No bills or receipts sent to individual subscribers.

PRICE 2 CENTS.

tory to all to sell all tickets at the

same low price and therefore no seats

are reserved. It is greatly to be de-

by so doing they not only miss a part

of an excellent program, but cause a

disturbance which mars the pleasure

Admission tickets cost 25 cents and

can be had at the office of The Work-

er, 184 William street; at the W. E. A.

Club House, 206 E. Eighty-sixth street and other labor headquarters;

from the officers of the numerous trade

mions which are interested in the es-

tablishment of the Socialist Daily; or

from members of the Social Demo-

The charge for admission at the door

Comrades who have taken tickets for

the concert and have not yet sold all should bestir themselves. Only a few

days retonin to work for the success of

expected to return any tickets; you are

upposed to sell them, use them, give

them away, do what you please with

them-but to turn in the money for

and roll up a big surplus for the So-

So far as possible, organizations and individuals holding tickets for sale

should turn in the money collected to

the Committee in charge this week, in

order to cover cash expenses. The

Financial Secretary, H. C. Bowerman,

is to be addressed at the W. E. A.

Club House, 206 E. Eighty-sixth

"May Flowers."

The souvenir journal of the concert,

them promptly to cover the exper

NEW YORK, MAY 1, 1902.

The reduction of taxes is an issue

In which the working class has no in

terest. Taxes are levied upon property

and the property belongs to the capt

What Socialists Would Do.

The Socialist Party, when put in

power in city, state, or nation, com-

pletely or in parts will use its influence toward the establishment of a system

of public ownership under which in-

dustry will be carried on, not for pro-

which no portion of the product will

to reduce the taxes of capitalist prop-

erty holders. Its first concern will be

to reduce the hours of labor, to in-crease the remuneration of the work-

ers, and to safeguard life and limb

and health; its next, to improve and

extend the service given to the public.

But, someone says, this means can

fiscation! Socialists are not afraid of

the word, though restoration would be

a truer one, considering that the labor

of the working class has created and

operated and maintained the means of

production that the capitalists now

you find it in his possession, you do

not offer to give him your note bearing

interest forever and ever on the return

public ownership as advocated by cap-

be fairly clear. It is the difference be

tween changing your yoke and throw ing off your yoke.

port old-party public-ownership move

Nothing could be more fallacious

In the first place, it is very doubtful

whether the establishment of State

difficult, instead of easier, for the workers to throw off the yoke of pro-

fit—whether it would not perpetuate exploitation and class rule, instead of

Direct Methods Are Best.

But even granting this point, the

Indirect methods often serve the

pest, devoid of prin

purposes of capitalist politics, because capitalist politics is essentially cor-

But for a movement that aims at the

reconstruction of society on a new

basis, honesty and directness is the

The scialist Party has a clear duty before it: To support the working class at every point in its battle with

the capitalist class; to inspire the work

ing class with the hope of the Co-operative Commonwealth; to organize the

working class on the basis of its class

nterests to struggle for that ideal. If

any considerations of expediency, any

desire for a "short cut." should caus

it to forget that duty, to conceal or

compromise its principles or the propa

ganda of those principles for the sake

ist Party would deserve to die as did

the Populist movement-and it would so die and give way to a clearer and

But the Socialist Party is in no dan

making such a mistake.

only danger is that its progress may

ion of the newer recruits; and it is for their benefit that a constant insistence

MAY DAY IN BOSTON.

BUY UNION LABEL GOODS

be impeded by the parconable confu-

on the class struggle is needed.

of political advantage, then the So-

braver organization.

and governed wholly by expedier

being a half-way step to Socialism.

Capitalism would not make it

of it. You invoke the authority of the

to put him in jail in the bargain.

chance to work."

interest to bondholders nor

fit, but to serve the public, and und

ship is a very different one

est of the working class

go to pay

VOL. XII.-NO. 5.

THE STRIKE IN BOSTON BREWERIES.

Evidently a "Fight to a Finish" against Bosses' Demands-Peace Committee Cannot Fool This Union-Brewery Work men Vote As They Strike.

