A. Milstein, N ewark ,.....

Aug. W aldinger, City

Cash Receipts.

The following amounts have been received on pledges and donations:

PAID ON PLEDGES.

H. Heerlein \$2.00

Aug. Waldinger 2.00

Dr. Jos. Harvitt 2.00

Job Harriman 2.00

A. 8 choenberg 1.00

Victor Schneider, Yonkers..... 2.00

Carl Classen

F. M. Hill

J. Corrales 1.00

H. A. Steinbock 1.00 Orto Christoph, Buffalo 1.00 H. R. Kearns, Arlington, N. J. 1.00

Socialist Dally Finance Committee

CASH DONATIONS

C. Rice, Boston

Notice to Contributors.

ceum, 64 E. Fourth street, New York

PLEDGE.

I hereby pledge myself to contribute for the publication of an English

Socialist Daily the sum of \$....... to be paid in monthly installments

Name

Address

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

D. Abbott 5.00

Henry A. Steinbock, City

10.00

2.00

The Worker.

NEW YORK, MAY 18, 1902.

AGENTS, ATTENTION!

Agents sending in subscriptions without remittance must state distinctly how long they are to run. Agents are personally sharged and held responsible for unpaid subscriptions sent in by them.

Only duly elected and approved agents acknowledged.

PRICE 2 CENTS.

VOL. XII.-NO. 7. FOR THE DAILY.

Publishing Association Effects Permanent Organization.

lob Marriman Elected President-Account of Work Done and of Plans Now Under Way.

The Workingmen's Co-operative Publishing Association held another gen ral meeting in the Labor Lyceum las Monday evening at which Henry L. Slobodin acted as chairman and Will lam Butscher as secretary pro tem. consider

The first business was th ation of the constitution, left uncom pleted at the last meeting. This was discussed at length, several changes made in the committee's draft, and the whole as amended was finally adopted. Eleven new members were admitted

to the Association and four more were proposed for membership, to be voted on at the next meeting, which will be held on call of the Board of Managers

ad notice of which will be published

this paper. The conditions of membership in the

. P. A. are: First, the applicant

aust be a member in good standing the Socialist Party-cilled in New Cork the Social Democrate Party; sec-

nd, he for she) must buy one share of stock for \$5-\$1 to be plid on the proposition of his name, 11 on his admission.

Press Elected.

The Board were was next in or-evening. May des were nominated President, but all

For the berously elected.

York and vi ipern was the unaniCHIRL. The Treasurer of the AssoChirther the Treasurer of the AssoChirther the Board of Trustees there were elected John Nagle.

Morris Hillquit, Edward Loewenthal,

H. C. Bowertoan, Alexander Fraser, Henry L. Slobodin, and William

For members of the Advisory Board

the choice full to Courtenay Lemon, Theodore F. Cuno, E. P. Clark, E. M. Martin, N. S. R eichenthal, and David

The Auditors chosen are, for th

The Board of Management was in-

short term, M. Winchevsky and S.

Go dbarth, and for the long term, Wm.

structed to flect at once a Committee

on Ways and Means and a desire was

expressed that all organizations in-tending to arrange entertainments, etc., for the benefit of the Socialist

Daily Fund communicate with this Committee and act in co-operation

with it. The Board was further in

structed to report at the next general

grand fair to be held for the benefit

of the Fund. Also to report upon the continued employment of an agent to

take general charge of the work, such agent to be paid from the treasury of

the Association, not from the Fund.

Butscher's Work.

The work inconnection with the rais

ing of the Fund, is under the supervis

take concrete and

on of Comrade Butscher, beginning to

Most of the work so far done has been

preparatory and results will show

About half the districts in Manhat

can and Bronx are now at work soliciting pleages and contributions

and collecting payments on pledges, an ofthe others will be visited within the next two weeks.

the Kings County Committee and arranged for a general meeting of com-

rades and sympathizers in Brooklyn to be held about June 1. It is hoped

address the meeting, along with oth-

Similar steps will be taken in Hud-

son and Essex Counties, N. J. The comrades there are requested to be

ready to co-operate with the Associa-

ion in the movement. Comrade David Rubinow of 65 Sher-

man avenue. Newark, has been chosen

as agent in Essex County and pledges

ande ontributions may be made to him

direct by residents of that county, to

Comrade Butscher makes the state-

ment:
"After revising the piedges and correcting some errors in the list I find that the amount piedged prior to May b is \$5.326.50 and the amount collected on piedges and donations is \$878.53."

Amounts Pledged.

Following is a statement of amounts pledged for the Socialies Daily Fund up to May 13:

Previously acknowledged\$5,326.50

Dr. Jos. Harvitt, City 25.00

н. р.

he will gladly give desired

that Comrade Debs can be secured

will be announced later.

information

Butscher has also visited

exact date and arrangements

meeting o n preliminary plans

J F. Hannemann.

Methor of Job Harriman,

IN ESSEX COUNTY.

Convention at Newark Saturday Night to Mominate Full Ticket and Open Campaign.

The Socialist Party of Essex County, N. J., holds its nominating convention on Saturday evening, May 17, at the party headquarters, 124 Market street. The session is to begin promptly at 8 o'clock, as there is a great deal for the convention to do before it adjourns. Every comrade in Essex County make it a point to attend and take part in the work of this conven tion. It is desired to nominate, as nearly as possible, a full ticket—conional, county, and municipal

ninety-eight candidates in all. Essex County is a very important industrial center and harmonious and energetic work on the part of the com-rades from now till Election Day will surely roll up an enormous vote for Socialism. It is not enough that the comrades vote the ticket and pay their dues; they must take an active per-sonal interest in the party work in or-

der to make it successful. The campaign will begin at once and will be kept up persistently till November-and then it will be time to begin again. Funds are needed and the services of faithful comrades are needed to organize and educate the workingmen of Essex County. Let a good beginning be made Saturday night.

IN ST. LOUIS.

Over Four Hundred Delegates Attend Enthusiastic City Convention of the Socialist Party.

The city convention of the Socialist Party of St. Louis, on May 4, was attended by more than four h undred delegates and was marked with great 40, K. of L..... 10,00 enthusiasm.

An incident which happened in the early part of the proceedings furnished an excellent demonstration of the
 Louis Meyer
 5.00

 Hugo Wester, Newark
 5.00

 Emil Zimmerman, Newark
 1.00
 working class basis of the Socialist movement and the thorough accord between the Socialist Party and the trade unions. The call for the convention stated that it would be Total\$950.93 called to order at Druid's Hall at one When the delegates began to Pledges should be drawn and checks arrive, however, it was learned that and money orders made payable to the Socialist Daily Finance Committee. All communications should be addressed the hall was employing two non-union ing and after the temporary organiza-tion had been perfected it was unani-mously decided to leave the ball and hold the convention at Delabar's Hall, to the newly elected Agent of the Committee, Wm. Butscher, Labor Ly-The Worker will contain, each week, list of contributions received up to londay preceding the date of issue. Broadway and Elm streets. The delegates filed out of the hall and formed into a parade which ex-tended for a distance of five or six blocks and in a drizzling rain marched If any contribution sent is not promptly acknowledged the sender should at once inform the Committee, that the matter may be investigated down to Delabar's Hall, crowding it to the doors, many being compelled to stand throughout the deliberations of Those who have made pledges should the convention. To those who knew remember to send in the monthly in-stalments promptly, saving the trouble and expense of notifying them. Let each one feel his personal responsibilpurpose of this action, it was in deed an inspiring sight. Over four hundred men gathered together for the purpose of nominating a working class ity for the work we have undertaken and his power to hasten the coming of the Socialist Daily. ticket, with one accord register a stinging rebuke to an employer of scab labor and march forth in the rain

Plans for organization and agitation

were laid out, and platform and a strong manifesto to the wage workers

of St. Louis were adopted. Campaign

pledges were circulated among the

delegates, which resulted in the pledg-

Nominations for candidates for sher-iff resulted in the selection of Com-

rade L. E. Hildebrand, of Boot and

Shoe Workers' Union No. 25. There were three candidates to be chosen for

judge of Circuit Court, which, upon

vote, resulted in the selection of Com-rades Paul Fromm of Brewers (al-

sters Union No. 6; A. E. Sander, n. clerk, and W. J. Lewis, clerk. Up. 1

motion, the selection of a candidat

for judge of the Court of Criminal

Central Committee, there not being enough attorneys present to fill the

nomination at the convention. For judge of the Probate Court, Wm. H.

Jon. For Clerk of Cigarmakers' Un-

ion 44. For Clerk of the Criminal Court, Leonard Stoll, of Tailors' Un-

ion 11. For clerk of the Court of

Criminal Correction, J. H. Buttrell, of Machinists' Union 85. For clerk of the Probate Court, W. T. Smith, of Car-

penters' Union 5. Nominations for

prosecuting attorney and assistan

prosecuting attorney were referred to the City Central Committee for the

same reason as that in the case of the judge of the Court of Criminal Correc-

tion. Nomination for coroner took the same course. For Recorder of Deeds,

D. C. Ward. For License Commission

er, W. C. Eggerman, Beer Bottlers Union 187.

Nominations were then made for

candidates for Congress in the respec

Tenth Congressional District, Wm M. Brandt, of Cigarmakers' Union 44.

Eleventh Congressional District. S.

Twelfth Congresisonal District, nor

ination referred to City Central Com

side, Cal., writes: "We are gradually extending The Worker to the "Appeal"

followers, as it helps to straighten out the kinks in their brand of Socialism."

-Comrade Edmiston of River

tive districts, resulting as follows:

an of the Railway Clerks' Un

The Board of Management, consistin order that their rebuke may not be ing of the President, Treasurer, Trus-tees, and Advisory Board, will meet at the Labor Lyceum Monday, May 19, Comrade John C. Chase addressed the convention and raised the already abundant enthusiasm of the delegates to the highest pitch.

ing of \$106.

IMPORTANT MEETING OF LOCAL NEW YORK.

accordance with the By-laws of Local New York, a general meeting the Local will be held on Sunday. N 18, at 2 p. m., in the Club House, 2081 E. Eighty-sixth street. Membership cards must be shown at the door.

The order of business is the consideration of the following questions: Shall the Social Democratic Party of this city concentrate its agitation this year in certain Assembly Districts with the view of achieving political

2. Shall the trade unions be invited te take part in the conventions of the Secial Democratic Party? It is proposed to limit the length of

JULIUS GERBER, Organizer.

CONPETITION AND CRISES. The perfectibility of machinery, car-ied to its highest point by the stimu-us of anarchy in production, converts tself into an imperious command that compels the capitalist, engaged in inpacity. The bare possibility there ex-ists to extend the field of his production also converts itself into a command that drives him on with equa imperiousness. The enormous power of expansion of industry on a large scale, in comparison to which that of stands out as a qualitative and quanti tative necessity for expansion that mocks all resistance. The resistance is offered by consumption, by the sales, by the markets for the products that are turned out by the industry in gross. But the power of expansion, ex-tensive as well as intensive, which exists in the markets, is primarily gov erned by quite another set of laws that operates with much less vigor. The expansion of the markets cannot keep tep with the expansion of production A crash becomes inevitable, and, seeing it can lead to no solution, so long

odic recurrence.—Frederick Engels, in "Socialism, Utopian and Scientific." -Incorporated wealth is opposed to Socialism. Do you know why? Find out what Socialism is and you will know.

as it does not burst the capitalist mode of production itself, it must be of per-

NEGROES TO BREAK STRIKES?

> Remarkable Proposition Made to Boston Millionaires."

> > Representative of Carolina Industrial School for Colored People Offers Their Services as Scabs in Exchange for Capitalists' Donations.

> > The Twentieth Century Club, a so clety of cultured Boston aristocrats, held an interesting meeting the other day. The Reverend C. F. Dole, the new president of the Club, imparted the odor of sanctity to the occasion in a brief address. Then he introduced J. W. MacDonald, Agent for the Massachusetts State Board of Education, who lic school system, which were either very good or very bad, according to the

> > application made of them.
> >
> > The principal invited speaker of the day, however, was a negro, a Mr. Dun-ham, who is in New England soliciting ney for the industrial education of colored people of North Carolin Mr. Dunham knew he was addressing an andience of capitalists-good, plous, shrewdly philanthropic, profitably benevolent gentlemen—and he talked straight to their hearts, which they

carry in their pocket-books.

Mr. Dunham carefully explained that it was not proposed to give the colored people a "scholarly" education, but only to train them to be good me-chanics and factory "hands." He said in part:

"There are a million and a half of boys and girls of my race who need training and we want to give them an industrial training. The white men of the South would help them if they had an industrial training, but they do want to have anything to do them if they only have a scholarly education. You could employ them here if they had an industrial education and they would help you.

To Train a Million Scabs.

"Look at the great strikes you are having, and every fine you have to make concessions. You have to do it. There are the carpenters. They get \$2.50 a day and next week they want \$3 a day, and you will have to give it. Next year they will want \$4 a day and seven hours, and you will have to co again. After a while their union wift demand \$5 a day and six hours. It is coming. But if you educate this mil-ion and a half of cotored boys and girls and make skilled laborers of them they will take the place of these strikers.

"You talk about trusts; although You talk about trusts; although they are dangerous, these labor unions are far more dangerous than they are. "Now you have a million and a half of young people thirsting for knowledge and education and it embarrass edge and education and it embarrasses me to come here year after year to ask for money. But the people down there need money. So long as Hoston stands, though, we shall always have backers of my class. There is your President, I have called upon him three times and he always gave me money." Bitter Feeling Aroused.

The plainness with which Mr. Dun-ham put his proposition that, in return for the money which the million-aires should give, the negroes should help break strikes for the Northern alists, has called forth much con ment among workingmen and is likely to cause considerable bitterness. Booker, T. Washington, the well

known negro educator, who has been cultivated to a great extent of late by "eminent citizens" and whom Presi-dent Roosevelt invited to dinner, exmuch the same feeling, though not in quite such plain language.

