
What do you think of the Beef , Trust you are advised to starve yo

selves!

Trust? That is what everybody is

asking to-day, and the general answer

It is foolish to curse the Beef Trust

Magnates. They are not extraordin-

ary scoundrels. They are only unusu-

is only a futile denunciation.

PRICE 2 CENTS.

The capitalist politicians propose

"investigation," a new anti-trust 1:

trusts-this one among them-hoods

Are you, then, helpless? Shall

Trust continue to dictate to you w'S.

you shall eat and have the power-

their will to reduce you to starvaticate

lution a Wheat Corner was formedts

they called it the "Pacte de Famine"

the "Starvation League." The Kints

was in it-just as our kings, Morga

and Rockefeller, stand back of our

Food Trust. One of its members, For

lon by name, being asked how the

people were to live, replied: "Let the

Not long afterward old Foulorts

head, the mouth stuffed with gra-

was carried on a pike through t.

That was the only way the people

with such a problem-by deeds

vengeance, for we have the power

this mastery of a few over all?

of France a century ago could de

blood, striking terror into the heartsONS.

their oppressors. We have the bal Usions in our hands. We need not think saider

But how? How can we put an . and

What is it that gives these men the _Dis-

power? It is their private ownershitreet

of the means of production and districts

of the means of production and button—the stockyards, the packing m.—houses and their machinery, the store v.

These things were not made by Morvery

gan and Rockefeller, nor by Armour,very

are operated by the working class)OD

they are necessary to our existence. Ited

"You take my life when you do take lers

the means by which I live," says at Shakspere. If the lives of the people in

Cudahy, Hammond, and Swift. They'col

were made by the working class, they_

houses, the railroads and steamships.

people eat grass "

streets of Paris.

redress our wrongs.

In the days before the French Revts

or a prosecution in the courts.

langhed at all such devices

have had all these before, and

OF THE BEEF TRUST.

VOL. XII.-NO. 4.

NEW YORK, APRIL 27, 1902.

TO ASSURE JURY TRIAL

For Strikers Arrested Under Injunction.

Socialists Make Their Fourth Fight for the Bill in Massachusetts Legislature - Defeated, of Course-Carey and MacCartney Put Politicians on Record.

For the first time in three weeks the Massachusetts House yesterday considered a bill directly affecting the interests of Labor. For three weeks such highly important matters as the licens ing of cats, stock-watering schemes, a proposed statue in bonor of Ben Butler, restriction of Chinese laundries and other bills of like character have absorbed the attention of the people's

representatives. The entire time of four days was taken up in discussing the Butler statue; and a bill requiring a maxi-mum railroad fare of two cents a mile inside the state (which was passed, al-though no one expects, it to live through the Senate), must have cond altogether about three days But it only required one hour and forty minutes for the same gentle to consider and kill Carey's bill pro-viding for right of trail by jury in cases of contempt of court.

The Judiciary Committee had reported adversely on the bill, and when the matter came up yesterday morning Carey moved to substitute his bill for the committee's report. Although the and therefore sure of consideration not half the members were present.

Carey Speaks for His Bill.

Carey opened his argument by com-plimenting the Judiciary Committee upon the pleasant manner in which they could assassinate such a bill as this one. There seemed to be little scruple in their performance of work of this character, and they could lead such proposed legislation to the guillo-tine right gracefully. But this measserved better treatment that that; it was one that affected the inthat; It was one that a nected the in-terests of workingmen very seriously. Its purpose was to protect working-men on atrike or locked out by their employers from being thrown into jail at the order of one man acting at the request of the capitalists.

Carey proceeded to trace the origin the courts of equity from the time en the office of Lord Chancellor was established in England in order terbret the spirit of the law rathe letter and thus become known as "the conscience of the king." courts of equity performed a function in the early days of the Ate public, when private property was dividual rights had to be conserved.

But a great change has taken place in the industrial life of the nation. Through the industrial developmen we were confronted by a concentration of ownership in the tools of industry until society was divided into two distinct classes—a possessing class and a dispossessed class. The great differ-ence between the present system and preceding ones was that fermerly the necessities of life were produced for use, while now they were produced for exchange, and thus assumed the form dities. The labor of the dis possessed class, the working class, was also a commodity subject to the same conditions as governed other comma

Bases His Argument

on Class Struggle.

The working people were compelled to sell their labor-power to the capitalist class in order to obtain a liveli hood, and it was to the interest of the capitalists to buy labor-power chear while it was to the interest of th workers to sell their labor-power for classes a conflict which is the mos estent fact in modern industry. The vorkers formed organizations to rate wages, reduce hours, and secure bet ter conditions and thus ran counter to interests of the capitalist class The intermittent conflicts witnesse all over the country in the shape of strikes and lockouts were only the symptoms of the one vital conflict inherent in the existing system and which had come to be known as the class struggle. During these strikes the workers would generally succeed did not the capitalists have recour to the courts, where in the name of la and order they appeal for injunction and seek to prevent the strikers from trying to persuade their fellows not to go to work. It has been shown that capitalists were losing business during strikes when they appealed to the judges granted their requests and is sued unjust injunctions. It was the case in the recent teamsters' strike which the teamsters would have won in the first place had the courts not

Judges Are Prejudiced.

The judges were invariably in sym-pathy with the capitalists and the judge and the courts could not be separnted. The courts of equity had the become the weapon of the economically dominant class to defeat the aspira tions of the working class. The courts became legislative in character, and the judge assumed all-the powers of rament; he became judge and and the personification of the nowers usually given to a score of

This state of things had caused workingmen, and justly, too, to come to look upon the court not as a place to secure justice, but as a place used solely in the interests of the capitalists. This was known to every one, in-cluding the Judiciary Committee, the nembers of which said they were anxious to do something, but failed to suggest anything outside of the proposed bill on which they had reported

It was against the theory upon which this government was founded to per-mit the erection of a legal monarchy such as the injunction system fostered. It was to the best interests of society to pass this bill, because anything that tended to protect the working class made for general advancement. The working class was the repository of iuman progress, while the only alm or desire of the capitalist class was to pile up profits. It was for this purpos they used all the machinery of govern neut; the courts would not interfere with the trusts and combinations, as witness the case of the Northern Sc-curities Company and numerous oth-The state of Massachusetts should begin to take its stand with the working class as against the greed of the capitalist class. This bill proposed

simple justice and nothing more: That workingmen should be allowed the right of trial by a jury of their peers This was a right which should not be denied, for its denial was equivalent to a blow at human progress, and when the working class was injured those who did it struck a blow at the very soul of humanity.

very soul of humanity.

Carey spoke over twenty minutes and had gradually commanded the attention of the house. At the close of his speech he was warmly applauded.

A Weak Reply. Newton of Everett, a corporation awyer, in charge of the bill for the

Committee, answered Carey-or attempted to.

The substance of his reply was that there must be some central authority to enforce decrees from which there could be no appeal, comparing the power given to military authorities It was ab with that of the courts. surd for anyone to say that a court of equity should not have the power to enforce its decrees. It was the height of foolishness, he might say insanity, to attempt to take away that power. Such a law as this would mean the beginning of anarchy. The salvation of the working people lay in the courts which stood between Capital and La bor. Such legislation as this would take away from Labor its only protec-tion. The remarks of the gentleman tion. The remarks of the gentleman who introduced the bill showed that be did not understand this country or institutions; there were no classes in this country and that was a foreign idea. The House would not tolerate such legislation. The members had defented the bill last year and the year before and the year before that, and they would vote it down again this year, and, he hoped, every succeeding year if it was introduced

MacCartney Condemns

One-Man Authority.

MacCartney was next recognized and made one of the ablest speeches I have heard him deliver in the House He replied to Newton and pilloried him in a gratifying manner-gratify ing, that is, to the Socialists who wer present. Mr. Newton didn't appear to

MacCartney first called attention to the fact that the proposed bill did not seek to prevent the issuance of decrees by any court, but instead sought to take away the arbitrary power exer cised by judges in sentencing men to imprisonment without a trial. It is for twelve men to say whether any man is sufficiently guilty of any crime to warrant taking away his liberty. He cited instances where men had been streets, or from conversing with their fellow citizens. And the same judge that issued these orders had tried and sentenced the victims.

The legal profession was tooked upor with distrust by the people, Why? Because it was generally understood that to be successful materially the lawyer had to espouse causes with which he was not in sympathy. The result is that no matter how honest and we'llmeaning the young lawyer may be, he soon discovers that to be in the swim nside, and he gradually drifts into s

defender of corporate interests.

How Judges Are Made. MacCartney then traced the proceed by which the most capable corporati lawyers received their appointment to the bench. There were some peop would have us believe that when man became a judge he underwent s change, that he became a sacred thing because he were a robe. But he did nothing of the kind. He still remained the same man, with the same nos sions, the same sympathies, the same prejudices, the same material interests. So it comes about that the corporation lawyer serves the same interests after becoming a judge that he did bo-fore. He has secured his position by serving the capitalists and he con tinues to serve them. And here we are again confronted by the evidence of the existence of this class struggle. The capitalist class uses its creature, the judge, to further its class interests, and this judge usurps his power to serve his master.

The theory of the gentleman from Everett was the same theory that ob-tained in Russia—the theory of abso-

supporters of the monarchies of Euope It was the same idea of having central authority from which there could be no appeal. It was the sam idea of having one man set up as in-fallible; and the capitalists knew that if this idea could be inoculated into the

with the purpose of deadening the sting of MacCartney's words, arose and asked leave to put a question. He asked if he was correct in believing that MacCartney was trying to show that he (Newton) was opposed to the theo-ries propounded by MacCartney, for he wanted it to be understood that he

had been trying to show the differ-ence between the theory advocated by Newton and that advocated by himself, and he was glad that the gentle man had by his question emphasized the difference. "He believes in absolutism, in one-man rule; I believe in democracy, in the rule of the people do not believe that one man should have the power to charge, try, and condemn a fellow man or any number of men. I declare the theory advanced by the previous speaker to be subvers ive of human liberty and antagonistic to the best interest of mankind."

"Judge not lest ve be judged." mvite destruction of every vestige the world's history had been regnant.

Half-Hearted Supporters.

MacCartney's remarks were also ap plauded. He was followed by Bam-ford of Brockton, who supported the bill because he believed in justice for every man; but he did not believe in this talk about classes, as there none in this country. Jackson of Fall River spoke in the same strain, warning the members that the working people wanted the law. If it was not passed the people would demand the right to eact their own judges. He believed in time that the members would thank the mar who had introduced the bill. Jackson is a trade unionist. Davis of Amesbury said he favored the bill, but from his speech one could not dizever any reason why it should pass. He de-cried the "inflammatory" speeches that had been made in the House re-cently, and said also that he believed from his speech one could not discover that the police acted properly during the recent teamsters' strike.

These three speeches were remark ably weak, coming as they did after the two Socialists had spoken. They heightened the contrast presented by men holding different views advocat-ing the same measure.

Johnson of Boston, who was never

been known to do anything else, moved the previous question. Newton, in closing, expressed surprise that statements criticizing the judiciary of country should be applauded. Nothing more outrageous than this bill had been proposed in this session. He asked the members to rebuke the re-

Bill Defeated, of Course.

On a rising vote 37 voted to substithe bill and 45 against. Carey waived the point of no quorum a: asked for a roll call, which was grant gain for the bill.

Boston, Mass., April 19.

"Whereas. We find in the daily pres that the Women's Club of Victor tried to influence the City Council to assist the union library until Car negie is heard from; therefore be it "Resolved, By the Cripple Creek Dis-triet Trades and Labor Assembly, that we consider Andrew Carnegie's money as 'blood money,' coined from the sweat and blood of our fellow work-

negie's money."

The San Francisco patternmakers refused to be betrayed by the Hanna on. When the propo tion came that they give up their fight for the nine-hour day and return to work and allow Hanna's crowd to ar-bitrate they took a secret ballot and almost unanimously voted to remain out indefinitely, only one man voting in the affirmative. The machinists and

people's mind and preserved the exist-ence of capitalism could be prolonged. At this point Mr. Newton, evidently

was.

MacCartney retorted by saying he

asked the members not to give ousome day they themselves might suffer for it. To continue that power was to liberty remaining to us. To vote down this bill was to endorse the perpetua tion of a doctrine which sprang from the heart of tyranny and the brain of injustice, and which up to this time it

marks by voting down the bill.

Carey replied that the bill sought to adapt the courts to the changed conditions. He asked that the mean be enacted so that the working class be relieved from the arbitrary acts of

ed, resulting in 74 for the bill and 79 against, there being 19 pairs. Last year the vote was 62 to 99, which shows a

have seldom heard the two Socialists speak so ably as upon this occasion but all their eloquence availnothing against the fealty to capitalist interests exhibited by those who to day are leading in the celebration of that famous day at Lexington one hun dred and twentysix years ago when the first shot for American indpend ence was fired against the representa tives of one-man power.

WILLIAM MAILLY.

BLOOD MONEY.

The following resolution was adopted at the last meeting of the Cripple Creek, Colo., Trades Assembly:

men, and therefore consider such a proposition an insult to organized la-bor and refuse to patronize any library or reading room established or main tained in whole or in part with Car

ONE TRADE NOT DECEIVED.

in the affirmative. The machinists and other craftsmen who listened to the challenged any one to point out the difference between the argument made against this bill and those made by the

FOR THE DAILY.

One Week Left Before the Crand Concert.

Systematic Work for the Daily zation Formed and Comrade oughs as well. Let all take notice. Carrying Out Plans-General Co-operation Called For.

One week remains before the great Damrosch Concert in Grand Central Palace for the benefit of the Socialist Daily Fund. Every comrade or sympathizer who still has more tickets on hand than he needs for personal use should hasten to dispose of them and turn in the money, if possible, before the end of the week, to the Committee Don't forget-and don't let anyone else forget—the place, Grand Central Palace, or the time, Sunday afternoon,

May 4. The doors will open at three o'clock and the concert will commence premptly at four o'clock.

This concert will be by far the best ever given in this city for so low a

thoroughly. Comrade Butscher will visit the various districts to explain the plans as laid out, and will undoubtedly receive the aid of all earnest comrades. Those who will volunteer to take charge of the work in their re spective districts are requested to send aim their names without waiting for him to visit their organization. This statement applies, not only to Manhat-Begun - Permanent Organi- tan and Bronx, but to the other bor-

Comrade Butscher may be addressed Butscher Entrusted with at the Labor Lyceum, 64 E. Fourth street, or seen there in person on any weekday between 5 and 7:30 p. m. The Socialist Daily Finance Commit-

tee makes the following report for the week:

Amounts Pledged. Following is a statement of amounts

pledged for the Socialist Daily Fund up to April 21: Previously acknowledged\$3,676.50

5.00 Dr. Victor Parsonnet, Newark, 10.00

Herman Klapproth, Hamden, 10.00

PLEDCE.

