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A WONDERFUL BOOK. "Railroading in the United States.

"Railroading in the United States."

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VOL. XII.-NO. 2.

NEVER TRUST A CAPITALIST.

Lesson of the Boston Strike "Settlement."

Speakers at Fancuil Hall Enforce the Lesson and Blacklisted Freight-Handlers Applaud.

The six hundred freight handlers who lost their jobs through the "settlement" of the recent teamsters' strike in Bosheld a mass meeting in Fancui Hall on Saturday. April 5, as a protest against the injustice they had suffered. The meeting was preceded by a parnde through the streets.

The principal speakers at the meeting were Representatives James F. Carey and F. O. MacCartney and Geo. A. Bittenhauser of the Cigar Makers' Union. They were all liberally ap-

J. J. Powers, President of the Freight Handlers' Union, called the meeting to order, and said that the meeting was called to show the public how the cor-porations had used the Governor to perations had used the to-help break the strike. "When we had the business of Boston tied up, the Governor of Massachusetts and the Mayor of Boston came to our commit and asked us to declare the strike off, and on the word of the Governor we did so, expecting to go back to work next morning. But what have they denc? Not one of us got our work back

and 650 men are now walking the streets of Roston."

He then introduced Representative Carey, who briefly reviewed the indus trial situation and then came down to the recent strike. In part he said:

Juggled and Betrayed.

You were betrayed and juggled by settlement. You trusted to the word the settlement. You trusted to the word of your masters and you suffered for it. It hardly seems necessary for working-men to have pointed out to them the treachery of their masters. The his-tory of capitalism is a daily history of treachery. You ought never to have trusted them.

trusted them.
"If the Governor wanted to force the railroads to take you back he could do it. If the Governor should go to the railroads and say, 'We intend to enact hostile legislation,' and if they knew h nostic legislation, and it they knew he would do it, they would soon take back every one of you. But no, they don't do that! The Republican Governor of Mas-sachusetts and the Democratic Mayor of Roston unite to deceive the workingmen. And the next year you'll elect

Yells of "No, we won't." Don't Blame the Police.

"You blame the police for acting a ey did during the strike, but you overlook the power behind the police. Supposing one of you men was Gover one of you Mayor, and so judges, what would you do? Why, the ions. They would have to protect the strikers, not the corporations. And you know what sort of judges you have

If a scab driver shoots a boy, th The scale driver shows a coy, the judge fines the boy. The boy should have been invulnerable, he should be bullet-proof. And if one of your agents takes a union button off the coat of a scale driver, why the great legal lumination of the coat of a scale driver, why the great legal lumination. ary over in Charlestown gives the la bering man six months for taking off the button that the man had no right to

"That's the kind of men you elect to public office. You elect men who ap-point Police Commissioners who order the officers to help the corporations, as they did in the last strike. That's the kind of men you elect. How generous

you are!
"You listened to false promises. first concern of the Governor, the May or and the business men was to get the els of profit running. That's all they care for. To gain that end, they lied to you. You believed them, and now you are out of a job.

"The Governor said to you, 'Go back, can and I'll try to get the re back.' Then he sent for the 'Physi-Federation' to administer a little mor chloroform. You ought not to have a lowed anybody to settle the strike but yourselves. No matter as to the peryourselves. No matter as to the per-sonal qualities of the Governor and the Mayor and the business men, who love you as fleas love a dog. The fact that one of you is left out is a living exam ple of the baseness and treachery of those whose promises you listened to. "If you go on strike again—and I hope

you will never become so degraded that you will not strike industrially when it becomes necessary—strike po-litically, too. When you do strike, go in to win or lose and allow no treacher-ous 'friends' to interfere. Trust yourselves and no other, and when a nos is stuck into your affairs, hit it. If you win, win; if you lose, lose; but don't allow yourselves to be tricked, so that at the end of the battle, you den't know whether you've won or

He closed with a fervent appeal to He closed with a fervent appeal to the meeting for economic and political solidarity and was warmly cheered. Mr. Bittenhauser followed in a strong speech. He asked that the committee be not blamed too severely. "They were surrounded on all sides, the press-ure was too great, and they had to suc-cimb."

Sargent's Change of Heart.

He related a conversation he had with Frank P. Sargent of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, who was in Boston at the time of the strike as a member of the Civic Federation.

"I asked him," said Mr. Bittenhauser,

"what he thought of the situation. He "what he shought of the situation. He said, 'Deplorable. I never Raw anything like it in my life.' That night he received news of his appointment as Immigration Commissioner at \$7,500 a year. The next morning's papers quoted him as saying that he was perfectly satisfied with what he had seen.

"The only hope for the workingmen is to nyite politerity as well-as indus-

Cartney in the legislature to fight for you. I have been a Democrat all my life; but I am through and hereafter I vote against both the old parties, and counsel you to do the same

Representative MacCartney first gave a brief sketch of the development of industry in the United States and showed how a class struggle was rag-ing in America. "The recent strike, out of which you

emerged sufferers, was a splendid exhibition of class solidarity. There never was a more magnificent spectanever was a more magnificent specta-cle in the history of this nation than the one in which 20,000 Boston work ingmen struck out of sympathy with eight of their fellows. Those men who

"The next time that you have a The next time that you have a strike and the traje unions try to bring Ralph M. Easley to Massachusetts, fight it to the death. Ralph M. Easley is not your friend, he is your enemy. The Civic Federation was not formed to help organized labor, but to betray it. Have no faith in the Civic Fed tion. It's a confidence game. You had a full hand and you threw down to

our opponent's two aces." MacCartney criticized the strike corr mittee severely and said they did not realize the responsibility upon them or the signal cance of the strike, and therefore allowed the situation to slip from their grasp. He advised the men'to stick to their trade unions, for the capitalists only desired to see them di-vided, but to choose carefully the men

to direct them.

"The working class, properly organ-ized," he said, "is invincible."
"In conclusion, I want to say, if an-other strike occurs, fight to the death. Do not trust the professions or prom ises of any one whose interests are with the capitalist class. I believe that Governor Crane is an honest men, but he could not look at the strike as we did; for he drank in capitalism at his mother's breast."

A CHAPTER IN TRADE UNIONISM.

That Newark Dailies Refused to Print and Newark Workingmen Should Consider.

On Friday evening, March 7, during the reports of unions at the Essex Trades Council of Newark, N. J., the Trades Council of Newark, N. J., the delegate from the Coopers' Union reported that the Murphy varinsh works were employing scab coopers. The announcement created something of a sensation among the Republican delegates to the Council, who no doubt remembered the fact that Governor Murphy ,the owner of the varnish works, had during the campaign, while on a stimpling tour, actually got up from his soup in order to go into the hotel corridor to shake hands with a delegation of poor ignorant workingmen. gation of poor ignorant workingmen, and told them that he was "Labor's friend." What made the report still more disagreeable was the fact that Governor Murphy was paying his coopers six dellars below the union scale-\$12 a week, the scale calling for

By a unanimous vote the matter was referred to the Arbitration Committee, which is composed of reliable men. The chairman of this committee is Chas. Mueller, Business Agent of Brewers' Union No. 2, one of the progressive men of the Council, and he and his committee went after the Murphy varnish works with characteristic

energy. At this same meeting Delegate Fred McIntosh reported that he was sent on a committee from the Allied Print-ing Trades Council to appear before the Board of Education, in order to demand that the annual report of that Board be printed in a union office, and that the Board of Education ignored the committee entirely, and placed the work in a scab printing office, as they said, "because the figure was fourteen dollars cheaper than in a union of-fice." Delegate McIntosh, in making this report, referred to the action of treatment that organized labor is re-ceiving all over the country from the stool-pigeons of capitalism, who are always to be found upon municipal

Although reporters from both the "Evening News" and "Daily Advertiser" were present, those sheets would not print a line regarding Gov-

boards of all descriptions

ernor Murphy's scab cooper shop, or the scab Board of Education. On March 14, the Arbitration Committee reported that they had visited the varnish works of Governor Mur-phy, and in the cooperage department found only one union man at work, and he had joined the union just on the eye of election. Delegate Mueller in his report stated that the superin-tendent of the Murphy varnish works tendent of the Aurphy varnish works had said they did not know just what the Cooper's Union demanded. This the delegate from the Cooper's vigorously dealed, as the Governor was seen previous to election and had promised to have his establishment promised to have his establishment straightened out. In order to ascertain the truth the Council ordered the delegate from the Coopers' Union to accompany the Arbitration Committee to the Governor's varnish works, which was done the following week, with the result that the superintendent had to acknowledge that they had received official notice from the Coopers' Union regarding scale of wages, etc., but he desired a week to consider the propo-sition. On Friday evening, March, 28, the Arbitration Committee reported that the cooperage establishment of His Excellency was still scab and like-

During the three weeks that the de spleable action of New Jersey's high-toried Governor was discussed on the floor of the Essex Trades Council, the daily papers of Newark did not the heat morning a papers quoted him as saying that he was perfectly satisfied with what he had seen.

"The only hope for the workingmen is to unite politically as well as industrially. You should be glad that you, have two such men as Carey and Mac-

THE CAMPAIGN IN MILWAUKEE.

The Socialist Vote Nearly Doubled in Seventeen Months.

Figures Reach 8,401—Generally Admitted That Socialism is Now a Fac-

tor That Must Be Reckoned With-Sketch of Campaign. With the counting of the ballots in

dicating the election of David S. Rose the Democratic candidate for Mayo. tion at Kansas City declared "that this standing up and dying for princi-ple is all rot"), by a piurality of about 8,000, one of the most intensely interesting and remarkable campaigns ever esting and remarkable campaigns ever fought in this city passed into history. Interesting to us because it was again to measure our strength politically— remarkable on account of the phe-nomenal growth of Socialist thought. The progress of this growth is best il-lustrated by the following table, showing the progress of the Socialist vote here in the last four years:

Spring, 1898, for Mayor, 2,430, Spring, 1900, for Mayor, 2,585. Fall, 1900, for Governor, 4,667. Spring, 1902, for Mayor (incomplete),

On the other hand, it may also be interesting to record the "growth" of the S. L. P. Their candidate for Mayor, on incomplete returns, received 198 votes, while for Treasurer they got 247, indicating great class-consciousness. In 1896 they cast 444 votes; in 1898, 429 in 1900, 352 in the spring and 245 tn the fall.

Whether the growth of the Social Democratic Party is sound and sub-stantial yet remains to be seen. One thing, however, is certain. While our platform contained immediate denands, and while they were mentioned and even advocated, yet on the whole the greatest stress was laid on the desirability of economic liberty. realizable only when classes are abolished and the Co-operative Commonwealth is established. The result therefore warrants the prediction that our growth and strength are healthy and normal. Another gratifying feature is the even strength shown for all of our city candidates.

An Active Campaign.

We started on January 31, when at the city convention, composed of 157 delegates, of whom 50 represented the party and 58 represented about twenty unions, our city ticket was nominated. Little or nothing was done for some time, the Fair and Carnival absorbing all our attention. After the Fair closed, work was commenced in earnest. Fir-ty thousand platforms were printed in English and German, and 25,000 leaf-lets and 50,000 copies of the "Herald" and "Vorwaerts" were systematically distributed by the Campaign Committce ,besides a vast quantity of litera-ture which each ward attended to. At our meetings no opportunity was lost to dispose of literature and the amount so sold far exceeded any previous ef-

Comrades Father McGrady, Eugene V. Debs, Seymour Stedman, Thomas Morgan, and W. J. McSweeny from outside did some valuable and effective service. As the fight progressed, in-terest increased, enthusiasm became wild, and at a meeting held the Sunday previous to election, during the address of Thomas J. Morgan, an audience of over 1,500 that filled the hall to its utmost capacity became almost delirious in its unbounded enthusiasm." They repeatedly applauded and cheer-

speakers to the echo. and speakers, the most telling work was no doubt done by the rank and plain and lowly every-day workers as it was of the brilliant speakers and orators.

Democrat Rose Sneaked.

In some respects it was a most sen sational struggle. David S. Rose, in his speech accepting the Democratic nomination for Mayor, boastfully challenged the "opposition" to debate the merits of his four years of administration. This was our opportunity and we promptly accepted his challenge. But lo! to our severe disappointment, he crawled out of the embarrassing po sition by refusing to meet us on the ground that he meant only the Repub-lican party. Vain and proud as as Rose, yet he was too cowardly to mee Rose, yet he was too covardy to meet us in debate. Commenting on his fail-ure to discuss the issues, the Milwan-kee "Daily News" said editorially, un-der the caption of "Rose's Rocky Road:" "The advent of the Social Democracy in the local political field is making the road rough and rocky for the demagogues and 'con' men tha have talked glibly of their friendship for Labor while playing into the hands of public utility corporations. The educational work being done by the Social Democracy is opening the eyer of Labor to the fact that its 'friends are often its worst enemies. • • • • Outside the promise it gives of elimin ating the Dave Rose species of 'friends of the peepul,' the educational work of the Social Democracy cannot fall to have beneficial effect in raising the tone of political discussion. To under-stand Socialism a man has to devote thought to economic subjects. Social-ists are not 'born,' like Democrats and Republicans. They have a well-defined idea of solving economic and social It is not necessary to be

and spellbinder, with his superficial de-nunciation of monopoly and his quack lotions, will find his occupation gone when the workingman begins to do his own thinking." wn thinking."

A peculiar circumstanto was the una peculiar circumstance was the tag-usual fairness accorded our party by the capitaffet press. Almost without exception they treated us fairly until oward the end of the campaign, they seemed to get scared at indica-tions and hostility cropped out in sev-eral instances. No doubt this strangely importial attitude was due in a great measure to the uncertainty as to which side we would draw most heav-

Old Parties Had No Issues.

It was a notorious fact, visible even to the most superficial observer and admitted by some of the minor candi-dates on the old-party tickets, that neither party had the semblance of an

issue except the chase for office.

The Republicans were liopelessly split into factions. There are the "Half-breeds" and the "Stalwarts" the former representing the "reform" element under the leadership of Gover-nor I.a Follette, and the latter reflecting the interests of the corporations millionaires, etc., under the leadership of "Boss" Charlie Phister, the millionaire tanuer. Observation shows that the lines between the big and the little fish are being drawn in their own pond in this state. They are separating even in their own party. This party appealed to the voters on the "prosperity" and "full dinner-pail" arguments.

The Democratic party made the rur chiefly on its past record of a "wide open town" and a few public improve-ments, mainly a new "bridge" across the main street in town. They openly stood for all that is low, vulgar, and corrupt. It is only to the great per-sonal influence and activity of Rose that their success may be ascribed. "Dave" made sixty-five speeches in two weeks, as many as seven in one day. The Democrats at the last mo-ment in their convention added a union plank to their platform. How many suckers nipped at the bait is hard to tell. With "Dave's" record as a "friend of Labor," any who voted for him on the strength of this plank must indeed have been fools. During the May riots of 1886 Rose was second lieutenant of the Darlington Rifles which were stationed in Milwaukee to shoot the strikers-and did it cheer .41

Trade Union Sympathy.

Union labor in general is with us. The Federated Trades Council has for years been strongly Socialistic. They have shown their friendship in more ways than mere sympathy or meaning-less resolutions. Without solicitation they appropriated \$25 to our campaign fund. Several other unions did likewise. These were entirely voluntary contributions, as the party did not ask a cent frommany one, using some of the money made on the fair for that purpose. Then undoubtedly the strikes in the metal trades of last spring helped us some. Our comrades selzed that op-portunity and distributed an enormous ot of literature. The disastrous result of the machinists' strike, coupled with our efforts to point out the cause of failure, gave the movement an im-petus little dreamt of.

Summed up, the result is very gratifying, and the campaign will long be emembered as the first fought after becoming an official party. The pld parties admit that henceforth we are a factor to be reckoned with and not to be ignored. It has given us inspiration and end full contest has been commenced and many plans laid to not only hold what we have gained but to even increase our strength and prestige. It makes one feel like shouting, "What's the matter with Milwaukee? She's all right."