AID FOR BELGIAN VICTIMS.

umns of The Worker additional receipts for the benefits of the families of those who were shot down by the troops, injured, or cast into prison

frage in Belgium. Previously acknowledged\$193.30 Socialist Party, Flemish Br., sec-

blatt"-Illing, \$1; H. Baumgar-ten, \$1; A. Malkus, \$2; P. B., \$1; Jos. Edelman, \$1 German Machinists' Union Brewers' Union Sick and Death Benefit Society, Br. 95

Collected on lists..... 15.35 Total\$244.65 Our committee will meet for the last time on Sunday, June 1, at 11 a. m., at the Labor Lyceum, Sixth and Brown streets, P hiladelphia, All friends hav

ing lists or money in their possession donated for the Belgian victims are requested to settle on or before that The "Werker" of Antwerp, Belgiu informs us that the Liberal Party, who had promised to stand by the Social-ists in their demand for equal suffrage,

withdrew their support from the movement at the eleventh hour, and that the Council of the Belgian Labor Party, seeing that the government was determined to butcher the people rather than give them justice, decided to discontinue the general strike for the present. The sgitation is not dropped, nowever, but will be confinued on other lines. The election for one-half of the members of the Chamber of entatives will be held in a few days. The expectation is that a greatly increased vote will be given to the candidates of the Labor Party, with

a probable gain of seats.

For the Philadelphia Con

WAGES FALLING IN NEW YORK.

Census Shows Absolute Decrease of Average Wages.

Figures Summarized from Consus Bulletin No. 159-Average Product Largely Increased, but Workers Share Reduced.

The Census statistics of manufac tures of the state of New York conclusively establish the fact that Nev York is pre-eminently a manufacturing state. The greatest number of wage-earners employed at any one time in 1900 was 1,091,026, or 15 per cent, of the total population of the state, which constitutes the bulk of the available working population of the state. The average number of wage-carners of the state of New York for 1900 is 849,056 ,or 11.7 per cent. of

the entire population.

A comparative summary of the thirty-six leading industries of the state of New York for 1900 and 1890 reveals the significant fact that while capital invested in these industries increased 52 per cent, and the value of the total product increased 27.6 per cent. the average number of wage earners employed in those industries increased only 12.8 per cent, and the total wages paid to those wage-earners increased only 11.1 per cent. That is, the increase of the total sum paid in wages did not even keep up with the increase of the number of wage-earn-

ers. The evident result was that the wages of the wage-earners declined. And so we find that the per capita wages of the wage-earners in the thirty-six leading industries of this state were in 1800 above \$474, and that in 1900 the wages fell below \$467. Coupled with the undisputable increase of the prices of the necessities of life, or the decrease of the purchas ing power of the wages, these figures offer a good subject on which the So-cialist, and especially the trade unionist may meditate to his advantage.

Product Increased.

And this decrease of wages has taken place in the face of the fact that the total value of the product, including the cost of materials, of each wage carner has increased from \$2,203 in 1890 to \$2.746 in 1900. In other words the capitalist has appropriated to him-self all the fruits of the increased productivity of the wage-carner resulting from the improvement of machinery during the last decade, and at the same time has further increased his profits by diminishing absolutely the share of the wage-carner. Summing up the result of a ten years' battle of the workingmen of the state of New York with their exploiters-the

Skilled Trades Suffer.

An examination of the wages of various trades shows that the biggest of wages has occurred skilled trades. The printers and compositors employed on newspapers and periodicals lead with a decrease from an average per capita wage of \$775 in 1800 to \$634 in 1900. And Brothe Cummings all the time in Congress too! The printers should see to it that Bob Campbell or Brother Donnelly gets into Congress; then they will be sure to reach \$550 in 1910.

But while the wages of the printers still tower above the general average, the factory furniture makers have with a thud to the mon level. The average wages of the factory furniture makers from \$574 in 1800 to \$482 in 1900.

But the most startling decrease of

wages occurred in the boot and shoe trade, factory product. The average wages of the factory boot and shoe workers decreased from \$432 in 1800 should take those figures to heart Here is a trade that may be classed wages of the wage-workers in this trade were, in 1800, \$42 below the gen eral average wages, and we now find that, while the general average wages decreased, the wages of the boot and shoe workers fell still further to \$80 below the general average, sinking to the starvation level-for wages which starvation wages. This reveals the secret of the invasion of Europe by the American shoe. The shoe workers have cause to swell with patriotic pride. We earnestly call the atten-tion of Mr. Tobin and Mr. Eaton to the above figures. If I am not mis taken the International Boot and Shoo Workers' Union claims jurisdiction over New York Rights involve respon tion of the I. B. & S. W. U. with a feeling that is not mere curiosity

Textile and Clothing Trades.

The wages of the workers in the tex justries show a slight increase from \$342 in 1890 to \$346 in 1900. A very poor showing considering the vol-ume of agitatica against child and woman labor in that industry! The wages of the factory men'

clothing workers increased from \$445 in 1890 to \$473 in 1900, and those of the factory women's clothing workers increased from \$437 in 1890 to \$451 in 1900. It must, however, be borne in mind that the 1900 wages of the fac tory clothing worker are undoubtedly above his average during the last de cade, while this cannot be said with a J. DE BRUYN. similar degree of certainty of the 1800

wages in relation to the preceding de cade, It must be also remembered that the census enumerators often include the small "sweater" in the wage-earn

Clothing manufacturing is now the leading industry of this state. It gives 10.6 per cent. of the wage-earners of this state; and their product is valued at \$233,370,447, og 10.7 per cent. of the total value of the products of the

Though the average wages of the workers in the shirt industry show a gratifying increase from \$289 in 1890 \$347 in 1900, a further examination of the figures arouses some misgly ings. The number of wage earners employed in this industry has decreased from 17.948 in 1890 to 13,565 in 1900, while the value of the total product has increased from \$17,483,958 in 1890 to \$22,782,302 in 1900, or 30.3 per ent. What increased intensity of la bor, what "screwing up" of speed of machinery was necessary in order to obtain these results, may be easily imagined.

The wages of the eigar and eigarette makers decreased from \$457 in 1890 to \$428 in 1900. They fell from \$17 bew the general average wages to \$39 below the average—the average wages decreasing at the same time In Greater New York the Census shows 11,634 men (of sixteen years and over) cigar and cigarette makers, their wages averaging \$506; and 8,830 women cigar and cigarette makers, their vages averaging \$336.

Humbug, thy name is Prosperity! HENRY L. SLOBODIN.

New York, May 11.

FOR NEW YORK STATE.

Every Socialist or Sympathizer in the State Is Called Upon to Help in the Work of Propaganda.

To the Workingmen of the State of New York. The Social Democratic Party of the

state of New York asks your contribution for propaganda of Socialism. That is provided you approve of Socialism, or the public ownership and operation of all industries for the benefit of all. For it is the supreme object of the So cial Democratic Party to secure to every workingman the full fruit of his labor. If you believe that a workingman must surrender the bigggest part of his product to Rockefellers, Mor gans. Vanderbilts, Goulds, Schwabs, and a swarm of smaller parasites, that they may bestow it en the pauperized nobility of Europe or on the owner of Monte Carle—why you should support the Republican or Democratic party, for both these parties represent and are owned by the capitalist class. The Social Democratic Party alone stands for the interests of the working class.

Workingmen:-You have heard befere our appeals, but you continued to stand in overwhelming numbers by the old parties. With what result? Repub lican and Democratic legislatures, Re publican and Democratic judges are pow, more than ever, the tools of your exploiters. Was there a crime perpetrated by the capitalists in which they were not protected by the very legisla tors and judges for whom you, workingmen, voted? Was there a right which you demanded that was not refused to you by the very men whom or have elected? Why continue to work against your own interests' The Social Democratic Party is your own party. It consists of workingmen and has no other supporters. Help it to spread Socialism. Help us to send out Socialist agitators. Help us to distribute Socialist literature. The dissemination of Socialist ideas means the final triumph of Socialism, and your own economic emancipation. Remem-ber, he helps doubly who helps promptly.

Send contributions to Emil Neppel 288 W. 142d street, New York.

New York State Committee, S. D. P. LEONARD D. ABBOTT, Secretary. All monies contributed will be ac knowledged in The Worker, "Volkszei tung" and "Vorwaerts,"

Albert Splitt, Rochester 1.00 Theo. E. F. Schorr, Buffalo 1.25 H, Gost 3. Barr50 A. Roming, Brooklyn J. Lamotte, "
P. Tohresen, " .50 Chas. Koch, Salamanca I. Foster, " B. Koch. .15 Chas, Koch, Jr. " *******

Total\$25.15

LABOR AND THE BEEF TRUST.

The Central Labor Union of Port land, Me., has adopted resolutions binding its members not to eat been for thirty days, "as a protest agains the unjust discrimination of the Beef Trust as especially directed against the working class," and declaring fur ther that "when a trust thus be cangerous to the country at large, it is time for the people at large to take the ownership and management of

that trust.' The C. L. U. also adopted resolutions of hearty sympathy with our brother workmen in Belgium in their efforts to secure equal suffrage.

THE MINE WORKERS' BATTLE

Pennsylvania State Committee of Socialist Party Prepares to Aid Strikers.

The nation is stirred to the denths by the impending struggle between or-ganized labor and that phase of capitalism that controls the coal products

of this country.

The Executive Board of the United Mine Workers on last Saturday called upon every member in the affected district to cease work on Monday and assemble in special meeting that after-noon, to consider the situation and elect and instruct delegates to a connesday, May 14. This meant that upwards of 150,000 men were to gather on one afternson in mining villages, hamlets and towns within a limited

area of the Keystone state.

A special meeting of the Socialist State Committee was held at the headquarters, 1022 Arch street, Sunday morning, and addressed the following letter to the Chalrman of every local meeting board of the United Mine Workers throughout the inthracite coal region:
"Men and Brothers:--In the common

interest of all wage-workers we sent you sympathy and greeting as you face the dreadful choice of submitting like slaves to a master or enduring the sufferings of a strike. "The Coal Barons, standing guard

over nature's supplies and the necessi-ties of life, tell you, 'There is nothing to arbitrate." "We tell you that the votes of 147,-

000 miners cast for the public owner ship of the mines would make them speedily change their view of this matter,
"Permit us to suggest that you in-

struct your delegates to the Hazleton convention to vote for this proposition. The ballot is the most powerful weapon you possess and the one the mine owners most fear.

"If strike you must, stand as one man! Vote as you strike! "Fraternally yours,

"J. MAHLON BARNES, "Secretary,

"Assistant Secretary, "Socialist State Committee. The "United Mine Workers' Journal" says the organization's mail is stolet in many parts of the country by the Barons or their agents who serve as postmasters. A United States inspec tor recently caught Manager Rutland of the Empire (Ky.) Coal Company red-handed, with a stack of opened union letters in his possession. But it is hoped this letter sent by special delivery-will reach the rank and file

No one can estimate the amount of suffering and self-sacrifice awaiting these brave men, or the wide-spread influence the coming struggle is bound to have on the labor question through-

out the country. Whatever be the outcome all Socialcounsel and aid as far as lies in their

ist Party of Pennsylvania pledges its sympathy and support to the miners. To carry out this pledge it is our intention to keep a speaker and organ-izer in the strike field, that we may be constantly advised of their situation and needs. More money will be needed than can be furnished by our treasury. We must raise a special fund for the purpose, so as not to in-terfere with the general work of organization throughout the state-a work that has been carefully mapped out and is already partly under way. Among his other dates, Comrade

Vail is scheduled to speak on May 14, 15, 16, 17, and 18 in the mining towns of Nesqueheming, Mauch Chunk, Le-highton, and Wilkes Barre, where we are told the miners are already eager to learn about Socialism. The work in this district must be pushed with energy and enthusiasm.

There will be no trouble getting andiences. We can secure them at every street corner and cross roads, and we can pack the largest halls all day long with men sitting with folded hands who now have time to think.

We are close to the field of action and can carry on the work at least expense. At the same time we are pledged to the support of the work in all quarters of the state, and no part

must be neglected. That we may measure up to this great opportunity, we call upon the comrades and locals everywhere to contribute as speedily and liberally s possible. In order that organized financial aid may be extended by the Socialists of this country, we will reserve one-half of all contributions to meet any appeal for aid that may ome from the United Mine Workers'

Send all contributions to Joseph Edelman, treasurer, 807 W. Cambria street, Philadelphia, Pa.

For the State Committee, J. MAHLON BARNES Secretary. CAROLINE PEMBERTON

Assistant Secretary: Note.-This appeal has been sub-

mitted to the National Committee of

miners in meeting and not find Socialist Party for aproval. odgement in the company's offices.

ANOTHER SOCIALIST CITY COUNCILMAN?

I. W. Slayton Said to Have Good Chanc of Election in New Castle.

special election is to be held at New Castle, Pa., this month to choose a Councilman from the Fifth Ward. J. W. Slayton, the candidate of the So cialist Party, is reported to have an excellent chance of success. The New Castle "Tribune" of May 8 announces his candidacy in these words: "On Saturday the Socialist Party of

the Fifth Ward nominated John Slavton as their candidate for Select Council in that ward. Mr. Slayton needs no introduction to the people o this city in which during the past few the interests of the working people. He is an ardent trade unionist and most of his efforts for the good of his fellows have been through these chan For years past Mr. Slayton has been of the opinion that the working people can only gain their rights political action and through united has spent much time studying she in dustrial questions in the broader so ists carried the Fifth Ward and a their movement is daily gaining strength they are confident of the election of their candidate to the Council." Comrade Slavton is a man whose

strong character as well as his thor-ough knowledge of the labor movement especially fit him for the difficult and responsible position of a po-litical representative of the working class. His election would add greatly New Castle and in the whole state.

UNDER ONE FLAG.

'Tis perfectly preposterous to say that ocean steamers
"Which cross the pond that separates the dollar from the pound

Shall ever be, concerning flags, a fleet of light esteemers, While there is one beneath whose folds the cheapest slave is found."

Thus Brassy unto Hanna cries (and you may believe their oath.)
"That flag which gives the cheapest men shall be the flag of both."

The object each commander must

Is not so much to dock the ship as "dock" the gallant crew—
To cheapen all from chaplain to the boy that helps the cook Our race is for the minimum far more

It is no quiz of sentiment between a cap and crown.

That flag alone shall we run up that runs the wages down.
PETER E. BURROWES.

than Sandy Hook.

OUR VOTE DOUBLED IN TERRE HAUTE.

