The Worker.

Only duly elected and approved agents acknowl-

VOL. XI.-NO. 5.

IN SCRANTON

The Victory of the Striking Silk Mill Girls.

Their Unfortunate Condition Much Im proved - Splendid Work Done by other Jones - Labor Movement Senerally Active in Lackawanna Re-

After a strike extending over th mths the 5,000 slik workers of Scran-n have secured a favorable settle-ent of their grievances, winning a complete victory, and returning to work under better conditions than they have ever experienced before. This has come about after a most stubborn

has come about after a most stacoun-fight, and only the solidarity of the strikers, under the lendership of Mother Jones gained the victory. The strike began on January 23, when the girls at one of the mills were com-pelled to strike because of the treat-nient received from one of the fore-The girls had formed a union the Saturday previous and efforts were being made to disrupt it. The other mills followed the example, and within two weeks all the twelve mills in the

city were closed down.

The smaller children led the way The smaller children led the way, and were the first ones to robet. And they rebelled hone too soon. The writer had the opportunity to see some of them during the past week, and he can say trothrully that anything neverofore truthfully that anything heretofore said about their age or appearance has said about their age or appearance has not been overdrawn. It is a sickening sight to see the pinched, coloriess faces of these children. Their bodies are dwarfed and mishapen through the drudgery of the mill and their legsow startlingly frail and thin below

LABOR LAWS VIOLATED.

Some of the children are very small, so small that one wonders how they can manage to work at all. There is a state factory law prohibiting the cu-ployment of children under 13 years of under 13 years of ige, but many of the silk re, but many of the silk workers are idently much younger than that. It the law is not enforced, alpliough there are factory inspectors to suforce it. I should say that some, of the children I saw were not more than

he children I saw were her her her him or remains and puring the strike one of the mill owners threatened to move South to get cheaper labor, but he was answered by the strike who in an a Southern massafacturer, who in an interview in a local paper, said the la-bor of Virginia was no cheaper than that of Scranton and Wilkes Barre. Children were as cheap, and cheaper. In the Lackawanna Valley as in the South. Several of the mills alpheady in Scranton moved from Paterson and higher wages than in Penpsylvania. Now that the unions are here, the almsed capitalists will have to go else where to find humble slaves to exploit

The wages before the strike in some of the null departments ran from \$2 to \$3.75 a week; in others the wages fell as low as \$1.25 to \$1.50. For this the girls worked 101/2 hours a day. At the highest this would be about six cents as hour, at the lowest two cents as hour, at the lowest two cents as bour. The average could be estimated hour. The average could be estimated at about four cents an hour. These are

prosperity wages, are they not? The average gain in wages rups from 25 to 32 cents a week. Not very much, it is true, but more than before and galy the opening wedge toward get-ting more. Another gain is the half on Saturday, with pay, during the ner menths, which is a conces four summer meaths, which is concerning to the strikers. Hereafter the slik will be measured, payment being had for every yard and a union girl being nasigned to measure for the workers. The manufacturers also concede the right to organize, the mean of the strike is a continuous manufacturers also concede the right to organize. one that will be taken full advantage of. Tables will be a bereafter for eating purpos AND and grease of the machinery.

MOTHER JONES' WORK.

This victory for the oppressed mill girls of Scranton is all the more remarkable because they had never been in a strike before, and they were prac-tically unorganized. Two weeks after the struggle began, Mother Jones apthe struggle began. Mother Jones appeared on the scene and took charge of it, and it is due largely to her tact and skill in holding the girls together that they won. It is common talk that if Mother Jones had not been on the ground the mill owners and their emissives would have broken the strikers can's long ago. Whatever aid was seranks long ago. Whatever aid was searough the instrumentality of Mother ones, who visited Puterson, Balti-ore, Philadelphia, and other cities Finting interested the unions there.

ely sailk workers' unions gave liberally. strike was formally declared off, and he girls decided to go to work on Tues-day. On Monday evening an entertain-ment was held to celebrate the victory. at which Mother Jones and the write were the speakers. There was great enthusiasm. At 4:30 in the afternoon the children, who had been on strike. aded through the principal streets,

port came from Paterson, where

as Mother Jones rig aguily calls them, exhibiting them, arrity in such striking fashion. It was use the babies who protected first, and use had the right to celebrate, for they were the most determined to stay they were the most determined to stay but and, win. But it is a dreadful a horrible crime, for which "voting king" in America should and feel ashamed that these

up their young lives to make profits for the capitalishs.

TRADE UNION ACTIVITY.

In the short time I spent in Scranton I learned that the victory won by the miners last fall had resulted in a great revival of unionism throughout the Lackawanna Valley. There is hardly a trade that is not now organized, or if process of organization, and there never was a time when unionism flourished so strongly as now. The latest zed last Sunday. They have started out with a grievance and that with friend, the New York "Journal." effective boxcott is being waged.

The miners' organization is in good condition. On Sunday evening I vis-ited Oliphant, about five miles from Scrauton, where the Delaware & Hudson Railroad owns and operates most and made inquiries as to the condition and wages, etc. He talked freely, while he showed me around. The men, he said, were satisfied with the way things were going in the unions, and they were glad the organization was in such good condition. Wages were high-er, hours were lower and there were less grievances and more liberty. The breaker boys were benefited greatly, and the tendency of the union was to have men employed and raise the age limit, so that the boys could go to seffool instead of working in the breakers. All classes of employees are included in the miners' union, and a constant agitation is going on mines, are only rupning half and for a strike on April 1.

The street car men won a strike a few months ago, and since then have better conditions than ever before. One of them told me every employee on the entire system belonged to the anion, and next full they hope to adjust several existing grievances to their ad-

A railroad man told me that the me on the Delaware, Lackawanua and Hudson were tired of the treatment they had been receiving for some time past, and very shortly they were golde to have matters better adjusted. He would not commit himself as to the probability of a strike, but he said the men were determined to get more wages, shorter hours and more help on the big engines.

I was informed that there were prob-bly 72,000 unionists in this district. alsly 72,000 unionists in this district, and I am inclined to believe the statement. This includes miners, railread union town, therefore, Scranton can be +said to be in the first rank.

, Mother Jones will leave Scranton as con as matters will have settled down. That she will do as much good and fighter against the oppressors of labor she holds an unique position in the movement. Candidly, noting the the movement. Candidly, noti which she feaches the pro'etariat unite: she is of more value than a

HOW CAPITAL IS "EARNED."

The Colonial Trust Company as trustee of the estate of the late Robert Ronner, has prepared a report for the Surrogate's Court showing that it has personally amounting to \$495.646, which is \$50,000 more than the appraisal of the personalty a little over holds thirty-seven United-States bonds of \$10,000 each which have appreciated in value to \$421,800." New York Sun.

We are told the poor are penniless because they are lazy. Now a dead man is the lazlest thing on record, and yet he keeps on amassing a fortune. Moral: Do not go to the ant, tho stuggard, but take eiernal rest, that thy children and children's children may enjoy the fruits of thy slumber.

IN CPULENT AMERICA.

"I have no relatives, no friends, no work, no home, no money?" That was the explanation of attempted suicide given early to-day by an old man who had abot himself in the breast while sirring on a bench in Tompkins Square He made the explanation to a policeman, who came running to him, attracted by the shot. He declined to give his name. The doctors in Bellevne, where the old man was taken, say that he connot recover, New York bully News.

...... I affirm that the organization of iniquity among us, as evidenced in the growth of monopolies cornering the very necessaries of life for mere company profit, is proof positive that church taught morality is a failure. Nothing that church and pulpit have been able to do has been sufficient to prevent such scandals. But there is a power which can prevent them. That power is the state.—Rev. R. Roberts.

--- Good work, not sham work; good ---Good werk not sham work; good art, not had art; good food and good heer, not the bad bread and bad beer that disgrace this country; plain, good clothes, not fashionably cut shoddy; good news not party lies and foolish dattery and idle or malicious gossip; real information (which need not becheap and cannot be easy, for knowledge is not an easy thing to get, not chopped up rubbish; as much fresh air and clean water, and out-of-door exercise as we can do with. These are cise as we can do with. These are things within our grasp, yet we have not got them.—Professor Yorke Powell. —Ingot moid factories are prepar-

SPIES EXPOSED.

An Elaborate Plan for Undermining Labor Organizations.

Cleveland "Citizen" Makes a Remarkable Discovery-Manufacturers Allied to Ruin Unions -Agitators Are Blacklisted

For some time rumors have been rife about the operation of an organization whose mission consisted in furnishing spies to act in the trade unions for the benefit of manufacturers. In some cities spies have already been caught in the unions, but it has remained for the Cleveland "Citizen" completely to expose the organization, as was don in last week's Issue, April 27. The facts will doubtless create a sensation in organized labor circles everywhere

The "Citizen" claims to have prooof every statement, and further these proofs were secured in the office of the Manufacturers' Information Bu reau, as the spying organization is call posed by the "Citizen" in November 1809, for being interested in a so-called detective agency. The bureau had headquarters in Cleveland and a branch office in Chicago.

"Through the law firm of Smith & Langin, 703 Cuyahoga building, Cleve land, Turner seduced as many union ists as possible to turn fraitor and b tray their fellow workers, organized and morganized, who were struggling for better conditions and against the encroachments of capitalism, and learn that agitators and advocates of Socialism were especially marked. That the capitalistic concerns mentioned below paid liberally for the information they received, is proven by the fact that Turner paid his black-heart-ed Judases \$60 to \$83 per month. "The system under which this Manu-

facturers' Information Bureau, operates is quite original. A colle of initials is used, and the spies are unknown to each other. The employers are group-ed under the names of flowers. Thus: Machinists' employers are known as Tulips, Clover, Lilac, and Magnolia: brass manufacturers, as Daffodil, Tu-lip, and Magnolla, etc., To learn the identity of employers and spies, therefore, it was not only necessary to are the names, but the key that would unlock the mystery and form the con-nection between the enslaving capitalters and the traitors to the working

The "Citizen" has obtained this code with the names and addresses of the ame in full. The firms are situated same in full. The actual mostly in Cleveland, Dayton, Chicago and Milwaukee, and the spies are located also in these cities. We notice og the firms the names of the Na tional Cash Register Company of Day ton, which makes so much show of "elevation" its employees.

"Citizén" elbses its exposu with these convincing words:
"The most prejudiced and stupid will

no longer be able to deny the existent of a class struggle—a struggle in which labor is attempting to rise to the full height of economic freedom, a struggle in which capital and its minions would been labor in slavish subjection. "This Manufacturers' Information

Bureau is a crime against the human race, and must have been concrived i hell. It is a damable conspiracy to fester freason, to sow the seed of hate between man and man, to apply the knout of the blacklist, and to spread suffering and misery among in nocent women and children of this

"The most carnivorous beast sounds some note of warning before striking down its intended victim, but this satanical alliance cowardly strikes in the dark like a mur crous thug.

"Brothers, comrades! Let the words: No compromise! be your slogan in with this infamous Manufacture turers' Information Bureau, its patrons and its spies. Post the foregoing lisin every union room in the country. yeed out the traitors in the organiza tions, and as far as possible boycott the concerns that are responsible for the spy system.

"Further than that, guard your class interests on election day by placing it colitical control lamor men who stand on labor principles and platforms and for Socialism, so that they may enact or enforce laws to stamp out such mor strous conspiracies as they would crush the head of the poisonous snake."

WANTED.

by selling THE WORKER along the route of the May Day Parade and to members of the labor organizations that participate in the parade. Liberal mt. Please be on hand Saturda; discount. Please be on laind Saturday evening at Labor Lyceum, 64 E. 4th street, not later than 7 p. m. THE WORKER, 184 William St.

Members from all parts of the cit; and also proposed members will please be present to the first meeting of Bos-ton Local on Sunday, May 5, 7:30 p. m at our new headquarters, 995 Washngton street. Very important matter

> THE COMMITTEE, PATRICK MAHONEY, Chairman. J. W. SHERMAN.

Ten of the largest cereal companies of the central sistes have united in a combine with a capital of

ALL RECORDS ARE BROKEN.

Journalistic and Clerical Scandal-Mongers Outdo Themselves in Abuse of George D. Herron.

Audience at Cooper Union Resents the Slanderous Campaign-All New York Dailies Follow the Lead of the "Journal," and the Pulpit Echoes Their Falsehoods.

When George D. Herron appeared on the platform of Cooper Union Truesday evening he was accorded a reception which must have assured bin; at he was among friends. It was a tribu-tion of the confidence who can best appreciate him, a spon-taneous expression of the confidence ous expression of the confidence reposed in him by co-workers in the same cause for which he has suffered so bitterly during the past thre weeks.

Comrade Herron was more than an evidence of good will on the part of friends; it was a vigorous protest New York, a persecution unequalled n the history of the Socialist move-ment in America.

The story of the ordical through

which Comrade Herron has passed during these few weeks is not a new one. History is full of similar stories of persecution of right for might's sake: On'y the instruments by which the persecution is conducted are new. The cross, thumbscrew, gibbet, and rack have given way to the modern newspaper, with its equipment of fals-heod and slander, which results in a ricking of the soul far worse than the terture of the body. And the smug fellowers of the meek and lowly Jesus are performing the same mission that the Pharisees filled nineteen hundred years ago only broadcloth is their early to-day, instead of purple and fin-

These affairs concern only himse't and those immediately connected with him. He has acted wisely in refusing to disdal mongers of the press. Nothing that he could say would mitigate the perse-This statement is borne out by the

others have printed portions of them, garded so as cutirely to change the meaning of the words.