H. W. BISTORIUS. Milwaukee, April 5.

SOCIALISTS AHEAD

IN SHEBOYGAN

In the aldermanic election at Sheboygan, Wis., the Socialist Party cast mo rotes than either of the old parties The Democrats, in the Second, Third, Fourth, Sixth, Seventh, and Eighth Wards, cast 1,111 votes; the Republicans, in the First, Second, Third, Socialist Party, with candidates in all wards, had 1,403. The total vote was 3,516, so that we have practically 40

Nevertheless, we elected but one Al-Acceptances, we elected but one Alderman, Comirade Mohr, in the Seventh Ward. He had nearly twice as many votes as his opponent, who was supported by both old parties.

In the Eighth our candidate was defeated by but 11 votes. This slim ma-

fority for the capitalists was secured by keeping the workingmen in in factories until the polls were

MAY DAY IN BOSTON.

The celebration of Internation or Day in Boston will not be held on May 1, as at first intended. The com mittee were unable to make satisfac-tory arrangements for that date, and had to arrange to hold the affair on Sunday evening, May 4, inster Paine Memorial Hall, 9 Applet Paine Paine Memorial Hall, 9 Appleton street, has been engaged, and, though a trifie late, the celebration will be a noteworthy one. Three of the best speakers in the movement have been engaged in the persons of Ben Hanford of New York and Representatives Carey and MacCartney. There will also be a short musical entertainment. Admission will be free and courades and friends are urged to work to have the celebration a thorough success. Advertising cards for distribution can Socialist to realize that the spread of Socialist propaganda inevitably must lead to a discussion of economic and political problems on their merits and that the old-time clap-trap and party appeal will be forced to give way to intelligent discussion. The demagogue

VICTORY IN MICHIGAN.

Two Socialist Aldermen Elected in Battle Creek.

F. A. Kulp and Charles A. Jackson, Candidates of the Socialist Party, Will Take Seats in the City Council The Socialist Party has scored its

victory at the polls in the state of Michigan.

A city election was held in Battle Creek last Monday and when the ballots were counted its was found that the Socialist Party had won in the

First and Second Wards, electing F.

A. Kulp and Charles A. Jackson to the Board of Aldermen. Battle Creek is a city of over 18,000 population. The Worker has as yet no informs tion as to the size of our vote; but a beginning has been made and new successes in other parts of the state

may be expected to follow.

The Socialist movement has made rapid progress in Michigan during the last few years. In the fall of 1898, with the S. L. P. only in the field, there were 1.101 votes. In the fall of 1900 the Social Democratic Party had 2,826 and the S. L. P. 903. In the spring of 1901 our vote was 7,504, although our candidates were on the ballot in but forty-five out of the eighty-two counties; and the S. L. P. polled 3,400 in the whole state.

SEDALIA AGAIN DOUBLES THE VOTE.

Missouri City Has Increased Socialist Vote from IOI to 656 in a Year and a Half.

The Socialist vote in the city election at Sedalia, Mo., on April 1 was 656, out of a total of 2.239, giving us 20 per cent, of the whole vote cast. The Republicans and Democrats ran a fusion ticket. The growth of our vote is shown by the following table: November, 1900, National 101

fairs.

ELECTIONS HERE AND THERE.

The total vote in Cincinnati was less than half that east last fall. The So-cialist Party is credited with about 2,000, as against 3,100 cast in Novem-ber. Our percentage is slightly in-

In Mystle, In., a city of about 2,000 population, the Citizens' Party candi-date for Mayor received 176 votes and the candidate of the Socialist Party 165, while the Populist had 28. In the Third Ward our candidate, Geo, Park-er, was elected as Alderman. The school election resulted in an overvhelming victory for the Socialist

Victory was won by the Socialist Party at St. Petersburg, Fla. In its first campaign it has made a clean sweep, electing mayor and all other candidates.

TICKET IN OREGON.

The Socialist Party of Oregon has nated the following state ticket:

For Governor—R. R. Ryan.
For Secretary of State—C. W. Barzee.
For State Treasurer—W. W. Myers.
For Justice of the Supreme Court—C. Entherford.

Congressman, Second District-D. T. Gerdes.

Nominations for Superintendent of

Public Instruction, Attorney-General, and State Printer are to be filled by the C. S. Harnich was chosen Chairman

of the State Committee, with A. D. Hale as Secretary and W. S. Richards as Treasurer. All are of Albany.

UNEXPECTED VICTORY.

The German Social Democratic Party won an unexpected and encouraging victory in a special election for the Reichstag in the district of Elbing-Marienburg in West Prussia.

In the last general election in 1898 the Conservatives carried this district with 9,346 votes, against 4,473 for the Social Democrats, and 4,673 for the candidates of the Center, National Lib-erals, and Radicals combined. In the recently held special election, the So-cial Democratic candidate, König, was victorious on the first ballot-that is, with a clear majority over all oppo

WE ARE A GREAT PEOPLE. Of course Socialism is impracticable

In this country we have the more practicable kind—the Carnegie-Morgan Rockefeller brand—which gives to those on the ground floor incomes ranging from one to forty millions an-nually. Most of our laborers are on the street, but they do not clean them. They have numerous half holidays, but these come in bunches. They are all free and independent citizens! un-crowned kings! who give the Armours and Carnegies yearly incomes of forty or fifty millions with which to build libraries, churches, and endow colleges. Oh, but we are a great people, we are.—The Liberator.

THEY SET US AN EXAMPLE

The capitalists among themse lon't know any discrimination in gard to nationality, politics or relig ion. They stick together for their in-terests in an intelligent way. Let the workingmen do the same thing, and we shall see different conditions very on.-Brauer Zeitung.

CHICAGO ELECTION AND ITS LESSONS.

Its Percentage of Total Vote.

efore. Two significant shadows pas ed in plain sight over the last electora battlefield. One of them warned the capitalists of the coming Socialist vote in the next fall election; the other gave our opportunist friends a strong hint to follow the example of their straight and uncompromising comrades if they wish to obtain any visible results.

Democratic Party and the Socialis Party together polled 7,427 votes in 1901. Yet, in spite of the fact that 35 go to the polls this spring, the Social ist Party received about 7,000 votes, if press reports are correct. Nothing can be learned up to date about the official count. As a large vote always come from our sympathizers, many of whon are certainly among the 35 per cent of stay-at-homes, the 7,000 votes cast for the Socialist candidates by active citizens augur well for the fall elections, when public interest will be far more aroused. We are so much mo satisfied with this result as it show that an increasing number of working men turn a deaf ear to the capitalist politicians' siren song of "public own-ership" under the control of old-party

Ocean" has always fearlessly and im enemy and we give it due credit.

One of the meanest foes is the "Daily News." It has persistently told the most malicious lies about us, and has n great preference for publishing interviews with prominent European So-cialists, whom it misrepresents in the most shrewdly calculating manner. We have always watched it closely, sent clippings of its garbled interviews to the European comrades and published their replies, showing the utter unreliability of "Daily News" reports on

Much doubt was expressed by the dvocates of "immediate demands" in favor of municipal ownership most notorious "gray wolves" appeal ed to the Socialists for support because this platform contained the planks as our national platform. There was nothing for us to do, if we wished

cast for aldermen last year.

the whole ticket we have 29 per cent. In the fall of 1900 the whole of Win-nebago County gave Debs and Harri-

man out 85 votes.

There are two party branches in the town and a third will soon be started. Good feeling prevails among the comrades, and work for the fall campaign is already begun.

man but 85 votes.

The Workingmen's Co-operative Pub-lishing Association.—General meeting 1900 the whole of Knox County gave THE BREWERY WORKERS

Socialist Party, with "Public Owne ship" Movement to Fight, Increased

Coming events cast their shadow

The total vote in the city was only about 65 per cent, of that polled in the mayoralty election of 1901. The Social

The capitalist papers with the exception of the "Inter-Ocean," were as mean and unfair as usual. The "Interpartially printed all the news, and did so during this election. Although on the side of the capitalists, it is a fair

anything connected with Socialism

whether our short and revolutionary municipal platform would be available for practical propagands. But an ounce of practise is better than a pound of theory. In speaking to the eople on the street and in hall meet ings, it invariably became necessary to appeal to the self interest of the work-ers as against the interests of the capitalists; in other words, it became im-perative for us as Socialists to appeal to the class-consciousness of the work-ers. The capitalist candidates spoke referendum, and the like. One of the appeal to act as a distinct class party, but to

talk "straight" Socialism It is obvious that the tendencies of the present economic situation will continue to force the cherished immediate demands into the platforms of the capitalist parties. This simplifies and clears the situation immensely in favor of Socialism by removing the epportupities of the opportunists and es-tablishing the foundation for a unity of thought that will find vigorous ex pression in a unity of action. The re cent municipal election has done muc toward demonstrating by practise that the revolutionary Socialists have read the signs of the times correctly, and that our strength lies in a plain and emphatic statement of the simple truths that have made international Socialism what it is to-day—the indestructible basis of a new society which will stand higher than capitalist so-ciety, because it will give to the pro-ducer his product.

ERNEST UNTERMANN.

Chicago, April 5.

The "Chicago Socialist" for April 5 states that the vote of the Socialist Party is probably over rather than under 7,000 in a total vote of 195,000, as against 7,427 last year in a total of Our percentage of the vote is therefore nearly doubled. The vote for our aldermanic candidates seems to have exceeded by several hundred tha

IN ILLINOIS TOWNS. The Socialist Party had a town ticker in the field in Rockford, Ill., this year for the first time. The old parties had a joint or "non-partizan" ticket. Ou candidates polled from 406 to 876 votes, the average being 559. The average vote for the old-party ticket was 2,109. For Supervisor, head of the ticket, we had 562, against 2,145 for he victorious candidate. Thus, for nead of the ticket we have 21 per cent. of the total; and on the average for

Galesburg. Ill., gives the Socialist Party 212 votes for Assessor, 236 for Supervisor, and 232 for Alderman, In

on Thursday, April 17, 1902, at eight of thursday, April II, 1962, it eight o'clock p. m., at the Labor Lyceum, 64 East Fourth street, New York. Pro-posed candidates for membership, not present at the meeting held April 3, will please be present and have their STRIKE AND BOYCOTT IN CIN-NATI IS NOT OFF, REPORTS OF THE CAPITALISTIC PRESS TO THE CONTRARY NOTWITHSANDmbership cards ready. F. H. KOENIG, Secretary. ING. L.

THE RIGHT TO STRIKE.

"Another victory for organized labor!" as high as you can be forced to pay. Workingmen, you have the right to They have the right to treat you like strike!

The Court of Appeals of the state of New York last weeks handed down a decision that trade unionists have a legal right to declare a strike against the employment of non-union men.

The right to strike, to quit work, is not a "natural, inalienable right," No. it is a right "handed down" to workingmen by the Court of Appeals. Of course, it is quite probable that the court may reverse its decision at some future time, especially as three out of the seven judges dissented from the decision. It is also possible that the Supreme Court of the United States may overrule this decision and alienate this right. But until the court changes its mind you have the right to strike.

Just think what this means It means that you have the right to oult work-the right to give up your job to a scab.

Of course, when you quit work you get no money to pay the grocer and the butcher and the landlord, you cannot pay the gas bill, you cannot buy shoes for your children or dresses for your wife; and you must live on nothng. If you try to persuade other men to strike or distribute boycott circulars, you may be arrested. If you make any kind of a demonstration you may be shot full of holes by the militia. Of course, there is very little chance of your winning the strike, for the capitalists have plenty of money to enjoy life on while hunger and want are bringing you to terms. And if the strike is lost, you may be blacklisted and have to leave the trade or move to some other part of the country where the employers do not know that you are one of the "disturbing ele

ment." But you have the right to strike. You have the right to starve, for this

is a free country. The employing class also have som

rights. They have the right to "buy in th cheapest market and sell in the dearest." That means they have the right to buy your labor-power for wages as low as hunger will drive you to accept

and to sell what you produce at prices

manner of means," a Dayton unionis

writes to the Cleveland "Citizen.

"The metal polishers talk of putting their agents on the road again to com

pel the company to recognize them

won't make public a single thing agreed upon by the Fizzle Federation

buncoers. None of the men who were

locked out are back to work yet, and the same conditions prevail that did before the shut-down last summer."

THE MISSOURI BOYCOTT DECISION.

It turns out that the victory gained

by union labor in the decision of the

Supreme Court of Missouri, to the ef-fect that workingmen have a right to

boycott, is rather a barren affair. The

case has been in court four years, and

Missouri case resolves itself into this

If an injunction is sprung against a boycotting union by a lower court, it will require a small barrel of money

and four years of time to bring the

case to an issue. The bosses would

have no fault to find with such a pro-ceeding.—Cleveland Citizen.

FABLE OF THE OPTIMIST.

There were once two men-Mr. Democrat and Mr. Republican-who saw some Capitalists hold up and rob

a lot of Workmen. Of course, they

didn't try to stop the robbery, for the robbers always contributed to their Campaign Funds, But a Socialist hap-

pened along, and seeing the outrage.

threw off his coat and prepared to at-tack the Robbers. Then Mr. Republi-can and Mr. Democrat fell upon a So-

n Pessimist." "Pessimist, hades!" eried

he, "I want to stop the robbery."
"Now, don't be rash," responded they,
"Don't you know these Good Men re-

turn to the Laborers Ten Per Cent, of everything they take from them? How would the Poor Devils live if they didn't do that? You must try to look

on the Bright Side of Things." Then Mr. Populist and Mr. Public Owner-ship Man came along, and seeing So-

cialist struggling against his bonds,

first Tied His Hands a little dighter

and then said: 'Don't be a Pessimist.

If you will promise to be Quiet and

not frighten Capital, we will promise

to use our Influence to induce the Can

italists to return to Labor Fifteen Per

Cent. of what they take from him

Think of that! Fifteen Per Cent?

And they swelled out with pride at the

P. S .- The robbery still continues

NOTICE

"I want to stop the robbery

cialist and Tied His Hands.

no injunction was lifted because and been granted. Summed u

which it now flatly refuses to do and

they have the right to do anything they please and say "the public be damned." These rights of the capitalists are not "natural and inalienable" either, They are maintained because the capi talists own the government. They are the expression of the POWER of capital. These rights of capital will hold good just as long as the capitalist class has the government behind it. The class that wields the most POWER is the class which always gets all manner

PRICE 2 CENTS.

dogs, to work you overtime, to risk

your lives for profit, and to discharge

you when you have produced so much

for them that a market cannot be

found for it all. They have the right

to blacklist you for striking and to call

out the militia to shoot you. In fact,

of "rights," and "eternal justice" is ever on the side of might. The working class only needs to become conscious of its power, to be the mightiest class in society; has only to put forth its power to capture the powers of government, and, by using them to bring shout the common ownership of the means of producing wealth, do away, with the system of capitalism against which it now feebly goes on strike.

The decision of the Court of Appeals s naturally called "a victory for organized labor" by the capitalistic newspa-pers-it is the kind of a "victory" which doesn't worry the capitalists vermuch.

The right to strike doesn't amount to, nuch.

But the working class has one right

that does-the right to vote. When workingmen vote as they strike against the capitalist, when they beme conscious of their class interests and cast Socialist ballots, when they, strike at the polls as they do in the shop, the government will be in their hands. And when Socialist judges and mayors and a Socialist governor are in office, all the powers of govern ment, which are now used by the talists to break strikes, will be used by the working class officials to make strikes successful, break the power the capitalists and pave the way to the overthrow of capitalism and the final mancipation of the workers from

NATIONAL CASH REGISTER COMPANY. | VOTES ARE BETTER "The National Cash Register Com-pany trouble is not settled by any

wage-slavery.