Socialist Party Polls Twice the Vote Cast in Last City Election-Only

Party That Gained. The total vote for Mayor at the reent election in Terre Haute, Ind., was ns follows: Democratic, 4,128; Repub-lican, 3,121; Independent, 630; S. M. Reynolds, Socialist Party candidate, 553. Our candidate for Clerk received 375 votes, and for Councilmen-atlarge our vote ran from 400 to 444. ocialist Party candidates for Ward Councilmen, in the six wards, receiv-

ed a total of 426. The poll was light, only about 75 per cent. of the entire vote being cast. The only party that made a gain was the Socialist Party. The vote received by Reynolds, our candidate for Mayor, was more than double that received in the last city election and over 60 per cent, more than the total vote receiv ed in Vigo County for Debs in the presidential election of 1900, which was 331.

VICTIMS ALONE WERE TO BLAME.

Capitalists Who Profited by Philadelphia Cigar Factory Horror Are Exonerated by Verdict.

The coroner's inquest in regard to the Philadelphia cigar-factory horror, on which we commented last week Is described as being a mere formality. Coroner Dugan asked leading ques tions of all the witnesses—such as, "Were not the foreign-born girls to blame for the whole affair?"—and the factory officials readily took the hint and answered in the attirmative, while the parents of the dead girls were confused and silenced by hostile cross-questioning.

Nevertheless, it was clearly shown

that the Cigar Trust was violating the child-labor law and that the poverty of the parents often tempted them to con nive at the crime.

The verdict, of course, completely

exonerated the capitalists who were making profits on the children's hard labor and threw the whole blame upon the victims themselves.

This it is to have capitalist tools instead of class-conscious workingmen in public office.

VAIL IN WILKES BARRE · Charles H. Vail will lecture on So-cialism in Central Labor Union Hall,

16 S. Main street, Wilkes Barre, Pa., on Sunday evening, May 18. Admission, 10 cents. All readers of The Worker in Wilkes Barre and vicinity are expected to help make this meeting a success.

10.00

TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS.

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Communications concerning the control of the control of the payable o department of the paper dressed to the Editor. All communications should be ad all communications should be written with ink and on one side of the paper, words should not be abbreviated; every letter should bear the writer's name and address; and matter should be put in as few words as possible, consistently with clear news. Communications which do not comply with these requirements are likely to disregarded. says: "Why does capital look askance a



SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED

In 1886 (Presidential) 21,157
In 1892 (Presidential) 21,157
In 1894 33,133
In 1896 (Presidential) 36,564
In 1898: In 1900 (Presidential): 9,545

S. D. P. 96,918



We would urge upon all members of Local New York the importance of attending the General Meeting of the Local at the Workingmen's Educational Association Club House, 206 E. Eighty-sixth street, on Sunday aftermoon. May 18. The questions to be discussed are of the highest import nace. No comrade who fails to attend and vote will have the moral right to complain if they are not decided as he would wish. In order to a satisfactory discussion and decision it is ne cessary that there be a full attendance from the beginning of the meeting. which will open promptly at tw o'clock, the hour designated in the call.

PARTIES, NOT MEN.

The fate of the Direct Legislation Bill in the Massachusetts Legislature 4s significant. The bill had a majority, in the House; but, as it embodies a constitutional amendment, it needed a two-thirds vote in order to pass; and

The bill is a popular one. The oldparty politicians know this. But they do not want it to pass because it would take away some of their power and would proportionately detract from their value in the eyes of their capitalist masters. On the other hand, to vote against the bill would be danperous, for sometimes the people remember at election time.

There was the dilemma for the capl talist parties: How to defeat the bil! How, at the same time, to avoid the odling of baying defeated it? It was solved by casting as many votes for the bill as could safely be so cast and throwing on the negative side just enough votes-and those from the districts where least danger would be in curred-to ensure its defeat. And as some members could not safely voteagainst the bill and might, by voting for it, effect its passage-why, they simply absented themselves. It is very easy, if you know how to do it

So the bill is defeated and the voters hardly know whom to blame.

One thing is plain: They must credit ing support of the bill. These two mer not only always vote right when they were present, but they are always present at the right time to speak and

But one more thing should be plain That the people must hold parties, andnot merely individual members, resible for what is done in the legis tative halls. They must blame in this

case, not only the sixty-four old-party members who voted against the bill and the sixty or seventy old-party members who absented themselves (and these latter will att claim to have been friendly to the bill)-they must blame the old parties as such, the party organization, which compassed the defeat of the measure. It is parties, not men, That count in

present-day politics.

THE SOCIALIST VIEW OF MUNI CIPAL OR GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP.

An editorial which appeared in Hearst's "Chicago American" of May 9. entitled "Capital and Municipal Ownership," should enlighten those who cannot understand why Socialists do not indiscriminately join in every movement for municipal or government ownership without regard to its ource or the political party which is to bring it about. In support of the statement that capital should encourage municipal ownership on business grounds, the "Chicago American"

the public ownership of municipal

utilities? Capital, if proverbially tim

id, should be shrewd enough to dis-cern inviting avenues for safe investment and reasonable profit. It will ob tain both under municipal ownership. CAPITAL SHOULD WELCOME MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP, RATH-ER THAN OPPOSE IT, UNDER THE LATTER THERE IS MERELY A TRANSFERENCE OF SECURITY AND A SAFER INVESTMENT THAN BEFORE. INSTEAD OF SE-CURITIES BASED ON PRIVATE CONTROL OF EMPLYTIES MINICI PAL OWNERSHIP WILL GIVE CAPITAL AVENUES FOR ABSO-LUTELY SAFE INVESTMENTS BASED ON MUNICIPAL CREDIT. It is true there will be no fancy rates of interest on municipal ownership bonds. But capital, these days, in stress of competition and immense hoarding of funds, seeks gift-edged se curities rather than unreasonable profits. Municipal ownership bonds are recognized by the shrewdest imanciers as equal, under ordinary conditions, to the highest classes of general municipal bonds. In some cases they are rated as high as federal government bonds. * * * No matter how a city's general credit may be impaired. through misgovernment or bad fiscal management, bonds that are based on specific plants, such as Chicago's water bonds, remain impregnable. a high premium. * * * MUNICI-PAL OWNERSHIP IS A BUSINESS PROPOSITION THAT THE MOST TIMID OF CAPITALISTS CAN WELL AFFORD TO INVESTIGATE. As for the general public, it is needless to repeat that municipal owner ship will ultimately solve the city's financial problems. IT WILL RE-DUCE GENERAL TAXATION DUCE GENERAL TAXATION, WHICH, BY THE WAY, SHOULD APPEAL STRONGLY TO THE HEAVIEST TAXPAYERS AS WELL AS THE SMALLER ONES."

There are two possible ways of go erning a city-for the benefit of the working class or for the benefit of the capitalist class who fatten on rent. interest and profit. The only way we know in this country is the latter way it is called "administration on busitwo possible ways of conducting municipal ownership for the benefit of the cardialist class as represented by the Republican or Democratic parties, or for the benefit of the working class inder a Socialist working class administration. A capitalistic adminitration would use the profits of municipal ownership to pay interest to idle bondholders and reduce the taxes of the rich. A Socialist administration hours of municipal employees, reduce fares and better the service, and tax the robber rich to feed the school children of the robbed poor.

The Socialist Party intends to retore "public utilities" (and the means of producing food and clothes are just as surely "public utilities" as are street railways and gas plants) with out giving "compensation" to those who have stolen them from the people for it does not believe in putting a premium on robbery or rewarding it But if the national government prevented this, a Socialist municipal administration would force the owners to sell out at the lowest price and tax the capitalists to pay for it, and it would make the life of private corpora tions so hard that they would be glad to get out on any terms,

Individual capitalists may be ver willing to sell the watered stocks of their street railways to the city at a handsome profit and continue to draw interest on bonds instead of dividends on stocks. Under this arrangemen they would be saved all worry and ex penses of management, and the city would serve as an agent to collect pro fits and turn them over to the bond holders. The capitalist class as a whole might be very glad to have the expenses of the city government paid out of that portion of the profits of municipal ownership which did not go to the bondholders, in order that th taxes which the capitalists have to

pay might be reduced. But the Socialist sees nothing in thi proposition for the working class to me enthusiastic about. He knows that it would be some time before a reduction of taxtion would reduce the cost of living, and he knows that a reduction in the cost of living would finally be followed by a reduction of wages. He knows that employee would probably be powerless to strike against the oppression of a capitalistic police, militia, and injunctions to break strikes against private employ ers. And the condition of the ove worked and underpaid postal clerks and letter carriers give him a sample of what employees could expect from municipal ownership under capitalist great question for the working class is not whether the government or individual capitalists own monopolles, but the question: Who owns the govern ment?

Socialists are not carrying on any particular campaign against "public wnership" of any kind, however. We simply point out that government own ership'is of no importance to the work ing class until they, as a class, have captured the powers of government to serve their own interests. If the capitalist political parties introduce muni cipal ownership, the Socialist Party will bide its time and upon its ow accession to power will take advantage of the fact that these things are already in its hands. If the capitalist political parties do not introduce municipal ownership, the Socialist Party will do so and it will be a very different kind of municipal ownership from that contemplated by its capitalistic nilvocates.

THE POINT IS THAT MUNICI-PAL OWNERSHIP WITHOUT A WORKING CLASS GOVERNMENT 18 A MATTER OF INDIFFERENCE TO THE WORKING CLASS, IF MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP IS ES-TABLISHED BY A CAPITALISTIC ADMINISTRATION IT MAY POSSI. BLY MAKE THE TASKS OF THE FIRST SOCIALIST ADMINISTRA-TION ELECTED A LITTLE EAS-IER. BUT IF NOT ALREADY ES-TABLISHED IT WILL BE BROUGHT IN BY THE FIRST SO-CIALIST ADMINISTRATION ANY-WAY. AND AS IT IS VALUELESS WITHOUT A WORKING CLASS ADMINISTRATION IT DEVOLVES UPON THE SOCIALIST TO POINT OUT THAT FACT, AND TO MAKE THE WORKING CLASS CONSCIOUS OF THE FACT THAT THEIR IN-TERESTS AS A CLASS ARE AL-WAYS AND EVERYWHERE OP-POSED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE CAPITALISTS, IN ORDER THAT THEY MAY NOT BE LED AWAY FROM THE ONE REAL IS-SUE WHICH IS THE CAPTURE OF THE GOVERNING POWER BY THE WORKING CLASS. IF THE CAPITALISTS GIVE US MUNICI-PAL OWNERSHIP, LET THE WORKING CLASS PRESS ON TO ITS SOCIALIZATION, BUT MEAN-WHILE LET US NOT WASTE TIME OVERWHAT IS NOT REALLY THE

THING AS WE WANT IT. As reards the kindred question of government ownership of railroads; the smaller capitalists engaged in manufacturing industries and having no railroad interests are quite willing to have government ownership of railroads in the hope that the transportation advantages and privileges of the trusts would be stopped and rates made equal and lowered-just as this same class are willing to have municipal ownership in order that their taxes be lowered.

But as the railroad interests repre sent the most powerful part of the intertwined with the great industrial combinations, government ownership of railroads is not likely to come except as a concession to a revolutionary movement which menaces the whole capitalist class. Rather than lose all they may yield something under the pressure of such a movement as they have done in Europe, and thus again the necessity of uncompromising classconsciousness in the Socialist movement is shown. While taking advantage of every concession the capitalists may be fo reed to give, let the working class continue to demand every thing Wherever they yield en inch. let the attack be pushed the more vigorously, for only by this method can eapitalism be killed.

-THAT MEAT BOYCOTT.

A few of our readers seem not to approve of our attitude in regard to the proposed method of fighting the Meat Trust by abstaining from meat They complain that we have peedless ly "sneered" at a sincere effort to ar pose this criminal combine. It should hardly be necessary to say

-but, if need be, we have no objection to saying, over and over again-that we never sneer at the working class that we never doubt its sincerity, however much we may often doubt its wisdom. We cannot doubt the good intentions of those hard-working laborers and mechanics who have re solved not to eat meat for a month We do seriously doubt the sincerity of most of the "eminent citizens" who have advised such a course. And we insist that the course is an utterly

Those "eminent citizens"-who, if they abstain from eating meat, can at

ford all sorts of substitutes which are out of the reach of the workingmen people of this same class are always preaching "frugality" to the workers, polding up to them as a good example the working people of Europe who do not have meat more than once week or once a month, and, at the same time, justifying their own lux ury on the ground that it "gives employment to the poor." We do not accuse even these people, in general, of conscious insincerity; but, consciously or unconsciously, they are dishonest and the workers cannot afford to trust

To test this proposition of a meat boycott to fight the Ment Trust, let us ask a question. Will those of our readers who object to our criticism extend the plan to any other commoditv? Will they advise us to fight the Sugar Trust by eating no sweets? To fight the Standard Oli Company by sitting in the dark? To fight the Paper Trust by buying no newspapers or books? To fight the Coal Trust by going cold al. winter? To fight the Railway Trust by making our jour neys on foot? Doubtless men can live without meat. They can live also without railways, kerosene, coal, sugar, or newspapers. But will anyone propose to extend the boycott? And if not, why not?

The Meat Trust does not care two cents for such opposition as this, no matter how sincere the boycotters may be. It will go on extending its monopoly to fish, eggs, butter, cheese, and milk; and if you do not pay tribute to it on one article you must on another-just as, if you do not pay tribute to the Standard Off Company in the shape of profits on kerosens, you must perich the same company whenever you pay your gas bill or your electric light bill.

The capitalist press, in general, owned or controlled by the trust magnates, has openly or tacitly commended this "cut - off - your - nose - to - spite - yourface" method of fighting the Meat Trust. It is so orderly and law-abiding, so tree from all taint of Socialism or confiscation or class-hatred, so truly individualistic, and, above all, so perfeetly harmless-to all except the poor workingmen.

"It is a condition, not a theory, that we have to deal with." We cannot oppose the aggressions of twentiethcentury organized capitalism with weapons fitted to the petty conflicts of eighteenth-century small producers.

Maybe-we cannot earry the country for Socialism at this fall's congressional and state elections. But we can come as near to it as to inducing even a majority of the workingmen to quit eating ment for a month. And even to double the Socialist vote will do a hundred times more to frighten the capitalists and bring them to reason.

THE CHURCH AND SOCIALISM

Two recent utterances of two men. one high in the Catholic Church, the other high in the Protestant Church, throw a strong light on the relation of organized religion to labor and the Socialist movement for the emancipation of the working class.