This has prevented the newspape readers from being able to judge fair what Comrade Herron was lectur ing about. Only those who attend the meetings can form an estimate either of the man or his message. Outside of the Socialists and sympathizers, few are allowed to learn where the meet-ings are held. It is not to be wonder-ed at if the mass of the people have formed an entirely wrong opinion of Contrade Herron, an opinion which would be entirely reversed if the peo-ple could hear and see him.

The discredit for leading this previous records in this line

But if the "Journal" lead the attack, it did not excel in the vileness of its attack. The daily paper published by Daniel DeLeon in the name of the enactated Socialist Labor Party bolds first place for its scurrilons abuse and wilful perversion of facts. Its so-callwilful perversion of facts. Its so-call-ed reports of Herron's meetings are root reports: they are the outporrings of mental perverts, the ravings of moral degenerates. For imbecility and absolute mendacity, their disregard of decency, their violation of every in-stinct of clean thinking or clean speak-ing, they could not be duplicated if written in an insane asylum. If we have mentioned this paper at all it is for the purpose of placing it on record before decent people. Its conduct is all the worse when it is remembered that its chief support comes from working people, who are thus assist-ing in the work of capitalism by sup-porting the enemies of Socialism in porting the enemies of Socialism in

their warfare against a Socialist. Nobody with any understanding of present conditions doubts why fise Democratic, Republican, anti-Socialist press have pooled their efforts in an attempt to ruin Comrade Herron. There is only one reason for it, and that is that he speaks the truth and speaks it with a vigor and intensity which frightens error. He has brought with him to the Socialist cause a masterful ability which the capitalists of America have been guick

When George D. Herron amoraved out to recognize, even if the people have

ten to the aid of their masters by re-

it holds for them. We have learned

again that any movement seeking the

everthrow of the capitalist class will meet with the united opposition of

press, pulpit, and platform. We have

learned that no man, no matter how unselfsh and noble, can attack capts tallsm and its established institutions with impunity. We have learned that

the only friends of Socialism are those

who are prepared to fight the ruling class every day, without wavering up

til the end, and that the ruling class

fears only those who propose Socialism by class-conscious revolutionary

These are some of the things the cru

sade against Comrade Herron has taught as abow. Let us bear them in hind, and profit by them, so that the cause may presper and the rule of pre-

justice soon come to an end.

not yet done so. And that ability is given to a movement which strikes deep at the very foundation of class rue and class exploitation. Comrade Perron's great crime consists in well-directed attack upon establish institutions, and these institutions stand for all that is degrading to his Drs. Hills, Raymend, Strong, McCou-

But the applause which greeted ustl. Frank, Justice Gaynor, and oth ers have spoken and acted as they have. They are beneficiaries of cap-talism. They are fed and clothed by the ruling class. They know that Comrade Herron's work is helping; to sweep the ruling class, with its horde of lackeys, into ob ivion; and they has,

fusing to associate with Herron, bas-ing their act upon reports furnished by a yellow press which they know to be wholly unreliable. cholly inreliable.

Comrade Herron did not expect to etain the fellowship of these men when he entered upon his present task. They have only reached their proper level as gravellers at the feet of Mannmon. And the measure of their servilwhich honest men will ultimately hold the man they attack. . The experience of these weeks has been-trying, but it has been valuable. It has shown us more clearly than ever that the capitalist class is not blind to

ppon Comrade . Herron's personal af fairs, either directly or indirectly. ss them for the benefit of the scancution inflicted upon him nor rate him higher in the esteem of those who know him and have faith in the justice of his cause. These private mat-ters would never have been fired in the public press had not Comrade Her-ron been engaged in a crusade which bas for its object the overthrow of

iduct of the enpitalist press and of the "Christian" ministers whose sus-tenance is drawn from the coffers of the capitalists. There has not appeared in the New York press a single in until now. Every paper has given col umns to his private affairs, to the ac-tions of his enemics, but all have care-fully avoided publishing a fair ac-count of any of the meetings. Some ave ignored the lectures altogether.

kade of slander-belongs first of all to the "Journal," which has broken all its "Journal," as is well known, is a Dem-ocratic paper "with Socialistic tendenocratic paper "with Socialistic tenden-cies" which always end in the support of capitalism, whether under the guise of Crokerism or Bryanism. The "Journal's" lead was quickly followed by "Spu" the rabid Republican scab paper, and the Brooklyn "Eagle," which is conducted on the same lines as, the "Sun." Gradually all the papers fell in line, until every daily in Greater New York was contributing its quota to the deluge of slime.

BIG STEAMSHIP TRUST.

Morgan Acquires the British Leyland

Every week brings some new tidings of the "expansion" of the group of cap-italists headed by Morgan. The latest is a step in the consolidation of ocean

Morgan & Co. have bought the Leyland Line; one of the largest British ocean steamship lines. The Leyland Line intely absorbed the West Indies and Pacific Steamship Co. and two

Line, which is already under Morgan's ntrol. . The total value of the \$87,000,000. Other steps in the same line are expected to follow soon

Consolidation Which Will Concentract Gas Supply in Greater New York Into One Company.

the reported consolidation of practically all the gas companies of Greater New York is confirmed by an aurouncement in the daily press. The control of the gas and electric light power interests in the boroughs of Manhatfan, the Bronx, Kings, and Queens, and, without doubt, the Staten Island, will pass into the hands of the Consolidated Gas Company. This will include the taking over of the Brooklyn Union Gas Company and the manufacturing of gas, both fuel and filuminating in New Jersey.

An immense plant is proposed to be constructed at Ravenswood, N. J., to constructed at Ravenswood, N. J., to furnish the boroughs of Queens and Kings and New York's upper east side and the Bronx. Another will be built on the Consolidated North River property in Shedy Side, Fort Lee and the predect conveyed to New York through the Hudson River tunnel, to supply the greater part of the borough of Manhattan. These two plants will warrant the giving up of all the New York plants in operation which will enhance the value of the gas trust's property in New York. It will also do away with a large number of clerks, laborers and other employees, With the Brooklyn Union Gas Com-

pany and its annual output of 4,400, 000,000 cubic feet of gas, the Consol dated will supply 25,000,000,000 of the yearly consumption of 26,300,000,000 cubic feet, worth at the current legal inte \$26,300,000 in New York City only, 00,000,000 cubic feet of which is for the account of the borough of Rich-

HERRON'S LECTURES.

In New York-At Cooper Union, Tuesday evenings, May 7 and 14, Fre-In Brooklyn-At Park Theater, Sunday evenings, May 5 and 12. Free. In New Haven, Conn.-At Musi Hall, Friday evening, May 3. Free. In Elizabeth, N. J.—At Jacobs, The ater, Thursday evening, May 9. Ac on, to éover expenses, 25 cents.

HERRON IN ELIZABÉTH.

On Thursday evening, May 9, Georg D. Herron will speak at Jacobs' The ater, corner Broad and East Jersey street Elizabeth New Jersey on the "The Economics of the King-Heaven." In order to cover the dom of Heaven." In order to cover the heavy expenses of the half it has been found necessary to charge 25 cents for sents. The gallery will be free.

The meeting has been arranged by the newly organized American branch of the S. D. P. This branch is still small in numbers, but the members are hard at work and it is bound to grow.

CALL TO ORGANIZE.

All readers of The Worker in Flatbush and vicinity, who are willing to assist in the organization of a branch of the Social Democratic Party in tha district are requested to correspond with Jacob Still, 48 Oakland street, near East New York avenue, Flatbush

now, for future reference when it be-comes unbelievable, that such barbar-ity existed within a nation calling itself "Christian," that in this year of McKinley, A. D. 1901, the Salvation Army, one of many similar organiza-tions, finds it necessary to maintain feeding stations to furnish 110,000 meals monthly to the destitute, as well as to provide nightly lodgings for 7,200 homeless who are dealed the orivilege of participating in the boun tiful McKinley prosperity with which the country is supposed to be flooded. -Uncle Sam.

Strike disturbances have occurred at gnalcollar, province of Seville, Spain. Vomen quenched the fires in the mines and compelled the miners to go out; and it is feared that the mine will be

A Berlin dispatch reports that the "Vorwaerts," the Socialist organ, erints correspondence from Russia as-berting that the Association of Pro-gressive Polish University Students

"Because you had asked the muu-mum of humane rights you were bestially maitreated and your blood flowed. Instead of considering your just demands, drunken hordes of sol-diers were let loss against you." The misnifesto proceeded throughout in a similarly vigorous strein, urging the recipients to combat the caar's government in all possible ways.

Line-Other Consolidations to Follow - Morgan's Steamship Properties Now Reach Value of \$87,000,000.

dation with the Atlantic Transport can steamship interests is now put at

GAS COMBINE IS COMPLETED.

After several months of planning

The Standard Oil Company is the chief factor in the movement for con-solidation, assisted by, the Whitney Ryan traction syndicate and other

THE OCTOPUS WINS.

Standard Oil Company Gets Control of Cutlet to Texas Oil Fields.

The Standard Oil Company could not buy up the new Beaumont oil field in Texas, but it has obtained control of the field just the same. The company has purchased the railroad terminals, wharves and shipping facilities at Port Arthur and 90,000 neres of land surounding the port. Port Arthur is the searest deep-water port to the Beau-sont oil field and by controlling this outlet the Standard Oil Company is given control of every barrel of oil taken from the Beaumont field. When Rockefeller and his pals start out

after a thing they are going to get it.

What makes the situation more interesting is that a great many "wildeen started to operate in the Beaumont field and many people of small means have in-vested the savings of years in these companies. It is conservatively esti-mated that \$75,000,000 of oil stock have been sold by these companies in Texas the past two months. Most of this stock is "water," the companies being organized for speculative pur-poses. A collapse is now expected, and when it comes the little investors who

gave up gladly to become great finan-ciers will wish they hadn't.

At the final round up, the ambitious and foolish small investors will be working on the farm and in the stores, and workshops as atonement for their rashness, while the Standard Oil Company will be gaily marching on. For has it not been said that "the fittest will survive?" .

A PHOSPHATE COMBINATION-

A Nashville dispatch says: The gradnal absorption of the various phos-phate interests in the Mt. Pleasant field is under way, and it is expected that within two weeks the two million dollar deal will be perfected. The field embraces about 4,500 acres, and it is one of the most important industries in Tennessee. The average shipments have been about four hundred thou-sand tons, yielding to the Louisville & Nashville railroad hearty a million dollars a yaer for freight. Not half of the phosphate has been taken from the ground.

A PLOW COMBINE

A \$50,000,000 combine of plow magn-facturers was completed at Chicago last week. It is composed of the lead-ing plow manufacturers of the Inited States. One of its purposes is the climination of the long credits which have been given country microbasis.

future, or else go out of business. Thea bine will supply the the plow combine will supp farmers direct, thus saving the man's profit. The farmers will learn how industrial combinations affec them after a while

TELEPHONE TRUST.

A \$50,000,000 telephone trust is re-ported to be organizing which will con-trol the companies in all the large citics, owning 1,901,000 miles of wire strong all over the country, connecting 801,000 telephones. Local offices will be done away with and the various companies will be operated as branch es of the trust, which, of e

ANOTHER RAILROAD COMBINE.

A gigantic railroad combine extending from Pittsburg to the Pacific coast is reported. The combine will include all the Southwestern roads, with Geo. Gould at its head. Gould is said to be perfecting a system which will be the niost extensive and compact railroad system in the world.

-It is understood that the prelim inary steps in the renewal of the lease of the Cinclinati Southern Railroad by the Southern Railway have been concluded. - It is reported that a combination of Grand Rapids, Mich., furnitare

manufacturers, with \$7,000;000 eapttal, is again being negotiated. -An effort is being made olidate all the tanneries in Allegheny County. Pennsylvania, with a capital of about \$10,000,000. Nine compani it is said, have already agreed to enter the combine, and options have been secured on several others. New York capital is back of the proposed com-pany, and if the local plan is a success national organization will likely be formed.

-It is rumored that Standard Oil interests have acquired sufficient American Linseed stock to dominate that company, which controls the American production of fluseed oil and its by-products,

-The Chicago and Northwestern system has purchased the Minnesota and Wisconsin railway. The road is only a short one, but is of considerable importance. -It is believed that the Baltim and Ohio Railroad, controlled by J. J. Hill, Norman B. Ream, Marshall Field

and Eastern interests, will form the link between Chicago and the Atlantic for the new Northern Pacific, Great Northern, and Burlington combination - An artificial leg trust with a capi tal of \$5,000,000 has been organized Private ownership of industry makes the business profitable.

SULZER CRITICIZED.