THAN RESOLUTIONS Workingmen Who Are Pleading for the Eight-Hour Day on Public Work

C. L.

Should Remember This Next Fall. The Safety Association of Steams Engineers of New York City is denanding that Mayor Low carry out his ante-election promises in favor of an eight-bour day for city employees. The Association has adopted resolu-tions condemning the Administration for the abolition of the three-platoon or eight-hour system for policemen and calls on other organizations to do the same. The resolutions close with these words:

"We deplore Mayor Low's incon-sistency, his antagonism to the eight-hour principle, and call upon organ-ized labor to acquaint the Mayor of New York of our opposition to his stand on this great question, and as-sure him that memory shall not for-get this 'solar plexus' blow from one who posed as a friend when he needed r votes, yet proved the enemy when

these were secured."

We would remind the engineers, the policemen, and other wage-workers that in last fall's campaign there was one candidate for Mayor and only one -Benjamin Hanford, the candidate of the Social Democratic Party—who was himself a wage-worker, belonging to a bona fide labor organization, who had gone through strikes and lockouts for the eight-hour day, and who stood on a platform that distinctly pledged its candidates to these measures, among

others: "All public work to be done upon public account, without the Interven-"Eight hours to constitute a maxi-mum day's work for city employees in

all departments; and this maximum to he further reduced as fast as it man become practicable to do so."

We know it is not nice to say, "I told.

you so," and it is not with any feeling, you so," and it is not with any feeling, of triumph that we do so, but rather with profound regret that the reminder er should be needed and in the hope that next fall a far larger proportion of the workingmen of this city will demand their rights at the ballot-box instead of passing fruitless resolutions. instead of passing fruitless resolutions after election. One thousand addition al votes against the capitalist politi-cians will do more to command their respect than a million petitions and resolutions of condemnation.

-Socialists apply the taxes just in proportion as they have the power to do so. Taxing the rich to feed, clothe and school the children of the poor: building public libraries, baths, univer stiles, factories, railways, etc., and the mayor of Marseilles, France, when re-quested to call out the militia to put down the recent strike, appropriated instead, from the city treasury, 100,000 fr. to feed the starving multiude.—The Undercurrent.

BUY JINION LABEL GOC. %

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SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED

In 1888 (I'residential)..... 2,068 S. L. P. 82,204 8. D. P. 9,545 In 1900 (Presidential) S. D. P. 96,918

S. L. P. 33,450

The Citizens' Union is very anxious to have the eight-hour law enforcedthat is, to see that no one works less than eight hours a day. Mr. Cutting and his friends do not disturb themnelves about city employees who are

THE PARTY'S EMBLEM

THE ELECTION NEWS.

The election news presented on our first page this week is certainly of a nort to encourage those who have been giving all their energies to the movement for years and whose labors are now beginning to bear fruit, as well as to rouse the enthusiasm of younger recruits who, lacking the long training of the class struggle, are sometimes in clined to falter and grow weary. The election of half a dozen city offi

cials in various states would be a small thing to any other party-to any party that depends on old habit and tradition for its support. To the Socialist Party -the party of the young and of the fu ture, the party that runs counter to all old habit and tradition and advances only by carrying conviction to the minds and awakening hope in the to us it is a notable step in advance. We know the history of Socialism in Germany and in other countries of the Old World-how small were its beginning, how slow was its progress for many years, what heroic struggles were made to advance its cause; and we know, too, the power it has now attained.

Two or three aldermen in Battle Creek or Sheboygan or any of the other small cites in which we have succeed ed. may not be able to do much. But, even without going to Europe for our precedent, we remember that it was not long after the first Socialist took his seat in the Haverhill City Council till two Socialists took their places in the legislature of Massachusetts. The growth of the vote in Wisconsin and Michigan is not confined to the few elty wards we have carried, and the dee of Labor may soon be heard through Socialist representatives in the legislative halls at Madison and Lansing-and other states will soon take their places abreast of these.

Two things are worthy of especia note in this week's election news:

First, that the growth of our party is now most marked in the Western states and in the smaller cities and towns of those states. It has been so confidently asserted that Socialisa is a foreign importation, that it could never take root upon American soil, that the newly naturalized immigrants in the big Eastern cites might vote to Socialism for a few years but, as they ome Americanized they would soon give it up-this has been so loudly and confidently asserted that it has been hard even to get a hearing among mericans.

wellhe gains made by the Socialist ty in Ohio last fall and in Washing-

ton, Wisconsin, Michigan, Illinois, and lows this spring, will go far to expos this fallacy. Our greatest gains in re cent contests have been made in the very fields where "Americanism" is nost rampant—whether among natives or settled immigrants-in the towns and smaller cities of the West.

With this we are well satisfied, fo t indicates that Socialism has don what has been declared impossible-i nas taken root in American soil. And

The second point worthy of remark is in relation to the vote in Chicago Our comrades in Chicago took a mos radical position in this campaign-a po sition which has seemed to us excessively rigid. "Immediate demands" were strictly tabooed. Socialism in its entirety was directly opposed to capitalism in any form and no time was spent our Chicago comrades would say no time was wasted-in showing that, even before the complete victory of Socialism, great benefit would accrue to the working class from the growing strength of the Socialist Party. We are not here criticizing the position taken by the party in Chicago. though we may do so at a future time. We mention the matter only to point out that the campaign carried on there was one which would seeure the votes only of those who were very complete ly convinced of the truth of Socialist principles, only of the thoroughly classonscious, Moreover, the Socialis Party had there to meet a vigorous public ownership" movement on the apitalist side, which would appeal strongly to all who merely sympathize with Socialism but do not well under

Whether, in the face of these difficul iles, we have made any gain in Chicaro over the vote cast at the last election is not yet known. Probably we have lost somewhat in the number of votes. But the numerical loss has certainly not been heavy; and when the quality of the vote is taken into con sideration, we must consider that a healthy gain has been made.

We have every reason for rejoleing over this week's news. We have ever reason to work more vigorously for the state and congressional elections to be held in November.

It is rather curious that when a lot of policemen, being formally instructed by their superiors to enforce the law, start out to do so, their action is certainly throws a brilliant light on our "good" capitalist administration. much less respect for the Law than for the Profits.

The labor organizations of New York City spent a good part of their time during the last four years in the adoption of resolutions begging the Van Wyck administration to enforce the egiht-hour law. Since January 1 they have spent a good part of their time in the adoption of resolutions begging the Low administration to enforce the eight-hour law. The difference between the Tiger and the Goo-goo, from La bor's point of view, is the difference between Tweedle-dee and Tweedledum. The experience of the next nine teen months will teach a few thousand nore workingmen the wisdom of voting for men of their own class for city officials.

INCENTIVE UNDER CAPITALISM.

erime as it is given in the papers, ask What motive nused the crime? Did A kill B for his money? Then private gain was the motive and the private profit system furnished the motive. Did C burn his house for the insurance? You have the system. Did D rob a bank or train? Did E forge a note? Did F burglarize a house? Did G steal a horse? Did Congressman H or Senator I sell out? Did an army contractor furnish em-balmed beef? Did some one swear falsely to dodge payment of tax? Did money corrupt the court or jury? Was witness bribed? Is there a suit over property? Did Miss Blank, 17 years old, marry Old Money-Bags, 70 years old, and put him out of the way? Did a lobby defeat a bill? Do corporations defy the law? In every case you have the same motive-private gain-and the private profit system

Does J run a saloon? Does K keep a gambling house? Does L run a house of prostitution? They were moved by the same motive furnished by the same system. The system is the CAUSE, the evils are EFFECTS. the cause lasts.

But if you voted for capitalism you voted for all these evils and all other evils not named on this page. You may not like to face the fact, but if you voted a capitalistic ticket you voted for murder, war, embalmed beef, destruction of property, robbery, forgery ,tax-dedging, corruption of courts and government, and corporation rule. You voted for the saloon, gambling hell and bawdy house. There is no es net and unwdy house. There is no escape. If you voted for the system of private profits you voted for every evil fruit of that system. The fact that you may occupy the amen corner in the church of fill the pulpit does not shield you. You voted for crime when you voted for capitalism.

Socialists are the only ones who do Socialists are the only ones who do not vote for crime. They vote to re-move the system that causes the crime. Public ownership will remove the incentive that leads to corruption of society and the corruptions cease under Secialism.—Social E

BUY UNION LABEL GOODS

onster to fall. Reformers of all shades and advocates

sooken of as a "revolt." The phrase which, like the "bad" capitalist administration that preceded it, has

be interpreted.

As you read the daily record of

BERNSTEIN AND BERNSTEINISM.

By Ernest Untermann

Ever since the "Voraussetzungen des Sozialismus" ("The Premises of So-cialism") I made its appearance, Bern-stein has been persistently used by the capitalist press of all countries to aim capitalist press of all countries to alm hard blows at Marx and Engels and to attack their creation, the modern revolutionary labor movement. Coupled to such names as Schaeffle, Sombart, Mallock, George and Spencer, Bernstein's name has been continually flaunted in our faces with the taunt that "the greatest mind" among the German Socialists had completely outed Marx and Engels, demonstrated heir utter lack of scientific precision, and started a new era of unrevolution ary Socialism. It was repeatedly re-mored that the German Socialist Party was breaking up in consequence of Bernstein's brilliant criticisms, and that only a very small minority, comtheir old revolutionary tendencies. The bourgeois world heaved a deep sign of relief and the death knell of its Im placable enemy was accompanied by a flood of praise for the valiant here Bernstein, who had at last caused the

of step-at-a-time Socialis eagerly took up the new gospel and triumphantly quoted Bernstein in proof of the assertion that Marx and Engels were thrown on the scrap pile that the "Communist Manifesto" was completely obsolete, that society would gradually and painlessly grow into Socialism without any catastrophe, with out the assistance of a class-conscious proletariat, and even—lo and behold! without the collaboration of that allegedly negligeable quantity in social evolution, the human mind.

Not one out of a hundred of these new prophets had rend either Marx or Engels or Bernstein. The latter's writ-Engels or Bernstein. The latter's wings lings are not even accessible in Eng-lish. Hence the wise men of the West relied on the capitalist press for their knowledge of these Socialists. But what the capitalist press does not know about scientific Socialism would fill considerably more space than what it does know. Therefore the whole "new Socialism" of this country presented the highly ludicrous spectacle o men advertising Socialism by advertis-ing their ignorance of it. No wonder that neither Marx and Engels nor Bernstein received justice at such

nands.
It would not be worth our while to notice this phase of the subject, had not the effect of those capitalist expositions of pseudo-socialism been felt even in our own ranks. Lack of thorough theoretical training and other ulties due to the youth of the movement in this country were main;y responsible for this effect. Encouraged some advocates of Bernsteinisn who misrepresented Bernstein just as some Marxists misinterpreted Marx, a good many comrades began to favor opportunism and showed an inclina-tion to give up the revolutionary deform measures. It is for the benefit of these that I wish to show just what Bernstein sahl and bow he desires to

"It has been stated by certain writers." he says in the preface of his "Voraussetzungen des Sozialismus," "that the logical conclusion from my articles would be the renunciation o the conquest of the political powers by the politically and economically organ-ized proletariat. That is an entirely arbitrary interpretation, the correct-ness of which I emphatically deny. I have opposed the opinion that a speedy collapse of capitalist society is imminent and that the tactics of the Socialists should take an immediate social canstrophe into account. This opposition I maintain to its full extent."

If we do not believe that the prole-If we do not believe that the prole-tariat can take possession of the politi-cal power by a sudden stroke of vio-lence, then, he continues in the same preface, "we cannot logically object to the declaration that the Socialist Party, instead of speculating on the grand collapse, will for a long time to come have to devote its work to organ-ting the predetriat, politically, edulzing the proletariat politically, educating it for democracy, and fighting for all reforms that tend to elevate the working class and transform the state democratically. That is what I have said in 'The Problems of Socialism,' and what I still maintain to its full scope."

It seems to me that this is precisely "Communist Manifesto, what the Marx' "Capital," the Erfurt Program of the German Socialist Party, and the modern programs of all Socialist parties have been doing right along And the great majority of Socialists always have been and still are inter-preting those documents in this sense. Hence it is hard to understand why Pornstein should have made so many words in order to say what others have said much better before him. But it is characteristic of the man, his style. and his methods, that he has to explain in his preface what he wants to say in his books; that he is constantly forced to complain of being misinterpreted and that he is forever defining and redefining his position. Bernstein argued that it is not his fault when the capl talist writers read in his writings what e did not mean. With the same justification I can argue that it is not the fault of Marx and Engels, if the reads in them what they did not mean. Only there is this difference in favor of my arguments: Not only the capitalist press, but a good many Socialists read n Bernstein what he now repudiates but nolther the capitalists nor the So cialists, Bernstein included, were ever in doubt about the aims of Marx and Engels. The enemies of Socialism never praised them, as they did Bern-stein, who has not once defended him-self against these praises. His articles are written in such ambiguous lan guage that even the most indulgent So lalist reader is often in doubt whether he is reading a friend or a foe, Still, his preface to the "Voraussetzungen des Sozialismus," as well as certain passages of this book and of his arti-cles, some of which I shall quote later, show that Bernstein can think and write very clearly, if he wants to.

the preface of the "Voraussetzungen the preface of the "Voraussetsuagen."
"It is the main purpose of this work to
equally strengthen the realistic and
the idealistic elements in the Socialist
movement by fighting the remains of
Utopian thought in the Socialist movement." Surely a praiseworthy undertaking which not only Marx and Engels, but all progressive Socialists have
always gladly welcomed. While I give
credit for his good intention, I question
that he has employed an irreproachthat he has employed an irreproach able method and I deny that he has accomplished his aim. Let us see in a few concrete flustrations, how Bern-stein carries on his fight.

The opening chapter of the "Voraus setzungen" sets out to investigate just how much of the Marxian doctrine is pure science and applied science. And the result of this investigation de pends, of course, entirely on Bern-stein's definition of these terms and on the question what part he chooses to classify as pure and how much of it as applied science. Right here we are impressed with the fact that Bernstein accepts every term of Marx and En-gels with a mental reservation. But where he defines a term differently from those men, he fails to show cause why we should prefer his definition to theirs. And as we follow him in his investigations, we become more and more aware that he confines himself more to probing single words and hag-gling about intepretations than to building up new truths. Sometimes, when he seems to be attacking the fundamentals of the Marxian doctrine he is merely throwing stones at cer-tain interretations of this doctrine by the latter-day followers of Marx. He builds up a seemingly great argument against Marx on his arbitrary interpre ation, but this argument stands and falls with the peculiar interpretation chosen by himself. To speak in terse Western vernacular, he makes a big bluff at smashing the rock of scientific Socialism, but he only succeeds in knocking off a few chips, and some-times he strikes a spark that hits his own eye.

His critique of the materialistic conthe appropriateness of the term "ma-terialistic." He does not intend to terialistic." He does not intend to deny the value or correctness of "eco-nomic determinism." as Enrico Ferri has called it, but he simply sets out by finding fault with Mary for expressing his conception of history in a "too apo-dictical" and "deterministic" form. After showing that Engels in his later writings modified the "degree" of the deterministic force of economic condi-tions,2 he winds up with these words "The materialism of philosophy or natural history is deterministic, but the Marxian conception of history is not, for it does not attribute to the eco nomic basis an unconditional influence on the different forms of national life." 3 So that the reader is at a loss to know whether Marx's conception of history is said to be too deterministic or not deterministic enough. And if we remember what the capitalist press has made of such criticisms as that, we cannot help exclaiming:

"Im Gaugen, halte dieb an Worter, Worten laesst sich tremich strei

Mit Worten gin System bereiten!" In short, confine yourself to words! Words make a splendid argument.

