the wind of cap-milsm blows. The anarchy of indivifostered by capitalist society based upon private property carrying with it personal "rights" against social wel-fare. Capitalism, based upon and legalizing private property stolen from

A personal holiday is a social blas-phemy. Society staltifies itself when-ever it thus decrees the individual its superior. When we lose our supersti-tions about great men and the individ-ualistic illusions of hero-worship; when society becomes sane and not so morbidly modest, it will celebrate it-self—great events and social declara-tions—not the birth of the merely incidental individual. A valeted society and a valeted class

A valeted society and a valeted class have produced the epigram: "No man is a hero to his own valet." Without stopping to make the unkind comment that no man is a hero who has to have a valet, we may find the social paraphrase of this sententious saying in the fact that no man is quite wholly a hero to his own time or at least to hero to his own time, or at least to contemporaries who do not look from a romantic distance, and can therefore discern the common humanity of the great man. Society never quite dares to make a holiday or a statue for a here until he is dead; a live here is too incertain, he may yet go wrong or do comething foolish or disgraceful; the mly safe hero is a dead hero. It is rue that some men are very much reater than the average, but even if the reality of individual greatness b conceded the fact remains that it is produced by and operates through so-ciety; is dependent upon society both in its origin and its exercise. That individual is great who becomes the exponent of those social forces which give direction to his age or the future. The great leader is only the conspiclous foam on the wave, the crest of the great groundswell of social forces which make him what he is.

Truly, most individuals taken singly at what they are actually, not poten-tially, amount to very little; but it is amusing to note how necessary they are to those great ones who depend upon and despise them and could not be without them. When the great man eats, as other mortals do, society sets his meal before him; when the great man speaks, the words that com of his mouth are the product of cen turies of social striving after speech of the slow accretion of language in the evolution of the race; and so on, whatever the great man does in the pride of his individuality he can do only with the aid of society, past and

Individuality is confused with individualism and personality with mere differentness. Economic individual-ism, each man for his private self and property, kills individuality. The production of fine and strong individual-ities has not resulted from the private property practise of subordinating so-clety to the individual; neglecting social welfare and cultivating ego only results in the ultimate deterioration of all individuals in society; whether we like it or not individuality is a social product, and so long as the individual is arrayed against society, society will be arrayed against the individual. There must be peace between the two by the surrender of the individual to the greater parent power, society; and then individuality will not be lost but found. The individual cannot develop his individuality alone; he must de-velop with, by and through his fellows-through society.. Humanity has never been able to escape some form of cellestivistic coherence although it be chaotic, but half-realized, and rent with class divisions. And after the final class struggle has culminated in collectivism, individuality will flourish in the fertile soil of social solidarity and the absurdity of the false philo sophy which finds one of its minor ex-pressions in personal holidays will be apparent.

#### GLOUCESTER MOORS.

A mile behind is Gloucester town Where the fishing fleets put in, A mile shead the land dips down And the woods and farms begin. Here, where the moors stretch free In the high blue afternoon, In the high blue afternoon, Are the marching sun and talking sea, And the racing winds that wheel and

fiee On the flying heels of June. Jill-o'er-the-ground is purple blue, Blue is the quaker-maid, The wild geranium holds its dew Long in the boulder's shade Wax-red hangs the cur From the huckleberry boughs, In barberry bells the grey moths sup, Or where the choke-cherry lifts

Sweet bowls for their carouse. Over the shelf of the sandy cove Beach-pens blossom late
By copse and cliff the swallows rove ach calling to his mate. Seaward the sea-gulls go, And the land-birds all are here; That green gold flash was a virco. And yonder flame where the marsh flags grow

Was a scarlet tanager. This earth is not the steadfast place We landsmen build upon; From deep to deep she varies pace, And while she cor Beneath my feet I feel Her smooth bulk heave and dip; With velvet plunge and soft upreel She swings and stendies to her kee

Like a gallant, gallant ship. These summer clouds she sets for sail, The sun is her masthead light, She tows the moon like a pinnace fraff Where her phosphor wake churn bright.

New hid, now looming clear, On the face of the dangerous blue The star fleets tack and wheel and

veer, But on, but on does the old earth steen As if her port she knew. God, dear God! Does she know he

port, igh she gees so far about? Or blind astrny, does she make he sport

To brazen and chance it out?

I watched when her captains par he were better captainless. Men in the cabin, before the most. But some were reckless and

And some sat gorged at mess. By her battened batch I leaned and enught Sounds from the noisome hold,— Cursing and sighing of souls dis-

traught And cries too sad to be told. Then I strove to go down and see:
But they said, "Thou art not of us!"
I turned to those on the deck with me

And cried, "Give help!" But they said. "Let be Our ship sails faster thus." Jill-o'er-the-ground is purple blue, Blue is the quaker-maid,

The alder-clump where the brook comes through Breeds cresses in its shade.
To be out of the moiling street With its swelter and its sin! Who has given to me this sweet. And given my brother dust to cat? And when will his wage come in? Scattering wide or blown in ranks, Yellow and white and brown

Boats and boats from fishing banks come here to Gloucester town. There is cash to purse and spend. There are wives to be embraced, end,— O little sails, make haste!

But theu, vast outbound ship of souls What shapes, when thy arriving tolls, Shall crown the banks to see? Shall all the happy shipmates then Stand singing brotherly? Or shall a haggard ruthless few Warp her over and bring her to. While the many broken souls of men Fester down in the slaver's pen, And nothing to say or do? -William Vaughn Moody

#### THE JIMMIE HIGGINSES.

By Ben Hanford

comrade who shall be called Jim- | story-but he could DO the thing to be mie Higgins because that is not his name, and who shall be styled a painter for the very good reason that he is than that. Jimmie Higgins had no not a painter, has perhaps had a greater influence in keeping me keyed up to my work in the labor movement than any other person.

Jimie Higgins is neither broadshouldered nor thick-chested. He is neither pretty nor strong. A little, thin, weak, pale-faced chap. A poor dyspeptic, asthmatic, epileptic. But he is strong enough to support a mother with equal physical disabilities. Strong enough to put in ten years of unrecegnized and unexcelled service to the What did he do? Everything.

He has made more Socialist speeches than any man in America. Not that he did the talking; but he carried the platform on his bent shoulders when the platform commit-tee failed to be on hand. Then he hustled around to another branch and got their platform out. Then he got a gizss of water for "the speaker." That same evening or the day before he had distributed handbills adverti neeting. Previously he had inform his branch as to "the best corner" in the district for gathering a crowd. Then he distributed leaflets at the meeting, and helped to take the platform down and carry it back to headters. The next day the same, and o on all through the campaign, and one campaign after another. had a job, which was none nie was not an extra g for Jim man, and was always one of the first to be laid off, he would distribute Socialist papers among his fellows dur-ing the noon hour, or take a run down to the gate of some factory and give out cialist leaflets to the employees who

What did he do? Jimmie Higgins did everything, anything. Wh was to be done, that was Jimmie First to do his own work; then the work of those who had wearied or be-come negligent. Jimmle Higgins couldn't sing, nor dance, nor tell a

ways gave something, his all; be you, reader, never so wealthy and likewis generous, you shall never give m than that. Jimmie Higgins never had a front

seat on the platform; he never knew the tonic of applause or the inspiration of opposition; he never was seen in the foreground of the picture. But he had erected the platform and painted the picture; through his hard, disagreeable and thankless toll it had some to pass that liberty was brewing and things were doing.

Jimmle Higgins. How shall we pay, how reward this man? 'what laurels shall be his? What gold,

There's just one way, reader, that, you and I can "make good" with Jimmie Higgins and the likes of him. That way is to be like him. Take a fresh start and never let go. Think how great his work, and be has so little to do with. How little ours in proportion to our strength.

I know some grand men and women in the Socialist movement. But in high self-sacrifice, in matchless fidelity to truth, I shall never meet a greater man than Jimmle Higgins. And many a branch has one of him, And may they have more of him.

LAW AND ORDER.

Keep the law, oh, keep it well-keep it as your rulers do; Be not righteous overmuch—when they break it, so can you!

As they rend their pledge and bond, rend you, too, their legal thongs; When they crush your chartered, rights, trend you down your chatered wrongs.

-Fanny Parnell.

NO ROOM AT THE ECONOMIC TOP There is less room at the top than is popularly supposed. They wh there are few, but large.-Puck

but they are rather badly named, and do not cover the ground indicated in their titles. We need a comprehe sive study of this important branch of Socialist thought, and I am glad to know that at least one competent com-

rade, in whose ability to do the sub-

rade, in whose shifty to do the sub-ject justice I have great confidence, is engaged upon such a study. At the present time the vicious phrase, "Nat-

ural Rights," is common in our press, and the idea more common than the

the Socialist Party, it is said, as students of a well-intentioned School of

Social Economy, have been taught this long-exploded idea, which, properly comprehended, is the very antithesis

ok on the subject by an avowed 8

cialist, let me recommend two books

as particularly clear and good. Professor Ritchie's "Natural Rights" (Mac-milian), and "The Scientific Basis of Morals," by William Kingdon Chifford

(the Humboldt Library). A careful

study of these books will effectively dispose of the "Natural Rights" delu-

sion upon which every utoping move-

ment, as well as every reactionary

Finally, there are some special sub-jects of interest to Socialists, the enoice

of literature upon which is not always an easy task. Such a subject is the French Revolution, for instance. The

elaborate and expensive work by H.

Morse Stephens, is I fear, too far above the average reader's purchasing power. As a substitute, I cordially

recommend the excellent little "Story

of the French Revolution for Social-ists," by Belfort Bax. In the foregoing I have not aimed at

completeness, nor am I unmindful of many excellent and important works omitted. To have included them would have defeated the object of the paper.

I have tried simply to point the way to

some of the best and most accessible works for the beginner in the study

of modern Socialism. If it aids a single

comrade to efficient and intelligent study, that will justify what I have

If you wish to study Socialism, so as

to gain a real understanding of its

economic and philosophical principles

and its historical relations, you will

find the list of books given below of

By H. M. Hyndman. Probably the best analysis of Marx' economic teach-ings yet published in English. Cloth,

STUDENTS.

**BOOKS FOR** 

of Socialism. In the ab

#### THE ROOT OF THE SOCIAL PROBLEM.

By Loonard D. Abbot.

The fundamental blasphemy of our ; at all after the fact that the manus ation lies in the as it is right and natural for the majority of people in the world to be poor. What should we think of the biole-

gist who seriously contended that it was normal for the majority of human beings to be deformed? What opinion could we have of the doctor who took the position that it was right and clusions are not more meastrous than is the point of view of the political economist who publishes learned tomes based on the assumption that it is right that the majority of men should be poor.

"The poor ye have always with ." How many times has this say-of Christ been made to serve as a buttress for every conservative and careless view of social conditions! Many of us seem really to have per-suaded ourselves into the fatalistic conception for which it stands. People argue gravely about the "impossibily" of abolishing poverty,—as if overty existed in the world as the h controls the sweep of the tides or the falling of the rain.

Now of course there is no denying that in every age of the world there have been men laxy and spendthrift, men who would always be poor be they lack restraint and prudence, men who squander what they have. Doubtless there will al-ways be such men. But these men are relatively few. They are so few. in proportion to the whole, that they need hardly be taken into account in the present argument. The problem we are considering is not. Do spendthrifts deserve to be poor? but, Is it right that whole classes of men, the

ajority of men, should be poor? There exist all around us multitudes of men doing the most useful kind of work that can be done, work which builds the very foundation of our so-cial life and is so necessary that to imagine it stopped is to imagine a world plunged in chaos. They are mining the coal that warms us; grow-ing the food that we eat; fashioning the clothes that we wear; building the es that we dwell in. Surely if any men should be comfortable—aya, should be rich—it is these. It may be true that other men are doing more original work, 'more "intellectual" work, work that requires a rarer type of mind and hands. But this does not

at all alter the fact that the mahual workers are furnishing the sustenance without which the higher life could not exist for a moment; it cannot blind us to the fact that the workers are the really organic part of society. And yet the inconsessible fact remains, that the workers, as a class, are very poor; that when their lives are not utifiely squalld, they are stunted and broken; that their environment is such as to shut out not only the beauty of the world in which we live, but also to rob them of all that finer heritage of thought and culture, of aspiration and archievement, which has come down to us through the centuries, and has invested our human life with its dignity and strength. and strength.

No thinking man, no man with a he owes to his fellows, can po acquiesce in social conditions acquiesce in social conditions which produce such a result. He is driven into the revolutionary camp by the very deep-sontedness of the evils with which he would grapple. No "reamong the branches. Society is up-side down. The obvious thing to do is

to turn it rightside up.

The working class is poor because it is dependent on a capitalist class. And the capitalist class is eich because it owns the land and machinery of the world's production. Socialism is sim-ply the proposition that the working class—and all who sympathize with their cause—should take the world out of private hands, and put it into public hands. The evolution of industry, by massing capital in a few hands, is every day making this task an easier

When once men decide to take po session of their own property, when once society becomes a unified and organized association, the problem of poverty will vanish. The world con-tains enough—and much more than enough—for every human being. Nature literally pours its bounty upon us We simply have not yet learned to live together in a same way. Socialism will end the struggie for mere exist ence. It will secure the material side of life. It will give us at last the op-portunity to take hold of the world portunity to take hold of the world and to re-fashion it in glory and beauty that have been visioned but

#### SOCIALISM VERSUS CLASS HATRED.

By Owen R. Lovejoy

An organisation has recently been | through the streets one day and heard ormed by prominent financiers and social and religious leaders, having for its purpose the study of economic lems and "to oppose Socialism an class hatred." This movement is quite in keeping with much that now appears 'orthodox" press, and from pul

pit and platform.

There would be little wisdom in los ing one's temper over this apparently studied attempt to confuse the public mind and deter earnest people from an intelligent examination of the principles and program of Socialism. Being on the winning side Socialism can afferd to wait and, with line upon line, seek to convince those who are open to conviction that the only possible hope of the destruction of class hatred is in the principles which differentiate Socialism from the dominant economic creed of modern history.

The cause of class batred lies in the relation that one class sustains to another. The counterpart of hatred is contempt, and where there is one class in society that looks down upon an-other as its inferior, there will be an-other class in society which will re-spond to that look with batted. For contempt is not passive, it is active and at the heart of much of the injustice history has been compelled to record. The men who look upon their fello men as inferior, as possessing no worthy of respect, will seek op fries to infringe those rights, to sessing no rights fties to infringe those rights, to take advantage of the inferior strength or position of others, and when one class is in a position in which it is able to the part of the intelligence of the wrong another class, and does wrong. North, that the best spirit in the slave

This fact is apparent in history long before the dawn of the modern Social-ist movement. And in every struggle men have made for freedom the cry of "class hatred" has been raised as a deterrent of agitation.

That was a class struggle, not with-out hatred, when the peasants of Kent, in the fourteenth century, revolted equinat their conditions and marched The exactions of taxation and service were very heavy. There were the lords and the royal house to be supported, and there was the church—"the- Pope," says Petrarch, "sitting as a blight over peoples and nations and tongues." At the beginning of the century the tax to support the Roman church was twelve times as was in the hands of the clergy. Nearly all the other half in the hands of the lords and king. The situation was not ideal—there were those who thought it unendurable—and Wat Tyler and John Ball, both of whom received their inspiration from the humanism of the great scholar, John Wycliffe, spread stent among the crushed and sed peasantry until the great reoppressed peasantry until the great re-volt took shape, marched on London, and serfdom received its death blow. But the immediate result was not as hright. Tyler was called a disturber of and a sword went through his Ball, who asserted that there should be no masters and no slaves among the children of the same God, was sen-tenced for arousing "class haired" and hanged as a traitor—and the peasants were driven with a scourge back to their servinds, and having crief for were driven with a scourge back to their servitude, and having cried for the bread of justice were rewarded

the cry of the hungry populace, she in-nocently asked the cause of the cry. "They have no bread to eat," answered her companion. "Then why don't the eat cake?" she asked. That was th attitude of the ruling class. There was a superior ignorance of the entire situation among the needy. But when a voice here and there began to be raised against the robbery of the poor by the nobility, they were hushed as disturbers of the peace—they were stirring up class hatred. The accusation not without foundation. They were organizing the unconscious dis-cantent of the people. They were help-ing the man with an empty stomach to understand that his neighbor with an empty stomach had a common cause with him, that the same conditions oppressed both. It was the infusion of consciousness into the lives of the op-pressed. By-and-by those who had been told to eat cake, because they had no bread, began to show the tiger in human nature, when hunger nwakes human nature, when hunger awakes ahead of prudence. The blood of the Reign of Terror is the answer to thos agitation, instead of intelligently at-tempting to remove the causes of the

The leaders in the agitation agains negro slavery in America were brand ed as the instigators of hatred between the slave class and the slave-holding class. But to-day we believe the intel-ligence of the Bepublic regards Beecher and Phillips and Garrison and Lincoln as the organizers of a consciousness of is the spirit that demands liberty; and that discontent and hatred, and injus-tice and escape and bloodhound cap-tures and the hiss of the driver's lash would continue, until the system was wiped out. The only way to eradicate hatred between slave and master wa to abolish the master-class and the slave-class by making the slave free.