Boston, which commenced on April 3, and the effects of which are being felt throughout New England, deserves more than ordinary attention for sev-eral reasons—especially because the struggle is against an association of employers organized for the express ed purpose of breaking up-the Brew-ery Workers and associate unions in Boston in the hope of ultimately secur-ing absolute control of the conditions of employment governing the brewery industry in the New England states. If for no other reason than this, the preent strike deserves some space in The Worker, especially since the paper has a large circulation in the affected distriet, and also because the capitalis papers are gradually dropping all mention of the strike. The brewer ganization is close to the hearts of all Socialists because it has long been one of the most progressive in the co Its declaration of principles and platgates to the American Federation Labor conventions are instructed to vote for Socialism.

Bosses Organize Against Unions.

For several years the Brewers' Unions have been gaining strength influence in the Boston breweries and the local labor movement. Slowly but surely the unions have succeeded in nodifying conditions in the breweries, until these changes, directly affecting the profits of the employers, foree to consider some method by which the unions could be suppres and the growing demands of the work still better conditions defeat It was with this object in view that the master brewers got togethe several months ago and formed an or-ganization known as the New England Brewers' Association. While the o ject of the association is innocently appounced as "the mutual protection and benefit of its members, was publicly declared that it was d primarily "to deal with mat pertaining to the labor question. s step was taken because April 1, time for signing the schedules with workmen, was close at hand.

he schedules presented this year by brewery workmen, firemen, and eneers specify what the . Yous have en preparing to demi a for The eight-hour day and pay for ertime. Heretofore the brewery orkinen have been working ten hours day and the firemen seven eight hour days a week, without pay for Sundays and holidays. The firemen demand 50 ce ts an hour overtime will be seen that while conceding these demands meant something to the employers, it also meant something to workmen, and the workmen need that something most.

The reply to these demands was a compromise offer of nine hours and 35 cents an hour overtime. There was a sition on the part of the workto secure more concessions later an thus avoid a strike now and an agree ment would have been reached had it not been for one important considers And here is where the cunning of the capitalists showed itself. The knew that with the existing sentimen for better labor conditions prevailing ju Massachusetts, it would be foolish to come out directly against the un That would not be telerated: hence the compromise. But they could fall back upon the old excuse of reserving the unrestricted right of employment—to say who should work for them or who should not. That would help to obscure the real issue, and confuse other workmen whose knowledge of the situation could only be gained

So the master brewers, at the very ment when an agreement seemed to assured, demanded the absolute right to employ and discharge work men at will. For five years the agreecharged except for obvious caus old be given a hearing, and if it any petty spite, or that his discharge because of his union activity, he brewers desired that rule no longer ad they demanded the following

discharge any employee at his discre tion and for such cause as he may

A Blacklisting Trick.

Now anyone who knows anything a all about trade unions knows that the mean the destruction of the Brewers Firemen's, Engineers', and other un own members from tyranny or unjus erimination, it falls of its function happen to him if he did not have his union behind him to protect him when he complains of bad treatment or demands better conditions. He would "walk the plank' or quit com-

It is because the workmen refus ept that rule and the masters in-upon it that to-day there are 1,500 workers connected with the Bos on brewery industry on strike. The out way to establish a black-

The strike of Brewery Workers in returning to the old conditions when the men worked twelve or fourteer ivs a day. This claim is substantlated by the by-laws adopted by the two articles of which seek to regulate the handling of beer during strikes and the employment of men. These two articles clearly reveal why the

A 15 to Legion 13 - 1.

Article 10 provides that no member of the Association shall furnish beer to customers purchasing from any ather member, during strikes or lockouts, unless under certain terms agrecable

Article 12 is as follows: "In the event of the discharge of any emevent of the discharge of any em-ployee, for cause, the employer shall immediately motify the Secretary of this Association, who shall thereupon send to each member a notification of the discharge and the cause therefor. Consider that article and then consider the demand of unrestricted right to discharge, made by the em-ployers, and who can deny that these employers are combined in an effort to destroy the unions and render the exactions. The first article in the constitution of the United Brewers' Asdestruction of the unions, and the local strikers have in their possession docu-ments showing that men have been blacklisted.