To Job Harriman, Dr. Julius Halpern and Leonard D. Abbott.

Socialist Daily Finance Committee I hereby pledge myself to contribute for the publication of an English ocialist Daily the sum of \$...... to be paid in monthly installments of S

Address

ticket you will give yourself a rare

" May Flowers."

Every assembly district or Socialist club that has not already ordered at least fifty copies of the souvenir jour nal should do so at once. It is an nounced that they will be ready on Saturday, April 20. They can be ob-tained of Comrade Ed. Meyer at the Club House, 206 E. Eighty-sixth street. Orders, whether sent by mail or attended to in person, should in all cases e accompanied by cash. There is too much work involved to allow the keep ing of credit accounts. The price for copies is 5 cents and in quantiies of fifty or more 3 cents each.

Association Meeting. The Workingmen's Co-operative Publishing Association has issued the

following call, which should be read and responded to: "Comrades:-The movement for the establishment of a socialist daily newspaper in the English language

as at last assumed definite shape. "The organization which will be charged with the publication of the

paper is complete, and will hold its next general meeting at the Labor Lyceum 64 East Fourth street, on Thursday evening, May 1. "And now, comrades, to work! The

great task before us calls for the hearty co-operation of all earnest and levoted Socialists. We cannot suc unless the work of collecting funds and preparing the field for the Daily is taken up with energy and enthusi-asm and we must succeed in this great enterprise if we are anxious for the progress of Socialism in this country.

"Remember, comrades, that within the territory likely to be reached by the prospective Daily there are tens of thousands of avowed Socialists, many more passive sympathizers, and hundreds of labor organizations whose in terests will be championed by the pa-All of these individuals and or ganizations must be approached and drawn into the movement, if possible, nd every one of us can and must de his share of that work.

"We, therefore, call upon all members of the Association residing in and around the city of New York to attend the meeting of May 1.

"Comrades who are not yet member of the Association may apply for admission at this meeting.

"Let no one who has the interest of our cause at heart stay away." The conditions of membership in the W. C. P. A. are: First, the applicant must be a member in good standing of the Socialist Party—called in New ork the Social Democratic Party; see ond, he (or she) must buy one share of stock for \$5-\$1 to be paid on the prop sion, and the rest within one year.

Butscher at Work.

Comrade William Butscher has taken up with his accustomed enthudasm the work for which he has her en by the Association, of carrying out in detail the plans for the raising of funds and other preparations for the Socialist Daily. Elaborate plans have been formed which will require. the assistance of every party member in the city. In Manhattan and Bron nlone there are about two thousand voters enrolled as Social Democrats. all of whom must be visited personal ly. A few men cannot do this ut great waste of time; but with the help of the active members in each district it can be done quickly and

Total\$5,023.50

Cash donations 438.47

Tetal\$5,461.97 Paid on Pledges.

l'ayments on pledges up to April 21 H. H. Kearnes, Jersey City, N.J. 1.00 Albert Halpern 2.00 Ernest Spranger 200 Mathew Kirsch; Mingara Falls, 300

Lawrence, Mass.
Thee, E. F. Schorr, Buffalo . . . 5.00 1.00 terman Klapproth, Hamden,

Conn. George Holderman G. Weiz

Total \$357.50 Cash Donations.

1.00

The following amounts have been eccived as direct cash contributions irrespective of piedges:
Previously acknowledged\$260.25
21st A. D., Br. 1, Brooklyn, col. 2.17 2437 A. D., Br. 1, Brooklyn, col. 2.17
Four pinochle players S. T. B. K. 1.10
J. A. Waldron, Junction City. Cal. 4.10
J. M. 4.00
Miss Innes Forbes, Philadelphia 25.00

Miss Mathilde Well, Philadelphia 75.00 2.00 E. H. Randall, Springfield, O. . . Karl Anders Karl Kronanberg Sick and Death Benefit Fund Br. 19, W. Hoboken C. De Armas J. Corales 1.00 2.00

Bohemian Branch, 26th A. D... Oscar Keller, Greenfield, Mass. John Harter Misses R. and A. Jaffe C. Leist Jos. De Laney W. G. Morgan, Philadelphia Socialist Party, Br. 1, Newark. 20.00

Notice to Contributors.

Emerson B. Rich 1.00

Pledges 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 I. Siebodiu, 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 investigat

and set right.

Those who have made pledges should remember to send in the mor stalments promptly, saving the trouble and expense of notifying them. Let each one feel his personal responsibil-ity for the work we have undertaken and his power to hasten the coming of the Socialist Daily.

KINGS COUNTY.

A regular meeting of the County committee of the Social Democratic Party of Kings County will be held at the rooms of the Socialist Club, Ful-ton street near Ralph avenue, Brook lyn, Saturday evening, April 26.

5.00

10.00

them out from under the table. Again in the counting, it was found in different precincts where we had watchmany where we did not, that a lot of Socialist ballots were in the school ticket box, which was different from

the city ticket box, and were thus in-validated. Of course as the judge and not the voter put them in that box the 'mistake' was just what was wanted. "Mr. Lipscomb, the Secretary of the Board of Election Commissis formed several members of the Com mittee a few days after election that

he thought there were about 1,400 Socialist votes. "The information gathered about irregularities has been filed with the Prosecuting Attorney, but it is not likely that anything will be done by that official. It is up to the Socialist now to put more backbone into their symnythizers so, that they will demand all the ballots and see that they go into the right box, and further to secure more watchers and challenger for the fall election. Another sess of the Legislature may make it impossible for the ticket to be filed without recourse to the courts. This has been a good lesson for the sentimental Socialists who think the old-party politicians are simply misguided—and, by the way, the Board of Election Commissioners, which failed to instruct or to see that judges and clerks obeyed the law to give out all the ballots and who arbitrarily threw out properly voted ballots, is Democratic of the

party that 'is coming our way.' " CAPITALIST TRICKS.

Methods by Which the Socialist Party Was Prevented from Making Still Greater Gains in Sheboygan.

The "Social Democratic Herald" gives the following account of meth ods used to defeat the Socialist Party in the Sheboygan city election: "In the Eighth Ward fifty Social

Democrats were practically disfran lords by whom they were employed. It had been given out that the factories would close down at 4:30 in the after noon to allow the men to vote, but this was not done, and when these men got across town to their precinct they found a long line ahead of the At 7 o'clock the polls were closed, is front of their faces. They marched is a body to Born's Hall and were much cast down, one man actually crying The Social Democrats lacked but 11 In the First, a silk stocking ward, the Social Democratic strength became a apparent that at the last moment th Democratic candidate withdrew in favor of his Republican 'oppon The Social Democratic vote increased there by 114. The capitalist parties re sorted to colonization also, and a co est may be made by the Socialists or that account.

LOCAL NEW YORK.

The General Committe of Local New York will hold a regular meeting Saturday evening, April 26, at the La

The fact that the capitalists bave their troubles does not make the pres-ent industrial system a good one. In fact it is an added renson why it uld be changed.—Social Democratic

WHAT DO YOU THINK COUNTING OUT IN KANSAS CITY.

when

Flagrant Violation of Law by Election Officials.

Many Ballots Refused and Many Thrown Out After Being Cast-Not One-Third of Socialist Vote Is Counted-Aggressive Work Necessary.

A comrade in Kansas City, Mo., writes: "Not since the days when ally good "business men." If they are 'Pinky' Blitz and his pals, acting in robbers, then "business" itself is robthe interests of certain 'eminently respectable' citizens of this comm bery. And so, indeed, it is. But if revised the ballots in the dead of we, who have the political power in light, has there been any such rascalour hands, allow "business methods" ity as was shown in the counting of to prevail, then we ought not to comthe Secialist vote this election. The plain when we are the victims. official returns' give a maximum of This consideration does not make it 500, or about one-third of the vote. The Socialists had no wild notions about any easier for us to bear the sufferings their strength; they did not expect to inflicted on us by the Beef Trust. For elect even a member of the Lower House; their 'influence' certainly the great majority of the workingclass families of the land, with an in would not be enough to secure an appointment as dog-catcher; but they did expect that the most honorable Board come of less than \$9 a week, a difference of a very few cents in the price of Election Commissioners and its ac uplices, the judges and clerks, would

of meat means the difference between bare comfort and positive privation. deal fairly enough to show the full What is the Beef Trust? It is a vote, which means that the party has official standing. The membership here is about 150 in good standing, or combination of half-a-dozen great capitalists owning the packing houses in about three-fifths of all who have been Chicago, Kansas City, and other cenaccepted since the Socialist Party was ters, in close alliance with the railroad organized, and an estimate of twelve hundred votes or even fifteen hundred is not very wild. The trouble was that companies, with a capital aggregating certainly one hundred millions and the Socialist ballots were not given probably much more, which has been out, and in some cases were actually refused, and finally in the counting slowly growing in power for the last fifteen years, and now holds by the only about forty men could be mus-tered to give the required time as watchers and challengers, so the oldthroat both the cattle-raisers and the meat-sellers and, through them, the party rescale had it all their own way whole people. The wage-slaves in the In fully two-thirds of the precincts the backing houses drag out a miserable Socialist ballots were not given out at all, the impression thus being given life of overwork, poverty, danger, disthat there was no ticket, while the ease, and abuse. Their wages are not raised when beef prices go up. Every Central Committee has already secured several affidavits of voters to prove additional cent that you pay goes to that some of the judges positively dethe coffers of that little group that nied having any such ballots. One member who insisted that there was, now-in spite of all anti-trust lawsfinally induced the judge to bring monopolizes the trade.

> And it will not stop here. It is not only a Beef Trust; it is a Meat Trust; and if the most reliable capitalist papers are to be believed, it will soon be the Food Trust, absolutely concrolling the distribution of meat, poultry, eggs, butter, vegetables, and fruit. (See New York "Times." April 18)

What will you do about it? Some minent "friends of labor". (who can afford good food at any price) advise you to fight the Meat Trust by ceasing to eat meat-and some thoughtless "labor leaders" echo their advice How wise! To avoid being starved by the

are not to be held at the mercy of the capitalist class, then the people must own the means by which they live. This is the Socialist answer to the question, What will you do about the-Food Trust? We will use our ballots to establish collective ownership of the means of production, to be don-cratically administered for the

ELECTION NOTES.

The official vote cast in Milwanks

cialist Party: For Mayor, Howard Tuttle, 8.457. For Treasurer, John Doerfler, 8,052, For Controller, Eugene Rooney,

For Attorney, Theo. Barmelster,

7.011. The Socialist candidates for Alderman in Rock Island, Ill., received at aggregate vote of 173. Our candidate for Supervisor, H. J. Brandt, had 110. Socialists polled one-quarter of the rote in Girard, Kas., where the "Ap

peal to Reason" is publish Result of election in Ann Arbor, Mich., show that the Socialist vote in creased over a hundred per cent. Last year it was 58, this year 129. Most promising of all, the votes were almost all straight. Comrade Dan Jeannerett was the candidate for Mayor, and as he has been an untiring Socialist work er for years, he can contemplate with satisfaction the splendid results of the

compaign. Leominster, Mass., increases the ote from 56 to 104. Warren, O., gives us 148 votesfifth of the total vote in the city.

Springfield, O., casts a Socialist vote ranging from 207 to 325. Mansfield, O., gives 308 votes in the cal election; last year we had

but 27. Conneaut, O., has 49 votes for Social sm. as against 23 last year. In Pine River, Mich., the old parties united and beat the Socialist Party by

n vote of 166 to 162.

At Fergus Falls, Minn., we have 301 out of the 815 votes in the city. Noble, Ill., has 72 votes; last year, 12. Dubuque, Ia., polls a Socialist vote of 567. Last year we had 311.

Boone, Ia., has 214, as against 129 last fall and 10 last spring. Sioux City, Ia., gives us 239 for movement is young there. We had 156 in 1901. Aurora, Mo., increases the Socialist ote from 25 to 41, in spite of a falling

off of a total vote. Henrietta, Tex., has 33 Socialist rotes-and these are the first ever cast in the place.

Houston, Tex., sends a good report:

Socialist Party, 500; S. L. P., 37, 1n 1900 we had 90. Fargo, N. D., gives the Socialist Party 192 votes. In 1900 we had

The vote in Livingston, Mont is re ported as showing a gain of 100 per cent. since 1900.

Riverside. Cal., records ag ood inin 1900 the highest vote was M. This year the lowest is 93 and the highest 225.

THEY KNOW HANNA, TOO. 13

Pressmen's Unions in Essex County, M. J., Put Themselves on Record of

Against "Peace Committee." At the regular meeting of the Esser Trades Council held on Friday even-to-ing, April 18, Delegate Fred McIntoshfat.

ing, April 18, Delegate Fred Mcintosh and of Printing Pressmen's Union No. 31 is a mass chosen to preside.

Under reports of unions, the delegate of from Theatrical State Employees' re-amported that the boycott issued against 100 Proctor's new theatre had at last to proved offerting as the Newsky many proved effective, as the Newark manager had signed the agreement and to Proctor's was now a union nouse. The are announcement was received with of Proctor s was now a received with an announcement was received with a cheers. Organized labor in Essex of the cheers. County deserve credit for the way is which this to the opening of the theatre three months ago, Mr. Proctor indignantly spurned the idea that he should employ union stage hands. The matter was brought before the central body, and through the efforts of the variousn't delegates, the affiliated unions plored avefines upon all members patronizing the theatre. Boycott stickers were posted everywhere from the Orange Mount-ains to Hoboken. The White Rats also gave good support. Mr. Proctor has found out to his sorrow that Newark is an industrial city where the workers are rapidly becoming imbued with

class-feeling Delegates from Printing Pressmen No. 31 and Feeders and Pressmen No. 19 reported that they were instructed by their union to pro-test against an article printed in the "Union Label Bulletin," the official organ of the Conucil, commending Mark Hanna's recent attitude towards or-ganized Labor, and they further demanded the protests recorded and printed in next issue of the "Bulletin." The delegates furthed stated that their organizations were in possession of ____ Mark Hanna's official record as a un- s' ion smasher, and that it was a record a of crime and infamy. Delegate Crane ? of the Stationery Engineers moved that the protests be recorded as quested, and the motion prevailed without a dissenting voice.

