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VOL. XIII.-NO. 8.

NEW YORK, APRIL 19, 1903.

OPEN LETTER TO SENATOR TRACY.

Socialist Workingman Scores Capitalist Legislator of Capitalists Expect an Up-Connecticut.

Author of Reactionary Measures Against Labor Organizations is Told Some Plain Truths About the Cause of Strikes and the Capitalists' Responsibility for

EMPLOY NURSING BABES

"Do you still insist that it is the labor

agitator that causes strikes and riots?

Is it a wonder that, after all the means of subsistence have been raise

in price, the number of labor unions in

Connecticut shows an increase of on

hundred and fifty-two for the last year? I consider myself competent to

state, as I have spent the last twenty-

tory, that with comparatively few ex-ceptions every wage-worker, be he em-

ployed at manual or mental labor, is

Whom Should the Workers Trust?

"Now, Honorable Sir, when workers

are discontented, are they going to ask

the bosses for advice? They going to ask the bosses for advice? They may lack a great deal of education, but they are not ignorant enough to do that. Are they then to call upon a Professor, Ellot, of Harvard, who lands the scale

as a hero, or on some other mouth-piece of capitalism? The worker may

be very foolish in some things pertaining to his welfare, but he is too wise for that. Who then is called upon for advice by these discontented wage slaves? Why, it is the man who has

been 'up against it,' the man whose in-terests he knows to be identical with

his own, the fellow worker who has

made more or less a study of existing relations between Labor and Capital. This is the 'labor agitator,' or, as I would put it, THE LABOR EDUCA-

"You see Honorable Mr. Tracy, this

discontent of the wage-worker is a nat-

ural consequence of economic condi-

tions. The strike, with an its accom-

panying vexations—aye, even the riot—is again a logical consequence of

Prosperity-and Who Makes It?

palaces, American millionaire heiresses

coupled to European dukes and princes and viceroys, and hobnobbing with

kings and emperors of the Old World.

wealth that flows incessantly into the coffers of the capitalist class, WHERE, I say, DOES IT ALL COME FROM? Does it fall into their bottomless pockets from the skies? By what sort of

magic does it come into their posses

"This wealth, Honorable Sir, repre

sents the brain, the muscle, the blood of tolling millions of men, women, and children, employed and exploited by

the capitalist class of this country. It is the labor of hand and brain that

creates all the wealth. It therefore fol-

lows that the wealth possessed by our capitalist class, who perform no useful

work whatever, represents unpaid ia-

"Now you may be inclined to ex-claim: 'Why, this fellow is rabid; he

must be an Anarchist; this kind of talk

Just keep cool and we will come out all right in the end. You know that au-

men because they had the effronters

to claim that the earth is round. Never

theless the earth retains its roundity in spite of authoritative wisdom.

Washington has to say on this question. According to his figures, the

his product. And the other 83 per

suffocute with their ever faster ac-

Wage-Increases and Prices

"But you may say: 'Wages have been raised in the last two years.' Quite true

sir. The wages in Connecticut have been increased fully two cents a day

on the average. (Compare statistics of 1900 with 1902.) And how much have

the prices of the means of subsistence

"The greedy glutton capitalists, wh

are swimming in wealth, cannot afford

to pay a small increase in wages. They

same necessaries, the men and women and children who clothe and feed and

shelter the exploiters in a most luxur lous way, the little children sacrificed up'n the altar of capitalism, their little bases and muscles coined into glitter

(Continued on page 4.)

raise the price of the necessaries life, but when the producers of the

raised? About 25 per cent. or

cumulating wealth?

"Let us see what our census man at

thorities once upon a time co

in un-American and unconstitutional

TOR.

this discontent.

PERITY.

dissatisfied with the econo

tions confronting him to-day:

five years of my existence in the fa-

The Worker has already given som account of the draconlan measures against the labor movement proposed and now pending in the Connecticut Legislature. These measures, if enacted, would make it utterly impossible for workingmen to carry on a strike or boycott with any effect even in the st orderly manner, without exposing elves to imprisonment and finau-

Whether or not such laws are likely to be passed at this session, the bills undoubtedly represent the wishes and the intentions of the capitalist class and the Socialist Party stands alone on the political field firmly and consistently opposing such reactionary step The workingmen of Hartford, by add-ing 60 per cent. to the Socialist vote in their city election last week, have given notice that they are awake to their in terest and to the danger which threat-ens them. The workingmen of New Haven will have an opportunity on April 21 to repeat their warning to the capitalist oppressors and their political

We present here an open letter to State Senator Tracy, the chief pro-moter of these infamous bills, by Fred-erick Grube, a member of the New Hayen Trades Council and of Local New Haven of the Socialist Party.

Comrade Grube's Letter.

"Hon. Cornelius Tracy, Member of the State Senate of Connecticut:

Sir:-A copy of your letter in reply to Mr. Lynch, Secretary of the Economic League of Norwich, Conn., has recently been brought to my notice, and I could not resist the temptation to answer it at some length, inasmuch as you invited suggestions for amendments to your so-called 'Incorporation Bill' ('Bill for the Incarceration of Union Men' would be a more appropriate term). This invitation, plus your declaration that your only desire in framing this bill was to abolish strikes and riots, emboldens me to tak dvantage of the opportunity thus offered and to draw your attention to to point out the only effective remedy for these evils of the day which pro-voked your vehement expressions of horror and indignation.

"Your scurrious remark about the labor agitator as "FEEDING AND FATTENING ON DISCORD AND CONTENTION AS A CROW FEEDS ON CARIHON deserves no serious at-tention whatever, for all the world knows the fate that stares labor agitators' in the face—namely, the black-list of the good Christian gentlemen; the humane manufacturers and corporations.

"You say that 'strikes and riots are mostly brought about by professed labor agitators.' This conception of the nature of strikes and the war exist-ing between capital and labor proves that you, Hon, Sir, like so many other legislators and 'statesmen,' do not or will not understand the great question of the day now engaging the minds of all the intellectuals of the country—the Labor Question. Your remarks imply that the workers are generally satisfied with the wages and treatment received at the hands of their employers, until some villain of a lagor agitator comes along and makes them discontented and disgruntled. Would these workers not be a despicable lot of human creatures if such were the facts? Can It be possible that you and those whom you represent can expect the workers to be satisfied with economic condi-tions such as they are to-day?

The Cause of Discontent.

"Have you no idea of the misery and ffeep privation suffered by the tolling masses? Did you ever see the little and other mills and factories right here in the New England states? Did you never visit the barren homes of the people who toll day by day, year in people who toll day by day, year in and year out, whenever they get an op-portunity to work? Do you not know that in those industries where they work the longest hours per day, the wages paid are the lowest?

What are the average wages paid for a day's work right here in this glorious state of Connecticut. The re-port of our Labor Statistican of Con-necticut shows that in all the cotton mills of the state combined the average pay for a day's work reaches the and in the Sir, you find in the list-Schedule No. 109-a shop that employs for three hun-dred days of the year one hundred and fifty people at the princely wage of 47 cents a day. Think of it! Forty-seven cents on the average for the whole shop! And how is it with the average daily wage for all the industries in the state? I will tell you, sir. It is given by the same authority as reaching the enormous sum of \$1.54. These are the statistics of our state in been raised? Another more, Mr. Tracy.

"And how is this little increase which the workers received obtained. Here we approach the thing you so much abhor—namely, the strike or the year of greatest prosperity, the

"Do you know the figures on illiteracy in Rhode Island? Take our latest school statistics and you-will find there-in the following: 'About nine and one-half per cent. male and about ten and half per cent. male and about ten and a half per cent. female Illiterate inhabitants. This will not surprise anyone who has once or twice been at the gates of the cotton mills. Go there at 6 o'clock in the evening and see the crowds of little children pouring from these gates of hell—children who ought to attend school or be at home fondled attend school or be at home fondled cared for by their mothers. WHY, THESE MILL OWNERS WOULD

-79-

rising.

Military Maps Being Made to Facilitate Shooting of Strikers.

The Geneva (N. Y.) "Daily Times" of March 4 contains the following significant account of the military pre-parations which are being made by the servants of the capitalist class to quell strikes and meet any possible up-rising against industrial tyranny:

"A military map of the city was ompleted last evening by H. De Forest Patterson, under the direction of Capt. J. George Stacey for the head-quarters of the Fourth Brigade in Buffalo. The original map was sent to Buffalo to-day. Capt. Patterson has been working on the map for several

"It is in detail and shows the fac tories, shops, and railroads where there is a possibility of an industrial uprising. Within close proximity to each factory and railroad there is designated an open space or sheak that could be used as complex class. could be used as camping places for troops. The map locates all of the stone and brick public buildings in the city which could possibly be used as a basis of military operations. Stone structures are designated in blue and brick in red markings. These buildings include the college buildings, ex-periment station, schools, churches, hotels, postoffice, the city buildings, site of the federal building and all other places that could be used as military headquarters or strongholds. In addition to these all open pieces of ground such as public parks, the col-lege campus and the driving park which could be used for military manœuvers are located on the map. "Trinity Church is designated as the

place for the location of a signal corps It is considered that from the top of the tower the widest view of Geneva and vicinity can be secured of any place within the limits of the city. From this point the wig-wags of the signal corps could be seen at the ex-periment station, at the driving park, it the Shears factory, and at the junc tion of the Snell and the Lochland

"But you say in your letter that 'the country was never on a better financial basis, and this season of prosperity should last for years.' This is good "The making of this map is in com with a special order sent on from the headquarters of the Fourth capitalist argument to use before a lot of bankers and millionaires, for without a doubt for them this country Brigade last April which directed all of the separate companies included in the command of the brigade to secure without a doubt for them ims without a doubt for them ims to get it is full of prosperity. TRUSTS UPON TRUSTS, MONOPOLIES UPON TRUSTS, MONOPOLIES UPON TRUSTS, MONOPOLIES UPON TRUSTS. as large a wall map as the cities in which the various companies were lo-cated afforded. On this map it was directed that the above data be desig-MONOPOLIES! Capitalist organiza-tions of all kinds are shooting up like mushrooms. The dividends paid on nated. The purpose of such a collection of maps at the brigade headquar the capital stock of these corporations are enormous. Not knowing what to do with all the accumulated wealth, ters is to enable the brigadier genera to issue specific orders in the time of uprising or the movement of troops. These maps will make it possible for brigade officers to locate in time of these capitalists revel in luxuries and inaugurate orgies at Newport and abroad. We hear of Seeley dinners and monkey surprise suppers, \$200,000 horsestrikes the exact place where the sea of trouble is and where the neares where the troops can be hous and to direct movements accordingly.

THE GLOBE FAIR.

Oh, indeed, such 'prosperity' was never before seen in the New or the Old World. WALL MAY THESE PEO-PLE BOAST OF AMERICAN PROS-Net Proceeds May Reach Ten Thousand

Dollars-Globe Conference to Mest. Secretary Butscher states that there s good reason to hope that the net pro ceeds of the Daily Globe Fair, held in Grand Central Palace, March 28 to April 5, will reach \$10,000. A number of individuals and organizations have as yet neglected to report on tickets and until this is done it will be impos-sible to know the exact amount cleared. All who have not accounted for tickets taken are requested to do so at the earliest possible moment, returning money and unused tickets to Secretary William Butscher at the Labor Lyceum, 64 East Fourth street

The Globe Conference will meet in the Labor Lyceum on Friday evening, April 17. All delegates should be pres-

TWO NEW PAMPHLETS.

The latest number of the Socialis Library is a little pamphlet of pocke size, containing three articles re printed from The Worker-"The So cialist View of the Waterbury Strike, by Algernon Lee; "Real Race Suicide," by Courtenay Lemon; and "The In-centive," by J. W. Brown. Price, postpaid, 2 cents a copy; one hundred oples for 75 cents.

"Wie wird man ein Bürger" is German pamphlet, giving instructions for gaining citizenship in the United worker receives about 17 per cent. of States. Price. postpaid. 5 cents i cent, where does that go, if not into the pockets of the employer class? Is it a wonder that the capitalists almost copy; fifty copies for \$1.50; one hundred copies for \$2.50.

Ho be had from the Socialist Litera-

ture Company, 184 William street New York.

FOR MAY DAY.

The May Day Conference will mee in the Labor Lyceum, 64 East Fourth street, on Saturday evening, April 18 to decide on the manner in which the Socialists and progressive workingment of New York City shall observe La bor's international holiday. Delegates should be present from every subdivi-sion of the Social Democratic Party and from every union, society, or club in sympathy with the Socialist move-ment. Organizations which have not yet chosen delegates should do so at once, in order that they may at leas

LEMON AT YONKERS.

Courtenay Lemon, asociate editor of The Worker, will speak in Yonkers, N. Y., Sunday evening, April 19, on "The Socialist View of the State. State In-terference and State Capitalism." All Westchester and New York companies. stebester and New York comrade invited to be present.

PREPARING TO KILL SCORE TWO FOR INDIANA COURTS.

Another Labor Law Unconstitutional.

Court Says Law Requiring Weekly Payment of Wages Violates Workingmen's Right of Free Contract and Tends to Degrade Them.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 10.— The Supreme Court of this state has wiped one more labor law off the statute books. We have already re-ported the decision against the con-stitutionality of the law fixing a minimum wage for common laborers em-ployed on public work. A week passes and a similar decision is given against the law requiring employers to pay wages weekly.

The decision is based on the same

good old theory of "freedom of con-tract" and portions of the opinion make good reading for workingmen who have begun to think.

"Liberty and Equality" Saved.

"The statute places the wage-earners of the state under quasi guardianship, the court says. "It classes them with minors and other persons under legal disability by making their contracts void at the pleasure of a public officer. It tends to degrade them as citizens by impeaching their ability to take

care of themselves.
"It is paternalism pure and simple, and in violent conflict with the liberty and equality theory of our institutions. Labor is property; it is exchangeable for food and raiment and some com-forts, and may be bought and sold, and contracts made in relation thereto, the same as concerning any other property.

"The contract prohibited affects employer and employee alike. If the ma ter can employ only upon terms of weekly payment, the workman can yment on no other terms.

A Lesson in Labor Politics.

The organized workingmen of the state, many of whom have the experi-ence of having their wages paid at such long intervals that they are regu-larly compelled to go in debt to the great profit and advantage of the employer, and who have spent a great deal of time and energy in lobbying for deal of time and energy in lobbying for the enactment of this law, will appre-ciate the irony of the court in stepping; in to protect their "liberty and equality" by nullifying the law they have begged for.

If the judges will keep on giving lessons like this we may confidently expect a Socialist vote at the next election which will unpleasantly sur-

lection which will unpleasantly prise those eminent gentlemen

MUST NOT STRIKE FOR RECOGNITION.

New York Court Says Workingmen Have as Good a Right to Use Violence as to Strike for Such a Purpose.