A Fight to a Finishusen in Rather than yield to that, the worken struck, and it is a pleasing thing to be able to report that all those working around the breweries striking together. There is no tivisong them, although the employ ers tried to divide them-brewers, bot tlers, firemen, engineers, coopers, drivrs, all kinds of workmen are involved. And, though the strike has now been on over four weeks, barely 50 out of the 1,500 have so far forgotten their class duty and violated their obligations 'fo the unions as to go to work. The solt employers, and gives high hope for

all," is the slogan of the strikers, and organized labor in Boston and Massahusetts is taking it up. The Central Labor Union and all the local unions have declared a boycott and throughout the surrounding towns the same thing is being done. A vigorous campaign is on to shut out the product oming from the non-union brewerle Every town and city in New England where Boston beer is handled will be invaded. Every day beer is being re turned to Boston from other cities where the retailers have been compell ed to stop handling non-union beer. I is a fight in which the strength of or ganized labor will be well tried and every one who believes in working class organization must do everything

What makes the situation more any compromise on wages and hours and now insist upon the original eight iours and overtime pay. On the oth hand the master brewers have withdrawn their compromise and now in-sist on the former conditions of employment. Clearly, it is a fight to a finish, and the result will mean much to the trade unions of Massachusetts, Of course, the retailers have tried to bring about an agreement, but failed. The advances of the Liquor Dealers Association were spurned by the mas ter brewers, and the retailers have had to take their stand for or against the workers. Many have been compelled to recognize the power of working class organization by rejecting the done so are suffering for it. But many of the retailers could not do otherwis but support the employers, being as much slaves as are the workmen, the capitalists owning everything in some of the saloons.

It might not be amiss to impre portance of this struggle. They have splendid organization, one of the est in the country, an organization which has accomplished much for the brewery workers. If the men, through lack of vigilance or any other cause, allow their organization to be crushed by their masters, they will not only lose their union—they will lose all that they have gained through it and will ade subject to the tyranny and tunity for redress. For this and also because they owe it to the whole working class movement, they should determine never to yield until the employers have been beaten workers of New England and the sup port of their friends throughout the country the word "fail" should be un-

known to them.

Hanna's Civio Federation One of the most hopeful signs of the strike is the hearty apprause given the Socialists who address the strikers' meetings, especially when urging the men not to allow Mark Hanna's Civic will recive recognition from these strikers. They are not of that kind, and Mark would probably be reminded of the strike now going on in his own shipyards in Cieveland, and requested to settle that before posing as a "Trient of labor" in other places.

Some day strikes like these will be unknown. That will be when th workers vote to own the breweries and all the other industries—when they vote their own class ticket on Election Day and boycott the employers' politi-cal parties—when the Socialist Party, the working class party, will be voted into power. When that time comes the capitalists will unite into one party, just as the master brewers have united into an association to destroy the unions, and try and defeat the workers' party. But that will be im possible. It is written that the work-ers must rule and the 1.500 workmen now involved in this strike should strike the capitalist class in its weak-est spot by voting against capitalist class rule and robbery at the election

that or not, whether or not they allow themselves to be deceived again next Election Day, let the Socialists of New England, let every honest sympathizer with labor, let every self-respecting workingman and working woman help to win this strike. It may be long of endurance, then help the workmen to endure. When the call for aid come Socialists everywhere should give what they can. The brewery workers have stood by us often in the past, they have contributed to our campaign funds, they have helped our speakers and organizers, and when other trade unlops scorned us the brewery work ers gave us a helping hand and supplied us with material and moral as sistance. We should help them as they have helped us.

Above all, we should show the workers that, whether they are Socialists, Republicans, or Democrats, when they are in conflict with the capitalist clas we are with them. In New England there are probably more Socialists in the trade unions than in any other state, and in that case we can make ourselves felt the more in hehalf of a organization fighting to preserve its existence, which is bound up with the right of workmen to orshameful conspiracy of the capitalists and show them that the Solidarity of Labor is not a myth but a power reckoned with, a power that will finally bring about the complete emancipa-tion of Labor from wage slavery. WILLIAM MAILLY.

LABOR-SKINNING SENATOR PROCTOR.

Like His Colleagues, Depew, Platt' Hanna, Clark, et. al., in Treatment of Workers - His Employees Now on Strike.