Instances in modern history might be multiplied to prove that "class-natred" has not originated in the Se-cialist agitation. It is always been of some sort of injustice which makes i possible for one class to look with con-tempt upon another. This discontent, mingled often with hatred, when once aroused and conscious of its causes can never be silenced or cured excep by removing the cause for it, except by abolishing the injustice which gave

it birth. The cry that Socialism is the cause of class-hatred is the same cry always raised by established Error when Truth asserts its right to be heard. Sohatred arises, but by destroying all hatred arises, but by destroying all classes and maintaining only one class,—the class that works. Other animals kill the drones and save the workers. Humanity kills the workers and saves the drones. Socialism would kill no one, but would make it necessary for all the drones to join the ranks of the workers and provide for their own sustances.

Socialism is the only p conduct, and the avowal of the prin-ciple that in co-operation and mutual aid; by the unification of interests un-der the control of the common demo-cratic will; and by the elimination of The struggle in Prance toward the close of the eighteenth century was a class struggle—and there was hatred in it. When the Princess was riding of Freedom.

# THE MISINFORMATION OF THE WORLD."

utable part of the capitalist press

ts. And the public m

of Europe, with Anarchists and their lombs in advance. On one day alone, the killed and wounded were reported at from five to fifteen hundred. Cable-grams, telegrams, and editorials sup-

plied Christendom with a fund of stir-

ring information, and warnings for the public mind. And the people generally believe that such riot and bloodshed,

growing out of the strike, initiated by

Socialists and Anarchists, really took

place.

Now as to the facts. The people of

Barcelona are to-day entirely in ignor-

ance of the light in which they and their city appeared to the world. The strike in question was entirely peace-ful. Not a gun was fired. Not a man,

woman or child was injured. There

was neither riot nor excitement nor

bloodshed; nor was there at any time the slightest apprehension of these things. Absolutely nothing took place

in Barcelona beyond the usual quiet

course of the city's life, and a very

quiet and locally unnoticed strike." The whole report of a revolutionary

state of things at Barcelona, and the

whole impression concerning the strike made in the public mind of the na-

of misinformation, with a view to

frightening people away from the in-

ternational Socialist movement.

If this specific instance were extreme or exceptional, it might not be

so much in place to mention it. But

as a matter of fact it is entirely com-

as a matter of fact it is entirely com-mon and typical. It is a mere instance of the universal news system. The people are daily fed with what is pure

invention or violent distortion, in order

to serve capitalist interests, and the

interests of political and priestly re-tainers. It is well known that the dis-

in Chiengo were created by the agents of property for the sake of arousing the public mind against the strikers; and thugs appointed as deputy United

States marshals were found setting

fire to freight cars. It is known that

the men who were condemned and hung for the Haymarket riot had no

more to do with killing the policemen, directly or indirectly, than Julius Casar or Oliver Cromwell. It is known that before war was declared by the United States against Spain the

Spanish government had acceded to all owe demands concerning Cuba; but our government kept the fact secret, and war was declared that American

imperialism might be initiated. The

public mind is entirely ignerant that, the war was not only causeless, but, made to order for the service of great

speculative interests. And so on, from

speculative interests. And so on, rotal affairs of international import, like the unspeakable massacres of the defense, less and harmless Chinese down to the most trivial details of individual lives, this systematic falsification increases,

Schools and churches and tournals

with economic and social reform leagues, are organized for this sole and deliberate purpose.

Of course, the misinformation of the world is not a new thing. No intelli-

gest man or scholar protonds that the colossal imposture known as Chris-tianity bears any resemblance to the idea or ideal of Jesus, Organized Christianity was imposed upon the world by imperial armies, in the inter-cals of the exhausted Roman ruling

ests of the exhausted Roman ruling class. And it has been the principal police force of the great propertied in terests for more than aftern hundred years, its doctrines being conserved on "reformed" according to economic de-velopments. Yet to the popular mind Christianity is synonymous with Jesus. Martin Luther's hargains with the great landed nuinces of the Gen-

the great landed princes of the German States, his monstrous and pitiless

ders during the famous Debs' strike

By George D. Herron.

state or conceive the awful;

The distinctive characteristic of a class civilization is its fear of free inquiry. The owners of the world dread othing so much as a search into the ources of their ownership and its authority. The powers that be are quick and sure to resent and punish any questioning of the rightecusness or sa-credness of their being. With them, truth is something revealed or ordered in their interests, semething to be ac-cepted by the people, not to be in-quired into. Hence it follows that the teaching class, whether it be religious academic; literary or icurpalistic nterests for economic sustenance, is nevitably a contiler or retainer class. it must teach those things pleasing to its masters, or at least consistent with their security and perpetuity. Thus the occupations that are profes engaged in the search and exposure of truth are actually engaged in the con-cealment of truth; in the prevention and punishment of any free look at life. This is markedly so of capital-

The exposure of the sources of capi-talistic authority to the people would result in its instant dissolution; for it springs not from right or order or law but from sheer economic traud and falsehood, fro and collective murder. It is no meragitator's exciamation that our present kind of civilization is founded in rob-bery and massacre; it is the historical and scientific fact. It is upon the concealment of this fact, and upon vest ing it with all sorts of divine origin and sacred phrases, that our institu-tions of property and state depend, as well as our arts and manners and west as our arts and manners and morals. It is only through the syste-matic misinformation of the people, through the darkening and deceiving of the common mind, that ruling classes and their retainers perpetuate themselves. It is because the people are still under the spell of the huge and strong delusion of authority, still hypnotised by the belief that the might and morals of property are sacred, still without a social mind or will, that they permit the few to own the resources of all, and to make laws and institutions by which to privately appropriate the labor of all.

And so long as some people own that upon which all people depend, so long as civilization and its institutions rest upon the private appropriation of so-cial labor, so long as the power to live off the labor of others remains, just so long will the question of ethics be an impertinence. How can a world founded in robbery discuss right and wrong? We know not right from wrong, nor darkness from light, nor truth from error, so long as we discuss these abstractions in the terms, and according to the interests, of a capital-istic or exploiting mode of society. Right and wrong will continue to be, as they now are, merely terms of calculation-terms by which to serve the interest and safety of the owning class. The laws and morals of the world will continue to be made to per-petuate, defend and increase the power of private capitalism. That is all the standing armies, the law courts and churches are for—to compel and ex-hort the submission of labor to the ex-pleitation of the world-owners, who are always the world-rulers. oned by the interests of the propertied class. Until labor comes to its own nothing will be right; and nothing ought to be right. Before we can be gin a beautiful or truthful world we must lay the foundation of economic truth; then we may see what the building is to be. Good and truth must become things in themselves, and

not things of mere calculation. The essence of integrity is truthful being, or being the truth. Integrity depends upon our freedom and encom agement to outwardly express all that we inwardly or potentially are: all that we see or think or feel. Integrity is truth in the individual or in society. Social or individual integrity is real-ized just to the measure that each man or the common life may express truth, or what seems to be truth, without forethought or afterthought: without interests or rewards to be considered, save the joy and reward that inhere in

the truth itself, in the feeling and finding of it. Now it is tost this root or integrity, this individual and social self-affirmation, that our capitalistic civilization destroys. Calculative morals, the conceal at of truth, the de and the conceniment of truth, the de-struction of free inquiry—these are the staple of our spiritual and social life; and these are the destruction of the very soul of integrity. It is, indeed, upon the negation of integrity that the forms and institutions of our society

Perhaps the most desiructive agent which capitalism possesses is the pub-lic press, owned and edited for the systematic misinformation of the world. We say that nothing is true that we read in the newspapers—and laugh. But the truth that lies behind the joke has not been seriously con-sidered. We do not appreciate the enormous and devastating tragedy of a world-life daily and systematically fed upon lies. We do not realize that there is scarcely a line in a modern ous and devastating tragedy of a

\*Comrade Herron, being asked to write for the May Day Number of The Worker, replied with regret that pres-sure of other engagements prevented him from preparing an article, but gave us permission to use this article, written by him for the Globe Pair Journal. Of this permission we have John of this permission we have gladly availed ourselves, knowing that this paper will reach many readers

this paper will reach many readers who-have not seen the Fair Journal.

Copies of the Fair Journal—containing articles and poems by Gomrades Burrowes, Herron, Mailly, Butscher, Mrs. Ingermann, Lee, Brown, Reness! Schineter, Ingermann, Cuno, Hayes, Siebodin, Sparge, Hillquit, James, Fieldman, Abbott, Miss Dahme, and Wilshine, with portraits, and with platform, Socialist vote, and other infarmation—can still be had from the Comrade Publishing Company, 11 Cooper Square, New York, Price, postpaid, 15 cents a copy, or two for 25 cents. The proceeds go to the Daily Glebe Fund.

trenchery and massacre Protestantism was established as the religion of the owning class, are unknown to the popular mind, as well as the vast newspaper, concerning even the most trivial items of news, that is not mo-tived or amended by the interests of the ewning class. It is impossible to orgies of confiscation and plunder which Protestantism was establish world-atmosphere of lies which we breathe—the poison and death and darkness of it all. In even the most Or to go farther back, take the in-

stance of Cicero and Catiline—Catiline figuring in history as the black demon of destruction and Cicero as the reptantie part of the capture pournals, there is not one thing concerning current events, or the men who make them, that can be taken as really exceed the provider of the can be taken as really exceeded. sublime defender of virtue in the state In any careful study of these two Cicero is seen to be without a redeem The more I have investigated spe ngi trait-a usurer and extortioner of tion of the common life, the more am appalled by the fact and the bo-ror of it; at the obsoleteness or absenthe extreme type, a traitor to every friend and party that served him, al-ways inciting others to deeds for which he himself was too cowardly, the essential murderer of the Cæsar of any conscience about the matter. In specifically religious journals, as well as political, there is absolutely no who had so patiently tolerated him, sense of moral responsibility for stat-ing or arriving at the truth about men a strutting and shameless hypocrite, his literature a vulgar and bombastic philistinism. As a matter of fact, Richard Croker was a hero of civic Furthermore, there is the absolute helplessness of men and measures that are stamped with obloquy in the interests of the existing order. There is no life and nobility, and Judas Iscarlot an angel of fidelity, compared with Cicero; while Catiline was infinitely more of a martyr than many of th catalogued patriots and saintsredress or escape for those who are cf-fectively against the capitalist system. There is no predict or sanctuary of life which the journalistic and relig-ious vultures do not enter. There is

ing away all that a Roman thought worth while in behalf of the disin-herited and starving serfs. Or take popular conceptions of mod-ern French history, supplied as they no appeal from press to press, or from press to people; for capitalism practically controls all the sources and changels of information, so that all information poured into the public mind must possess the quality of capitalisthave been by capitalist interests. Only now, and that to the thoughtful few, are Danton and Robespierre emerging from the red robes of menstrons perversion so long pressed about them. Only now are we beginning to under-stand the French Revolution as the not the smallest apprehension of how ghastly and murderous, of how pitimost purifying and messianic move-ment of history, save the Commune of less and consciencelessly false, are the 1871. And who can tell of that while subsidized tongues or pens from which come its news and preachments. Nor has it any apprehension of the univer-sat prostitution of mind and heart, the yet capitalist darkness lies upon the face of the earth? Think of the stamp of infamy which the powers-that-b have placed upon the more than cruci-fied Communards. Yet history pre-sents nothing comparable with that proletaire shedding of blood for the universal paralysis of effort and character, that result from this universal ndsinformation.
A few months ago, I was not very ansoming of the world's labor. No far away from Barcelona, Spain, where a strike of starved and wretched workmen took place. Im-mediately the agents of the press were do the annals of any city, save that of Rome under Mazzini's brief republic, present any such common well-being. present any such common well-being such common peace and hope and hap sent to the scene, with orders as to what they were to report. For many days the press of Europe and America were filled with accounts of riot and bloodshed. It was represented that a standing army corps would be sent to piness, such sweetness and security o order and life, as that of Paris in the when the Commune was success Some day, after the common wealth comes, when history shall at last be both made and written by and for the people, there will arise a poet great enough to sing the epic and the the scene. The names of Socialists and Anarchists were subtly and insist-ently linked together, and Barcelona was pictured as in the midst of a conwonder of the Commune of 1871-the epic and the wonder of a whole people consciously and deliberately sacrificing itself for unborn humanity; a whole Cagration that might spread to other cities of Europe. The criminal classes and Socialist leaders were reported as pouring into Barcelona from the rest

trenches of slaughter, without hope of anything save oblivion and obloquy Almost any other example would do as well, in showing how history is written for the service of the prop-ertied classes, just as the news and in-formation of to-day are gathered and disseminated in the interests of capi talism. Take a cross section of his tory anywhere, and the reports that we have of it are written in the interests of the world's masters and their priestly and political retainers. We shall have no true report of yester day, nor of the things taking place under our eyes to-day, until the people come to their own, to tell in deed and chronicle and song their own story of their own life.

people literally throwing itself into the

The beginning of this better day is the Socialist press, articulating the point of view of the proletaire, recast-ing and forecasting the history of the man who works; the man who makes the world for his masters, and will yet remake it for himself-the comrade-labor and ransomed love.

Thus I hall with joy the hope of a Socialist daily newspaper in New York City. I am sure that it will be first of all an honest and dignified distributo of truthful news, of accurate and needed information. That which has made our weekly paper, The Worker, seem to me most significant has been the fairness and dignity with which it has presented both men and measures, whether within or without the Social-ist movement. In this it has set a noble stamp upon the Socialist jour nalism of the future in New York City.

#### FROM THE PRESENT CRISIS.

idle slaves
Of a legendery virtue carved upon our

father's graves,
Worshippers of light ancestral make
our present light'a crime;—

Was the Mayflower launched by cow-ards, steered by men behind their

time? Turn those tracks toward Past or Future that make Plymouth Rock

They were men of present valor, stai-wart old iconoclasts. Unconvinced by axe or gibbet that all virtue was the Past's: But we make their truth our falsehood.

thinking that hath made us free, Hoarding it in mouldy parchments, while our tender spirits fiee The rude grasp of that great impulse

Shall we make their creed our jailer? Shall we, in our haste to slay,

They have rights who dare maintain

From the tombs of the old proph steal the funeral lamps away To light up the martyr-fagots round the prophets of to-day?

New occasions teach new duties; The makes ancient good uncoufh; They must upward still and onwe who would keep abreast of Truth Lo, before us gleam her campfires; we

ourselves must Pilgrims be, unch our Mayflower and steer boldly through the desperate winter sea,

### THE MARCH OF THE WORKERS.

By Franklin H. Wentworth.

wrote George Ellot, "without proces sions."

Greatness, as typified by peoples, is and women march together in processions it is because their hearts are beating to a common impulse. It is because they are moved by a common enthusiasm. the flower of solidarity. When men

A people with a common enthusiasn is a great people. Enthusiasm ob-literates rank. Touched by its celestial fire every man becomes a god—and for gets the trick of cringing.