In his speech at the banquet of the Maynooth Alumni Association, held on April 29, at the Catholic Club in New York City, Father Sheedy said:

"A short time ago a prominent non-Catholic American addressed a re-markable letter to Pope Leo XIII. The writer stated that he was much inter-ested in the success and growth of the Catholic Church in the United States. and added:

'I believe it is almost necessary for the future of my country that the Catholic Church shall grow and be strong here. Thousands of the strong-est men in the United States, MADE APPREHENSIVE BY THE SPREAD OF SOCIALISM, are turning their eyes toward the Church,' and he cites the greatest banker in the world, Mr. J. Plerpont Morgan, as saying that he (Morgan) believed that 'the Catholi Church was A NECESSITY FOR THE PRESERVATION OF SO-CIETY.

That is, Mr. Morgan, "made appre hensive by the spread of Socialism, looks to the Catholic Church as "a necessity for the preservation" of the form of "society" which sults Mr. Morgan-a form of society which gives to the working class enough to keep them alive and working and gives to Mr. Morgan the millions which their labor produces. Mr. Morgan thinks it very important that this social system be preserved, because it gives him untold wegith and power. And if the church can tie the hands of the people while he goes through their pockets, he thinks the church is a very good church. Mr. Morgan views with horror the suggestion that the social system which enables him to rob the producers of the product of their labor be replaced by one which would give to the workers the fruit of their toil.

What do the working class think about it? Well, a good many of them don't think at all, but those who do think are beginning to think that Socialism is a necessity for the preservation of their class from the clutches of Mr. Morgan and his class. So Mr. Morgan, "made apprehby the spread of Socialism," hopes that the church will keep them from thinking or make them think wrongly, which is "a necessity for the preservation" of the present social system which Mr. Morgan likes so well. That Mr. Mor-

* Mosquito Bites By PETER E. BURROWES

Poor old Senator Lodge, who in his intellect, conscience and methods, is a "solomon" warning that the New England type of sentimentalism which be-got "Uncle Tom's Cabin," is liable to beget anything, made a "warm" de-fense for capitalist brutalities in the Phillippines before the Senate the oth-er day. But who else was warmed? "My love," says the Song of Solomon, "is like a lodge in a garden of cucum-bers."

Mr. Havemeyer, while under exam ination by the Senate Cuban Commit-tee, appointed to ascertain, if possible, whether or not sugar is sweet, made this reply to one of the questions "The Cubans are not in a financial po-sition to hold their crops." Apply this to all producers on earth and you have the lever of classic political economy

Facts are queer things-especially those "Facts About Cuba," prepared by Mr. Donner at the order of Mr. Havemeyer, and published by "inside" papers for cash paid. There are, of course, other facts about Cuba which Mr. H. does not order, and which th "inside" papers are therefore not print ing-such as the fact that the Cubans are only the squeezeable factors be tween the Spanish and American plan ters; and that every one who has his head above the wage-line in Cuba to-day has that head in the noose of the

They say it is not good tactics to say anything about church with your hat on. But tactics are nothing if not debatable. New every day of a modfifteen ounces of politics to the pounc of religion known as chuchlanity, these people will be glad to know that there is at least one party in this country that does not bow the knee to Slip this into your little book

The English-speaking business-doing world venerates the memory of Charles Dickens; for, without counting his many other merits, it was he who invented the pickwickian sense—that sense in which the Beef Trust is not a Webb, of the Central strike infamy, is enabled openly and impudently to lie over his own signature as not being in it, while in it; which enables him to be Webb-headed in prosperous times and web-footed enough to take to the

It is in the pickwickian sense that the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company speaks to folk on the front and rear platforms of the cars when their noses are jammed up against an announce informing them that they are fact, the pickwickian sense is the ne umon sense of modern bust and politics. Thank you, Mr.

To select a prisoner of war by lot. and to execute him by way of retaila-tion, appears to be Article of War 100, under which our American officers have been exercising their discretion and muskerry on the Filipinos. Ex-Secretary Boot assures us that it is a very excellent article, and that Lincoln considered it "a contribution to civilization, of great and recognized

gan is right in his view of the church, the attempts of the Catholic Church to undermine the Socialist movement in Europe and its recent crusade against Socialism in America leaves no doubt. Mr. Morgan knows where his interests are. Do you know where your inter-

Now for the Profestant side. In letter to the secretary of the Church Association for the Advancement of the Interests of Labor, expressing his regret that he could not attend their annual dinner held in New May 6, Bishop Potter wrote:

"The whole outlook for the mutual WHO ARE DEPENDENT UPON IT. employ it OR ARE ENRICHED BY IT looks to me at present more hope-ful that at any time within my recol-lection, and this chiefly because I do not think there has ever been a day when there have been more honest ef-forts on either side of THE LINES WHICH DIVIDE THE GREAT

CLASSES to understand each other. Especially have employers and those whom they represent learned to rer, TEMPERATE SPEECH, clear and direct statement and enduring SENSE OF EQUITY have been illustrated on many fields and in many

It will be remembered that Bishop Potter was one of a carload of bishops whom Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan carried on his special train to the Episcopal convention in San Francisco last year where the scheme of the "Industrial Peace Conference" and the Civic Federation was hatched, for the purpos of breaking strikes.

Mr. Morgan's Bishop Potter preache the doctrine that the interests of capital and labor are identical, that is that the interests of those who labor are identical with the interests of those who do not labor, but "who are dependent upon labor" and "are entiched by it." Bishop Potter wants a "mutual understanding" on both sides of "the lines which DIVIDE the great classes' a "mutual understanding" of identi eal interests between the class which inbors and the class which does not labor but "is enriched by it!"

The Church Association for the Ad vancement of the Interests of Labor

value." Yet when, during the tempest of treachery and slaughter by which they were surfounded, the Commun-ards dealt so with certain old-time tyrants, spies, and traitors, civilization shuddered. You see it all depends upon whose civilization it is, and whether you happen to have a foreign trade to establish, or an Article of War

ment of one war minister. Neverthe-less, it is a good idea to have your workman under articles of war, so that you can shoot them if they strike for more wages. This is one of the little alone sort of Socialists are up against. with so much blessed fighting power in him has not yet, even in this our time, managed to get hold of a human issue worth fighting for. You would suppose that parliamentarism was in itself an all-sufficient, with or without a national aspiration, for the right use of it. Never a word falls from the

An attempt to militarize the railroad

employees of Italy is now in progress; but it has so far only led to the retire-

lips of these political brawlers to indicate any public intelligence large than the four provinces in a caucus. The first gleam of decency ever emigrating populations by European governments has, curious to say, developed from Italy. That country having recently sent out a military officer in one of the passenger ships to see if Italy's exiled poverty is properly treat concern were manifested towards these people while yet on terra firma. voyage in such shabby company

archists get any old clubs or gags or outrages that any candidate for pro-motion may fling their way. Uncle Sam is preparing conditions for himself when foreign courts, instead of his own democracy, shall bind him and lead him whither he would not. Are we to necept as Americanism such Moscow policeism as the breaking up a farewell reception to Herr Most? It seems as if the authorities really want ed more of Most.

been spared the ur

officer. But why a military officer

Well, you see, Italy has an army, and young men run away. Ob, that's

Either to assume that everybody is a rogue or that everybody is honest would give an equally definite and sat-isfactory basis for human beings to live upon, but to assume nothing about it until you find out how much money he is able to get and then to decid that all the smaller quantitarians are rogues is what the expressman of Jersey City are striking against.

that everything "may safely be left in the hands of the President." The Funston affair, the Miles affair, and Schurman now thinks the Philippine inquiry might be left in his beloved hands. If only our beloved President could do the whole of the nation's voting, what a world of worry it would Buffalo Bill's is a great show

many good people who really think they are beloing labor, but, considering the men who pull the strings of such organizations and their real ef fects, a better name for it would be the Church Association for the Assassination of the Interests of Labor.

Bishop Potter's idea of an "understanding" is to befool the workers into believing that their interests are identical with the interests of the plundering parasites who are enriched by the unpaid labor of the working class; and to delude labor into trusting such capitalist organizations as the Civic Fed eration, which lately betrayed the Ros. ton and San Francisco strikers, is his idea of industrial peace. Mr. Morgan's Bishop Potter loves the kind of labor leaders who by their "temperate speech" aid in such work and keep the working class from radical action, keep them from demanding their rights, and keep them from revolutionary political nction. He loves labor leaders with a capitalistic "sense of equity"-a "sense of equity" which says that it is equitable for labor to be given 17 per cent. of what it produces and for capitalist parasites to take the other 83 per cent Let labor beware of such leaders!

The two utterances quoted above call to mind the following words of Karl Marx in the preface to the first edition of "Capitals" "The English Established Church will more readily perdon an attack on 28 of its 29 arti cles than on 1/30 of its income."

TO DE. THE BANNED The Fourth A subly District which won the banner la year by casting the largest proportional vote of any subdivision in the city, will hold a cor cert and entertainment next Friday evening, May 23, at 412 Grand street at which the banner will be formally presented. The Socialists of the presented. The Socialists of the Fourth worked hard in the last campaign, and the comrades of other dis-tricts should turn out in force to congratulate them on the result and en-

BUY UNION-MADE GOODS.

Current # # Literature 公司

All books and namphlets mentioned n this column may be obtained through the Socialist Literature Company, 184 William street. New York.

THE CONSERVATOR Horace Traubet. Philadelphia, Pa. Monthly. One of the most same and significant voices to be heard above the din and servator." Month after month Trau-bel's affirmative protests against things as they are reverberate like thunder from a mountain top. The social organism, like all things

else, is always growing, changing, de veloping, but the present age is par-ticularly and peculiarly a time of transition. The immease social and productive forces which have grown up in the last century have not yet riven birth to the new social system which they are to bring forth and so ciety is now in a period of travail. The industrial revolution which has taken place in the production of wealth has not yet been extended to its distribu-tion, and, consequently, man's potential lominance over the material condi tions of existence has not yet reached its social and intellectual expression. The means of life remain in the hands of the dominant class who control the forces of wealth-production and the changed economic conditions have not yet been rendjusted to meet the re quirements of the individual and the mass. Approximate social co-operation in the production of wealth is contra-dicted and rendered nugatory by the private appropriation of social wealth by a small ruling class who own the great tools which are now used in the production of wealth and which can be operated only by the labor of myr-iads of men—men who produce by the permission and for the benefit of the parasitic owning class. We are about to pass from the chaos of individualism to an industrial collectivism as out social basis; as Carlyle put it, "W shall pass from competition in individ ualism to individuality in co-opera-tion." Humanity calls for the sociali-zation of the forces which are overpowering and crushing it, and the push

of economic evolution makes both this demand and its fulfilment inevitable. As we stand on the threshold of the new order, the confusion, the general throwing of things out of joint, and the contradictions and paradoxes of our social system, which become more pronounced as the old order nears its end, are strongly reflected in the litera-ture and art of the time.

Thus it is that contemporary litera ture is such a strange mixture of the small and the sublime, the petry and the prophetic. Now that "the time is sink into the ooze of social rottenness and others, with glad shouts of defigure, struggle through the miasma of the social swamp and bring all their efforts to bear on the task of breaking through the confining crust or old con-ditions. Thus it is that we see at one and the same time subsidized syco-phancy and powerful protest. Much of our literature is prostituted to the service of the plundered power held by the masters of bread, and perverted to purposes of ignorance and degrada tion, but in the great and growing lit erature of protest is to be found some of the best work of all time. The agproduces both the prostitute and the

prophet. We have a prostitute press, a prostithe educational institutions endowed by our robber barons in oil and steel. In literature and art we have the dawdling dilletantism of the rich, and the drear decadence of those who have lost their way amid the confusion of transition; we have poets who make their poems as a lady of fashion makes her tollette; we have economists who are afraid of their own conclusions; in journalism we have a bane of echolall who parrot the that please the sociophagous class to are; we have men who forsake suffer ing struggling humanity to write "odes lady's eyebrow:" criticism; we have novels that are in- inject by the advanced men of modern potent, liane, and irrelevant; we have all that is mediocre and mercenary. convinced that slavery no longer exists the worst it also gives us the best. Such men as Tolstoy, illogical and es

sentially immoral as his message ascetleism and non-resistance is: William Youghan Moody, Carpenter, Gorki, Markham, and lately Ruskin, Morris, Whitman, and Hovey—these are onses in the desegt of contemporary litera-ture. All of them are of the army of revolt, fighting the battle of brother-hood, some with pessimistic portrayal nood, some with pressmissic portrayal of existing wrong and some with prophecy of the future. Those who look in despair at the lackadaisleal districture and inne art of this vertiginous age, should rather glory in these great figures, standing out like lonely oaks against the open sky, and be assured that the time is sure to soon call forth others and greater of their It is to this bright group that Horace

Traubel belongs. Traubel's democracy is so spontaneous and unfailing. se universal in its scope, and so much a part of the very fibre of the man as to signally distinguish lilm. Many other democrats there are, calling valinptly for the better day, but they are enable to overcome entirely and without evident effort the conditions and neutral labits which society has thrown around them; their democracy issincerebut self-conscious and uneasy and one can imagine some of them se-cretly applauding themselves as great good fellows on account of it. They cannot quite extend their democracy into questions of morals and metives, but make distinctions of good and lead, which are necessary and inevitable enough from the standpoint of the present and the practical, but are not sternal, like the law of cause and effect. Tranbel is no logician, no selentist, no economist, but his referral to make moral distinctions between individuals is in harmony with science which, in recognizing the law of cause and effect and the inexerable influence of environment and rejecting all subjective instaphysical abstractions, de-nies individual responsibility and makes the words "good" and "bad," as applied to men, simply terms of approval or disapproval, which last is itself, perhaps, an impudence.

Many men are fighting for a free so-clety, but Traubel seems, in addition, to be the very kind of a man who would be the product of such a so-clety. There is an ultimateness about im which would be awcsome were it not so wholesome and loving

With Traubel democracy is not a fad but a fact. His lines are athron with the breath of life and adams with the fire of a cosmic passion. Traubel deals neither in syllogisms for sophistry, but seems rather to strike central truth with the chaotic logic of a divine inconsistency.

He writes somewhat after the man-

er of Whitman, of whom he is a dis ciple and literary descendant, vet those who know both could easily different ate their unlabelied work. For one thing he never falls into Whitman's occasional redundancy and superfluity of enumeration. And, like Carpenter, his work is intellectually more under the influence of modern thought that was that of the "good gray poet;" and, though dealing less with the con-crete and more with generalities, it is, perhaps, more coherent-has a nearer ipproach to logic and the intellect a approach to logic and the intellect as distinguished from the emotions. "The Conservator" may also be called the organ of the Whitmanites and the re-pository of Whitmania.