Comrade Krafft Seizes the Opportunity to Expose the Fallacies of His Jersey Speech

As previously mentioned, the Jersey City "Advertiser and Eagle" devotes a column every week to Socialist news Recently Congressman Sulzer spoke in that city. The following ellipping will show how the congrades of Jersey City take advantage of the opportunity of fered them for "getting buck:"

"As the Republicans go to the grave vard for Grant and Lincoln, so the Democrats continually flaunt the ghosts of Jefferson and Jackson before our eyes in their spread-eagle orations. Congressman Sulzer denouaced the trusts as 'the greatest scheme ever devised by the ingenuity of man to rob his fellowman," Mr. Sulzer is quite right there. Formerly only single business men could rob their fellowinen, but now these robbers have combined and rob on a grand scale. No wonder the small robbers are down on the trusts. Robbing on a small scale is legitimate, according to Mr. Sulzer. He but he forgets to mention that it is the object of every business man to outstrip and eventually to destroy his

ompetitor and thereby competition.
"He claims that the Democratic party favors a well disciplined militia times of peace. Of what use is the militia in times of peace? Surely an expensive and needless luxury. Can-Mr. Sulzer cite a sinkle instance where the militia has been used to prevent the lawlessness of lynching mobs in the democratic South? Has the militia ever been used to enforce the laws in favor of labor which have been and are violated by both Democratic and Republican employers? Then we cau see no further need for a militia except to suppress the workers where they justly demand the enforcement of such

"The Democratic party is irrevoca -bly committed to the passage of the eight-hour law.' Really, Mr. Sulzer, this is news indeed. Numerous states are controlled by the Democrats, but no eight-hour law is in sight, and if we remember correctely, Mr. Cleveland, a Democratic president, called out the federal troops to shoot into submission the rallroad workers of Chicago, who were bold enough to ask for the enwere bold enough to ask for the en-forcement of the ten-hour law. No. Mr. Sulzer, the Democratic party is not and never was the party of the working-men, any more than the Republican party is, and Mr. Sulzer knows as well buring the past eleven years the as the undersigned that the only party General Workers Union in Spain has

-Comrade Hartshorn of Lynn, Mass., writes that Local Lynn is planning to produce Comrade Krafft's play. "Now and Then." The play is published by the Socialist Literature Com-

MAY DAY PARADE

PRICE 2 CENTS.

Order of Route of Saturday Evening's Parade.

Herron and Harriman Will Be Among the Speakers at Madison Square -Large Number of Unions Particle pating.

The May Day demonstration of New York Socialists and trade unionists will be held Saturday evening. May 4. The order of the parade will be as fol-

First Division, to form in Fourth street, between Second avenue and the Bowery: Local New York, S. D. P. and various educational and beneficial organizations,

Second Division, to form in Fourth street, between First and Secend avenues: Brewery Workmen's Union Nos. 1, 23, 30, 31, and 59, Third Division: Organizations rep-

Fourth Division, to form in Fifth street, between Second avenue and Bowery: .International Cigarmakers' Unions Nos. 90, 144, and 251, Waiters' Union No. 1, and Bartenders' Union

Pifth Division, to form in Fifth street between First and Second avenue; Rakers' Unions Nos. 1, 7, 50, 93, and 164, and the Butchers' Unions of New Sixth Division, to form in Sixth street

between Second avenue and Bowery: Journeymen Pie Bakers, Pie. Wagon Drivers, Upholsterers' Union No. 14, Piano and Organ Builders, International Jewelry Workers. Seventh Division, to form in Sixth treet, between First and Second ave-

Joiners, Nos. 309, 464, 476, and 513,

Brotherhood of Carpenters and

Furniture, Workers' Singing Society, Wood Carvers, Modelers' Association, Laborers' Union No. 9, Bricklayers' Prioring Nos. 11 and 35, Carriage and Wagon Builders, Brotherhood of Painters No. 88. Eighth Division, to form in Seventh treet, between Second avenue and lowers: Eccentric Engineers, Standard Engineers, United Engineers 1975a

centric Firemen No. 56, Architectural Iron Workers' Unions, International Association of Machinists No. 335, Pattern Makers. Ninth Division, to form in Seventh treet, between First and Second ave-ues: International Typographical

Unions Nos. 6 and 7. The parade will start at 8 p. m. front Second avenue and Fourth street and will take the following route: Up Second avenue to Twelfth street; west on Twelfth street to Greenwich avenue; up Greenwich and Eighth avenues to Twenty seventh street; east on Twen-

ty-seventh street to Madison avenue; then down to Twenty-third street. A mass meeting will be held on the Madison avenue side of Madison Square. Morris Brown will act as ehairman, and George D. Herron, Job Harriman, Ben Hanford, J. Hawkins, J. Donnelly, N. R. Campbell, and Geo. Warner will speak from the main plat-

The truck on Twenty-sixth Street will be used by German speakers and the platform on the Twenty-third street side will be used by the S. D. P.

A TELL-TALE STRAW. Ohio Militia Being Specially Prepared for Strike Duty.

Here is a press dispatch from Columbus, O., that needs no comment "Adjutant General Gyger has decided to supply the Ohio militia with cart-ridges loaded with shot instead of

called out for riot duty. General Gyger

innocent people at a great distance

from the rloting, as is often the case The United States Steel Company must have given the Ohio authorities a tip of its intention to put some "econ

omics" into effect in the Ohio mills. ELECTIONS IN CALIFORNIA.

At the immicinal elections held in cratic vote rose appreciably over that of last fall. In San Berngrdino our candidates polled 75 out of a total of 1.230, as against 61, in a total of 1.550 in November, a gain of 30 per cent, In Alameda the Social Deplocratic

candidates polled the following votes: City Trustees—R. A. Dagne, 182; J. W. Powell, 172—Board of Education—E. A. Allen, 134, A. J. Howe, 133, City Clerk-A. A. Crockett, 100. City As-sessor-G. W. Townsend, 182. Record-er-W. Wagner, 120. Treasurer-J. R. Blake, 90. We polled about 6 per cent, of the total vote, which is a gain of about 2 per cent, over the November election. The capitalist parties tried to take the wind out of our sails by

The average vote in Pasadena was on, although the capitalist parties re-sorted to the trick of declaring for "municipal ownership of public utili-

During the past eleven years the advocating the eight-hour law is the Social Democratic Party.

"F. KRAFFT."

"F. KRAFFT."

"F. KRAFFT."

"F. KRAFFT."

"F. KRAFFT." groups with 3.555 members, to-day there are 172 groups with 30,000 mem-bers, 10,000 of whom live in Madrel.

-Lack of imagination makes peo-ple fall to see the evils that are: that as them fall to realize the good that might be.--Grant Alien.

The Worker. An Organ of the Social Democratic Party. At 184 William Street, New York By the Socialistic Co-operative Pub-P. O. BOX 1512. Telephone Call: 302 John.

TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS,

Weekly Bundles: As far as pensible, rejected communica-ons will be returned if so desired and copps are enclosed.

Rufered as second-class matter at the New York, N. Y., Post Office on April 6, 1891.



STATES THE UNITED

1888 (Presidential).... 2,068 S. D. P. 9,545 In 1900 (Presidential):. S. D. P. 96,918 S. L. P. 33,450



THE PARTY'S EMBLEM

We greatly regret the nufortunate mechanical error by which the line "By George D. Herron" fulled to apear over the article "The Socialist Disclosure of Spiritual Sources" in the last issue of The Worker. Doubtless all of our readers recognized the authorship of the article as it stood, but we hasten to apologize, nevertheless,

We welcome to the field the new ! D. P. paper in the Italian language "Avanti." The first number appeared May 1. The subscription price is 50 cents a year and bundles of one hundred are sent for 75 cents. Address "Avanti." 229 E. Ninety-fifth street New York. Italian books and pictures cialists in the Italian parlia may also be had there.

Aguinaldo seems to have, turned

What have the Single Taxers to say

for Socialism, but he'll not believe it until the workers vote Socialism upon

Senator Hoar says he favors restrict ing debate in congress. The old genan urust be getting disgusted at his own garrulity.

place capitalist politics and politicians on the "We Don't Patronize" list with

ether unfair goods? any of the workingmen who voted for him accompany President McKinley on his trip across the continent. Pro they are too bosy emptying their

"full dinner pails."

Ex-Senator Pettigrew is going to make another effort to return to the kindly tips from Jim Hill, he has scooped up \$250,000 by speculation. If votes are not too high in the South akota legislature, Petty should wear the toga again.

McKinley warns us of hard time coming. How is this? With high riff, gold standard, and expansi full force, are we to have the same experience that we had under the Demnder is that McKinley dages to admit it. Socialists can say: We told

One of our labor exchanges has turn for a brand of somp that bears the un ton label. The pennaltator of the pape

bor's interests as the geography of the the truth, when it pays to do so-and We suggest that the editor of the "Iowa Unionist" use some of the union label soap upon his own conclence, ere he proceeds much further with his task of "representing labor."

"A Single Taxer" writes to a Philadelphia paper: "Government owner ship of railroads is a different thing from government ownership of individual industries. Henry George saw that twenty-five years before Kar Marx wrote 'Das Kapital.' " Considering that Marx wrote "Capital" about twenty years before George's book. "Progress and Poverty," was published, one can readily, understand why this correspondent is a single taxer.

TAKE NO FAVORS.

F. A. Kulp of Battle Creek, Mich. rites to the Saginaw "Exponent" to announce that "L. C. Rogers, chairman of the S. D. P. city committee, was appointed as a member of the board of public works last night by the mayor of this city. Comrade Rogers is a union machinist as well as a strong So

Upon this piece of news our co-worknments as follows:

"The 'Exponent' is at a loss to know m the above, whether the appoint ment of Mr. Rogers is considered by Battle Creek 'Socialists' as a triumph or degradation of the working class. This much we do know, however; that no class-conscious Socialist would ac-cept an appointive office at the hands of any capitalist political party. pim of the Socialist movement is the conquest of the powers of government by the working class, in order that they may revolutionize the system of industry. Labor has been too long 'secognized' by spittoon-cleaning and public board jobs. It is time that labor recognized its own power, and this can never be brought about so long as 'representatives' of the working class are content with appointive crumb from the capitalist's political table.

"Whosever accepts office as the gift of a capitalist government is an ally of the capitalist class, and must do the bidding of his masters. It may be that the brand of Socialism that stands for such action is indigenous to Battl Creek, and has no connection with the great proletarian world movement, but we do not believe the comrades have considered the matter in its true light or Mr. Rogers would not be on the board of public works or would not-be a member of the party organiza-tion."

We agree entirely with the opinion of the "Exponent." A Socialist who accepts an apointment from the capitalist authorities thereby accepts a favor from the opponents of his party and his class, puts himself under obligations to them, and compromises the position of the Socialist movement.

We do not wish to make a hasty tudgment of Mr. Rogers' Intention in this action. He may simply have made n mistake, through insufficient, knowledge of the movement and its needs. But the party should require his imme diate resignation of the office. It is unfortunate that such a false step should have been made; having been made, it must be corrected at once. The party should require Mr. Rogers mmediately to resign the office; failing that, he should be expelled from the party and his action publicly repudiated. Action on this matter can not be too prompt and too firm; while the matter may seem a small one in itself, it involves a very important

principle.

At a meeting of the Workingmen's Educational League where Comrade J. Spargo spoke for the S. D. P. the other day, two DeLeonites expressed their fear that he would soon be expelled Only about a month ago one of their friends predicted the same fate for the editor of this paper. Our erstwhile cialists at the head of the party papers and on the lecture platform of the S. D. P. Pretty soon they will open their eyes to the fact that the S. D. P. is perfeetly conscious that its speakers and writers are good Socialists and chooses them just on that account. The S. D. not in the business of expelling good Socialists.

We have received some slight prolot" as applied last week, in our editorial "Iago's Latest Imitators," to such papers as the New York "Jourand "Sun" and the Brooklyn "Pacte" We admit that the expression is a strong and an unpleasant one. B mist that it is perfectly justified, that it is the only word which properly characterizes the course of these pa-

ren alone, but in scores of other in stances, have these papers proved their title to the epithet we have applied to public. The people look to it; for a calm and impactial statement of facts. ly be overestimated. With the wonder ful system for gathering and publishing news which it has developed, it cat cive the people true information upon which to have their judgments, or it - reads unions have been elected and apcan poison their minds with wanten

Most of our great metropolitan daffies have deliberately chosen to follow the latter course, whenever it has suitfriends of labor" for office and | od their vensi purposes. They tell the

when it pays to do otherwise they do not for an instant hesitate to suppre to distort, or to fabricate news for the purpose of corrupting public opinion. For such conduct we can conceive in fitter term than that of "harlotry." It is the prostitution of a noble and re sponsible function for base ends. The prostitution of the mind is infinitely

more criminal than that of the body. Moreover, the venal journalists have not even the excuse of dire want which the aufortunate women of the stunis can urge in their defense. The editors of the "Journal" and of the other pa pers which, in this affair, followed its dustardly leading are able to live in comfort without resorting to dishonor able means. There is therefore not the shadow of an excuse for their prostitu truth and decency to the interests of the ruling class.

The word is unpleasant. But it is sometimes necessary to use unpleasant words, because it is sometimes necessary to speak of things that cannot be otherwise described. We therefore repeat, with a firm conviction that we are justified in so doing, that Hillis, Raymond, Strong, and the other "rev erend" gentlemen, instead of following in the steps of that upright carpenter whom they pretend to serve, have has tened to take the word of a harlot as a pretext for casting stones at a man who had the courage to attack the in terests of their patrons.

At a banquet held in this city last week forty-four members of the executive council of the American Bank ers' Association represented over \$500,000,000. Of course, the burden of the speeches was prosperity and the unpagallelled richness of this country. That was quite proper. No person have more reason to feel gratified at their own-condition than these people. They are prosperous and everything just now is going their way. The puzzling part is that the fellows with pothing who will read that story will actually believe they're prosperous, too, just because the bankers said so There never was a wealthy class so rich as ours and that with so little trouble. And there never was a work ing class so "intelligent" and so easily deceived as the working class of today. All that is needed is a brass band and the picture of a full dinner pail and they believe they are the only things that ever happened. No wonder this gathering of plutes patted each other on the back and proclaimed that the finances of the world would in future be controlled from New York. The workingmen are to be considered only as necessary machines, to produce wealth, because the working men don't consider themselves.