Workingmen and working womencreators of the world—marching in procession; this is matter for the mod-The procession of the soldier heads

backward into the night; toward bru-tality, unfaith, the thumb-screw and the darkened mind. The procession of the worker heads

orward toward the future, toward the claims of peace, toward liberty, equality and sacredness of human life. THUS IT IS WELL THAT THE WORKER SHALL HAVE NOTHING TO DO WITH THE MILITARY. A

WORKER WITH A MUSKET IS A LIE IN UNIFORM. Don't fight. Don't run. STAND! and you disarm the world. The worker who joins the militia is

the unconscious enemy of his class. Do not believe the sophistry that it is well for Socialists to dominate the militia. Men are neither enslaved nor freed by guns, but by ideas.

The idea of the musket destroys the

idea of liberty. Men will not be free until the musket is banished from the

Why do the organs of Capitalism exclaim in rage at the repugnance to mili-tary enlistment that is growing in the ranks of the workers? Because Capitalism knows that only

as men are kept under the spell of the FIGHTING IDEA can they be mas-When workers assemble in the

streets, and cry out, and threaten, and make angry demands they can be shot down and cowed and driven back to work at last. They assemble for their own destruction and defeat, as Capi-talism looks for them to do, and pre-BUT WHAT CAN THE MILITIA

AND THEIR NEW RIOT-CAR-TRIDGES AVAIL AGAINST THE WORKER WHO AT THE FINAL SIGNAL OF ORGANIZED LABOR DOES NOT GO OUT IN THE STREET TO RIOT, BUT SITS QUIETLY AT HOME AND LETS HIS ECONOMIC MASTERS AND THEIR FAMILIES STARVE? New York City is within a week of

starvation.

Let the milk carts stop running, the

of the Socialist press, I am often asked

for advice, particularly by comrades

young in the movement, upon the im-

portant question of the choice of books. One such letter, a type of

many, lies before me as I write. "Please help me," says the writer, "I

to learn. But

o doubt whatever

am willing and anxious to learn. Bu I don't know where or how to begin.

The letter concludes with a list of six

books which the writer had chosen because they are often quoted in our

Capital," the other five books being Looking Backward," "Equality,"

"Looking Backward," "Equality,"
"Merrie England," "Britain for the
British," and Ruskin's "Unto This

Last." Without casting the slightest

reflection on any of the books, all of which might be read with advantage by every Socialist, it is certain that

with the exception of the first, the stu-dent could not possibly obtain from them anything like a clear conception

of Socialism. Presuming that the com-

rade had no knowledge of economics to

Manifesto" would have been much

more adapted to his need than the whole six—including 'Capital." For to read the latter profitably some prepara-

Now, I am not going to set out a reg-ular course of study on the one hand, nor to compile a list of all the books on

Socialism which have stood the test of

specialized criticism or of time. The former task I may essay at some future

time, with the genial editor's consent, but in accepting his present invitation, I shall simply chat in a free and easy way about some helpful books, some of which are, I fear, all too often neg-

Once, soon after I came into the

movement, I asked an old comrade what I ought to read. His reply was,

"Read? Why, read everything!" Being young, I was somewhat staggered by the reply. Of course, I have long since learned that to the Socialist, al-

most any sort of decent reading is helt

ful and good. But, for the beginner there is confusion in ill-directed read

ing, and the need of guidance is great.

To begin with the economic side of

verts there are who rush first to Marx's

"Capital," and, finding it beyond thei

their studies by a more or less thorough study of the history of economic theories. does it

gin with, let the young student rend a good sketch of the history of Political Economy, say J. K. Ingram's "A His-tory of Political Economy" (Macmi-lan's), which is lucid, comprehensive

, become discouraged. Instead they had begun

comprehension, Suppose that im-

begin with, I have no doubt that a careful study of the "C

papers."

The list begins with Marx's

long line of vegetable wagons that crawi all night over Brooklyn Bridge cease their deliveries, the trains and

SOME HELPFUL BOOKS: A CAUSERIE.

By John Spargo.

In common with most of my conferes | Deville's "The People's Marx," or, even

read.

"There has been no great people," | ferries stand still for a single week, and the bloated and cruel faces that look to-day so contemp the windows of Delmonico's and Sherry's and the palaces in the Avenue will be drawn and white with famine

Rage and Terror will call for the militia—the old resource, the old idea; "to prevent violence and protect prop-erty." But there shall be no violence, and property shall never be threatened.

A new idea shall rise to demonstration.

NON-RESISTANCE shall raise its banner in the silence. In the quiet streets of the city the soldier shall find no food for his cartridge—nor for himself. Into her bosom the Pale Lady of Starvation

and shall gather the soldier too. The slience shall be terrifying. Here upon Manhattan Island the la-bor of the American continent casts its product at the feet of the Spenders. Phousands upon thousands of idle men and women eat and eat and dress and dress and waste and waste and curl gleaming breasts signalling the worn lust of satiety, and no one cares at all.

Night is made into unnatural day and high-noon finds the spenders stuplified upon their pillows.

To these at last shall come the liveried lackey who has sliently hated so long but dared not speak. He shall say, "There are none to threaten. You are free to drink and just and dress and THE CITY: THE WORKERS WHOM YOU HAVE SCORNED SO LONG, WEARY AT LAST OF YOUR INSOLENCE, HAVE STOPPED FEEDING YOU UNTIL YOUR LIP SHALL UNCURL AND YOU SHALL HEARKEN TO THE CRY OF STARVING LITTLE CHILDREN."

Ah, how helpless! how helpless are the spenders when there is no one to answer the bell. Service, to them, is not something to give, but to be insolently exacted.

It is a hard lesson to unlearn, but it is vital and soon to be taught by the only capable instructor. This is the significance of May-day workers.

March, oh Workingmen! March in peaceful procession. March as the proof of your solidarity; as the outward world-sign of your slowly per-

fecting organization.

But touch not the musket. Failure and chaos lie that way. Pale Starvation, when you shall lead

her up cut of the East Side and point out her new walk upon the Avenue, shall de your utmost work. Organize and organize; and when your hour upon the dial strikes, fight not; fise not; stand! and before your folded arms the wheels of the world

shall cease their whirring.

From under the robe of the Pale Lady the spenders shall creep to your feet in piteous supplication.

Your world is then to build!

better as I think, Hyndman's "Ecc

nomics of Socialism"-in my judgment the clearest analysis of Marx extant.

The study of one or both of these will

in most cases lead the reader to a direct study of Marx. Here again, I think the student will do well to be-

gin with some other works of Marx

pamphlet translated by J. L. Joynes, "Wage-Labor and Capital," is worth a

dozen such books as "Merrie England"

to the student of Socialism. His "Value, Price and Profit," and "The Poverty of Philosophy" should also be

On general Socialist philosophy, as

distinguished from economics, a good working knowledge of the theories of

organic evolution is almost imperatively necessary. Grant Allen and Edward Clodd are both authorities to be

recommended upon this important sub-ject. Morgan's "Ancient Society," or

(equally good for the average student, and a good deal more easily read) "The Origin of the Family," by Engels, should be carefully studied. The latter writer's "Socialism, Utopian and Scientific".

tific" should not be overlooked-par-ticularly its very luminous introduc-

wonderful amount of suggestiveness in "Revolution and Counter Revolution,"

tion in Lafargue's "Evolution of Property." This characteristically French

work is so clear and incid that no S cialist ought to miss it. Kautsky's lately published "The Social Revolu-tion," Sombart's "Socialism and the Social Movement in the Nineteenth

Century," Kropotkin's "Mutal Aid a

ooks of which the same may be said

with some emphasis. Nor would I omit Ferri's "Socialism and Modern Science," Bebel's "Woman in the Past,

Present and Future," or Benjamir Kidd's "Social Evolution;" three books

equally suggestive, with neither of which, however, do I fully agree. The

mentioned. Under this head I will only

mention one other book, "Socialism and Anarchism." by George Plechanoff. This little book—a mere pamphiet in size—I regard as one of the most im-portant in all our literature. Compara-tively unknown to American comrades,

Plechanoff is, nevertheless, one of the ablest writers, and, perhaps, the pro-foundest thinker, in the whole inter-

national Socialist movement. To every reader of this causerie I would say

"Whatever you rend, or whatever you

full to read, make sure of reading this

Vastly important as the subject is, I

fittle book by Plechanoff."

lar's), which is hurid, comprehensive and comparatively thexpensive. If are and comparatively thexpensive in fearer that there is as yet no satisfactory work extant, in English, developing carefully studied this, he will have acquired the perspective" necessary to see Marx in his proper relation to the development of economic science. Now he can turn to Marx, either directly or through an interpreter. Personally, I should recommend the latter, either writers the movement has ever had,

"Communist Manifesto" I have aire

by Marx, and much valuable inform

tion, which is even more i

rather than "Capital." His

Translated from the French of Gabriel Deville by Robert Rives La Moute. An abridgment and populari-

The People's Marx.

The Economics of Socialism.

the utmost value.

\$1.20.

Principles of Scientific Socialism. By Charles H. Vail. A popular sys-tematic treatment of the main outlines of Socialist theory. Cloth, \$1; paper,

zation of "Capital." Cloth, \$1.50; pa

35 cents.

Collectivism. By Emile Vandervelde. Translated

by Charles H. Kerr. An argument for the Socialist movement based on an analysis of present capitalist tenden-cies. Cloth, 50 cents; paper, 25 cents.

The Social Revolution. By Karl Kautsky. A recent book, just translated into English by A. M. and May Wood Simous. Should be read by everyone who wishes to keep

up with the times. Cloth, 50 cents. Socialism, Utopian and Scientific.

By Frederick Engels. No student of

Socialism can afford to omit rending and re-reading this and the "Comand re-reading this and the "Com-munist Manifesto." The introduction is as important as the work itself. Cloth, 50 cents; paper, 25 cents. Without introduction, paper, 5 cents.

The Communist Manifesto.

By Karl Marx and Frederick Engels, Written at the beginning of the mod-ern Socialist movement, it has stood the test of sixty years and remains a great living classic. Paper, 10 cents. Socialism and Anarchism.

By George Plechanoff. This little book does more than show the difference between the two movements. In

so doing it gives the render a clear view of the essentials of Socialist view of the essentials of philosophy. Cloth, 40 cents. Story of the French Revolution By E. Belfort Bax. The only be dinary readers which treats this great

point Cloth \$1 90 Revolution and Counter-Revolution. By Karl Marx. A clear parrative and keen analysis of the me 1848. Cloth, \$1.20.

event from the working-class stand

The Eighteenth Brumaire.

By Karl Marx. Tells of the rise of the bourgeois empire of Louis Napo-leon; should be read after "Revolution and Counter-Revolution." Paper, 25 cents. The Paris Commune of 1871.

By Prosper Lissagaray. The story

of the great proletarian revolt told one of the Communards. Cloth, 7

The Civil War in France.

By Karl Marx. Two manifestos on the Commune, written by Marx as Secretary of the International. Paper,

Origin of the Family, the State, and Private Property. By Frederick Engels. Both smaller in size and wider in scope than Mor-gan's epoch-making book, "Ancient Se-

clety." Essential to the student of his tory. Cloth, 50 cents. Economic Foundations of Society.

By Achille Loris, An exposition of the "materialistic conception of his-tory" remarkable for its wealth of illus-trative detail. Cloth, \$1.25. Socialism and Modern Science

evolution philosophy of Darwin and Spencer, Cloth, \$1.

Socialist Literature Co., 184 William St., New York By National Organizer John C. Chase.

[Comrade Chase of Haverhill, Mass., 1 well known throughout the country as the first Socialist mayor in the United States, has for more than a year been travelling through the country un-der the direction of the National Committee of the Socialist Party. eaking for Socialism. Last year he made a tour from East to West, be-ginning in New England and extend-ing to the Pacific Coast. He was then en as the first Socialist speaker to carry our systematic propaganda into the "Solid South." At our request he has given some account of the condiof the South and the needs of the movement, as he has seen them. The Worker heartily endorses his plea for a continuance of the work that he has begun and urges the most liberal support to the National Committee, which intends to continue the propa ganda in the South.—Ed.]

You have requested me to write nething for your May Day issue on tour of the South, and I gladly uply, as well as time and opportunity allow. There is much that might well be said about the Socialist movement and its possibilities in the South, which cannot be included in an article of this kind. However, there are some conditions existing here that exist no-where else in America, which should be known by all Socialists, because of their bearing upon the national move-

I have been South of Mason's and have addressed meetings in important Louisians, Alabama and Arkansas. Ir these states conditions are as much different from what they are in Northern states as one can imagine. There are three conditions especially, which stand out from all others as powerful

Democracy, so-called, in complete con-trol of affairs political. The Demo-cratic party has no competition and has a machine that for corruptness and rascality cannot be duplicated anyhere on earth. No matter how many still remain in power, because they do the counting. Thousands of citizens refuse to vote any longer, as they consider it a useless effort. So the old crowd continue to run things to suit

of the South. The fear of negro domination keeps thousands of people who are thoroughly disgusted with the Democratic party still voting that ticket. Many of them-and the number ost unlimited-would vote for trial equality. This particular phase is the one above all others that makes it of the rejected ones went away curtask is being accomplished as well as

The third important condition is the fact that the South, in many ways, is no different industrially from what it was a quarter of a century ago. In a master to look after him, to the many sections there has been no industrial development such as has taken place in almost every section of the place in almost every sector. North, and the people are drifting along in the same old conservative

ple get an existence fairly easy. They have no fuel problem and can live in any old kind of a shack and keep warm. So long as they live they seem to think it and the way out of it to the freedom that the world is moving along very

where the same capitalistic develop-ment is going on and the same tyranny and oppression exists as in the North and West. Here we find Socialism fast gaining favor.

The people of the South have heard very little of the subject, and what they have heard has been largely the misrepresentation of the capitalist press. When Socialism is once prented to them as it really is, they are

well pleased with it.

I have had exceptionally good meetings on the whole, and have had no difficulty in organizing locals of the party

eetings. Alabama is now organized in eight places and will at once organize a state Florida has something nmittee. like sixteen locals and a good state or-ganization. These two states are un-doubtedly a most fertile field for Soialism, and I think they will lead other outbern states in the movement.

My experience of three months' work in the South teaches me that this entire ection, notwithstanding the many pe-diar conditions, can readily be organized for Socialism if we do the neces sary work. The South will play an im-portant part in the final struggle for Socialism in America.

The capitalist newspapers are already saying that the South is to be relied upon, through the natural conservatism of her people, to help put down Socialism. Some of them have even proclaimed that her people will rise up and help subjugate the unruly workingmen of the North if the should attempt to overturn the capital-ist system. The South will, of course, have troubles enough to look after at home. Still, if this be the idea, it is well that the Socialists of the country should consider the work of propa-ganda in the South. It strikes me as very important that every effort should be made at once to organize this part of the country, so that our movement will have no weak or vulnerable point anywhere in the Union. There is no difficulty whatever in getting a good working body wherever a man can get

in to speak.

There are but few active workers who are able to do anything outside of their own localities. With assistance from outside for a few months scores of places could be brought into line and the movement placed upon a self-sus-taining basis. Missionary work at this time through the South would be

My task as a pioneer has been some-what difficult at times, but the next one who comes along will find it much easier. I have spoken in many place where no man ever spoke on Socialism before. In some of these places the ring would have enjoyed running me out of town, but did not quite dare de so. In most places I have received good press notices and in nearly every case have been importuned either to come back myself or to send some other speaker to them. I shall undoubtedly go through a part of the same territory on my way back to the North.

I could write enough to fill a bool about the slavery of the wage-worker in the South, if time or space would permit. I am satisfied, from what I have seen, that the brutish and demoralizing conditions existing here have never been exaggerated by any vupon the subject. At one cotton n Georgia I saw scorés of little half dead white children emerge from the gates at noon, emaciated and gaunt while on the next street there was a troop of colored children on their way to and from school—a phase of the race question which decidedly staggers a Southern audience when I call their attention to it.