Words make a system's fundament In the section on the Marxian doc trine of capitalist development. Bern-stein gives one of the clearest and concise summaries of these fundamental statements that was evewritten. I regret that space forbids the reproduction of the entire summary. But as a proof that he can think and write without ambiguities, I quote the following passage:

"The class struggle between bour geoisie and proletariat is the contras: in the modern mode of production transferred to human beings. It is the intithesis between the private charater of the mode of appropriation and the social character of the mode of production. The means of production are the property of individual capitalists who appropriate the products of labor, but production itself has become a social function, a manufacturing of goods by many laborers, based on a systematic division and organization of labor. And this antithesis involves or is seconded by another—the systematic di-vision and organization of labor in the places of production (shops, factories, yards) are offset by the plauless disribution of the products in the mar

of Marx's lucid reasoning incidentally tween these two men and their meth-ods. On Marx's side a painstaking historical research and an exhaustive accumulation of facts, leading to the cre ation of a new science and a new po-litical party; on Bernstein's part the tortuous sophistry based on arbitrary definitions, a conscious dragging in of to misconceptions and wrong conclusions and sowing strife and schisms in the creation of the man whose disciple he claims to be. "This part of the Marxian doctrine," he says, "has by no means left the brains of its origina tors in this perfect form. Better than in the materialistic conception of his tory it can be shown that this part was gradually developed by modifying some originally peremptory statements and retaining only their main out-lines." 5. In proof of his assertion that Marx and Engels partly admitted this, he adds: "In the preface of the new edition of the 'Communist Manifesto,' Marx and Engels say, in regard to the revolutionary program (1872); 'In view of the gigantic strides of modern in-dustry since 1848 and of the secompanying improved and extended organ zation of the working class; in view of the practical experience gained, first in the February revolution, and then, still more in the Parts Commune. where the proletariat for the first tim held the political power for two whole months, this program has in so tails become antiquated. One

2 See Int. Soc. Rev., Vol. 1. pages 631 and 632 3 Voranssetzungen der Residiann canssetzungen des Boziali ussetzungen des Sozialismu

especially was proved by the Con arune, viz, that the working class cau-not simply lay hold of the ready-made state machinery and wield it for its own purposes. 7 But five years inter-in the polemic against Duchring, the cart statement is again made. The proletariat seizes the political power and transforms the means of produc-fion into state property." Ion into state property."

This criticism shows Engels in the light of an illogical brain and elevates Bernstein accordingly. While accusing Marx and Engels of lack of precis-

he himself fails to show how this

criticism is adding to the "further de-velopment of scientific Socialism" which he set out to accomplish. Let me add that he omitted the following passage from Engels' preface to the "Communist Manifesto:" "However much the state of things may have at tered during the last twenty-five years, the general principles laid down in this 'Manifesto' are, on the whole, as correct to-day as ever. Here and there some detail might be improved. The practical application of the principles will depend, as the 'Manifesto' itself states, everywhere and at all times, or the historical conditions for the time being existing and for that reason no special stress is laid on the revolutionary measures proposed at the end of Section 2. That passage would, in many respects, be differently worded to-day." Let me ask furthermore: Is it scientific to accept as authoritative a statement made by Marx in one of his earlier works directly after the Commune, when the impre that ghastly butchery were still fresh in his mind; when a passionless con-clusion was all the more difficult, because all the facts were not yet known? Bernstein knows very well that he must not accept such a statement and use it as the pivot of an ar gument. For on page 181 of the "Voraussetzungen" we find him saying: "It would be absurd to go back to the prejudices of former generations about the possibilities of political ac-tion, for that would be equivalent to retracing our steps farther than they did. . . . To-day some of their prem-ises no longer exist, and no reasonable man will therefore think of criticising modern political action with the argu ments of that epoch." In other words, no reasonable man thinks in the light of the facts now at our disposal, that the Communards could not have wield ed the ready-made machinery of state for their purposes, if they had been left alone, and if the whole power of the German victors had not stood be hind the Versailles government. No critical observer to-day holds that a majority of the proletariat in our time could not transform the means of production into state property, if the the polls. In spite of this admission Rernstein criticises Engels with argu

nents of former generations.

Passing on, we find Bernstein say ng about Marx's theory of value that it is "founded on an imaginary collectivity." He sums up (pages 44 and 45) that the theory of value is "only a key . . . which used by the master hand of Marx, led to expesing and demonstrating the inner machinery of capitalism." That this is not an attack on Marx's theory of value, as the capitalist press would have it, is further confirmed by his endorsement of En-gels' statement in the preface of "The Poverty of Philosophy". "that "Marx has never based upon this theory his communist conclusions, but rather upon the necessary overthrow, which developing itself under our ever every day, of the capitalist system

The chapters on the "Earnings of Modern Society," "Social Classes in Production and Distribution," and "Crises and Possibilities of Adaptation." I cannot and need not dis and are of interest mainly for special ists in statistics and theoretical eco noinies. They do not touch the revo-lutiomry foundation of the labor movement, and their gist is summed up by Bernstein in his preface. The arguments that "the number of capi-ists has not decreased, but increased" and that "the middle classes change their character, but do not disappear society" have been succes by Vandervelde D and o Bernstein's statement that "every where in advanced countries we s increase of female and child labor; the of strikes in all countries; the brutal excesses of the ruling classes against the starving and striking proletarians of Italy, Spain, France, Beigrum, Ger-many, and Russia; the outrages com-mitted by the American capitalists at Wardner, Cour d'Alenes, Chicago, and other places of the United States the suppression of free speech in Virginia; the disfranchisement of large hodies of citizens in the South; the in crease of sweeping injunctions; the discrimination of the postal depart-ment against the labor press; and the daily more apparent assumption and exerbending attitude of the possessin class against their "free" fellow citizens who have nothing left but their labor-power, and very little of thatall these are very significant sympto-

As for the contention that "the necessity and occasion for great polifi-cal catastrophes becomes less and less urgent, the more the political institutions of modern nations are rendered democratic," we have the history of the United States, France, Switzer-land, and the South American republies to prove that capitalism produces e same symptoms regardless of onarchical, autocratic, or democratic constitutions. If there is any distinc-tion, it is this, that democratic contion, it is this, that democratic con-stitutions make the workers more independent, less disposed to submit to arbitrary oppression and more prone of resort to violence when their rights are interfered with. If Bernstein will come to the industrially highest devel-oped part of the United States he will oon modify his theory.

Moreover, the reaction of proletar-

inn evolution on the industrial evolution carries the germs of catastrophes with it. It is not so much a matter of it is plain that the socialization of the 6 Didem, page 18.
7 From Karl Mars, "The Civil War in Prance," page 15.
8 Karl Marx, "The Poverty of Philosophy," proface, page 6.
9 Vanderveide, "Collectivism and Industrial Evolution."

saus of production of the nation tha dominates the production of the world will exert the most far-reaching and spected influence on the prolization in other countries sense the nationalization, e. g., of the railroads in the United Str political complications with outburst of violence. And the conquest of the municipal powers of cities like Chi cago, New York, or San Francisco by socialists, or the socialization whole state, involves a series of

whole state, involves a series of po-litical and economic catastrophes that necessarily lead to disturbances. Commercial cristal are the result of overproduction, underconsumption, con-centration of wealth, speculation, crop causes all natural to the capitalist sys tem: As long as this system lasts, crises will be unavoidable, no untter how extended the world market, no matter how therough concentration of industries may be. Trusts may finally restrict the possibility of crises on the national field, but they are powerless to avoid the results of capitalist an-archy in the world market. See the present industrial situation in Europe, a result of overproduction and competi-tion of the United States.

It may also be well to ask what would be the outcome, if no class-conscious proletariat were ready to save the day for human progress? you prophets of opportunism! answers: "Opportunism!" How much longer would it be, then, before the working class would be relieved of its misery and come into its own? And would the opportunistic mode of socalibration be accomplished without catastrophes? What else are the ex-pulsion of Spain from the West Indies and the Philippines, the fillbustering expedition against Chinn, the South African outrage, the Indian and Russian famines, the loss of the American steel strike, the starvation and degen eration of the "crackers" in the South ern states of the Union, but catastro phes, the forerunners of that great final catastrophe, which even Social ism may not be able to avert? How will opportunism prevent it, when it cannot even accomplish industrial evo lution without catastrophes? Let the

sphinx answer, if it can.
To sum up: Bernstein's work,
"Voraussetzungen des Sozialismus" has not demonstrated the fallacy the economic conception of history, has not offered a better explanation of the problem of value and surplus value has not refuted the theory of continua rogression in the general condition of the working class, and has not proved that the transition from capitalism to Socialism will take place with-out a catastrophe. It has greatly interfered with our ngitation and sown discord in our own ranks. But what good has the book done for Socialism? Only this: It has stimulated us to a closer study of Marx and Engels. In this respect Bernstein has accomplish

(To be continued.)

Our Exteemed Contemporaries BBB (And OTHERS) BBB

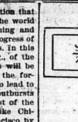
Cleveland Citizen.

The census figures for manufactur-ing have been completed for thirtythree states and territories, says th Denver "News." They show tha verage wages for all laborers in the manufacturing industries were 8 per cent, lower in 1900 than in 1890. In those thirty-three states and territories 1,004,500 wage carners received an average of \$418.48 cents a year, or \$1.39 a day, in 1890. In the same states and territories in 1900, 1,463,365 was enrners received an average of \$387.63 each a year, or \$1.29 a day. . In some of the greatest manufacturing states, where the trusts are most powerful, the decline in wages has been greater. New Jersey's industries paid an average of \$2.24 a day in 1890 and onl 32 per cent. On the other hand, the compliation of prices in "Dun's Re-view" for last January showed that the cost of living now is nearly 7 per cent, higher than 1900, and more than 11 per cent, higher than in 1800. The compilation includes food of all kinds, clothing, metals, etc. The average factory worker, therefore, is receiving 8 per cent, less wages than in 1800, and is spending 4 to 11 per cent. more for cost of living.

The Comrade.

If the prize offered annually under the terms of the will of Nobel, the inventor of dynamite, for the best work er for the advancement of internation al peace and the suppression of war might be won by an organization there can be little doubt that the first recipient ought to be the International Socialist Committee, acting on behalf of the great world-wide Socialist move No other organization, whether political or religious, has done or is do ing so much in that direction. The So cialist Party of the world alone face the great economic questions from which wars spring and all its acts ar directed toward that goal of interns tional solidarity, which alone can end the terrible curse of militarism be neath which the nations are groaning. Others besides Socialists indeed ther are who oppose war. Generally, how ever, these are content to cry "Pence" when to all else it is apparent the there can be no peace. A Barones von Suttner may ery "Lay Down your Arms!" a Verestchagin may preach peace by painting war in its mest lurid aspects, or a Stead declare "War egainst War." but until the great un derlying economic causes are remove war will continue its ravages. Untithen, too, preachers of the gospel Peace and Good will among men will continue to pray for the coming of that kingdom of peace with one of that kingdom of peace with on breath, and for the triumph of migh in unjust and inglorious wars with the next, and the hypocrisy of "Pe Conferences" will be persisted in.

to apply to England for passports for a man and his wife who wished to take a man and his wire who wished to take succor to the Boer reconcentrados to relieve their terrible condition. This is our abountable treatment of the citizens of a republic in their contest with the despotic greed of aristocratic England.—The Warren Herald.



The ulcerated flesh of the Tay sinner has been very good meat for the Tour saint in New York City; by it he has been enabled to put up a show of denunciatory morals and so to enter the heaven of office. But now the Tiger is picked to the bones-what next? Why, live on the ghost, to b sure. Aristocrat moralists of all de nominations live on the dead, since they have no living morality of their own to go on with: therefore the Low Tories are now working the ghost of the Tammany Tiger as profitably as they did the old corpse.

Ghost stories are, in fact, the en fire moral assets of our city adminis tration. Bribery and corruption ar sitting on the right hand and the left hand of every police captain who may plach the wrong way, or who may not surrender all that he pinches to the coffers of the saints.

Not since fire and brimstone fell or Lot's old city, fell there ever such a blistering shower as now is raining from saintly pens in black, black ink upon all that is New Yorkly. If the city had fallen to foreign invaders at the result of fierce battle and years of hatred the language of the conqueror would be about the same as that which now passes for correct reform and upstate Republicanism in re New

The peculiar thing about the large-pox of New York is that one part of the city should be so entirely free from it, while the other has it so very, very bad. So far as the picture (in black) of Tammany goes, Messrs. Low and Jerome are not bad artists; but they have only given us half the face and the other half is their own. Now turn around, gentlemen, and let us see your side. Pah! You smell to heaven, all of ye, from Philadelphia to Manila.

Never was mayor of a city more sur prised (and never was surprise more surprising) than was our capitalist Mayor Low when, the other day, he learned for the first time that city's poor are fed only on brend and coffee. The pauper army of waste per-sons, too old, too timid, or too virtuous to become criminals, are therefore starved on the pauper island called Blackwell's, in mistake for Black-man's. Now it is safe to say that such ignorance on the part of Mayor Low is the most suggestive disclosure of any yet made concerning our money-made and money-making efficial class. Ask him how the poor of Herculaneum or Pompell lived and Mr. Low can tell you down to an olive; but New York's poor-well, they are foreigners on an island!

The gods are surely on the side of America. Think what a vast advan-tage it has been to us, that Boerish war of England-providentially waged as it has been, and supplying the regu-lar food for indignation and indigestion which the newspapers and our good citzens require from day to day well that dally story of British brutality and Boerish puguacity covered our own tracks since the firs shot at Manila. How many episodes of our end of it (the trades) quest of the world) would have pas into inferior history had not England's filled the current page.

Human roguery as well as human visdom has a tendency to crystallize into set phrases. I notice, for in-stance, that all the newspapers speak of labor strikes as having been "ordered." while the capitalists' strikes are lescribed in terms like this: "After mature deliberation the company ar-rived at the conclusion that there is othing to arbitrate."

How to retain the right of executing somebody for knocking up against th president or any other person in the order of succession, and yet be intelligent, liberal, and a republic, is a problem for the few men who still look upon our national legislative as a place for thinkers rather than Spooners. How to retain the right of slaying, so dear to the hears of money rulers, and yet escape the guilt of excuting innocent men and letting guilty women go, is another. How the women go, is another. How the creasing the number of capital offense while the conscience and judgment of all normal people call for none is another problem; and there are others which Socialism alone can solve.

Every Monday morning the capitalist press treats its patrons (including us poor Socialists, who have no daily of our own) with a well prepar ed picture, perverted to order, of the deliberations of our great labor unio meetings. These Sunday meetings ap ear as menagerie pictures. It is ne for love of them, but for hate of them that they are reported. The capitalist instinct well knows where the parliaments of the future are in training.

An old driver one night during the recent heavy snow told me, aln toars in his eyes, that it was a shame and burden to his mind to know that placed before him by the company hadn't enough to eat. Very few of the horses, he declared, now doing the terribly heavy work on our streets, were fed half decently. The carriage horses, he admitted, were all right; in fact, they may be overfed. said he. This man was no Socialist, and therefore failed to see that he was celling the story of his own class when he told the story of the cart horse.

How many S. P. C. A. philanthropists who look for traces of cruelty under the traces of the horses, ever think of looking deeper—under the skin? How many of them look beyond the who shares the brute's burden. bearing by far the crueller and bigger part of it, to the stable and thence to the counting house of the captain of ndustry? It is a tragedy; but the most



Socialist clubs are good things; but they would be better if they were So-cialists' clubs. The conditions of a workman's lot do not, it seems, favor club life. They neither fit the man to enjoy it nor to support it. If we could cultivate the club spirit by assembling more together in each other's houses and thus cultivate more fellowship and less landlord, we would, I think, get the cream of the club without the cost. And the cost? Well, that might go to ore propaganda.

e class that manipulates the dolla

and sets the murder going.