AN UNUSUAL INCIDENT, AND THE REASON FOR IT.

Something like a sensation has be aused in trade union circles in Tennessee by the passage of an act prohibiting the employment of children under the age of fourteen years in mines, workshops and factories. It is so unusual for any legislative body to pass a labor law that the trade unionists act as if the surprise was too great for them to bear rationally. But the passage of the law was quite to be expected. The political conditions are such in Tennessee as to make Demo cratic supremacy a doubtful quantity, The contest between the Republican and Democratic parties for the spoils has been close enough since the war to make the situation uncomfortable for the latter party, so much so that at least once in the history of the state, in 1894, the recount of the vote by the Democratic legislature placed a Demoerat in the chair as governor instead

In 1896, the Democratic plurality in Tennessee for president decreased 19,-000 below that of 1892, although the total vote increased, and in 1900 the in crease in plurality was only 5,000. In 1896 the Democratic plurality for governor dwindled to 6,854, a result which was gained only through the personal popularity of the Democratic nomines. In 1898 the total vote fell off over 180, 000, and the Democratic plurality in creased 27,000. This was due to the lassitude of the Republicans and Democrats. Many of the former did not be counted out anyway, and a lesser number of the latter staved at home disgusted with their own party. Is 1900 the Democratic plurality dropped

below that of 1898 nearly 8,000, showing the unsettled political conditions in that state. There is nothing more satisfectory to the politician in pursuit of his trade than a sure thing, and this uncertainty has inspired the Democratic leaders of Tennessee with a deep lave for labor, and especially that valuable asset (6 the shrewd politicism the "labor vote." Consequently labor has been tickled ways known to the capitalist politiclaus everywhere. Sundry individuals tion of labor has apparently not been stered one whit or particle as a con-

ives," whose feeble efforts have been nore than futile through the obstruc tive tacties of the party in power, the leaders of which are quite co have "labor leaders" in office for ornament or political expediency, but not

The passage of the child labor law at ance of the policy of "throwing a sprat-to catch a mackerel." The law passed may be a cause for rejoicing on the part of the short-sighted, the saisguine or the self-seeker, but there is no guarantee that the law will be enforced. Time and experience have proved that capitalist legislators do not enact labor laws for that purpose On the contrary, the rule has been otherwise. 'The report lately issued' from Illinois shows that the same child labor law in that state is ineffective and its provisions violated; and what can be said of Illinois can be said of every other state in the union where such laws exist. Nothing more can be expected while capitalists and the servile creatures of capitalism are in control. And the tendency of the courts to declare such laws unconstitutional, on technical or other grounds must not be forgotten. The Tennessee law has yet to run the gauntlet of the gentlemen who have never falled to be the saviors of the capitalist class from the "tyranny of trade union legisla-

for use.

And so while we may hope for the sake of the children in the mills and factories of Tennessee,, and for the sake of the women who love those children, that this much needed law may be effective, yet the bitter experience of the past teaches us that it is too much to expect that consummation at this stage in our economic and political affairs. We believe the child labor law was enacted, not through humane motives, but only through those other baser motives that stir the politician to an active interest in labor's affairs, solely to perpetuate the politician and his tribe in public office. And when the test and the time comes, we are sure that the growing demands of the capitalist exploiters in the South for their pound of flesh will see the law rendered innocuous and useless, a record upon the statute books of the foolish waste of energy on the part of the working class of Tennessee.

For this reason the trade unionists directly interested can afford to curb their exuberance. It is well to fementber at times the old adage about "not erying halloo until you are out of the

In order to offset the assertions, of he pesky labor agitators, several hundred business men and a number of ommittees of the Republican party in Puerto Rico have drawn up and pre sented to Governor Allen a sweetly worded address, congratulating him on his successful administration, and expressing their desire that he stay with them. They're satisfied, and why shouldn't they be? Business or political committees are not going insane and committing suicide for lack of food and work. Workingmen are doing that. These admirers represent the "best" citizens to be found in every community, and they are always the class who live and pros per through the exertions and suffer ings of other men. Governor Allen is me of their kind, and they will support him against all the charges the despised agitators may make against Agitators come from the work ing people who have nothing but votes to give away at election time to sup port Allen and his class.

with the much more important one of, ooting the commissary department in-Manila. It is unfortunate that the disclosures now being made should ture of Aguinaldo, as the lustre of that dublous exploit is greatly dimmed accordingly. Even the most virulent jingoes find it difficult to enthuse over an army whose officers are reported to have received bribes in return for favors conferred upon contractors. The stories of bacchanalism revels indulged in by these officers are also rather dampening to the arder of the promoters of modern civilization in the Philippines. But the officers of the army must have their amuse nents. Time hangs heavily on their bands, and it is hard to resist the allurements of the contractors who want privileges that will assist in the work of exploiting the natives. Thus it is that parasitism, a result of pri the function of perpetuating and extending private ownership in order to prolong parasitism.

—Reports from Valparaiso, Chila, indicate that the Chileans are adopting our methods in their elections. It is said that wholesale bribery was car-ried on, and votes were bought and

A vogaman in Honolulu stole two cigars and was sent in prison for two years; a soldier atole a hicycle and the same indige gave him two months. This is called equality before the faw. Honolulu is a part of the United

FROM THE WORKERS.

While sending in a good order fer books, Comrade W. T. Beals of Du-buque, Ia., says: "I consider The Worker one of the best propaganda pa-pers published. It always has timely articles which are up-to-date." We'll try and keep it that way. Push it

Writing from Hibbing, Minn., Co rade Edward Harris says: "It is with great pleasure I renew my subscription to The Worker, with whose prin ciples I heartily agree, and in a quiet way do all I can to persuade those with whom I can get to talk upon such subjects. This is difficult, as there are so many of different nationalities here that there is little unity or sense of class-consciousness." Get some of the Socialist papers published in other languages, Comrade Harris, and that will probably help you in your good

Comrade Smith of San Bernardine Cal. renewing his subscription, pays The Worker this tribute: "I like The Worker first rate. I am well satisfied with your gentlemanly handling of our miserable family quarrels. 1 feel your policy on these lines will finally have the right effect. I think your articles on Labor Politics and Socialis Politics' very timely. The working man should wake up some day to a least a glimmer of class-consciousness but he is an awful long time doing it. But he will wake up, Comrade S. Just keep pegging away. The articles mentioned will soon be issued in pamphlet form, and should be placed where they will do the most good.

Me, is another hustler who likes The Worker. He says: "We are trying to get the workers here to do a little for their own class, and as we are receiv ing some beln from the State Committee, we are getting along very well. I send you several names to whom you send you several names to whom you can send. The Worker, as I believe it will be a good thing to start them ou. I think The Worker will make more Socialists than any paper I have ever read, and I have read a few. There was a time when you could do nothing with the former People; it was so abusive, but it has improved greatly. I. know whereof I speak, for I have taken it for a long time." Thanks.

Comrade W. T. Richards of Quincy Mass., was a visitor at the office of the Socialist Literature Company last week, and carried away a stock of books and pumphlets to distribute on his travels. Comrade Richards is a traveling man, and a hustler for the

Comrade C. H. Casper of Fort Ed ward, N. V., sends in a bunch of sub-scriptions and an order for books as an evidence of his feelings toward. The Worker. This is a regular thing fo Comrade Caspar to do

"I regard. The Worker as the best Socialist paper, and could not be with-out it without feeling I had lost my best companion," is the way Comrade W. J. Jackman of Lynn, Mass., puts it, and renews his subscription for a year to back up his convictions. A letter from Comrade John Evans

of Massillon, O., along with three yearly subscriptions and an order for our May Day issue, contains also the following encouraging words: "These were the easiest subscriptions that I have ever obtained, for in each case I merely showed the paper and stated the price and asked if they would like to subscribe. This is all that I said.
and each man just handed me a half dollar. I am not going to stop, but will try to keep up the work, as you have shows a willingness to give us the best Socialist paper in the country and the Socialists can only show their appreciation of your efforts by trying to increase its circulation. I congratulate you on the able manner in which the paper is edited."

Expressions like these are most in-spiring, and we will try and make The Worker even better and therefore even more worthy of Comrade Evans' and other Socialists support.

Comrade T. F. Keogh, secretary of The important task of civilizing the Local Toledo, O., evidently believes in an order for 300 copies of the May Day issue and says: "I think if we can get more party papers in the hands of the people it will bring good fesults. who have not a pretty fair outfine of our objects and I believe The Worker is just the thing to follow them up with In Toledo there are many peo ple who call themselves "non-partizan Socialists." They mean well, but are inot very well posted on Socialism. In our recent municipal election we gain-ed from 200 to 300 votes over our vote tast fall. And are confident we can inmember of organized labor could read the articles on "Labor Polities, and Sothe Worker. I am going to try and secure some subscribers after distributing the May Day number." You get the subscribers; we'll do the rest:

The New York "Press' is authority for the statement that "the rottenest legislation ever attempted by a New which has just adjourned. From the opening to the closing day of the ses sion the dominating influence withto the legislature was a gap of petitical crooks and thieves," Coming from suc the "Press" says. It is on the Inside and it ought to know. The strongest evidence against the corruption of the ent system comes right from the spitalist supporters themselves. In stmost to get the workers to vote the political crooks and thieves into nes finded into orange." They will vote for Social

Mosquito Bites *

By PETER E. BURROWES

Oyez! Oyez! Oyeş!— Lost, strayed or invested: The hon-esty that we used to print before we came to Washington. Should anybody happen to find it, he is earnestly re-quested to use it himself or send it to some private asylum until we are expellet from office, when we shall be eady to claim it once more as an asset of the Republican party,

Lost, strayed or stolen: All the bright young men with splendid prospects; all the messenger boys that were to have millionnires: all the highligifted plungers and others who hav passed through Wall Street's curricu lum, and all those young Americans who have cared for nothing but being

Lost, strayed, or kidnapped: "Amer-ica," as we sang it after a good dinner or a missionary meeting. It was last seen in the custody of its two uncles, the Republican and Democratic parties, who were leading it into a dark wood, with blood in their eyes. Please bury the remains and say nothing.

Lost, strayed or stelen: The true necessor of the late Henry Ward leecher of Brooklyn. This is to give notice that if any one should find him he isn't wanted in Brooklyn, where we

Lost, strayed or stolen: The moral zeal which once we knew when we were ramming the Ramapo steal, and which has been conspicuous by its absence since we have been cramming adorned our Republican patriotis: The cunning of the right hand of the Tammany cut-purse is also lost; stray digits of our gentlemen boodlers up the

Lost, strayed, or stolen: The mea ing of history. If any individual tells us that the modern successful man, such as Capitalism, turns him out, has been the goal and the meaning of history, then this is to give notice that all labor gone before us have been lost, strayed or stolen.

watchmen who used to keep an eye of our public educational system, who kept the cowl out of the class rooms and Guy Fawkes out of the celliars,

Lost, strayed, or stolen: The wits of the gentleman who succeeded the late Emperor of Germany; the patience which well meaning people used to have with the diberal tendencies of several late emperors of Russia; and th hopes which men formerly entertaine of seeing liberty and democracy estab-lished in America by any other means than a social revolution.

Lost, strayed, or stolen; An immense amount of governmental stores in the Philippines; also a number of witnesses or their memories—who for got the names of the patriots who wery een handling the property before

Lost, strayed, or stolen: The wis dom of a supreme court judge named Scott, when he comes down from his judicial perch and talks with his fellow creatures below on the lowly sub-lects of everyday life. At St. George's Society Judge Scott, while complain-ing mildly of the tendency to combinaing mildy of the tends of the manifested by the working people adds that "it is a sign of their prosper ity." On this account the cloakmaker and cigarmakers are among the most account of the continuous form of the most properties. and cigarinakers are among the prosperous of our citizens. Judge Scott also says, by way of social solution, that there MUST always be more poor people than rich in the world—therefore there must and that's all. Great Scott. The wisdom of the bench has been shaughted. been shanghaied.

Lost, strayed, or stolen: The art of sacking a city with the open courage of men like Blucher or Boss Tweed; the art of doing it without the aid of Psalm singing; the art by which candidates for public boodle used to lead consistent lives before they were educated in the schools of Fasset, Raines, Lexow, Mazet, and other educational commissioners. No reward offered.

Lost, strayed, or stolen: The B Lost, strayed, publican party's plous devotion to the doctrines of, a protective tariff all 'round; also the loyalty of the Demoerats to the doctrines of free trade all round; also the antipathy which these old parties formerly had to one anoth-er; and any further reason why they uld not come together in the bonds of an unboly wedlock-lost, strayed, or stolen. /

Lost, strayed, or stolen: The ge togetherness of "the get-togethers" and several reformers, humanitarians; and other posers on the co-operative and so-cial service stamp, when that coming other posers on the co-operative and so ctal service stump, when that comful together begins to look like more lib-erty for the working people and less plunder for the stump posers, when seeming together threatens, them with the unigar element or with an ap-properbing rates of the state of the conpronching reign of justice.