The Appellate Division of the New York Supreme Court has added another to its long list of decisions against workingmen in their industrial conflict with the capitalist class. The Appellate Division, reversing the decision of a lower court, declares that an injunc-tion must issue at the suit of John Beatty, a master painter, against the officers of the Amalgamated Painters and Decorators, forbidding them to conduct a strike for the recognition of

There is in this case no question of ing workmen to break their contracts with their employer"—that is, calling a strike at the direction of the identical workingmen in question. The court

says:

sendants, because the plaintiff would the pledge of the Municipal Voters not in a formal way recognize the asso-ciation, or for an alleged affront to its ity offered. walking delegate, have the right to ma-liciously cause parties who have en-tered into contracts with him to dea strike of all the workmen in the em-ploy of such parties. That they have no such right was clearly and unmistakably announced on the appeal from the order vacating the preliminary in-junction, the court then saying that the ase furnished 'no authority for a resort to fraud, intimidation, force or

"This (the breaking of the contracts) was done, and in the future is threaten ed to be done, not because the plaintiff refused to employ union labor, or to pay union wages, but simply because— according to the uncontradicted testinony of the defendant, Callanan-the

The methods here employed to compel the plaintiff to accede to the demands of the defendants are unjust inreasonable, and such as the law de ot recognize and will not tolerate

bring a sult for damages against the union. In view of this threat the case should be considered in connection with those which The Worker has recently reported from Waterbury, Cons., and Rutland, Vt., and with the Tan Vale and Denaby cases in English.

VICTORY IN CHICAGO.

Socialist Party Elects Its First Alderman.

Workingmen of Pullman at Last Represented - Attitude Toward Municipal Voters' League -Our Vote Apparently Increased under Difficult Circumstances.

CHICAGO, Ill., April 9.-The results of the recent election in Chicago were gratifying to Socialists from almost every point of view. The police returns give us between eleven and twelve thousand votes. Last year these same returns gave us nine thousand and a subsequent official count raised this to thirteen thousand. If the same rate of increase holds this year, the So-cialist vote will be nearly fifteen thousand. These are all straight Socialist votes and some of the candidates will run from two to three thousand more.

There was an Independent Labor party in the field, which made a most active campaign but only succeeded in polling ten thousand votes. Both the Republican and Democratic candidates declared themselves in favor of municipal ownership and the referen-dum, and Harrison, who was elected, made these two questions his main reasons for asking for a re-election. Under these conditions it is absolutely certain that no one save those who stood for a straight Socialist position would vote a Socialist Party ticket, and we are, therefore, justified in saying that our vote this time represents the thoroughly intelligent and class-conscious Socialists in Chicago.

Our First Alderman.

The feature of the election which attracts the widest attention is the elec-tion of Comrade William Johnson for Alderman in the Thirty-third Ward. It comes with peculiar satisfaction and with a sort of dramatic justice that this is the ward containing the town of Pullman, which had come to be looked upon as the very climax of Republican capitalism, and which formed the cen-tral point of the most tremendous struggle between capitalists and organ-ized laborers ever waged in America.

To some degree Johnson's election was due to other than Socialist votes, since he received the endorsement of the Municipal Voters' League. How-ever, we have the satisfaction of know-ing that he was the only man endorsed by the organization who would not sign their pledge or in any way obligate himself to them.

Pledged Only to Socialism.

When their committee asked that he sign the piedge which they proposed, providing for the support of the referendum and rejection of all franchises not containing a municipal ownership provision, he replied by sending them a copy of the Sociedist municipal platform, and stating that this represented his position and that he owed no al-legiance to anybody save the Socialist Party. The representatives of the organization who came to the headquar ters of the Socialist Party in regard to this matter were promptly told that the Socialists did not desire their support, and that if they recommended him it must be done with the distinct under-standing that he owed them no alleglance. Owing to his undoubtedly superior intelligence and integrity as compared to the other nominees the League could, nevertheless, not very well withhold its indorsement, since they have always made a boast of be-ing wholly non-partisan. Comrade Johnson's conduct in this regard contrasts most strikingly with that of the aldermanic candidates of the Socialist Labor Party, who, in their eagernes

balanced and informed men in the So cialist movement in Chicago, although liberately break them by means of he has taken a less prominent part than threats to cause, or by actually causing some others in public affairs, and, a strike of all the workmen in the employed affairs, and, hence, has become less known to outsiders. He is probably as well equipped for the position he occupies as almo anyone who could have been selecte Notwithstanding the desperate effort of the DeLeonites to secure shows the truth of what the Socialist Party has said all along, that the vote which the S. L. P. received last year was given to them by mistake. They have just one more chance to appear or

the official ballot in Illinois and then Independent Labor Party.

The Independent Labor party has ried loose about 10,000 workers from the old-party allegiance and has taugh them the lesson of the necessity of in-dependent political action by the la-borers, and they are now the ripest kind of material for Socialist propoof recognize.

As well might the determination of redress real or imaginary wrongs, or redress real or imaginary wrongs. It clearly appears that they were actuated by improper motives and by a malicious desire to injure the plaintiff.

It is expected that this decision will be sustained if the case goes to the Court of Appeals, which is the last resort.

confractor threatens also to confractor threatens also to the case the Socialist municipality.

A. M. S.

If you want to see the Socialist uste in New York doubled again next election, work for the Socialist daily.

WISCONSIN'S GAINS.

ndustrial City of Sheboygan Passes Racine and Plymouth.

SHEBOYGAN, Wis., April 8.-Th following is the result of the election Tuesday in Sheboygan, Wis., the So-cialist Party electing its entire ticket: Mayor—Born, 1,723 votes, 191 plu-

rality. Treasurer—Shoen, 1,488 votes, 24 Attorney-Dean, 1,601 votes, 124 plu-

rality.

Assessor—Schmidt, 1,631 votes, 74 plurality.

Justices of the Peace—Second Dis-

trict, Ernest Hinze, 642 votes, 109 plu-rality; Third District, H. W. Becker,

744 votes, 92 plurality. A year ago we came very near carry ing the city, but elected only one Alder-man, our vote being very evenly dis-tributed through the city. We have now elected, besides the city officers named the following ward representatives: Third WardAlderman, Wm. F. Schulz; Fifth Ward—Alderman, Fred Haack; Sixth Ward-Alderman, W. Brock mann; Seventh Ward-Alderman, Ed. Püster, Fred Kuster; Fifth Ward-Supervisor, Chas. Hanck: Sixth Ward-Supervisor, Julius Witte; Seventh Ward — Supervisor, Louis Meyer; School Commissioners—Ernst Zehms,

IN OHIO CITIES.

Fifth Ward: Henry Meyer, Seventh

Straight and Stalwart Socialist Vcto Grows, Despite Jonesism and John-

CLEVELAND, O., April 9 .- Unofficial returns give the Socialist Party 1,070 votes in the city election here. Official figures will probably add a hundred or more to this. In the city election a year ago we had 643. The S. L. P. falls off from 442 a year ago to 333 now.

Our vote is less than that cast in the

state election in November. means that in November we got a considerable number of men who are not yet class-conscious Socialists, and who cast their votes for Tom L. Johnson, as a "good man," this spring. Never-theless, the increase of the "straight and stalwart" vote is a very satisfac-

tory indication.

Later.—Further advices make it probable that the foregoing report greatly understates the Socialist vote in Cleveland and that we held nearly if not quite the whole of the vote cast for the state ticket, in spite of local in-

DAYTON, O., April 9.-B. J. Miller Socialist candidate for Mayor of this city, received 1,220 votes, our other candidates on the city ticket varying from 1,167 to 1,254. Our ward candidates, in general, ran a little ahead of the city ticket, the aggregate vote for Socialist candidates for the Council being 1,370, for the Board of Education

1,472, and for Assessors 1,413.

At the last city election our vote for Mayor was 320 and in the state election last November we cast 974 for the head of the ticket. Thus Dayton cor

tinues her good record of steady So-cialist advance. TOLEDO, O., April 9,-The Socialist other candidates on the city ticket range from 1,279 to 1.589. Two years ago, in the city election, we had 482 for the head of our ticket and last fall, in the state election, 1,571. Comparing 482 with 549 shows the growth of uncompromising Socialism. The other uncompromising Socialism. The other thousand or so are Socialists when there is no Jones in the field, but have not got over the "good man" superstition. We shall keep at it and, with the aid of the object lessons that the capitalists and their politicians give, we shall teach them yet.

MANSFIELD, O., April 11 .- The So over last fall.

DAYTON, O., April 12.-Followin are some incomplete returns from the elections in the smaller cities: In Ashtabula we held our own with

71 votes, in splte of the opposition of union labor party.
Bellaire gives 81, an increase of 10

over last fall. Hamilton Socialists entered the unicipal contest for the first time and

Springfield gives 280, a gain of 75. Bucyrus has 78, an increase of 24 Columbus rises from 94 in state ele lon to 111 at its first city campaign.

Xenia had a fierce fight, but rose

Findlay makes an increase, giv ing 140 Elyria increases 50 per cent., giv-

to 141.

Youngstown doubles, polling 150 in its first city contest.
Fostoria casts 80, an increase.
Massillon increases to 65, in spite

of union labor party. Akron has 275 a gain of 75 over law

IN NEW JERSEY.

The Socialists of Peetzburg, Berger county, New Jersey, have elected four of the five members of the local Board of Education. Socialism is growing rapidly in this part of the state good showing will be made at the next general election.

Plattsmouth, Neb., trebles its So-cialist vote as compared with the fall

-Send 75 cents to the Socialis —Send to cents to the Socialist Literature Company, 184 William street, New York, for a hundred copies of that new pamphlet contain-ing "The Socialist View of the Water-bury Strike," "Real Race Suicide," and "The Incentive."

FOR THE CAMPAIGN OF 1904.

National Secretary Mailly Issues Call for a Special Organizing Fund.

National Headquarters Has the Duty of Organizing New States and Helping to Strengthen Weak Ones-A Great Opportunity that Must Not Be Missed-Now Is the Time to Strike.

Comrades :- A great opportunity con

fronts the Socialist of this country.

The rapidly growing sentiment for So-cialism, she working-class tendency to-wards independent political action, the increasing number of industrial con-flicts and strikes, the futility of Civic Federations and Arbitration Commissions to avert these con-flicts and produce harmony be-tween, antagonistic forces repre-sented by the working class and the capitalist class, the promulgation of decoy labor parties, the deteriora-tion and breakup of the Democratic party, the abject failure of the Repub-lican party to handle the trust question, and the open activity of the capi tailst class in its opposition to Social-ism; all those and hundreds of other evidences, apparent on every side, should teach us that the time has come when Socialists must prepare for the final struggle between Socialism and

For years we have been sowing the seed for the ripening harvest. Socialist papers and literature, agitators and writers, scholars and thinkers have grown in number until they can be found in every city, town and village in North America. Our press extends into every state and territory, and turn which way it will, the capitalist class sees the doom of the present system written in an increased Socialist vote All this has come to pass after years of work and trial on the part of men and women now living, and of brave souls who have passed away ere the dreams they dreamed came true. One thing above all others remains

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

for the national election of 1904. To achieve this, the National Head-quarters must have money with which to work. We are developing plans by which every state can be covered with organizers, and every Socialist enrolled as a party member. We must enter the national campaign with an organization that will place the Socialist Party at least second when the votes are counted. This can be accom-plished if the Socialists themselves but hoose to-will it so.

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

Omaha, April 10, 1903.

To the members of the Socialist not have organizers so long as we are not have organizers so long as we are without the neccessary funds to en-sure their taking the field. While the regular revenue of the national office is growing steadily, yet part of this must go toward relieving the party of its legitimate debts, which have

PRICE 2 CENTS.

already been unsettled too long. These debts must be cleared as soon as pos-sible, and we have already begun a systematic effort to bring this about. The Special Organizing Fund will be used to the best advantage of the entire movement. Many states, al-ready organized, need assistance in order to revive delinquent locals, to enourage other locals, now working, and to organize new ones. If we can get the organized states into a condition where a steady revenue is assured the respective state committees and the National Committee, the states will be strengthened and provision thereby made for extensive operations in unorganized states. An Organizer must be sent through the Southern states, where interest is growing, and where organizations that will provide tours for speakers must be formed. Interstate tours for reliable organizers and speakers will be arranged. We intend to make the national office the headquarters for the best party lecturers,

its real mission as the National Agitation Bureau of the Socialist Party.
All this can be achieved in a comparatively short time, Comrades, if you will help do it. We know that the de mands upon your meagre resources are never ending, but we wish to impress you with the fact that \$1,000.00 expended for organizing purposes by this office within the next few months will return in increased revenue and mem-bership many times over before the year closes; and we want, and should have, at least that sum by May 1. We do not wish to go to the expense of issuing subscription lists, but we re-quest that locals get out such lists in their respective localities. There are many sympathizers who will subscribe to our fund if their attention is called to it.

thus ensuring economy in every way, guaranteeing a systematic method of conducting our propaganda, and at the same time enabling this office to fulfill

Socialists of America, you must net now so that the Socialist Party can enter the national campaign next year fully equipped to meet the enemy in the first great national struggle between Socialism and Capitalism,

National Secretary. Approved:

oved:
J. P. ROE,
JOHN M. WORK,
ERNEST UNTERMANN,
GEORGE H. TURNER, SAMUEL LOVETT, Local Quorum

NOTE.-Contributions will be re ceived direct at this office by the Na-tional Secretary or through the various tate committees. Acknowledgment will be made in the Socialist press. Prompt action is requested, and re-member every penny counts.

IN MISSOURI.

St. Louis Comrades Increase Their Vote Battle Creek Now Has Four Socialist and Liberal Elects Socialist Coun-

ST. LOUIS Mo. April 11 -The Socialist Party has polled 2,451 votes in the city election. This is an increase of about 11 per cent, over our vote in the legislative election in November and trebles the vote in the city election of 1901, when we had 827.

LIBERAL, Mo., April 9.-Our town election of April 7 resulted in the elec-tion of George Mellor as Councilman from the Second Ward. This is the second term for Comrade Mellor. He was elected once before, but was de-feated last spring. His re-election is significant. The secret of the thing is, that when Comrade Mellor was Co cilman before, he sat squarely down on all city contracts and compelled the doing of public work by direct employment with an increase of 50 per cen in workmen's wages. The middl class, who are always clamoring for reduced taxes, made a big squeal, and defeated him for re-election the new Council granted a contractor a job at 25 per cent. more that the same work cost under the direction of Comrade Mellor, these same small fry squealed out loud and long, and flocked to Comrade Mellor and elected him by big majority.

JOPLIN, Mo., April 11.-The Socialist Party candidate for Mayor has 233 votes, as compared with 97 in last fall's state election.

MINNESOTA ADVANCING.

CROOKSTON, Minn., April 11.-The rote for Mayor stands Citizens', 324; Socialist Party, If we keep on growing at this we shall carry the city before long. At the last election we had 100

FARIBAULT, Minn., April 11 .- The Socialist candidate for Mayor polls 141 votes out of a total of 802. This gives the Socialist Party official standing in the Social

READ THIS AND PASS IT ON.