The Hanna Gompers combine will not be able to bamboozle the trade unionists of Essex County, now that they have taken the measure of their du-plicity in the recent Boston strike. Delegate Dunn of Beer Drivers Alv,

148 reported that their first annua ball and flug dedication, which was held on Saturday, April 12, was grandest demonstration ever held by a local union in the state of New Jersey, over two thousand being pres including a special delegation of fifthe from a Philadelphia local.

left week, one year

Letters all business communications, and the money orders, checks and drafts paytes to The Worker, checks are drafts, and the test of the Worker.

Letters are never sent to individual subsers. Acknowledgment is made to he following receipt on the wrapper, the immunications concept the editorial positions of the editorial positions. The property of the payers of the payer

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

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S. D. P. 96,918

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THE PARTY'S EMBLEM.

OUR MAY DAY NUMBER.

the next issue of The Worker will be our eight-page May Day Number. Aside from its general value as a So cialist propaganda paper, it will be of especial value for distribution in quar ters where the movement is as yet in a more or less confused condition where there is an inclination toward fusion or compromise or where the distinction between Social Democracy and so-called State Socialism or mere Public Ownership is not clearly under Among the features of the paper will

be an article by William Mailly giving a review of the work of the two cialists in the Massachusetts Legis. lature. This will certainly deserve wide distribution. Other articles will treat of such sub-

tests as The Why and How of Ind pendent Labor Politics; Socialism and Public Ownership; Why, the Socialist Party Cannot Fuse with Reform or Labor Parties; The Growth of Social-Diam: Controlism and the Family: The aning of May Day; and How to Work for Socialism.

Although especially designed fo May Day use, the matter in this spe issue will be of such a character that it can be used effectively at any It is, perhaps, not necessary to add

that, while some of the articles touch on subjects more or less dispute with in the party, yet they will contain othing in the nature of an attack on papers taking a different view. The paper is intended for propaganda, not for controversy.

A large number of orders for the special number have already been received and more are coming. Orders should be sent at once in order to secure the delivery of papers without delay: and in all cases each should be enclosed, as the cost of white pape and postage for the double number aborbs practically the whole of the low rice charged for bundles.

The price is the same as for ordinary sues: Less than 100 copies, 1 cent ch: 100 copies, 75 cents; 200 copies, DC1.20: 300 or more, at the rate of 50 of rats a hundred.

The Worker has no space for anonym ons letters and none for letters from alleged comrades who write against the party in the capitalist papers.

always expect criticism, and be thankonly by the constant criticism of the rank and file can leaders (even bonest ones) be sure of being kept in the right path.

We know of no higher authority in the party than the referendum or gen eral vote of the members. The general vote is always competent to overrule the decisions of a committee or a convention. We may not always be satbelled with the result of such a general vote, but we recognize its validity.

Some trade-union officials seem to forget that they are elected to carry out the will of the rank and file, and to think that they are masters instead of servants of the union. It is the pusiness of the unofficial members in the locals to check such dangerous tendencies. -

THE WEBSTER CASE.

In another column we present the statement of the Massachusetts State Organizer in regard to the acceptance of endorsements in the town election at Webster in that state, to which we referred last week.

Comrade Mailly's staement of the facts, which is undoubtedly correct, clears the local party organization at Webster of a very grave charge. It seems to be established that the acceptance of the old-party endersements was the individual act of the three candidates concerned and that the local, after trying to prevent the commission of the offense, publicly repudlated the guilty persons. That the three endorsed candidates did not get the full vote of the parties on whose ballets they appeared is evident from the returns, and it is reasonable to suppose that they were "cut"-as assuredly they should have been-by the Socialist voters.

Yet the local is not wholly free of responsibility in the matter. In violation of the well-recognized policy of the party, they had nominated men who, while professing to be Socialists, were not emplied as party members. These men took advantage of their independent position and the local suffered for It.

Doubtless the comrades in Webster failed to realize the importance of this rule and considered it quite safe to cominate, especially for such petty offices, any men who were willing to stand as Socialist candidates. It is to be hoped that they have learned their lesson and that other locals will profit by it and not have to learn it separ ntely.

The nomination of non-members and the failure of the local promptly to communicate the facts to the State Committee and the party press are ilinstration of the laxity of organization which is altogether too prevalent at this moment-and not in Massachusetts alone. Observance of the rule that only party members may become candidates would probably have prevented the trouble altogether, for in the work of the party organization men lenra to set the welfare of the movement above their own little caorices and personal ambitions. If the trouble had yet occurred, prompter action on the part of the local would have saved much scandal and misunderstanding and turned the affair from an injury into a benefit by making it an object lesson of straight Socialist

The Worker will go the full length in advocacy of democratic methods of party government. But between democracy and anarchy there is all the difference in the world should not be confused.

Let our comrades bear in mind that, even with the best of intentions, individuals are likely to make blunder that will injure the whole movement Let them not good-naturedly trust to luck and neglect organization work Let them take their position as party members a little more seriously, and we shall make better progress, both numerically and in the quality of ou movement.

Beltish controllets are said to be very well pleased with the new bread-tax and very indignant over the new stamp-tax. This is quite natural. The make their profits on the bread any how, but the stamp-tax violates their consciences-which they carry, for greater security, in their purses.

The newspapers seem strangely hor rified at the fact that General Smith ordered his troops in the Philippines to kill every one over ten, as shown in the recent examination of Major Waller The age limit in the United States is not put so high. Children of eight and nine are regularly and ruth essly driven to death in factories and sweatshops, in the natural course of business and prosperity, and these same capitalistic newspapers never get the least excited over the matter.

It is said that the Chinaman's fav orife method of wreaking vengeand on an enemy is to commit elde at the enemy's door. Some of of our "influential and public spirited" (which means wealthy) fel low citizens are exhibiting sor ling

of this Celestial wisdom in the advice they offer the workers. They propos that we fight the Meat Trust by refusing to eat meat. We Socialists know a trick worth two of that. Since it is the labor of the working class that Palses the cattle and transports them and slaughters them and then trans ports the meat and performs every useful function in supplying it to the people, and since the private ownership of the ranches, the stockyards the packing houses, and the railroads enables a set of perfectly useless capitalists to plunder or to starve the workers at their will, we say that the sensible course for the working class is to vote for public ownership of these means of production, so that the supply of food shall be regulated by the public needs and its price by the cost of production. That would be very bad for the Armours, Swifts, Hammonds, and Cudahys; but it would be very good for some millions of honest er men. This is not Celestial wisdom; it is the plain, practical common sense proposition of the Socialists. There will be a chance for you to vote for It

Too late for insertion in this issue we receive the statements of the two sides in the party controversy in Utah. Our inability to present the matter this week is the more to be regretted because, next week's issue being a spe cial number intended solely for propaganda, we cannot insert it there. The matter is one involving very serious questions of party discipline and policy, and organizations should not commit themselves hastily to one side or the other.

next fall.

CRITICISM. NOT ATTACK.

We have had considerable hesitation about printing the two letters which appear in our "Correspondence" column this week. We have decided to do so, partly to avoid the charge of "suppressing" unfavorable communications and partly because they are both in their different ways, so very typical.

It is characteristic that both lay stress on the charge that we are not "purinesslike," because we persist in discussing certain questions of theory and tactics on which there is a differ ence of opinion in the party and do not les inte to express our dissent from the opinions set forth by certain other Socialist papers.

Now, The Worker never has been run for "business" in any sense. The constitution of the Socialistic Co-operative Publishing Association, which publishes The Worker and the "Volkszeitung," forbids the making of any profits, its revenues being devoted solely to the propaganda of Socialism, through its publications. Whenever its income has crept up close to the expense line it has proceeded to increase its expenses, either by editorial or mechanical improvements or by efforts to extend the field of its work. It will probably continue to do so in the future. "Business" is not our ideal.

Further, we have always set our adves a higher ideal than that of merely getting men to vote the Socialist ticket. We think that one thousand thoroughly educated class-conscious Socialists are worth more than ten thousand who only know that they want public ownership, or the referendum, or something, and are willing to call themselves Socialists. In accordance with that belief, we have de voted a great deal of space to articles and discussions on subjects that may seem very dry to some readers, but that seem to us of vital importance in Socialist education. We shall probably continue to do so in the future.

Other Socialist papers may very properly follow another course that of confining themselves to the teaching of the A B C of Socialism in order that they may reach a larger number of eaders. We have no objection to that. We never have criticized such a course followed by any other Socialist paper -so long as it taught the A B C correctly.

But when we think some of the papers are going seriously wrong—not merely that they are teaching only the elementary principles, but that they and teaching false elementary princi ples then it is our duty to criticize them. We have done so in the pa and we shall probably continue to do

so in the future. Some of our readers seem unable t see the difference between a criticism and an attack, between a discussion and a quarrel. There is an important difference and, for the welfare of th cause, it should be observed. Quar rels, attacks and recriminations are had for the movement and should be frowned upon; but whenever, either by the authority of a party leader or by the mistaken "public opinion" of the comrades, the right and habit of frecriticism and discussion is checked then the party will be in an unbealthy

If Socialist theory were to be regard of as a complete and infallible gospet revealed through either Karl Marx or Edward Bellamy, then we could under stand the objection to criticism an discussion. It is not such. Differen

us say, different men reading simply classes and the oppressed. In 1764, the signs of the times may agree on a large part of the theory of Socialism and yet differ materially on some important, even some vital, points. If they are houest and sensible men, they will criticize and discuss each other's opinions and so sift the truth from the

We assume that those Socialist edibonest and sensible, and that they are as willing to bear criticism as to criticize We shall therefore neither fear to discuss points of difference nor apologize for so doing.

At the present time one very important point of theory—we mention only one of several related points-is in question, and it is a point of theory which very materially and directly affects party action. There are some among us who think that State Capitalism—that is, public ownership without working-class government-would be preferable to private capitalism; others hold the opposite view. Some, again, argue that, whether we like it or not, State Capitalism must intervene as a stage in the development from the present condition to Social Democracy, and that we shall best hasten the establishment of Social Democracy by devoting our present of forts to the support of State Capitalism; others consider this an error re plete with danger to all our dearest

This is not a question to be put aside as "academic" or to be thoughtlessly Cecided, lest we lose a few votes by giving thought to it.

On this and related questions w shall have much to say during the coming weeks. Those who are constitu tionally disposed to accept the gospel according to John Doe or according to Richard Roe, as the case may be without further thought, will not read our articles: they will be the losers by itand this is said in all modesty. Some thousands of others will read the articies and think about them and discuss then; in their meetings and form their plnions and guide their actions acocrdingly; they will be the gainers, and for them we write.

We shall not conduct the discussion in any belligerent spirit. On the other hand, we do not here offer an apology for the discussion, but an explanation of its necessity. We hope to serve the cause of Socialism-nothing more nor less-as we hope we have served it in some degree. We have not "made" the movement, in Washington, in New York, or anywhere else-and we are rot afraid that anybody can "kill" it. We rejoice in its growth, whoever contributes to it, but as we claim be gratitude for any service we have done, so we consider that we owe no overpowering debt of reverence to

The present attitude of the Deme eratic politicians towards Bryan is of capitalistic politics. Two years ago these men dechired that the principles for which Bryan stood would "save the country," but as soon as they find that it is impossible to ride into office on them the "glorious principles" are quickly thrown overboard and the search for a new issue and a new candidate begins-any old issue to get votes, for votes mean office and office means spolls.

Ella Squealer Wilcox, the rapid-fire poetess, whose soft-soap Single Tax sophistries add to the pandemonium on the vaudeville page of Willie Rounder Hearst's "Daily Paintbox," chooses to have her books published by W. B. Conkey Co., one of the worst slave driving non-union printing establish ments in the country. Three hundre girls, formerly employed there, addressed a petition to her calling her attention to the conditions in the non union establishment, but she has ig nored the matter, probably being absorbed in writing articles about her love for the tolling masses. Ella's "Socialism" is, if possible, worse than her scab poetry.

Some retail meat dealers out in Minesota, who grew restive under the exactions of the Meat Trust (not being able to fleece their customers quite so much as the Trust fleeced them), were arrested on warrants sworn out by the Trust's agents charging them with selling embalmed beef. They have reta lated by swearing out warrants for the Trust agents who had first sold the mbolmed beef to them: "Business is ousiness," and so long as they could divide the unearned profits amicably, neither wholesalers nor retailers had any scruple about seiling embalmed beef, rotten beef, anything that they could sell: but now they have quarreled, see how solicitous they both are for the people's health. But it will not last. It is said that "when thieves fall out honest men get their dues." That is true of petty, unorganized thieves not of business men. So long as the supply of the people's food remains in the hands of the capitalist class, the people's food will be both poison and stinted for the sake of profits.

The history of France for three-quar ters of a century before the Revolution Il of lessons alike for the ruling

when King Louis XV. was systemati cally crushing with the armed ha the slightest resistance to or critieism of his arbitrary and tyrannou rule, the magistrates of Paris respect fully represented to him that "TO SUSTAIN A GOVERNMENT BY FORCE IS TO TEACH THE PEO-PLE THAT FORCE CAN OVERtors with whom we differ are both "TURN IT." Louis did not heed the warning, and his successor's head paid the forfelt of his folly. The rulers of Russia and of Belgium might learn a lesson from that incident-as might also those strenuous Americans who are advocating "stronger" government and repressive laws. But Hegel has told us that "what experience and history teach is this-that peoples and governments never have learned anything from history or acted on princi-

ples deduced from it"-and whether or

not this be true of peoples, assuredly

it is true of rulers and ruling classes.

Senator McLaurin should be made an onorary member of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. His heart bleeds for the little ones During the debate on the Chinese Exclusion bill he protested against the oill on behalf of the thousands of operatives in the mills of the South on the round that it would destroy our cotton trade with China and deprive the operatives of employment—and the cotton capitalists of profit. Thousands of tiny, half-starved children are working in these cotton mills for a few cents a day, so the S. P. C. C. should get a medal ready for McLaurin. How the great heart of this humane man must throb for the little white slaves of the South! Don't offend China and we will keen our Chinese market, and the little children in the mills will continue to have the privilege of working twelve hours a day for fifteen cents! Of course, the soft-hearted Senator does not want to abolish child labor por to have the machinery safe-guard ed so that the childrens' arms will not be ripped off, nor even to raise their wages. No, that would be Satialistic and dangerous and impractical. The practical way is to keep the market and let the Chinese in to take the jobs of other men, women, and children.

THE WEBSTER INCIDENT.