A choice coterie of havseed editors filled up at the Fifth Avenue Hotel the other night. They do it every year other night. They do it every year under Flatt's mahogany, and his wine is good. They are delighted with Gov-ernor Odell, whom they describe as "a level-headed business man who has the courage of his convictions.". Now I hereby offer a reward to any one in the world who can tell men what is meant by a business man's "convic-lions." They also demanded a more tions." liberal libel law for Republican editors. Fancy more liberal libel laws for them, after reading their output during a New York campaign, and their ch for anti-aparchist would hang the free speaker on the

Current # Literature

All books and namphlets mentioned this column may be ob rough the Socialist Literature pany, 184 William street, New York.

The April "Comrade" is one of the est numbers, so far Issued, both in appearance and contents. A striking Carnegle in his double rôle as pirate-philanthropist, inspires the hope that the "Comrade" may be able to develop the Socialist cartoon in America to the point of perfection which it has reach-ed in the radical journals of Paris and Berlin. The paradoxes and mockeries of our highly developed American capitalism offer unending material for the satire of the radical cartoonist and any Socialist artist who can combine startling conception with vivid execu-tion has unlimited opportunity to do a great service to the movement and to his own reputation. From a literary point of view the best things in the magazine are "Fate's Fairer Fame," a fine poem by David Lowe, and a beautiful bit by Gardner C. Teall, entitled Song of the Poor Tears of Souls." Eugene V. Debs tells the interesting story of his conversion to Socialism; Leonard D. Abbott contributes an article on "Verestchagin, Painter of War," and Caroline H. Pemberton writes en-tertainingly of "The Cigarmaker's Place in Modern Industry." "Forty Place in Modern Industry." "Forty Years," the new serial by Tolstoy, and Morris' "News from Nowhere" are continued. Poems by Wm. R. Fox, W. Benessi and J. D. Steell, book reviews. an excellent editorial on the Industrial Peace Conference, and a wealth of il-lustration add to the Interest of the number.

The subject of Socialism is companding an increasing amount of at-ention in periodicals of all sorts. In the "Metaphysical Magazine" for March we note an article by J. Bernstein in reply to Tolstoy's objections to Socialism, as embodied in the great Russian's book, "The Slavery of Our Times." In the March number of the "Menorah" a Jewish magazine im the English language) Rabbi Schindler gives "A Definition" of Socialism," which, on the whole, is rather surprisingly fair and intelligent.

New Books.

ANNIAL AMERICAN CATALOGUE. A record under author, title, subject, and series of the books published in the United States in 1901, with a directory of publishers. Publishers Weekly, Price, \$2.00. FMERISON, Italph Waldo. History; Nature; Self-reliance; Spiritual Laws, The Cloth, 50 cents.

HALSEY, Francis Whiting, Our Literary Deluge and Some of 1to Deeper Waters. Doubleday, Page & Co. Cloth, \$1.70. Published States of the December of the Decem

THE UNEMPLOYED.

The existence of the unemployed is so common and familiar as to awaken little or no interest, yet it is one of the most remarkable economic phenom-ena. That there should be people willing to produce wealth that all desire but denied the opportunity, that men should suffer because there are too many hands willing to produce things they want, is certainly remarkable The paredoxical and unnecessary na ture of the cvil has naturally prompted many schemes for betterment. It is not only when man are crowding the streets and moving about in search of employment that there is an unem-ployed class. There is lack of employ-ment when men have not the oppor-tunity to work to their fullest capacity. If men are confined to employments in which their greatest productive ca pacity cannot find scope, they are to a certain extent unemployed, although they may not be entirely idle. The be lief that the condition arises from overpopulation has been dispelled by the appearance of an unemployed ele-ment on the western continent.—Butte People.

-Every half-dollar sent to this pa per for a new yearly subscription help to make it a better paper and to intro duce it to other people who have not

goooooooooooooo PARTY NOTES.

****************** The General Committee of Local New fork meets at the Labor Lyceum, 64 2. Fourth street, Saturday evening, April 12. Important business will

Peter E. Burrowes will be the speak-er Sunday evening, April 13, at the Socialist Propaganda Club, 102 Court street, Brooklyn. His subject is, "The Revolutionary Message." Admission

On Sunday evening, April 13, Frederick Krafft will speak at the Labor Lyceum, Roff street mear Richmond Road Stapleton, S. L. on the subject "Is Our Country a Republic?" All are

"The 7th, 9th, and 25th A.-D. have been reorganized into one branch and will hereafter meet on the first and third Saturday evenings of each month ar the home of Comrade Wecklein, 508 West Twenty-sixth street.

10th A. D., with M. E. Braune in th chair, twenty-five tickets were accept ed from the Socialist Band and paid for from the trensury, twelve being immediately sold to members. L. Si mon and J. Mintz were chosen dele gries to the May Day Conference. W. J. F. Hannemann and H. L. Slobodin were chosen to draw up a circular to readers of The Worker who are not yet party members. Decided to recom-mend holding of open-air meetings at the northwest corner of Houston and Second avenue, southeast corner of Seventh street and Ave A, and northwest corner of Second Ave and Fourth street, after May I. Money appropriated to pay C. E. C. for postage on circulars ent to enrolled voters in these dis-icts. L. Simon and M. Tanser were elected as committee to wind up fairs of Commune Festival; prizes over belonging to the 14th and 16th A. D. will be returned and the dis-tricts should apply for them to L. Simon, 231 Sixth street; pdizes belong ing to the 6th and 10th A. D. to be do nated to the Free School Festival. One Fox elected to take charge of them. Two dollars was donned to the Na-tional Propaganda Fund.

The West Side Agitation Committee held a well attended business meeting on April 1, at 326 W. Thirty-eighth street, with Comrade Brown in the chair. It was voted that the proceeds of the picule on August 24 go to agita-tion and daily paper funds. The 11th A. D. reported agitation meeting on Decided to invite all readers The Worker and enrolled voters of D. P. of the 13th, 15th, and 17th A. D. to this meeting. It was ordered to buy 1.500 copies of the May Day number of The Worker. All secretar-ies should send addresses and names of the party members. At the agita-tion meeting of the 11th A. D. Comrade Spring spoke on the evolution of society and the resulting conflict of the classes, urging the listeners to become members of the S. D. P. and work for the emachation of Labor. Three membership applications were received and some literature sold.

The 34th and 35th A. D. American Branch, at its last meeting accepted twenty-five tickets from the Socialist Band and fifty for the May Concert. omrades Spranger! Connelly, and Halpern were elected as a committee to look for the most favorable places for open-air meetings. All Socialists in the Broux are earnestly requested to join the organization and work ac

At the meeting held in Webster Hali last Priday to effect a separate organization of the Sith A. D. was well attended and resulted in the formation of a branch with twelve, members and more to come. Another meeting was called for the same place. Webster Hall One Hundred and Fortieth street and Third avenue, for Friday evening, April 11. Comrade Wood of the C. E. C. called the meeting to order and in-troduced Randolph Modest, who spoke in a very impressive manner on the ne-cessity of energetic party work. The comrades of the Thirty-fourth intend to follow his good advice.

The 18th and 20th A. D. decided that treet meetings should be held at the corners of Avenue A and Sixteenth street, Second avenue and Twenty-secnod street, and Second avenue and Thirty-third street. Two dollars was appropriated for the May Conference and an order given for 200 copies of the May Day Number of The Worker. The report of the Financial Secretary showed a balance on hand of \$21,39

The next meeting of the local branch class of the International School of So-cial Economy will be Tuesday even-ing. April 15, at 8 o'clock sharp, at 215 E. Fifty-ninth street. All those who wish to make a systematic study of the principles of Socialism should be present at this meeting when the first lessons will be given out. The selection of Comrade John Sparge as teachis a sufficient guarantee of the value be derived from this course.

Comrade Bauch presided in the last meeting of the 20th A. D., Brooklyn, meeting of the 20th A. D., Brooklyn, Br. I. On the announcement of the death of Comrade Otto Hammer, the members rose in his honor. It was de-cided to take 300 copies of the May Day Number of The Worker for distribu-tion. A committee from the newly or-ganized Young Men's Socialist Club was given the floor and their request for co-operation was readily granted for co-operation was readily granted and a committee chosen to lend them the desired assitsance. The picnic committee reported having secured Liberty

Comrade Chris. Turner of Newark has lately been elected Business Agent of the local Bakers' Union, to which he belongs, and has started on the trail of the factory inspectors, who are nerof the factory inspectors, who are neg-lecting the enforcement of the law

tion of Beer Drivers' Union No. 148 at Hackerte's Hall, on Saturday evening, April 12. Branch 4, Newark, of the Socialist Party, has taken 25 tickets for the Damrosch May Concert.

Comrade Geiger has opened the street-corner campaign in Lawrence, Mass.

Frank Lee of 34 Andrews street is the agent of The Worker in Lynn,

New Hampshire Socialists will hold state convention on April 17 at 464 Central avenue, Dover,

A. B. Intram is the agent of The Worker in Chelsen, Mass. His address is 150 Poplar street. Comrade August Elanka now stat

organizer for Pennsylvania, recently spent three weeks in Pittsburg and succeeded in organizing with 72 members, of which 20 were up to the time of organization followers of DeLeon. He writes that DeLeonism is fast disappearing in Allegheny County, the vote in 1900 of 1,160 becoming 286 in 1902. Locals of the Socialist Party were also organized in Brownsvill and Roscoe, the latter being supposed ly a stronghold of DeLeonism. Since the splendid showing in the Eric election the comrades there are hustling for a daily paper, which they expect to appear on the first day of July.

E. V. Debs is to address the Western Federation of Miners at their conven-tion in Denver, Colo., May 26.

John C. Chase addressed trade unionists in Bloomington, Dixon, Sterling, and Toluca, Ill., this week.

State charter issued to Minnesota

Local charters issued to Provo City drow, Indian Territory; Nampa, Idaho.

The agent of The Worker for New port, Ky., is Chas. Westmeyer, 217 N. Fourth street.

A St. Louis comrade writes: "We have a flourishing club in the South End and are increasing very fast-on an average ten new members at each meeting. Something like 1,500 pieces of literature distributed during March. besides books sold by the club.

Advices from Canada say "movement is making steady progress and in course of another year the results of our efforts will be plainly seen." The Canadian Socialist League will furnish the National Secretary with a list of the American subscribers to their pa-per ("Citizen and Country) and requests that we reciprocate by sending them names of all Canadian subscrib

FOR THE NATIONAL PROPAGANDA FUND.

An Appeal by the National Committee to All Party Members and Sympa-

To the State and Local Organizations

To the State and Local Segment of the Socialist Party.

Comrades:—At the meeting of the National Committee in this city on the set and 26, 1992, the work January 24, 25, and 26, 1902, the by the national organization and the ans of continuing the same were taken under advisement, and after due consideration, we decided to issue this appeal to the state and local organizations and to all of the comrades of our party for such amounts as each may be able to contribute as donations to a National Propaganda Fund.

The purposes of this fund are to enable us to continue the great and far-reaching task already begun of giving the greatest possible degree of general publicity to the aims and methods of the Socialist Party; to extend the in-fluence of our party as a vital politi-cal factor, especially in the various economic organizations of the working class; to be the means of communicat ing advice to and co-operating with comrades in their efforts to agitate, organize, and educate the proletariat: and to assist the local and state organizations and the Socialist press in general in extending the scope of their re-

spective activities. Official records show that 470,000 pleces of printed supplies, especially in-tended for party organization, have been used throughout the country since the Unity Convention designed by and supplied through the agency of the National Committee. The National the National Committee. The Nationa Secretary's report, showing an increase of membership in good standing of 50 per cent, since the Unity Convention, is eloquent evidence of the splendid achievements of our comrades in the townships, cities, counties, states, and territories

During the past six months the de-mands of all kinds upon your National Committee from every section of the Committee from every section of the country have been far beyond our re-sources, and we have been repeatedly handleapped by lack of runds. At this writing, while the business of the party is increasing heavily from day to day, our financial receipts are not sufficient to enable us to meet the most import-ant requirements of the party work, and it is urgently necessary that the comrades render immediate financial

comrades render immediate financial aid to the national organization.

As a means to this end we again call the attention of the comrades to the National Propaganda Fund. Domations to this fund should be sent to the National Secretary, and will be ac-knowledged weekly in the Socialist

LEON GREENBAUM.

National Secretary.

427 Emilie Bidg., St. Louis.
By order National Committee, Socialist
Party.

for the National Promaganda Fund:
Amount reported to Mar. 29 18th and 20th A. D. New York ...
Local Newport. Ky.
Local Norwood, Culo.
20th A. D., Brooklyn, N. Y.
20th A. D., New Ork

Total received to April 5\$277.08

of the factory inspectors, who are neglecting the enforcement of the law against basement bakeries. Another comrade, C. E. Wind, has been chosen President of the Jewellers' Union. Comrade McIntosh has been invited to deliver the address at the flag dedications.

OFFICIAL

CALIFORNIA STATE COMMITTEE.—Sec-retary, Thos. Bersford, 600 Stevenson street, San Francisco. Meets on first and third Fridays in the month.

COLORADO STATE COMMITTEE. Secre-tary, Chas. La Kamp, P. O. Box 144, Goldfield.

CONNECTICUT STATE COMMITTEE.—
A, B. Cornellus, Secretary, Room S, 740
Chapel street, New Haven, Meets second
and fourth Sunday of the month at
above place.

INDIANA STATE COMMITTEE. Secretary, Jas. Openi, Sil N. Third atrest Terre Haute.

OWA STATE COMMITTEE Secretar W. A. Jacobs, 216 E. Sixth street; Da

KANSAS STATE COMMITTEE, Section, Treasurer, W. L. Nixon, Abilene.

KENTUCKY STATE COMMITTEE-Secre

MISSOURI STATE COMMITTEE-Secretary-Treasurer, E. Val Putnam, Room 9, 22 N. Fourth street, St. Lonis.

NEBRASKA STATE COMMITTEE. Secretary, George E. Baird, 1804 N. Sixteenti

NEW JERSEY STATE COMMITTEE.
Secretary, M. M. Goebel, 14 Bridge
street, N. ewark, Meets second Sunday of the month, at 3 p. m., at 124
Market street, Newark, N. J.

ORTH DAKOTA STATE COMMITTEE.

W. G. Critchlow, 26 Pruden Bidg., Day-fon. Meets every Monday evening.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE COMMITTEE— Secretary, J. Mahlon Barnes, 1922 Arch street: Treasurer, Jos. K. Edelman, 8:6 W. Cambria street, Philadelphia.

CERTO RICO TERRITORIAL COMMIT MITTEE. Secretary, Saturaino Sone

EXAS STATE COMMITTEE. Secretary,

WASHINGTON STATE COMMITTEE.— Secretary, Geo. W. Scott, 86 Virginic street, Scattle. Meets first Sunday us the month, 3 p. m., at 220 Union street.

NEW YORK.

KINGS COUNTY. The regular meeting of the County Committee of Local Kinga County is hereby called to take place at the rooms of the Solalist Clob, Balph avenue and Fulton street, on Estarday evening, April 12.

WARREN ATKINSON, Organizer.

OHIO.