Traubel's cosmic democracy, his un onscious logic, which does not stop o explain surface inconsistencies, his universal sympathy and powerful style make "The Conservator" a thing

to be looked for and lingered over. COURTENAY LEMON.

Just at present the Socialists of alnost every country are struggling with the agrarian question, hence it is not surprising to find the first pages of the May number of the "International Socialist Review" given up to an article from Mr. J. B former Populist candidate for gover nor of California, giving "A Fara criticism of the Socialist Party." sliter, A. M. Simons, replies to th objections of Mr. Webster in a discusion of "The Socialist Party and the Farmer." Bulletins from the Interna-tional Socialist Bureau at Brusset give the latest news of the Socialis ural Selceton under Socialism." 13 Raphael Buck, which offers a for and suggestive solution of the Malthu-sian objection to Socialism, "Revolutionary Expressions," by Peter # Pour

tionary Expressions. by Peter E. Burrowes, and the opening chapter of a "History of the United States July J. L. Franz. This bildery is that tempt to apply the long nomic determinist pite it. survey of Americans of the extremely interestory of the total is a critic of "Impossibilism" fax and the Socialist min total in the socialist min total in the count of the rus total in the socialist min to count of the rus total in the socialist min to count of the rus total in the socialism in the social in

== 1 TOLSTOY ON MODERS SLAVERY

All men of our time are divided clearly into slaves and masters. The truth of this proposition is not affect-ed because it may be more difficult now than it was in former times to deine accountely the relations between among these modern slaves are som vhe are slaves only provisionally cause there are others who at the same time are both slaves and the masters can be ordered to perform certain work he has money which is so no cessary to others that he can choose among them for his bondsmen any he may wish, and for a few dollars have this modern slave perform the work, and look upon the performance as a privilege. The slaves of to-day are not only the underpaid toilers in the ries who, in order to exist sell them-selves to their masters, our also near-ly all of these who cultivate the fields for others or for themselves that they

the "abolition" of serfdom and slavery as only the abolition of an old form of slavery. . . . One form of slavery disappears only to be replaced by another. The forms are many, and one or the other, and sometimes several forms together, hold the people in this position; the small minority bus full power over the work and life of the great majority. In this control of the majority by the minority is 11 be found the principal cause of the interable situation of the people. . . . The published statistics of England show that the average longivity of the higher classes is fifty-free years; the average duration of life of the labour is twenty-nine years. Kn wing tals and we cannot be ignorate of it does it seem work, which costs human fives, unless we are wild beasts should have a mo-ment's transmility of conscience? . . We gralously probably the teamster from overloading his horses; in our butcher shows we are careful that the beasts be killed with the least readille pain; and yet we allow a workingnen-fellow human kill thereselves slowly, pandi at their work that we may add to our comforts and pleasures. Tolstoy.

WILL DISCUSS THE MEAT TRUST.

The 23d A. D. will halft a public peeting on Priday even at Beekmann's Hall. E., and One Hundred and street, on the subject of Trust. Miss Johanna Dahn

ed to be one of the speaker Every member should the bring his friends and help (meeting a specess. There is a deal to do in the district and me should get rist of "that an ed feeling," attend the business meetings on the dest and third Fridays of the month.

and generally bestir themselves BUY BLUE-LABEL CYGARS.

PARTY NOTES.

************** state charters have now been granted to the comrades of North Dakota and of Montana

The State Committees of Indiana and Illinois have adopted the monthly report book for use of financial secretaries of the party locals. It is now in use in all the unorganized states, and in twelve of the organized states.

John C. Chase has addressed trade unionists this week at St. Louis, and at Troy and Lebanon, Ill.

The Socialists of Texas will hold a state convention at Dallas on July 4, to nominate a full ticket for the fall

Six locals of the Socialist Party were chartered during the last month. They were located in five different

mass meeting in the Collseum Hall at Denver, Colo., in connection with the opening of the tenth annual convention of the Western Federation Miners on May 26, Comrade McGrady was also invited, but was prevented by other engagements from accepting the

Another Catholic priest, Father Haggerty, is going on the warpath for So-cialism. He intends to resign his par-ish and devote his time to lecturing on

About the latter end of May a Lith appearance in Chicago.

The Socialist Party in St. Paul, Min mesotn was denied a place on the offi-cial ballot. Comrades were compelled to use pasters in order to vote

Cumberland County, Me., including the city of Portland, will have a full he field.

Keating, of Toledo, O. Associatied with the strength of So y, iment in this city. While It small, nevertheless we are shall be chearings now in quarters
shall be chearings now in quarters
Board. Tofore none would listen,
raising this here three alghts "just
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ed to said impression."

ed to su dimpression del to su difference of the United Brother Piedges of the United Brother Diedges in Oak Organizath the Employees, in Oak-Reichentharites: "Nearly all of our man; Press Com At our last cor

lark. es who were Social-The Board wied to rise to their evening, May 2 half of those present

Methr

For the ben, the old Secialist war-fork and viago, was nominated for churtes the Second Congressional District at a lelegate convention held at Grand Crossing Monday night. The Second Congressional District comprises South Chicago, Pullman, Woodwn, and the lower half of Hyde ark. The district holds the banner for the largest Socialist vote in Chieago. Within the four wards are eight branches of the party. The comrader expect to make a great campaign, as the Democratic party is in a hopeless minority in fee district the boys expect to make the campaign so strong that the issue will be squarely be tween the Socialists and the Republi-

Local Rome, N. Y., observed May Day with a public meeting, the first of the sort ever held in that city. Courade Brown of Rochester was the speaker, and the meeting was an er contraging success. State Organizer Spring visited the Local on May 5. Two new members were gained. The Local favors Syracuse as the place for holding the state convention

chalist Literary Society, 241 E. Broad-way. At last Priday's meeting the work for the Socialist Daily was taken the district won last fall by casting the largest proportional vote in the city. This affair will be held on Friday even-ing, May 23, in New Windsor Hall, 412 Grand street. Good speakers will address the audience. Admission will be 10 cents. The district rise provided for the sending out of circulars to enrolled voters and decided that open air meetings shall be held at Rutger Square, Grand and Henry streets, and Henry and Pike. Next regular meeting will be very important.

215 P. Firty-ninth street has begun its openeair propaganda. Comrades Loewenthal and Mayell last Sunday visited the street railway depots, speaking to the employees and di strib-uting Hanford's "Railroading." They were well received. In the evening was an instructive discussion at the Club Rooms on "Labor Politics participated in by Comrades Harriman. Phillips, Reichenthal, Flick, wenthal, Clune, and Goldbarth. Comrade Slobodin lectures next Sunday. The work of this club is very advantageous to the movement. strangers visit it daily to get information and buy literature. Comrades should give whatever financial support they can and they will have an oppor tunity at the ice-cream festival to be held Saturday, May 24. Admission is

The 35th A. D. will hold an open-att meeting Saturday evening, May 24, at the corner of Willis avenue and One Hursfred and Forty-eighth street, to discuss the lesson of the Meat Trust. The Socialist Drum and Fife Corps

The newly organized 34th A. D. has had some trouble in finding headquar-ters, but has now satisfactority established at 830 Willis avenue. Meetings

are held every Friday evening. At the last meeting another new applica-tion for membership was received. Readers of The Worker living in the 34th A. D. are requested to come and join. The District's delegates in the General Committee are William Sorge and P. Donnoghue.

Every subdivision in New York which has not already done so should get at least 25 copies of "May Flow-ers" and sell or distribute them. Outside organizations may also take the limit. There are still about 2,000 copies to be had. The price, in bundles of 25 or more, is 3 cents a copy. They can be had at the Labor Lyceum, 61 E. Fourth street, or by mail orders addressed to Ed. Meyer, Club House, 206 E. Eighthy-sixth street. Cash must accompany orders.

Eight young comrades met at 241 E. Broadway last Saturday and formed themselves into a Socialist Bicycle Club, with Pat Rhein as captain, M. Topkin as his assistant, and H. Reich as secretary. A startling club yell was adopted. If you want to hear it and join in it, attend the next meet-ing at the same place on Monday eyen-ing, May 19. Every Socialist who rides a wheel will be welcome, and work and pleasure will be combined throughout the season.

summer senson, the efforts for the formation of a class in New York City to study the principles of Socialism have been attended with unexpected success. With John Sparge as leader, the class of twenty-five members neets every Thursday evening for an hour and a quarter at 215 E. Fiftyninth street. At the meeting of May 7 three new members joined. On May 14, the fourth lesson in the series of twenty will be given out. The comrades are enthusiastic over the value and interest of the lessons and are prompt and regular in their attendance. The interest taken is shown by the fact that members come from Washington Heights and the Battery section, from Brooklyn and Long Is and. The class contains representa-tives from the General and City Exceutive Committees as well as from th 'rank and file." The 21st A. D. leads with nine members, the Socialist League has five, and the 23d A. D.

At the Manhattan Liberal Club, 220 East Fifteenth street, New York City, on Friday, May 23, Bolton Hall is expected to speak on "Class Co ascious-ness." Some of the comrades should be present to tell him a few things

Leonard D. Abbott will speak at the Socialist Club of Brooklyn, Fulton street and Ralph avenue, Sunday evening. May 18. His subject is: "The So ialist Spirit in Art and Literature." All comers are welcome,

TO LAY CORNER-STONE.

The Manhattan, Bronx, and Rich mond Boroughs and New Jersey sec tions of the Arrangements Committee the new Brooklyn Labor Lyceum meets every F riday evening in the New York Labor Lyceum, 64 East Fourth street, Wm. J. F. Hannemann is Secretary. Numerous trade unions, subdivisions of the S. D. P., and other labor organizations are rep resented and others are invited to send delegates. .

The corner-stone of the new build Brooklyn, will be laid on May 30, Dec oration Day.

The Brooklyn Central Labor Union

will supply one English speaker for the occasion and Job Harriman will be invited to represent the organiza tions ont his side of the East River. The German speakers will be Dr. Foo

kel and Dr. Gundlach.
It is intended to hold a great par-ade in connection with the affair, which can be done by the Manhattan, Bronx, and Richmond Boroughs and New Jer sey organizations assembling at the Broadway ferry, on the Brooklyn side, at a time to be decided by the Conference. It is recommended that each or ganization attend in a body.

Broadway, Brooklyn, can be reached up and Dr. Halpern chosen to supervise it. A concert was arranged for the presentation of the banner which ty-third Street Ferry, and E. Fortysecond Street Ferry. The Brooklyn Committee will send a committee with music to meet these organizations and escort them to the site of the new building, meeting the Brooklyn organizations on the way and joining the two bodies in one parade.

HUDSON COUNTY.

The last meeting of the Hudson County Committee was one of the best ever held. With few exception the reports of branches were most en-couraging, that of Hoboken deserving especial mention in that it was oc-companied by eight applications for membership. The reports showed reations of sincere good feeling with the trade unions.

The new constitution was presented. but was referred back to the Secre-tary, to be submitted by him to the

Delegates from Arlington and Kearney called attention to the parade and orial services to be held on Decornemorial services to be ped on Decoration Day in honor of Comrade Scrim; shaw. Comrades from all neighboring towns and cities are invited to join in making this demonstration impres-sive and inspiring. Communications should be addressed to A. P. Firth, 222 Devon street, Kearney.

---Every new subscription for this paper helps to spread the light of Socialism and helps us to make The Worker a better paper.

--- The Socialist Party is the political party of labor. There is not one single proposition in its platform that was formulated with any other purpose but to help the inborer and show him the way to freedom and the eman-cipation of his class from wage slavery. Get in to the political party of labor and become a worker in the cause for human betterment.—Social Democratic livrald

News, Va., at a regular meeting, nomi-nated the following ticket for the May

For Treasurer—H. E. Baumeister, For Sergeant—W. L. McKnight, For Constable—L. A. Hall.

Workingmen of America, unite! You have nothing to lose but your chains.

tion assembled, proclaim our allegiance to the Socialist Party of America. We principles and the program of Interna

tional Socialism.
In presenting our candidates for municipal office to the working-class voters of Newport News, we base our

political conditions, labor's share in the wealth it creates is merely a mean and

3. So long as the present organiza-tion of industry remains the capitalists will monopolize the machine of production, and will appropriate to them selves, through the wage system, the

5. As a necessary consequence

6. This class struggle between the wealth makers and the wealth takers will endure so long as our present sys

tem of production for profit continues.
7. In this conflict between the workers and the capitalist, labor is comparatively disarmed on the economic side. all the instruments of producing and distributing wealth being owned and controlled by the holder of capital,

controlled by the holder of capital.

8. There is only one weapon by which the working class can successfully oppose the capitalist class, and that is the ballot.

that shall be everywhere and always. Socialist Party is organized to meet this demand, and is therefore the party

of the working class.

10. The Socialist Party, when in office, shall always and everywhere, un-til the present system of wage slavery is utterly abolished, make the answer

gle against capitalism? If it does, the Socialist Party is for it; if it does not, the Socialist Party is absolutely op-

posed to it. posed to it.

11. In accordance with this principle, the Socialist Party pledges itself to conduct all the municipal affairs of Newport News in such a manner as to promote the interests of the working

workingmen to study the principles of Socialism, to vote with and for their class at all elections, until they over throw the power of private capitalism, abolish industrial classes in society, and inaugurate the Co-operative Comconwealth, based upon this fundame tal principle of justice: To every worker the full product of his labor.

IN KANSAS CITY.

ting example of the identity of interests of the trade unions and the Socialists was given here last night. Women's Auxiliary of the Socialist Club of Jackson County gave an entertainment at the Academy of Music for the benefit of the locked-out bak-ers. This hall is the best in the city for the purpose, and was filled with trade unionists, Socialists, and their friends, who enjoyed a program of recitations, tableaux, vocal and instru-mental music, in which, however, the opportunity was improved to instil a itself, in order that it might enjoy the earth and the fulness thereof. speakers were Kate Richards O'Hare. editor of the women's column in the "Coming Nation;" William Wallace of the Bakers' Union; Charles F. Ceilly, of the Amalgamated Woodworkers, an organizer for the A. F. of L.; and Frank O'Hare, of the International School of Social Economy, who is now employed as organizer by the Social-ist Club. After the program there were refreshments, and dancing until

Women's Auxiliary turned \$118.75 into the treasury of the Bakers' Union, which has caused a deal of favorable comment at Labor Headquarters. The Socialist unionists are now asking their fellows if they ever heard of a Democratic or Republican, or any oth er political club, which dared to come to the assistance of the laboring man against the interests of the bosses? And they are also taking the oppor-tunity to explain that the strike the Socialists are leading is of vastly more import than a struggle against a little

of the Missouri Federation of Labor, and a staunch Socialist who "showed"

Kansas City is going to be a storm center from now on. There will be sufficient "strennousness" to please any one. With a "reform administration" in control of the city, floundering around and showing its imbecility; the Beef Trust agitation; Vrooman's cooperative movement: a "free thinkers' college, whose promoter, Roberts (the

successor of Ingersoll"), is no friend of Socialism—the clear-thinking So-cialists are going to have plenty to do.

STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Meeting held May 7, with Page, Gold-stein, Sherman, Porter, and Mailly present, and Page in chair.

Bills approved as follows: Postage, 37, cents; 50 mailing tubes, 70 cents; political Nata Committee of Socialist Party, postage, 31, 50; N. P. Geiger, car faires, 39; organishing the committee of Socialist Party, postage, 31, 50; N. P. Geiger, car faires, 39; organishing the committee of Socialist Party, postage, 31, 50; N. P. Wheelock of Webster, reporting financial condition of club; H. E. Savyer of Reading, reporting financial condition of club; H. E. Savyer of Reading, reporting financial condition of club; H. E. Savyer of Reading, reporting financial condition of services of Reading, reporting financial condition of services of Reading, reporting financial condition of services, and the services of Reading, reporting financial condition of services, and the services of the services

Secretary-Treasure: Receipts		100		*	1119
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Apr. 4, Somerville	**	**	20"	**	201
Apr. 7, Malden	**	144	20	**	2.00
Apr. 7. Walpoie	**		12	+4.	1.20
Apr. 10, Cambridge	**		25	**	2.50
Apr. 11, Clinton	**	**	100	. **	10 0.1
Apr. 12, Brockton	44	**	30	**	5.10
Apr. 14, Walpole	**	14	10	**	1.00
Apr. 16. Fall River		14	25	**	2.30
Apr. 17, Hoston	48	**	28	**	3,50
Apr. 21 E. Bridges	water		17	**	1.70
Apr. 24, Milford	***	0.00	1909	1.00	2.00
Apr. 24, Lynn	++		2153		3,90
Apr. 25, Amesbury		**	27	**	2.70
Apr. 26, Salem		**	30	**	3.00
Apr. 30, Fitchburg	44		50		5.00
Apr. 11, Tan Heffer			+000		AND DOOR
member-at-large			5	**	1.2)

Balance on hand April 1 Apr. 8. Boston Co. Press. printing Apr. 9. Expenses shipping leaders... Apr. 1). Wm. Mality, organizing ex-penses Apr. 9. David Goldstein, loan of Nov. 23, 1991

Apr. 4. Wat. Mailiy, organizing expenses but to delete the process of the process Balance on hand May 1

Total Logi Sold during April Logi

STATE COMMITTEE.

Lyceam, April 22, with Contrade John Ass. In the chair.

The Secretary reported the facts in regard to the challenge of Bishop Quigley of furfalo. No suswer had been received from the Bishop. Dr. A. Hetter, after making an open challenge in the Mosfround. Supposed to the Challenge of the Mosfround. The Challenge of the Challenge of the Mosfround in the Bishop. Br. A. Hetter, after making an open challenge in the Mosfround. Supposed to the Challenge of the Mosfround in the Mosfr

invention. Heccipts during past month, \$112.05; ex-enses, \$141.65. LEONARD D. ABBOTT, Sects.

Letter Box

of the lation as the late wealth; then, as now, they would enjoy an unearseel largue out of the product of other men's
later. Bivelously, that would not be sorelated to the service of the control of the control
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cause if it not tegality recognised. When it
was proposed to pay ranson for the slaves.
Emerson answered in these words.

"Pay agreem to the owner? Arc!
"And all the bay to the before
"And all the bay t

OFFICIAL

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE Secretary, Leon Greenhaum, Room & Emilie Bidg., St. Louis, Mo.

MASSACHUSETTS

STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE. Meeting held May 7, with Page, Gold-in, Sherman, Porter, and Mailly present

to meet Wednesday, May 21. W. P. POHTER, Secretary.

STATE BINANCIAL REPORT.

Following is the	repor	t 0	f the	Fin	ancial
Secretary-Treasurer	for a	Apr	11:		
Receipts		375			
Apr. 4. Boston Socia	list C	lub	80 at	amp	8.\$8.60
Apr. 4, Reading	44	**	10		1.80
Apr. 4, Somerville	**	**	20	**	20)
Apr. 7, Malden	**	**	20	**	2.00
Apr. 7. Walpole	**	. 44	12	. 44.	1.20
Apr. 10, Cambridge	**	**	25	**	2.50
Apr. 11, Clinton	**	**	100	. **	10 0.1
Apr. 12. Brockton	44	**	30	. **	5.10
Apr. 14, Walpole	**	**	10	**	1.00
Apr. 16. Fall River	**	**	25	**	2.30
Apr. 17, Hoston	48	**	28	**	3,50
Apr. 23. E. Bridges	rator		17		1.70
Apr. 24, Milford	***	**	20	1.00	2.00
Apr. 24, Lynn	44	**	2003		3.99
Apr. 25, Amesbury		**	27	**	2.70
Apr. 20, Salem		**	30	**	3.00
Apr. 20. Palem			50		5.00
Apr. 30, Pitchburg	660		190	11.00	4P. SWIF
Apr. 11, Tom Heffer					
member-at-large			D	**	1.2)

1.25

.10 .33 \$61.23 62.25

J. H. PAGE.
JOHN WEAVER SHERMAN.
Mailty's bill includes \$5,30, the expense of
meeting at Marbichest.
Approved. W. P. PORTER, Secretary,

NEW YORK.

The State Committee met in the Labor yceum, April 22, with Comrade John Ass.4

M, WINKLER, Lawrence, Mass.—The So-cialist Party stands for the public owner-ship of the means of production as a whole, We hardly see how this could be effected ex-sept by what capitalist advocates call con-fectation, what you more correctly designate as caproprintian. There are public owner-ship advocates who propose that the govern-ment shall purchase the means of produc-ment shall purchase the means of produc-bonds or other indeputity of the sort, last as the government now does when it wish at to take private property. A little thought will show that this would not improve our condition at all. The capitalists would be quite as well pleased with the possession of government boads representing the wealth of the nation as with private title-deeds and certificates representing the same wealth; then, as now, they would enjoy an unsens-valurque out of the product of therman of

"And ever was. Pay blas!"



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THE COMRADE PUBLISHING CO., II Cooper Square, New York (373 Bowery.)

question, read Beliamy's "Equality,"

"MIS. CHASE.—You evidently don't know him or you would rebute us for the crim-inal mildness of our language. We couldn't make him ill-natured." He was born that

"anake him ill-natured." He was born that Way.

E. K. EMERSON. Newport News. Va.—
The.R. L. P. leaflet which you inquire about he, as to be expected, a tissue of the solid line at the control of the solid in the old S. L. P., which resulted in the organization of the S. D. P., which resulted in the organization of the S. D. P., which resulted in the organization of the S. D. P. given in this leaflet is an absural ile, put forth for the purpose of confusing and misleading those who do not know the facts. If we attempted to answer all the false, hoods disasculated by the fraulte boss of would have no time left for Socialist propagands. Such a persistent yighter to develop the truth will discredit himself where answers would have no time left for Socialist propagands. Such a persistent yighter of the truth will discredit himself where answers would be useless. Although the cases cited in this leaflet are misrepresented and falsified, it is doubtless true that in some places where the movement is young inexperienced members of the S. D. P. have made mistakes, but so the party press. Such occasional mistakes by hexperienced or ill-informed members could only be avoided in a small party controlled by an autocratic boss. The national and local platforms of the S. D. P. the uncompromising attitude of the party as a whole, and the character of the party press, should satisfy anyone that the S. L. P., the uncompromising attitude of the party of the solid in the Ranks of the S. L. P., published in our issue of March 24, 1801, may be of use to you.

FOR THE NATIONAL PROPAGANDA FUND.

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

thizers. 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 organi-zations and to all of the comrades of our party for such amounts as each

may be able to contribute as donation 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 publicity to the aims and methods of the Socialist Party; to extend the influence of our party as a vital politi-cal factor, especially in the various economic organizations of the working class; to be the means of communica-ting advice to and co-operating with comrades in their efforts to agitate organize, and educate the proletaria izations and the Socialist press in general in extending the scope of their re

spective activities.

Official records show that 470,000 pieces of printed supplies, especially intended for party organization, have been used throughout the country since the Unity Convention designed by and supplied through the agency of the National Committee. The National Secretary's report, showing an increasof membership in good standing of 50 per cent, since the Unity Convention, is eloquent evidence of the splendid achievements of our comrades in the

townships, cities, counties, states, and territories.

During the past six months the de-mands of all kinds upon your National mands or all kines upon your National Committee from every section of the country have been far beyond our re-sources, and we have been repeatedly handicappied 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 sufficient to enable us to meet the most important requirements of the party work and it is urgently necessary that the comrades render immediate financial aid to the national organization.

As a means to this end we again call

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

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

 Philadelphia, German Br.
 5.00

 Clevland "Citizen"
 5.25

 Hoboken, N. J. Br. 1
 2.00
 California State Committee

Total\$352.68

Dr C. L. FURMAN. DENTIST.

BUY BLUE-LABEL CIGARS

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

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serves, through the wage system, the wealth created by the working class.

4. This appropriation of labors wealth is so complete that it enables the capitalist to live in luxury and idleness.

this exploitation of the laborer by the capitalist, this expropriation of all-property out of the nands of toilers into the private ownership of the hold ers of capital, there is an inevitable war between the interests of the working class on the one hand and the interests of the capitalist class on the

9. This fact demands, as an inevitable conclusion, the organization of the working class into a political party that shall be, every value distinct from and opposed to every party not founded entirely upon the interests of the working class. The

to this question its guiding rule of con-Will this legislation advance the material interests of the working class and ai dthe workers in the class strug-

12. In conclusion, we appeal to all

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 8.-A fite of duty of the working class to

hate hour.
As a net substantial result, the

league of masters. league of masters.

The Women's Auxiliary has been given charge of the musical part of the program at a lecture which is to be given udder the auspices of the Industrial Council by Comrade E. T. Behrens of Sedalia, who is president the politicians of his home city hast spring.

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SECRETARY.

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CAPITALISTS CULTIVATING RACE HATRED AMONG WORKERS.

Capitalism perverts every good thing | than once been sent—as in the Cœur -at least, it tries to pervert every right demand and every wholesome tendency, and far too often it sideeds.

We have in the United States several million colored people, the descendants of slaves. They are poor. When the Government-actuated partly by humane sentiment, but more by economic necessity-set the slaves free forty years ago, it carefully refrained from providing them with land or oth er means of production. It simply changed them from chattel slaves to wage slaves." Their descendants are still bewers of wood and drawers or water for the owners of land and mill.

These people are wage-workers. So are many more millions of white pecple, North and South. The white wageworkers, however, are a little less helpless, because they are generally a little better educated, are more accustomed to organized action, and have a tradition of revolt to inspire them, rather than a tradition of servility to weigh them down.

These colored people desire education. They need education for the adement of their own interests. In the interest of white wage-workers also (because they belong to the same class) they should have education. In the highest interest of society they should have education.

Education of the negroes is certainly a good thing. It is a right demand and a wholesome tendency. Now see how capitalism perverts it.

The owners of Southern cotton mills and iron mills and other industries want an abundant supply of docile and at the same time sufficiently skilled workers to make profits for them. Nay, they want an over-supply; they want to have an army of capable work ers always begging for permission to work-just as the capitalists of the

The poor white people of the South are many. But they are not numerous enough to satisfy the desires of the mill lords. Moreover, they are sometime too independent, too likely to go on strike

These mill lards despise the negroes - but they need them. What do

They take advantage of the negrodesire for education, and also of their inherited servility-their willingness to sider themselves inferior beings and to be humble and grateful to their "betters."

They do not want these negroes to be really educated. They do not want them to learn to think for themseiver But they do want to have them train ed into good working animals. Ther want them to acquire the skill of white workers without losing their servility

So these mili lords affect a very gen erous interest in the colored people thom they despise. They give money Local Astrial schools for them-indu alal schools only, mind you. They praise Booker T. Washington and others of his sort. Some of them even forgive President Roosevelt for dining with Washington. By gifts of money and still sweeter praise they buy these knders of the colored people, body and soul, and use them as tools to turn the colored workers to their greater profic

Very likely Booker T. Washington and the other colored leaders do no know that they are selling themselves and betraying the working people of their race. But they are doing it, nevertheless.

These mill lords of the South are no all Southern men. In almost every company that owns cotton mills in Georgia or the Carolinas or iron works in Alabama or Tennessee there are Southern capitalists of the old slave-holding families and some Northern capitalists of the old anti-slavery steck. Being joint owners of th Southern wage-slaves, black and white, they forget old scores and get along together very nicely indeed.

In another column, under the heading "Negroes to Break Strikes?" you may see how much farther the capitalists propose to carry their perversion of this right demand, this just ten dency of negro education.

They propose to give the colored people education of a sort-not "scholar ly" education, not real education, but just industrial training.

They do not propose to give it to them as a matter of right, or for the

negroes' benefit. They do not propose to give it to them for the interest of society as a

Least of all do they propose to give it to them for the benefit of the white workers.

No. They propose to give it to them as a means of training, not only skilled and docile workers for Southern mills, but skilled and servile scabs to break the strikes of textile workers in Massa chusetts, steel workers in Pennsyl vania, railroad men in Illinois, miners in Montana, of wage workers of any

Negroes have played too large a part as scabs already in many different places and many different trades. But It is intended that in the future the shall play a still larger part.

It is worth while to remember, too that the standing army of the United States is largely made up of colored men and that colored troops have more

d'Alene affair to shoot strikers It is worth while to remember that donations are made to colored church s and theological seminaries whose preachers and professors make a busiess of denouncing trade unions.

It is worth while to remember that rade union organizers in the South have been threatened with lynchingby the "most respectable citizens"-for trying to bring colored workmen into the unions.