The Worker has received, the follow ing reply from Massachusetts State Organizer Mailly in regard to the acceptance of old-party endorsements by certain Socialist candidates in the town election at Webster: "In reply to a request for informa

tion regarding the apparent acceptance of endorsements by candidates of the Socialist Party in the recent election is Webster, Mass., Comrade Warren F Wiscelock, secretary of the local So-cialist Club, makes the following ex-Idenation: "The three candidates in question

were Martin V. B. Back, for Assessor John E. Carty, for Town Clerk, and James Farrell, for Tree Warden. They were duly and regularly nominated a the Socialist Party caucus held on March 26, and the party's policy in regard to accepting endorsements from the capitalist parties was made clear to them, and they thoroughly under stood it. For some time they had been known as Socialists, although not members of the local Socialist Club. " On March 27, the day following the Socialist caucus, the Republican caucus met and, among other nominations en ed Back for Assessor. On March 28, the Democratic caucus met and nominated Carty and Farrell for Town Clerk and Tree Warden. Imemdiately the Socialists interviewed the thre candidates and requested them to re fuse the capitalist party endorsement or withdraw from the Socialist ticket only course open to the Socialists was

to repudiate them. "This was done through the local papers, and the Socialist post shown and the candidates exposed. Circulars were also printed and dis-tributed and the Socialists and sympathirers were requested to cut the thre men at the polls. This, the Socialist believe, was done." "Comrade Wheelock says he does not believe the affair was a trick on the

part of the capitalist parties, although he believes them capable of it. But the offending candidates 'wanted the positions for which they were popated and were willing to do as they did to attain their ends. But they shall never have a chance to do us harm again. We did the best we could in he matter and trusted that every thing would come out O. K. This thing will not happen again, if we can "Where the Webster comrades made

the mistake was in not notifying the state officials of the party and the So-cialist press in this matter at once, so that their position should be known to the party at large. A climbing from Webster newspaper containing a re-print of the ballot used in the election on April 7, and which did not reach us until April 18, was the first informe tion we received and it came through The Worker office. Our comrades are extremely derelict in reporting election occurrences and results, and this case should be a warning to Societies should be a warning to Socialists to keep the party officials and press wel sted on what is going on. This will avoid much confesion and explana-tions will be oftentimes rendered un "WILL TAMMMAILLY."

"Boston, Mass., April 21., Some comment upon the incident will be found in our editorial columns.

Don't forget that in every we ingmen there is possible material for assking a Socialist. It can be most speedily developed by putting the speedily developed by put party press within his reach.

POSITION OF THE

"APPEAL TO REASON." number of Socialist papers are eriteizing J. A. Wayland's paper, the "Appeal to Reason," for its attitude towards "public ownership" under capi-talistic administration, and its general disregard of the class struggle and the principles of uncompromising So-

In the "Appeal" of April 19, its ediply to his critics. The Seattle "So ist" and the "Missouri Socialist" are special objects of his attack, these pa-pers having been most active in criticizing his position. In the "Chicago Socialist" of April

19 appears, a long article by Ernel Untermann addressed to the readers of the "Appeal," in criticism of Way land's position. Untermann requeste Wayland to allow a discussion of the questions at issue in the columns of the "Appeal," but he refused to do so: Untermann pertinently says:
"Do we, the 'narrow, class-conscion

dogmatic' Socialists, who cordially to all comrades, deserve the charge of narrow mindedness? Or does he, who refuses space in his broad and liberal' paper to a comrade on the childish harge of envy? Do we, the men who devote ourselves to removing causes of discord by inducing men to explain their differences of opinion and thus pave the way for an agreeerve the charge of 'sowing strife and discord? obstinately refuses to advance from an out of date standpoint and who insists on keeping his readers out of touch with the active element to this worldwide movement, and who incenses his readers against us by holding up to them a straw man of his own making?

"If 'discussion' is synonymous with 'quarrel,' if a bold and determined statement of our position is an 'at-tack' in the eyes of some, then scientific Socialism has been an attack on these men from the outset. But if we believe in fair play, if we stand for the right of each party member to fully alm to educate men and women who will use their brains for the purpose letting any single editor do their thinkthem; then this article will be received in the spirit in which it was written. . . .

"While pretending to work in accord with the principles of the Indian apolis program, the 'Appeal' passes lightly over the fundamental principles of this program and gives undue prom inence to those measures which the program itself defines as insignificant. "In consequence the 'Appeal' leaves

on our hands a large body of men who

are in closer touch with capitalist reform than with revolutionary thought. They consider municipal ownership. New Zealand arbitration, the initiative and referendum, and similar measures which will only work to the benefit of the working class UNDER A SOCIAL IST ADMINISTRATION, as steps towards Socialism to be taken by S ists under capitalism. According to the cientific principles of Socialist philosophy, however, it is the HISTORICAL WORK OF THE CAPITALISTS TO MAKE THESE STEPS FOR US. And while the capitalists bring about th economic changes that will form the monwealth, the Socialists have the task of interpreting the meaning of these economic changes, of training the minds of the rising class to an understanding of their own interests, and of uniting them into a political move ment. The capitalists teach the workingmen the value of co-operation in industries, municipal, national and international. But they do it for the profit of the capitalists. The Socialists point out that this co-operation can be made to serve the interests of the producers. The moment for the transfor-mation of capitalist production into Socialist production has come, theoretically, when the capitalists have per fected the economic basis of the Cooperative Commonwealth, and the So-cialists have educated the majority of the working class into class-conscious

HOW THEY DO LOVE PERSONAL LIBERTY.

The Toledo "Daily Times" publishe lustrates the beauties of competition

SANDUSKY, O., April 15.—The em ployees of the George R. Butler Comany, of this city, have been arranging for an excursion to Cleveland, to be ron via the Lake Shore about May 1. committee on arrangements was aformed by the local agent for the Lake Shore in this city that the company could not handle the excursion It was learned from another source that the merchants of the small ciries sale dealers in Cleveland to intercede for them and endeavor to put a stop to these excursions, and the wholesale dealers in turn bave threatened 6 boycost the railway in their freight business if these excursion bandled by them this enson." excursions were

The point of the one-horse storekeep-ers' protest is that when the people go up to Cleveland or other big cities they buy goods at the big department stores where they get them cheap, and so the country merchants lose bust-

These middle-class business men are very much attached to "personal III and "freedom of competition. They have no sympathy with the wicked Socialists who want to them of these blessings. And in order to preserve their existence as business men they resort to the boycott in a pt to escape the competitio vain attempt to escape the competition of the higger merchants and to limit the personal liberty of the working class purchasers. Verily, business is a fearful and wonderful thing!

more or less a misnemer so long as the trade unionists permit themselves to be divided into factions in support of this or that individual. Trade unionm and individualism are antithe

Current # # # Literature

THE EVOLUTION OF THE UNIVERSE THE EARTH AND HUMAN SOCIETY Reing two lectures delivered before the Socialists in Turk Street Temple, Sa Francisco, Cal. September, 1988, By Joh L. Larsen, 36 pages. Price, 15 cents.

This pamphlet presents a brief and easily understood outline of the teachings of science in astronomy, geology, biology and sociology, which should be helpful to those who are unacquainted with the sciences and their relations. Strange to say, considering that it is the work of a Socialist, perhaps its chief deficiency is a failure to show the importance of the struggle be-tween classes as a factor in social evolution. The author will supply the pamphlet to locals of the Party at 71/2 cents a copy, to be sold at retail for 15 cents and it will be found to be of value in the education of mem bers. Address, John Larsen, Palace Hotel, San Francisco.

In an address delivered to the Soclety of Arts and Crafts, in Boston, and published in "Handicraft," the nonthly organ of the society, Arthur A. Carey, president of the society recognizes that some of the stumbling blocks in our modern social conditions which make very difficult, and indeed threaten to make impossible, any strong, lasting revival of the arts of beauty in connection with use is the ommercialism of the age." In pointing out the fatal effect upon art of production for profit, he says: "The reason why designers and

gether in mutually helpful relations, and why workmen do not execute designs of their own, is because employers of artistic labor are for the most part business concerns that care more for the profit they can make out of the product than they do for the beauty or use of the product itself. In order to make a large profit the product must be cheap, and, in order to cheap as possible, recourse must be had to division of labor. The designer is separated from the workmen cause he can make more designs in that way (though the designs must be from the designers because he can turn out a greater number of objects mechanically after a given pattern than if he used his own invention and had real pleasure in his work. Both the quality of the work, and the enpacity of the designer and the work profit that comes to the firm."

Socialists believe, as William Morris said, that the making of true art in volves the reconstruction of society. but we welcome the work of such bodles as the Society of Arts and Crafts and the United Crafts, in upholding and protecting the principles of true art untit such time as a social revolution has work fostered by such organizations is prophetic of the conditions of life and labor in the society of the future, and the workers in the arts and crafts movement should be natural allies of the Socialist movement.

New Books.

FRANCE, ANATOLE. Monsieur Berert; Passages from "L'histofre contemp-aine." New York. Silver Burdette & Co. geret; Passagea tro. Sliver Burner, raine. New York. Sliver Burner. G085, W. Freeman Myrick Locomotive G085, W. Freeman Myrick Locomotive G085, W. Fork. J. Wiley & Sons. 1922.

Nature Study and GOSS, W. Freeman MyD. & Sons. 1922.
Darks. New York. J. Wiley & Sons. 1922.
Coth. #2.
HOlfde: CLIFTON F. Nature Study and
Life. Boston. Glun. 1922. Cloth. \$165.
LF MAGE ALAIN-HENE. The Adventures
of Gill Blass of Statificans. From the
From the
MASSACHIBETTS. Treatise on the
Street Railway Acedent Law in Massachusetta. By R. H. Clark. Boston. Lawyers
Book Co. 1902. Sheep, \$3.25.
MICHELSEN. The Velocity of Light.
Chicago. University. 1902. Price. 25
cents. Chicago.

Chicago.

PLATO. The Republic, with Analysis and
Notes. New York. A. L. Burt. Cloth. \$1.

III HEAD AND SEXTION. A. Humboldt.
Awaring for Students and Chemists. New
York. Longmans. Cloth. \$2.40.

THOREAC, II, D. Walden: A Story of
Life in the Woods. New York. Burt. 1902. Life in the Woods, New York, Burn, 1973 pages, Cloth, \$1, S. (Schemens). A Double-Barrelled Detective Story, Harpers, 1982. Barreiled Detective Story, maryers, 11,50, WERB, SIDNEY AND BEATRICE. The History of Trade Unionism. New edition, New York, Lengmans, Green & Co., 1902. 528, pages, Coff., §2.9. New edition, 929 pages, §4.00.

of these publications mailed postpaid on receipt of price.

SOCIALIST LITERATURE CO., 184 William Street, N. Y.

EVOLUTION AND REVOLUTION. We believe in evolution. Everybody elleves in evolution nowadays, so

that is not such a startling or danger ous statement to make, as it would have been comparatively few years ago. But we not merely believe that in the organic world all life is the result of evolutional changes; we believe that the same process is at work in so-clety itself, and that there is a law of social evolution which is but the coun Through of the law which pervades the organic world. Some of us are fond of calling ourselves "Revolutionary Socialists," and whenever we do some good critic is sure to cry out: "You gree wrong; you are opposed to evolu-tion!" That is not true; precisely the contrary is true. We are the only peo-ple who logically and consistently apply that principle to social science There is no necessary antagonism be-tween Evolution and Revolution, as any scientist will tell you. Revolutions are but necessary stages in the general process of evolution. That is true alike of organic and social evolution. and, after all, "Social Revolution" sim-ply means that "Social Evolution" has school a stage where transformation is not only possible, but inevitable. We do sometimes hear men say, with a pessimism that is appalling, "things nes hear men say, with are to-day as they always have be and always will be," and baving sa and always will be, and having saturations on much they look abundantly satisfied that they have settled the matter for good and all. Yet, if there is one fact more plainly written on the blood-stained pages of the world's history than another, it is that things have no always been what they are to-day; that the present form of society is the result of a long series of changes logically consequent upon each other, and all the signs of the time portend that we are on the eve, nay, in the very midst of, further great and far-reachmidst of, further great and far-reach-ing changes.—John Spargo, in "Where We Stand,"

Our Exteemed Contemporaries BBB (and OTHERS) BBB

Pueblo Courier.

Pueblo Courier.

We note that the Denver preachers, after asking D. C. Coutes to speak to them on the reason of the attitude of labor towards the church, were unable to sit still and listen to the truth and did not even have the common decency to treat their invited great with source. to treat their invited guest with cou tesy, but grossly insulted him for tell-ing them just what they had asked to hear—the truth. Coates said that they were hirelings and they are-nothing more or less Nowadays a man after he has passed an examination, gets a job of preaching even as the hod carrier gets a job of carrying brick. He works for salary even as does the hod carrier, and will and does preach what his bosses want preached. If he doesn't he loses his job P. D. Q. He sticks to the time honored sins of Sodom and Gomorrah which happened a thousand years ago, but on the sins of Pueblo in the year of 1902 he is religiously silent, for he might step on Money Bags' toes and jeopardize his wages and that would never do at all.

Our Commonwealth.

The dirty work of Hanna's Civic Federation for settlement of strikes has been shown in the Roston team sters' strike recently. The strike was almost won by the 40,000 men, who held together for four days, and the whole city felt the power of their united action in the congestion of com-merce. But their leaders were hoodooed by Gov. Crane and Hanna's C. F., who persuaded them to go to work with only their promises, which have proved to be like ple-crust. The Boston "Journal" says:

"Organized labor has not suffered a

At a small calculation over five hundred in Beston alone are known to be still out of work, and in Lynn the em-playees of the American Express Company are still unemployed. Even where men have regained their employment, the same conditions do not exist; their employers are more arbitrary than before. The Civic Federation (with its assistant Bishops) did its work well. It has justified its existence as a strike breaking machin

Colorado Chronicle:

Says the Frence "Republican."
"The riots in Brussels and other parts of Roleiron are a natural result of the presence in the country of a large Socialistic element which is arrayed agalast capital and prepared upon the slightest excuse to resort to violence." And then in the very next paragraph we find the editor saying that "over-crowding and lack of employment have reduced some of the people to a deplorable condition of poverty and distress. When men are out of employment and are frequently deprived of the comforts and necessaries of life. they are in a mood for violence and

In the first statement the "Republian" attributes the outbreak to Social istic sentiment, and in the very next breath the staement is made that "overcrowding and lack of employment have reduced some of the people to a deplorable condition of poverty and distress." The reader can take his choice between these two state-ments. As for us, we are of the opinion that Socialism does not result in utbreaks but that poverty and distress niways does and it ought to. We are opposed to war of any kind, but glory in the spunk of the people who will resist starvation in every possible way.