Following is the statement of the Obio ate Committee for the month of March,

PARKET	Wantunnia	40.00
Local		3.0
Local		15.56
Local		1.63
Local	Dayton	3.0
Local		55. Oc
Local	Fremont	1.70
Local		6.77
	Processes	2.10
Local	Bucyrus	2.10
Local	Conneaut	1.50
Local	Continental	2.2
Local	Warren	1.0
Local	Springfield	2.0)
Longs	Wauscon	1.80
Local	Lexington	.Dt
Local	Chillicothe	.50
** X:	retroble dormation	25
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		.1.
A. A.	Braun, donation	.23
Henr	v Ackley, donation	Te.
J. S.	Case, denation	N. S. S.
F. W	Brown, donation	198
L L	Lowery, donation	49.1
11 1	Miller desetten	***
A 11	Bandak danation	- 2
W. 11	Rentler, donation	1
4. W.	over, donation Miller, donation Renrick, denation Reprick, denation Burgoyne, donation Kelley, donation Dover, Hierature Sims, donation Hynes, profit on sub. Lix, donation	127
W m.	Kelley, donation	
O. N	Dover, literature	.0
J. H.	Sims, donation	1.00
M. J.	Hynes, profit on sub	.10
Chas.	Litz. donation	.10
D. R.	Phillips, donation Lilley, donation Morris, donation	.50
A I	Litter departor	.10
Dave	Morris danation	.10
WY	L. Raiston, denation	
100	Total donners	1.5
ring	Jenkins, donation	
Albert Ba	Fox. donation Swing, card and dues	Contractor.
A. J.	Swing, card and dues	.21
-	literaure	.40
Fred	Helteh, donation	.54
W. I	Heltch, donation	.00
T. C.	Randelf, donation	1.0
Theo	Reverage, donation	3.00
Thee	Reverman, one sub,	5
War.	and buttons	.3:
Cine	Hans one door box	
NAT TO	Hans, one door key	.10
114	Stusser, donation	.54
	rient, Chevennud	5.0
Troop	Keys and buttons	.74
Ralas	keys and buttons	0.48
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	tal	133.14
Ext	penditures-	
Mont	Co. "Reporter." printing	312.50
Natle	and Committee	25.00
W. C	mal Committee	5.50

W. G. Critchlow, salary Wagner Printing Co., pr Inx S. Hayes, account vostage for the month referrance of month ocal Dayton (bann) inhier stamps (2) lectro cuts (12) legalize

tensive preparations for the summer agita Our two states speakers and organisers are not expected to spend all the time in the organised places, and in fact we wish to blace them in unorganized places and in fact we wish to blace them in unorganized places as often as possible, yet leans can get their services of the possible yet leads to be a service of the services of the services. While a few of our locals are in a chaotic state, we feel that we will be able to ngain revive the laterest and get them to working in proper single grain.

interest and get them to working in groups shape again.

Every individual member of one organization should be personally responsible for building up the local to which he belong and should, endeavor in every way possible to make the local successful by solicition members and you way. CHITCHLOW.

Secretary Ohio State Committee,

PENNSYLVANIA.

STATE COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

The report of the Secretary and Secretary Treasurer of the State Executive Committee of Pennsylvania for the period of Apr. 17, 1801, to January 10, 1902, i.e. as follows:

Received PINANCIAL REPORT.

Receipts

From late Sinte Executive Committee,
Krie cash 4126.62

From locals, for dues and supples 2.2.08

From locals, for dues and supples 2.2.08

From locals, for second assessment and Unity Convention 5.45

From locals, for literature 1.47

From Crmpaign Committee, on account 01.45

roun Campaign Committee, on account.

count of the Contributions to call paign fund on the Committee on the Committee of the

dvanced by the Secretary Treasurer 21.48

Total \$604.35'
*.xpendilures \$604.35'
*.xpendilures \$624.35'
*.xpendilures \$625.00'
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for expensive receiver feedman, for expension and territory for expension for first feed and feed and

Total
Audited and found correct March 2, 198
J. MAHLON BARNES,
FRANK H. SLICK,
CHAS. GEHMAN,
Auditors, Local Philadelphia.

Contributions to Campaign Fund made directly to the State Executive Comfait

Aug. 7: 19th and 20th Ward Club .. \$3.0) Aug. 7: German Branch 15.00

Furthermore the State Executive Commit-ter takes this opportunity now to appeal most cerusesly to all comrades to pay regu-larly the monthly lines. Nothing can be accomplished without money, and the man-agement of the party, the strength at I am vigor of our mongrands, work depends upon the fluencial support from the mem-bers.

ers. From the experience gained during last rear's work it appears that there is ne-perly reduced and our progress and this grand state, and our progress and movements are greatly retarded under these conditions.

conditions.

The less way to overcome this would be be employment of a thoroughly educated the employment of a thoroughly educated the employment of a thoroughly educated the employment of a thoroughly employment of the enter organization.

ing an ever new access all parts of the state organization.

This is also the joint answer of all locals upon our question how the State Executive Desire of the state in the state of the state in the state of the

Fraternally, QUICK,

JOS. EDELMANN. Secretary-Treasurer, Philadelphia, Fob. 18, 1992.

NEW JERSEY.

STATE COMMITTEE.

The State Committee, Socialist Party of New Jersey, met Nunday afternoon at New-ark, and was called to order by Acting Sec-retary M. M. Goebel. The countries repre-liance of the Second Second Second Second Plassaic, the delegates present being Dob-bleaar, Rubinow, Illilings, Oswald, Coles, Rerthold, and Hucek, with Kearns present as proxy for Gillar. On motion Comrade Coles was elected Chalman and M. M. Goe-

M. M. GOEBEL, Secretary pro tem.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

"Ten per cent, of net proceeds of all party stertalnments to be forwarded to the

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE. Becretary, León Greenbaum, Emilie Bidg., St. Louis, Mo.

NEW YORK STATE COMMITTEE. Se tary, Leonard D. Abbott, 64 R. 4th New York. Meets every Tucsday p. m., at above place.

ILLINOIS STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, Chas. H. Kerr, 56 Fifth avenue. Chicago. Moeta first Tuesday of the month, at 1202 Ashiand Block.

IAINE STATE COMMITTEE Secretary
Fred E. Irish, 322 Riverside street

MASSACHUSETTS STATE COMMITTEE
—Secretary, Squire E. Putney, 4 Belevary, Sourt, Semerville.—State Committee of Massachusetts Socialist Clubsachusetts Socialist Clubsachusetts Socialist Clubsachusetts Socialist Clubsachusetts Socialist Clubsachusetts Secretary, Wingield P. Poeter, 614 Winthrop Building, Boston; Organizer, Wm.
Mailly, same addresse; to whom all matters concerning organization should be
addressed.

dichigan State Committee. Secre

MINNESOTA STATE COMMITTEE -- Sec-retary, Geo. H. Lockwood, 125 Nicoli-tavenuc.

Aug. 7- 19th and 20th Ward Club
Aug. 7- dermain Israich
Sept. 29-Ed. Moore
Jac. Naschold
Oct. 7- Jos. Schneider
Oct. 17- Local Pottstown
Lead Erie
Vanderbilt thate Local
Vanderbilt thate
Vanderbilt thate
Vanderbilt
Vanderb EW HAMPSHIRE STATE COMMITTEE.
Secretary, Louis Arastein, 18 Watson

ORRGON STATE COMMITTEE. Secre

OKLAHOMA TERRITORIAL COMMITTER. Secretary Treasurer. Dr. 11. R. Dean, P. O. Box 1116, Oklahoma City.

WISCONSIN STATE COMMITTER.— Secretary, E. H. Thomas, 614 Stat-street, Milwaukee.

NOTICE—For technical reasons, no Party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesday, 3 p. m.

STATE COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

MPORTANT NOTICE.

All communications for the State Committees of the State Committee Committees of the State Committees During the month of March three charters were issued to Chillicothe, Lexington, and Tillin. Tillin was organized under the old S. D. P., but has never before trken a charter under the Socialist Party.

Comrade Strickland has been in the field, uppealing constantly from the 9th of March to the present date, and Courade Swingle to the state of the present date, and Courade Swingle to the State Committee during the month to the present date, and courade Swingle The Following, and and the state Committee during the month! Cincinnatt, Cayahoga Palis, Pelnewille, Bedierur, Coungstewn, Massilion, Edgerton, Mansfield, Toronto, Bowling Green.

The reports from the various sections of the state denote licereased activity and ex-

"WHERE WE STAND."

A lecture by John Spargo, editor of THE COMRADE. Originally delivered under the title, "Our Position, Economic, Ethical and Political." Five cents a copy, 10 for 35c., 50 for \$1.40, 100 for \$2.50, postpaid. Order now.

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Published by the COMRADE PUB. CO., 11 Cooper Square, N. Y. "The Worker with the Capitalist Mind," by Herbert N. Casson, fifth edition; "Dialogue between the Machine Gun and the Mauser," by Frank Stuhlman; "A Lesson from the Donkeys," by John Spargo. You should use these leaflets for distribution, as they are sure to be read by everybody who gets them. Price, 10 cents a bundle of 50, one kind or assorted. SPECIAL.—Upon receipts of 50 cents in one-cent stamps we will send THE

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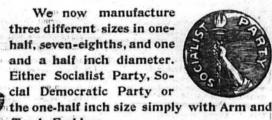
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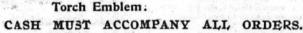
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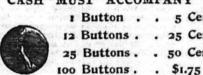
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Don't write on both sides of paper. ORRE- B B B

state convention things were getting in bester consisting as and the season. In the state, better the season of the state convention to the season of the state. Season of the state convention to the state convention to the state. Season of the state convention to the state of the state convention to the state of the state o SPONDENCE Don't send anonymous letters. For New Hampshire.

Editor of The Worker.
When, in the course of human events, society is confronted by some mighty change the pathfinder is always in demand. Whether he proves himself a conqueror or a savior well as his intellectual greatness. As a rite, the interest of his class will govern his political action. Henceforth his government becomes a class-government operated by and for the exclusive benefit of the triumphant class. Industrial peace can come class that produces all wealth, viz., the working class. Our second discovery is like unto the first. As a class we can be uplifted only through the public ownership of all the tools of production and distribution, the road to which fless through the ballot powerfy. Most of the evils which now burden society will pass away with the elevation of our class.

To save those that are pure, to redeem those whe have falled in the battle of life is the holy mission of the working class. Society min be setablishing the. Hence the way in the commonwealth After centuries of endless toil the workingman has commenced to voice the cry of the impending industrial revolution. "Choose by this day hom ye will serve." For New Hampshire. to voice in expensions by this day whom prevolution. "Choose ye this day whom prevolutions are some to our headquarters, 464 Central avenue, Dover, N. L., ou ters, 464 Central avenue, Dover, N. L., ou ters, 464 Central avenue, Dover, N. L., ou ters, 464 Central avenue, Dover, N. L. ou ters, 464 Central avenue, 164 Central av

Letter Box

TO OLD "CLARION" READERS.—Those renders of The Worker who are receiving this paper in fullilisment of "Clarion" subscriptions are requested, in renewing or making changes of address, to mestion the fact that they are on the "Clarion" list. Also, all subscribers in changing address should give the old address as well as the new one.

a good breakfast in the morning. By

poon I would become so sick and have great pain and discomfort. I got so that I would do without eating as long as I could, so as to avoid the misery. At night I could not sleep. The doctors said I had nervous indigestion. I heard much about Ripans Tabules and at last I though I would try them. I had only taken one box when I obtained relief.

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L. D. MAYES, LAWYER.

H. B. SALISBURY. COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW 100 Broadway, Room 913. 50 Union Squ

87 NASSAU, corner FULTON STREET, (FULTON BUILDING.) Residence 110 West 129th st., New York.

Counsellor at Law.

Under this heading any matter of interest to the Social Democratic Party (Socialist Party) will be inserted at Five CENTS PER LINE EACH INSERTION. Six words about equal one line. Cash must accompany advertisement IN EVERY ENSTANCE.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DON'T WEAR YOURSELF OUT PRYING TO SPREAD SOCIALISM, but take hold of things by the amoothest handle. New ideas and labor-saving devices in propaganda material. Samples for 2c. stamp. FRANK OHNEMUS, 196 Park Place, Long Island City, New York. —Only under Socialism can the doctrines of the Christian world have full play in a liberated brotherhood of men.—Father McGrady,

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LABOR ORGANIZATIONS Standing advertisements of Trade Unions and other societies will be inserted under this heading at the rate of \$1 per line per

CIGARMAKERS' PROGRESSIVE INTER-CIGARMAKERS' PROGRESSIVE INTERNATIONAL UNION No. 00. Office and
Employment Bureau: 64 Enst 4th Street,
—District I. (Bohemian), 331 East Tist
Street, every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District II. (German), at 10 Sianton Street,
meets every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District
III. meets at the Ciublouas, 200 East 50th
Sireet, every Saturday at 7:30 p. m.—
District IV. meets at 347 West 626 Sireet,
every Naturday at 8 p. m.—District VI. meets every
very Naturday at 8 p. m.—District VI. meets every
Saturday evening at 152 Second Avenue.—
The Board of Supervisors meets every
Tuesday at Faulhaber's Hall, 1551 Second
Avenue, at 8 p. m.

LOCAL 476, MACHINE WOOD WORKERS AND TURNERS. United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. Meets every Tuesday at Bohemia Hall, 323 East Seventy-third street, New York. Financial Secretary, W. E. P. Schwartz, 27 Fulton avenue, Astoria, L. I.; Recording Secretary, Chas. Flescler, 522 East Eight fifth street, New York

Workmen' Children Death Benefit Fund

of the United States of America. The address of the Financial Secretary of the Excentive Committee is: HENRY HAUPT. Bible House, Room 43, Astor Place, N. Y. City, N. Y.

Arbeiter - Kranken- und Sterbe - Kass fuer die Ver. Staaten von Amerika.

WORKMEN'S Sick and Death Benefit Fund of 90. The above society was founded in the program loss by workingmen inhumed with the spirit of solidarity and Socialist the national state of the solidarity and Socialist the national solidarity and Socialist the national solidarity and socialist the national solidarity and solidarity and solidarity solid he United States of America at large are not accepted, but all candidates. In have 65 Join existing branches. If either At and towns where no branch exists, a new parach can be formed by 15 workingmen in accepted health, and men adhering the above ally principles are invited to do so.

Asiress all communications to HENRY "m-STAHL, Prinnerlal Secretary, 1-3 Third averter nue, Room 2, New York City.

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ton, Gioversville, Edizabeth, South Riverant Paterson, Newark, Edizabeth, South Riverant Passaic and Trenton, N. J. Passaic and Trenton, N. J. Adams, Boston, Holyoke, Springfieldney Adams, Hoston, Holyoke, Hart-V-

BRANCH 2 (English), 20th A. D. (Brook-lyn), S. D. P.—Meets every second and fourth Treesday evening at 700 Evergreen avenue. All Socialists of the district are invited to, join. II. A. Geerth, 1228 Bush-wick avenue, will receive subscriptions for The Worker.

CARL SAHM CLUB (MUSICIANS UNION. Meets first and third Tuesday of the month, 10 a. m., at Club House, 206. E. Righty sixth street. Secretary, H. Frey, 171 E. Eighty-seventh street.

PENNSYLVANIA.

WILKES BARRE Local Luzerne Co., Pa., Socialist Party meets every San-day at 3 p. m., at 487 South Grant street. All Socialists are invited.

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tion. Address: THE DECATUR LABOR WORLD. 231 N. Main St., Decatur, Ill.

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WAGES REDUCED

Census Bureau Gives Instructive Figures on Tobacco Industry.

Now Workers and Capitalists Divide Product in 1900 and 1890 Average Full-Time Yearly Wages Fell from \$362 to \$350 Average Product Per Employee Increased.

The United States Census Bureau has just issued a bulletin giving com-parative statistics for the tobacco in custry of the country for 1890, an The figures show that the aver age net product per employee was con siderably increased in the period o ten years; that in the division of th product between the employees and the enpitalists, the proportion going to profits was increased and the proportion going to wages correspondingly ed: and finally, that the worker received, not only a smaller shar the value of their product, but acts lower average money wages in 1900 than in 1890.

The statistics are given below for the two years. The figures for nu of establishments, total capital, num-ber of employees, total wages, cost of neterials, miscellaneous expenses, and gress value of product are taken di rectly from the bulletin. The net pro duct for each year is ascertained by deducting cost of material and miscel harcous expenses from gress produ Then, deducting total wages from ne product, we have left the total profit. IN 1800. Number of establishments.. .

Total capital\$96,004,75: Number of employees 122,775 Miscellaneous expenses ... 37,561,681
Gross product ... 211,746,623
Net product ... 27,746,623

IN 1890.