Sitting in the railway station one day recently in a Mississippi city, I en-gaged in conversation with a lounger, who turned out to be a weaver in ope of the mills there. I asked him about the wages and hours for weavers and he said-rather proudly, too-that he did very well, as he made one dollar a day by running eight looms for twelve hours, while there were many other men working twelve hours for anywhere from 50 to 75 cents per day. And yet we are told that salary was abolished a few years ago!

Speaking about slavery reminds me of an incident which illustrated how far we are from it now. While standing on the banks of the Mississippi at New Orleans, watching the raging river trying to burst its bonds in its mad rush to the sea, I saw a big river steamer loaded with cotton lay to at the dock. The gang-plank was lowered the work of unloading. Instantly there were hundreds of hands outstretched to secure one of the tickets which he gave out to the chosen few who might, by the possession of one, be allowed a master for a few hours. Such a pullthe tickets was alert for the big buri fellow to give the tickets to. He swore and cursed at the crowd, giving a re-buff to this one in the form of a curse and to that one in the form of a kick, until he had as many as he wanted about twelve in all, perhaps. The lucky ones went aboard singing. Most

The two forms of slavery, the on of the past and the one of the present, loomed up before me, and I realized how little has actually been gained in other where he sells himself into sla very on the instalment plan, a few hours at a time, and looks after him-self. I presume, however, that if I had told them then and there that they were still slaves they would-have felt like throwing me into the river.

Yet this is the very thing that must be done. They must be made to see their condition and the needlessness of of Socialism

If a fund could be got up to send speakers through the South to follow up the work we have already begun the results would be more valuable than anyone can conceive who is no

familiar with conditions here. The Southerner is not such a hustle as his Northern brothers, because of climatic conditions, and while the So-cialists are working hard, they do not

carry on the vigorous campaign of education that we do in the North. A Northern speaker of good judgmen can do much for Socialism on a trip through the South. But let me say here, that he must be a man of good judgment and cool head if he is to keep out of trouble. It is like trying to wall wherever I could get up a meeting at the unorganized points. In Florida on eggs in some parts of the South for and Alabama several new locals have been organized at the close of my meetings.

Alabama is now organized in eight with the best of the control of the contr with the best of success and kine treatment. The Socialist Party is the only one that can cut into the politics of the South and with the proper amount of work toward building up the movement now, the time will co when the South will be as eager a enthusiastic in the movement as the North. If there is any spot on earth where Socialism is needed it is here.

Van Buren, Ark., April 2.

THE HEIRS OF TIME.

From street and square, from hill an

Of this vast world before my door, I hear the tread of marching men, The patient armies of the poor.

Hangs, a vast torchlight, in the air; I watch it through the evening damps. The masters of the world are there. Not ermine-clad or clothed in state,

Their title-deeds not yet made plain, But waking early, tolling late, The heirs of all the earth remain.

Some day by laws as fixed and fair As guide the planets in their sweep. The children of each outcast heir. The harvest-fruits of time shall reap.

The peasant brain shall yet be wise The untamed pulse grow calm and still, The blind shall see, the lowly rise And work in peace Time's wondrous will.

Some day, without a trumpet's call, This news will o'er the earth be blown: "The heritage comes back to all! "The myriad monarchs take their own!"

-Thomas Wentworth Higginson.

#### THE MOVEMENT IN INDIANA.

- 22530 54 By State Secretary James Oneal.

The Socialist movement of Indiana reactically dates from the Unity Convention of 1901, which placed the repossibility of the movement in each thate on the comrades who resided there. The state had been organized the resident and regites under these conditions and are frantic in their search for that great "blessing" which capitalism of that time but no systematic. practically dates from the Unity Consponsibility of the movement in each state on the comrades who resided there. The state had been organized prior to that time, but no systematic agitation was carried on. Since that time our propagands has invaded almost every county in the state, and a total of fifty-one counties out of ninety-two have been chartered, though all the locals have not survived.

In 1900, twenty-four out of ninety-two counties contained no Socialist votes. In 1902 the number of counties

votes. In 1902 the number of counties casting no Socialist votes was re-duced to eight. The vote in this state increased from 2.223 in 1900 to 7.134 in

1902, making us an official party.

At the state convention held in Terre
Haute in July, 1902, John Ray was elected as State Organizer and made the most successful organizing tour of all who have worked in the state. His work covered a period of three months during which he spoke every night. Meetings were held in seventy-six cities, and from thirty-two of these came applications for charters of the Socialist Party. Some of these locals have not survived, but we expect to revive them this summer, and these, together with those cities already main taining permanent locals of the party will provide us the means to invade every county in the state and to organ ize for the contest of 1904.

The state convention to be held at Indianapolis on April 25 and 26 will, no doubt, be the largest ever held in Indiana, and plans will be perfected for continuous work every month in the

One significant phenomenon in this state is the organization of farm labor ers in the rural districts in the southern part of the state and of workingmen in old and heretofore reactionary towns like Vincennes and Sullivan, both of which also have locals of the Socialist Party. The system of capitalist rule is gradually shattering old illusions and ideals which form in these isolated cities and bringing them in contact with the large industrial centers. The trolley car is also knitting them to-gether into the common fabric of capi-

At the same time the larger cities are developing a nomad proletariat by the absorption of "independent" plants by the great industry and closing the smaller plants or working them halftime. This is especially true of the

that great "plessing" which capitalism can no longer bestow—a steady job.

At the same time capitalism, ever on the alert in defense of its interests, is preparing for the struggle with its "brother," Labor, which these tendencies indicate will occur in the near future. Riot cartridges containing two bullets instead of one have been substituted. bullets instead of one have been substituted for the cartridge formerly sup-plied to the militia. The weekly pay law and the law fixing a minimum wage on public work have been de-clared unconstitutional. David N. Parry of Indianapolis, President of the National Asociation of Manufacturers, an exploiter whose frankness is re-freshing, aids us by proclaiming the class struggle in his bulletins to his fellow exploiters; and the indiscreet Beveridge still sits in the Senate.

The great daily papers have broken the conspiracy of silence and now pay their tribute to our strength in pr found editorials urging their readers to evidences, apparent on every side, avoid the "red specter" which threat'should teach us that the time has come ens the supremacy of the class whose when Socialists must prepare for the interests have been entrusted to their jealous care. Even the Catholic church has imported the vulgar Father Sherman to lecture in those cities where our comrade, Father McGrady, recently

ter conditions for Socialist propagands than we? How many can boast in ad-dition to the riot cartridge and a faith-ful capitalist judiciary, such horrible examples as Parry, Beveridge, and Sherman? We are certainly well fa-vored in this respect, and when the working class raise their standard on the dome of the state Capitol at Indianapolis they can "point with pride" to the unsolicited aid given us by those who are charged with the defense of

The comrades are alive to the situa months will witness the most active agitation yet waged. Speakers are be-ing secured and routes arranged for this work and we are confident that we will maintain our ratio of increase and probably, increase it. Organization cialist and we should not rest content till ve have every professed Socialist

There is peace, you say. I believe you. Peace? Ay, we know it well— Not the peace of the smile of God, but the peace of the leer of Hell; Peace, that the rich may fatten and

barter their souls for gain: Peace, that the hungry may slay and rob the corpse of the slain; Peace, that the heart of the people may

rot with a vile gangrene.
What though the men are bloodless?

What's a man to a machine? Have you come with your economies

If ever the Devil designed science, 'twas yours, I doubt not, a study to Hell's own mind,

Merciless, soulless, sordid, the science of selfish greed, Blind to the light of wisdom and deaf to the voice of need. And you prate of the wealth of nations, as if it were bought and sold. as if it were bought and sold.

The wealth of nations is men, not silk

and cotton and gold. cost of knowledge and art? Is honor valued in banknotes? Can

you pay for a broken heart? Can you reckon the worth of a poem by a standard of meat and drink? Can you buy with gold and silver a

heart too great to shrink? Tell me, how many dollars will pay for the lifeblood shed

From the veins of the true and vallant Battle is fearful-I grant it. The fields

are burnt bare with its breath. Death and the wrongs of women that cry out louder than death. The grime and the trampled faces and

the shricking of shells in the air, there comes no help for their

prayer,

And Famine that follows the armies and Crime that skulks in the rear-These are fearful alike to the soldiers that strike and the cravens that

But there's yet one woe far worse than war with its griefs and graves— To sink to a nation of coward, syco-phants, thieves, and slaves. There is one thing for man or nation

more within man's control

And worse than the death of the body, and that is the death of the soul. But the sins of the city are silent and

her ruin is wrought by stealth And the sores that fester are cloaked and her rotteness masks as health.

True peace is a holy thing-the peac God gives to his own,
Heart's peace, though the body move
where the thickest shot is thrown,

Deeps of peace forever unplumbed by a mortal eye— But the peace of the world is the Devil's, a mockery and a lie,

Better city arrayed against city and hamlet with hamlet at strife, So valor outweigh lucre and honor be more than life.

-Richard Hovey.

#### LINCOLN ON LABOR.

In my present position I could scarcely be justified were I to omit raising a warning voice against this approach of returning despotism. It is the effort to place capital on an equal footing with, if not above, labor in the structure of government. Labor is prior to and independent of capital. Capital is only the fruit of labor and could never have existed if labor had not first existed. Labor is the superior of capital and deserves much the higher consideration.—Message to Congress, 1805.

# **FLEISCHMANN'S** VEGETABLE YEAST HAS NO EQUAL

He saw the blessed light of heaven no more, Shorn of his noble strength, and forced

to grind
In prison, and at last led forth to be
A pander to Philistine revelry—

Upon the pillars of the temple laid

who made

who made A cruel mockery of his sightless wee; The poor, blind Slave, the scoff and

There is a poorblind Samson in this

Who may in some grim revel raise his

And shake the pillars of this Comme

Till the vast temple of our liberties

Whenever you get a new subscription for a Socialist paper, whenever you lend a Socialist book or give away a Socialist leaflet, you may be adding one more vote to the protest against capitalist misrulle and enlist one more recruit in the army that

# a member of the party. Terre Haute, April 12.

THE WARNING.

Beware! The Israelite of old, who tore The lion in his path—when, poor and

His desperate hands, and in its over-throw Destroyed himself and with him those

jest of all, Expired, and thousands perished in the

Shorn of his strength and bound in

-Henry W. Longfellow.

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a radius of one hundred miles.

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less we have organizers, and we can-not have organizers so long as we are without the neccessary funds to en-sure their taking the field. While the

sure their taking the field. While the regular revenue of the national office is growing steadily, yet part of this must go toward relieving the party of its legitimate debts, which have already been unsettled two long. These debts must be cleared as soon as possible, and we have already begun a systematic effort to bring this about.

The Special Organizing Fund will be used to the best advantage of the entire movement. Many states, al-ready organized, need assistance in

order to revive delinquent locals, to en-courage other locals, now working, and to organize new ones. If we can get the organized states into a condition

where a steady revenue is assured the

respective state committees and the National Committee, the states will be strengthened and provision thereby

made for extensive operations in un-

organized states. An Organizer must be sent through the Southern states, where interest is growing, and where

organizations that will provide tours

for speakers must be formed. Inter

state tours for reliable organizers and speakers will be arranged. We intend to make the national office the head-

quarters for the best party lecturers

conducting our propaganda, and at the same time enabling this office to fulfill

its real mission as the National Agita-tion Bureau of the Socialist Party. All this can be achieved in a com-

paratively short time. Comrades, if you

will help do it. We know that the do mands upon your meagre resources are never ending, but we wish to impress

you with the fact that \$1,000.00 expended for organizing purposes by this office within the next few months will return in increased revenue and mem-bership many times over before the

year closes; and we want, and should

have, at least that sum by May 1. We do not wish to go to the expense of issuing subscription lists, but we re-

quest that locals get out such lists in their respective localities. There are many sympathizers who will subscribe to our fund if their attention is called

Socialists of America, you must

act now so that the Socialist Party can enter the national campaign next year

fully equipped to meet the enemy in

the first great national struggle be

inlism and Capitalis

Fraternally yours,
WILLIAM MAILLY,

J. P. ROE, JOHN M. WORK, ERNEST UNTERMANN, GEORGE H. TURNER,

SAMUEL LOVETT,

ceived direct at this office by the Na-tional Secretary or through the various state committees. Acknowledgment will be made in the Socialist press.

Prompt action is requested, and re-

#### PREPARE FOR CAMPAIGN OF 1904.

fronts the Socialist of this country. The rapidly growing sentiment for So-cialism, the working-class tendency towards independent political action, the increasing number of industrial con-flicts and strikes, the futility of Civic Federations and Arbitration Commissions to avert these con-flicts and produce harmony be-tween, antagonistic forces repre-sented by the working class and the capitalist class, the promulgation of decoy labor parties, the deteriora-tion and breakup of the Democratic party, the abject failure of the Republican party to handle the trust ques tion, and the open activity of the capi-talist class in its opposition to Social-ism; all these and hundreds of other

when Socialists must prepare for the final struggle between Socialism and Capitalism. For years we have been sowing the seed for the ripening harvest. Social-ist papers and literature, agitators and writers, scholars and thinkers have grown in number until they can be found in every city, town and village in North America. Our press extends into every state and territory, and turn which way it will, the capitalist clas sees the doom of the present system written in an increased Socialist vote All this has come to pass after years of work and trial on the part of men and women now living, and of brave souls who have passed away ere the dream

they dreamed came true.

One thing above all others remains for the Socialists to do at this time The circulation of the entire Socialist press must continue to increase, our ecturers and speakers must continue to attract larger and larger audiences, and the capitalist class must give more and more attention to Socialism; but we must be organized to take full advantage of the agitation, education and publicity that will surely follow. We must co-ordinate our efforts and con serve our energies so that the forces that make for Socialism shall be crys-talized at the ballot box in an effective demand for the Co-operative Common-wealth. It is imperative that the So-cialist Party be so organized during this year that electoral tickets can be nominated in every state in the Union for the national election of 1904.

To achieve this, the National Head-quarters must have money with which to work. We are developing plans by which every state can be covered with organizers, and every Socialist enrolled as a party member. We must enter the national campaign with an organiation that will place the Socialis Party at least second when the votes are counted. This can be accom-

pre counted. Ins can be accom-plished if the Socialists themselves but choose to will it so.

We therefore call upon you to contribute what you can to a Special Or-ganizing Fund, to be used by the Na-tional Headquarters for immediate or-quality purposes. We cannot have a strong and effective organization un-

HOW TO ORGANIZE LOCALS.

(b) Recording Secretary.

(c) Financial Secretary.

Order of business.
 (a) Reading of the minutes.

(d) Report of Organizer.

(g) New business.

computed on a l

(b) Admission of new members
 (c) Communications and bills.

4 Where a state is unorganized and

a local is formed, a monthly payment

Where state organizations exist, this

payment of ten cents should be made to the State Secretary with a formal

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in the most elegant manner, at the lowest prices, and on the most liberal conditions, as is well-known to the workingmen who for so

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Goods delivered free at the purchaser's home anywhere within

We are prepared to fit out your home with all that goes make

ject the improvement of the conditions of the working people.

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ench member, for the maintenance of the national organization, shall be paid to the National Secretary.

(d) Organizer. (e) Literature Agent.

member every penny counts. can be raised by levying dues on the membership or otherwise, as the local

1. Five or more persons may organ-ize a local branch, provided they subscribe to the platform and constitution of the Socialist Party, and sever their 5. A full report of the meeting in which organization was decided on the names of persons participating, to relations with all other political par 2. The officers to be elected are: gether with the ten cents for each (a) A Chairman at each meeting. member, should be sent with applica-

tion for charter; after receipt of which, upon approval of the National or State Committee, charter will be granted. 6. Each local branch should hold a meeting at least once a week, for the transaction of business or the discus-

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

Socialism is an old story, but it's always new to somebody. Every time you tell it, you bring hope into the hear!

# National Platform of the Socialist Party.

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

The Socialist Party of America in national convention assembled, restirms its adherence to the principles of International Socialism, and declares its aim to be the original of the principles of International Socialism, and declares its aim to be the original of the principles of a sympathy with it, into a political party, with the object of concusring the powers of government and using them for the purpose of transferming the present system of private ownership of the means of production and distribution into collective ownership by the entire people.