THE HUSTLED AND THE TRUST

"New Line?" he queried.
"No.... Tourist," I replied, lighting fresh cigar.

"And you?" I asked.
"Steel," he replied with a look of pride.

I tried to look pleasant, but the nan's stuple airs bored me. "Yes, sir," he continued, "I have the honor to represent the largest and wealthiest corporation in the world."

"Exactly." I criminaled his cord mallelensly

slipped it into my pocket. "Fine thing the trust," I said, "Won derful economy, organization and sav

We shook hands.
"That's what I call sense," he said heartly. Then, plaintively, "It's rare nowadays to hear a same view like that." I blushed—for we had quite an

andlence new and drank.
"Saving of labor! I guess so! Why, sir, we've done away with eight hun dred travelers!-eight hundred, sir!" Wonderfull and you'll do away with

Jones, who travels with woolens, eyed me curiously. "Why, certainly, certainly! Why

"May be they'll save your salary and Ex's next." I suggested.

'Sir?"
"Doesn't it strike you that if they dispense with many more, it may

terest of economy, you know? was silent "I suppose it has not occurred to you that you may be one of the next batch whose services are dispensed

with." I continued. "No," he replied, with a strange look
-not of pride!--in his eyes, "I've never
thought of it--but I guess I'm safe."

This with a laugh. "Yet, if you are too dense to see how your bread is endangered, it seems to me you are a likely man to be

dropped.' . . Too dense to be an indispensable huster for the 'Billion.'
We Socialists—"
But the But the man of steel was gone out

"Here, shake! What'll yer drink?" It was Jones who travels with wool-When I went to my room-number

thirteen, on the left-I heard the poor fellow in number fifteen repeating

with monotonous rage:
"To think he was a damned Socialist!"—The Comrade.

Men in positions of trust must

PARTY NOTES.

**************** The Financial Secretaries of several to the Organizer. Comrades, at the next meeting of your district, see your Financial Secretary has done his duty and, if not, see that he does.

At the Socialist Club, Ralph avenue and Fulton street, Brooklyn, on San day evening, April 27, Comrade G. Ed Itines, Jr., will deliver a lecture entitled "Lessons from History."

A regular meeting of the Socialist Club will be held at Fulton street and Ralph avenue, Brooklyn, Friday even-ing, April 25. All members should be sent to complete arrangements for piculc to be held on Decoration Day at Kässinger's High Bridge Park.

The reception and entertainment given by the Socialist Club, of Brook-lyn, last Saturday evening, was a most cupoyable affair. Prof. Harry R. Austhe furnished delightful mus plane, and the assemblage was well cutertained by the little Miss Claire: Grant and the clever Turton twins it songs and dances. Socialist songs by Mrs. Chas. S. Cooke brought forth great applause, as did Charles Fred address to the Romans. Short address es were delivered by Mrs. Alex. Fra ser, Miss Francis Nacks Peter R. Bu and Sob Harriman. After delightful refreshments had been served, the long and enjoyable evening was brought to a close with dancing. The members of the Socialist Chib are to uccessful social gathering to popular Socialism, and their example should be followed by other organiza

Comrade Burrowes will speak at the Socialist Propaganda Club, 102 Court street. Brooklyn, on Sunday evening, April 27. His subject will be, "The Revolutionary Message." This will be the last meeting of the Club for the present sesson. All are cordially in-vited. Admission is free.

The 12th A. D. will hold a public de bate on Friday evening. April 25, 8 p. m. sharp, at 96 Gliaten street, second floor, room 5. The subject for discussion is "Yellow Socialism and the Socialist Party." After the debate a regular meeting will be held, which members should not fall to attend. This Assembly District will also hold two open-air meetings, on Saturd evening, April 26, at the corner of P and Rivington streets, and on Monday evening. April 28, at the corner of Nor

tainment and ball at Majestic Hall, 123 E. One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street, Sunday evening, April 27. Admission is 25 cents—proceeds used for the district campaign. especially those living up town

Comrade Krafft spoke on "Is Out Country a Republic?" at the Socialist Educational Club in Bayonne, N. J. last Sunday night. The pleasant er prevented a large audience but the net results, three su for The Worker and a good sale of

The cimilenge of the anti-Socialis debate the question of Socialism, has been accepted by Comrade H. Gaylord Wilshire The International Hall has been engaged for this purpose and the debate takes place on April 23.

Local Chelsea, Mass., has left its old hendquarters in Hawthorne street for new and more convenient ones in the Central Labor Union Hall, 108 Park street. The meeting night is change to Tuesday. Communications should be addressed to the Secretary, Alfred B. Outram, 150 Poplar street, Chelsen

Comrade Herron writes, in a pe al letter from which we are permitted to quote: "I can at last say that I feel ter than for years. We shall be hom at the end of the summer at the lat-est." This news will no doubt be glad-ly received by the comrades in the United States."

Readers in Newport News, Va., are notified that any Socialist publication book or paper, may be ordered through H. Bent Bryan, of 231 Twenty-eighth

Comrade C. J. Lamb of Dryden Mich., has arranged a Michigan tour for Comrade H. Gaylord Wilshire, as Thursday, May 22, St. Clair May 23, Clifford; 24, 1:30 p. m., Al mont and 7:30 p. m., Dryden; 25, Flint 26, Lapeer; 27, Kalamazee; 28, Battle Creek; 29, Jonesville; 30, Ann Arbor; 31, Pontiac; June 1, Detroit.

W. H. Tuttle, the attorney for the United States Publishers' Association. has been instructed to bring suit against the United States Post Office, seeking to restore the privileges of second class entry to "Wilshire's Mag-

Our Polish Socialist weekly in Chi cago, "Robotnik," published several months ago a translation of Father McGrady's 'Socialism and the Labor Question," of which 4,000 copies have been sold. The Milwaukee comrades got 300 copies for distribution during their last campaign and, as the return in the Polish wards show, it had a good result. Locals of the Socialist Party where there are strong Polish Party where there are strong Pollsh settlements, especially in the West,will do well to use this pamphlet. One hun-dred copies cost \$3.50. Address, "Ro-botnik," 692-691 Milwaukee avenue. Chicago. Socialist papers will kindly copy this notice.—"Robotnik" will isundred copies are sold for \$1.50, Or

Local charters have been iss Garfield, Idaho; Rock Springs, Wyom-ing, and Jellico, Tenn. John C. Chase has spoken this week

pefore the trade unionists in Deca

Carlinville, Hilliary, Peru, and Cabon Hill, Ill. The state committees of Missouri, Nebraska, Maine, Minnesota, Ken-tucky, and Oregon have approved the triplicate monthly financial socretary's report book recently submitted to

Socialists of Sioux Falls, S. D., have nominated a ticket for the local muni-cipal election and have constructed a platform containing a formidable ar ray of palliatives, says the "Chicago

ance with the platform adopted at In-dianapolis, the second clause runs as

After stating their accord

"We resist the claim made by son ignorant and superstitious persons in this community that Socialism is anarchy. We refute the claim with the testimony of the greatest known au-thority on the ethics of all doctrines, the Encyclopedia Britannica, which says: 'The ethics of Socialism are identical with the ethics of Christianity. Karl Marx, the originator of the theory of Socialism, got his inspira-tion from the life and teachings of Christ (sie!). If we are anarchists then the Nazarene was an anarchist, whos of Socialism. Socialism is simply ap plied Christianity; the golden ful ideal can be realized our economic and industrial system must be revolution-

The Vancouver (Canada) branch of the Socialist Party are sending copies of their platform to the trade unions of that city, asking them to read and discuss the platform in their meetings

ized. To work out this revolution is the object of Socialism."

Los Angeles Socialists hold their International Labor Day demonstration on the evening of May 1 in Blanchard Hall, with Comrade T. W. Williams as the principal speaker.

FOR THE NATIONAL PROPAGANDA FUND.

An Appeal by the National Committee to All Party Members and Sympathizers.

To the State and Local Organizations

of the Socialist Party. Comrades:—At the meeting of the National Committee in this city on January 24, 25, and 26, 1902, the work that has thus far been accomplished by the national organization and the means 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 farreaching task already begun of giving the greatest possible degree of general the Socialist Party; to extend the influence of our party as a vital politieal factor, especially in the various economic organizations of the working class; to be the means of communicating advice to and co-operating with comrades in their efforts to agitate, izations and the Socialist press in gen eral in extending the scope of their re

eral in extending the scope of their re-spective activities.

Official records show that 470,000 pieces of printed supplies, especially in-tended for party organization, have been used throughout the country since the Unity Convention designed the National Committee. The Nations Secretary's report, showing an increase of membership in good standing of 50 per cent. since the Unity Convention. eloquent evidence of the spler achievements of our comrades in the townships, cities, countles, states, and

During the past six months the de-mands of all kinds upon your National Committee from every section of the country have been far beyond our resources, and we have been repeatedly handicapped by lack of funds. At this writing, while the business of the party is increasing heavily from day to day our financial receipts are not sufficien 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 aid to the national organization.

the attention of the comrades to the National Propaganda Fund. Dona-tions to this fund should be sent to the National Secretary, and will be acknowledged weekly in the Socialis

National Secretary.

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

Receipts for the National Propagan

da Fund are as follows: Amount reported to April 12 . .\$288.33 J. Edelman, Philadelphia, Pa. . . 1.25
T. Hosmer, Bloomfield, Mo. . . 1.00
Local Cincinnati, O. 5.00
6th and 10th A. D., New York 2.00 Branch 2, Local Hudson Co., New Jersey 5.75 Branch 2, Jersey City, N. J. . . 5.00

Total to April 19\$308.83

A COMPLETE MONOPOLY.

No more the childish jingle wins Our souls from musings sad; The Meat Trust owns the little lamb That gentle Mary had.
—Washington Star.

-An effective play for Socialist amateurs, "Now and Then," a play in two acts by Frederick Krafft. Price, copy this notice.—"Robotnik" will is sue a May Day Number of at least 10.000 copies. This also should be used in Polish neighborhoods. One New York.

MAY DAY PARADE.

aturday Evening, May 2, is the Time When Every Class-Conscious Worklogman in New York Should Turn

The May Day parade on Saturday evening, May 3, will form at Fourth street, between the Bowery and Sec and avenue, and start at 8 o'clock or Avenue A: up to Sixth street; east to Avenue C; up to Twelfth street; wes to Greenwich avenue, and thence to Eighth avenue; up to Twenty-seventh to Twenty-third street, where a mass meeting will be held on Madiso

This route was decided on at last Saturday's meeting of the May Day Conference. J. N. Wood presided.

front the following organizations: 24th A. D. and 34th-35th A. D., Br. 2, S. D. P.; Central Committee of the Women's Social Democratic Society; United He brew Trades: International Jewelry Wagon Makers; Iron Foundry Work-

It was voted that only members of organizations represented in the Con-ference be invited as speakers, and following were chosen: Morris the following were chosen: Morris Hillquit, Ben Hanford, Job Harriman, Charles Dold, and Rudolph Modest. The Executive Committee was empowered to procure other speakers, if

ecessary. The Cloth Spongers' delegate reported that his union has hired a band an! vill turn out six hundred strong. The delegate of the Pipe Calkers stated that his organization would probably have a band. He submitted a resolution to be presented at the mass meetmittee on Resolutions, Reports of various delegates indicate that the members of the unions take an active interest in the demonstration and that

The Conference meets again on Saturday evening, April 26, at the Labor Every delegate must be

Don't write on both sides of paper.

ORRE- # # # SPONDENCE

Don't send anonymous letters.

He Likes the "Appeal" Better.

Editor of The Worker.

Noticing the extract from the Scattle "Sociaist' regarding the "Appeal to Reason" in your issue of April 20, I am c.m. strained to write you a few ideas on the subject. Am not very sangular as to the weight they possess in your estimation, but it will be a little relief to my reciugs anyway. ay,
It is cause for regret on the part of one
he has the success of the cause at heart
at the comrades should wasie time and
once in attacking each other. The enemy
hig enough to require all our attention
d no good can come from such a policy of
rowsing birks.

thing that persons as high up in Scattle "Socialist." The "The control of the persons as high up in Socialism and Seattic "Secialist". The Worker, etc., fail to understand concerning the "Appeal" is that it is designed for eigmentary or primary work. Weyland knows Socialism as well as anybody, and he is a great deal more diplomatic than the manifest of the second of

Reading, Pa., April 18. RINGLER,

So Does This Man.

So Dues Line ...

I am taking so many Socialist Papers Now I am taking so many Socialist Papers Now time to the social so on Earth, in Piace of the Devils Danneed Kingdom (Rule) of Competition of Every Fellow for Blunself and the Devil get the Hindmost and the Dannedest Russal gets on the Pinternament of th

Letter Box

WM. GLANZ, Paterson, N. L.—We take up your questions seriatim:

1. Bo the trade and labor organizations.

1. Bo the trade and labor organizations.

1. The three and labor organizations are series as a constant of the trade and labor.

This, like every question of the detailed organization of the future society, is a question to which it would be impossible to give a positive answer. There are some who think that the present trade unions who think that the present trade unions of the constant and collective ownership established, the trade unions will be transformed from fighting organizations into administrative bodies, on a plan somewhat similar to the glid systems of the Middle Ages, the work-completely autonomous body, owning the means of production of that trade, and directing its operations. We do not incline to this view. The interdependence of all industries is becoming so completely integrated—that it seems to us very doubtful whether such a system of federated associations would work. We believe rather that the present machinery of government, antional, state, and local, enplured by the working class and modified it such ways as may be of the organization of the Socialist Company progressed.

Socialist?
The party recommends all does not require that its members bin the unions of their trades and we believe it to be their duty and their interest to do so. Yet there may be circumstances that would platify a good Socialist in refusing to join. We would that would not be their trades of the party organization—though they are rare. New delegates were there seated

of 1s Father McGrady a member of the original Party?
We anderstand that he is.
7. Can a dergyman be a class-conscious original;

Socialist?

As well as a lawyer or a doctor. We do not refuse to accept members who are not actually were workers and it would be fooling to the social work of the social work of the social work of the social work of the projectorians joining the party is that they should recognize its projectarian character and come into it as comrades, not as dictators or messiahs.

8. Can a clergyman in Germany, France, or Italy become a member of the Socialist Party?

and come into it as comrades, not as dictators or messiahs.

The property of the second of the Socialist Party?

We know of no rule against it. If the clerryman comes honestly the Socialist Party will not exclude him—though the church will rever likely to expel him.

It is a second of the second of the socialist Party will not exclude him—though the church will rever likely to expel him.