FORWARD IN MICHIGAN.

Aldermen Instead of Two.

BATTLE CREEK, Mich., April 11.-The Socialist Party has doubled its representation in the Board of Aldermen, electing Edward Greenfield and Victor C. Balley from the First and Second Wards, respectively, to join s.

A. Kulp and Charles A. Jackson, who
were elected from the same wards two
years ago. The Republicans have six
Aldermen to our four. Bert Clark and ly, to join F. Hiram Hayes are elected as Constables

in these wards. The Democratic party at the last moment withdrew most of its candi-dates in favor of the Republicans, in order to beat us. The total vote wa the largest in many years. Our can-didate for Mayor received 1,564 as against 2,270 for the Republican. Democracy is dead here and we have now to dispose of the Republican party.

COLORADO IN LINE.

Contributes Its Quota to List of Socialist Victories in Municipal Elections.

TELLURIDE, Colo., April 12.-This place is the first in Colorado to elect a Socialist to office. Comrade Fred Pheasey, candidate of the Socialist Party, goes into the Board of Alder-men as a result of this week's elec-

There are good reports from other points in the state. At Aspen our can-didate for Mayor polled 346 votes against 533 for the Republican-Democratic "citizens' ticket." At Boulder, we cast over 300 against 1,221 for a

IN IDAHO.

MOSCOW, Idaho, April 7.—At to-day's municipal election the Socialise Party doubled its record of last fall, polling 97 votes for Comrade Swan, our candidate for Mayor. This is 12 per cent. of the total. On account of bad weather but few women voted; otherwise our proportion would probotherwise our proportion would ably have been larger. The res very gratifying to us.

The Worker. AN ORGAN OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY (Known in New York State as the Social cratic Party.)

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be disregarded.

Complaints about the business or editorial management of the paper should be addressed to the Board of Directors, Socialist Co-operative Publishing Association, 184 William street, New York.

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THE PARTY'S EMBLEM.

above.
The Socialist Party (or Social Democratic Party in New York) should not be confused with the so-called Socialist Labor Party. The latter is a ring-ruled organization which devotes an it is energies to two purposes: First, to disrupt the Socialist movement and stander the Socialists who carry on the battle against capitalism; second, to malign and injure the brade-union movement. THE SOCIALIST VOTE.

Socialist Party (the Social Democratic of New York) has passed through its degeneral election. Its growing power dicated and its speedy victory for owed by the great increase of its vote sown in these figures:



He who reads rules, it is said. But he who reads only the capitalist papers

merely thinks that he rules. THE MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

The victory achieved by the Socialist Party in Chicago, of which Comrade Simons writes in another column, is an epoch-making one in that this is the first time we have put one of our candidates in office in any of the great cities of the country. Heretofore our victories at the polls, yearly growing more numerous and striking, have yet been confined to the smaller industrial cities and towns, where the forces of capitalism and especially the forces of capitalist corruption are less thoroughly organized and the condition of the workers is one of greater compara

The list of smaller cities where the Socialist Party has won a partial or a controlling voice in local administra tion has now reached very encouraging proportions. Haverhill and Brockton nd Chicopee, New Castle, Marion and Linton, Saginaw and Battle Creek Sheboygan, Angeonda and Butte, no to enumerate a dozen less important points-this should be enough to pu new heart into any comrade who ha grown weary in the long fight and to inspire him to redoubled efforts.

To crown this by invading tha sanctum sanctorum of capitalist boodle politics, the Chicago Board of Alder men, to send a workingman from most bitterly oppressed working-class district, pledged distinctively and exclusively to the interests of his class against the interests that have hitherto ruled unquestioned there-our com rades of Chicago may well be proud

and we all share in their rejoicing We know that Socialism cannot b brought in through the action of municipalities. We know that ever where the Socialist Party controls the whole of a city government, the mos it can expect to accomplish is a con paratively slight amelioration of the vil results of capitalism, and that they may have to meet the opposition of courts and legislatures even in this One man, in such a position which Comrade Johnson new occupies, car do little more than act as a spokes workers, throw their de finnce in the faces of the minions of capitalism, and tear away the masks

Socialist Aldermen this year mean ection of Socialist Legislator next year and then of Socialist Congressmen to carry the same battle to Washington. We can now feel as sured that the day of small things is over, that we shall not again have to retrace our steps and fight our battles over, that, on the contrary, the rate of our progress will be accelerated from year to year and from day to day.

HOW TO PREVENT CLIQUES.

It is not our intention to comme upon the particular affairs brought to light in the last meeting of the General Committee of Local New York Such comment would not now b proper, nor is it necessary. The comrades of this local in their districts and through their elected and in structed delegates, will be amply able to get the information necessary for forming their decisions and to express and execute their will.

Certain general reflections suggest themselves, however, which it may not be amiss to submit to the consideration of the comrades. The first is a feeling of congratula

tion. We believe there are few bodies outside the Socialist movement that would, under the circumstances, have shown such calmness and self-control as did the General Committee. Some bitter and injudicious remarks were made, indeed. That was hardly sur prising, for to most of the delegates and spectators the facts revealed and the defiant attitude assumed by the party officers involved when a statement of those facts was forced from them came as a most painful shock. The orderly discussion and the extremely moderate action in which it ended formed an emphatic illustration of the capacity for self-government which our movement cultivates in its members.

More important is it, however, to ask: How could such a state of affairs arise and how are we to guard against its repetition?

It is not enough to say that so-and-so are self-seeking or factious persons and that they are the cause of the trouble, We must expect to find always and everywhere some unscrupulous selfseekers and some who by temperament are breeders of discord. We must expect even that the Socialist movement will get rather more than its share of those whose trade or whose amusement is "to fish in troubled waters." And we must expect that such persons whenever and wherever they begin their evil work in our ranks, will be openly or secretly encouraged and aided and abetted by the recognized enemies of our cause. This is one of the normal difficulties of our movement. It is therefore our duty to guard against such a danger, and if we fail to do so, we are to blame. Moreover, as we shall point out later the evils of clique politics and faction may grow up even without any de liberate ill intention, at the beginning, on the part of those concerned in it.

Let us not, then, forget that we have responsibility for what has been done and for what is to be done. In a democratic organization the burden of every error rests upon all and upor each-not only upon each who does wrong, but upon each who failed to

prevent the wrong-doing.

It is very easy to decline every nomination for a party office and to vote for anyone who is willing to accept; it is even possible to convince yourself that it is modesty and not indolence that prompts you. It is very easy, having elected party officers, to think that you have delegated all your duties as well as some of your author ity to them, to dismiss the subject from your mind, to think that it is unnecessary for you either to support or o control them. It is very easy, when me more watchful comrade gets up in your meeting and tells you that things are not all as they should be, to rebuke him as being too suspicious, to tell him you want peace, and to go away whistling and cheerful.

All this is very easy, but it is not very wise. After you have gone on very comfortably for a while, your peaceful dreams are always rudely disturbed and you find that, because you have neglected to watch and work, you now have to fight. Then you get angry. You want to blame omeone. You should blame yourself. If such a go-easy practise on the part of the rank and file is not safe for themselves, neither is it just to the officers. If you shoulder off all your esponsibility upon them, if you fail to advise or instruct them as to your wishes and to inform yourself so that you may instruct them rightly, if you fail to support them loyally in the per formance of their duties, if you do not promptly and fraternally set them right when they begin to neglect thos duties or to make errors of judgment or of will, then you must expect thateven though they be perfectly hones and unless they be also extraordinarily strong and wise-they will follow small mistakes with greater ones and at first unconsciously and then de liberately, conceal facts or usurp power in the hope of retrieving their false steps and from a just contemp of your laxity pass to insolent defian of your authority. The road to hell is proverbially easy and, as the French

all humbug. The weakness of democ racies is not in their ingratitude or their suspiciousness, but in their their suspiciousness, but in their proneness to go to sleep and trust to luck and "good men." It is the saying of a wise man, none the less true fo being worn threadbare, that "Eterna vigilance is the price of liberty." The powers of evil never slumber; sound sleep may indicate a good conscience but a good conscience will not keep burglars out of the house.

No political machinery that has ever been devised works quite automs tically. Universal suffrage, represen tation, initiative and referendum-all these are good machinery, if well But the most thoroughly demo cratic constitution in the world, with the most carefully planned system of cheeks and balances, will not of itself prevent usurpation or maladministration. The one assurance of the right administration of the affairs of any body of men is that the rank and file should be constantly active and alert.

We in Local New York may think ourselves fortunate that the affair which calls forth these remarks was no worse, that the amateurish bungling of those implicated compelled their so speedy exposure. Shrewd men could have done much greater harm. But these are not the last of all possible intriguers. The next set may be shrewder.

To prevent the repetition of such troubles there is but one way: The comrades in their districts must see to t that they elect delegates to the General Committee who will attend regularly and must insist that they report on all that goes on there; the Gen eral Committee must insist on the strictest adherence to the rules, even at the cost of some inconvenience; they must insist that the City Executiv reports its proceedings fully and explicitly; they must insist that the rank and file be frequently and definitely informed of the state of the party's finances; they must see that salaried officers are paid regularly as well as that they do the work they are paid for; in choosing officers and committeemen they must more carefully consider the proven fitness of the men judiciously mingling older and newer comrades on important committees, in order that the latter may have a chance to learn by experience how to conduct party business and yet that important matters shall never be wholly in the hands of novices or untried men.

If these things are done, we need have no fear of factions or of cliques or of "powers that be." These things must be done, and it is for each of you, party members of New York-or changing names, of any other placeto see that they are done, in order that we may have real harmony and active and intelligent propaganda.

The Pennsylvania mine owners are exerecising their right of "maintaining reasonable discipline" with a ven geance. At one colliery near Mahanoy City, the other day, twenty-five unloa men were discharged at a moment's notice, for "insubordination." That is the way the Baers cultivate harmony be tween Capital and Labor.

"Vlolence by Coal Miners" begins to appear again as a common headline in the "Sun." Of course we know how much credence to give to "Sun" news of this sort. The only significance to be attached to the renewal of such reports is that it shows that the strike has not been settled by the arbitrators, that dissatisfaction still exists, and that the compromise may not last out the prescribed term. That was to be expected.

A couple of years ago the capitalist papers were plaintively describing the on Havorh and Brockton by the rise of Socialism there. The inhabitants of these cities seem to have enjoyed the alleged disaster, having elected more Socialist officials than ever. Now let us see if Butte and Sheboygan and Battle Creek will be ruined.

Senator Hanna says: "Organized labor should be Americanized." Mark is the man to do it. Grover Cleveland J. P. Morgan, and many other public spirited and patritoic gentlemen will help him in the task. Socialists say Labor must be internationalized, mus get rid of the national prejudices that divide the workers and make them an easy prey to the profit-grinders.

Instice McLauchlin of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of New York trends on dangerous ground when, in deciding that workingmen have no legal right to strike for the recognition of their organization, he says: "As well might they resort physical force to enforce alleged rights or redress real or imaginary wrongs." If our learned judges te us we have as good right to use clubs and revolvers as to quit work in unison, who will dare speak again of labo agitators,"inciting to violence"? The learned judge, in condemning the strike, actually commends the so-calle 'propaganda of deed."

rights and wrongs on one side or the other in the fight between the two car Dehind which they seek to hide.

But just that is well worth the doing. And we know that the election of singratitude of democracies. That is referred to by our Haverhill cor-

espondent last week. We speak of them in this place only to call atten tion to the aid and comfort which is given to the capitalists, the enemies and exploiters of all carpenters, shoe workers, or other workingmen, by the continuance of such internal conflicts. It is enough to read the reports in the capitalist papers in order to see how the bosses laugh in their sleeves-nay, jeer and exult openly-at the spectacle of workingmen scabbing in the name of unionism, one set seeking to break the organization of the other set, only fing? It is good capitalist orthodoxy to be served in the same way by other othat Gatling guns are guarantees of foolish dupes in case they succeed. It epeace. is our part to teach and preach and If a Coal Baron may, by divine or everywhere illustrate the lesson that cother right, compel me to choose bethe true duty of the workingman is not to his union alone, nor to his craft work and premature death by hunger, alone, but to his whole class, and to why may he not shoot me outright? A inspire our fellow tollers, organized or fortiori, why may he not frankly unorganized and of whatever trade, threaten to shoot me? It is not wise with a larger hope and a higher ideal than the majority of them have yet reached-the idea of the Brotherh of Man realized in the Co-operative Commonwealth, which leaves no room for quarrels over unessential details in

Capitalists love labor organizations that are of no use to the working

the face of the common foe.

"A TOWER OF MENACE."

The New York "Mail and Express" is getting timid and illogical in its defense of capitalism. In the issue of Monday, April 13, we find an editorial entitled "A Tower of Menace," which we quote in full:

"Deserving of rebuke as impolitic provocative, dangerous and threaten-ing private command of public rights s the action of the Raleigh Coal and Coke Company. The property of this company is near Staniford City, W. Va., where six miners were killed reently in a conflict with deputy sheriffs. The company has now built a tower on a hill overlooking its prop-On the tower are mounted a Gattling gun and a searchlight. These are described as commanding not only the colliery buildings and entrances to the mine, but the adjoining town of

Atkinsville and the republic road.
"The right of the company to protectits property against possible assault is indisputable. It is also the duty of the county and then of the state to sup-port the company in the protection of its property. But that protection is a function of defense, not a privilege to overawe or threaten the neighboring community or to control free passage, upon the public highway. The build-ing of this tower upon a hill savors of-feudalism. It doubtiess is not the purontrolling the peasants of their castle town and levying tribute upon passing travelers. But they have made a needlessly offensive spectacle of the power temporarily to make as well as o repel assault.

"One may not agree with the acade mic advice of the Anthracite Commis against the use of the coal and police in Pennsylvania. One may question the wisdom of employing a force of private armed detectives when labor and espital clash. But this forti-fication, bristling by day and flashing by night, should be reduced by its builders. It is a minatory incitement. It is a challenge. It is a red flag. What would be thought if the town of Atkinsville were to plant a Gatling gun and a searchlight in its church

There is only one reasonable word in this article. The action of the Raleigh Conl and Coke Company is undoubtedly "impolitic." Capitalists are always impolitic. Whether they bluster or cajole, whether they frankly threaten and defy the workers or treacherously flatter them and plead for harmony and promise concessions they are always suicidally foolish. They cannot help it. It is their doom. "A ruling class is always a fool class." Occupying a fundamentally false posttion, a morally and logically indefensible position, they cannot but run counter to reason and to morality. They cannot be consistent in bullyin or consistent in fawning. By their concessions they betray the consciousness of their own weakness, thus at once inciting and justifying an attack upon their privileges. By their arro gant threats they betray the faisity of their friendly professions, and so add new incitement and new justification to the attack.