Fermerly the tools of production were simple and owned by the individual worker. To-day the machine, which is but an improved and owner day the individual worker. To-day the machine, which is but an improved and may be expiralist to control the production of the workers. The capitalists and not be the workers. The capitalist so control the product and keep the workers dependent upon them.

Private ownership of the means of production and distribution is responsible for the ever increasing uncertainty of livelihood and the poverty and misery of the working class, and it divides society into two hostile classes—the capitalists and wage-workers. The struggle is new between the capitalist class and the working class. The possession of the means of livelihood gives to the capitalist working class. The possession of the means of livelihood gives to the capitalist of the control of the government, the press, the pulpit, and the schools, and enables them to reduce the workingmen to a state of intellectual, physical and social intellectual physical and social intellectual physical and social intellectual physical and social intellectual class document our centre social system; the class document our centre social social class document our centre social social class and company our centre social social section of the capitalist class document our centre social social system; the class document

feriority, political subservence and tax-slavery.

The economic interests of the capitalist class dominate our entire social system: the lives of the working class are recklesply sacrificed for profit, wars are fomented be-tween nations, indiscriminate slaughter is encouraged and the destruction of whole races is sanctioned in order that the capi-talists may extend their commercial domin-ion 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 aboile hoth 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 or actual conflicts, are alike interested in the upholding of the instrument. So private ownership of the instrument, Republican, the hourgeols public ownership parties, and all other parties which do not stand for the complete overthrow of the capitalist system of production, are alike political representatives of the capitalist class. The workers can most effectively act as a class in their struggle against the collective powers of capitalism, by constituting themselves into a political party, distinct from and opposed to all parties formed by the propertied classes.

IMMEDIATE DEMANDS.

IMMEDIATE DEMANDS.

and opposed to all parties formed by tas propertied classes.

While we declare that the development of economic conditions tends to the overthrew of the capitalist system, we recomise that 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 better its condition and to elect Socialists to political offices, in order to facilitate the Ass such means we advocate:

1. The public ownership of all means of transportation and communication and all other public utilities, as well as of all industries controlled by monopolies, trust, and combines. No part of the revenue of such as the such property of the capitalist class, but to be applied wholly to the increase of wages and shortening of the hours of labor of the employees, to the improvement of the service and diminishing the rates to the consumers.

2. The provession of the capitalist and increase the share of the worker in the product of labor.

3. State ar mational insurance of working people in case of accidents, lack of employment, sickness and want in old age; the first capitalist class, and to be administered under the control of the working class.

4. The inauguration of a system of public

working class.

The insupuration of a system of public industries, public credit to be used for that purply the credit to be used for that purply the credit to the system of the full product of their labor.

The education of all children up to the age of eighteen years, and state and municipal aid for books, ciothing, and food, d. Equal civil and political rights for men and women.

SOCIALISM AND TRADE UNIONISM. The following resolution was adopted, along with the foregoing platform, by the National Convention at Indianapelis, July, 1901:

The trade-union movement and independent political action are the chief smancipation.

1901:

The trade-union movement and independent political action are the chief emancipating factors of the wage-working class. The trade-union movement is the natural result of capitalist production, and represents the economic side of the working-class movement. We consider it the duty of socialists to fold the unions of their respective foliations of their respective to the secondary of the trades and labor organizations. We recognize that trade unions are by historical necessity organized on neutral grounds, as far as political affiliation is concerned. We call the attention of trade-unional state to the fact that the class struggle so nobly, waged by the trade-union forces to-day, while it may result in lesseling the expectation. The exploitation of labor will only come to an end when society takes possession of all the means of production for the benefit of all the people. It is the duty of very trade-unionist to realize the necessity of independent political action on Socialist lines, to join the Socialist Party and assist in building up a strong political utilinate sim and object must be the shoilting of wage-alayery and the establishment of a co-operative state of society, based on the collective ownership of all the means of production and distribution.

The two following resolutions were unani-

RELATIONS OF PARTY AND UNIONS.

RELATIONS OF PARTY AND UNIONS.

The National Committee of the Socialist Party in annual seasion gasembled, needy resulting the season of the Socialist Party in annual seasion gasembled, needy resulting the trade-union and the subject adopted by the Indianapells convention of 1901.

We consider the trade-union movement and the Socialist movement as Inseparable parts of the general labor movement, produced by the same economic forces and tending towards the same goal, and we demand the season of activity.

But we are also mindful of the fact that each of the two movements has its own special mission to perform in the struggle for the cancipation of labor, that it devotes on the Socialist party to fight the political hattles of the working class, and that the interests of labor as a whole will be best conserved by allowing season of the movements to manage the struggles of organized labor regardless of the admitation of the trade unions engaged in the struggle, and will take no sides in any dissensions or strifes within the trade-union movement. The socialist Party will continue to give its aid and assistance to the economic struggles of organized labor regardless of the affiliation of the trade-union sagged in the struggle, and will take no sides in any dissensions or strifes within the trade-union movement. The party and support of all trade organizations of labor without allowing itself to be made the ally of any one division of the trade-union movement as against another.

We also deciare that we deem it unwise to invite trade unions such to be represented in the political conventions of our party.

Whereas, The history of the labor move-

ANTI-FUSION RESOLUTIONS.

Socialist Party and the Socialist movement, and whereas, At the present stage of development of the Socialist movement of the Resolved, That no state or local erganisation, or member of the party shall, under any circumstances, fuse, combine or cempromise with any political party or organization, or refrain from making nominations in order to further the interests of candidates of such parties or organization.

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tion should be taken, and as far as it is possible, the Socialist should separ-ate himself from his enthusasm and consider, not his hopes nor desires, but the facts as they present themselves across the political and industrial hori-

state at the last election was as much a cause for alarm to the capitalist a cause for starm to the captulist parties as it was for pleasure to the Socialists. Immediately the results of the election were known, the capitalist press evinced a condition of mental hysteria, which evidently obtains even up to now. During the campaign, the newspapers in general pursued a policy of silence as far as our efforts were of silence as far as our efforts were concerned. In many places we held meetings on the same evening as the older parties, who brought into the places men of great reputation in state and antional politics. Their meetings were advertised parades with brass bands were held prior to the meetings, and the people after reviewing the pa-rade and listening to the music, passed by the halls in which the old party rallies were being held and attended by its min in which the series were being held and attended the Socialist meetings. Numerous instances could be cited where, after the stances could be cited where and are managers made this great effort, comparatively few were in attendance to hear these so-called heavyweights of the other standard parties, while the Socialist fallies were large and enthusiastic. On the following morning those interested in Socialism, after purchasing the capi-talist papers, would look for a report of the Socialist meeting, only to find that it had been entirely ignored, while the only admission or anything in the cal atmosphere was chilly, as far as the old parties were concerned, was the repeated utterance that the people were no longer interested in attending po-litical rallies, that the time for this form of campaign had gone by. Now all this was in line with the newspa-pers' policy of ignoring the trend to-wards Socialistic thought, and striving

wards Socialistic thought, and striving to hide from the people the evidence of this great and growing sentiment. When, after election, they saw that their polley of silence had failed, they immediately began to find excuses for the increased vote for Socialism, and each paper found a different cause. The Boston "Heraid" claimed that the reason was that the people desired to rebuke the Republican party for per-sisting in nominating for Governor the man who and served as Lieutenant-Governor, and that this accounted for the increased vote for our guisernatorial candidate, John C. Chase. Whey they discovered that John Quiney Adams, our candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, had received six thousand more votes even than Chase, they rec ognized that they had one more guess. Then they fell back on the coal situa-tion, and said that "when that situation becomes normal we would need a

microscope to find the Socialist vote."

Well, in the city elections, which came about a month after the state election, our share of the total vote east was 14 per cent., while in the famine was still oppressing the people, and so the old-party press still continued to tender that as an excuse for the increase in our vote. They said: "Walt until the situation becomes normal. There is really no cause for alarm to the capitalist interests.

Then we came down to the month of March. We were blessed with splen-did mild weather and the prices of coal had been battered down to very near the normal level. Then came the town elections. It was the fairest test of the permanency of our increased vote that could be had. In these town electhe town become neighborly; much of the rancer attending political affairs is buried, and men view each other in the individual light of neighbors. If our vote was to decrease, it was certainly in these elections that the would come. But when the ing than that which had been registered

ratio that it has from November until March, we would carry this state for the Socialist Party in next fall's state Now the Socialists do not exactly anticipate being able to de this. But we are confident that we will show a great increase in the vote over that east at the last state election, and we base our belief upon a knowledge of the crumbling under the pressure of eco-conditions throughout the state. We are better organized than we were last of their time-worn ruts, our people here year, and we are steadily continuing in | move rapidly. the betterment of that organization, and every member added to the roster of clubs immediately becomes a cam-

paigner for Socialism. at the apparent intention of the Re-publican National Committee to concentrate its best efforts in this state to oppose the work of Socialists. But the sest observers of the situation be lieve that by so doing the Republican leaders will but aid us in our work.

Every attack that they make upon So

There is something wrong cialism gives a better opertunity for the Socialists to be heard. The National

The newspapers in their present atti-tude of attack are keeping the issue be-fore the people. It is noticeable that they have abandoned their former po-sition of charging us with being Ams-chists, and now their cry is, "Atheism and free-love." They will be as suc-cessful in combatting Socialism with those two phrases for waspens as they these two phrases for weapons as they were with Anarchism. Their pretend-ed friendship for the trade union is too-

In endeavoring to analyze the Socialist movement in Massachusetts, it is essential that a calm view of the situation should be taken, and as far as it is possible, the Socialist should separheir conventions at New Orleans and elsewhere. These, with the publication elsewhere. These, will the publication of awards for damages, as in the suit of the Patch Company, of Rutland, Vt., against the Machinists' Union and the injunctions tying up the little property that members of the trade union might hold, are understood by the trade unionists to be inconsistent with love for the wage-worker. We can afford, despite anything and everything that our op-ponents may do, to be thoroughly out-mistic as regards the situation in Massachusetts. We care not what they

say about us as long as they say some other straw to show the way the wind blows: A special election has been held in the town of Braintree, a vacancy oc-curing on the Board of Selectmen. The opponents of Socialism agreed in selecting a Republican ex-Senator, admittedly a strong man. In the state election, our candidate for Governor received 193 votes in that town, out of a total of 861. In the special election, out of a total of 451, our candidate, Comrade Gerry, received 212 to his opponent's 237. Braintree lies ten miles from Boston. It is a staid old town, made up largely of old-line American stock, and despite the appeals to prejudice of every kind, religious, racial and otherponents' policy has upon the Socialist movement in this state. All is grist

oming to our mill. Boston, April 17. SOCIALISM IN MAINE.

By State Secretary F. E. Ir sh.

the land, and that even conservative Maine feels its bracing influence is evidenced by the rise and steady growth of the Socialist movement in this state.

First entering the political arena in

the state campaign of 1900, with a vote that year of 632, which was in-creased in the national election of No-yember to 878 for Debs and Hariman, the Socialist Party of Maine has not taken a single retrogressive step. Every time we have gone to the polls we have registered another turn of the wheel of ogress. Our 632 votes in 1900 grey to 1,973 votes in 1902-an advance more than 200 per cent in two years. Our party membership increased in same ratio.

But gratifying as the results obgetic workers may have been for the past two years, the change in public of 1903 is still more satisfactory.

In the spring elections just passed votes for our ticket, or within 53 of as many as the entire state vote six months ago-a gain of 162 per cent. over the vote of these same cities and towns at that time.

The organization is keeping pace with this increase in the vote, seven new locals having been chartered since January 1, while several of the older locals have nearly doubled their membership. In addition to the agitation incidental to municipal campaigns, the circulation of our petitions asking the State Legislature to pass an act enabling cities and towns to establish splendid propaganda method, having opened the doors of thousands of homes to the introduction of Socialist litera-ture and the discussion of the prin-ciples of public ownership and operation of public utilities. Best of all, it has proven the means of putting the movement in friendly relations with fully one-half of the trade unions in the state, and on a basis which preciudes all possibility of fusion on our part, while at the same time minimizing the danger of an "independent labor party"

movement on their part. While not attempting a forecast of the future, being neither prophets nor creased three to five fold.

If the trend towards Socialism should the sons of prophets, we believe that continue month by month in the same policy of keeping out of debt, of the powers. Both the old parties bolding every inch we gain must, if persisted in, ultimately result in plac-ing our movement in the state. They resorted to all known forms of trickers ing our movement in the front ranks

of the party. Already signs are not lacking that the conservatism that has been our greatest stumbling block in the past is

Keep your eyes on Maine, comrade for in 1904 we speak first, and it will be in no uncertain tones. We propose to stand in the forefront of the conflict in the near future.

[Note.—Maine holds her state elec-tions in September, two months before the national elections.—Ed.]

#### NOT OR LINES OF RELIGIOR

There is something wrong with the preacher or teacher who tells you that it is your duty to betray your fellow worker and his duty to betray you. bers Socialists from all over this state who are receiving the League's literature and promptly and patiently explaining the fallacy of the westers from the church" or "sustain the church" at the ballot box. He is an plaining the fallney of the weters from their standpoint; so that in their endeavors to tear down, the directors of this League are simply giving as the material with which to build up.

church" at the ballot box. He is an emissary of that spawn of Satan, Capitalism. He has caused more wee and un-Christian hatred between the Catholic and Protestant workingment than a thousand commons on overcome. He a thousand sermons can overcome. He gained the ear of Judas and induced

him to betray one of his own class for thirty pieces of silver.

Hemember that a vote on religious lines is not a vote for or against any church, but a vote against the work-ingson and for the capitalist.—Indus-trial Later Journal, Salt Lake City.

BUY UNION MADE GOODS.

#### SOCIALIST PARTY IN OHIO.

By State Secretary W. G. Critchlow

sed, there is so much more to cover

As a whole, we can say that there

of great results in the time to come The challenge of the plutes has been

accepted and we recognize that it is a

assumed names, but we will fight on

ers, close ranks, unite, and the state

By Chas. R. Martin

The Socialist Party nominated a full city ticket, as well as ward tickets, headed by Comrade Thomas A. Bragg

for Mayor—a working union machinist, of whose ability and character we can

all be proud. The Democrats nomi-nated a banker. "Golden Rule" Jones

had his nomination petitions pre-pared, but did not file them un-til after the results of the Re-

publican primaries were known and showed the administration to be in control. Their nominee was a man

whose connections caused scores of Republicans to vote for Jones on Elec-

tion Day, not that they believed in what Jones was preaching, but as a re-buke to the machine in their own party. Jones had the solid support of

the saloons and the sporting frater-nity, and all know what that means in a city like this. In filing his nomi-

nation petitions a committee was named to fill vacancies on the "ticket,"

a move to prevent any other name ap-pearing in the column allotted to the "non-partizan" candidate on the official

ballot, for he will have no one on the

ticket with him-which is an absurd-ity, considering that the executive without legislative backing is power-less, except to advertise himself.

Jones' appointees on the city Board of Elections (Democrats), at the solici-

tation of the Jones managers, disre-

garded the rule and practice and placed Jones' name in the column at the extreme right of the official ballot

(a column for one name), where the ignorant could easiest find it. Over

3,000 ballets were cast for Jones and

crat, 4.266; Socialist, 539. The other candidates on the Socialist city ticket

received from 1,297 to 1,589 votes. The Republican city ticket, except Mayor, was elected by pluralities run-

ning from 1,666 to 4,389. These fig-

ures show a striking example of her

The "Appeal Army" in Tolede were

"Mayor Jones stands for direct legis

en-without a party."

The day before election several thou-sand copies of Hearst's Chicago "American" were circulated in this

city with a full-page illustrated write up of Jones a significant incident.

On Sunday, March 29, before the

Business Men's Conference of the First Congregational Church, Jones de-clared point blank that he was not a Socialist, but his sentimental follow-

Jones hired the halls and tent, fur-

nished his Golden Rule Band, a quar-tet of colored singers, and the litera-ture. "He's a good fellow," but he would not be "in it" without his money. His meetings were a cross be-

ween a revival meeting and a vaude-ville show, made up of songs and senti-mental stunts. The day following a election he paraded the streets singing songs, followed by his band and some fifty people, part of whom carried brooms, a sort of "Si Perkins" parade.