It is a second of the second o

crat, of West Virgons, we maintained Bryan in 1880.

Thiese Convention that nominated Bryan in 1880.

In 1890, 5500 President McKinley sent Federal Troops, into the Court of Alene distriction to the miners. Martial law we declared, hundreds of workinguen arrested on suspicion and held for weeks or months without flat and a state blacklist was established by a programation issued by Pernocratic Governor Steunenberg and endorsed backleneral Mertam, forbidding the employment of any members of the Western Federal on Minera. The bistory of the Court of Alene affalls you may read in Hordman's namples. The Case of the Mertam for hundred hadden, which you can set at this office for 5 centre.

HOW TO ORGANIZE

Instructions for Forming Locals of the Socialist Party.

1. Five or more persons may organ scribe to the platform and constitution of the Socialist Party, and sever their relations with other political parties:

2. The officers to be elected are:

a. A Chairman at each meeting. b. Recording Secretary. c. Financial Secretary. d. Organizer. e. Literature Agent.

Order of business
 Reading of the minutes.
 Admission of new members.
 Communications and bills.

d. Report of Organizer.

Reports of Committees. Unfinished business.

g. New business. 4. A monthly payment, computed on a basis of time cents for each member for the maintenance of the National organization, shall be paid to the Na-tional Secretary. Local branches may

levy dues if they so choose, or may raise funds altogether through volun-tary contributions and pay National dues out of their general funds. 5. A full report of the meeting in which organization was decided on, the

names of persons participating, together with five cents for each me ber, should be sent with application for charter; after receipt of which, upon approval of National Committee charter will be granted.

6. Each local branch should hold a meeting at least once a week, for the transaction of business or the discussion of political and econom

7. Semi-annual reports of the mem bership and the financial condition of each local branch, as well as upon the progress made by the Party and its prospects in the locality, shall be sent

regularly to the National Secretary. 8. Any person living in a city or lo-enlity, where no local branch exists, may apply directly to the National Sec-retary for admission to the Party, in-closing one month's dues, and will be enrolled as a member-at-large.

9. For further information not con tained herein, address Leon Green-baum, National Secretary, Room 427, Emilie Building, St. Louis, Mo.

IN YORKVILLE.

A general meeting of all members of Yorkville districts-26th, 28th. 30th, and 32-33d A. D.-has been called by the C. E. C. for Sunday, April E. Eighty-sixth street, Important busi ness will be taken up concerning the coming campaign and the Socialist Daily.

FOR TEN-HOUR DAY. Bakers' Union No. 164 of the Bronx has decided to demand a ten-hom workday beginning May I. If the dewill be called. The bakers ask the support of Socialists and organized workingmen of the Borough in this fight, and they should have it.

MA CORRECTION.

In our report of the Toledo cam-paign given last week we unintention-ally omitted Spargo's "Where We Stand" from the list of literature used. This is a good pamphlet and the circu-lation of a few hundred copies of it in Toledo will help to make another good gain in our vote there next time.

NO TRUSTS I "NO PRISONS I NO SWEAT SHOPS I Shirts, Waists, Collars or Cuffs

REARING THIS LABEL ARE O. K.



No Chinese exclusion act needed when up-to-date Union Laundries use this Label to stamb Price List Slips on your laundry packages. Ask for it.

Southern Illinois, A real Garden of Eden. No place in the United States produces a greater variety of finer fruits, veget ables and grains, or more of them. Splendid climate and water. Cheap lands. THE FARMERS IN-STITUTE, Carbondale, Ill., will tell you all about it. Four months for ten cents. Sample copy for two-cent stamp.

OFFICIAL

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

NEW YORK STATE COMMITTEE Secretary, Leonard-D. Abbott, 64 K. 4th st. New York. Meeta every Tuesday at p. m., at above place.

CALIFORNIA STATE COMMITTER.—Sec-retary, Thes. Bersford, 639 Stevenson street, Sau Francisco. Meets on first and third Fridays in the month.

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

A. Il. Cornellus. Secretary, Room S, 746 Chapel street, New Hayen, Meets second and fourth Sunday of the month at above place.

ILLINOIS STATE COMMITTEE.—Secre-tary, Chas. H. Kerr, 56 Fifth avenue, Chicago, Meets first Tuesday of the month, at 1202 Ashland Block. INDIANA STATE COMMITTEE. Secretary, Jan. Oneal, 831 N. Third street, Terre Haute,

IOWA STATE COMMITTEE. Secretary, W. A. Jacobs, 216 E. Sixth street, Dav-

KANSAS STATE COMMITTEE. Secretary-Treasurer, W. L. Nixon, Abliene. KENTUCKY STATE COMMITTEE-Secre-tary, A. A. Lewis, 331 Septi street, Cov-ington.

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

MASSACHUSETTS STATE COMMITTEE
—Secretary, Squire E. Putney, 4 Belmont Court, Somerive —State Countit
tee of Massachusetts Socialist Clubs,
Secretary, Winfield P. Poster, 014 Winthrop Building, Boston; Organizer, Wm.
Mailly, same address, to whom sill matters concerning organization should be
addressed.

MICHIGAN STATE COMMITTEE. Secre-tary, John A. C. Menton, 1315 Saginaw street, Flint. MINNESOTA STATE COMMITTEE .- Sec-retary, Geo. H. Lockwood, 125 Nicollet

MISSOULI STATE COMMITTEE-Secretary-Treasurer, E. Val Putasm, Boom 9, 22 N. Fourth Street, St. Louis.

NEBRASKA STATE COMMITTEE.—Secre-tary, George E. Baird, 1804 N. Sixteenth street, Omaha. NEW JERSEY STATE COMMITTEE.

Secretary, M. M. Goebel, 14 Bridge street, Newark, Mostr second Sun day of the month, at 3 p. m., at 124 Market street, Newark, N. J. NEW HAMPSHIRD STATE COMMITTEE. Secretary, Louis Arastein, 18 Watson street, Dover.

NORTH DAKOTA STATE COMMITTEE. -Secretary, Arthur Bresett, Fargo.

OBIO STATE COMMITTEE Secretary, W. G. Critchlow, 26 Fruden Bldg., Day ton. Meets, every Monday, evening. OREGON STATE COMMITTER. Secre

OKLAHOMA TERRITORIAL COMMITTER, Secretary Treasurer, Dr. H. R. Dean, P. O. Box 1116, Oklahoma City. PENNSYLVANIA STATE COMMITTEE— Secretary, J. Mahlon Barnes, 1922 Arch street; Treasurer, Jos. K. Edelman, So W. Cambria street, Phimadelphia.

PUERTO RICO TERRITORIAL COMMIT-MITTEE, Secretary, Saturnino Sone-Sau Juan.

FEXAS STATE COMMITTEE. Secretary 8, J. Hampton, Bonham WASHINGTON STATE COMMITTEE.

street, Seattle, Meets first Sunday is the month, Sp. m., at 220 Union street. WISCONSIN STATE COMMITTEE.— Secretary, E. H. Thomas, 614 State street, Milwaukee.

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

LOCAL NEW YORK.

LOCAL NEW YORK.

Below is a list of the subdivisions of Local New York, Socialist Party, with time and pince of meeting. It you are not already a party member, but believe in the principles of Socialism, do not fall to attend the next meeting of your assembly direct conductations of social New York are at the Labor Lyceum, of R. Fourth street, Julius Gerber is the organizer, and to him all communications should be addressed. The General Committee, consisting of delegates from the subdivisions, meets in the Labor Lyceum on the second and fourth Saturday of each month.

1st, 50l, and 5th A. D.—Severy Monday at 250 M. Rieventh street, home of L. D. St. and Sth A. D.—Second and fourth Thursday of the month, at 73 Ludlow street.

4th A. D.—Every Friday at Pacific Hall, 4th A. D.—Every Friday at Pacific Hall. street.

D.—Every Peday at Pacific Hall.

E. Brondway, near Clinton atreet.

e. d.

day, at the Labor Lyceum, 94 E. Fourth
day, at the Labor Lyceum, 94 E. Fourth day, at the Labor Lyceum, 64 E. Fourth atreef.
Th A. D.—First and third Wednesday, at Colonial Hotel, 243 W. Seventeeuth atrees th and 11th A. D.—First and third Fri-day, at 430 W. Thirty-eighth street. 12th A. D.—Every Friday at Grand Cen-tral Paince Hall, 190-96 Clinton street, Hogm 5. House & D.—First and third Saturday, at 150 M. D.—First and third Saturday, at 152 M. Porty-second street.

14th A. D.—Second and fourth Thursday, at 238 E. Teuth street.

15th and 17th A. D.—Second and fourth Thursday, at 437 W. Fifty-third street.

16th A. D.—Every Friday at 618 E. Fifth 10th A. D.—Every Friday at 616 E. Fifth 18th and 20th A. D.—First and third Thursday, at 621 First avenue.
10th A. D.—Second and fourth Wednesday, at 125 Amsterdam avenue.
21st A. D.—First and third Friday, at 126 Columbia Sevenue.
21st A. D.—First and third Friday, at Columbia Sevenue.
21st A. D.—First and third Friday, at 19 Manhattan street.
22th A. D.—First and third Friday, at 19 Manhattan street.
23th A. D.—Girstehn I.) Second and feurth Monday, at 1903 Second avenue.
23th A. D.—Girstehn I.) Every Thursday at 12th A. D.—Girstehn I. Second avenue.
23th A. D.—Girstehn I. Second avenue.
23th A. D.—Girstehn I. Second avenue.
23th A. D.—Girstehn III Second avenue.
23th A. D.—Girstehn III Second avenue. 26th A. D.—First and third Thursday, at 152 Second avenue.
26th A. D. (BOHEMIAN BRANCH.)—Record and fourth Thursday, at 226 E. Seveniy-third street.
26th A. D.—First and third Thursday, at 1407 Avenue A.
20th A. D.—Second and fourth Wednesday, at 206 E. Bighty-sixth street.
252 and 254 A.—First and third Thursday, at 1997 Third avenue.

avenue, and 35th A. D. (BRANCH 2, ENG-Second and fourth Thursday, at LISH.)—Second and journs Thursday, as 3309 Third streng. ANNEXED DISTRICT.—First and third Saturday, at Welde's Hotel, Tenth streng and White Plains avenue, Williamsbridge. LOCAL KINGS COUNTY.

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--riest and third Friday, at 121 Schermerhorn
treet.

A. D.-First and third Monday, at h's, 5-7 Regrum street. A. D.-Every Wednesday, at 222 th A. D.—Every Wednesday, at 222 kton atreet.

h A. D.—First and third Thursday, at senfeld's, 1232 Forty-fifth street.

th A. D.—First and third Saturday, at a Hall, S. Sixteenth street, near Fifth ave-

nne.

13th and 14th A. D.—First and third Sat-urday, at Eckford's Hall, corner Eckford and Collyer streets. day, at Ecknows han, corner scales, ad Collygr streets, 15th A. D.—Second and fourth Saturday, 187 Mentrese avenue, 16th A. D.—First and third Friday, at 0 eDougal street.
17th A. D.-Pirst and third Sunday afteroon, at 9 McDougal street. 18th A. D.—First and third Thursday, at McDougal street. 18h A. D.—First and thing and the polynomial of the polynomial of

20th A. D., BRANCH 2, ENGLISH—Second and fourth Tuesday, at 700 Evergreen Tist A. D., BRANCH I, GERMAN-First and third Friday, at 675 Glemmere avenue, 21st A. D., Branch 2-Friday, at New Central Hall, 410 Stone avenue, 21st A. D., BRANCH 3, ENGLISH-Second and fourth Wednesday, at Keystone Hall, Pennajyrania and Glemmer avenues.

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THE .

the real patriots who welcomed it with

wreaths of flowers, flags, and other

things, should permit that those who venerate and hold dear in their

hearts the memorable name of the

We to-day, ask for protection from the

governor, Mr. Hunt, from our country

ien, from the press, and from the new

honorable President, Mr. Roosevelt

We are Puerto Ricans born, Ameri-

men and women and children aband

oned the towns of our Boringuen

the Pacific, where many of our com-

rades lie buried forever. Arriving at Honolulu we are submitted to inhu-

man domain, being outraged, beaten

mes, we forward this ardent request

for protectio n, hoping it will receive attention and not be disregarded as was a letter signed by thirty-four

Puerto Ricans sent November 25 from

fore has any Puerto Rican people been compelled to seek protection from

any country, for our native land

always granted us this even under the

e world that to-day when we ar

under the domain of the United States, we are compelled to emigrate to a place void of enlightenment and

ideals, to live oppressed and without

"We o not want to be slaves any

longer in Hawaiian territory, and men and women and children beg to be re-

turned to our native country.
"We notify the press that on Feb.

12 there were dismissed from the plan-

tion Koal, Kawii, about forty

Puerto Ricans who were without

slands, most of them for no other

The uncouth English of this letter

only adds to the conviction of its truth-and to the pathos of it. Exiles in a strange land, poor and friendless and

helpless, they could find no champior

put their pitiful cry for protection into good literary form. They wrote

is best they knew, to tell the story of

This is what it means-"our mandest

acy, "our" prosperity, "our" American

After all, it is only a little worse

thousands of emigrants and of native

born Americans, too, in the coal mines, in the railroad construction gaugs, bu

erty-stricken farms all along the great

by the lying representatives of mine owners, railway companies, and land

owners, railway companies, and land companies, to leave what was already a life of poverty in the hope of better-ing their condition, only to find them-selves in more hopeless poverty at the

end and completely in the grasp of

Fellow workingmen of the United

States, is this a sample of the workings of "our," of "your," institutions?

Is ft yours, the prosperity and the com-nercial supremacy which are secured by such crimes? No, these are not

ours. But nevertheless, the responsi-

who have the power to say whether

such things shall go on. There is but

one way in which you can fulfil tha

responsibility as men and citizens and

sorkingmen-by voting into power the

overthrow of the profit-grinding sys-

tem that fosters such criminal meth-

bility is yours, for you are the

allway lines of the Far West-lured

the lumbering camps, or on the

"our" commercial suprem-

story that could be told by

crime than for not being willing to

none to help them. There are

work for small wages.

their oppression

their exploiters.

destiny,"

moneyless, homeless, with

work,

"We wish it known that never be-

the Oahu plantation.

and ill treated in all manner of ways

heart, and relying on

Two Chapters in a History of Capitalist Crime-Lured from Their Homes by False Pretenses, Some of Them Kidnapped en Masse, They Are How Left to Starve.