It is impolitic for these Coal Bard to build this "tower of menace." But aside from its impolicy, why should the "Mail and Express" condemn such action? The "Mail and Express" says these Coal Barons have a right to own the mines and breakers and coke ovens tnat other men have made and now operate. It says they have a right to say who may and who may not work there, and on what terms they may work, to keep for themselves such part as they choose of what those workers create, and, if the workers are dissatisfied, to forbid them to work a all until they are starved into content ment, even though other people may suffer for lack of coal and coke tha

these workers would gladly supply. The "Mall and Express," moreove has joined with the other capitalls papers in alleging that the workers-in this trade and others, in West Virginia and elsewhere—are lazy, riotous, mur derous ruffians. It has published such statements whenever workingmen were on strike. These statements are lies, but the plous "Mall and Expres prints them as truth. The "Mail and Express" further says, in the presen article: "The right of the company t protect its property against p assault is fedisputable,"

Why then, since it habitually repre

ents such assault by strikers as not "Mail and Express" think it wrong for those Coal Barous to put a search light and a Gatling gun up there on a tower as a fair warning to all those lazy, riotous, murderous ruffians of workingmen that they must be sub nissive or get the life blown out of them? Nay, are not the Coal Barons noting very honorably and mercifully in putting their Gatling gun in plain sight and .as we say, giving fair warn-

tween premature death from excessive indeed. But is it not quite within the sacred rights of property?

Go to, plous gentlemen of the "Mail and Express." Your capitalist masters know their business as well as you do-as well, and no better. You none of you really know your business, nor can do so, for your whole existence is a monumental historic lie, without right to continue nor power of much longer continuance.

The Bastille did not make the French Revolution. Nor could Louis have prevented the Revolution by razing the Bastille. Bulld towers of menace or not, Masters of the World, your débacle is coming, just the same

THE INTELLECTUAL PROLETARIAT.

University statistics recently published, says the "Literary Digest," revive the discussion of the old problem that Bismarck, in his parliamentary addresses, so frequently mentioned with apprehension, namely, that of a "learned proletariat," a "mob" of technically educated men vastly in excess of the demand. The "Frankfur Zeitung," which is under all circu "Frankfurte Zeitung," stances the best-informed journal in the "land of thinkers and authors" on subjects pertaining to higher educational matters, has something to say on this subject substantially as fo

The statistics of the attendance at the universities and the technical in stitutes, which latter, by recent action of the authorities, have been placed on an equality with the former, again show how all the professions, with the sple exception of the Protestant minis try, are in danger of being swamped by an overproduction of graduates who want appointments, but who are doomed to disappointment. The total university attendance in the present winter term is 47,798, and the total enrolment at the nine schools of technology is 17,033, making a grand tota of 62.831 men and women (the latte wher but 1.271) who are preparin chiefly for professional careers. Of the university students probably about 8,000, and of the students of technology about 3,500, are not regularly inscribed members of these institu tions, but all, with scarcely any excep tions, are niming to fill positions tha technical and professional The representatives of the statistical sciences, such as Professo Lexis, have repeatedly drawn attention to the dangers resulting from this con-lition of affairs for society and the state, especially because the system o education that prevails at the German higher institutions of learning is of a kind that prepares men excellently for the one particular department which they have selected, and by reason of this specialization makes it exceed-ingly difficult for them to adapt them-selves to other callings if they find ingly their own line overcrowded. Bismarck epeatedly declared that the really oright minds in the dangerous ranks of the Social Democracy are such disap-pointed candidates for the various professions, and he was at times not dis-inclined to favor the policy prevailing in Russia, of limiting the attendance

at these professional schools. THE COTTON MILL.

Laughter and youth and wonder, won der and fancy and joy; Play, play, if ever ye may, ere greed

or need can cloy. For under the hills the monster's And the day ye fall in the work-world's thrall, that day shall end your peace.

Bobbin and spindle and shuttle; shuttle and bobbin and loom. Whirr, whirr, hustle and stir, from now to the crack of doom Yester ye came to the monster, to-day 'neath his flint-shod hoof; To-day- for the strife in the warp of

life, to-morrow the cross of the

Hammer and wrench and lever, lever and wrench and bar; Grind, grind, ravel and wind, and dream of the fields afar. Toll to the tune of the monster's song, to the maddening, ceaseless hum. Pine for the sheen of the hillside's green, or the peace of the beckon-

Laughter and hope and sorrow, sorrow and love and fear; Work, work, shiver and shirk, and life

at its best but drear.

And mind as ye sing o'er the warp ye've laid, or joy for the woof ye've pl d it's left-the weaving wef ever falls to another's hand.

..... Io Wilkes in The Liberator.

THE ONLY WAY.

The laboring hosts of the world can only bring about their economic free-dom when they strike with the same solidarity at the ballot box as they do an the industrial battlefield. The balnot box is the only bloodless weapon of abor that can dethrone private owner-saip of the means of life, and give to humanity a restored inheritance that rill permanently elevate the

-We wish to double the circulation The Worker in the next six months WIII you help us?

STEEL TRUST PROSPERITY.

Capitalistic "Dividing Up" Illustrated by Annual Report.

Total Wages and Salaries Only \$120, 000,000 While Profits Are Much Understated at \$133,000,000-Misleading Figures Given to Produce Im pression of Wide Distribution of Ownership.

The report of the United States Steel Corporation for the year cuding Dec. 31, 1902, is one of the most in-structive statistical documents that the world has ever seen. Intended only for the satisfaction of capitalists, t will well repay the study of thoughtdue to the doubt as to the actual stand ing of the company which has evi-dently been felt in the financial world and which it is the interest of the promoters to overcome. But we may make it serve another purpose, taking the statement of this, the richest corporation in the world, as a text to illu trate the economics of capitalism. We can, of course, take up and analyze only a few from the mass of facts presented in the report.

Profits Over 5133,000,000.

The gross receipts of the company for the year were \$569,065,902.05. The gross expenses for the year were

\$435,757,138.33. The net "earnings" for the year

were \$133,368,763.72. These are the figures as stated in

the report. It may be noted that the expense figures include nearly \$9,000, 000 of "commercial discounts, miscelinneous interest," etc., which are not actually a part of the cost of produc-tion, though properly charged as expenses for the purposes of the report Allowing for this the net "earnings"that is, the profits of stockholders, bondholders, and other capitalists interested would be over \$142,000,000. But we may pass this point. It is also to be noted that the expense figures include the cost (over \$21,000,000) of maintenance and repairs, leaving the plant in as good condition at the end of a year's use as at the beginning; so that the net "earnings" are absolutely net-surplus produced by the workers operating the plant and belonging to the capitalists owning the plant, either to be distributed among them in the form of interest and dividends or used in acquiring still more mines, mills, railways, and other property.

Wages Only \$120,000,000.

The report further informs us that the 168,127 employees of the company received during the year in wages and salaries an aggregate sum of \$120,528,-343—less by \$13,000,000 than the net "earnings" of the capitalists, on the most moderate statement of the

In round numbers, these 168,127 workers created in the course of the year new wealth to the amount of nearly \$254,000,000. They got back, out of this, something over \$120,000. 000 and left over \$133,000,000 in the hands of their masters, as tribute in return for the privilege of working with means of production that they workers, had themselves erected and kept in repair.

Capitalists "Dividing Up".

In other words, out of every dollar of new value that the steel worker's labor created, he got back something less than 48 cents and left something more than 52 cents in the hands of the owners of the tools with which he worked.

As a matter of fact, this is a siderable understatement. Not only were the profits actually greater by some \$9,000,000, as stated above, than these figures show; there are un-doubtedly many other millions in-cluded under the general head of manufacturing and producing cost and operating expenses" that should, for the purposes of economic analysis to show the division of the produce, be treated as profit rather than as ex-penses, could we get the items; and further, the item of "aggregate wages and salaries" includes a large amount no doubt several millions, of ex-orbitant salaries for officers who are also stockholders or bondholders, which are actually not wages at all but profits paid in a disguised form. Could we make these corrections we should probably find that the steel workers have given up to the steel works owners 60 cents or more out of dollar of value their labor d. But it is well to be moderate and the unquestionable figures are striking enough—out of every dollar, him to work for it.

Average Wages.

The average wages of all employees, including President Schwab and all the other high-salaried officers, were at the rate of little less than \$717 a year, or \$2.30 a day. We say "at the rate of \$717 a year," because the number of employees given (168,127) is the average number employed during the year, not the number of different men employed. The number of different men was, of course, much greater; few of them, except the salaried officials, had steady employment through the full year. The average actual wages of the individuals employed during whole or a greater or less part of the year were, therefore, considered the figure of \$717 given.

Distribution of Ownership.

The report closes with a curiously misleading statement of the number of stockholders, intended to counteract the idea that the formation and derelopment of the trust represents entration of wealth. hat there are 31,790 holders of preferred stock and 26,830 holders common, or 58,629 stockholders in In the first place, the totalling of thes two figures is a simple misstatement of fact. Most of the holders of common stock are also helders of preferred, so that the same persons figure t lists. A more important p ever, is that we are not told how me the possibly 40,000 stockh

have only one or two or five sh or how many have a thousand or tel thousand or more. We happen to know from facts brought out in the bond-conversion suits in New Jerse; that certain of the stockholders do hold tens of thousands of shares each; and there seemed reason to believe that many other moderately large stock-holders were only "dummies" for the purpose of disguising the real degree of concentration of ownership.

Only very superficial readers—but unfortunately there are many of them —will be deceived by the bold statement that there are nearly 59,000 stockholders and be willing to accept as true President Schwab's statement that the organization of the trust really effects wider distribution of ownership. It is probably true that there are about 40,000 stockholders, little and big-mostly little. It is also true that the industrial and financial control of the corporation is in the hands of the few big ones and that whenever they get ready to skin their little brethren through a little game of mystification on Wall Street, they do it both cheer fully and effectively. In the present age of the world the telos, as the philosophers would say, or the forordained end, as the theologians would put it, of the small investor is to be skinned for the benefit of the great capitalist and to pass into the ranks of the work ing class. That is the only way for him to learn and he will not be spared the painful but necessary experience

TO MUZZLE THE PRESS.

Pennsylvania Legislature Likely to Enact Most Drastic Libel Laws Ever Proposed in America.

HARRISBURG, Pa., April 9.-The Grady Libel bill, designed to muzzle the press of Pennsylvania and "wipe the newspaper from the face of the earth," passed finally in the Senate ths morning. Senator Grady called the bill up out of order, but objections were made. A motion to suspend the

rules was carried by 28 yeas to 8 nays. The Salus bill, a measure similar in character, passed a second hearing in the House. Both measures make it a libel for a newspaper to print even an ordinary "personal" item without first ordinary "personal" item without first getting the consent of the person concerned.

The real object of the proposed legislation, which seems likely to go through, is not, of course, to prevent the publication of any personal news. Our divinely appointed Coal Barons. Steel Kings, and all our capitalist lords and ladies are not really displeased to see column after column in the daily press, with pictures galore, given to describing their dog fights and cut shows and monkey suppers and horseback banquets, their costly tollettes, their "princely" extravagance or munificence, or even their salacious divorce suits. They are vulgar enough to enjoy being made the subject of such sensational articles even more than their vulgarized vassals enjoy reading them.

They do not wish to put a stop to this sort of thing, but only to have the power to control it, to make cer-tain papers more distinctly their per-sonal organs and keep others from printing desired news, and, above all to be able, by the threat of libel suits under the new law, to punish news-papers that dare to print news or ex-press opinions distasteful to the ruling class

Capitalism would seem to be running mad in Pennsylvania a little faster than anywhere else. It will not take reach the end of the course, at

CLERICALISM IN HUNGARY.

The London "Times" gives interestdetails of a debate between Socialists and Clericals in the Hungarian parliament. The Socialist deputies having exposed the cruelty of certain convent authorities in expelling an aged nun who had lost a considerable inheritance which had been expected to revert to the convent, the Clerical better reply, accused the Socialist Deputy Bayonyi of being a police spy. This was done under cover of parlia-mentary privilege, so that Bakony could not proceed against Kaas for libel Rakonvi wave the Buron the lie direct, in the public press as well as in parliament, thus enabling and challenging the Baron to prosecute him for libel if he dared. He further insinunted that if the challenge taken up h horsewhip.

DUTCH GENERAL STRIKE.

It is impossible, from the meager cable dispatches that have been sent since the third day of the general strike in Holland, to know exactly how matters stand there. The committee in charge of the strike voted, after the essation of work had continued four days, to declare the strike at an end. Many of the workingmen, however, in their meetings, rejected the proposal of the committee and voted to continue the strike. Several persons were killed

wounded by the military forces called out to "preserve order." although the dispatches—edited, as they always are, to suit capitalist interests—bear witness that the movement was remarkable for the absence of riot or turbu-

The anti-strike bills, against which chiefly the strike was directed, were passed in the face of the people's pro-test. The bills had already been modi-fied to some extent, from their original form: but as passed they are still s of drastic capitalist legislation against the labor movement and will leave the Dutch workers apparen no alternative but between absolu or violent, as the authorities choose to make it. submission and revolution-peaceful

It is reported that the German gov ernment brought pressure to bear on the government of Holland, both to modify the proposed legislation in some particulars and then to stand firm for the bills as modified.

ORE OF THE GOOD TRUSTS.

"You are sure that the combination mentioned deserves to be class among the good Trusts?" "Not a doubt of it." answered Senator Sorg-hum. "One of the most liberal I ever worked for."—Washington Star.

Current # # # Literature

Many renders of The Worker have asked for the publication in more per manent form of the articles on "The Socialist View of the Waterburg Strike," and "Real Race Suicide" which appeared in the issue of March 22 and also of Comrade Brown's article, "The Incentive," in the issue of April 5, Incresponse to this demand the publishers of The Worker have incorporated the three articles in a neat little pamphlet, forming a number of the Socialist Library. The first named article, while founded upon a particular strike, is written in such a manner, it will be remembered, as to apply to any industrial conflict. "Real Race Suicide" is an effective exposure of the life-destroying character of the capitalist system. Comrade Brown's article deals clearly and convincingly with one of the communest objections brought up by those who are beginning to take an interest in Socialism. booklet is altogether an excellent one to use for propaganda. The price put at 2 cents a copy or 75 cents a hundred. Order of the Socialist Literature Company, 184 William street, New York.

Chas. H. Kerr & Co. of Chicago anounce the immediate publication of a translation by Austin Lewis of Engel's "Feuerbach: the Roots of the Socialist Philosophy;" a modern allegory James Aliman, entitled "God's (dren," and "Class Struggles in America," by A. M. Simons, a brief sketch of the economic causes underlying the more conspicuous events of American history.

The International Socialist Review for April contains "The Taff Vale De-cision and Incorporation of Trades Unions," by Marxist: "The Economics of Socialism and the Economics of Capitalism," by Charles C. Hitchcock; The Great Strike on the Railroads of Holland," by Herman Garter; "Some Reflections on the French Revolution, by Clarence Arthur Royce; "The Bel-gian Municipal Committee," by Emile Vinck; "The Social Effects of the Eight-Hour Day," by Dr. A. Hirschfield; three poems by Lorenzo Sosso, Freder-ick Irons Banaford, and Edwin Arnold Brenholtz; an editorial on the award of the Coal Strike Commission, and

PERCENTAGE OF WORKERS.