In 1809 Jones received 16,773 vote

for Mayor; in 1901 he received 12,461, and in 1903 he had 10,350 votes— which indicates about when the era of "brotherly love" may be expected to

arrive. It required the cloud-climbing imagination of an imported word-painter to picture this as a world

educational campaign, knowing that the social problems will never be solved by lavish philanthropy of

ers insist that he is.

CITY CAMPAIGN

is ours! Hurrah for the fight!

TOLEDO'S RECENT

The Socialist Party movement in to reach them. Already two locals of the social of the ture distributed, more speakers ha harness, more organization work done, or more general scrivity shown than at the present time.

at the present time.

Two years ago we had but sixteen locals organised, and several of them were in had standing, not having paid dues for some time. The work has been constantly pushed, even under the most adverse circumstances, untito-day there are forty-five locals and thirty-three branches in good standing, thirty-three branches in good standing, with a membership of over 1,600.

The organization has grown from a

The organization has grown to mere weakling with a very lax business method to a recognized party with a cohesive organization working in harmony upon a most orderly and systematic basis. A permanent state headquarters is maintained with a secretary who devotes his time to the duties imposed upon him. The work at headquarters has increased to such an extent that an assistant will soot be a necessity and already the correspondence amounts to over one thousand letters each month in addition to the many postals and packages that are daily sent out. Thousands of are daily sent out. Thousands of pieces of literature are handled weekly and forwarded to the various parts of the state, either upon orders from or-ganized points or sent into unorganized territory with a view to getting new

locals started.

One of the obstacles that we have had to contend with is the existence of the S. I. P. Although they amount to very little here, yet they get many of our votes by reason of being allowed a position upon the official ballot. In the fall of 1902 they lost exactly 1,100 votes in the large cities and gained 1.080 in the farming districts, leaving them a net loss of eleven tricts, leaving them a net loss of eleven compared with the year 1901. They had made no propaganda whatever outside of three or four places, and these 1.63 votes were all intended for the Socialist Party, but by mistake were cast for the S. L. P. In the cities, where they had held some meet

ings and put out literature, their vote actually decreased. We have, however, devoted but little attention however, devoted but little aftention to them, as we can see the trend of events and it will be but a short time until they will be completely out of existence. This is doubly proven by the fact that they have been found with so many fraudulent petitions and in some places have been defied posi-tion upon the ballot for this very reason. During the campaign of 1902, when

During the campaign of load, when we were fighting for official standing, everything possible was done to reach the isolated Socialists and those in sympathy with us. The state officers collected the names of about ten thousand who were supposed to be Social-ists and used every available means at their command to get in touch with them. Out of this list we built as good a working force for Socialism as could be desired, and yet they were mostly outside the organization and living in places where no local could be organized. Thousands upon thousands of pieces of literature were given them to distribute, in the hope of building up the vote in all the coun-ties in the state. The results pleased the state officers beyond expres-sion. For the first time Socialist votes were cast in every county in the state were cast in every county in the sate. The largest gains in percentage were made in many of these places, although the best results as a whole were shown in those places where systematic work was carried on. The vote increased from 7,359 in 1901 to 14,270 in 1902, and official standing was gained.

was gained. The next obstacle that we had to contend with was the acts of a special session of the Legislature which adopted a new set of "Code Laws" for the government of municipalities in Ohlo. The new laws were a com-plete revolution in municipal government. Everything was changed an increased appointive powers delegated to officials, salaries in the main were left to the city officials to fix, an en-tire new set of officials were to be chosen in the spring elections and the change of government to take place on

Municipal Councils then met and fixed the salaries of the various officers, and in many cases they were in-creased three to five fold.

to all known forms of trickery as well as every method of legitimate cam-paign work. They followed the Socialists and held shop noonday meetings, open-air meetings, ward meetings, band parades, as well as making it a hand-to-hand conflict by the large number of candidates in the field with their patronage already distributed before the election.

The results were as expected and an The results were as expected and an immense vote was polled nearly everywhere. The work counted and they got the vote out and the people were excited as much as though it was a national campaign. The Socialists were there, and in spite of the fact that all our opponents claimed that it was a "no pollites," "best man," "good city government" campaign, etc., the Socialists not only held their own but in many places increased the vote two, three, and four fold. As a whole, it was a good increase over the large vote polled but five months ago, and as a result there is again an inand as a result there is again an in-crease of activity shown by the reports reaching headquarters and preparareaching headquarters and prepara-tions are being made for the fall cam

paign work. This full we elect a Governor. That is, we are going to try to elect one. It is hoped that the nominee will be a is hoped that the nominee will be a speaker of ability who can go into the field immediately following the convention and stay there as did Chase of Massachusetts and Hanford of New York. We have the greatest field abead of us for work that we can imagine. The mining districts of the state have just been invaded, and we have now three good lecals of minera. This is but a start, and we should have at least fifty. Two sections of the state are inhabited mostly by agriculturists, and we must make efforts solved by lavish philanthropy of wealth created by others, any more than by sentimental appeals and songs. Brags, the Socialist candidate, received votes in nearly every precinct in the city, and this vote backed by class-conscious argument and the logic of events will create a Socialist movement in this city that can be depended on at all times. We know that mero votes sary mean nothing. We are not so entities to make a distance of the socialists to make a distance of the social stance.

#### THE ATTACK ON THE TRADE UNIONS.

By Max S. Hayes.

During the last couple of years the trade unions of this country have ex-perienced such wanderful growth and so increased their power and influence that it is quite united that they are made the object of assault by the whole and organize that we could keep several good men at work all the time were the funds sufficient to allow.

Our continuous circuits for open air

capitalist class.
In every industrial center in the land concessions from the enemy in the shape of higher wages, reduced work-ing time and improved conditions in the shop and factory.

The advantages gained by Labor and

unir continuous circuits for open-air summer speakers are going to be a success, and with this plan we hope to organize many new places. In addi-tion to this we hope that a permanent organizer can be placed at work folthe fear that the workers will struggle for still more has made the capitalist class apprehensive, and well-planned lowing the convention and thus get the state well organized before the coming election. moves are being made to check the growth and destroy the power of the proletarian army. In fact, the bustle was never a time lu our work when everything looked so bright as now. It is as a continuous performance where each succeeding act is better proletarian army. In fact, the nustice and bustle in the camp of capital resembles a panic. Organizers are rush ing hither and thither and forming lo water each succeeding act is better than the preceding one. Every day gives us added hope. We see the greatest future for the Socialist Party of Ohio of any in the country. We have the most fertile field for propa-ganda and as large, if not a larger, set-of workers all battling for the cause of the working class and justice. The compromise questions that arise be-tween the two hostile classes; so-called ple" and show the impracticability of Socialism and the unreasonableness of the working class and justice. The comrades in Ohio know how to work unions; more organizers are hurriedly going from city to city to combine the capitalists into Manufacturers' Assoin unity, and they seem to be taking rendy advantage of the wonderful opportunities that are now before us. We are drawing up a line of battle in this state now that will be fruitful ciations; the heavyweight editors are writing miles of stuff meant to "mold opinion" against union strikes and boycotts; the sudden affec-tion that is shown by Brother Capital and his newspaper and pulpiteering apologists for the "non-union" and th fight to death, and it is Capitalism that will die. We will fight squarely, openly, and cleanly, while capitalism will cover itself with a mask and use "independent" workingmen and strike breakers and scabs; the starting up of spying agencies and information bu-reans that employ a regiment of conscienceless minions to sneak into till the capitalist forces shall no longer be able to find a Jones, a Johnson, or an Ingalis to hide behind, and then victory will be with us. Workunions and betray their busines these daily developments are signs of the times that point out the fact that the class struggle is becoming more in-tensified and so plain that the most obtuse mind can grasp its significance.

The trade unionists in every industrial center have had opportunities to learn the damage that has been caused by the reckiess burling of injunctions, on the part of the capitalized courts, at a critical point in a strike or boycott. But if the attacks of the judiciary have created havec with their injunctions, it was only a mild skirmish compared to the onslaught that is coming. For a year or two the diplomats of capital-ism have been telling us that the labor organizations ought to be incorporated so that they might be legal institution felt that they would be dragged into court and their funds confiscated in damage suits, which would mean their complete undoing for obvious reasons.

urating a campaign of confiscation anyhow. They are suing unincorpor-ated labor organizations. As we have seen, the unionists of Ruland, Vt., were mulcied out of \$2,500 damages for striking and picketing a scab sh there are also test cases about to b made in Waterbury, Conn., Dayton, O., and several other places. When the Taff Vale railway decision

was rendered in England, in which th railroad workers' union in that country was bled for \$115,000 damages, the American capitalists received their cue. The precedent established across th water was eagerly seized here and in the future we shall have to face the

In the eyes of capitalism and its courts property rights are more sacred than human rights. Labor, owning no railroads, shops, factories and land, has railroads, shops, factories and lan no standing in court. Just as the empitalist can secure an injunction against the worker and the latter is denied the right of obtaining an injuntion against the former, so the capital-ist will be given the opportunity of suing the union, but the union cannot sue the employer. In other words, if the men strike and boycott a shop, they will be made to sweat; but if the capi-talist locks out his employees the latter can suffer and starve and have no redress. It's a case of "heads I win. tails you lose?" from the employer's

What's to be done? protective laws has been met with con-tempt by Congress and the various State Legislatures, there is nothing else left to do but "turn the rascals out." ganized part of labor ought to take th ead to make good use of the power of Labor can capture the

ing institutions-whenever it sees fit The trade unionist should join the Socialist party, the new abolition party that will emancipate the wage-slaves, and prepare to take the machinery that makes, interprets and enforces jug-handled laws into their own control. The splendid gains made by the Socialist party last fall and the still further in the municipal elections increases in the minicipal elections this spring is proof that the progressive and thinking workingmen are rapidly falling in line with the young political giant who will contest every inch of ground with the capitalistic Republican and Democratic parties. Every new Socialist Party vote is one step damage suits, union-smashing associa tions, spying agencies, etc. These evils are born of capitalism, but they will

build solid for the future. We are not discouraged; on the contrary, we are proud of our 539 uncompromising votes, and more determined than ever.

A local Sunday paper of April 12 contained copies of congratulatory messages to Mayor Jones; among them we note the following: "Hilarious con-gratulations. N. O. Nelson and Stitt

But now the profit pirates are inaug-

CHAFFEE GROWING RECKLESS.

General Chaffee borrified a Methodist dudience by saying: "I am an epoliter, and I believe that if we are get any good out of the Philippine Islands we must explore and exploit them." The general is refreshingly candid. It is now in order for the war department to censure him and put a padlock on his lips. As long as a sol-dier follows his usual custom of telling a string of lies he is all right. But when he makes the mistake of giving away the real intentions of his capital-ist masters he must be called down.— John M. Work in Iowa Socialist.

-For information in regard to the Socialist Party in Massachusetts address Dan A. White, State Secretary, 699 Washington street, Boston.

-For information about the Socialist movement in Peansylvania address Fred W. Long, State Secretary, So-cialist Headquarters, 1305 Arch street, -For information about the Social

Democratic Party in the state of New York address Heary L. Slobedin. State a Lincoln Republican, a Socialist to the core, and an all around Christian City. Secretary, 60 Second avenue, New York

-The capitalist's idea of harmony is absolute obedience on the part of the laborers to the demands and commands of the capitalists.-Coming Nation.

#### be uprooted. Cleveland, O., April 17. THE MEANING OF MAY.

How is it that in the spring the workman's fancy lightly turns to thoughts of strikes? Whatever the eason may be, it is a fact that fourfifths of the great popular movement have begun in April, May or June.

The French revolution began in May, 1789. The battle of Lexington was on April 19, and Bunker Hill on June 17. The Chartist movement of England came to a head on April 12, and the great Labor Day of Europe has for centuries been the first of May.

Winter, especially to the poor, has always meant hardship. It is the season when the struggle for life is the most strenuous and fatal. The op-pressed peasant or wage-worker shrinks from any trial of strength with its economic antagonists in the inclement winter months, when failure

But with the spring comes hope, "I feel as though I were budding out," said a New York social reformer recently to a friend, on one of the lambhke days of March. The push of the summer's life is felt not only in the trees and the flower roots, but in the thousands of workers who have hitherto endured what they knew to be unfair treatment instinctively refuse in the springtime to endure it any longer.—The Labor Union, Toledo, O.

-Now when we are reading so much in the daily press about railway service, rates, wages, and profits, is a good time to circulate Hanford's "Rail-reading in the United States," one of the best Socialist pamphlets ever written. Price, postpaid, 5 cents a copy; ten or more at 2½ cents each. Social-ist Literature Company, 184 William street, New York.

LOUIS D. BEHREN,

Manufacturer of UNION-MADE

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PARTY DIRECTORY.

Pollowing is a directory of the national and state and territorial organizations of the Socialist Party innown in New York as the Social Democratic Party; and et the local organization is Greater New York. Every reader of The Worker who is not already a member of the party organization is urged to lois at once. The party officers named will gindly answer luguiries as to times and places of meeting or give other information needed by those wishing to join the party.

NATIONAL SECRETARY.

William Mailly, Rooms 9-10, Arlington Block, Omains, Neb.

California-Edgar B. Helphingstine, 339 S. Flower street, Los Angeles. Colorado-J. W. Martin, 5341 Quitman

Connecticut-W. E. White, Box 45, New

Connecticut—W. E. White, Dox w.,
Florids—W. R. Healey, Longwood,
Idaho-A. M. Slatery, St. Anthony,
Illinois—Jea. B. Smith, 181 Washington
Street, Chicago.
Street, Diving.
Terre Haute Dox of the Street,
Love-W. A. Jacobs 416 East Sixth street,
Davenport.
Kanasa-Enmet V. Hoffman, Ratecprise.
Kentucky—J. M. Dial, 231 Scott street,
Covington.
Maine—Fred E. Irish, 14 Free street, Portland.

White—Fred E. Irish, 14 Free street, Portland.

Maine-Fred E. Irish, 14 Free street, Portland.

Massachusetta-Dan A. White, 63 Washing-top Firest. Region.

Michigan-J. A. C. Menton, 1315 Saginaw street, Flist. S. M. Holman, 45 S. Fourth street, Missouri-Caleb Lipscomb, Liberal.

Montana-Dr. G. A. Willett, Thompson Block, Heisma, 25 B. Roe, 510 N. Sixtenth street, Omaha, Acting Secty.

New Hampshire-Louis Arastein, 18 Watter, Omaha, Acting Secty.

New Hampshire-Louis Arastein, 18 Watter, Arillogton.

New York-Henry L. Slobodin, 64 East Fourth street, New York City.

North Bakota-A. Rassett, Fargo.

Oltho-W. G. Critchiow, 25 Pruden Build-Ing Dayton. W. H. Sweet, Medford.

Worth Pakota A. Rassett, Fargo.
Ohlo-W. G. Critchlow, 26 Pruden Building, Dayton.
Oktahoms-W. H. Sweat, Medford.
Oragon-W. S. Silchards, Albany.
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Stouth Pakota-W. A. Williams, Sloux
Fatts.
Texas-R. B. Lathan, 702 Catifornia street,
Gainesville.
Utsh-E. S. Lund, Leht.
Vermont-John Anderson, Barre.
Vermont-John Anderson, Barre.
Westonshim-Miss E. H. Thomas, 614 State
street, Milwaukee.
LOCAL NEW YORK.

LOCAL NEW YORK.

LOCAL NEW YORK.

Acting "reastiser—W J. F. Hannemann
Labor Lyceum, 64 East Fourth street.

City Executive Committee meets on the
second and fourth Wednesday evoluge, of
each month at the Labor Lyceum.

General Committee meets on the second
and fourth Saturday evoluge, of the month
Assembly District branches meet as follows:

at the Labor Lyceum.
Assembly District branches meet as follows:

2d. and 5th A. D.—First and third Mundays at 248 West Elevanth street.