The marble polishers and rubbers o the Vermont Marble Company at Rutland, Vt., have been on strike for over two weeks. The cause of the strike is an indirect attempt to reduce wages The matter in dispute affected only a part of the men, but the others man fully supported them and went out

It is to be remembered that the marble works in question belong to the Honorable Redfield S. Proctor, United States Senator from Vermo.nt. Senator Proctor is a worthy colleague of They are all labor-skinners who be lieve in "conciliation" when it suits

It is to be hoped that the marble workers and other workingmen of Vermont will strike at the ballot-box against Proctor and his class and the ystem which allows them to live in uxury without doing any useful work. Socialism would mean the ownership of the quarries and mills by the pec product of labor to the laborers. good increase in the Socialist vote at Rutland and throughout the state will do more than any other demonstration and his friends with respect for the working class.

AN AGE OF DECADENCE.

We are living in an age of decadence and we pretend not to know it. There not a feature wanting, though we can't mention the worst of them. We are Romans of the worst period, given up to luxury and effeminacy, and caring for nothing but money. Courage is so out of fashion that we boast of cowardice. We care no more for beauty in art, but only for the brutal realism. Sport has lost its manliness, and is a matter of pigeons from a trap or a mountain of crushed pheasants to sei to your own tradesman.

Religion is coming down to juggler and table-turnings, and coquetting with religious brought, like the rites of Isis, from the East; and as for patriot-ism, it is turned on like beer at election times, or worked like a mechanical doll

There is not an ounce of manlines in the country; and as for the women nothing draws your gentle sex like child hanging by its toe-nails to the high trapeze or the chance of a wounded pigeon in their laps. If there wounded pigeon in their laps. It here were a gladiatorial fight in the Albert Hall next season and the beaten man went down, the women would be ready with their little thumbs; they would want his blood. We have the honor of belonging to one of the most corrupt generations of the human race. To find its equal one must go back to the worst times of the Roman empire, and look devilish close then. But, for all that, it's uncommonly amusing to live. in an age of decadence.—The Guardian

"TO THE NOT YET DEAD."-

SOCIALISM AND PUBLIC OWNERSHIP.

The Worker.

Public Ownership Will Be Advantageous to the Working Class Only if Established by the Class-Conscious Efforts of the Warkers.

In view of the public ownership tendencies that are now showing so much strength even in the old political parties, it is important that a clear of tinction should be drawn between So cialism and mere public ownership. It rests upon us to draw the distinction, for the old-party politicians are very willing to take advantage of the con fusion, to gain the credit of being "practical Socialists," while the Socialist Party and the working class for exists has everything to lose by such

Aim and Method.

The alm of the Socialist Party, briefly stated is to establish the public or collective ownership of the means of production and distribution—land, mines, factories, railroads, steamship ete. and their operation by the public for the satisfaction of the people's needs, in place of the present system

The method by which the Socialist Party seeks to accomplish this end is that of uncompromising independent political action of the working class upon the tasts of the class strugglethe irreconcilable antagonism betw the interests of the capitalists and the

wage-workers.
"No definition of Socialism is complete which thes not include both of these elements. No movement is truly. Socialistic—or, to put it in other words, is in line with that of the Socialist Party-which does not hold to public ownership of the means of produ as its object and the class struggle in

politics as its method.

At the present time, in America the same as in Europe, in republics the same as in monarchies, the political power is actually wielded by the capifallist class, the class which, by its ownership of the means of production controls the lives of the people and dominates the press, the pulpit, and the institutions of learning and so "moulds public opinion."

Capitalist Government.

The government, ostensibly repre-senting the will and devoted to the welfare of all the people, is really use the more than an agency of this ruling capitalist class. Its chief function is protect the "sacred rights of property" and to "promote business inter ests," and to these ends all considera tions of the producers' welfare are

Heretofore it has best suited the interests of the capitalist class to hold the means of production as private property-first as individual property, then in aggregations owned by stock companies and by "trusts." But circumstances may arise-in some places e branches of industry the have already arisen—under which the interests of the capitalist class as a whole will be better conserved by gov-ernment ownership. So it is already with the postal service in all civilis ountries, and with the railroads and telegraphs in many parts of Europe.