It is worth while for both white an colored workers to think seriously of these things

This is not a sectional question and it should not be treated as a race question. It is a class question and should be so recognized.

Northern capitalists are even a little more active in this detestable movement than their Southern fellow stock

And the politicians of both old parties-where are they. Bryan has not had a word to say again it. Neither has Tillman. Neither has Mergan nor Jones nor Bacon nor Culberson nor Daniel nor Clark nor any other. They are too busy talking about the Filipinos. As someone has said, "Brotherly love is a beautiful thing-at long range." On the Republican side t is as bad. Roosevelt, who dined Pooker T. Washington, did not think to warn him about setting black workingmen against white workingmen. Hanna, who loves Labor very dearly, has not raised his voice against this infamy. Neither has Hoar nor Denew nor Allison nor Forsker nor Aldrich nor Beveridge nor any other.

The professional peacemakers of the Civic Federation-even the sanctified "representatives of the disinterested public," like Ireland and Potter-have had nothing to say against this plan to cultivate race hatred among the workers in order to maintain capitalist rule.

Carnegie, volunteer adviser-in-chief to the universe, has not raised his voice in warning, nor has his worthy friend Grover Cleveland

And they will not. They know or which side their bread is buttered, as the homely saying goes,

The working class alone must deal with this malign attempt to revive the race conflict in its worst form. The rank and file of the men in the trade unions must shoulder the responsibility of solving this question, if they woul not suffer the fearful conse

quences of neglect. We shall have more to say of this subject next week. In the meantime we urge every reader to think of it: we advise every workingmen's organization to take it up for calm and serious discussion; we suggest that every labor paper lay the matter before its readers and express its own opinion

OPPORTUNIST TENDENCIES.

A Review of Some Recent Develop ments in the Socialist Parties of Europe.

Recent events in some Europea ountries are extremely interesting in iew of the efforts of a few Socialists in this country to deflect the move ment in the direction of "opportun ism." During the "prosperous" times which prevailed in Europe a few years ago it was possible for the emp class to grant small concessions to workers. Such concessions were less harmful than any cessation of indusharmful than any cessation of indus-try and stoppage of profits. But dur-ing the last year has come the "Ameri-can invasion," and business de-pression, industrial bankrupteies, unlowed one another in swift and terrisuccession. When this time came the day of compromise was past. Em ployers could not grant favors that would destroy their small remnants of profits, even though the alternative was the destruction of the whole profit system. Such a concession meant their individual disappearance from the ranks of profit receivers and the capitalist has not yet risen to that lofty stage of class-consciousness where he is willing to sacrifice his in-dividual chance to secure profits for the sake of any social system.

Because of these and other recent developments there have been some interesting occurrences in European So-cialist circles. In France the Millerand movement seems to have well nigh reached its end. Steadily the minis-terialist supporters have fallen away. Attempting to trim their sails to th varying winds of disintegrating bour-geois interests, they have gradually drifted away from all genuine proletarian interests. Once the field of bourgeois polities was entered, all the influences of capitalist environment tended to mould them to its image. They became ever less and less revo

When a few weeks ago the Minis terialist convention was held at Tours the attendance was so pitifully small that the management refused to give out the list of delegates. At the same time so far had they departed from the position of international Socialism that the Berlin "Vorwaerts" described the result of their deliberations as an "organization for disorganization and the furtherance of opportunism." Ex-isting alliances with capitalist parties were reported and plans laid for new bargains of the same kind. Yet with contradictory character that is with the phrases of the revolutionary Socialism which their every action had repudiated and then "most unkindest repudiated and then "most unkindest cut of all" unanimously resolved that

"no Socialist may enter a ministry

"Le Mouvemente Socialiste," long considered as at least sympathetic with the ministerialist policy and Jaurès, but which now is clearly with the revolutionary forces, says in a late issue of the "union," engineered by Jaures in 1800, and of which so much was expected at the time: "One by one all the revolutionary forces there artificially assembled have disintegrated, and the process still con-tinues. In 1900, at the convention in the Hall Wagram at Paris, the Parti Ouvrier Francais (Guesdists) were the first to break away and make union impossible. * * * At Lyons in 1901 the Parti Socialiste Revolutionaire in its turn severed all connection be en its organization and the ments which appeared so chaotic and uncertain. Some months later the Parti Ouvrier Socialiste Revolutionaire n its turn declared its independence and to-day the best of the independen federations have broken from a party which now retains nothing Socialis save the name." So fatal has been the disorganizing

influence of the bourgeois tendencies that have been admitted under the name of opportunism, upon the uniq-cation of the French Socialist moveeral election, it is Jaurès, who is with out doubt one of the most brilliant fig mes in the French Socialist movement if not in the whole international move ment—Jaurès, who a few short months ago was looked upon as the one man who more than any other single individual was bringing closer the day of a united Socialist move ment in France, is to-day declared by Kautsky to be the greatest obstacle in the way of securing that unity. "Perhaps the coming election," says Kautsky in a late issue of the "Neue Zelt," "may serve to soften these personal antipathies and prepare the way for union. A battle against a commor foe often does wonders in this direc-tion. But this result can only be secured when the main obstacle now stand ing between the two fractions is re moved, and that obstacle is—Jaures cialists can only be secured against, not with Jaurès." "Le Mouvemente makes this significant comment upon Kautsky's words: "We do not think it is necessary to struggle simply against one single person.

• • • We prefer rather to declare war on tendencies and systems-to state Socialism we would oppose lutionary Socialism." Let the America ponder well these words. Can we not learn from the experience of the French comrades or must we have a term at the same ter

ribly costly school, Turn now to England, the classic land of Fabianism, compromise and opportunism and the events of the last months are teaching the same fort was made to unite the Indepen dent Labor Party, the Social Democratic Federation, the Fabians and some Labor Party, the Social Demo-cratic Federation, the Fabians and some of the trade unions upon a So-cialistic basis in the hope of securing a "labor group" of members in Parlia-ment. The S. D. F., with some of the trade unions, desired that a Socialist resolution, affirming the class war and the fundamentals of international Socialism, be made the basis of union This position was opposed by the Fat-lans and the I. I. P. with the usual arguments of opportunism. Unfortu-nately the latter forces were the bor Representation Committee has grown further and further from Socialism. This opinion of ours is based, not alone on the statements of the S. not slone on the statements of the S. D. F., who withdrew when bourgeois tendencies seemed to dominate, but on the printed reports of the succeeding conferences and the comments of the capitalist press and the discussions that have arisen within the I. L. P. At the last meeting of the Labor Rep resentation Conference there were no lacking defenders of the group of no toriously anti-Socialistic "labor mem bers" now in the House of Commons and it was evident that to-day ther would be no hope of carrying the So-cialist resolution, whose passage would have been an easy matter at the first meeting had the avowed Socialists

Meanwhile there seems to be signs of disintegration within the I. L. P. itself, which has always been opportunistic in its tactics. Many branch-I. L. P. officials in actively opposing Comrade Quelch, when he made his re cent gallant fight for Socialism at Dewsbury, Finally, to make the paral-lel with France even closer, Robert Blatchford, who has always been considered more or less opportunistic in his attitude, comes out clearly for the class struggle position, throws his in-fluence on the side of the S. D. F. and declares Keir Hardle to be the greatest obstacle to Socialist unity in England.

Recent events in Italy have been teaching the same lessons with even greater clearness and additional em-phasis. The Zanardelli ministry came into power with the votes of the So-cialists because it was fighting the re-actionary effort being made by the conservative forces to deprive the la borers of the right of organization. Un-der these conditions many Socialists, including the brilliant Turati, were in favor of considering the Socialists as pledged to the support of the ministry, But Enrico Ferri, and those who with him stood upon a revolutionary posi-tion, declared that while they had accepted the formation of this ministry as the alternative to a period of perse-cution of organized labor, they would outlon of organized infor, they would not be bound by any policy as a min-isterialist party, but would hold them-selves as ever antagonistic to any and all capitalist governments. For a time it looked as if opportunism, here time it looked as if opportunism, here as elsewhere, would become a disrupting force and split the hitherto solid ranks of the Italian proletariat. Opportunism seemed for the moment to be gaining ground. At once the logical result followed. The bourgeois, no longer frightened by the advance of a solid proletarian movement, saw no necessity in granting even momentary palliatives, but, on the contrary, r doubled their attempts to crush the l The government replaced borers. strikers by soldiers, threatened to force the railroad employees into mili-tary service if they dared to strike, ab-

solutely forbid any organization of the

REFERENDUM

graphs, and prepared a series of laws or the regulation and annoyance of all bodies of laborers. Under these condi-tions it is no wonder that it was not ong until Comrade Schlavi, the we long until Comrade Schlavf, the well-known correspondent of the "interna-tional Socialist Review," was able to write in "Le Mouvement Socialiste." "Our foreign comrades may be reas-sured; the harmony between the So-cialists and the Ministry is ended, and the Socialists argum, in Parliament no the Socialist group in Parliament ne longer soils its conscience with vote

onger soils its conscience with votes i confidence in a bourgeols Minsitry." But the king has refused to accept the resignations of this ministry a has sent them back into power. As with so much accuracy, as we are dependent on the reports of the capitalist press (not having yet received any direct word through Socialist sources), but according to these reports the king has declared himself a "Socialist" What he means by this is shown by his extended instructions to the capitalist. He capitalist is a plan of fast in the capital way to be socialist. his cabinet. He outlines a plan of na for elaborateness of detail and incluss is more extensive than any mediate demands" ever ye oultined by any American, German, or English opportunist. We may be sure that this program will be carried into effect with a rapidity exactly propor-tionate to the growth of an uncomry Socialist Party in Italy, and let hose who speer at these phrases mark

that fact.
There is scarcely a theoretical argument in support of opportunism that is not answered by the experience of these three countries during the last these three countries during the last few years. All that the opponents of opportunism have ever said as to its opportunism have ever said as to its disintegrating tendencies and corrupt-ing influence is justified in France and England, while Italy confirms once more what Germany proved under Bis-marck, that the most effective way for Socialists to advance reforms either beg nor demand them of capitalism, but to threaten the whole structure of plutocracy and exploita tion, when those who are in contro of governmental muchinery at present, and who therefore alone can enact reforms, will hasten to threw these some to their opponents in the hope of re taining the possibility of continuous even though diminished exploitation. M. Simons, in International Social

A SUFFICIENT REASON

To Induce Intelligent Workingmen Vote for Socialism.

The following statement, taken from the New York "Journal" of May 8, should need no comment. By itself, it gives a sufficient reason why workshould vote for Socialism.

"President Schwab's annual report of the Steel Trust's operations shows that, while he draws a salary that, while he draws a salary of \$1,000,000 a year, the average dally wage of all the 158,263 employees, from the million-dollar president down to the 50-cent-a-day mule boys, is \$2.25. The mill laborers drew \$1 a day each. Puddlers and a few other classes of highly skilled men get \$4 a

Leaving out the president and the \$50,000-a-year executive officers, the average wage of the employees is con-siderably less than \$2. Their total share of the pay-roll money is one

"Every working day of the year President Schwab's salary amounts to \$3,205. In mine and mill it takes 1,325 men to earn a like sum. They dig and delve, haul ore and coal to the fur-naces, smelt iron, squeeze it and roll it or work like demons amid the flames of coke or steel furnaces, and finally turn it out in rod and bar plate or rails ready for industrial uses."

It need only be added that a large part of the steel workers—especially of those highly skilled, four-dollar men -are compelled to work twelve hour a day, and that they become old own men'at the age of forty. See Spahr's "America's Working Per ple" for these facts.

ARSORBING BELGIUM.

"They are already talking in Europe of the possibility of Belgium being absorbed by France as the outcome of country. In this era of merger it is just as difficult for the small countries to maintain themselves as it is for the small business concerns."-Minneapo

It is not quite so certain that Belnorsel by the French capitalist gov ernment. It is rather too highly tainted with Socialism to be quite pa and France has about as much of that absorption of Belgium would mean about another million Socialists to whom equal suffrage would have to conceded. For the little countries "benevolent assimilation" and the best guarantee of national independence so Chicago Socialist.

REER DRIVERS' UNION NO. 23.

A regular meeting of Beer Drivers May 11, with Matthew Kearney as chairman and Jos. K lass as vice chairman and Jos. K lass as vice-chairman. Minutes of the previous regular meeting, the shop delegate meeting, and the special meeting were adopted as read in the respective order. Various communications were re ceived and acted on. Upon notifica-tion of the death of Brother George J Dittmar, a vote of sympathy and con-dolence was extended to his widow and children in their hour of trial. Various matters of routine business were acted upon. Reports from those cities in which the U. B. W. have struck or been locked-out were received, showing the outlook promising for an early settlement.

W. H. G.

—Cuba will be governed by the sugar trust whether it has a government of its own or becomes a state of the United States, that is as long as capitalism rules.—Chicago Socialist.

BILL IS LOST.

Massachusetts Legislature Does Not Trust the People.

oblalists Support the Bill-Oppon Admit They Fear the Workingmen-Many Dodge the Issue-Brewers Strike Still On.

Few matters of immediate interest to the renders of these letters hav ome before the Legislature during the past two weeks. The Socialist mem-bers have had occasion to speak three times within that period—upon the re-solve providing for constitutional mendment whereby amendments may so submitted to the people upon peti tion of 50,000 voters; against the bil providing that street railway locations e first approved by the State Railroad Commissioners; and against a bill to permit Beensed innholders to furnish barbering until noon on Sun days to guests who have resorted to

The time of the House has been con sumed in considering the Luce Elec tion of candidates, and which was passed after a long debate covering everal days; a bill providing for dis trict option in Boston on the license permitting the sale of candy, soda, and fruit on Sunday-the latter a result of the rigid enforcement of the old "blu laws," which makes the traditional Puritan Sabbath so beautiful in the ory, so uncomfortable in practise The hill passed and will become a law unless the worshippers of tradition in the Senate decide otherwise.

Socialists Support Referendum

The Committee on Constitutional Amendments reported unanimously in favor of the bill providing for the referendum on constitutional amend-ments, and, although the bill passed to a third hearing, yet when the vote on roll-call arrived, as provided by the constitution, it lacked the Decessary two thirds and died right there When the bill came up on Tuesday, April 28. It was opposed only by Mr. Dana of Newton, who asked the reason why a change should be made in the constitution which had worked so well for years; only one other state had made such a provision in its constitution and that was the new one of South Dakota. Carey replied to Dana, and

said in part; "We are told many times that Massathusetts is in the van, and that she is the leader in progress. Yet here is an argument made that Massachusetts is too old to accept a new thing, and then when a new state has accepted the same thing it is pointed out as an argument against it that only one new state has accepted it. Pray, Mr. Speak er, what kind of a state may we expect to accept this provision to the satis-faction of the member from Newton? Are we to lead by standing still, or shall we not lead by going ahead?