2d. and 5th A. D.—Second and fourth Thursdays at 73 Loddow street.

4th A. D.—Every Friday at Pacific Hall, 228 East Broadway.

9th and 10th A. D.—Second and Fourth Fridays at 64 East Fourth street.

7th 6th, and 25th A. D.—First and third Seventh areas, third floor.

11th A. D.—First and third Tuesdays at Meyer's Hall, 436 West Thirty-eighth street.

12th A. D.—First and third Tuesdays at 18th A. D.—First and third Saturdays at 18th A. D.—First and third Saturdays at 18th A. D.—First and third Saturdays at 18th West Fourty-second street.

12th A. D.—First and third Thursdays at 18th A. D.—First and third Thursdays at 18th A. D.—First and third Thursdays at Lafayette Hall, 8-10 Avenue D.

18th and 20th A. D.—First and third Thursdays at Lafayette Hall, 8-10 Avenue D.

18th and 20th A. D.—First and third Thursdays at Lafayette Hall, 8-10 Avenue D.

18th and 20th A. D.—First and Columbus avenue.

22d A. D.—First and Columbus avenue.

22d A. D.—Every Tuesday at Socialist.

avenue.

22d A. D.—Every Tuesday at Socialist
Educational League rooms, 953 Second

avenue. A D.—Second and fourth Fridays at Heckmann's Hall, northeast corner 142d street and Eighth avenue. But the street and Eighth avenue. Therman)—Second and fourth Mondays at 160% Second avenue. 24th A. D., Br. 2 (English)—Every Toesdays at Sevialist Educational League Rooms, 60% Second avenue, and third Thursdays at 160% Second avenue.

1847 Avenue A.
30th A. D.—Second and fourth Wednesdays at W. E. A. Clubbonae, 206 East
Eighty-sixth street.
31st A. D.—Second and fourth Tuesdays
at Comrade Wilkins' home, 2068 Seventh

at Comrade Wilkins' home, 2008 Seventa avenue... 23d A. D.—Second and fourth Thursdays at Harlem Usion Hall, 1867 Third avenue... 25th A. D.—Every Friday at 250 Willis

avenue, 38th A. D., Br. 1 (German)—Every Priday at W. E. A. Clubhouse, 3300 Third avenue, 38th A. D., Br. 2 (English)—Second and fourth Thursdays at 2300 Third avenue, Annexed District—First and third Saturdays at Helde's Saloon, Tenth street and White Plains avenue, Williamsbridge, A. A. M. M. M. S. COLLYY.

days at Heide's Saloon, Tenth street and White Plains avenue, Williamsbridge, LOCAL KINGS COUNTY, Organiser-Warren Atkinson, 122 Fort Green place.
County Committee meets on the second and fourth Saturday evenings of each month at Labor Lyceum, 349 Willoughby avenue.

monta at Lasor Lifecum, one windows greene,
Ist, 2d, and 3d A. D. (American Branch)—
First and third Fridays at Comrade Furman's home, 121 Schermerhorn street.
5th A. D., 19th Ward—First and third
Mondays at W. Emich's Hall, 5-7 Boerum

Mondays at W. Beech.

Sirret,

Gh. D., 21st Ward-Every Thursday at
Excelsion Hall. 3) Summer arenue.

7th A. D.-First and third Thursdays at
Courade Binkenfeld's home, 1222 Fortyfifth street.

9th. A. D.—Second and fourth Thursdays at James Walsh's home, 18 t ole stree".

Ten years of a workman's wage, In an hour of wild abandon, In the "spirit of the age." STATE SECRETABLES.

Let us then be up and doing. With a will to make our pile; So that WE can shoot red fireworks Toward the stars, a little while.
--D. R. R., in the Whim.

AMBITION.

We can act the fool sublime.

If we've only got the money And a lot of vacant time.

We can waste at Monte Carlo

Don't Buy a Hat without the Label, And see that it is sewed in,

Don't patronize a Dealer who has loose Labels on hand and offers to put one in your Hat.



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Grand Concerts and Vandeville Show.

CHAS. KRIEGER Proprietor.

Westchester Park. **Crand Opening** Sunday, May 3, 1903. Dancing Commences

at 2 p. m.

ZADMISSION FREE Committees are invited to call, as good days are open for

9th. A. D.—Second and fourth Thursdays at James Walsh's home, it cole stree.

12th A. D.—First and third Fridays at Concordia Hall, 355 Prospect avenne.

13th and 14th A. D.—First and third Saturdays at Eckford Hall, corner Eckford and Calyer streets.

13th A. D.—Second and fourth Saturdays at 187 Montrose avenue, corner Humboldt street.

13th A. D.—First and third Fridays at Socialist Club, Raiph avenue and Fulton street.

13th A. D.—First Thursday at Socialist Club, Raiph avenue and Fulton street.

13th A. D.—Second and fourth Mondays at Brooklyin Labor Lyceum, 365 Willoughly avenue.

23th A. D.—Br. 1 (German)—First and third Wednesdays at Koch's Hall, 257 Hamburg avenue.

23th A. D.—Br. 2 (English)—Fourth Tuesdays avenue.

13th A. D. Br. 2—Lectures and meetings every Friday evening at Center Hall, Stone avenue, between Belimont and Fixlins avenue.

23st A. D., Br. 3 (English)—Second and PICNICS. OUTINGS, Etc. Union Beer for Outings at \$4.50 a Keg.

It is easy to reach the Park. Take trolley direct to Park, or by West Farms, Mount Vernon and South Boulevard trolley from 120th street and Third avenue or 135th street and Eighth avenue to Third avenue. Combination fare, "L" and trolley, 8 cents.

ERNST SULZER,

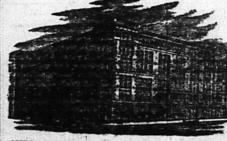
# GRAND CENTRAL PA

. . BALLS . . .

venne. Zist A. D., Br. 3 (English)—Second and ourth Wednesdays at Keystone Hotel, cor-ier Pennsylvania and Glenmore avenues.

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\$350.00, according to size, dates selected and terms. Committees are invited to call and inspect. Office hours 8 A. M. to 6 P. M. Evenings only by ap-

# MONTGOMERY MAZE,

GRAND CENTRAL PALACE. Loxington Avenue, 43d and 44th Streets, New York,

# . SOCIALISM IN NEW YORK.

United States—excepting, perhaps, some parts of the agricultural South— where the Socialist movement meets greater positive obstacles than in the state of New York. Two or three of these obstacles need hardly be more than mentioned and they will be rec-ognized by all who are at all familiar

First, there is tse direct and indirect ce of political corruption in th city. Philadelphia, Chicago, and St. Louis have won unenviable notoriety through their bosses and boodlers. But bad as are conditions in all of these cities, in none of them has the system of corruption been developed to such a degree of perfection as in New York. Tammany has reduced political rascallty to a science and an art. One a most forgets to be shocked at its in-famy in admiring its efficiency. No public or private interest is too large for Tammany to attempt to make it Bource of power and of revenue and with almost unvarying success; on the other hand, no voter is to humble or obscure for Tammany to watch him o offer him inducements appropriat to his character and proportionate to his influence, to bribe or cajole or hoodwink or threaten him, whichever moodwink or threaten him, whichever method may best serve to get him into line and keep him in line. This per-fection of the practice of corrupt poli-tics results, no doubt, from the fact that the city is the content of the conthat this city is the central citadel of that this city is the central chance of American, capitalism, bidding fair soon to be the greatest capitalist center of the world, and that the control of the political power here gives to these who wield it greater opportunities for serving or blackmailing or opposing great capitalist interests than that of any other city or of any state posing great capitainst interests than that of any other city or of any state in the Union. If this be the cause, on the other hand, the result of this per-fection of political dishonesty is to make it extremely difficult for advotakes of any other sort of politics even to get a serious or candid hearing. A fearfully large proportion of the peo-ple have always some personal inter-est directly at stake in old-party poliest affect) at state the hope of a job, public or pri-rate (for political "pull" counts even in private employment), the hope of a contract, the hope of exemption from some annoying laws or police regula-tions, or oftener the fear of losing some such favor already gained; hope or rear, if not for one's self, then for some relative or friend. And those who are not corrupted are made cyni-cal and apathetic by the sight of corruption. They can hardly conceive the idea of any man not an absolute fool being actively interested in politics unless there is "something in it" for him. It has been said by unless there is "something in it" for bim. It has been said by a keen ob-server that the people of New York do not vote for anything, they are al-ways voting against something. Such a negative and sordid state of the pub-lic mind is not a favorable one for So-tality represented.

As we pass to the smaller cities then to the towns, then to the rural districts of the state, we find that, in proportion as this distinctly fin du-slècie combination of corruption and cynicism disappears, antiquated and reactionary prejudices take its place. Whatever be the reason there are many parts of this Empire State as far behind the times, as little touche with the spirit of modern progress as any backwoods village in the most re-mote parts of the country.

This is a dark picture. There are notable exceptions to it, indeed. But on the whole it is an accurate one

much for external difficultie From the past history of the Socialist movement we inherit an additional handicap. As this state and especially this city was the stronghold of Socialism and the center of party or-ganization up to the time of the Schism and reorganization of 1809, it has naturally continued to be the principal field of operations of the de-structive and disruptive elements of the movement which keep and disgrace the name of Socialist Labor Party. Incapable of aggressive work against capitalism, they have yet suffi-cient strength to do incalculable harm to the Socialist cause. Their wh efforts are directed to two unworthy ends to malign the genuine Socialist movement and to slander the trade unions. The average workingman, being unaware of the distinction be tween the parties, visits upon all alike who avow themselves Socialists his righteous wrath for the crimes of De Leonism: and the man who begins to be interested in Socialism and apthuslasm is likely to be disgusted and repelled when he hears of divisions whose causes he cannot understand.

Add to this that we—meaning the comrades affiliated with the Socialist Party of the nation—have been denied the use of that name in this state and ast use the (to American ears) equifamiliar with party affairs, who only knows that he is a Socialist and wishes to vote for Socialism, is more than likely to cast his ballot at first for the S. L. P., thinking that to b identical with the national Socialist Party. After a year or two he learns the differences and votes thenceforth under the Arm and Torch; meanwhile other new voters are making the same mistake and so keeping up the pres-tige of the disruptionist faction by giv by cities and counties, as well as the testimony of many individuals who have made the mistake, convinces us of this fact. The gains of the S. L. P. are largely made in those places where It is least known and in districts where Its methods are familiar it often has

is a long story. But we advance in

In 1900 the Social Democratic Party hich 9,741 were in New York City. In 1902 we increased to 23,400 in the state, 16,432 being in the city. Our ratio of increase for the state was something more than 73 per cent.
The vote of the S. L. P. rose from 13,762 in 1900 to 15,886 in 1902—a gain

of about 15 per cent, largely in the unorganized parts of the state. It will be observed that we not only

There is probably no portion of the United States—excepting, perhaps, some parts of the agricultural South—where the Socialist movement meets preater positive obstacles than in the state of New York. Two or three of the disadvantages that the state of the disadvantages are resulted in the state of the disadvantages.

New York lost its place at the head of the column of states in the table of the Socialist vote. But since we lost it, not by our falling behind our pust record of progress in this state or in the nation at large, but by the extra-ordinary advance made by our sister commonwealth of Massacausetts, we do not repine over that fact. If other states can beat us next time we shall

circumstances, we have every reason to be pleased with the progress we have made, it would be idle to shut our eyes to the fact that we might have done better, that many good opportunities have been overlooked, that we have a field to work and forces at ommand which, if we do our full between now and the fall of 1904, should assure us a much greate

ratio of increase than that which we nave made in the years just past.

The party organization in New York City is far from being all that it should be. Except in a very few districts, the number of party members the attendance at business meetings the amount of dues paid, and other evidences of regular party activity bear no reasonable proportion to the number of Social Democratic votes cast. There must be hundreds of voters who need only to be approached in the right way to be enrolled as workers in the organized movement. This must be done if we are to improve the opportunities which capitalism constantly offers to us. In the rest of the state, if we except Roches-ter and a few smaller places, the same lack of organization prevails. Since we could poll seven thousand votes in the outside counties with such imper fect organization and consequently such meager and unsystematic agita tion as we now have, it can be confidently asserted that with a reasonably good organization we could have polled as many more.

It is not worth while to ask whose

fault it is that the organization is imperfect. It is everybody's and no-body's, perhaps. The important thing is that the now unaffiliated sympa-thizers should hasten to enroll themselves in the party organization, that the comrades should supply the State Committee more liberally with funds, should keep in closer communication with it, should bombard it with demands for speakers and literature, not in campaign time only, but all through the year, and should do their utmos in their several localities that the ef-

We carry on good campaigns in New We carry on good campaigns in New York—for three months before Election Day, If, without at all relaxing our campaign efforts, we would but work half as energetically through the other nine months of the year there can be no doubt that the results would be more than doubled. We must make literally true our contourners young literally true our customary vaunt that Socialist campaigns end on Elec-tion Day and begin again the next morning. After all, the work of the three months before election tells not so much in making Socialists, for mer are then in the worst mood for calm thinking, as in rousing to the voting point the enthusiasm of those who have become Socialists between cam have become Socialists between cam-paigns. The logic of events is, indeed, all the time preparing such latent So-cialism for us to wake into activity with our campaign appeals. But dur-ing the winter and spring of each year we can do much if we will to increase the effect of this logic of events. The ausstion is for each Social

The question is, for each Socia Democratic Party member or voter or sympathizer, Will you work now?

At our present ratio of growth, the vote of the Social Democratic Party in New York in 1904 will be a little over forty thousand. We can make it sixty thousand, at the least. Shall we not begin now and persevere with that mark as the minimum that we resolve

#### **OUR PROGRESS** IN ROCHESTER.

By Geo. W. Mische.

It is with great satisfaction that the Rochester comrades, in a retrospective view, see the growth of the movement in this city. Those who know the his-tory of the movement in this city will remember when a handful of men gathered in a small room in the back part of one of the large buildings of Rochester and then and there pledged thus far, but it is beginning to be easier, because we see the fruits of our labors and many workingmen are be-ginning to see the truths of Socialism as portraved to them for the last

twelve years.
It is usual for the leaders of thought to be killed by one generation and then worshipped by the next; but we then worshipped by the next; but we are glad to see that the workingmen of this generation, in this city, to-day appreciate the hard and incessant work of their pioneers, Comrades Sieverman, Lippelt, Zarenner, Hoes-

Sleverman, Lippeit, Zarenner, Hoestrey, and others.

Our movement began in 1891 with about fifteen members and to-day we number 2,198 Social Democratic voters.

However, its growth in the future will be at a still more rapid rate, because concentration of industry has shown many workingmen the truth of the Socialist position and to-day you can many workingmen the truth of the Socialist position and to-day you can speak with almost any workingman and see that unconsciously he is uttering Socialistic principles. The unions of the city are also becoming more progressive, and some of those who used to ridicule Socialism in former years are to-day among its most years are to-day among its most ardent advocates. This was particularly noticeable at the joint conference of the Social Democratic Party and the trade unions for the purpose of making preparations for International Labor Day, the First of May.

It is noticeable in Rochester that the most intelligent workingmen of all unions are Socialists. It will take but

a short time when the rank and flie will become educated along the lines of their class interests and will yote as they strike—for their own interests.

as they strike—for their own interests.

The Labor Lyceum has been very well attended throughout the season and has been productive of much good. It is to-day in better financial condition than it has ever been in its history. We have had some of the best speakers in the country and have taxed the Common Council chamber, where we ordinarily meet en Sunday afternoons, to its utmost capacity. For the Debs meeting this spring we had to hire Fitchugh Hall, the largest in the city, and had two thousand peoin the city, and had two thousand per ple present. On May 3 will be the last meeting this season. On Washington's Birthday we had a

On Washington's Birthday we had a half in the same hall and it was a social and financial success. The ball was held for the purpose of raising money for the next campaign.