Number of establishments ... 15,252

Total capital ... \$123,080,871

Number of employees ... 142,275

49,852,481 Miscellaneous expenses 79,495.42 lishments was increased 29.1 per cent.; the total capital, 11.6 per cent.; the number of employees, 15.9 per cent.; the total wages, 11.9 per cent.; the cost of materials, 16.1 per cent.; miscel-laneous expenses, 111.6 per cent. gross value of product, 33.7 per cent. net value of product, 17.7 per cent. total profits, 24.7 per cent.

Analysis of the Figures.

The average net product per em ployee in 1800, ascertained by dividing the total net product by the number of employees, was \$606.92. In 1900 the average net product per employee was The average yearly wages in 180

The average was but \$350.40.

The average wrofit, then, produces for the capitalists by each employee in 1890, was \$304.00. In 1900 the aver

In 1800 the employees received back of per cent of their net product in the form of wages, while 46 per cent, re-mained as profit for the capitalists. In 1900 the employees got but 52 per cent of their product and gave 48 per cent

to their masters. . Taking the figures just as they stand on the authority of the Census Bu reau, therefore, it appears that the re suit of ten years' of industrial prog ress in this industry has been an h crease in the capitalists' share of La bor's product and a positive reductio of the wages of the employees:

The figures as given do not, ho ever, indicate the full extent of the ex diation in either year, and in each of the employees. The figures have t be qualified in two respects.

Facts Understated.

First: We have accepted the iten of miscellaneous expenses, in each case, as being, botta fide, a part of the expenses of production. This item wever, in all such statistics, cover-multitude of sins. It includes such a multitude of sins. It includes such items of cost of fuel, power, lighting. repairs, insurance, etc., and these legitimately belong under expenses of production. But it also includes an unknown proportion of other items-as rent, extensions of plant, interest on profit. The extraordinary increase in "miscellaneous expenses," as shown in the tables, is undoubtedly made up chiefly of such items as these.

It is impossible to say how great a orrection should be made on this account. But it is certainly well within the limits of probability to assume that one-fifth of the amount assigned to "miscellaneous expenses" for 1890 and one-third of that given for 1900

and to the profit totals. If this be done the average product out \$728 and in 1900 at about \$864; about \$728 and in 1900 at about \$864; and the profit per employee will then be, in 1890, about \$365, and in 1900, about \$514. In other words, if this es-timate be a correct one, the product of labor in the tobacco industry was about evenly divided in 1890 between capitalists and workers; but in 1600, out of every dollar of value created by the employees, about 41 cents came back to them in the form of wages and about 50 cents went to the capital-ists directly or indirectly concerned, in the form of interest, dividends, rentexorbitant salaries and fees, "pickings and stealings," and extension and improvement of plant. Second: The figures do not correct-

ly represent the average wages of the workers actually engaged in the indus-try. The figures given for number of employees, 122,775 and 142,275, indicate the average number employed during the two years respectively. As comparatively few had steady employ-ment, however, the actual number of different employees was considerably

greater than the average number emat any one time. In other ds, the statistics make no allow-

ince for loss of time, but assur ull year's work for each emp the average working time of employees was ten months, then the average ac-tual wages received by the employees were one-sixth less than those given

time yearly wages, show an average of a little over \$1.16 a day in 1890 and a l tile over \$1.12 a day in 1900. correction, of course, applies to both years, and does not affect what has en said of the divison of the protrial progress.

Concentration of Ownership. The statistics give no information

as to the concentration of ownership during the ten years. The number of creased and the average shop of 1900 was somewhat smaller than that of 1800. But it is a matter of common knowledge that while in 1800 the fac tories, large and small, were generally owned by independent companies or individual proprietors, at the present time practically all the large factories and many of the small ones belong to the Tobacco Trust, and that the small o Trust, and that the small slops which still remain independent are obliged to buy and sell at terms dictated almost absolutely by

GOOD YEAR FOR TOBACCO TRUST.

The statement of the American Tobacco Company, or Tobacco Trust, for the year 1901, indicates that its affairs are in a highly satisfactory conditionsatisfactory to the few big stockholders, at least.

The statement shows the following

Dividends, common 3,270,000 Interest on bonds 180,800

Total\$4,570,896 Besides this, the company added to its assets, out of the surplus product of its employees' labor during the year, the amount of \$11,250,359—in real estate, materials and supplies

tock of other corporations, cash, etc.

This brings the year's legal robber, of Labor by this one trust up to \$15,821,249. To this must be added an unknown amount paid in rentals and other forms that figure on the books of the company as expenses, but are a part of the uncarned income of the capitalist class. And then there must be added the dividends and interes paid to the outside stockholders and bondholders of the numerous subsi-diary corporations controlled by the Trust. The Trust holds stock in foreign corporations to the amount of \$10,000,000 and in other domestic con panies to the amount of \$26,000,000. Its total assets are over \$91,000,000.

Altogether the showing is one that may well cheer the hearts of the great obacco magnates, who are now pro turing to conquer the whole European eld. If the employees, whose wages are slowly but stendily being reduced. do pot find the conditions so plensing. that is a good reason why they should vote for Socialism in order to put an end to the present system of "dividing up."

PROGRESS IN THE UNIONS.

The American Flint Glass Workers Union is taking a referendum vote and will undoubtedly adopt a political platform in favor of working for the co operative commonwealth. "Numerous injunctions issued against labor un-ions," the preamble declares, "have become in the hands of the judiciary an instrument by which the capitalist seeks to destroy the civil and political rights of the workingman. The fact is our judiciary is but a servile tool in the hands of the capitalists. The workingmen can most effectively act as a class in their struggle against the colective powers of capitalism by constituting themselves into a political party distinct from and opposed to all par ties formed by the capitalistic class. Formerly the tools of production were imple and owned by the individual workers. To-day the machine is owned by the capitalists. This ownership enables the capitalists to keep the workingmen dependent upon them. The weapon used by the capitalists is the non-representative body of legislators and lawmakers who are elected by the vote of the wage earners. They often use the courts to enforce their ends nd call on the military. The wage earner must force sald weapons from the hands of the oppressing class.

MACHINISTS IN DENVER.

Brothers:—In response to nuncrous Inqui les about work in Denver, we wish to stat that strouble still exists, and that all ms childeds are requested to circulate an childeds are requested to circulate an childed and the state of the state of the that we may have some show for the me-who have been, and are still, making the fight for fair conditions, by all means sin, away from Denver, for this struggle means iffe or death to our association here. The history of this fight may be summed up as follows:

iffe or death to cur association here. The history of this light may be summed up as follows:

On May 20, 19)1, the machinists' demand was placed before the manufacturers and interest to the state of the manufacturers and interest to the state of the control of

suring you that we will appreciate any in you may take in this matter we are.

J. W. BROWN, Recording Secretary, NICOLAS LUDWIG, Deuver Lodge No. 47, I. A. of M.

Ale and Porter Brewers' Union No. 31 hold their seventeenth antual ball Saturevening, April 12, at Wendel's Assem Rooms, 344 W. 44th Str. Admission is 25 ce

THE MAY CONCERT

Greatest Affair of the Sort in the Party's History.

The Artistic Side is Assured, and Financial Success Depends on Efforts of Comrades-For the English Socialist Daily.

Preparations are nearly completed for the great Damrosch concert to be held in the Grand Central Palace on Sunday afternoon, May 4, for the bene-fit of the Socialist Daily Fund. This will undoubtedly be the finest affair of the sort ever held by the party in this country. The Damrosch Symphony Orchestra is known to music lovers on both sides of the ocean, and a weil chosen program presented by this body in conjunction with a chorus of six hundred yolees from the People's Chor-al Union will be a treat to be long renembered by those who hear it.

Another attraction of the afterno will be the three living pictures—"The First of May," "Struggle," and "Vic-tory"—which will be put upon the stage with the utmost care.

The artistic quality of the entertainment should assure its financial success and will certainly do so if the members and sympathizers of the party do their part beforehand. The distribution of tickets is a large task and all who can should give their assistance. The tick-ets, which cost only 25 cents, can easily be sold if they are brought before the

"May Flowers."

The souvenir program of the concert, "May Flowers," also deserves the attention of all comrades. It will be a handsome journal, containing the words of the songs, reproduction of the living pictures, and special articles and other attractive matter. This journal is to be sold at 5 cents a copy—in quantities of twenty-five or more, at 3 cents. Each assembly district in Greater New York and each neighborirreater New York and each neighbor-ing local can easily dispose of fifty cop-les, and friends of the movement who live at too great a distance to attend the concert can at least share in the work by buying the "May Flowers."

The Financial Secretary of the Arrangements Committee, H. C. Bowerman, may be addressed at the W. E. A. Club House, 206 E. Eighty-sixth street, and from him both tickets and journal are to be obtained. Cash sh company orders for the journal and set-tlement for the tickets should, where

possible, be made by Saturday, May 3 Comrades belonging to organizations which decide to take copies of the journal should see that the committee is informed of the number desired by Saturday, April 19, so that the commi

All comrades who can assist in the work are requested to come every Sun-day at 3 p. m. to the Club House in

ee meets.
Remember, comrades, this is for the English Socialist Daily. It is worth all your efforts to make it a complete suc-

Amounts Pledged.

Following is a statement of amounts pledged for the Socialist Daily Fund up to April 7: up to April 7:
Previously acknowledged ...\$3,117.50
Chas. Le Grand, Stapleton ... 5.00
C. T. Edkins Greensburg, Ind. ... 12.00
"The Collectivist Society," New York 100.00 P. Frank, Portsmouth, O.... 3.00

Cash Contributions. The following statement of cash re-cived includes payments on pledger as well as a number of direct cash do Previously acknowledged R. Volkmar, Woodside, L. I... 1.00 David Rubinow, Newark 5.00 | David Rubinow, Newark | 5.00 |
J. Solomon, Newark	1.00
P. Frank, Portsmouth, O	25
Morris Hillquit	20.00
Gerald Tushak	2.00
Oswald Jensen	5.00
Chas. Gackenheimer	5.00
Otto Naar, Northport, L. I.	10.00
M. Lavie	

M. B.
Dr. I. M. Rubinow
Otto Christoph, Buffalo John F. Handlon

Special Acknowledgment.

The following additional sums have been received for the Socialist Daily Fund at the office of The Worker:

Canis, Meyer, Brooklyn 1.00
P. Werner, City 1.00
John Sullivan, Westerly, R. I. 50
Louis Roach, 523 E. 82d street 1.00
H. Pick, city 1.00
Alex Fraser, city 25.00
S. D. Frauen Verein, Br. 9, East

Total\$47.50 Notice to Contributors.

Piedges should be sent and checks and money orders made payable to the Socialist Daily Finance Committee, 184 William street, New York. Communi-cations may be addressed to Henry L. cations may be addressed to Henry L. Slebodin, 60 Second avenue, New York. The Worker will contain, each week, a list of contributions received up to Monday preceding the date of issue. If any contribution sent is not promptly acknowledged the sender should at once inform the Committee, that the matter may be investigated and set right.

remember to send in the monthly in-stalments promptly, saving the trouble and expense of notifying them. Let each one feel his personal responsibil-lty for the work we have undertaken

and his power to hasten the coming of the Socialist Daily.

MAY DAY CONFERENCE. The second meeting of the May Day Parade Conference was held on Satur-day, April 4, at the Labor Lyceum and was well attended. Delegate Ramm was in the chair. The minutes of the previous meeting were accepted as

Credentials of the following organiza tions were handed in and the delegates

Social Democratic Party, 8th, 18th, 20th, 19th, 23d, and 34th, 35th, 3r. 2; Central Federated Union; Socialist Liedertafel for new dele-

Arcade Workers; Ale and Porter Brewers' Union No. 31; Cloth Spongers', Refinishers', and Helpers' Union; Musicians' Mutual Benefit Association, Local 41, American Federation of Musi

Turn Verein Vorwaerts of New York. Committees reported on the work

done, and from reports it appears that, in spite of all the trouble this year's conference has had to contend with, the affair will be a success. Final action as to whether we shall have a parade, and when and where was laid over to the next meeting, which will be held on Saturday, April 12, at 8 p. m., at the Labor Lyceum, 64 E. Fourth street. All organization which have not sent delegates as yet should do so at once, and have their delegates at the next meeting.

J. GERBER, Secretary.

STATE COMMITTEE

At last week's meeting of the Nev York State Committee there were present Abbott, Assel, Jablinowski, Reich, and Slobodin; absent, Bub, Neppel, and Phillipk. Reich was in the

Comrade Fischler, asking that the State Committee's leastet in reply to Bishop Quigley be translated and printed in Polish, as also the party constitution. On motion, it was so or

Locals Dobbs Ferry, Rome, Roches ter, Ticonderoga, and Newburg sent in money for supplies literature and due stamps. Local Newburgh asked for a speaker, and Comrade Spring was in-structed to go there. Local Corning: reported arranging a meeting for April 8, with Comrade Sieverman of Roches-

ter as speaker.

The Secretary was instructed to ask the Secretary of State for a copy of the bill amending the election law in-troduced by Representative Barnes. Comrade Reich was requested to fur-nish Organizer Spring with lists of lo-cal trade unions in the state. State Organizer Spring will start on

an extended tour of the state in a few days, to agitate for the party and build up the organization throughout the state. The State Committee needs funds to provide for this work, as its ordinary revenues are not sufficient for the purpose. Subscription blanks have been sent out and comrages are requested to raise as much as possible so that the movement in this state may be pushed forward energetically from now till Election Day. Send in contributions promptly to Emil Nep pet, 288 W. One Hundred and Forty-second street, New York City.

LOCAL KINGS COUNTY.

Borough meeting of Local Kings County, S. D. P., was held on April 5, at the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, with Comrade Warren Atkinson in the chair It was decided on motion that the Division Organizers be instructed to conduct the next campaign under the auspices of the General Committee representing this local.

Division organizers were instructed to call a division meeting within thirty days, the purpose of the meeting being: First, to plan locations for outdoor meetings; second, to ascertain who will call upon the registered So cialist voters to enlist them as party members, secure subscriptions, etc. third, to enlist the assistance of the women workers; fourth, to adopt plans

for raising funds. On motion it was decided to issue a circular letter, stating the purpose of the party and inviting membership, to the workingmen of the city. This the various divisions for their consid-

eration. Comrade Slobodin presented the plans for the daily paper and the present status of the work toward that ob-

ject. Comrade Spring addressed the meet ing upon the subject of local organiza-tion and his plans for his work as state organizer.

IN ROCHESTER.

At the last meeting of the May Day Conference Committee it was decided to have Comrade Father T. McGrady of Kentucky deliver the address at Germania Hall on May 1. All dele-gates from unlons and Social Demo-cratic branches should attend the conference every Wednesday evening, at Shoemaker's Hall, 17 Andrews street, as there is still much work to be do Comrade Frank A. Sieverman w

address the Labor Lyceum in City Hall on Sunday afternoon, April 13, on the subject, 'Critics Criticized.' All readers of The Worker should attend and bring their friends, as this will undoubtedly be one of the most inter-esting talks of the spring program, Comrade Win. T. Brown has large

audiences every Sunday night at Ply mouth Church , where he is giving his congregation clear-cut talks on Social-The English Branch has decided to secure permanent headquarters and reading rooms on the principal street, Main street, which shows that the comrades in Rochester are beginning

to wake up. — Socialists need waste no time booming public ownership under capi-talism. We will soon keep the capi-talists busy doing that, in the hope of heading off Socialism.—Saginaw Exponent.

SUE BUY UNION LABEL GOODS. 4.

CONFUSION IN UTAH.