In the census report on population a table is given of the total number of persons, male and female, of ten years of age and over, who are found to be engaged in gainful occupations in cities having 25,000 inhabitants or more. It is interesting to note by this analysis that in nearly all of the centres of population in this country more than half of the people consider it ne-cessary by active work to earn their daily bread. Of all of the cities classified, Salt Lake City appears to be one where, out of a total population of the age referred to, the smallest number find it necessary to occupy themselves in gainful pursuits—that is, in Salt Lake City the number thus employed is but 45 per cent. of those who might thus occupy themselves. The largest percentage on the other side appears to be found in the city of Seattle, Washington, where 64.6 per cent. of all of the males and females over ten years of age are engaged in some class work for their existence. The general average for the country, however, seems to be about 55 per cent, this being approximately the average in Boston, New York (and Philadelphia.

In Boston S1.7 per cent, of the male inhabitants over ten years of age are engaged in gainful occupations, and 30.2 per cent, of the females of the same age are so employed. In New York City the percentage of men engaged is somewhat larger (83 per cent.), and the proportion of women so smaller, being 27.2 per cent. In Phila-delphia the number of males thus engaged is 83.8 per cent., and of women 27.2 per cent.

The greatest variation in employment takes place among those of the female sex. The largest proportion of found in the cities of Fall River, Low ell, and Manchester, New Hampshire where the proportion is over 41 per cent. On the other hand, towns in the iron working and coal mining regions show a very small percentage. In the far West the number of women em-ployed in earning their livelihood seems to be somewhat smaller than in the Eastern States, but on the whole it may be said that rather more than or referred to find some employment by which to earn a livelihood .- Public

"BUT BY AN EQUALITY."

"For I mean not that other men be eased and ye burdened; but by an equality, that now at this time abundance may be a supply for their want, and that their abundance may be a supply for your want, that there may be an equality."

No boarder at a hotel ever complains because he eats less than some other boarder while he is charged an equal price, for he knows that average all boarders est approximately an equal amount, or that if they do not it would not pay them to split hairs over the matter. There is some-thing wrong with the man who tries to uphold the piece system of labor and to abolish the day system on the ground that one man may earn a little less than another. Moreover, so long as there are more men than jobs, there is no danger of any shirking, because in order to secure and hold a position the average man will work harder than he ought to. There is also something wrong with the man who refuses to vote for "an equality" of opportunity for all men; that is, for a system of laws under which no one can e another to give him a portion of the fruits of his toll.-The Workers' Ga

public meeting, get a supply of the or free distribution. One hundred copies for 75 cents; 200 for \$1.20; 300

***************** PARTY NOTES.

The Indiana state convention will e held on Saturday and Supday, Apri 25-26, in Indianapolis. State Secretary Oneal writes: "We expect the largest state convention ever held and will Oneal writes: "We expect the convention ever held and will perfect plans for continuous agitation for the coming summer." Oneal also makes the suggestion, that party members the suggestion that party members in the suggestion of the suggesti bers who are also trade unionists watch their craft journals for the names of isolated Socialists, and for names of isolated Socialists, and ior-ward them to the national office. Many Socialists in isolated places may be "discovered" in this way as they usually give expression to their con-yictions through their trade journals.

In every state where a party embler is used on the ballot our comrades should see to it that our emblem as well as our party name appears every piece of printed matter issued by or in connection with the party work— leadets, handbills, cards, tickets, or

T. Goldberg of Rockland, Me., sends In ten yearly subscriptions in a bunch. It is hoped that each of the ten will make himself an agent and send in a few more. Keep it going.

Massachusetts has now seventy-six local organizations of the Socialist Party in seventy-one cities and towns,

Ohio locals of the Socialist Party took in 229 new members during March, making that the best menth in the party's history in that state. The Ohio comrades are proud of the fact that they tied Illinois for first place in the roll of states paying dues last month to the national organization.— The fund for placing an organizer in the field will probably be put at work early in the summer.—Plans are being perfected for the summer agitation tours. The state is being arrai speakers will be sent at intervals o yo weeks Work will be started no later than May 15. Frank P. and Kate O'Hare will make a tour in Ohio be ginning May 5 and ending May 19. Comrades should apply for dates to the State Secretary at once.—Father Hag-erty will start his tour in the Central states on May 15 under the direction of W G Critchlow of Dayton .-- Com rades of the newly organized local at Newark have divided themselves into committees of twos and are taking the evenings to visit all the sympathizer in the city with a view of connecting them with the organization. The plan is working very successfully and other comrades should profit by it.—Dayton ports the organization of a new branch composed exclusively of wo men. Its success is already assured and new members are being added a each meeting.—The call has been is-sued for a state convention which will convene at Columbus on May 30 and continue in session till all business is finished. Representation is by locals embership.

Socialist Party of New Hamsphire will be held in Concord, at the local headquarters, on Thursday, April 23, and plans will be made for the uplifting of the party in that state. New local been organized at Claremon 20 members, and another will

Dan A. White, Massachusetts State Secretary and Organizer, will visit Rhode Island for the national party next week and will tour New Hampshire, Vermont, and Maine during May

John M. Ray will devote three weeks to organizing work in Alabama for the national party, giving special at tention to the Birmingham district where a city campaign is in progress

John C. Chase began his Texas tour at Dennison on April 8 and will con-tinue in that state until May, going from there into Oklahoma Territory.

M. W. Wilkins will begin his Northern tour in Oregon during the comin

Local Catabill, N. Y. has issued a leaflet giving the reason why the So-cial Democratic Party did not have have a ticket in the village electionbecause the antiquated charter of that village imposes a property qualification for holding office or for voting in the annual appropriation meeting and Lo cal Catskill found that its members being workingmen, did not meet their capitalist best. Catskill will be heard from in the fall elections.

The Mt Vernon "Dally Argus" give a column and a half report of Comrade Lemon's recent address in Mt. Vernon. Such reports in local newspapers are valuable aids to propaganda, and So-cialists everywhere should emicavor to have a reporter for the local paper present at all important public meet-ings.

New York City.

The Daily Globe Conference of Brooklyn meets on the fourth Thurs-day of each mouth at the Labor Lyam, 949 Willoughby avenue. Tho having Fair tickets not yet paid for can settle with Julius Bychower at 143 North Elliott place or on Wednesday evenings at the Labor Lyceum.

Sunday, April 10, will close the present season of the German family evenings at the New York Labor Ly-ceum. Last Sunday the hall was ceum. Last Sunday the hall was crowded and the audience showed the keenest enjoyment of Prof. Damnar's stereoptican lecture. Heavy Sattler's ozehestra and Mr. Heary Korn, of the Irving Place Theater, also contributed to the evening's entertainment. Next Sunday, in addition to the beture, a special attraction will be the singing of the Socialist Liedurings.

next meeting of the Socialist Propa-ganda Club, at 315 Washington street, Emolityn, Sunday evening April 19, on "Proper and Improper Definitions of Socialism."

in was very well attended. Ame other tickets received were fifty for the May Day festival to be held for the benefit of the Daily Globe Fund. It was resolved that each member take two tickets and sell as many more as possible. The committee in charge of arrangements for the picnic to be held next mouth in Liberty Park reported good progress. Tickets have been sent out. Max Weigl, who has charge of the distribution of tickets, may be seen at the meetings of the Club, which are held every Thursday in the Labor Lyceum, 949 Willoughby avenue, between 8 and 10:30 p. m.

The 9th A. D. of Brooklyn meets at Comrade J. Waish's home, 18 Cole street, on the second and fourth Thurs-day evenings in each month.

P. J. Cooney will speak on "The Working Class" at the West Side So-cialist Club, Clark's Hall, northwest corner of Twenty-fifth street an Eighth avenue, second floor, on Friday evening, April 17. The following Frispeak on "The Gospel of Resistance and Organization." As these are the last two lectures to be given this sea-son, every member should make a special effort to be present.

All members of the Seventh, Ninth, and Twenty-fifth Assembly Districts are urged to attend the business meeting to be held at the home of Comrade Solomon, 292 Seventh avenue, second loor, on Saturday evening, April 18, as the referendum on national readquar ters will be voted upon.

Copies of two new pamphlets issued by this office have been sent to each of the assembly district organizations of New York City. Comrade Pick of the Socialist Literature Company will be present at the next meeting of the Genera! Committee in the Labor Lyceum to supply districts, which may instruct their delegates to buy.

KINGS COUNTY COMMITTEE. At the meeting of the Kings County Committee held on March 28 the at

tendance of delegates was very sum doubtless due to the fact that the Dally Globe Fair was in progress. A communication was received from Thomp-son & Dundy stuting that they never discriminated against union men and had no objections to their men toining a union if they so desired. The letter was referred to the union making the complaint. It was decided to leave the matter of the City Executive Com-mittee in abeyance until further com-munication from the State Committee. Comrade Cayanaugh reported that the State Committee is hampered in the work of forming new locals throughout the state on account of lack of funds, and that the committee promises to render a full statement of Brooklyn's indebtedness as soon as possible in order to have the matter straightened up and to give Kings County an oppor-tunity to wipe it out. The May Day Festival Committee reported good progress with the work and was empowered made hereafter to have all party members who are not naturalized become citizens and a bureau will be estab-lished to render them all necessary aslished to render them all neces sary assistance. It was decided in future all reports of the meetings of the County Committee appearing in the press must be made through the secretary. It was stated by one of the delegates that the Sick and Death Benefit Societies have agreed to give one-third of the net pro ceeds of their picnic to the party. If this is found to be correct the County Committee will co-operate with them and will abstabe from holding a picnic

At the meeting of the Kings County

Committee held on April 11, nine new nembers were admitted. A letter was rend from the Federation of Labor which the secretary was thanked for his efforts in this direction and informed that further service was not expected for the present. Attention was called to the fact that there were several thousand leaflets at he party's disposal at Miller's Hall, 187 Montr avenue. Communications were re-ceived from the Twelfth Assembly District nominating Comrade Koenig, and from the Nineteenth and Twenty-first vacancy on the State Committee. The militee on the May Day affair reorted that arrangements were almost completed. The number of musicians to be engaged was left to the discretion of the committee. It was resolved to purchase 1,000 copies of The Worker to sell at mass meeting, the unsold copies to be distributed the following evening at the entertainment. A delegate reported that the Sick and Death Benefit Society decided to hold a pienie on July 26 at Liberty Park, One-third of the profits are to go to the party fund. The Organizer reported that the Daily Globe Conference meets now on the last Thursday of every menth. Re-ported that Comrade Pottberg has been secured as German speaker for May Day. The Organizer urged the dele gates to have nomination stips invertidations, Comrade Cavanaugh reported a balance of \$31.71. Resolved, that complete list of donations for last campaign be printed in party organ, and the Auditing Committee pledged to compiete the necessary work thereto within a week. The Bartel bill of \$16.05, also Organizer's bill of \$15.95, were ordered paid. The Socialist Liberary Com-pany's bill of \$1.68 was referred to the Financial Secretary for investigation. Comrad: Furman was instructed to procure the naturalization question papers for the benefit of our unnatural ized communes. Commune Furman do-mated \$2 to literature fund. Commune Hopkins was instructed to bring in a list of literature on hand at the next meeting. Resolved to begin out-door agitation in May, starting with four-meetings per week. The Organizer was authorized to appoint committee of three, inclusive of himself, for this

of Socialism is coming. All the more reason why YOU should help to hashe it. You can see quick and inspiring results from your work nown-ple's Social Democratic Club of Brook-

GENERAL COMMITTEE.

The General Committee of Local New York held an unusually well at-tended and unusually lengthy session in the Labor Lyceum last Saturday evening, beginning soon after eight o'clock and not adjourning till after two in the morning. Comrades Wolf and Reichenthal presided.

Reporters of The Worker and the "Volkszeitung" being given places at the Secretary's table, H. C. Bowerman asked the same privilege as reporter for the "New York Socialist and Trade Union Review." Objection was made, but on motion of Courtenny Lemon the request was granted. It was resolved to suspend the rule closing the meeting at midnight.

On report of the Credential Commit-tee E. Rock was sented as delegata from the 28th A. D. and John Spargo and F. Schultz from the 30th A. D. On motion of H. L. Slobodin the order of business was amended by inserting report of Finance Committee, report on the party booth at the Globe Fair, and consideration of the rela-tions of the officers of Local New York to the "New York Socialist" immediately after reading of the report of the

City Executive Committee After the approval of the minutes communications were received and acted on as follows: From S. Panzer, resigning from membership in the party, accepted; from Organizer James N. Wood, resigning his office, action deferred till after conclusion of special orders; from Yorkville Agitation Committee, charging H. C. Bowerman with failing to render accounts as financial secretary for the concert of May 4 1962, referred to Grievance Committee from Wm. Mountain, member of Local Kings County, charging Wood, Bower-man, and E. W. Searing with conspiracy to defraud him, ordered to lie on the table.

Seven applicants were admitted to

membership in the party.

Recording Secretary Martin read
the report of the C. E. C. to the effect that, at its meeting of March 18 this body accepted the offer of the Workingmen's Co-operative Publishing Aseciation that the Local have a booth at the Daily Globe Fair (in lieu of the request that 5 per cent. of the net proceeds of the Fair go to the Local, to grant which, in the view of the Board of Management, would have been breach of faith with patrons of th Fair), and that the Organizer was instructed to take charge of such booth; and that, at the meeting of April 8 reports showed receipts at the booth to be \$436, with \$80 expenses; also that the C. E. C. asked for representation on the Board of Management of the W. C. P. A.

W J. F. Hannemann for the Finance Committee reported progress on preparations for the pienic to be held jointly with the S. C. P. A. The committee also recommended that the pladge plan be continued, amounts be-ing made optional. Action was de-ferred to unfinished business.

Organizer Wood reported receipts at the party booth, \$436; expenses, by items, not totalled, but aggregating \$81.40. Slobodin asked what was done with the money, to whom it we turned over. Wood replied it had n been turned over to anyone. Slobedin asked: "Who has it?" Wood replied: "I have—want is left of it." Slobodin asked: "What has become of the rest of it?" Wood replied: "That's none of your business." The chair insisting on an answer, Wood stated that he had not turned over any of the money to the Treasurer, but had expended the money under directions from the C. More definite information being Lewis, speaking as chairman of the C El C., supplemented the report of that oody as made by the Secretary, stating that \$25 of the money had been paid to State Secretary Slobodin on account of debts and that the C. E. C. bad voted to pay the remainder to Organ-izer Wood on account of wages. Lemon asking to be informed exactly how much was so paid to Wood and whether the Treasurer had a receipt for it, Treasurer Hannemann stated that he had not yet been able to settle the matter with the Organizer; and stated further that it was customary for the Organizer to receive and pay out money directly, merely reporting accounts and exchanging receipts with

the Treasurer. Secretary Butscher of the W. C. P. A. asked for the floor to demand that the Organizer now repay a loan of \$75 made to the Local and pay over, according to agreement, half the proreplied that it was his intention to pay the latter amount as soon as accounts could be settled; he also stated that the C. E. C. had authorized the payment to him of the balance from the proceeds of the booth because they

knew he was going to resign.