Lost, strayed, or stolen: The chance of getting anything into the new papers or getting anything out of them, which has not come facough that them, which has not come through that great subsidized board of censors known as "The Associated Press," the possibility of knowing what is really taking place in Russia, Peking, or any other centers of social surest where the issues are between property and

Lost, strayed, or stolen: The means y which an ordinary, man can bill the difference between a French epublic and a Russian aristocracy, or

between an American ditto and a English monarchy; or between the dip lomatic intellect of a Republican min ister in a foreign court and any other minister. Outside the Socialist camp the means by which these men are

known is lost, strayed, or stolen.

Lost, strayed, or stolen: The sort of bravery we used to read about be fore Funston's time, a bravery which would have been ashamed to overcome a gallant foe by treachery, forgery and deceit; and a government which would have refused to give the nation's recognition to that sort of brayery.

Lost, strayed, or stolen: The leis ure, taste, and security of mind needed by the slaves of wages before they are able to use the Carnegie libraries; a little holiday also is missing which was born a few years ago, but seems to have been kidnapped, called Arbor Day; also the Prohibition party lately seen loitering around Republican head quarters; also a large wave of prosper ity which hovered about our coasts be fore the late elections, bearing upon its crest a collection of valuable promises which have all vanished in the vasty

Lost, straved, or stolen: Any on thing the working class needs for its liberty, comfort; and security, which the constitution of the United States makes constitutional, or is able to keep constitutional while judges are for-hire; also the method of discovering judges who are not for hire, under a competitive property system whose two only open doors lend to the two riminal conditions of extreme poverty and extreme riches.

Lost, strayed, or stolen where in the pigeon holes of profit mon-gering: The chivalry of the Southern gentleman, the rectitude of the Puritan gentleman, the simple breezines and delight in work of the old West erners, the courageous and hopeful maniliness of the North, the liberty and the love of liberty which once charac

Lost, strayed, or stolen: A well prepared list of the number of human lives already sacrificed to capitalist greed in the recent campaigns for markets and raw material in Cuba and th Philippines, and in the missionary muddle of China; also a carefully prepared list of the number of new office reased salaries, and other perman ent and temporary emoluments accruing to the dollar aristocrats, their friends and relations, as a direct result of these armed emanations of patriot-ism and missionary zeal.

PARTY NOTES.

The Weman's Socialist Club of Philadelphia at a recent meeting passed a resolution which expressed non-concurrence in the doctrines of anarchy, but sympathy for Emma Goldman, cause she was denied by the police the right of free speech.

Comrade Hagarty reports that the meeting addressed by Comrade S. Ber-lin at Pearl River on Saturday. April 20. was small owing to the heavy rain. but the address was well received and proved highly interesting.

Comrade Rrown of Rochester Is ing a series of Sunday evening "ser-mon-lectures" at Plymouth Church, on "Heralds of the Dawn of Man and Prohphets of a Real Religion. fakes ten notable leaders or agitators of the last half century Brown, Rus-kin, Morris, Marx, Garrison, George, kin, Morris, Marx, Garrison, George, Bellamy, Toistoy, Kropotkin, and Her-ron—and makes their life and work the text for a discussion of different aspects of the social problems now call-ing for solution.

The course of Sunday evening lec-tures at Penn-Fulton Hall, in East New York, was closed Sunday with an address by Contrade Lee. The com-rades are very well satisfied with the uccess of their undertaking. olved considerable work and expe out has attracted attention enough t reward all their efforts. The lecture will be begun again in the same place in September.

The Central Labor Union of Flint Mich. put itself on record last week it independent political action by adopt ing the following resolution:

"We regard it as the sacred duty of every honorable laboring man to sever his affiliations with all political parties of the capitalists and to devote his energy and attention to the organiza-tion of his trade and labor union and the concentration of all unions one solld body for the purpose of a attempt of the ruling clas against our liberties, and 'to our fraternal hand to the workers of our land and to all nations of the globe that struggle for the same indepen-

Social Democrats of Muscatine, Is have opened headquarters at 318 East Second street, and hold meetings Monday evenings.

Open air meetings have begun in Chicago, and many comrades are greathing the gospet.

The Socialist Party of Chicago held a large demonstration last Sunday is the interests of improved public school facilities for the working people's chil-

A general strike of the street railron employees is in progress at Madrid. Spain. The police are guarding the property of the company.

4.444.4444.4444.4444.4444 The Economic Struggle.

60<u>0000000000000</u> The tenth annual convention of the International Longshoremen's Asso-ciation will be held in Toledo; O., be-ginning Monday morning, July 10, at 10 o'clock. All branches of longshore workers are included in the organiza-tion. Delegates must be elected at the first meeting in May, and must hona fide workingmen employed at longshore work. The call is signed by Daniel J. Keefe, president and Henry C. Barter, secretary-treasurer, with headquarters at Detroit.

Brewers and bottlers of Portland, San Francisco, Sacramento, and San San Francisco, Sacramento, and San Diego, have secured the eight-hour day and increased wages. This practically insures these conditions for the Pacific coast. The bottlers formerly worked ten to twelve hours at 40 per cent. lower wages, and child and female interesting the part was been abalished and a yound star. bor has been abolished and a good system of apprenticeship introd

The employees and officials of the Central Railroad of New Jersey reach ed a final agreement last week, when the conference began two weeks pre-viously was concluded. As a result of the settlement all the employees received advances in wages except the telegraphers, who were the last settled with. The final agreement was signed by the chairmen of the various divis-

The Tar. Felt, and Waterproof Workers Union of New York last week secured the eight-hour day, beginning May 1, increased pay for over-time, Sunday and holiday.

During the three months ended Jan uary 31, 1901, the German-American unions subordinate to the International Typographical Union, which have speial beneficial features, paid benefits in out-of-work, \$1,663; strike, \$2,035,39 total, \$6,411.35. A balance of \$11,615.76 remained in the treasury of the Typo graphia on the date named above.

orts that 300 unions were formed it the state during the year of 1900. Bene-fits were paid by the 936 unions reporting to the commissioner in the sum of \$69.3(0.62, and the balance remaining in the treasuries of the same unions was \$136,606.88.

The Miners' Federation of South Wales is reported to have a member-ship of 114,000 and a half million dollars in his treasury. South Wales is credited with being the best organized of Great Britain's colonies.

the Knoxville Furniture Company at Clinton, Tenn., went on a strike to have their wages increased from 80 cents to \$1 a day. They voted the bosses' ticket last November. Hence prosperity.

The Buffalo pressferders won their strike, after being out five days. Most of the job offices granted the demands for an increase in wages.

The management of the New York "Sun," having broken the promise made three months ago, when the key cott was raised, Typographical Union No. 6 and Stereotypers' Union No. 1 have issued a notice renewing the boy-cott and calling upon all sympathizers to refrain from patronizing the "Sun-directly or indirectly.

Boot and Shoe Workers' Union decided by referendum vote not to hold national convention this year.

SUCCESSFUL LECTURE. Comrade Courtnay Lemon delivered

oge the Manhattan Liberal Club, 220 E. Twenty-eight street, on Fride evening, April 26. The lecture was able one and presented the question in a clear and foreible manner. He was listened to with evident interest, and was interrupted by applause at various points. The lecture was fo lowed by a debate which was an inter lecture) was criticized by Meisers, A. L. Vogl. O'Rorke, and a young gentleman who was careful to inform the audi-ence : about, the possession of a "diploma," for what he did not say, though he seemed to be gifted with a superhuman gall. The burden of the "criticisms" were made up mostly of "crisicisms" were made up mostly of personal remarks about what Comrada Lemon was supposed (in the critics estimation) not to know about Special ism, to his youth and his neat apaprel.
Time was when Socialists were ridiculed if they were shabby clothes, now they are denounced if they attire then selves desently. Three Socialists pres-ent answered the critics, among them being Comrade J. Spargo, whose speech was greatly applauded. Comrade Lennou closed in a wifty and convinc-ing ten minutes' talk that provoked much applause. He was certainly a good representative of Socialism.

Minister Conger has returned from China, and says the damages done to the feelings of gentle Christendon cannot be appeared by less than \$300. 900,000 indemnity from that country After past experiences the Chinese will no doubt be impressed with the excessive modesty of this demand and pay up willingly. The unselfishness of for righteousness in the Far East is almost beyond comprehension. Why they should not ask for double or treble that sum is not understandable at this dis tance. Such generosity will do much the peaceful and love-inspiring mission of civilization on the part of the heathen Chinese.

Comrade Hallady of Equality, Wash, play, 'Now and Then -must have it.'

Our . Exteemed Contemporaries BBB (And OTHERS) BBB

Washington Evening Star.

A big department store combine is now almed at. This ought to please the Socialists, whose dearest dream a few years ago was the idea of meeting the wants of everybody from a single

New York World.

Within the month three great strikes have threatened the three greatest "combines"—coal, railways, steel. And all of these threatened strikes were settled, settled quickly, settled in favor

the laborers. At first glance it looks as if the great combinations had immediately, directly and enormously increased the power of organized labor. But is it not too early to pass upon this point?

The new combinations are still in the

tive stage. It was peculiarly imas strikes should interrupt the compltion of the work of "flotation" and of organisation. May it not be that the leaders of the combinations yielded now rather from these considerations than from a feeling that they are at the mercy of their laborers? May it not be that later on, when all is per-fected, the labor markets will also be

Current # # Literature

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

These partial memoirs by the vet soldier of the Revolution" cannot fall to be of very general interest, for Lieb-knecht played an important part in the history of the last half century and his personality is invested with a peculiar charm. To such as read Franch more readily than German this translation

readily than German this translation will be very welcome. The book comprises four sketches-mere fragments of an autobiography which, if Liebknecht had taken from his multifations duties the time to it complete, would have been a delightful as well as a most valusble book, Three of them Souvenirs of the Exile in Switzerland (1849," "Souvenirs of Youth," and "When I Liebknecht in the "Nene Deutsche Rentschau" of August, 1897, of his first public speech, delivered in Zürich, during his first sign in Switzerland, in 1847, on the occasion of the formation of a "League of Republican Action" by German refugees and Swiss and other republicans, to offset the German Jin-

cially pleasing, to our mind, is go-patriotic agitation. "When I Was a Schoolmaster," an ac-Byellhood in the days of his extle in London in 1850 and the following years. His picture of the sanctimon-tons Reverend Nicholson and his "Cler-ical and Scholustic Agency" reminds one of Dickens—and it is all drawn

We should not have to wait long for na English translation of Liebknecht autobiographical writings. Such a boo would be of real value to our move

Fire ADVENTURES OF JOHN McCUE.
SOCIALIST. By John Quiggan. New
York 1801. Paper, 64 pages. Price, 25.

ments to John tilipin. Detailed the first part of the book is written in the that will really bear comparison. with the account of that gentleman's famous ride, both in form and in wit.

It did not seem strange to him that 'a man should rejoice so exuberantly at man should rejoice so exuberantly at miding work. There were times in the past when men regarded labor as a shmost uniformly good—which is a sufficiently in the most interesting any mankind in punishment. meling. The second "adventure" is in prose and is of the nature of a Utopian deetch, not without suggestiveness.

The book is very neatly printed, and

The "International Socialist Review"
for May will be a complete compen-dium of the labor movement of the world. It will consist of a series of articles summarizing the condition of organized labor and the Socialist politi-cal movement in all parts of the world. In the three of the world.

If the Hardle, M. P., gives an his forical review of the work of the past year of the Socialist organizations and tende unions in Great Britain. Other articles are from leading Socialist writers of Italy, France, and Japan.

Max 8. Hayes gives the most com-de review of the work of American trade unions during the past year that has yet been compiled, while acticles from prominent workers in various parts of the United States and Canada give a bird's eve of the entire Ameri-

can labor movement.

In addition to these features is an article on "A Latter Day Brook Farm" by Leonard D. Abbott, giving a charming picture of a social experiment in the Adirondaceps, and a paem by Mine Rose Alice Cleveland.

Ross Afric Circuland.

The departments on Socialism and Religion by Professor George D. Herron, "Socialism Abroad," by Professor E. Untermann, and "The World of Labor" by Max S. Hayes, appear as usu-al, together with an editorial on "An Impossing Danger to Socialism."

The leading feature of the "Arena" for May is an article on George D. Her-ron by William T. Brown, and extend-ed interviews with Comrade Herron

NOT FOR HIM: AN EVERY DAY STORY.

contrast with starvation. Few of the working class would see the Fair very often. Perhaps they would not appre-ciate it if they did. Education and cul-

tivation are necessary for such ap-preciation. Had the working class worked only the hour or two that was

worked only the hour or two that was required to produce all they needed for comfortable life, they might have de-voted their leisure to developing those mental qualities which distinguish mon from beasts. But as they spent

ten or twelve hours daily in useless la-bor, they had neither time nor vitality left for intellectualler asthetic culture,

engrossed in unnecessary labor; three-fourths of which was wasted. The sys-tem under which they lived robbed them of this part of their lives. It

murdered them. Their existence was spent in getting the means to live, they found no time to live their lives when provided for. The Fair itself, which required their labor in its construction, helped to prevent them from acquiring the ability to enjoy it. What a condi-tion to self, "civilization!"