A little over a year ago Th -Worker published correspondence from Puerto Rico telling of the terrible sufferings of the working people in that island following upon the introduction "American institutions" there of "American institutions" there There was a general interruption of in dustry while the American capitalists were busy getting the means of pro-duction into their own hands. Thousands of people were out of work and suffered the direst poverty, some dying of actual starvation. The America military authorities outdid the worst cords of the Spanish governors in records of the Spanish governors of the severity with which they crushed strikes and labor demonstrations. The change of the colnage, aggravated the evil, the money price of tood and other commodities being increased, while a corresponding increase was refused; and the United States authorities assisted the employers in carrying out this infamous policy.

But while the American capitalists,

not having yet got the means duction in Puerto Rict fully into their ssession, were unwilling to "give apployment" to the people in that isl and, the same capitalists, having recured the ownership of the sugar plan lations and mills of Hawali, were aux to have a surplus population of orkers there, so that wages might be kept down.

Although the condition of the work.

ers in Hawali was already most miser able, the sugar companies circulated in Puerto Rico glowing accounts of the prospects awaiting those who would go to Hawaii to work. Many fell into the trap, and willingly signed con tracts to go to Hawaii and work or Aplantations.

the plantations.

Others, however, being acquainted with the methods commonly used by capitalists to effect their purpose of reducing the workers' share of their product, thought it "better to bear the this they had than fly to others that ows to stay in Puerto Rico and ago for an improvement of their conditions instead of putting themselves completely into their exploiters' powe by going as contract laborers to far-away Hawaii.

The result was that the sugar lords they wanted in their Pacific colony, while they had more than they wanted in their West India possessions. Find-ing that persuasion did not suffice, they did not scruple to resort to a combination of force and fraud.

The agents of the sugar companies Rican workers on the underst that they were to be given guployment were then shipped to New put aboard trains, which, they supposed, were to earry them to plantations in the neighborhood. Instead, the trains were run through to San Fran isco (stopping for water only at cer min points in the prairies or th plains where there could be no chance for the "emigrants" to escape) and their human cargo there loaded, like so many cattle, on steamships boun for Hawall. A few managed to escape at New Orleans or at San Francisco but at both points the police were use to prevent desertion This story of fraud and wholesale

talist press at the time-in the fall o 1900 and the following winter-and more fully related in The Worker Now comes the second chapter to

ferm of a letter from some fifty Puerto Rican workingmen and women in Hawali, published in the newspapers of their native islands. We quote it, in part, from the San Juan "News." Under date Hawaii Kiloa, Feb. 17, these "prisoners of poverty" write: "To the Editor of the 'News."

the utmost respect w address this to you in order to ac quaint the Puerto Rican people with what we are undergoing in this terri-an tory of Hawaii, to which end we reof quest to publish these lines to your valuable paper. We are Puerto Hieans, native born, who were forced to leave Fuerto Rico by the hard stimes, and were transported to Hawali sstimes, and were transported to Hawa maybere we live void of all libertie bearing the yoke of the despotic plant er after filling his safes with our swen for the miserable wage of fifty cen

Why does the government which allowed the emigration to Hawali re-main in silence, when it is known that not the people here nor the territorial officials care for us? It seems incredi-ble that the government which allowed the emigration should permit that AFRAID OF CRITICISM

Queer Action of General Officers of Longshoremen's Union.

Demand That Hoboken Local "Apologize" for Having Passed Resolutions Criticizing President Keefe-Local Will Stand by Its Position-"Peace Conference" at Bottom of Trouble.

At its January business meeting Lo-cal 271, Hoboken, N. J., of the International Longshoremen's Association adopted resolutions censuring Interna tional President Daniel J. Keefe for taking part in the so-called Industrial Conference and accepting a place on the Committee of Thirty-six as well as for neglecting instruin regard to the organization of the port of New York and affiliation with port Workers.

An Amazing Rebuke.

The Local has just received an astoishing communication from Secretary Barter of the I. L. A. at Detroit, stating that the General Council of the Cleveland had adopted a resolution er dorsing the position of President Keefe and calling on Local 271 "to apologize to the President for unjusti able attack it had made upon him." Local 271 considers this a very queen

procedure. The General Council gave the Local no opportunity to defend or justify its previous action, to state the facts in the case or express their views, but seems to demand not only unquestioning obedience but servile deference to the general officers. The Hoboken local refuses to submit to uch treatment and has informed Se retary Barter that Local 271 cannot ac cept the decision of the General Council as final and does not consider the incident closed but will appeal to the Convention to be held at Chicago in July; that the Local will stand by its resolutions at all costs, considering them entirely justified, and will never for exercising its right of criticism upon elected officers

The Resolutions.

The original resolutions, which were printed in The Worker of Jan. 19, are as follows:

the members of Local 271 of the International Longshoremen's Association that President Daniel J. Keefe of 1. L. A., during his recent stay in the city of New York, on the seventeentn and eighteenth of December, 1901, instead of using that time in organizing and affiliating the longshoremen of New York-which is of the utmost importance, not only to the members of this local, but also to the Association at large, because New York is the firs and foremest port on the American continent—wasted his time, together with other so-called labor leaders, in useless consultation with notorious enemies of Labor and in forming t 'Capital and Labor Peace Committee;

"Considering that we, as class-con scious workingmen, have come to the conclusion that said 'peace committee' is detrimental to the interests of the workingmen in general and to the members of this Association in particular, and threatens to become the greatest danger to organized Labor this country has seen for years; and

"Whereas, Further, our President Daniel J. Keefe, has violated the pledge of this association in dealing with such notorious enemies of Labor as Mark Hanna, Schwab, and others

Keefe Censured.

"Resolved, That we emphatically condemn the actions of our President Daniel J. Keefe, and demand of him that he immediately sever his connec-tions with said 'Peace Committee,' otherwise further steps should be taken

"Whereas, Furthermore President Daniel J. Keefe has, so far as we know, acted solely on his individual re sponsibility and without any authorization whatsoever from our Associa-tion, and is now a member of the said 'Peace Committee,' of which a notor: ous enemy of Labor, Mark Hanna to the chairman; therefore be it further

"Resolved. That we, the members of Local 271 of the I. L. A., do not fee ourselves bound, individually or collectively, by any findings, resolutions, or recommendations of said 'Peace Cou-mittee,' and that we do not recognize said committee as having any author ity whatsoever in anything concerning Labor; and

International Affiliation.

"Whereas, Lastly, to our knowledge, The party which this paper repre no definite steps have been taken to-wards affiliation with the International Federation of Transport Workers, as was ordered by the last convention of know, through a letter from Secreary Chalmers of the I. F. of T. W., that they are ready and willing and glad to have us affiliate with them, therefore be it further

"Resolved. That we find Presiden Daniel J. Keefe guilty of neglecting his duties as President of the I. L. A. and we call upon the Executive Board to take the necessary steps for affilia tion with the International Federation of Transport Workers as soon as possi-

Regardless of any differences of opinion as to the correctness of the or-iginal resolutions. Local 271 certainty deserves the support of all right-mind-ed workingmen in its resistance to the demands of the General Council, Even in the worst days of French despotism, when the King could say, "I am the state," subordinate authorities bravely maintained the right of criticizing his actions when they considered them un-wise. The General Council of the I. wise. The General Council of the Worst L. A. has quite equalled the worst record of the N. E. C. in the old days of the S. L. P. when local bodies were threatened with discipline for passing resolutions in condemnation of De Leon. Mr. Keefe knows what was the

result of Delleon's policy in the S. L. the inevitable result of such arbitrary

STATE CONVENTION IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Michael O'Nell Nominated for Governor, Claffin and Murray for Congress _A Good Vote Expected.

The Socialist Party of New Hamp shire met in State Convention at Dover on Friday, April 17, and nominated the following ticket: For Governor — MICHAEL H.

O'NEIL of Nashua. Service SUM-

NER F. CLAFLIN of Manchester For Congress, Second District—JAS. S. MURRAY of Concord.

The convention, held at Socialist

bendquarters on Central avenue, was called to order a little after 10:30 a. m. by the State Secretary, Louis Arnstein. The Socialists of Exeter, Nashua, Manchester, Concord, Rochester, Franklin, Portsmouth and Dover were represent ed and delegations from Newfields Somersworth and other places were

On motion, Sumner F. Claffin of Manchester was elected Chairman, and Louis Arnstein of Dover, Secretary of the Convention. A committee of three consisting of J. S. Murray of Concord, Duffle of Dover, was then elected to report on a platform at the afternoon session. Michael H. O'Nell of Nashua then handed the following resolution

to the Secretary :
"Resolved, That the Socialist Party of New Hampshire in blennial convention assembled, disclaims all responsibility for, or connection with, George Howie of Manchester, N. H., or any of his schemes for destroying the party, from this date, and hereby notify all Socialists and the public ger crally to that effect. A copy of this to be forwarded to Mr. Howie and the party press." was adopted unanimously, as

vas an additional resolution declaring Mr. Howie's alleged position on the state committee vacant.

A motion was then made and carried that the Secretary, Louis Arastein, and the Treasurer, Benjamin T. Whitehouse, be elected to membership on the Executive Committee. These comrades, with George A. Little of Manchester and M. H. O'Neil of Nashua, who were elected last Thanksgiving at the Exeter Convention, received the endorsement of the conven-tion as the existing Executive Committion as the existing Executive Commit-tee, and four voies were then taken to fill the remaining vacancy, the caudi-dates being Murray, Duffle, Marden, and Chase. After the first ballot, Chase withdrew and on the fourth balot George A. Marden of Exeter was

In the afternoon session, after the transaction of some routine business, the report of the Platform Committee was called for. The imajority report was read by A. K. Chase of Nashua, but the inhority report, which follows, read by D. E. C. Duffle of Dover was finally accepted by the Conven

State Platform

"The Socialist Party of New Hampshire, in convention assembled, affirms its allegiance to the Socialist Party of the United States of America. of the world is based on the legal piracy of the working class by the capitalist class. The toll gatherers of this system are profit, interest, and The inevitable result of the sys tem is misery, poverty, and Just as long as the one class, the capidistribution and the other crass, our class, the working class, are compelled through force of circumstances, to accept of such wages as the employer may offer, just so long will poverty, with its countless evils, be our lot in

"The question whether we, the wage slaves of the twentieth century, are better or worse off than our predeces sors in the labor market has, with oth or things temporal, passed away. The one question that confronts the working class is this: Shall we abolish this nto dumb despair one-half the human race?

"We hold, with the founders of the

American republic, 'that whenever any form of government becomes destri tive of the inalienable rights of life liberty and pursuit of happiness, it is the right of the people to alter or abou ish it and to institute new governmen laying its foundations in such princ ples, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall se ly to effect their safety and happiness "Inasmuch as the constitution of the United States of America gives two thirds of the states the power to change said constitution, and believing that such a change will be beneficial to the working class, we ask you as a class to make the constitutional

"With the advent of the spinning jen ny and the steam engine as a motor, what is now known as the 'factory system' was called into being and capi-talism commenced its hideous career. Countless evils for the working class have followed its introduction. As in-telligent beings, it stands us in hand to search out the cause and apply the remedy. The machine is a social product. It is the collective work of mankind, and should be owned and operated by the people. The Co-operative Commonwealth must be estal

change.

"When this change from private public ownership shall be about remains for the people to decide. The road lies through the ballot-box. "Socialism meiatains that labor—applied human energy—is the one and only source of wealth. It yet remains to be proven without quibbling and sophistry that such a conclusion is un-

"Property is a creation of law, and when obtained without work has got to be stolen by or given to its posses-sor. The capitalist steals by law. Mr. Carnegie is now spending wealth that was created by and stolen from his

"The Socialist perceives that it is better to remove grievances than to re sist them. While we submit to the particular hardship, we assall the sys-tem from which the hardship flows. For this reason we advocate the sub-stitution of the Co-operative Common-wealth in place of the system now in vogue. Industrial revolution is our vogue. Ind battle cry.

Greetings to Belgian Comrades.

"We send our fraternal greetings to comrades in Belgium and wish them success in their revolution. The working class of the world have our heartfelt sympathy in their battles with the kindoms of our time. Wars and crime of every description are heed by commercialism . To prevent a world-wide cataclysm we must estab-lish the Co-operative Commonwealth.

"The trade unions are the economic expression of the labor movement and the Socialist Party is the political expression of the labor movement; be it solved, that the Socialist Party here the ballot for the abolition of the wage system and the substitution of the Co

Nominations were then made as stated above.

Comrade O'Neil was candidate for Mayor of Nashua at the last city election find polled a large vote. He is young and energetic and will work well for the cause. Comrade Claffin is one of the "old

guard" in New Hampshire, having twice run for Governor, with an increasing vote.

Comrade Murray is a stone entter of Concord and it is believed that he will make a good showing in the Second District, where Socialism is rapidly gaining ground.

PARTY WORK IN MASSACHUSETTS.

Motes of Socialist Organization en Propaganda in the Bay State.

In Boston the celebration of May Day to be held in Paine Memorial Hall, 9 Appleton street, on Sunday, May 4, is being looked forward to with much expectation. The visit of Ber Hanford has aroused much interest, and there is every likelthood of a big crowd being present to greet him and the other two speakers, Comrades Carey and MacCartney. The meeting will open promptly at 7:30 p. m., and those attending are requested to come early. As the admission is free noth ing should prevent a most successful affair and the Boston comrades should to that end. Clubs in the vicinify that hold Sunday night meetings are expected to suspend for this even-ing and attend the celebration instead. Somerville has voted to do so. Advertising cards can be secured from

H. Gaylord Wilshire will speak in Fitchburg on April 26, Worcester the 27th, and Brockton on the 28th. The Cambridge meeting is deferred until a later date, when efforts will be made to get the students out. should have good meetings.

The Somerville and Cambridge So cialist clubs will celebrate May Day with a social to be held in Essex Hall, Central Square, Cambridge on Thurs day evening, May 1. Dancing 8 to 12. Gent's tickets, 25 cents; ladles' ticket, 15 cents. Boston comrades are invited to attend and enjoy themselves.

Comrade N. P. Geiger will be the speaker at Amesbury on May 1, when an open-air meeting will be held in the evening. Amesbury comrades have ordered 500 May Day Workers for dis-

At Springfield, the annual celebra tion promises to be a big affair. It will be held in Graves' Hall, on Thur evening, May 1, and Carey an MacCartney will be the speakers. The Springfield comrades have gotten out a very tasty and creditable card adver tising the celebration. It is a small card, but contains the portraits of the Socialist representatives, with appro priate reading matter on one side, and on the other a reduced facsimile of Walter Crane's May Day Greeting to the Workers. I should like to see more cialist advertising as well gotten up as this card.