It is amusing to see how the "Times" of this city, in its issue of April 7, suggests whom we should place in nomination for the next municipal election. We hold the balance of power in this city and both old narties are very decire and both old narties are very decire and both old narties are very decity and both old parties are very de-sirous to use us, but anyone who knows the attitude of Socialists, knows full well that we work independently of either party, keeping in mind at all times the interests of the workingmen of this city and country, along with those of all other countries.

We care not whether the Repub-

licans or the Democrats win in any election, knowing that it will be but a short time when the "sleeping giant" Labor will rise in his might and vote to give himself shorter hours, con-tinuous employment, and the full prod-uct of his toil. Many are beginning to see that, "It is better to vote for what you want and not get it, than to vote for what you do not want and get it."

(Note by Editor.-The writer of this sketch is the Organizer of Local Rochester of the Social Democratic Party. He will gladly give information about the local or gueeral movement to any who may address him at 93 Adams

#### Ţ<del>~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~</del> PARTY NOTES.

Frank and Kate O'liure scarted for the west on Monday, April 27. They wil address meetings in Johnstown April 27; Utica, April 30; Rochester, May 3, and Niagara Falls, May 4; on their way to Ohio where they will speak from May 5 to 19, and in Indiana from May 20 to 31, after which they will spend June and July touring Michigan nder the direction of State Organize C. J. Lamb.

A large and interesting meeting of Local Trenton, N. J., was held Fri-day evening, April 24, with Howard W. Caldwell, of Philadelphia, as speaker. His address was one of the most effective in the series, five new members being gained, beside a liberal collection and much literature sold. Ar-Thomas Mills speak in Trenton at Y.
M. C. A. Hall, Monday evening, May

Walter Thomas Mills will speak or "Capital and Labor," Friday evening, May 8, in the new Auditorium, Orange street, Newark, N. J., under the auspices of Branch Seven, Local Essex County.

Comrade McGrady spoke to a well attended meeting in Buffalo last Sunday. Father Heiter ,who has been talking large against Socialism when he thought McGrady was not coming, was in the audience, but sat silent under McGrady's challenge to discussion

Comrades of Stafford Springs, Conn. write enthusiastically of J. W Brown's address there last Saturday.

Comrade Putney of Somerville Mass., writes that the McGrady meet ing there last week, the first large Socialist meeting ever held there, was very successful. The increase of the vote in Somerville last year was 800 per cent. Another such increase would per cent. Another such increase would carry the city. The Somerville and cambridge locals celebrate May Day together in G. A. R. Hall, Cambridge, with Dr. H. A. Gibbs and Thos. A. Scott as speakers. The Somerville comrades are making a fight for the right to hold open-air meetings.

Local Luzerne County, Pa., will hold its next regular meeting at head-quarters, 16 S. Main street, Wilkes Barre, Tuesday evening, May 5. There are still a large number of Socialists in the county who are not members of the party, many of whom are ex-pected to join at this meeting. Com-rade C. F. Quinn has been elected editor of the "Courter Herald." property and official organ of the Wilkes Barre Central Labor Union. This paper will now publish Socialist news and communications as far as space will permit.

State Secretary Holman of Mini sota reports two new locals, at Badger and Waterville. At the latter place Cari D. Thompson addressed a large meeting and local Socialists speak on thusiastically of his work. Thompson and Nebraska, and then resume the agitation in Minnesota.

National Lecturer and Organizes tour on May 6, and after speaking in Marietta, I. T., on May 7, will enter Oklahoma, where he will spend two or three weeks, returning by way of Ar kansas and Southern Missouri to Ten-

National Organizer M. W. Wilkins opened his work in Oregon at Ashland on April 16, speaking to a large meeting at Medford on the 17th and Gold Hill on the 18th. On Saturday, the 19th, at Grant's Pass, the Opera House was packed to hear Wilkins debate with two Republican and Democratic lawyers. Comrade Ingle, candidate for Congress, reports that "Wilkins mopped the earth with both of them, and the concensus of opinion was all together in our favor." Wilkins reports strong sentiment and Socialists.

National Graguiser John M. Ray started his work in the South with large open-air meeting on the public

#### SOCIALISM IN CONNECTICUT.

By State Secretary W. E. White.

ing the Socialist Party.

Meanwhile, capitalist organization

continues along the lines which the Ansonia strike began and the unions may gain more experience in the near future. The suit against the Ansonia

union for damages under the common law developed weaknesses in that mode of legal procedure, and as con-tests with labor unions grew greater

and more frequent so capitalist unions were organized to oppose them. The National Association of Manufacturers has been formed and a score or more

of firms among the largest employers

of labor in Connecticut have already become members of it.

A bill to force the incorporation of

labor unions was introduced in the state legislature and another placing heavy penalties for boycotting, plcket-ing, and other forms of "conspiracy"

against employers was afterward sub-stituted for it. This measure, the Tracy Bill, provides disfranchisement

of workers as one of the penalti es for

In some towns movements have been

started by employers to establish joint arbitration boards with the unions on the plan of the Civic Federation. In New Haven this move was started by a firm which is a member of the Na-

a firm which is a member of the Na-tional Manufacturers' Association just mentioned. There seems to be some prospect that this move will be suc-cessful, and if so it will prove an eye-

A storm of protest from unlons all

over the state has been aroused by the

Tracy Bill and many delegates have been sent to Hartford to protest to the

Legislature against its passage. It is

illustrative of the progress made by Socialism in the unions that the dele-

Council, the strongest central body in

the state, is a prominent member of the Socialist Party.

Conditions in Connecticut, therefore

seem to be very, favorable for our party's growth. It only remains to take advantage of the opportunity.

This we are preparing to do. Comrade

J. W. Brown has offered his services

to the party as organizer and a call for contributions to supplement the re-sources of the State Committee and

the locals will be issued soon. It is

confidently expected that the work of agitation and organization will be taken up early in June and continued

for four months or more. A continu-ous series of open-air meetings will be conducted, and special attention will be given to the wide circulation of lit-

erature and our party papers. Con necticut will be abreast of Massachu-

pener for the unions.

its violation.

Since the national convention in cess in Ansonia, the trade unions made 1901 resulted in a united Socialist. Party in Connecticut, the party has as all of these mevements were in grown—slowly, perhaps, but steadily—vaded and controlled by until practically all the available Socialism. capitalist politicians or middle-class reformers they have all resulted in dis-mal failure and the movement may be said to have about run its course. ists in the state are now united with it. By steady and persistent effort the prejudice against Socialism earned by former mistakes has been overcome, Many of the union men who have Many of the union men who have thus been disappointed in their hope for a union labor party, and who were led by their experience to a deeper study of social problems are now joiner that now every election shows a gratifying increase in the Socialist vote and at the same time an exten-

sion of the party organization into hitherto unorganized parts of the state, as well as a strengthening of exsting organizations.

Perhaps the most gratifying evidence of progress, however, is shown in the relations to the trade unions. The unfortunate attitude which the party formerly assumed towards the trade unions and which was repu-

trade unions and which was repu-diated four years ago had resulted in an intensely hostile feeling on the part of the unionists towards the party and toward Socialists in general. When the trade union elements in the Social-ist movement assumed control and definitely rejected this mistaken pol-icy it was only by long and persistent efforts that the effects of the former mistakes were overcome and the unefforts that the effects of the former mistakes were overcome and the un-ionists convinced of our sincerity in support of trade union principles—that Socialists are not merely "friends of unionism," but unionists in principles and practice. Now the hostile and sus-picious feeting has entirely disap-peared, so that although there is no at-

peared, so that although there is no at-tempt at affiliation or co-operation in any way with the Socialist movement, a friendly feeling on the part of the unions for the Socialist Party exists and Socialists are listened to with re-spect in the councils of the unions. On several occasions, too, in Bridgeport, Hartford, and New Haven, prominent speakers of the Socialist Party have been invited to address important pubbeen invited to address important pub-lic meetings held by the unions and have invariably been received with en-

thusiastic applause.

thusiastic applause.

The organized opposition on the part of the capitalist corporations is partly the cause of this change of attitude on the part of the unionists towards the working-class political movement. In Connecticut, as in other states, a ser-ies of injunctions, suits for conspiracy, and anti-union legislation has been aimed at the labor organizations until the fact is becoming evident to the dullest of union men that the govern-ment is an important force in the hands of their opponents. These events caused the trade unions in some localities to turn their attention to independent labor politics. Thus over a year ago, as a result of an injunction and conspiracy suit against the unions in Ansonia, the unions at an opportune moment captured the city conventions of both old parties and conventions of both old parties and nominated a large proportion of union men on both tickets, and succeeded in electing a complete trade union dity government. This victory undoubtedly had a good moral effect flowards the subsequent settlement of the strike in that town, although the men elected were incapable of rising beyond the influences of old-party customs and therefore accomplished nothing of material heapts. Encouraged by this suc-

square in Nashville, Tenn., going from

reports four large open-air meetings,

also selling a large stock of literature He spent three days in New Decatur, where L. W. Allen has been nomi-nated for Mayor. Ray is now in the

National Lecturer John W. Slayton addressed a successful meeting for the Socialists at McMechen, W. Va., on April 16, spoke twice for the striking

carpenters of Wheeling on April 17, wrote an article for the strikers for publication in answer to the bosses, spoke for Wheeling Socialists the next

day, made the first Socialist speech ever delivered in Moundsville on the 19th, and with Comrade H. A. Leeds, of McMechen, organized a new local.

On the 20th Slayton addressed 1,200 people in East Liverpool, Pa., for the Trades Council, and at Waynesburg, Pa., next day had another success-

ful meeting and was requested to re-turn. Comrade Leeds writes that the McMechen and Wheeling comrades are

Margaret Halle will lecture on the "Body and Soul of Socialism" at the residence of Mrs. M. J. Scrimshaw, 36

call for a state convention of the So-

call to a state convention of the so-cialist Party locals in Alabama, to be held in Birmingham on Sunday, May 3, for the purpose of forming a state organization. National Organizer Ray

State Secretary Critchlow, of Ohio,

writes: "Several new branches are re-ported in process of formation in Cleveland, and the comrades there are

working systematically to build up a large party membership.—Belated elec-tion returns from Canton give 83 So-

Hagerty will speak in Ohio during lat-

The Ohio state convention will be

New York Oity.

At Saturday's meeting of the Gen-ral Committee of Local New York

ter part of May. Dayron, cinnati, Canton and Clev already applied for dates.

delighted with Slayton's work.

Monday evening, May 4.

will be present.

duct of Organizer Wood and Com rades Searing, Wilkins, and Bower man in connection with the "New York Socialist and Trade Union Review" gave its report, recommending that Wilkins be entirely exonerated, that Searing be exonerated in so far as his action as attorney was concerned, and that Wood and Bowerman be severely censured, and that Wood be summarily dismissed from office. The report was carried, after extended discussion, by a vote of 36 to 6. Fuller account of the meeting is de-

space of the May Day Number. The May Day Conference met last Saturday evening and perfected arrangements for the mass meeting to be held in Madison Square of Friday, it was reported that Cigar Makers' Union No. 90 had appropriated \$5 to ward the expenses and other organiza

ferred, in order not to encroach on the

Treasurer Hannemann of Local New York acknowledges the receipt of \$3 from the 24th A. D., Br. II., and \$5 from the 11th A. D. to apply on party

The class studying political economy with Comrade Fieldman as instructor will meet next Monday at Comrade Bartholomew's, 412 St. Niebolas ave nue. A full attendance is reque

At the last meeting of the King County Committee it was decided that outdoor meetings be held weekly at Fifth avenue and Fourteenth street, Nevins street and Atlantic aven Grant and Rodney, and in the vicinity of the Labor Lyceum; if a permit can be had Saturday affernoon nicetings will be held also in the Park Plaza tion returns from Canton give 83 So-cialist votes at the late municipal election, which is a large increase.— Father McGrady will speak at Con-neaut, O., May 17, at Sandusky May 16, and at Williamston, Mich., May 14.—Frank and Kate O'Hare win tour for fifteen days in the state beginning May 5, and will start from the north-eastern corner of the state.—Father Fachery will speak in Ohlo during lat-tions of the purpose of calling conventions for the purpose of calling conventions for the preserved for fifteen days in the state beginning to enrolled independent voters. Among the applications for idembership to the Larty was one from a member of the y will speak in Ohio during lat-t of May. Dayton, Toledo, Cin-canton and Cleveland have applied for dates.

At the last meeting of the 6th and held in Columbus on May 80, and will probably last two days. A proposition to place a permanent organizer in the field will be one of the most important 10th A. D. it was decided to print two thousand leaflets for distribution, to organize volunteer work in the election districts, and to hold weekly open-air

The New York Socialist Literary Sostate of Ohio is requested to write at once to State Secretary W. G. Critch-low, 26 Pruden Bidg., Dayton, in or-der that plans may be made for ex-tending organisation and sending speakers into unorganised places. ciety opens its new headquarters at 232 E. Broadway on May 2. The par-lor floor will be used for reading-room and lectures, and the basement for games and conversation. Friends and sympathizers are invited to call.

At the last meeting of the 14th A. D. the financial report for the last quarter showed a balance on hand of \$18.64.

Important ----CLOTHING OFFERS

tion, to equipment, to improved machinery and a system which requires that each man be specially trained to do one part well. First we put these best of modern methods into our custom tailoring business. And now we have succeeded in putting custom tailoring excellence into clothes that are ready to wear.

> To more QUICKLY and more WIDELY introduce this improved product of ours we are making very low prices-in fact, judged by all the accepted standards of value, they are

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Prices at which it is hard to believe that real good, stylish and substantial clothing-can be manufactured, prices that certainly do not include any commercial profits, prices that no mere dealer can hope to approach, and which we, as manufacturers, cannot afford to continue. The important fact is that despite the extremely low prices the clothing is of highest grade. And it doesn't take an expert to see this superiority. It is manifest in

did line high-grade rabrics of every good weave in plain black, plain blue and all the newest mixtures, some of

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OFFER No. 1-Fabrics and tailoring that were never before known to go at so low a figure. Sults of tested cheviots, cassimeres, worsteds, &c., plain and fancy. Top-Coats of splendid coverts, vicinas, &c.; cut on the strictly correct lines of our highest priced garments and thoroughly well tallored. The custom suit at \$14 or \$10 is not so good; the one at \$20 is no better. We offer these and guar-antee them to be the best value and the most permanently satisfactory clothes you or any man ever bought-

OFFER No. 3-The man who usually pays \$30 for clothes to order will find in this line precisely the sort he is accustomed to. Comparison will convince that the difference is a real saving. High-grade fabrics, many of them foreign, plain blacks, blues and rich mixtures, all beautifully tailoredyou have no doubt about the fit or how it will make up as you see your-self in the garments BEFORE you buy. And our guarantee backs it ...

which are rich, subdued effects, some smart and dressy, while some are ever sporty. The tailoring is not carried to the extreme of elegance that marks our \$20 and \$30 Suits and Top-Conts. but is equal in all respects to the best \$25 custom work, and although sold with that distinct guarantee we make the price for any Suit or Top-Coat in this lot at .....

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NEW YORK CITY.

The Agitation Committee reported will be announced next week. All MILLS IN NEW YORK.

the district, also that The Worker is being sent systematically to registered will meet again this week and work will meet again this week and work out a plan to carry on the agitation during the coming campaign. A com-mittee elected at the last meeting to make arangements for an outing this summer reported that an outing will be held in conjunction with the Free German School and the Social Democratic Women's Society, Branch 3, half of the proceeds to be devoted to agitation. The date of the outing on Thursday evening, May 14.

readers of The Worker in this district are invited to join the party organiza tion, whose headquarters are at 238 E. Tenth street, and assist in general

The Social Democratic Educational Club of the 8th A. D. moves on May 1 into larger headquarters at 280 Broome street. Lectures will be held every Saturday and Sunuay evenings. warning," with good speakers and muWalter Thomas Mills wil speak in

Cooper Union on Tuesday evening, May 5, under the auspices of the New to cover expenses. Comrades who have and tickets to sell are requested to settle for them at the hall; put the money or unsold tickets, with your name, in a sealed envelope, and hand to the committee.

-You can't expect to have honest men under a dishonest system.—Com-ing Nation.