Sitting at the supper table, Fenton reviewed a few of the innumerable experiences he had had during his long

"What a crowd of men answered

"What a crowd of men answered every advertisement." he exclaimed ab length, passing from particulars to generalities. "Why, they used to get there an hour before the time and stand on line and wait. Most of them didn't know the first thing about the job they were asking for. "I felt sorry form any of them. They came from all

for some of them. They came from al

over the country. Some hadn't And anything to eat dor a day or two and

they offered to work for next to noth-

ing if only they got something to do to keep them from starving. Of course these fellows were hired first if the

lob was in their line at all; and I was

always glad of it; I let them get ahead

aiways gind of it; I let them get aneat of me for I had a little money and didn't need work quite so badly. O, yes, it was foolish I suppose; but I [souldn't help doing it; Fd felt like a murderer if I'd taken the job away

from them. It seemed as though every man there hated every other man; we were all fighting for life; if one man got the place the rest had to

suffer; and I couldn't bear to hit som

of those poor devils; they were down so low. Then what a haggling there was with the man who was hiring us;

like a regular horse market. It almost

seemed as though we were selling our selves and the capitalist buying us. I

was a sort of war-if one side won the

other lost. Every man was trying to get the biggest wages he could and the capitalist was trying to get the cheap-

est man; and, of course, as he had so many to choose from and only needed one or two he beat us down to the bot-fom notch. Funny what a struggle

there always was between the capital

ist who wanted workmen and the men who wanted jobs; we seemed to have opposite interests; we couldn't both be benedited at the same time. But.

Kate," he exclaimed abruptly cutting off his narrative and looking from the

two children seated at the table to the

this evening and I've been so excited

about getting work I never noticed she wasn't here. Where is she?"
"Poor Jennie," replied his wife with a shade of that anxiety she was trying to conceal returning to her face. "She

has a bad attack of grippe or some-thing like that and I've put her to bed. She's feverish to night and I guess I'd

better have the doctor come if she's no

better have the doctor come if she's no better in the morning. O. its nothing serious, I don't suppose." And she tried to smile again for his sake: but in spite of the effort both of them felt a little depressed and their happiness chilled as when a cloud passes before the sun. Nine year old Jennie had be-

school hours and was such a little fos-ter mother to the two younger children that she would have been loved for her

so helpful to her mamma after

vacant chair opposite them, ere's Jennie? I haven't seen her

tion to call "civilization!"

search for work.

ald they have found opportunity nor could they have found opposition to exhibit, ntilize or enjoy such culture had they acquired it. Their lives were tabor: three

Their existence

"O. Fred! Fred! You have work! I | delicious, labor was good to him it

She had thrown both arms about his nock and hugged him till the pent up jug he was trying to concell under an express on of calm indifference broke through in a broad smile and he kissed the loving face turned up to his; then put his arm about her waist as she tripped, lightly as a school girl, beside

him into the "living room."
A lioy of six and a girl of four came leaping at him and he divided his attention between caressing them and trying to keep up with his wife's rapid

re of questions.
"I was so worried when you didn't come at noon and yet all the time I was hoping it was because you hadn't time to come; and now when I heard your step in the hall it was so different from usual I knew in an instant you had found something. O, I never lost hope; no, not for a minute. But where-tell me where you found a

"Where? . Why, at the-ha, ha, ha! Look at the bottom of your dress; there's the answer." "Mud! Red mud! And your trou

sers and shoes are all covered wit Where have you been working?" Why, at the only place you can find such mud; and the likeliest place a man can get a job new—at the great and glorious Pan-American Exposi-

share of it at last. But how long i

toek to reach us! Why, you were out of work over three months."
"Yes, everybody thought the Pan would make things boom. The trouble is too many people thought so and the city has been just flooded with men looking for work. Really, wages have not gone up one bit. But I'm glad enough to get anything even at the old figure. And it's just about time. You know that liftle fund I saved up is al most gone. I wonder it insted so long with prices of everything sky high."

ber for a minute. Perhaps she was thinking of the thousand little eco-nomies she had practised to make that precious fund last—of each cent carefully stretched to its utmost purchas fully stretched to its utmost purchas-ing power; of the made-over dresses, the patched sleeves, the ingenious dis-guises under which the nausenting monotony of the same cheap cut of beef and the inevitable potato was daily concealed—economies she, wife-like, never mentioned, and which he, usband-like, never suspected; econo husband-like, never suspected; econo-mies demanding mental ability and worry no mighty financier ever re-quired; ability upon which depended not more or fewer millions of surplus wealth, but life; the lives of a family; of those more dear to her than the wealth of the world. No wonder there re lines of care on her face.

But she soon recovered her joyful manner. She had determined that no harsh note should mar the harmony of their happiness this evening; yet constant anxiety and concealed suffering ut their effect upon even the most cheerful disposition—the power to rebound weakens and the

habit of stolcally enduring gradually deadens sensibility. Indeed her gay-ness on this occasion was largely simness on this occasion was largely si ulated. She knew it was not all brig ness in the household in spite of the good news her husband brought. There vere shadows; two of them. were shadows; two of them. But she resolutely ignored them for the time, and chattled on merrily that her dear Fred might enjoy to the full his happi-ness at finding work. The happiness of finding work! How strange! It ever occurred to this able, muscular rorkman that there was snything re-serkable in being out of employment for months, going from door to door asking like a beggar, not for bread, but for the chance to earn bread; willing to labor, loathing idleness, yet forbidden to labor, forced to be idle, denied the

stace then, machinery has been intro-duced which etables workness to pro-duce twenty-six times as much with its aid as with hand tools. Within the

past century the productive power of man has been multiplied by thirteen. And now, instead of rejoicing that the means of life can be procured so easily,

men mourn because there is not enough work to do! Instend of bless-ing the machinery that would save them from labor they curse it as an

them from labor they curse it as an eqil. There is machinery to nuine coal, stoke ships, dig ditches; yet workuren oppose its use and prefer these nurderous employments to the bilienses and hardship that would result from its use. Everything which "unkes wark" is careful welconed. Three-fourths of all labor is absolutely non-

right to earn a living.

usefulness even had she not been loved for herself. Her father, too, was very fond of her, partly because she was the first born and partly because she Men always take most kindly to pre-cocious children; women like the baby-ish ones best. But Jennie did not civilized people try to procure the means of life with the least possible effort; and a few centuries ago it was the drenm of philosophers that the monopolize her father's affections; ne loved Henry because he was a boy and little Bessie because she was the time would come when machinery youngest; then he loved them all be would produce all that humanity re-iquired, inaugurating a millennium by emancipating humanity from tols. Yet

youngest; then he loved them all be-cause they were children and more be-cause they were his children.

He didn't worry now about the pos-sible doctor's bills, though he thought of them; but he could not help secretly asking himself whether a poor mag ever enjoys one hour of unalloyed hap

minutes, during which Mrs. Fenton bad glanced several times furtively at her husband, whose eyes were fixed on the table before she again spoke.

"I may as well tell you the rest," she said with a sigh. She felt almost guilty as though to blame for the oc-currence she was about to relate. How often must the beaver of bad tillings endure the brunt of the rage engender-ed by the evil event. Like the beast and hardship that would result from its use. Everything which "makes work" is carrefy welcomed. Three-fourths of all labor is absolutely non-productive. All sorts of schemes are concected for the investment of capital and the employment of workmen. The only argument in favor of holding the Pan American Fair that carried any weight was the one that it would boom business and make work for labor.

Fenton saw it in this light. Though the Fair would not produce a simple of pounding the table with his first so

Fenton saw it in this light. Though the Fair would not preduce a single thing that he required in his life—not a grain of sait, a loaf of bread sor a rag of clothing—yet he rejeiced in it because it gave him work. Hard bone one employed him to dig holes and fill them up again be would have welcomed the tank as gladly. He did not readly empty exhausting monotuness, dirly tell, but like the thirsty revelect in the desert to whom putrid water in the desert to whom putrid water in

ways full price. O, yes! And now when things improve and I get a job he screws up the rent. D—n him! Well and what did you say to him?" turning savagely upon his wife.
"What could I say?" she faltered,

timidly. "The house and land are his. I suppose he has a right to get all be can; the law is on his side and he could

turn us out if we didn't pay."
"O, yes, of course! Give him the right; never mind about your husband;" ts easy to see you don't earn the

money."

She received this cruel fling in silence, but her eyes filled; she had borne such things before and she knew he didn't mean it; but anger makes people unjust and they strike blindly. The "So this is our share of the Pau".

American." he resumed, pacing the floor heavily. "I get a chance to work at the same old price and the landlord gets a bigger slice of my wages. Who-do I work for, anyway; for myself or, for the landlord? Haven't I any right nore right to the earth than another Why should a part of the people be allowed to own the whole surface of the globe and then compel the rest to work for them if they want to live on the earth? Just because I was born later than some other fellows who own the land I must give them part of my wages so I can stay on the earth. To earn that money I give for rent I must work part of my life. Then don't I give the landlord part of my life? Haven't I got to? And if I've got to give him part of my life don't he own-me to that extent? Aln't I partly his slave? I supposed slavery was abolished in this country? I never thought of these things like this before. It's

stamped his foot in anger.
"Hush!" broke in his wife suddenly. "That's Jennie," as sounds of weeping came from the next room, where the noise had frightened the sick child.

an outrage! I won't be a slave for any

heaven I won't!" And 'be

They both went in to see her and sight of the poor liftle mite with her pale face, tossing about in half delir-ium, quieted Fenton, but did not tend to lessen his resentment against the "hog" landlord. He talked over the matter again with his wife and they decided to find another place; but sev eral days of searching served to disclose that all other dwellings were rented as high or higher than the they occupied, so they concluded to stay where they were. Still, conditions were not so had now: work continued and, although the doctor had to be paid for several visits and the high rent and greatly increased cost of all necessaries almost consumed his wages. Fenton for, we might rather, sny, Mrs, Fenton) managed to save a little.

But at length the day for the opining of the great exposition was at hauf. Fireworks, bands of music, extensive decorations were all in readiness the morrow. The city, already well filled with visitors, awaited with glad expectancy the grand demonstration that would inaugurate an interval of almost unprecedented sight-seeing.

On the same evening Fenton again came lione with slow step and heavy:

The Fair was completed, his services were no longer required and with th sands of others he was "laid off."

The monied visitors and propertied residents rejoiced at its completion; to Fenton it meant poverty and disaster. To him the magnificent buildings he hal helped to erect seemed like sepul-chres; the bands played dirges for him: the fireworks burned up his hopes; th onting was crepe; the inaugural serv

es funeral obsequies. Wage workers live to create, not enjoy.

ceived the means of life, How could ceived the means of life, How could they rejoice in the completion of their work and contemplate their product with satisfaction when completion meant fileness and privation and suffering? The Fair was not for those who built it. In the city at large most produced whose undertaking the enterprises whose undertaking the Fair had instigated were also comcame more men pouring into the cit seeking employment, where they had heard it was to be found in abundance cime most intense; wages went lowel rush of visitors and of the workmen whose presence lowered wages, was encouraged to increase the rent as "Prisoner, what have you to say to other 50 per cent."

mer, but it required the closest econ. I didn't have no money. I helped to oney. Poverty which before had al-build it, yet I never had a chance to began slowly crushing out the lives of its belpless victims.

Mrs. Fenton grew a month older very day; her face thinned; fine lines disturbed the smoothness of her brow; gray streaks appeared in her hair.

Fenton became surfler as worry op-pressed him, and more often vented in unjust affacks upon his patient wife his growing sense of the injustice of his own position. Love runs to hide when auxious poverty lifts its hideous

Jennie, wenkened by her spell of which recovery demanded, alled con

osy face and curty head looked brighter than ever above the patched dress that covered her active little body she entered the room, and Fenton be-came again the jovint, kindly husband and father as he foudled her and Be tened with joyons attention to be profiling until a'me' cand how often t happened? that preffing drifted into questions about the Exposition. What an effort it required to answer these questions calmay.

an effort it required to answer those amestions calculy?

Poor little Bessie; she did not know how sare was 'the spot she so often probed.

The Falr was Fenton's nightmars. He was a norman in the court-room when, with flushed face, clenched who had helped to build it had never seen its wendoom exhibits. How

ould he dare spend fifty cents for such a purpose when there were a thousand necessaries demanding pur-chase with those fifty cents. It preyed upon his mind. Would the Expe

which was the life and talk of the whole city, pass, and he, who had borne its burdens, not see it? One afternoon toward the end of the summer as, during a period of idleness. Feuton wandered near the grounds, his indicately agreement his tengelity had indignation overcame his temerity; he could resist the temptation no longer. Seeking a spot out of view of any of the gates be placed his hands on top of one of the projecting barbed wire supports, drew himself up waist high then, leaning forward on his hands h swung his body ground and vaulted the obstruction, landing within the en-

"There, that wasn't so hard; and no body saw me," he muttered. He walk-ed quickly across a small grass plot and gained the road when a uniformed guard stepped out from behind a small

illding and seized him by the arm.
"That game has been worked too often; you are my prisoner." Resist-ance was useless. Fenton was led to-ward the main gate. The crowds stopped to stare at him.
"Drunk? No, I guess not."
"Get into a fight, I suppose. See; his

cost is tern."
"Some worthless tramp; how ragged he is."

he is."
"Tried to steal, most likely. Hope he'll got a good dose."
No word of sympathy came from the crowd. Heartless curiosity alone varied expressions of total indifference. He was in the hands of a policyman; therefore, a criminal and as such to be regarded with aversion, an enemy of society. And each displayed the degree of cruelty in their own nature by the magnitude of the offense they attrib-

uted to him.