But so long as the government re-mains under the control of the capitalist class, the nationalization of certain industries does not at all change their capitalistic character. They co tinue to be run for profit-only it may be for the profit of the capitalists col-lectively instead of individually. The employees are still wage workers, they are still exploited-overworked and un exploited by a government as by a cor-

The railroad capitalists of the United States may be very willing, within a few years, to have the railroads bewhat terms? Why, of course, that they shall receive in exchange United States foods bearing interest equal to the \$500,000,000 of unearned revenu they are now drawing from the rallroads every year-or whatever figure It may have reached by that

State Capitalism.

Now it is in the very fact of having to do every year \$500,000,000 worth of work for the benefit of the capitalists, in addition to the amount necessary to produce their own wages, that the sists to-day. Their condition would not be improved if they had to produce that \$500,000,000 of profit for "Uncle cle Sam" and "Uncle Sam" to turn it

That is a sort of public ownership which has nothing Socialistic about it It is what we describe as State Capi

dency in the capitalist parties to-dayespecially among the smaller capital-ists—to favor municipal ownership of so-called "public utilities." But what is the capitalist reformers

ideal of municipal ownership. Do they propose to double the wages of the em-ployees or reduce their hours by haif? The Socialists of Boston will cele brate International Labor Day with a demonstration to be held in Paine Not at all. They propose to "appl business principles"—that is, to ru Memorial Hall, 9 Appleton street, or the street railways, lighting plants, etc., for profit and to apply this profit first to the payment of interest on ers will be Ben Hanford of New York and Representatives James F. Carey and Frederick O. MacCartney. Musi-cell numbers will be given by several onds to the present owners and then to the reduction or taxes. But in er-der to do this, "business principles" must be applied in the hiring of men-that is, the city as an employer must try, like private employers, to get the most labor out of the men for the least friends. Admission is free and all are invited. Come and bring your friends and help make the Boston demonstra-

MAY DAY PARADE.

Saturday Evening, May 3, Is the Time for New York's Labor Demonstration.

Saturday evening, May 3, is the time et for the May Day parade and dem-onstration of the Social Democratic Party and progressive unions and la or organizations of New York City. The parade will form on Fourth

talist class. Such public ownership propositions as these offer not the slightest advan-tages to the working class, while they street, between the Bowery and Second avenue, and start at 8 o'clock on the following line of march: East to would materially strengthen the post tion of the capitalist class. The So-cialist Party lends no support to such Avenue A; up to Sixth street; east to plans. Its conception of public owner to Greenwich avenue, and thence to Eighth avenue; up to Twenty-seventh street; east to Madison avenue; down to Twenty-third street, where a mass The Socialist Party advocates public neeting will be held on Macison ownership of the means of production in the interest and solely in the inter-

Morris Hillquit, Ben Hanford, Job Harriman, Charles Dold, Rudolph Modest, and others will speak.

This parade should be an impressive demonstration of the solidarity and aggressive spirit of the working classof this city. Let every workingman

Especially is it to be desired that the nembers of those organizations which have internal disputes on hand should join in this demonstration. It is neces sary that questions of trade jurisdiction should be settled, and sometimes conflicts over such matters are un avoidable. But on May Day we should ingmen and show the capitalists that we know how to lay aside our minor differences in the face of the common enemy.

Bievele riders who are in sympathy with the spirit of the May Day Dem onstration are invited to come with their wheels to the Labor Lyceum and form a bicycle division. Comrade If a man has stolen your coat and should be on the spot at 7:30.

LOVE AND JUSTICE.

A May Day Song.

Tune: "Marching Through Georgia.") (
Shout with Joyons voices, comrades,
Make the rarth resound.
Till our May Day sougs have echoed all the
world nround.
Giving cheer and comfort wheresoever woe
is found.
Till Love and Justice have conquered. We will not put the capitalists in jail. We will do better—give them a The difference between State Capi-talism and Social Democracy, between

Chorus—

Away the day that lets oppression be.

The year is near of Labor's jubilee.

So let our gladdest chorus sound all the
world around.

Till Love and Justice have conquered.

italist politicians and public ownership as advocated by the Socialists, should Everywhere "man's inhumanity to man" has flowed. Brothers crushed and bleeding underneath a needless load Daily fall and perish as they struggle on the road

ing off your yoke.

And whether public ownership shall be Social Democracy or State Capitalism will depend on whether it is established by the Socialist Party or by the old parties.