Afraid of Working People. The bill came up again on the Fri day following, when the principal op able man and one of the conservative eaders in the house. He opposed this bill as he has every one introduced looking towards any change in exist ing affairs. He defended the constituamendment proposed would keep the state in a constant turmoil, as the same amendment could be brought up over and over again. We must protect ized in the trade unions of the state acting together, could break lown the barriers provided by the constitution. If this amendment were

MacCartney replied to Schofleld by saying that the trade unions were the most democratic institutions under the present system, and that the working class was the most law abiling and patient class. It was because of that they urged the passage of this bill. He said he would rather trust the working class than the lawyers at the bar, or

the ministry of the state. The bill lacked 17 votes of having sufficient to pass, receiving 111 in favor and 64 against. The Boston Centhe Boston members for the defeat o the bill some of them through absence

Street Rallway Bill There was a warm debate on the bill granting the State Railroad Commissioners power in the granting of loca street rallways. The bill was strafted on recommendation of the Governor, and was opposed especially by the members from the towns, who objected to the control being taken from the towns and their selectmen The two Socialists opposed the bill or the ground that the people of the towns were the best judges in the matwas notoriously in favor of the corpor

Among others Schofield of Malde favored the bill, as a wise provision under the proposition for combinations of rallways which were coming. Carey asked Mr. Schofield what he meant by talk of concentration. Did he favor the bill because, giving supervision to the Railroad Commissioners, it would promote concentration? Mr. Schofield said, No; but he thought as concentrasaid, No; but he thought as concentra-tion was going on the Board should have this power. Carey said he would rather trust the selectmen than the Railroad Commissioners, who had never rendered a decision in the interest of the people as opposed to the cor

MacCartney bitterly criticized the Street Railway Committee for adversely reporting his bill on this question into the Senate, where it lay on the table. The time had not come for the state to establish a system of state supervision. He thought the selectmen in the several towns were to be trusted before the Railroad Con

at last referred to the Ways and Means Committee, and reported favor-ably by that committee on Thursday last. An amendment requiring that the decision of the Commissioners be referred to a vote of the people, was

to 26, passed to be engrossed.
On Friday the Sunday Barbering Bill was refused a third reading after a short discussion. The bill was objected to by the barbers' unions because it opened up the way for the opening of all barber shops on Sunday. Both Socialists spoke against the

rejected and the bill, by a vote of 69

A bill to provide for the establish and towns of emergency funds for the employment of the ur employed in times of business depres sion was under discussion when the House adjourned yesterday. It will probably be defeated

The Brewers' Strike.

The Brewers' strike is still on and the boycott is being vigorously pushed. A conference between the strike committee of Brewery Workmen, Enrineers' and Firemen's unions and a on Wednesday last, but did not result in an agreement. The men declined to eccept any proposition that did provide for arbitration in case of the discharge of any workmen. The employers offered a compromise, granting hearing to a discharged workman jected by the strike committee as offering no protection to the union

At a mass meeting of the strikers held on Thursday morning the actic of the committee was enthusiastically endorsed, and it was unanimously de cided to continue the fight. The boy-cott is an effective one and the outlook s in the strikers' favor. In the mean while whatever the readers of The Worker can do to help the workmen win should be don

WILLIAM MAILLY. Boston, May 10.

BEEF TRUST A LA MODE. (A DRAMA)

BY PETER E. BURROWES Scene, at Washington, D. C. Enter Mr. Gill Tedge Stox of the Beef Trust

and Mr. Prestidigitateur Knex, Attor ney General of the Roosevelt Trust earing each a large case.

Mr. G. T. S.: "Now by the immortal

hogs I swear, and bust may I, if false I swear, we have no trust. This pack-ers' case, by jealous nordes decried, unpack good Knox. You'll find no trust Mr. P. K .: "I well believe you. Stox and will not seek for butchers' bills

beyond the current week. But if, when bave done my honest quest, there oth remain one beefsteak in that chest, or skin enough to make an infant cough, then by my halydom your end comes on."
G. T. S.: "Proceed." (Knox peeps

into the empty box.)

P. K.: "'_is void, I see, as patriotic voter's bliss."

G. T. S.: "And so was tother ere

twas filled from this,"
P. K.: "You tell me not, good soul!

Come let us see." (They proceed rap-idly to transferring the cans of beef from the trust case into the empty "Tis empty as the rantings are of W. Jennings B.

"While Knox unpacks you'll and no trust in me."

BRONX BAKERS WINNING

At a mass meeting held last Satur day night at 3083 Third avenue by the which twenty-three were locked out. t was reported that not only had hese men been reinstated, but twenty four new men had made application for membership in the union. The bakers will continue their fight for strict enforcement of the ten-hour law necessary, calling strikes in the different shops where the law is violated. They also voted to thank the labor gave to them during their struggle Speeches were made by Comrade Bernhard Weidekaff of the 35th A. D., George Teppervien, August Burghardt Joseph Schmied, and George Reich The bakers of the Bronx ask readers of The Worker living in this neighbor. hood to see that the label'is on every loaf of bread they purchase and this will apply to other localities as well.

A PIGHE OPPONENT OF LABOR

The Railroad Branch of the Y. M. C. and Railroad avenue has a very class conscious manager, who does not hest-tate to declare openly that he is an enemy of organized labor and of every trade unionist. A committee of the ocked-out bakers of the Bronx visited the gentleman last week and requested him to use his influence in bringing about the reinstatement of the locked out employees of Zink's bakery, 630 Courtlandt avenue, but the gentleman declined positively, stating clearly that he, being opposed to unions, would never help a union man to better his never help a union man to better his condition. The committee laid before him the demands of the organization, which at the present time are only the enforcement of the ten-hour law and admitted that those demands were very reasonable, but that he had to re-fuse his help to any union man. The railroad workers who may occasionaly frequent the restaurant of this branch of the Y. M. C. A. ought to reaccordingly.

GARMENT WORKERS' STRIKE WOR The strike of the garment workers N. Ward & Co., of which we gave at account last week, has been settled satisfactorily. The firm has agreed to take back all the strikers and unionize

—An American who calls himself patriotic is either a fool or a philoso-pher. And I am bound to admit that, in this country, the philosophers do not preponderate.—Julian Hawthorne,

COMRADE BROWN LEAVES PULPIT.

Rochester's Socialist Clergyman Offers Resignation.

Reasons for His Action Frankly Stated -Feels That the Position Is Incon sistent with His Scientific and Politi cal Convictions.

Our well known Rochester comrade. Rev. William Thurston Brown, last Sunday announced his retirement from the pulpit of the Plymouth Congregational Church, which he has occupied for about four years. In explanation of his withdrawal he

says in part:

"I am unwilling that you should longer be held responsible for anything I may teach or do. Under no circumstances could I agree to adjust my teaching to any creed and for the sake of my own peace of mind and manhood I cannot consent to adjust my life to immoral social conventions. Religious creeds and social conventions stuitify and strangle manhood. It is no better to live a lie than it is to teach one. It is no better to conards in one's living than it is to con-

"When I made choice of what is called 'the Christian ministry,' it was not because I felt that men and wombecause I was convinced that the chief end of human life was the establishment of the kingdom of heaven or happiness on the earth; and it seemed to me that the church was the most natural and suitable agency for that purpose. I assumed that an institution that took Jesus as its head could have no other aim.

"Of course, I discovered my mis-ake. I found not only that the church as an institution nowhere conemplates any such program, but that it does not possess in its equipment, whether material or intellectual, any of the agencies that can realize such a result. I heard much talk of the 'brotherhood of man' and the 'father-bood of God,' but I saw that these phrases meant nothing and were taken o mean nothing in men's social and industrial relations.

"At first, like many another clergyman, my mind dulled and stupefied by the teacnings I had received. I was inclined to blame individuals for those social conditions which make all our talk of 'brotherhood' and 'fatherpletely discounts anything the 'scribes and Pharisees' of Philestine could show. But I have discovered my error and am convinced that men of all classes are about as good as their en-vironment will permit them to be. And I understand that men's social and industrial relations are determin-ed by forces over which either religion or the church has not more influence than they have over the motions of

"Accepting the ideas of origin and devlopment as enunciated by Darwin and others my whole thought of social problems and personal duty has radi-cally changed. To my mind, the whole philosophy of religious and socalled philanthropic activity is mistak-en, and the church and charitable institutions are simply manifestations of

misdirected energy.
"My hope of moral progress lies in the direction of enlightenment and of the development of such a sense of per-sonal and class interests as will make the people the masters of their own destiny. I have long ceased to believe that any outside being or force is go-ing to help men in either their per-sonal or social life. The forces which are to solve our problems and bring us emancipation from all kinds of slavery are within and about ourselves. Be lieving thus, I look forward with hope to the advent of industrial democracy as giving promise of a larger freedom and a better life for all.

"But the most imperative reason for the action which I take relates to the question of personal morality. No man can continue to think worthly who does not square his deeds with his words. We can know only in proportion as we do. A man's life is his creed, and if his personal action does not reflect the ethics of his teaching or his convictions, he is bound soon or late to crystallize into a hypocrite. In our modern world, conformity has taken the place of morality. We are not free souls—we are only monoton-ous reflections of customs based on sconomic slavery.

"For my part, if I am to retain my own self-respect, I must at least make the attempt to gain freedom. I must at least make a break for it. In my judgment, the world can have no se verer judge, no holier messiah, than freedom. And by freedom I mean the absence of all formal coercion. Only in the light of freedom can we really know ourselves or the world we live in. Only in freedom can life find fulfillment. If we have any sacred bequest from the past, it is that of freedom of conscience and the heroism consequent thereupon. For its sake the Pfigrims came to Plymouth—the rock, not the church. For its sake the Catholics came to Maryland, the Quakers to Pennsylvania, the Huguenots to Georgia. For its sake men and women have dared everything. For its sake, it is quite possible that men and women will in the future do like-

me in any way. My conscience requires me to assert my freedom, to express myself. I wish no being any harm. I want every one to and happy. I want justice and liberty. If I must choose between being an ex-ploiter and being exploited, I choose

the latter."

No announcement of Comrade Brown's plans for the future has yet

been made, but the brave fight he has made in the past, with which his pres-ent act is thoroughly consistent, as-sures us that his efforts will be earnestin whatever manner circumstances allow,

LIGHT AND HOPE FROM DARK PLACES.

Even by the Natives in African Colonies the Class Struggle Is Coming to Be Realized.

Sometimes light and hope come to us from unexpected quarters. To find the labor question, the class struggle, recognized in Quebec, in Ireland, in Armenia, in West and South Africa, in India, in the Philippines, in countries where until recently all the resistant energies of the oppressed have been wasted because they were spent on lines of race or religion instead of class lines, is most encouraging.

In the "Lagos Weekly Record," a paper published in the British West African possessions, we find an editorial on "The Labour Question," dealing with the legislative methods by which the colonizing powers—the British worst of all, because most skilfully and persistently of all-seek to establish in these new countries the condi-tions of capitalism, to force the people out of their old habits of life, to transform them into wage-workers, and so to make profits for the colonizers.

The West African colonial authorfties have established regulations, it seems, forbidding the natives to leave the colony, forbidding them to follow certain of the principal industries on and imposing thut-taxes upon them, and in some cas s providing for forced labor at wages fixed by the magis trates.

This, says the editor, "brings out ar aspect of the labour question which cannot but impress every thoughtful mind. • • • Ground for apprehension exists in the government making use of the labour law for purpose revenue. It is matter of comf knowledge that the white mine owner of South Africa are urging the government to tax the native heavily in order to force him to work in the mines where his employer will see to it that his pay is reduced to the lowest min mum; so that between the government on one hand and the mine owner. the other, the native must be 194600 slave. Viewed from this state in the recent legislation in regr. 2 is bour becomes fraught with ting which is far greater than a greater that it is likely to achieve.

Everywhere there appearance. creasing tendency to bring the bour market, and in so doing that yoke more severely on him it is more possible to do the now is due to the fact that the fuldamental due to the fact that the Ideality of all human beings, has falle ato the shade, and become observed by an overwhelming spirit of cupidity and lust for wealth which is swamping everything. However, a striking ob-ject lesson has been afforded on the Gold Coast of the result which must

ful in the promotion of British or any other foreign rule in West Africa. In some cases the natives have sys tematically followed the policy of burning their huts rather than pay the hut-tax and have emigrated in numbers, in spite of the law, to the wilder parts of the country.

follow abuse in the direction of intro

Africa; and while it may be to the

temporary gain of a few to inaugurate such a policy, it can never prove help-

The editor notes that such "legislation in respect to labour is never intro-duced with white communities, but is especially assigned to subject native races. This implies, he thinks, "that the whites regard the principle as too dangerous and unconstitutional to be

essayed."

This is so far true that rather more caution is observed in such countries as the United States. The methods followed are more indirect. But the es sential principle of legislation enacted under capitalist influence is the same in Washington or Albany as in Lagos. or Cape Town. We have our injuncand our conspiracy prosecutions; we have our land grants to corporat only to keep others off it; we have as pointed out elsewhere in this paper, a systematic cultivation of race hatred to keep the workers divided and sub tected: we have industrial school constant object is to turn out a supply of skilled scabs; we have our Civic Federation to break strikes by "coneilintory" methods; and our capitalist politicians are feeling their way to-ward "compulsory arbitration," whenever they dare attempt It.

The "fundamental axiom of Christianity" will not help us much. The Bishops have interpreted that to suit their patrons' interests. belp us is this: That, through hard experience, the workers of all lands, of all races and colors and creeds, are learning to feel their common interest and to feel their common opposition to the master class; in this way, the Brotherhood of Man, which has seldo: been more than a useful phrase in the mouths of the preachers, is being translated into the International Solidarity of Labor, a most potent fact in the hearts and brains of the

-If you find the Catholic working men in your vicinity prejudiced against leaflet issued by the New York State amittee, "To the Catholic Working-Corrigan and Quigley. Address orders to H. Reich, 184 William street. One thousand for \$1.75; 500 for \$1; in Ger-

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