Like one in a dream Fenton reached the police station, where he was placed in a cell. His wife was potified and slie was at his side next morning in the ourf-room, when her husband was

Can we say she suffered that night? There are times when words are despicable in their inadequacy. Such intervals of misery cannot be imagined se who have not passed through them; and memory is too merciful to those who have to permit a clear recollection of them

Thoroughly imbred with that almos superstitious dread of the law which a life of scrupulous obedience to law engenders, Mrs. Fenton could conceive of no calamity more terrible than the which had befallen her husband. Fo herself she would have regarded death itself as preferable. She had not yet learned that law is as often an instru ment for the suppression of virtue and truth and justice as of vice and that ent and execution some ish villainy.

Judge Southland seemed worrled and preoccupied that morning. He was still a young man, not yet hardened by long familiarity with sorrow and crime and his two years of service on the bench had earned for him from policeman and criminal the title of "The officer had stood abashed as some petty offender he had arrested was diswith a word of kindly admonition. Yet his tongue could scourge like a whip of scorpions and pronounce the limit of sentence when cruelty and oppression stood before him. But none of those who walked out of court with smiling face knew the real power that "sub-pended sentence" upon them.

Over the judge's life as over his household ruled a sweet, faced little woman, pretty as the day and bright as a bird in spring, yet mellow with motherly tenderness as, with her clear blue eyes deep with sympathy she klassed him good-bye each, morning while she murmured softly, "Be merci-ful to-day." But this merning he had parted from her at the bedside of their little boy, the hope and joy of his life who had been alling for several days and now seemed worse. He could be of no service at him, so he rejuctantly set out as usual: but he felt anxie

There were but few prisoners in court. A prostitute, arrested for fight-ing, two drunks, a pickpocket and Fenon; but there was a larger crowd than isual of the curious, chiefly Pan-American visitors.

Penton was called forward first,
"What is the charge?" said the judge
in a mechanical way. "Beating his way into the Fair

Evidently the interests of wage-work er and landlord were not quite identical, the same cause producing lower wages and higher rents.

It is charge?"

Fenton stared at the floor, then began to reply: he stammered confusedly at first, but grew hot with indignation as he proceeded and the words came

However, Fenton was fortunate, fast.

enough to secure odd jobs sufficient to enable him to pull through the sumsee the Inside of one of the buildings. Since the Fair opened I've faced pov-erty and starvation. The contractors that the Fair made rich have invited their friends to attend; the landlords that have been getting double rents be-cause of it go every day; hotel and restaurant and shopkeepers and stockholders in transportation companies can afford to pay a little bit of the profits its been heaping up for them for the admission fee; yet not one of these drove a nail or moved a board to bring the Expesition into being; still they can enjoy its beauties; while I who helped to build the Fair; I who who helped to build the Fair; I who worked in dirt and grime till every joint and muscle ached; I whose labor made contractors rich, what blessings has the Fair showered on me? It fill ed the city with memployed, reducing my income to the signyation point; it encouraged the landford to take twice eacouraged the landford to take twice as much of my wages as before; the stores to charge me double prices for everything; and when I tried to see the thing that caused me all these evils. I am arrested and put in juli like a criminal because I hadn't the money to pay for admission—money this very Fale itself kept me from having. Fes. The guilty Lock me me. Put me is

"Auarchist!" one muttered. "Good actor," said another. ned exrnest, though; thi

een wronged. "Guess they'll put him in the cooler

he needs it."
The judge did not speak at once; he was a little troubled. The man was gullty; yet, though he fought against it, he could not overcome the feeling that what he said was true. Before he had formed, a decision a woman's voice from the bar before him broke the sus-

"Please, Your Honor, may I speak?" The judge inclined his head; it was relief; he wanted time to think. fixed his eyes upon the pale face of the woman as she began in a faltering

"Judge, this man is my hus may I plead for him? I know he has mny I plead for him? I know he has done wrong: perhaps you have the right to imprison him; but 0, sir, have mercy on him; it is the first offense. We have little children; the eldest is We have little children; the entest is sick; we are very poor; what would become of them? If I had to go out to find means to support them they would run, neglected in the street, and would learn vice and crime. Think of the shame of making a criminal's chil dren of them! Our little sick girl would lie all alone with no one to care for her; she would die. Oh, spare them. judge, spare them! For their sake

have mercy—mercy—I beg—

But the poor womas could go no fur-ther. Her voice died away; something choked her. She put her hand to her threat and tears ran down her cheeks Suddenly the judge covered his face

with his hand, An intense silence settled upon th court-room. The people gazed. aw stricken, at the bench. The hard faced prostitute sobbed aloud. The judge was weeping. There was no do Tears tricked through his fingers.

As he looked into those blue eye that sad; wan face so prematurely olthere rose again before him that swee hower-like face of the morning. merciful to-day," throbbed through his brain. Would she ever look like that? He saw again the bedside-his own sick boy; what if he should lie neglect ed and alone? A sigh of relief rat through the court-room as the judge wiped his eyes, cleared his throat and

"The prisoner is discharged. Officer emove him. Lavinia Mulligan, stand up. What is the charge against this

roman?". Fenton's wife clung to his arm as

he was conducted to the door.

"You're lucky, too, to get off," whispered the officer. "Any other judgewould have sent you up; but South and is touchy-sentimental they say There: you're free now."

Yes, he was free; free again to be some capitalist to employ him; free to live on the earth provided he labored for its owners. He could not prod particle of food nor an article o clothing without access to land and machinery for tools. Both of these were owned by others. To them be had to apply or starve. For them be labored; and in exchange received just chough wages to keep him and his famity slive, no more. A horse or a negro alave were in the same position, ex-cept that they were taken care of in dckness; not so the wage-worker.

He labored all day so that he migh but eat, sleep, rest and pay for a roover his head, and he sought this shell egain labor next day. Such was hi existence—like that of a horse or a chattel slave. Yet he rejoiced in such slavery; for if he could find no capi talist master to make a slave of him e starved. Slavery meant existence freedom, death; a propertiless man (and 52 per cent, of those in the United States are such) has no other alterna-tive. Burdened with this freedom Fenton walked silently bomeward Had he been adjudged a criminal so lety would have fed clothed lodged and kept him in good health with ex-ercise and sanitary care. But he was not a criminal, so he might starve

Little Henry met them at the door "Jennie's awful sick." was the new he gave; and it was so. The chill Oc tober air had touched her lungs and is her weakened condition she had cor

tracted pneumonia.

The doctor was sent for and came daily; but there was no vitality in the frail little girl to help him light the

In a few days the big eyes closed, the pression of a child that has suffered and poverty had swallowed up another life. Black sorrow hung like a pall over the little household. Into it, with quiet tread and solemn

mein came the undertaker. But he was not sad; why should he he? This death meant the means of life to him: he had to exist. He did not desire that people should mourn; but if there were many deaths his income was large and he lived well. Could he be blamed if he rejoiced at death? He was not a vulture nor a byens nor a ghoul; not at all. Neither was the physician who prospered when people were sick and in pain; nor the lawyer who got his fees from crime and discord; nor the workman who found employment and good wages when fire and flood and tornado and shipwreck wrought de-struction and disaster; nor the farmer when famine raised the price of his product; nor the capitalist when pov-erty among the masses provided cheap labor. No, they were merely seeking, private profit. The competitive profit system under which they lived com-pelled them so to act. Was there no sickness, no death, no crime, no fam-ne, no destruction, no war, no destitu-

a wonder they are not? Have they not every incentive to be? O, what a hell is, the capitalist system of private profit? War, famine and pestilence are its imps and on their work it thrives It makes of every man the enemy of every other; it fills the world with hos tile classes; it makes men heartless and cruel for profit's sake; it turns a beau-tiful and instructive exposition into a means to increase the hardship an suffering of the working class. Wha word can be said in extenuation of such a system? Is it likely to promote brotherhood, aid the observance of Christian teaching, establish the Gold-en Rule, love of neighbors, universal

able, poverty did not loosen upor Fenton in the hour of his grief; on the contrary it crushed him more closely in its folds. Doctor and undertaker had to be paid; the family had to be fed; the rent was overdue. The furnitur had to go; but how little the dealer gave for it. More was being offered him than he could buy. The Fair almost ended, the visitors disappear ing: the bost of extra men that has been employed were laid off; loads of surplus stock were being offered in the stores at reduced prices; the boom was over, the artificial stimulation ex hausted and stagnation reigned; the masses, rack-rented for months, were reduced to poverty. The wealthy hid seen the Fair and grown richer besides; the poor had borne its burdens. It did not take long to reduce Fenton's rooms to bareness. Then there was nothing left but charter like His wife successful it findly, she

ity. His wife suggested it timidly; she feared wounding his pride; but pov-erty had quenched that; he wondered why he had not applied before. If so clety refused to allow him to work for a living it must at least keep him and his family from starvation.

With a feeling almost of satisfaction we went to the rooms of the Charley Organization Society. They were crowded. When Febton's turn cause his head.

"We have a bost of widows and sick and aged and large families to look after; you are an able-bodied man and have only two children; you must find means to help yourself or else apply to the poor master."

At the office of the poor muster crowd was even greater and the officials more surly and imperious. They questioned Fenton with impassive coldness; no sign of sympathy appeared in face or voice; it seemed to be considered incompatible with official dignity.

"Your wife and children can be put in an institution; that will leave you free to travel to another city to find work; if you stay here without means of support you will-be committed to the poor house as a vagrant

Eenton stared at the official, who attention was already directed to an other applicant, as though he had not-understood. Then he walked slowly out of the door. He looked surprised. Could it be possible that society was totally indifferent to him? Did no care for his sentiments and happiness?

Not until now had he seemed to him-

self to be absolutely superfluous. He felt utterly sione, friendless, deserted. His heart died within him. There was no place for him on the earth. He was He walked slowly and dejectedly.

The sky was leaden. Cold, raw winds plerced his thin clothing; but-he heeded it not. Mechanically he entered the place he had called "home." Two chairs and a table alone remained to refleve its harenness. Henry cronched in a corner crying mournfully; he was so cold and hungry. Why didn't manima give him something to ent? Fenton sank into a chair. Utter

reaton sank into a chair. Utter despondency prossessed him. His wire already knew the answer to his question, "Can they do nothing for us?" He shook his head in response. The silence of despair weighed them down. Presently Henry sobbed aloud. Fenton raised his head. "Is everything gone? Is there nothing left?" he asked.

"Nothing-except-." She was look-

ing down at' her hand and toying nervonsly with her fingers. It was the ring the ring he had put there the day slie consented to share with him his joys and griefs till death should part

"Must it go?" She looked at him hoploringly. He stared at the floor; he

"Why not?" he said. lifelessly.
"You don't want the children to starve. Time for sentiment's past. Take it yourself. Henry, go with your mother." His lips were white and pressed together; his hands were

She stifled a moon of anguish as she put on her heat; her heart was break-ing; had it come to this? Was he totally indifferent to her now? "Good-bye, Fred." she said, choking

ly. He sprang after her, put his arm around her and kissed her without a word; then pushed her genth, out and closed the door. He listened while she stood irresolute for a few moments, then heard footsteps more away.

"Good-bye," came through his dis-torted fips in a guttucal tone. Staggering to the table he sank into a chair, then drew a scrap of paper and a pen-cil from his pocket, and with a nighty effort to steady his trembling hand, wrote: "Dencest Kate:-I am going to leave

band, wrote:

Dencest Kate:—I am going to leave private profit. The competitive profit system under which they lived compelled them so to act. Was there no sickness, no seath, no crime, no families no desiruction, no war, no destitution? Boctors, druggists, undertakets, lawyers, farmers workmen, merchants and capitalists suffered.

Under the profit system war, and pain and diamster are good; life and peace, had.

If the devil reigned surreme could be establish a system more compenial to his supposed nature? No, men are not hyenas nor ghouls. But when war is profitable, is there not an incentive to encourage it? When sickness and death mean fees can the henciclaries he bilanced for regarding them with complacency? When fire and famile man for ware carried starts in the surface and willing I seem to be superfluous; but they are the bilanced for regarding them with the confidence of the complacency? When fire and famile mean demployment and averted starts from for ware carried at arrangement complex carried starts from for ware carried at the recursive he blained for regarding them with the children I go. For your sake that the children I

He buried his face in his arms and deep, choking sobs shock his frame.

"O, I can't—I can't," and he crushed the paper in his hand. "I'll ge to some other city and try to live there. But what for? Just to work and suffer? O, if there were only hope—only hope of a change—I could. No it's better

so." He smoothed out the paper again and laid if in the center of the table. "I must; but how? Pistol or poison would be best. The razor-no, not the throat: it would be too horrible to look at. This.

He cast a look about the room; there He cast a look about the room; there was little to see, but the place was dear to him. Then he seated himself in a chair and gashed both wrists deeply. A steady stream folwed. He felt himself growing weaker. A strange dizziness overcame him. A chilly shiretran over him. The room grew large and the walls receded far away—far away.

The door opened-violently.
"O, papa, it's snowing; look!" Little Bessie, rosy with the chill air and exercise, bounded into the room. "See, there's some on my dress. Papa! Wake up! Say, papa, what's the matter? Your face is so white-your hands are all red you're bleeding! hurt yourself. Papa, wake up! off. Paps, wake up! Paps! Mamma! Come! Help!" RICHARD KITCHELT.

OFFICIAL

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NOTICE—For technical reasons, no Party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesday, S p. m.

UNITY CORRESPONDENCE.