There are some who, recognizing the distinction and admitting that Social With love and justice denied them. Chorus—
Away the day that lets oppression be.
The year is near of Labor's jubilee.
So let our ginddest chorus sound all the
world around.
Till Love and Justice have conquered. distinction and admitting that Social

Democracy is the more desirable, argue that State Capitalism is bound Socialism shall surely come, and over all the world.

Banners red of brotherhood shall some day be unfurled;

Wrongs that stay its progress from the pathway shall be hurled.

While Love and Justice march onward. to come anyhow, because the domi-nant capitalist interests will demand it, that if will be an intermediate stage in the progress to Socialism, and that we ought therefore to sup-

Chorus

Away the day that lets oppression be,
The year is near of Labor's jubilee.
So let our gladdest chorus sound all the
world around.
Till Love and Justice have conquered. When, the conflict ended, we have righted many wrongs, Seen the radiant joy of glad emancipated hrongs, ill join this chorus of the grand, triumphant songs.
When Love and Justice have conquered.

Chorus for last stanza—
The day's away that let oppression be.
The year is here of Labor's jubilee.
Our gladdest choruses resound wherever
man is found,
For Love and Justice have conquered.
NELSON J. WEST. Springfield, Mass.

TWO MEN.

fact remains that State Capitalism is A "Little Story," by Dr. S. Weir Mitchell, in the April "Century," connot what we want, and that we will not get what we want any the easier working for something that we do tains the following suggestive dia-

A pale young man sat down on & bench in the park behind the reservoir on Forty-second street. He put down a torn bag of tools under the bench. A small, red-faced man came behind him. He stooped to steal the bag. The note man turned and said in a

slow, tired way: "Drop that. It ain't The ruddy man said: "Not if you're

The pale man set the bag at his feet,

'It's poor business you're in." "You don't look as if yours was any better." He sat down. "What's your

"I'm an iron worker; bridge work."

"Don't look strong enough."
"That's so. I'm just out of Bellevue
Hospital; got hurt three months ago."
"I'm just out of hospital, toe," he "What bospital?"

"What? Jail?"

"Yes; not bad in winter, either. There's a society helps a fellow after you quit that hospital. Gives you good clothes, too."
"Clothes? Is that so?"

"Gets you work-

"Work-good God! I wish they'd get me some." "You ain't bad enough. Go and grab somethin'. Get a short sentence: first crime. Come out, and get looked after by nice ladies."

"Didn't they do nothin' for you when you got out of that hospital?"
"No! Why the devil should they?
I'm only an honest mechanic. Are you

He felt his loneliness.

He felt his loneliness.

"Yes; I've got to go after that job.

It'll give me time to look about me.

Gosh! but you look had! Good-hye."

The ruddy man rose, looked back,
jingled the few coins in his pocket,
hesitated and walked away whistling.

The pale man sat down on the bench,
staring down at the ragged bag of

THE MAY CONCERT FOR THE SOCIALIST DAILY

To Be Held on Sunday Afternoon, May 4, in Grand Central Palace.

A Splendid Program to Be Presented by Consummato Artists-Price Withia Reach of All-Hear Good Music and Help Start the Socialist Daily.

of others.

eratic Party.

will be 35 cents.

cinlist Daily Fund.

The great May Concert to be given four o'clock. The committee has a the Grand Central Palace (Fortyin the Grand Central Palace (Forty-third street and Lexington avenue) on Sunday afternoon, May 4, will un-doubtedly be the best musical entertainment ever given on so large a scale and for so low a price in this mention the Symphony Orchestra and the People's Choral Union is to assure its artistic success. A chorus of six hundred voices from the Choral Union will render the vocal numbers in the excellent program which has been arranged.

The whole net proceeds will go to the fund for establishing a Socialist Daily in the Paglish language in this city, and this consideration should ensure a large attendance.

The Program The program is as follows:

PART I.

1. Prelude to "Die Melstersinger von Nürnberg," by Richard Wagner.

2. "Hynan of Thanks," Old Netzer-

lands Folk-song, arranged by Kremser, rendered by the Orchestra and Chorus. 3. "Scenes Napolitaines," by Mas-

a) The Pance, b) The Procession and the Improvis-

ator.
c) The Festival.