The report was referred to the Auditing Committee.

Slobodin then introduced the ques tion of the relation of the party offi-cers to the "New York Socialist and Trade Union Review." He spoke at length, pointing out that Organizer Wood and E. W. Senring and John Wilkins of the C. E. C. were, with Bowerman and others, the publishers of that paper—the first being now the president and the second the counsel of the joint-steck corporation owning the paper; that Wood was virtually the editor: that although active in it from the beginning, he had for some time concealed his relations to it as part proprietor and writer or editor. He eredited Bowerman with having acted honorably in that he had not concealed his position in connection with this paper and had resigned from the State Committee on assuming it. He noted that Geo. H. Strobell of Nev Jersey had supplied a considerable sum of money for the paper. He pointed out that this paper had not pointed out that this paper had not been devoted to local pse/agamida, but that from the start, and more notably in its later numbers, a had tried to fan the flames of discord and, by mis-leading reports of debutes in the Gon-eral Committee, by insimuation and insendo in this and other matters, and repossible by false statements in its especially by false statements in its intest number, to create a scalam fit the party and to frustrate the expressed will of Eocal New York. He
admitted the right of Courade Wood
or any other memberste entirethe this
actions of the party and to try to persuade others to thich views, though he
questioned the good mate, at least, of
one who construct to hold party office.

Company; Fort Edward, & L. U. Jourequality.

exercised this right, but had sat silen only under cover of anonymity; and that, while holding a salaried office requiring that he give his whole time to carrying out the decisions of the Lecal, he had neglected his duties in or der to stir up opposition to such de-cisions and prejudice against certain comrades who supported them. As one example of this neglect of duty he cited the Organizer's failure to file the

Social Democratic nomination for the special election in the Sixteenth Senatorial District. He declared that if ever a clique existed in the party in New York, Wood, Searing, Wilkins. and some others not holding official position constituted such a clique; and that if the comrades desired to have the will of the majority carried out in good faith it would be necessary to put an end to this condition of

L. B. Boudin moved: "That a com nittee of five be elected to investigate the assertions contained in the latest that paper andreport to the General Committee.' Slobodin moved to amend by adding: "But, pending such report, James N. Wood, E. W. Searing, and John Wilkius be suspended from of-

A long and heated discussion fol-

lowed.

Wood declared that he had never concealed his connection with the "New York Socialist," though he had contents, though not editor, but would now assume personal responsibility for everything that had appeared in it. paper, declaring that it was started for purposes of local propaganda, but that he became convinced that The Worker suppressed the opinions of those who opposed its policy and that the members of Local New York were led by the nose by Mor-ris Hillquit and that he thought it was necessary to do something to counteract such lendership. He gave notice that he would not give any information to the investigating committee, if such committee were elected. as the internal troubles of the New

were now before the courts and would be settled there. Searing asked to be excepted from the motion of suspension, on the ground that, as a lawyer, he had a right to act as counsel for the corpora-tion in question. He threatened that if Local New York continued to act on its present line it might find itself outside the Socialist Party of America. Many other comrades took part in the discussion, Bowerman closing the debate.

York Socialist Publishing Company

A vote was then taken, as follows On the suspension of James N. Wood as Organizer, pending investigationfor, 25; against, 13; on the suspension suspension of John Wilkins as member of the C. E. C .- for, 20; against, 17; the motion to elect an investigating committee was carried unminously, L. B. Boudin, M. M. Burtholomew. John Spargo, Wm. Edlin, and H. Brumberg were elected. Treasurer Brumberg Hannenium was instructed to take charge of the Organizer's office pend ing the investigation. Adjournment followed.

LETTER FROM COMRADE WILKINS. The following letter should be noted

in connection with the report of the proceedings of the New York General Comittee at its last session:

"James N. Wood, Esq., President New York Socialist Publishing Company:
"Sir:-I hereby tender my resigna

tion as Secretary of the New York So-cialist Publishing Company, which I hope will be accepted at once. My reasons for resigning at this time are that I do not feel equal to the physical and nervous strain required to properly discharge the duties of the office, and that when I connected myself with the company, I was not informed of the peculiar conditions (financial and otherwise) under which the company was organized. While I am still of was organized. While I am still of the opinion which I have publicly expressed concerning the management of the so-called party press of this city and agree most heartily with the pub and agree most heartly with the pub-licly expressed objects of the promotunder which the paper was first pub lished will prevent it doing any useful work for Socialism in this city.

"Yours truly,
"JOHN WILKINS," "New York, April 13, 1903.

NOTICE FOR LOCAL NEW YORK. Trensurer Hannemann will be in the Labor Lyceum every evening from 7 to 1

10 o'clock, until further notice, to at-

tend to party business. STATE COMMITTEE. At the meeting of the State Committee of the Social Democratic Party of New York on April 14, Comrado L Phillips was chairman. Present: Henry L. Slobodin, C. L. Furnan, Courtenay Lemon, I. Phillips, C. W.

Cavanaugh and Chris, Bub; absent: James N. Wood, Leonard D. Abbott, Herman Reich, and Godfrey Lehner. The books of Financial Secretary Wood being in a state of confusi

motion of Comrade Furman it was de-cided to engage an expert accountant to andit the books. Reports in answer to questions from the State Committee were received from Locals Utica, Queens, Rome, Rochester, Highland Falls New Ro. chelle, Hornellsville, Peckskill, Cats-kill, Corning. Money for dues stamps were received as follows: Highland Falls, \$7; Rochester, \$20; Tiscomder-ogn, \$2.50; Comrade Orendorff, mem-ber at-large, in Batavia, 40 cents. Vote on state referendum providing that ten per cent of the proceeds of all party affairs go to State Comittee was re-ceived too late from Local Onsida and 50c. OFFER FOR 25c.

We offer the following Books and Pamphlets while they last at just half the price: Railreading in the United States." By Ben Hanford. . 5c. "The Clerical Capitalist." By Rev. Father McGrady . . 10c.
"The Religion of Capital." By Paul Lafargue. "Social Effect of Machinery."..... A Debate on the Tactics of the S. T. & L. A. Towards Trade Unions, between D. DeLeon and Job Harriman. 5c.

The Communist Manifesto." By Karl Marx and Fred. On receipt of Only 25 Cents above books will be mailed postpaid.

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any person who sends us a new sub-

scriber for The Worker within two

weeks. Address THE WORKER, 184 William st., New York.

BOWERS, WILLIAM.

BOWERS, WILLIAM.

In pursuance of an order of Hon. T.

Fitzgreald, a Surrogate of the County of
New York, notice is hereby given to all
persons having claims against William
Howers, late of the County of New York,
deceased, to present the same with vonchers
thereof to the subscriber, at his piace of
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The control of the con nal: Yonkers: Catskill: Wm. Byrd. Earlesville, application as member-at-large, admitted; Rochester; from the National Secretary and State Secretaries of Massachusetts, Maine, and New Jersey in regard to the plan for a lecture bureau for the Eastern states. from twelve comrades in Constableville mulving for local charter granted.

cominations to fill vacancy on State Committee caused by the resignation of Comrade Bowerman to May 1, and to have proper charters printed for locals.

IN PENNSYLVANIA

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 14.— Communications to the State Comnittee from the coal regions sho Organizer Collins is working strenu-ously for the cause. He has been speaking in Nesquehoming, Summit Hill. Coal Dale and Hante. At the latter place, the mining boss tried to prevent miners from attending the meeting by ordering them to work overtime Nevertheless, the meeting was well at-tended and successful. Let the boss try again. Every petty trick like that on his part will help the cause along. Comrade Slavton of New Castle will speak on April 22 at Connellsville.

Comrades through the state are cap-

turing not only offices but papers Convende C. F. Outno of Wilkes-Barry has just been elected editor of a labor paper there. Watch it give capitalism a black eye. In Austin the comrades have leased a paper, the Austin "Re-publican," with the privilege of applying the amount paid to its purchase This is bad news for Mark Hanna and the N. E. L. Oliver W. Grimm will be

the editor.

The debate at Darby was a walkover for Socialism, although our oponent was a speaker of fine ability. There will be another debate at Dar-by next Sunday, April 19, this time be-

tween J. C. Frost and some apologist for capitalism, if one can be found to face the music, At the Philadelphia Socialist head-

quarters, 1305 Arch street, next Sunday

Attention, Workingmen If you are in want of Trusses, Abdominal Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Elastic Stock-ings, Knee Caps and Ankles, GO TO THE MANUEAUTERER, deliver an address on "Socialism and

Business." On Sunday evening, May 17, an illustrafed lecture on Socialism and a con-cert will be held at the Labor Lyceum, Sixth and Brown streets. Organizer J. C. Frost will be the fecturer. The pro-ceeds are to be used for the benefit of the movement in city and state. Trusses, Braces, El. Stocking, Ele-Beltz and Batteries. All work guaranteed. Money refunded when Buptun is not beld. Lady attendant for ladie Mail orders attended to. Open over

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street.—bistrict 1. (Hohenham, 331 East
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East SSRt street, every Saturday at 3 p. m.—
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LOCAL 476, MACHINE WODD WORKERS AND TURNERS. United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. Meets every Tuesday at Bohemian Hall. 323 E. 7dd street, New York. Pinancial Secre-tary, W. E. P. Schwarts, 27 Fulton ave-nue, Astoria, L. I.; Recording Secretary, Ches. Flescler, 522 East 85th street, New York.

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MUSICIANS' CO-OPERATIVE UNION,
Local 273, A. L. U., of Hudson and Bergen
Counties, Meets every Friday, at 11 a.
m. at headquarters. Zibettie's Hall, cor.
Bieceker atreet and Central avenue, Jersey City, N. J.

INTERNATIONAL JEWELRY WORKERS' UNION OF AMERICA, Local No. 1. Meets every 2d and 4th Thursiny in 67-60 St. Marka, Pince. Executive meeting every lat and 3d Thursday.

THE SCANDINAVIAN SOCIAL DEMO-CATILLY ON NEW OOLK WEST STREET OF NEW OOLK WEST STREET OF STREET ON THE BUILDING OF STREET ON THE DELIST OF STREET OF STREET OF STREET CHARLES OF STREET OF STREET OF STREET WHITE STREET OF STREET OF STREET OF STREET WHITE STREET OF STREET OF STREET OF STREET WHITE STREET OF STREET OF STREET OF STREET OF STREET WHITE STREET OF STREET OF STREET OF STREET OF STREET WHITE STREET OF STREET OF STREET OF STREET OF STREET OF STREET WHITE STREET OF S

BRANCH GLENDALE, LOCAL QUEENS, S. D. P., meets on the first Wednesday of the month at the Hoffman House, Cooper, avenue, near Myrtle arenue, Glendale.

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PENNSYLVANIA.

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Prices: 100 copies, 75 cents; 200 copies, \$1.20; 300 or more, 50 cents hundred. Cash must accompany all orders. "First come, first served." Order early to ensure promptness of de-

...........

wage-workers. The remaining great

capitalists organize trusts and raise prices to their heart's content.

production, must now sell his labor-power, as a commodity subject to the same merciless laws of competition as other commodities, and he himself be-

comes also a commodity in effect and so compelled to compete for a job. The

woman is taken to replace the man,

and the child to replace the woman at

the machine which does away with skilled labor. The workingmen must

organize and fight for better conditions.
"IS THIS WAR A HELL? AH,
INDEED IT IS. And you hope to cure
all this by your 'Incarceration Bill.'

The Way to Peace.

"There is but one way out of this trouble. There is but one remedy. That is the establishment of a just sys-tem of distribution of the wealth pro-

duced-a system in which every toiler

gets the full value of his product. And for that purpose the tools of production

must be restored to the workers. The

modern machinery impelling collective production, the machinery must be owned collectively. All of the means

of production and distribution must be

owned and controlled by the community—state or nation. This is the Co

operative Commonwealth, and it wil

end your strikes and boycotts and

"The workingmen are learning that

the Democratic and Republican parties will do nothing for them, as these parties, together with their 'reform'

appendages, are but wings of the same

bird-the great vulture, the capitalist

class. It is identity of interest that binds men together, heart and soul; and

when the workers become conscious of

"I see your smile of contempt, Mr

Tracy. But have you read the vote cast

for the Co-operative Commonwealth in this country at the last election? Do

you not hear the tread of the class-con

scious workers' battalions all over the land under the banner of the Socialist

Party, three hundred thousand strong?

Beware, Mr. Tracy, of the battle-cry of this army: 'Workingmen of the world,

"FREDERICK A. W. GRUBE."

NEW HAVEN CAMPAIGN.

Beleived that Socialist Vote Will Be

Largely Increased at City Elec-

tion-Platform Lays Down a Simple

Rule for Guidance of Socialist Public

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 12.-The

Socialist Party of New Haven is carry-ing on an active campaign for the city and town election, to be held on

William E. White, a machinist who

has been active in the Socialist move-

ment here for many years, heads the ticket as candidate for Mayor. Our other candidates on the city ticket are:

For Comptroller, Anton Frank; for Trensurer, Frederick Gauggel; for City Clerk, Frederick Grube; for Collector

of Taxes, Peter Geelbeck; for City

Sheriff, John Senberg; for Registrar of Voters, Antoine Banigli; for Registrar of Vital Statistics, Timothy Ives; for

Aldermen-at-Large, Julius Paecht,

Adolph Laine, Frederick Vogenity, and Joseph Girometta. We have also a full list of candidates for Aldermen from

wards and for Town Clerk, Selectmen

The city platform, which has already been published in The Worker, lays

down this rule for the guidance of

"Resolved, That representatives of the Socialist Party, when in office, shall

always and everywhere, until the present system of wage slavery is abol-ished, make the answer to this question their guiding rule of conduct: Will

this legislation advance the interests

of the working class and aid the work-ers in their struggle against capitalism? If it does, the Socialist Party is for it."

fluence of the great strikes which are or recently have been in progress in sev-

eral Connecticut cities, the fiagrant cor-ruption of the old parties in New Ha-ven, and the conduct of the present leg-islature, which divides its time between

passing capitalist "grab" bills of the

most outrageous sort and devising un-precedentedly drastic laws against the

trades unions, will, together with the educational work done by Socialist

speakers and literature, result in a good increase of the Socialist Party

A local paper prints Julius Paccht's letter of acceptance, which illustrates the methods of the Socialist Party-whose "leaders" are actually only the

chosen and responsible agents of the democratically organized rank and file.