Charleston last week, at which Carey was the speaker, eight new member joined the club, some of them of workers who are going to get into har

The meetings addressed by the So elalists are very well attended. Of course, Carey and MacCartney draw th elargest crowds. The Cambridge meeting, where the latter spoke, was very successful, and the Dorchester and Waltham meetings of Carey were largely attended by workingme were attentive and enthusiastic listen-

The railroad men's meeting held by Division 122, Order of Railroad Co. ductors, in Paine Memorial Hall, this city, was largely attended and the ches of the two Socialist repre entatives seemed to have a good ef fect, judging from the remarks made by those in attendance. Hanford's pamphlet was eagerly taken and will help drive the speeches home.

ast was the usual success, and a goodly sum was cleared for the local club. A party of Boston Socialists attended on the last night and report a pleas-

The regular summer meetings of the cialist Party on Boston Common will begin on Sunday next with the veteran and beloved Squire E. Putney in charge. The meeting place is located at the fifth tree on the Charles street mail, and the time of meeting is from 3 to 5 p. m.

The Karl Marx Class, Mrs. Martha Moore Avery, director, has closed the

eason, which has been the most successful in the class' history

I visited Newburyport, Amesbury and Haverhill last week and met nearly all the comrades in each place. I was gratified at the outlook and the comrades evidently mean to put in some hard licks between n election day-and then afterwards,

The following rather astonishing editorial appeared in the Waltham "Evening News" of April 16, the day after a meeting addressed by Carey:

"'Socialism' was the topic of Repre-sentative Carey of Haverhill in a discourse under the auspices of the So-cial Economic Club of Waltham last evening, when the subject was quite fully illustrated and defined: is an inexcusable general mental density touching Socialism, with the result that a rational school of thought is condemned by the mass of men who do not understand or comprehend the first letter in the alphabet of the subject. In a few words, Socialism teaches that the production and the distribution of commodities and the use and enjoyment of all public utilitles and rights, should be owned by the government and not by private parties as now. Without going into the matter at this time the 'News' is free to say that there is no other way for the conservation of essential hu man rights but the inauguration of So cialism, or some cognate plan. If government be truly for the people, by the people, Socialism is the Utopia, whereas if government, that is, law and the fruits of the earth, and the products of man's toll and ingenuity, are to be governed and owned by the few, then existing social and econ conditions are to be continued. Whoever doubts this postulate now will The editor was present at the meet-

The quarterly reports from the various clubs are encouraging, but secretaries are lax in making reports. At the next meeting every member who reads this should enquire if the secretary has sent in a report. This should

be attended to.

WILLIAM MAILLY,

NEWS FROM LYNN.

Matters Socialistic have not been remarkably active during the past winter, although agitation work by a few individuals has been carried on. The system of dual organization adopted at state propaganda convention has been in some measure responsible for this state of affairs; then, again, a number of our formrely active menhers have been elected to positions of rust in the various local trade organizations and this, too, has been detrimental in a way to the immediate and important work of the local movement, However, this is partially offset by the tact that some of these comrades are doing good work in arousing Socialis tic thought among these in the trade blindly voted the old party tickets and faithfully supported "good for office every election day.

With the great wave of trade union sm which has recently struck Lynn has also come an increased interest in Socialism, not evidenced, however, by any great growth in membership or interest in our club meetings, but by the fact of our members being placed in official positions in the union move nent, and a call for Socialist speakers to address union organizations. Com rader Carey, MacCartney, Mailly, and Geiger have addressed by request ral such gatherings, including the C. L. U. and the Machinists; and wonder of wonders! the former organization of 160 members (only ten avowed Social ists among them) elected a committee of three, a few days ago, to draw up an eight-hour bill to put before the Massachusetts Legislature, and placed it in the hands of whom? The representatives elected from Lynn by their rotes on old party tickets? Oh, no; but in the Lands of our two standard bear ers, Carey and MacCartney. The or ganized workers of Lynn are at last learning the lesson which it has cost 'old Branch 5" of the old Social Democratic Party much time and money teach them-that there are but two classes, the robbers and the robbed, and that when they support either of the old party tickets they help to peretuate the robber class and systen Among the members of the Socialis novement in Lynn who hold promi-

ent positions in the trade unlong Comrade Ruggles, President of the Retail Grocery Clerks' Union, a strong organization which has recently comrelied the grocers and butchers to un enize their stores and accept a schedule of hours as laid down on; Comrade William Jackson, memher of the National Board of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union and its local Agent; Comrade Elmer F. Robinson, Treasurer of the L. P. U. Associa-tion and member of the local Shoe Council; and Comrade Wadleigh, Saem Agent of the Boot and Shoe Comrade Fred E. Weed Chairman

of the Socialist City Committee, who has always been and is to-day an active worker in the local movement (a street railway conductor in this city for thirteen years), was recently appointed State Organizer for the Amal gamated Association of Street Rall-way Employees. He has accomplished a work which has won for him the respect of all believers in the trade un on movement in this section; taking a body of some 300 men, cowed an chipped into submission by the lash of the Boston and Northern Str Railway Corporation, he has organiz over 90 per cent, into a branch of the Amalgamated and at midnight last Monday, in the headquarters of the Central Socialist Club, 230 of these men signed the charter list—and this without the knowledge of the railway management or their "spiders," some of whom have since lost their soft of whom have since lost their soft jobs and been put to work again on the cars for not keeping their eyes open as to what was going on. Salem, Marblehead, and Dovers have

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

SUNDAY AFTERNOON, MAY 4,

Grand Central Palace.

Three beaudful 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. •

also been organized by Comenda Wood . within the past few days. I predict. a great increase in our yote this fall in this city unless all signs fall, as a

result of this work. The one discouraging thing about the novement in Lynn is the fact that the West Lynn organization does not seem willing to sign the charter list of the Central Socialist Club and thereby do its share towards the support of the state and national organizations. There seems to be a misunderstanding regarding the rights of this organization under the new club system which the Executive Committee has done its best to clear up, but thus far withou success. For my part, I cannot se now a man calling himself an active Socialist, claiming to be identified wit bihe educational and political ends of the movement, can conscientiously refuse to pay his ten cents monthly to-ward the support of the stae and national movement; and this applies to some other localities in this state as well as Lynn.

WORK IN CONNECTICUT.

Branches of the Socialist Party in Connecticut should at their next meet ings elect delegates to the State Convention, which will meet at New Haven on Memorial Day, May 30. The pasis of representation is one delegate for each branch having twenty-five members or less; two delegates for branches having between twenty-five and nifty.

The convention will nominate candidates for Governor, Lieutenant-Gover nor, Secretary, Controller, Treasurer and Attorney General. Branches should select candidates and instructheir delegates accordingly. Officers of the State Committee of the party will also be elected and plans for the work of the state campaign perfected

Branches wishing to have a full ticket in their locality must make nominations for County Sheriff, for State Senator, and for two Representa-Further information regarding these nominations can be had of the State Secretary. Branches whose reg nlar meetings come late in May should hold special meetings early in the month to attend to these matters. Con

This has been a busy week in necticut. The election in New Haver Tuesday showed that the Socialis Part yhad held its own in spite of the agitation of the public ownership ques tion by "reformers" who afterward ac-cepted nominations from the Demoeratic party and who also received the endorsement and active support of the Trades Council. This support proved to be of little benefit. After endorsing six out of eight of the Aldermen-at-Large nominated by the politica igents of the capitalist class and working hard to elect them, two who were trade unionists were defeated and the only other radical was barely elected. Although the total vote was little more than half of last year's, the vote remained about the same as last year.

Comrade J. W. Brown, who is now in Bridgeport, addressed a meeting at Central Labor Hall, Derby, Thursday, April 17. Comrade Brown will speak at an open-air meeting in Derby as oon as the weather is favorable. The Derby branch will be a powerful factor in the state campang his year.

On Friday, April 18, the State Organizer visited Stafford Springs, where the organization of a branch will soon. be completed. There is a strong Socialist sentiment in this town which ould have resulted in organization long ago but for the efforts of Rockville DeLeonites to prevent it. followers of the Prophet were at the meeting, armed with the usual code of estions and a new lying circular he recently issued. Their efforts were in vain and only reacted against them. A branch of the Socialist Party was formed, with active workers and thorough Socialists.

Comrades Toomey and MacCartney addressed an audience of about tw hundred at the New London Opera House on Thursday. The disciples of Daniel were there also. Several of them came down from New Haven to hear a real Socialist speaker. Toomey spoke as a common workingman workingmen, showing the deceptions practised by old-party politicians and the capitalist interests which controlled them. MacCartney made a ringing speech, which was loudly applauded. The meeting was a successful one for New London at this time.

Comrade Toomey was called Bridgeport last Sunday, April 20. meeting of trade union delegates had been assembled for the purpose of or ganizing the "Industrial and Economic League," a side show recently started by Democratic politicians for the purpose of corralling the labor vote. The "League" is attaining considerable "League" is attaining considerable strength in this state and has prominent "labor leaders" at the head "Labor" Mayor Sullivan of Hartford, Vice-President of the State Federation; J. J. O'Nell, the State Organ izer of the A. F. of L., and others O'Nell was chairman of the Bridgeport meeting and was roundly denounced by some of the delegates who asserted that "if he is in it the Industrial League is a fraud and is as good as lend already." Comrades Toomey and Shanahan spoke, showing the futility of a labor party that is not conducted H. Gaylord Wilshire will speak at

ORGANIZER SPRING AT WORK IN NEW YORK.

Warner Hall, New Haven, Tuesday

evening, April 29, and also in Dan

bury on April 30, and in Rockville, May, 1. All renders of this paper

should attend and bring their friends.

Stationery Engineers' Association

The State Organizer will go to Meri-den on Friday, April 25, to address the

The time for open-air meetings is at

and and branches should make ar-

rangements to utilize the speakers of

the State Committee," who are avail-

able on Saturdays and Sundays, and

on other days for places near New

State Organizer F. J. Spring reports s follows on his work in the past week and his plans for the future:

"During the past week I have held eetings in the following places: Woodhaven, Mount Vernon, Yonkers, Long Island, Dobbs Ferry, and Stapleton. I found the comrades in these places all anxious and ready to carry on a vigorous campaign during the

summer. "At Woodhaven I spoke to the Carpenters' Union, and in a talk of one hour I set forth the straight Socialist program. The attention and enthusi-asm which my remarks elicited, the kindly invitation to come again, and the desire of the brothers to arrange a meeting for me before the union at Jamaica, give further evidence of the idiocy of the position of some Social-

work can be done by our propagandists in the trade unions. "The State Committee has arranged a tour of the state, and I go on the war-path Wednesday, April 23, opening at Peekskill. After the close of the present itinerary, I will then proceed to systematic organization, taking up the counties in which my services, are most needed, and continuing in such counties until they are thorough-

ists who contend that no good definite

ly organized.
"I feel confident of the co-operation of all the comrades in the state, and with such assistance I am hopeful of splendid results. Comrades, let us not forget that this fall we have an election, and we must roll up a large vote, The only way we can do this is to get culation of our party papers, distribute literature, keep good speakers in the field, and when the count is made on Election Day we will have concrete evidence in the form of an increased

vote that our labors have not been in vain." The State Committee peeds funds to keep Organizer Spring in the field, to get out needed literature, and to send out speakers later in the season. Now is the time to give. Send contributions to the Treasurer, Emil Neppel, 288 W. One Hundred and Forty-second street, New York City. The following contributions have been received for this

purpose: List 372, "Cash," Yonkers \$1.00 List 27, Emil Neppel 1 00 List 288, R. R. Hunt 24th A. D., Branch 2 3.00-List 321, P. Schneider, Philipstown .25 List 1.033, "Cash," Syracuse . . . 1.00 List 107, R. Berggren, Syracuse, 25c.; List 1,533, A. Block, 50c.; P. Hummer, 50c.; B. Mosesson, 50 1.50 List 1,392, 606. L. Hoag 5.00

Total\$16.50 PENNSYLVANIA'S WORK.

List 1,532, Jillus Mueller 1.00

At the last meeting of the Pennsylvania State Committee charters were forwarded to Locals Wilkes Barre, West Newton, and Greater Pittsburg. East Pittsburg is also preparing to take a charter

New Castle, in sending a list of members and money on old account, report-ed preparations for an active cam-

Wilkes Barre wants Vall to speak, Williamsport reported meetings Bigelow on April 24 and for Vail on May 18. Both locals are working well. Duquesne wants to be put on month ly lecture circuit and asks for Vail;

Local Reading has opened headquarters in the Luden Building, 100 North Sixth street, and is holding regular and well attended meetings.

Connelsville comrades having asked for a speaker for a trade-union meet ing on April 18. Louis Goazien of Charlerol was sent. This place will go on the circuit and wants Vail.

Roscoe wants more speakers and desires an organizer in the vicinity for some time. Sellersville wishes an or-ganizer for a couple of days in June. York wants Vail and is raising funds

to provide for speakers monthly or oftener. Meets every Sunday; headquarters at Amalgamated Trades Hall. Will hold county convention about May 30. Sent money for due-stamps. Pottstown is arranging a meeting for Vail in the Opera House. Lancaster takes him for Sunday, May 11, possibly for two meetings. Headquarters are at Duke and Chestnut streets.

Ephrate is preparing for the cam-paign; wants Vail; sent in dues. The Stae Committee recommends that locals where strikes are on should distribute A. M. Simons' "What Is a Scab?" published by Kerr & Co.

ods, and the substitution of the Cooperative Commonwealth. THE SOCIALIST PARTY.

Socialist Party, which stands to

ents is known nationally as the Social ist Party, and such is its designation in most of the states. In New York, however, it keeps the former name of Social Democratic Party, for reasons concerning the election laws. It has no connection with the Socialist Labor Party and does not approve of the "un-ion smashing" tactics or the abusive methods used by that party. The Scialist-or Social Democratic-Part cialist-or Social Den works in harmony with the trade un-tions, though without any organic con-nection. It holds itself free to criticize their policy when necessary, but it ap-proves of the principle of trade union-ism. It does not attempt to dictate to the unions nor is it dictated to by them. It calls upon all workingmen to join the unions of their respective trades as a means of fighting the daily against the capitalist class and to join and work and vote for the Socialist Party as a means of putting an end to capitalism

-Mark Hanna, capitalist and noney baron, says he's in love with rade unions, out doesn't like Socialjsm. As he is already married to capitalism, the Socialists will see to it that he doesn't make a mistress of trade unionism.-Social Democratic Herald.

BUY UNION LABEL GOODS.