William Butscher, National Secretary, S. D. P., Springheld, Mass. Dear Sip and Conrade:—Pursuast to the action of the late national courenties of the Social Democratic Party, with head-quartees at Chicago, Ili. held in said city, beginning Jasuary 16, It becomes my duty. regioning January 15, it becomes my as it is my pleasure, to advise you through you the party you represent approval by referencism vote of the bership of our party of the enclosed jutions adopted at said convention, respectfully requested that you refer to the communication and resolution herein held to your executive board, or other er authority, for deemed necessary to meet the purposes stated in and resolutions, and that you advise me of the result of said action at the carliest practicable day as that arrangements can be made accordingly. I have the honor to subscribe nurself,

Kours fraternally,

(Signed) THEODORE DERS.

National Secretary.

Chicago, Ili., March 28.

COPY OF CALL.

Whereas, The Socialists of the United States are at present divided into several parties, whose essential principles are identical, and such divided into several parties, whose essential principles are identical, and such divided in productive of caustion friction that tends to worken and ment, therefore he of the Socialist movement, therefore he more through organisation as cemasoled, and that for the purpose of effecting the same a general provided in the control of the same and the proposed shall be subject to a referendary yout of our party, the same to be submitted to the several branches and voted upon at later than February 25, and due fourns thereof made to the national executive board without delay, and if approved by a majority vote of the members, the same shall be critified by the autional several to same and the critified by the autional several to the social lieucocratic Party, with head-quartees at Springfield, Mass., and to the state secretary of such of the reveral the secretary of such of the reveral the secretary of such of the reveral the secretary of such of the

the your party was voting upon your our party, by practically unanimous

ed Contrades Greenwarm

delsing that course, we follow the ex-of our coursides in all European tes on similar operations

a submit them to a proper party, if occessary, with sincere wishes for a speedy union fall tree Socialist forces.

By order of the National Executive Com-

WILLIAM BUTSCHER,

ciging the class struggle and the city of independent political action of wrking class be invited to participate

B. That two or more organizations be per-sisted to co-operate For the purpose of sending delegates on the above basis. Bo. That such poweration shall be held at Indiadapolis, ind.

II. That the N. E. C. be authorized to fix the dure and change the place and has a of representation of the convention with the Chicago N. E. H. of any state origaniza-tion if requested by such organization.

NATIONAL SECRETARY'S

Compades:—I hereby advise you of the regult of the vote of the membership of our purity for executation to the International Rocalitat Thursan at Histonica. Contade Compade Harriman, fig. vols. Contades Harriman and Hayos receiving the highest number of votes are decicary elected to fill the above offices. New local histonical forms with the compade to the purity of the purity

Mill. Me veget Series, v. a. Warfers, O., mark a Foreiro speaking beauch at Lawrence, Masse.

Comrades, your attention is again valled to the assessment levied by the N. E. C. This indebtories in an annel yours as it is the N. E. C. S. and, wa we've all controles who have not yet paid where to do see a cones. Secretarios are requested that control to this assessment metal next inexting of their respectation to the hard next ingo prompt parameter prompt form.

The secretarios are requested to notify the matched prompt parameter requested to notify the matched parameter requested to notify the matched parameter of their tropers of the matched parameter requested to notify the matched parameter requested to notify the matched parameter. The first of May, will make the secretary of their intention of participating in the effectives being irranged for a parameter of the parameter of the parameter of the matched and the veget of the parameter of the

ESSEX COUNTY.

paving the way for the fall election, and meeting. E. T. NEBEN, Organizer;

NEW YORK 318T A. D.

A regular meeting of this district was held on April 18 at 18 W. 112th street, with Courade Lee in the chair. Minutes of the previous meeting read and approved. Eight votes were given for the reachtion for a separate local in Brooklyrs. Courade Kilgur was elected as delegate to the General Committee. It was decided to hold agitation meeting in the Harlem district next month. All members are hereby notified that a permanent hell was rented for all business meetings at No. 2. East 110th street, corner Fifth greens. The meeting will be held at above hall on Friday evening, May 3. All comrades residing in this district and all those desiring to join are requested to appear.

SECRETABY.

THE WORKER CONFERENCE. .

werdief of the party, and the seminal party, where due to such officers or ay be chosen at said convenience the same; if less than a namembers of our party vote in report the same shall be received as hereparty proceed as hereparty proceed

J. Schoil
Local New Haven
J. Harth
H. Schluster
F. Schluster
Lexin A. D., Br. II
B. J. Evan
30th A. D.
P. Alexander
28th A. D.

Young Men's S. D. C. 16th A. D. ... 34th and 35th A. D. ... Michaels

PENNSYLVAN

STATE COMMITTEE.

The State Committee of Pennsylvania by referendum vote is removed to Philadelreferendum vote is removed to II. H. Wicker, E. W. Wicker, E. W.

with library and smoking and reading sooms. This will fill one of the long-fel-wants of the growing Socialist movement in city and state. J. W. QUICK, Secretary.

Don't write on both sides of paper.

ORRE- B B

SPONDENCE

Don't send anonymous letters.

Criticism and Reply.

As to the question of "tenring down" and building up:" The two processes g's hand n hand. They cannot do otherwise. The bundation of the republic of the future ig a be hild by creating in the masses of the bundary of the copie, and especially in the wage workers, a clear understanding of present condi-

I can spending both money and effort to induce people to consent to play another gaine-co-speration-buf do not "want my presents back" like a child.

Hany fortunes are made to-day-you admit it yourself-as a direct result of straightforward "competition" without reserve to "cheating," and it would be impossible to a discriminate between such and fortunessresulting from bribery and curruption.

Rochester, N. Y. GEO. W. RIVES.

arould instify his impotation of arrogant intolerance on our part.

It is almost, if not quite, disingenous in Comrade Rives, too, to give the impression that we are in the habit of calling men 'idious, riliains, and moral legers' for disagreeing, with us. We might, if it were worth while; give him a counter-challenge to cite one case where we have done so.

But all this has little to do with the question.

at class indicates words: The capital of class holds its position by the lawful appropriation of the workers, by the daily conficeation of their produce. Labor's mancipation can come only by the collection of t

Vail at Kansas City.

Vail at Kansas City.

Editor of The Worker.

The Socialists here are well antiafied with the Vail meetings Sunday and Monday.

Both were well attended, and helped the local movement perpeptitude and the local movement perpeptitude and Cambridge and Cambr

positival backing the trade union grows daily more impotent. With the backing of a class-conscious workingman's party, it becomes the means of wresting from the conomic masters more favorable conditions under which to work for the compilete overhrow of the whole capitalist system.

Kansas City, April 22.

Good Work at Liberal.

Liberal, Mo., April 26. C. Lipscomb.

sible to discriminate between such and fortunes/resulting from brithery and curruption.

As your "materialistic" instinct will at once "diagnose" toy case—and come to the "unerring" conclusion that I am striving to conserve my own "class interests," etc., it would say, in all sincerity, that I would glading give what very little I peaces for have any prospect of possessing? for a ticket of admission to the "Go-operative Commonwealth"—and a guarantee of my effice product—no more, in less. It is my holpest-belief that you and all who pursue a like policy, are actually retarding the constraints of the policy are actually retarding the creek of the commonwealth"—and a guarantee of my efficient production of any and all who pursue a like policy, are actually retarding the creek of the commonwealth of the production for the constraints of the constraints from some some constraints from some some constraints from some some case the "Worker" are those which would make it appear that the many who occupy my position want to "take away" peoples "fortunes," etc.—that we are "inequalities" ourselves and want to benefit from others' industry, etc.

As I am not gralling wires for political purposes—and therefore have no "influence" to preserve I not only give you full permission to publish this letter, but challenge you ted to so.

GEO, W. RIVES. Editor of The Worker.

In view of the miscepresentations while the S. L. P. industriously disseminates here about the Social Democratic Party. I will to state the plain facts about Conrade E. W. Timson's candidacy for the common council in the Pifth Ward of Lynn in 255.

All this is well known to the local De-

Lynn, will again be heard from.

Lynn, Mass.

Lynn, Mass.

Chere is a double less:in in this affair and in the exactly similar case of Comrade Kichman, our successful candidate for justice of the peace in West Hoboken, N. J. The first is the old, dol lesson of the labitual mendacity of Delseon and his took. The second is a more important one. As the S. D. P. grows in strength there will undoubtedly, he repeated attempts on the part of the old parties to "conciliate" it, to mislend it, and to put it in a faise past tion. It is the duty of every courade to be on his guard against such wiese. Not only must we be firm and true, we must also be alert and aggressive. Eternal vigilance is the price of success in any great movement—Ed.)

Beid.
Second, after reading the DeLeon-Harriman debate, I am convinced that the S. L. P. trade union policy is a failure, and the tacties of the S. T. & L. A. injurious to the Socialist political movement. The principles of the S. T. & L. A are correct trade

a traitor to the Sociamis ranse. Actually, a lam outside the folid of the S. L. P. I c and will work to unite the militant Socialists. To show that my conclusions we not the result of a thought gathered out spur of the moment. I will quote from communication written by me. to a corade in the S. L. P. on referrancy 17, contains, among other things, the folio log:

contains, among other things, the conso-log:

"By the way, comrade, what do you think of the present efforts of the Social Denue-cratic Party to unite the various Socialist organizations into one? I don't know how you stand on the unity question, but speak-ing for myself, I can say I am heartily in favor of Ti. provided it can be accumplished honorably. When the opposition has raised a fag of truce, don't you think we ought to meet them part way and heal what they have to say? I do.

"Courade, are we fighting for ideal o

what they have to say? I do.

"Courade, are we fighting for ideal or practical Socialism? Are we fighting for an archy or Socialism? Are we fighting for an archy or Socialism? Why not try to make Socialism? Are we going to place the trade of the political movement? I stope the courses will not movement? I stope the courses will not movement? I stope the courses will not make a false step that will have a tendency to retard or destroy the growth of the Socialist political movement. I fear that unless we Socialists get together and try to settle this trade union dispute smong ourselves, and in an intelligent mannet, the Isothert Socialist sympathicra will settle it for us at the billiot box on election sky. Remember there is only a more handful of mander there is only a more handful of manders. object Socialist sympathisers will settle it for us at the ballot how on election day. Remember there is only on election day. Remember there is only on election day in a solution of the Socialist parties that chim control Socialist parties that chim control socialist parties that chim control of the Socialist parties is entitled to their beads to decide for them solves which of the two Socialist parties is entitled to represent them upon the political field. Their position, then, would go a long way to prove the conclusions of Karl Marx, who suid: 'The emancipation of the working class itself. He who would be free must himself strike the blow.'

Well, comrades, I have struck a blow for freedom. Perhaps by the time our class is prepared to strike. It may find their composited by necessity to strike the first blow direct at the armor of the S. L. P. and gleece that before it can reach the line of the enemy, the capitalist class. It is apparent that the finger of forth has left its frain mark upon the S. L. P. and It will be only a question of thus before it will be only a question of these before it will be only a question of these before it will be a wreck left beside the path of history. Under date of Feb. 22, my former 8. L. P. concrede replied to my communication in this somewhat starting manner. He said "In your letter of Feb. 17 you ask may what I this of the present effects of the Social Itemsocialis parties into soci 'If you ask may what I this of the present effects of the Social Itemsocialis parties into soci 'If you ask may what I this of the present effects of the Social Itemsocialis parties into soci 'If you ask may what I this of the present effects of the

ers and the rest of that 41k; we at once disagree as to the use of terms and further argument becomes impossible."

To take up and review the armory question—the Carey, sase, at this time would see up a specific that the editor of this paper would care to grant me at the blood and the control of the paper would care to grant me at the blood of the paper would care to grant me at the blood of the control of the paper would care to grant me at the blood of the control of the paper would care to grant me at the blood of the control of the cont

calantanting with the ramous activities meant in the "Journal." The story is tanged to the "Journal." The story is tanged to the "Journal." The story is tanged to the term of the property of

"hattering rain" will prove to be a bison-erang. 2

Lwill close by notifying my farmer com-rades in the S. L. P. through the e-chemis of your paper that as the international Congress held in Paris in 1993 has recog-nized the Secial Democratic Party as a boin fide Secialist party, 1 shall consider it my duty as a Socialist to also recognize the S. D. P. as a boin fide Secialist party. Le-gilithose who desire a united Socialist party the fibewise. Remember that united we stand, divided we fall. 68 Lyon street, Paterson,

Jersey City.

Wednesday evening, May S. Comrade George D. Herron will speech under the suspices of Local Hudson County, S. D. P., at Philip's Hall, 486 & 485 Bergen Avr., Jersey City, His a b cet will be: "Christian; y and Socia-hadi." All are invited. he S. D. P. County Committee of Hudson Co. is called to meet Sunday, May 5, at 19 a. m., at \$25 Central Avr. Important business.

THERE ARE NINETY AND NINE.

In want and hunger and cold,
That one may live in luxury,
And be happed in the silken fold.
And ninety and alne in their hovels
And one in a palace of riches care.

But the night so dreary and dark and long At tast shall the morning bring; Ad over the innet the victor's song. Of the shedy and since shall ring, And echo qizz, from zone to zone, "Rejoice, for Labor shall have its own!"

THE RISE OF SOCIALISM AND THE DECA OF CAPITALISM."

Comrade Job Harriman will lecture up this subject at the Working Winne Educational and Mutual Aid Society Sunday, May 5, at 3 p. m., in 18 Fursy street. All comrades should not fail hear this cloquent speaker. Admission fr

By Karl Marx and Frederick Engels, with an introduction by Frederick En

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