Organizer Boomer Comes in Conflic with the Middle Class Muddle

Organizer George E. Boomer is have Organizer George E. Boomer is hav-ing anything but an easy time in reor-ganizing the Socialist Party in Utah. His stand for uncompromising class-consciousness has met with opposition from the middle-class confusionists and opportunists, and their acts and state-ments have caused the party local in-Sait Lake City to adopt the following

resolutions in his support:

"Whereas, Certain persons calling themselves Socialists have seen fit to issue and publish by means of the aplitalist press and private letters cer tain statements reflecting upon both the members of Salt Lake local and Comrade George E. Boomer, National Organizer for Utab; and

"Whereas, As said statements are wholly false and intended to prejudice Socialists elsewhere for the purpose of disrupting the Socialist Party, be it, "Resolved, That the members of Salt Lake local hereity approve of the action of Comrade George 12. Boomer demanding and securing the repud tion of the distribution of middle-cle literature at the Mills meeting; and

"Resolved, That Comrade Boomer, in demanding a strict adherence to the principles of the working class move ent as laid down by the nations platform of the Socialist Party of America, has our most earnest

"Resolved. That all statements to the effect that Comrade Boomer ever de-nied admission of property owners to Salt Lake local are unqualified false hoods: that what he did say was, that to carry out the meaning of the pledge of membership to form a party of the working class distinct from and opposed to all parties of the propertied classes it was necessary to see that the control (majority member-hip) must never get into the control of property owners, and that when the latter did wish to join the Socialist Party they must accept, unreservedly and without any 'ifs' or 'buts' th propositions, conclusions and tactics as laid down by the working class. The local of Salt Lake again indorses the position as taken by Comrade Boomer, and warns the Socialists of the state and elsewhere against accepting with out investigation statements and in terviews of the half dozen persons who refused to repudiate middle-class re forms of money planks, old-age pen-sions and altruism, and who now threaten, unless their reform schemes are allowed to dominate the uncom-promising, international movement of the wage slaves to forever abolish both big and little capitalists by abolishing

the wage system, that they will an opposition 'Socialist' party. a single application has ever been re fused by either Comrade Boomer or the Sait Lake local because of owner-ship of property. Refusal for such cause alone would be idiotic. But everyone, whether property owner or not must acknowledge his recognition of the fact that this is not a reform move-ment in any sense; neither can the movement pause for a moment to lesmovement pause for a moment to lessen the distress of the small capitalist, whether by means of money planks or any other middle class nostrum. The Socialist Party is a party of the working class, and by virtue, of that fact alone stands in opposition to the material interests of every other class in society, whether that class be composed of big or little parasites. This position must be accepted by all who desire to join our ranks. They who will not accept this position and stand by it are not wanted. The movement would not be safe in their hands. The statement that persons were refused membership that persons were refused membership because of owning property is too rid'c-nious and insane for serious considera-tion. By raising this fause cry the ex-

Stewart, and a couple of others, are try-ing to avoid discussion of the truth— that they refused to accept the major-ity vote of the local that middle-class reform measures be abandoned.

members, Crane, Lawrence, Johnson

"Fraternally, "SALT LAKE LOCAL "Socialist Party of America." Last week's issue of the "Appeal to Reason" contained the following par-

graph: What spite at the movement has th national committee that it turns such a freak as Boomer on a helpless community? From the places he has visit ed at once spring up dissention. Pen-sion him and send him home or to an

In a letter to National Secretary Greenbaum, explaining the situation in Utah, and published in the "Utah La ournal," Courade Boomer says, in

Ben Johnson, a lawyer, who wants to take into the party those who hold appointive office under the capitalistic parties • • publicly read a long letter from Wayland denouncing me, you and the dues-paying system as adopted by the majority of the mem-bers of the party. • • • "Crane is a discredited office seeker in the two old capitalist parties.

He is not a Socialist, and how it is Wayland and other Socialists accep-his falsehoods as truth without investi gation passes my comprehension. Either they are not Socialists or else they are seeking from any source how ever foul, to discredit the national or

CALL TO ACTION IN CALIFORNIA

To Socialists of California.

Comrades:—A state election is to be held in California on Nov. 4 of this year. We Socialists must therefore make preparations to take advantage of the opportunity which an election affords; an opportunity not only to ascertain the gains in our number gains that are inevitable from the spread of enlightenment and the prog-ress of economic evolution; but also, an opportunity to proclaim by the ballot our stern purpose and our convic-tion that nothing short of the meas-ures outlined in the Socialist platform can emancipate us from the present

in destroying the homes, crushing the hopes and degrading the character of of the people.

by the fact that we have to again peti tion for a place on the ballot; it is nat-tion for a place on the ballot; it is nat-ural that we should be eager to bring about the grand ideal of Socialism, but our eagerness should not blind us to the magnitude of the task, nor should we, in our impatience, undervalue the real and substantial growth of the Socialist movement. In 1894 the first Socialist ticket polled 240 votes; in 1896 we polled 1611 votes; in 1898 we polled 5,000 votes; while in 1900 we polled 7,572 Socialist votes in California for President; a really marvellou growth considering the difficulties.

The steady increase of Socialist vote causes much inquiry into Socialist principles—indeed the mere petition for a place on the ballot has considerable propaganda value; the constant asking of men for their signatures arouses that curiosity which leads to investigation and conversion.

There is certainly no good reason for we will profit by the lessons that they

We therefore call you to action, com-rades—let us be up and doing. A few hours canvassing by the comrades each in his own district, and the 12,000 signatures will be secured. Then an hour or so spent each week in distrib uting Socialist literature, and-behold the result; a harvest of recruits to the Socialist army.

Remember, comrades, that for salling the world's attention to our prin-ciples, no voice speaks louder than the ballot; for shaking the indifference and conservatism of politicians, and for casting a portentous gloom over the licentious revels of the rich, noth-ing is more potent than the significant Socialist vote.

Comrades, fall in line! Take your stations! Do your duty!
CALIFORNIA STATE COMMITTEE.

THOMAS BERSFORD, Secretary 600 Stevenson street, San Francisco

PARTY ACTIVITY

The splendid showing of the Eric Socialists in the recent municipal elec-tion seems to have fired the comrader everywhere throughout the state with

IN PENNSYLVANIA

new vigor and enthusiasm. Organizer A. Klenke, who rendered such valuable service to Erie, looked in on the Allegheny comrades and left them preparing for all kinds of good work, sent in applications for three rade Klenke will visit all parts of the state as soon as Eric lets hlm go, The locals are requested to be prepared to receive him on short notice.

The local in Charlerol, composed of French-speaking comrades, want an English local in that town, and are

New Brighton comrades were out in orce to Bigelow's meeting, notwith standing the inclement weather. Bige low says the activity there quadrupled since his visit in December. They we be doing some electing there soon.

The Roscoe comrades have a griev-ance. Pittsburg comrades held on to Bigelow and made him miss the Ros coe date. Well, he was doing good vork and he will come to Roscoe other time.

Rather early for street meetings, but not too early for a live town. Connels ville had Bigelow on a street corner in the afternoon and a splendid half meeting in the evening. No sympathy politics there among the workingmen perenfter; the class line is now the

Cokeville.-Good meeting, Comrade Elsie Hogue says. They want Bige low again with more time to advertise

The census of the town can be taken at his next meeting. Comrade C. M. Cribbs of Black Lick "wants more Socialism in that town. Send Bigelow back or some one

The specialty of Spring Church is crossroad meetings. Halls ce, but Comrades Shull and k had the only available hall packed on Mar. 27. Report-"Rev. G. E. Bigelow was with us last night, and Socialism scored a point or two. We had a combination of good weather. se in a good good roads, a good and piace and good speaking. Am glad for your persistency in having Bigelow come here. If you have any more

Bigelows send them around." Williamsport comrades are active and wanted to spread the light; so they also arranged a meeting for Bigelo in the neighboring town of Newburg. A charter will so there before long

Carbondale meeting adds emphasis to the idea of the awakening of the working class being general in the Wilkes Barre sold tickets at ten

cents, covering the capacity of the hall for an evening meeting, and then ar-ranged a meeting for the afternoon. Suppose they will not want any more speakers?
Arrangements made all down the line and good meetings anticipated. Chas. H. Vail lately in Philadelphia and Reading .- J. W. Slavton, candidate for

several other places wanting speakers; weekly lectures in Philadelphia: Erie weekly lectures in Financipana, Edi-and Reading taking in many new members; McGrady and Bigelow in the Academy of Music at Philadelphia on April 23-is a brief review of state Locals desiring Comrade Vall to lee

J. MAHLON BARNES. CAROLINE H. PEMBERTON.

"Senator Hanna denounced Social-

Assistant Secretary.

1022 Arch street, Philadelphia.

can emancipate us from the present economic slavery with its numerous attendant evils—evils that necessarily arise from a system of competitive industry and private lordship over the means of süstaining lité.

An impartial study of the facts must convince intelligent men that no real improvement must be expected so long as capitalism is permitted to glut its ism as inimical to society and to indus-trial development. Socialistic ideas, he said, are 'un-American and unnat-

National Platform of the Socialist Party.

tional convention assembled, reaffirms its adherence to the principles of In-ternational Socialism, and declares its aim to be the organization of the working class, and those in sympathy with it, into a political party, with the object of conquering the powers of government and using them for the pur pose of transforming the present system of private ownership of the mean of production and distribution into col-

lective ownership by the entire people. Formerly the tools of production were simple and owned by the individ-ual worker. To-day the machine, which is but an improved and more developed tool of production, is owned by the capitalists and not by the workers. This ownership enables the capitalists to control the product and keep the o control the product and kee workers dependent upon them.

Private ownership of the means of production and distribution is responable for the ever increasing uncertain ty of livelihood and the por disery of the working class, and it di-ides society into two hostile classes the capitalists and wage-workers The once powerful middle class is rap idly disappearing in the mill of com-petition. The struggle is now between the capitalist class and the working class. The possession of the means of livelihood gives to the capitalists the control of the government, the press, the pulpit, and the schools, and enables n to reduce the workingmen to state of intellectual, physical and social inferiority, political subservience and virtual slavery.

The economic interests of the cap: talist class dominate our entire social system; the lives of the working class are recklessly sacrificed for profit.wars are fomented between nations, indis criminate shughter is encouraged and the destruction of whole races is saucthe destruction of whole races is sauc-tioned in order that the capitalists may extend their commercial domini abroad and enhance their supremacy

But the same economic causes which developed capitalism are leading to So-cialism, which will abolish both the capitalist class and the class of wage workers. And the active force in bringing about this new and higher of der of society is the working class. All other classes, despite their apparent or actual conflicts, are alike interested in the upholding of the system of private ownership of the instruments of wealth production. The Democratic, Republican, the bourgeols public ownership parties, and all other parties which do not stand for the complet verthrow of the capitalist system of oreduction, are alike political repreentatives of the capitalist class

The workers can most effectively act

party, distinct from and oppo-parties formed by the

While we declare that the development of economic conditions tends to the overthrow of the capitalist system, we recognize that the time and manner of the transition to Socialis pend-upen the stage of development reached by the proletariat. We, there-fore, consider it of the utmost importance for the Socialist Party to support all active efforts of the working class to better its candition and to elect So-cialists to pelitical offices, in order to facilitate the attainment of this end. As such means we advocate:

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

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

3. State or national insurance

working people in case of accidents, lack of employment, sickness and want in old age; the funds for this purpose to be collected from the revenue of the capitalist class, and to be administered under the control of the working class 4. The inauguration of a system of

public industries, public credit to be used for that purpose in order that the workers be secured the full product of their labor. 5. The education of all children up to the age of eighteen years, and state and municipal aid for books, clothing,

and food. 6. Equal civil and political rights for men and women.
7. The initiative and referendum, proportional representation and the right of recall of representatives by

their constituents, But in advocating these measures as steps in the overthrow of capitalism and the establishment of the Co-operative Commonwealth, we warn the working class against the so-called public ownership movements as an at tempt of the capitalist class to secure governmental control of public utili ties for the purpose of obtaining greater security in the exploitation of other industries and not for the amelioration of the conditions of the working class

. Grand Symphony Concert

By the full Damrosch Orchestra of sixty pieces, under the direction of FRANK DAMROSCH, assisted by a Chorus of Six Hundred Voices from the People's Choral Union.

SUNDAY AFTERNOON, MAY 4.

-IN-Grand Central Palace. Three beautiful Living Pictures: "THE FIRST OF MAY," "STRUG-GLE," "VICTORY."

FOR THE SOCIALIST DAILY FUND TICKETS, 25 CENTS. ADMISSION AT THE DOOR, 35 CENTS.

For tickets and information apply to H. C. Bowerman, Financial Secretary, at the Club House, 206 E. Eighty-sixth street.

SOCIALIST DODGERS. Rhodes dead is a statesman and a

great man. We would not object have the rest of the crew canonized

"Strike in Mr. Nixon's shipyards against reduction of wages."-Daily paper. Still, Tammany Hall is for higher

wages. If you do not believe it, as any Tammany delegate in the Central Federated Union. While the value of the products of St. Louis increased from \$229,157,343 in 1800 to \$233,629,733 in 1900, the

Parkhurst's epigram of the police reforming the reformers instead of being reformed by them expresses aptly. bough not intentionally, the hollow ness of the reform farce. You have carried that Daily Social-

number of wage-earners decreased from 82,911 in 1890 to 82,672 in 1900.

of wage-earners decreased

ist pledge in your pocket long enough. Fill it out and mail it to the Finance Committee, 184 William street. Strikes and lockouts galore! But

there is peace and harmony between Hanna and Gompers. Every Socialist in New York and vicinity should brace himself for an interview with the Socialist Daily

Committee. He will be "seen."

"We have had before us many of those who have been and most those who are now members of the House of Delegates. We regret to report that we found a number of these port that we found a number of these utterly illiterate and lacking in ordinary intelligence, unable to give a better reason for favoring or opposing a measure than a desire to act with the majority. In some no trace of mentality or morality could be found; in others a low order of training appeared, united with base cunning, groveling instincts, and sordid desires. Unqualified to respond to the ordinary reing instincts, and sortid desires. On qualified to respond to the ordinary re quirements of life, they are utterly in capable of comprehending the significant cance of an ordinance and are incapac-itated, both by nature and by training. to be the makers of laws. The choosing of such men to be legislators makes

ncompetency, and deliberately poisons these men, through their corrupt the very source agent, approach the legislative representative of powerful combination or corporations competing for valua-ble franchises, and demand and re-ceive of them sums of money ranging from \$100 to \$100,000 for their indi-

travesty of justice, sets a premium of

......

Where to Lunch and Dine Comrades, putronize these who advertise in your paper. ABBOTT BROS.

Bakery, Coffee and Lunch Room 110 Bleecker Street, New York. Kangaroos are welcome; no line

FRITZ'S COFFEE AND LUNCH ROOM.
373 Bowery, bel, 4th & 5th St. N. Y.
OPEN DAY AND NIGHT.

vidual votes and influence "- Daily Paper. describe the character of its city offi-

cials. They are doing it in St. Louis almost as well as in New York. Still, the St. Louis workingmen will vote rather for this pack of thieves or any other gang than for the Socialist "The most important impression fixed in the Chinese mind as a result of the campaign in the North in 1900 is a new conception of Christianity and its results-an impression conveyed by

the troops of Christian nations. These troops compared very unfavorably in the matter of common humanity with those of heathen Japan. "The correspondent says it is reasonably to be expected that the cause of Christianity will suffer further in the near future."-New York Times.

Heathens are going to perdition J. Pierpont Morgan protests that America is still good enough for him. cast it off and sell it with his sechand clothes.

Hurry up missionaries to Japan! The

THE OPPORTUNISTS.

These middle class reformers, these atchers of bad systems make m patchers of bad systems tired. Claiming to wish to benefit all classes at once they retard the move-ment for the benefit of the one class on whose prosperity all classes are d endent. They aspire to be "leaders" and to become such, sacrifice all prin-ciple to secure followers. From up-holding a principle which will stand all fire, they fall to mere truckling for votes, not caring that the voters shall know for what they vote, rather con-cealing from them as much as possi-ble. Let us place no confidence in them, but rely upon our own efforts ur emancination. Stay on the scap box.-Industrial Freedom.

BUT UNION LABEL GOODS.