Comrade Paecht says:
"There are few honest citizens but
believe that the administration of af-

fairs by old party politicians in the interest of the capitalist class is detri-mental to the welfare of the working

class.
"I take my stand as a candidate of the Socialist Party upon the principle that in present day society there are but two classes—the capitalist class,

It is believed that the educative in-

Constables, and Grand Jurors.

candidates if elected to office:

Officials.

April 21.

this they will rule the world

"The worker, deprived of the tools of

OPEN LETTER.

(Continued from page 1.)

ing treasure in the capitalist millwhen these people claim a small part of what has been taken from them, the ery is raised by our exploiters that the demand is unjust. The workers are denounced as a lot of conspirators who wish to destroy the 'prosperity' Are they not compelled to or-

"But as soon as they do so, the police is called upon to intimidate them. The courts issue injunctions of the most tyrannical nature. The militia is pu in motion to terrorize the vexed citi-zens. All the forces of government are mobilized. Aye, even the legislatures are requested to pass special laws against union men—such as your 'In-carceration Bill,' for instance. We hear the howls of the subsidized press and pulpit: "ORDER! AT ALL HAZARDS!" And these demonstrations of might are only inaugurated when the interests of some great priv-ileged corporation demand it. The free American severeign voting kings must obey the peremptory order of mercen-ary judges or militia officers to keep off our own public highways or be shot

What Is "The Public"?

The rights of the public must be respected,' you may say. And there you would be right. But what constiyou would be right. But what color tutes the public? Is it any particular class of the population? Are not the workers included? Sir, the public people of this country-is divided into two classes, the working class and the capitalist class. The working class constitutes the overwhelming majorny of this public. Further, the working class, whether instinctively or consciously, always sympathizes with any group of its members that may be engaged in a strike against any member or number of members of the capitalis class. This fact has been clearly proven in all the great strikes. But did you ever see the militia or even a single policeman sent to protect this ublic' against a law-breakingcapitalcorporation? Did you ever hear of blanket injunctions is wed against the manufacturers when they conspire and lock out their employers, so as to break a strike in another shop, as was done recently in Lowell, Mass? You laugh at that idea, of course, for the machinof government works on the side

"The workingmen of this country are beginning to realize that the govern-ment to-day is but the council of the capitalist class, and your 'Incarceration Bill, if it becomes a law, will certainly help to make this fact plainer to the wage-workers.

Our Class Government.

"Before me lies the Legislative Bulletin of Hartford, April 7, 1903, and 1 find therein ONE SOLITARY BILL proposed for the benefit of the workers, and that is laid over for a hearing. 1 find numberless bills to induce savings banks to invest in railroad stocks, to grant franchises for railroads, and for the incorporation of banks; I find a bill to make the water contract of the city of New Haven obligatory; I find many other bills that have nothing in n with Labor's interests. All is in the interests of great capitalists. Is government serves only the capital-ists? I could bring you a book full of similar proof from other states,

"And this one bill for the benefit of Wili it be passed? Ten chances it will not. And if a part is alto one, it will not. And if a part is allowed to pass, will not the representative who introduced it be compelled to yote for corporation franchises as a compensation? And where are all the legislators now who professed to be friends of Labor prior to their election? One solitary bill they have brought forth, and the working class who elected them constitute the tremendous majority of the people.

"In your letter you express sympathy with the small business men who as you say, are ruined by the strike. This is a favorite argument used by the great capitalist when his own employees demand higher wages or better treatment. These great capi-talists who ruin the little fellows by competition or by selling them swindle stock, as was recently revealed in New Jersey, by all means fair or fonl, un-scrupulous and inexcusable; these shed crocodile tears in sympathy with the little business man, when they them-selves have inbor troubles, in the hope of getting the little fellows to pull the chestnuts out of the fire for them or of hiding behind them to direct a stab

"War Is Holl."

"You quote General Sherman's say-ing, 'WAR IS HELL.' This is very true, and this general industrial war-fare is hell of the hottest kind."

"Production with the modern tools trushes out of existence all production on a small scale. The inexorable laws of competition allow only the largest est plants to survive in-the strug gle for the market. Small business is bankrupted by wholesale, as 'Brad-street's Journal' has shown during the last crisis, and the small business man to compelled to join the army of the

TO SOCIALISTS IN CONNECTICUT.

By J. W. Brown.

men sit at sumptuous banquet tables and plan and scheme for the further exploitation and plunder of the people.

They have used us as machines, en

lives and muscular power, until now

they can displace us with the yet cheaper material of wood and iron. Rather than to decrease by a few dol-lars their enormous dividends they pre-

cipitate cruel, hunger-breeding strikes,

and we are forced at the point of the bayonet to accept their dictates or go

their wealth. It is our labor that pro-vides them with meat, while we

gnaw the bone. It is our labor that

builds their painces, while we live in hovels. It is our labor that weaves the

silks and fine linen they wear, while

we go in shoddy. It is our labor that

in poverty.

Close up the ranks, comrades, let this

be our rallying cry. Our enemy is upon us, and they have hemmed us in. There are but two exits. One is to slip

out through the back door of suicide

The other is to go forward and meet the social revolution.

Let us each put his shoulder to the

wheel. We must perfect our branches and locals, and these in turn must rally

We must have a man or men in the field at all times to champion the cause

Up from your knees comrades, "God helps those who help themselves." To be enslaved is horrible, but to re-

main silent and indifferent, to allow

yourselves to become part of the damnable injustice that is crushing

men, women, and children to earth, is

vote stands against approval of re-moval to Omaha, Neb.?"

Every party member in good stand-

ng on April 1 has a right to vote and

should exercise it.

The vote closes on May 1. It is the duty of the officers of each local, on receiving blanks for the referendum, to

next regular meeting or at a special

meeting called for the purpose if neces-

sary, that members are notified and have a chance to give their votes, and

that the result is properly recorded, at-

tested and promptly returned, accord-ing to instructions accompanying the blanks. It will not d6 to report that

"the local votes unanimously so-andso." The number of votes for and against each proposition must be clear-

Those who wish to locate the head-

quarters at Chicago, with Illinois, Wis-consin, Indiana, Iowa, and Kentucky at the basis of the Quorum will vote

"Yes" on Referendum No. 1 and on the first clause of No. 2, and "No" on the other three clauses of No. 2. This is the proposition which The Worker has advocated throughout.

Those who wish to locate the head-quarters at Omaha, with South Da-

kota, Nebraska, Iowa, Kansas, and

clauses of Referendum No. 2 and "No"

To Local and State Secretaries of the

Socialist Party. 4.5 Comrades: — Apparent misunder-standing in different quarters as to the

provisions under which the referendum on the location of national headquar-ters shall be conducted make it im-

perative that your attention be again called to the following instructions:

INSTRUCTIONS TO SECRETARIES

The vote closes on May 1, 1903, and

local secretaries shall not count votes

cast after that date.

Local secretaries in organized states

must file the vote of their locals,

signed by the chairman and secretary,

with the state secretaries in the re-spective states before May 5, 1903.

secretaries of branches where central

committees exist should make return

to the secretary of the central commit-tee. Local secretaries in unorganized states must file the vote of their locals,

signed by the chairman and secretary, with the National Secretary before

State secretaries shall compile and file with the National Secretary a com-plete tabulated statement of the vote

WILLAM MAILLY.

National Secretary.

of locals in the respective states be

NEW JERSEY.

At the last meeting of the State Com-nittee of the Socialist Party of New

Jersey good reports were received from all locals. Vote on time and place of

state convention as follows: Paterson 303; Newark, 61; Camden, 38; Hoboken

23; Trenton, 13; Jersey City, 1; May 30, 371; Labor Day, 35; July 4, 34. Vote on constitutional amendment, 245 for and 28 against. The vote of Branch 2, Ho-

boken, was rejected on account of ab-

Bergen County rejected because the

number of votes was not given.

Arrangements for state agitation are to be made with National Secretary, also for Italian Comrade Enrico

Ferri, Hudson, Essex, Passaic, and Union counties having experssed a de-

ire for his services. Comrade Strobell, offering his ser-

vices gratuitously, was elected Deputy Organizer in the part of the state to which he will remove. The Constitution Committee present-

ed its revised draft of constitution

work requiring a great deal of care and forethought. After several changes suggested by the delegates it was de-cided to send each local a copy for con-sideration before its adoption at the

NOTICE TO MACHINISTS.

PEARL RIVER, N. Y., April 9.

state convention.

sence of branch seal, and the vote

Fraternally yours

fore May 15, 1903

our as the basis of the Quorum rote "Yes" on the first and third

to the support of our State Committ

principles of our party.

infamous.

ly stated.

their millions, while we die

to the poor house or to the jail. Yet Labor, our labor, has produced all

Dear Comrades:-I take this means of addressing a few words to you in behalf of the Socialist Party in this state It is not enough that we are Socialists It is not enough that we are members of the Socialist Party and vote the Socialist ticket. We must, each and every one of us, become ardent workers for the spreading of those principles so dear to us, so full of potency to the

so fraught with change as is the pres ent. So far-reaching has been the de the whole human race had lost its reckoning in the turmoli called civili-zation. The chasm between capitalist and toller grows deep as hell and as wide as hate, and kings and republibrink and look down at its horrors And while dark clouds gather about us our present woes are but a foretast of greater to come.

Over the door of every State House almost every house of God, and cer-tainly every house of Labor may be affixed the sign: "Hell on the instalment pian." Government, Gospel, and Greed combine to rule. Federal judges prosti-tute justice; creeds prostitute God; the capitalist wage system prostitutes man, he toller-Whose sons shall be rich men's slaves

by day. "His daughters their slaves by night." We have nothing to expect from our capitalist masters nor from their tools the politicians. Even now, at this hour

hunger and privation stalks abroad in the land, while from factory and field, from the bosom of the deep and the depths of the mine comes the cry of the workers for justice, these

which owns the means by which society must live, and the working class which must use these means (machinery of production) or starve. Between ible conflict for the control of the production which the working class alone

"The Socialist Party holds that this conflict can never cease; that there can be no 'community of interest' be-tween capital and labor; that not until the working class owns and controls the machinery of production can there be peace in the industrial world and in society at large. The capitalist class must be overthrown before this can be

"This party further holds that as the interests of the working class are directly oposed to those of the capitalist class, no political measure advo ated by the capitalist parties can ever

"The workingmen of this city are continually being fooled by such cries as 'No politics in unions; vote for the est man! 'Vote to reduce taxes!' and the like. From your experience in the past, it is needless to say that the triamph of any or these issues has never benefited the working class one lota. I am proud to say that the party upon whose platform I stand is devoted solely to the interests of the working lass, and if elected to office I will do my utmost to carry out the provisions of that platform. I pledge that if elect d my every act will be dictated by the interests of the working class, and that class alone. In accordance with the usage of the Socialist Party I have filed ny resignation, so that in case if elected to office I fall to carry out the provis-ions of the party platform I can be at once recalled from office."

Each of the candidates, in accepting his nomination, filed with the proper party officers a signed resignation, with blank date, to be used at the will of the party in case the candidate, after elecion, should prove untrue to the cause It is safe to say that the suggestion of such a plan to a Republican or Democratic politician would cause old shiver to run down his spine, but be reluctant about putting such power of recall in the hands of those who

THE REFERENDUM

The question of location of head-quarters and composition of the Quo-rum of the National Committee is now before the party for general vote. In order to assist in ensuring a full and intelligent vote, The Worker reprints the questions with a few remarks, and will continue to do so until the vote is

Referendum No. 1 (moved by Locals Referendum No. 1 (moved by Locas Toledo, Akron, Findlay, Fremont, Mas-sillon, Springfield, and Branch 1 of Cleveland, O.; Lynn, Lawrence, Natick, Malden, Chelsea, Salem, Worcester, Haverhill, and Everett, Mass.; Port-land, Me.; Rochester and New York, N. Y. Beyler and Poplar Rinf. Mo.; N. Y.; Bevier and Poplar Bluff, Mo.; Indianapolis, Marion, and Terre Haute, Ind.; Minneapolis, Minn., and Arling ton and North Yakima, Wash.) pro

"First-That the beadquarters of the party be removed to Chicago.
"Second—That the Local Quorun "Second—That the Local Quorum until the next national convention be

composed of the members of the Na-tional Committee from the states of Illinois, Wisconsin, Indiana, Iowa, and Kentucky. "Third-That all acts of the National

Committee at its last annual session in conflict with the above provisions be

Referendum No. 2 (moved by Locals Omaha, South Omaha, Grand Island, and Plattsmouth, Neb.; Kansas City and Pleasant Hill, Mo.; Franklin

oodies the following questions:
"First--Shall the action of the Na-Sonal Committee in removing the Lotional Committee in removing the Lo-cal Quorum be aj-proved? "Srcond—Shall the old Local Quo-rum be re-instated if vote stands against.
"Third—Shall the action of the Na-

tional Committee in removing the National Headquarters to Omaha, Neb.,

be approved?
"Fourth—Shall the National Head-quarters be returned to St. Louis II

CARPENTERS' STRIKE.

Brotherhood's Side of the Story in Re gard to the Present Conflict with Allied Contractors and Amalgamated Society.

Between five and six thousand Brotherhood carpenters of Manhattan are now out on strike and it is not unlikely that the strike may extend to the other boroughs and involve double this number of men.

As the capitalist press has publish only one side of the story it is but fair that the Brotherhood's side should be presented here.

The strike arose out of the refusal

of Brotherhood men on the Stokes building to handle what they called unfair "trim"—that is, shop products made outside the city. The reason given for their rule that such products are not to be used in city buildings is that wages in New York are—and, on account of the higher cost of living, must be-higher than in smaller cities If outside carpenters in the city con-sent to put in doors, sash, and other trim made outside at lower wages they thereby help to reduce the chanc

of employment and cut down wages for the shop men in the city.

The Amalgamated Society, however, refuses to recognize this rule and they filled the places of the Brotherhood men who struck on the Stokes building. This led to the general conflict

which is now on. The Amalgamated Society claims an ordinary membership of 680, but it has a peculiar system of "trade-section members" which, the Brotherhood claims, is used to take in men indis criminately in a case like the present to fill the places of strikers belonging to the rival union. It is at any rate admitted that the membership of the Amalgamated at the beginning of the present strike was nowhere near equal to the number of Brotherhood men going out, and yet the officers of the Amalgamated have offered to supply the builders and contractors with enough men to break the strike.

There has long been friction between the two organizations, as is inevitable where two organizations exist in the same trade. Both are affiliated with the American Federation of Labor and until recently both were locally affili-ated with the Building Trades Council; the Brotherhood is not now repre sented in the latter body. last convention of the Federation there was a renewed effort to unite the two unions. For the present, at least, this effort has come to a stand-still. Propositions and counter-propo-sitions were made.

The Brotherhood urged complete unification, offering to accept all Amalgamated men without distinction, while the latter society insisted on retaining their autonomy, consenting

The dally press of New York shown a sudden interest in and love for the Amalgamated Society since the latter has volunteered to help the bosses break the strike. This is easily understood and it is safe to say that were the Amalgamated by any chance to become the stronger body and able, as the Brotherhood now is, to enforce a higher scale, the capitalists' affec tions would at once be transferred to the Brotherhood.

MACHINISTS, AWAKE!

Workers of the Metal Trades Have Great Struggle Before Them-Systematic Attack on Union.

The metal trades will probably be the storm center for some time to come in the industrial conflict between La-bor and Capital. In the issue of April 5 The Worker gave some account bi the workings of the employers' organi sociation. In the same connection we need only present—for comment is hardly necessary—the following dis-patch, which we missed at the time be-cause it was censored out of most of the Eastern papers:

"Buffalo, N. Y., March 30.—Undner the auspices of the National Metal Trades' Association, representative manufacturers of this country to the number of 200 will assemble in this city to-morrow for the purpose of tak-ing steps toward the unification of employers into a federation similar in every respect, even to the establishto a trades union. The movement, which has been under consideration among manufacturers for a number of years and which has been partially adopted in Chicago, Milwaukee, Cin cinnati, Minneapolis, and other cities will take on a national form at the convention in this city. The plan to organize employers into state and then national bodies has received the indorsement of manufacturing interests

generally throughout the country."

The "Social Democratic Herald" of The "Social Democratic Herald" of Milwaukee, in commenting on this dis-

patch, says:
"Comrade F. W. Wilson of Milwaukee, who is the district business agent of the Milwaukee machinists lodge, has shown us a letter written by an Oshkosh manufacturer to a Mil-awukee machinist, in which he takes three typewritten pages to say that his men are on strike, that he has a steady job open, but that application must b made at once as they have 'a great many applications,' etc. If that were true such a long letter would not be written to a single applicant. As an inducement to enter his employ the Oshkosh employer also says: 'We can give you a certificate of recommendation issued by the National Metal Trades' Association, which we know will be very valuable to you in secur-ing work in the future. You may not be familiar with the National Metal Trades' Association, so we will there-fore state that it is a very strong or-ganization, and a great many of the largest metal manufacturers in the country are members of the associa-tion and in this way this associa-tion controls about 20,000 machinists and a good certificate from that asso-ciation in your hands will be worth considerable to you." How is that for

There is a strike on at the Dexter Folder Works in this place and ma-chinists are requested to keep away it. Let it be prepared

Competition is a splendid thing-for

MOVEMENT IN MASSACHUSETTS.

Capitalist's Vainly Appealing to Religious Prejudice.

Old Party Members of Legislature again Join in Defeating Carey's Bill to Prevent Employers Using Misleading Advertisements to Get Strike-Breakers. -Growing Party Activity.

BOSTON, Mass., April 12,-As each day goes by, it becomes more evident that the capitalist class intend to make their efforts to discredit the Socialist movement as varied as has been their pretense of love for the working class. One manifestation of this fact is the attitude of the capitalist press in this immédiate vicinity. There is evidently a conspiracy of silence on their part when anything happens that might prove advantageous to our movement but immediately any opportunity is offered for them to discredit us, they seize upon it. Their reporters attend the meetings which we hold and take notes of what our speakers say and then carry it to the editorial rooms, and if, in the course of the speech or lecture, one word has been said that they can use by leaving out the words said in connection with it and so endo it, and then they will print this word in "scare-heads" in the hope that it will prejudice people against our

movement.

The great cry at this particular time is that Socialism and atheism are identical, and they are playing upon the religious prejudices of the people and will continue to do this as long as they feel that it is for their advantage They have followed Father McGrady from meeting to meeting, and in one place where he used the word "damped" in speaking of the capitalist system, they give prominent space on the front page of the Boston "Herald" to announce that he "used the word damned' with a big D." Comrade McCartney delivered an address at Paine Memorial Hall, his subject be-ing "Why Women Should Be Social-ists." It was a most able address. In discussing the motives which lead to many modern marriages, such as marrying for money, for getting a home, and the like he said that such marriage under the capitalist system is sanctified prostitution. Not one who was present misunderstood him or failed to agree with him; yet the Bos-Globe" says that MacCartney "Under the capitalistic system marriage is sanctified prostitution." It was only the omission of a few words that sufficed to give an entirely differ ent meaning. To use Comrade Mac-Cartney's own statement: "Truth, when fearlessly expressed in an age drenched in commercialism and man ism, is sensational end monism, is sensational enough without making a man say what he did not say." We have a paper published in Boston called the "Republic." a secarian paper of the Catholic denomination published by John Fitzgerald, a Democrat. This paper gives a garbled account of the same lecture of Com rade MacCartney's and editorially says that at last the Socialists have thrown off the mask and come out in bold denunciation of the marriage ties

and that we do this now because of our great strength in Massachusetts, but hid it before because of our weakness. We are prepared for such screeches emanating from such a source as the "Republic." In fact, it would be surprising were we to be ac corded fair treatment by a man of this type, who has come up through the school of machine politics that will never hesitate to adopt any means, no matter how dishonorable, to gain the slightest advantage. This seems to be playing it for what it is worth. gives us about as much alarm as a fly in the summer time-a little annoyli

Arousing Religious Prejudice. The press have striven to make much out of one of MacCartney's bills,

which he has introduced annually

since he came to the House, to perm

Sunday fishing in the salt waters of the state. The cry of those who op-posed the measure was that "Thou shalt keep holy the Sabbath day. This is a law very much desired by the workingmen who desire recreation on Sunday, their only respite from toll. The debate grew very warm and a felother, charged Comrade Carey with being an atheist. Carey in reply read his title clear, and said that when some men rose and spoke against a measure of this kind he knew they were speaking from toeir hearts, but when a man of the samp of Quinn opposed this measure, it was damnable hypocrisy. He said: "What a horror that a man after having toiled laboriously in the mills should desire to go upon the waters in order to fish on Sunday. Mr. commercialism that destroyed the Sabbath. He would not stop the roar and bustle of the elevated trains on Sun-day as they thunder by the church door with a crash and bang that would make one believe that the very coverof hell were being raised. He would sanctify the rubber sandwich in 'Raines-law hotels' in Boston, but would deny men the opportunity of going out into God's sunshine." hurled back at him the charge that h Carey, was an atheist. He had never said that he was nor had he said any-thing that could be construed as connecting Socialism with atheism. "The workers will not be deluded by reli-gious prejudice," he continued, "but are beginning to understand that Socialism is entirely an economic move ment and has nothing to do with a man's religious belief. All that it will ever have to do with anyone's reli-gious belief is to give him the wider liberty to worship his God wherever he finds him."

ine finds him."

Our speakers must meet this charge, must explain to the voters the truth, but from our standpoint, we will welcome all these attacks. The greatest injury that the explainlist press can do to us is to say nothing about the crovement. We care little what they say,

National Platform of the Socialist Party.

or Social Democratic Party. The party emblem in New York is the Arm and Torch.]

The Socialist Party of America in national convention, assembled, reaffirms its adherence to the principles of international Socialism, and declares its aim to be the ordination of the principles of international Socialism, and declares its aim to be the ordination of the principles of international Socialism, and declares its aim to be the ordination of the principles of the second of the property of the second of the property of the second of government and using them for the purpose of transforming the present system of private ownership of the means of production and distribution into collective ownership by the entire people.

Formerly the tools of production were simple and owned by the individual worker. To-day the machine, which is but an improved and more developed tool of production and distribution is responsible for the workers. The capitalists and not by the workers dependent upon them.

Private ownership of the means of production and distribution is responsible for the ever increasing uncertainty of livelihood and the poverty and misery of the working class, and it divides society into two hostile classes—the capitalists and wage-workers. If the control of the government, the struggle is now between the capitalist class and the working class. The possession of the means of livelihood gives to the capitalist the control of the government, the press, the pulpit, and the schools, and enables them to reduce the workingmen to a state of intellectual, physical and social inferiority, political subservience and virtual The economic interests of the capitalist class dominate our enterests of the capitalist class dominate our enterest of the explaints that class dominate our enterest of the explaints that class dominate our enterest of the explaints that the capitalist is the control of the government, the capitalist class dominate our enterest of the capitalist class dominate our enterest of the capitalist class dominate our

On atrova and tannace that appears to the home.

But the same economic causes which developed capitalism are leading to Socialism, which will abolish both the capitalist class and the class of wage workers. And the active force in bringing about this new aligher order of society is the working class higher order of society is the working class. active force in bringing about this new and higher order of society is the working class. All other classes, despite their apparent or actual condicts, are alike interested in the upholding of the system of private ownership of the instruments of wealth production. The Democratic, Republican, the bourgeois public ownership parties, and all other parties which do not stand for the complete overthrow of the capitalist system of production, are alike political representation of the capitalist confidence of the capitalist and the capitalist of the capitalist, and the capitalist and class in their struggle against the collective powers of capitalism, by constituting themselves into a political party, distinct from and opposed to all parties formed by the properted classes.

IMMEDIATE DEMANDS.

selves into a political party, distinct from and opposed to all parties formed by the propertied classes.

IMMEDIATE DEMANDS.

While we deciare that the development of economic conditions tends to the overthrow of the capitalist system, we recognize that the time and manner of the transition to Socialism also depend upon the stage of development reached by the proletain. We development reached by the proletain we have been decided to better its condition and to elect Socialist party to support all active efforts of the working class to better its condition and to elect Socialists to political offices, in order to facilitate the attainment of this end.

As such means we advocate:

1. The public ownership of all means of other public utilities, as well as of all industries 'controlled by monopolles, trusts, and combines. No part of the revenue of such industries to be applied to the reduction of taxes on property of the capitalist class, but to be applied wholly to the increase of wages and shortening of the board of the service and principles of the service and measuring the rates to the consumers.

2. The progressive reduction of the hours of labor and the increase of wages in order to decrease the share of the capitalist and increase the share of the working and the consumers.

3. State or and accidents, lack of employment, sickness and want in old age; the funds for this purpose to be collected from the revenue of the capitalist class, and to be administered under the control of the working class.

4. The insurance of a system of public.

the revenue or the diplicatal class, and to be administered under the control of the way of the class auguration of a system of public ladustries, public credit to be used for that purpose in order that the workers be secured the full product of their labor.

5. The education of all children up to the age of eighteen years, and state and municipal aid for books, clothing, and food.

6. Equal civil and political rights for many control of the control of

Normals Tarty and the socialist movement, and the Socialist movement of the Socialist movement of the sountry there is neither necessity no excuse for such alliance, therefore be it. Hesoived, That no state or local organization, or member of the party shall, under any circumstances, these, combine or compromise with any political party or organization, or refrain from making nominations in order to further the interests of candidates of such parties or organization.

as long as they say something, even | May, when the writer will be given an though that something be always in opportunity to organize in this and adthe nature of an attack.

Carey's Strike Advertisement Bill. There were only a few labor measures before the House last week. One of them was a bill compelling employ ers advertising for help in case o strike or a lockout to state in the ad

vertisement that such strike or lock-out existed. A year ago Carey made a strong plea for the adoption of this law and pointed out where many mer had been forced to scab upon their fellow men, having been brought un-der false pretenses from a distance and found themselves stranded when they arived, with no way of living but by taking the places of their brothers who were on strike. The old-party legislators who loved the trade unions

so much at this time killed the bill.

Another measure which had for its purpose the preventing of blacklisting by corporations was killed by these

They may seek to discountenance Socialism on the one hand, but in th face of their efforts to serve capital-ism and their denial of the little things asked by labor organizations their efforts will prove unavailing. Every day that passes makes Socialism stronger and helps to convince the working class of the folly of supporting the old political parties. Party Activity.

The approach of fine weather is stir ring the comrades throughout the state to activity. Already calls are coming in for outdoor speakers. It is our purpose to use our speakers consly all over the state from now until Election Day. A large mass meeting is being held to-day on the Common in Lowell, where the textile workers are on strike. Comrades Mc-Grady, MacCartney, and Carey are speaking. This will undoubtedly aid

We have established a new local a Greenfield. A new club has been started at Montello, a part of Brock-ton, so that now each section of Brockton is thoroughly organized. publican city committee of Brockton has organized a special committee to combat Socialism. I saw the notice of this organization and wondered what influence it would have upon our move ment and am pleased to learn that no better thing could have been done for our cause than to have the Repub-licans organize for that express purpose. Already a new activity is shewn upon the part of the comrades at Brockton. They have answered the Republican organization by saying that they will sweep the city clean in the next election.

We have made dates for Comrade McGrady for April 28 at Fitchburg April 29 at Natick, and May 1 at Chel-sea. April 27 and 30 and May 2 I hope to fill within a few days. Comrade Joseph Spero has been

elected by the Executive Committee as Assistant State Secretary. He will take up his deties about the first of SOCIALISM AND TRADE UNIONISM.

The following resolution was adopted, along with the foregoing platform, by the National Convention at Indianapolis, July,

National Convention at luminations, every 1991; trade-union movement and independent political action are the chief emancipating factors of the wage-working class. The trade-union movement is the natural result of capitalist production, and represents the economic side of the working-class movement. We consider it the duty of Socialists to ioin the unions of their respective trades and assist in building up and unitying the and the second of the consideration of the or every trace-unouse to realize the necessity of independent political action on Socialist lines, to join the Socialist Party and assist in building up a strong political novement of the wage-working class, whose utilinate aim and object must be the abolition of wage-wardy and the establishment has been provided in the collective nowassister.

The two following resolutions were unant-mously adopted by the National Committee at its annual meeting at St. Louis, January, 1903:

The National Committee of the Socialist Party in annual session assembled, hereby reaffirms the attitude of the party toward

ANTI-FUSION RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas, The history of the labor move-ment of the world has conclusively demon-started that a Socialist Party is the ouly political organization able to adequately and consistently conduct the political struggles of the working class, and Whereas, All "radical and reform" par-ties, including the so-called "Union Labor Parties," have, after a brief existence uni-formly succumbed to the influence of the old political parties and have proven dis-astrous to the nitimate end of the labor movement, and movement, and Milance, direct or indirect, with such parties is dangerous to the political integrity and the very existence of the Socialist Party and the Socialist movement,

SLAYTON'S TOUR,

John W. Slayton, Socialist Councilman of New Castle, Pa., and well known as an active member of the Brotherhood of Carpenters, is booked to speak at the following places during the remainder of this month: Thursday, April 16, McMechen, W. Va.; Monday, April 20, East Liverpool, O., for the Central Trades Council; April 21, Waynesburg, Pa., for the Carpenters' Union; April 22, Carnegie, Pa., for the Carpenters' Union; April 23, Reynoldsville, Pa., for the Trades Council; April 24, Ridgeway, Pa., for the Central Trades Council; April 25, Lorain, O., for the Carpenters' Union; April 28, Newport News, Va., for the Socialist Party. Comrade Slayton will spend May

and June speaking for unions and So-cialist locals in Ohio, Wisconsin, and Missouri.