4. Viclin Solo.
5. Theme and Variations from Tschalkowsky, Suite No. 111.

6, Living Pictures, "Struggle."
7. Living Pictures, "Victory."

PART II 1. Prelude to "Hansel and Gretel," by Humperdinck. Two Old German Christmas

Sobgs: "Lo. How a Rose E'er Blooming."

b) "Stille Nacht, Hellige Nacht."

3. Ballet Music from "Henry the Eighth," by Eaint-Saens:

Scotch ldyl. Gipsy Farce.

Finale, 4. Violin Solo,

Norwegian Melody, by Grieg. Living Pictures, "The F.rst of May. Overture to "Tannhäuser," by

8. Hymn, "America," by the Chorus. Time and Prices. The doors will be open at three p. m. price for twen and the concert will begin promptly at cents a copy.

"May Flowers," is now ready and can be had at all party headquarters. It is a handsome sixteen-page journal, containing, besides the program, au-merous articles, poems, and illustra-tions. It is well printed and is, on the whole, a very pleasing souvenir. The price for single copies is 5 cents. Or-ganizations—whether in New York or elsewhere—which have not yet go a supply should order at once from Financial Secretary Bowerman, the price for twenty-five or more being 3

PLEDCE.

To Job Harriman, Dr. Julius Halpern and Leonard D. Abbott, Socialist Daily Finance Committee: I hereby pledge myself to contribute for the publication of an English

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

Address

THE POWER OF THE PRESS-

Now a Weapon in the Hands of the Capitalist Class-The Workers Must Arm Themselves with a Similar Weapon-On, for the Socialist Daily!

Fellow Workingmen and Comrades: mould "public opinion" to suit the in-terests of their rich masters and lead beation this year is to aid us in establishing a Socialist daily newspaper should add to the joyousness of our festival, and swell the hope that rises on this our day of international rejoic-

or for evil, as that of the press. Na volcon has well said that one newspaper is worth ten thousand bayonets. The daily press of the land is now one of the most powerful weapons in the hands of the capitalist class and is systematically - used to keep the orld's workers in subjection, to bind tighter around them the chains of wage-slavery, to keep the masses in ignorance of the causes of their mis-ery, to distract their attention from their wrongs, to misrepresent and villt. nideous nature of our present industrial system, to mislead and misdirect every effort of the workers to better their condition, to blind and deceive the people, to stab Labor in the back the working class into supporting on election day the government and the ndustrial system which robs and crushes them on every other day in

vile purposes are owned and support-ed by the great capitalists, the chief ources of their revenue are the contracts for advertising, which are given to them by the capitalists, and their editorial policy is directly dictated by the idle trust owners and "captains of industry" who accumulate fortunes out of the toll and sweat of the working masses. The editors of the capitalistic earth and prostituted their intellect the service of slave drivers.

sary and right that one class of men should live in luxury and idleness, and another in poverty and misery, and that an attempt to change those conditions is "unpatriotic," "freelight "un-American," and "dangerous," The newspapers give columns of space to accounts of the festivities of Fifth they have no room to give notices of the strikes and boycotts by white the trade unions struggle to get a little larger share of the product of their labor. Instead, they publish false re-ports that strikes have been settled; they accept advertisements from slavedrivers who are boycotted by organized labor; and they applaud when the militia is called out to shoot down strikers. The newspapers lead the working class into the traps of such institutions as the Civic Federation, which break their strikes under the cover of "arbitration;" they cause the workers to be buncoed by this or that "friend of Labor;" and they them to beg for favors instead of rising in their might and taking the rights that belong to them as the producers of all wealth. And, far more disastrous to the cause of labor than all this, the capitalist press ceaselessly spreads the ridiculous doctrine that "the interests of Capital and Labor are identical," that there can be harmony and peace between the robbers and the robbed, and that the same political party can serve the interests of both master and slave. As he reads the daily newspaper provided for him by the capitalists, the workingman gets the idea that his welfare is bound up in the question of tarit, reform or the war in the Philippines or that the momentous question before him is whether Sampson or Schley won the Continued on page 5.

Record of Representatives James F. Carey and Frederick O. MacCartney-Recognized Spokesmen of the Working Class-Their Work Is Practical Because It Is Guided by Revolutionary Principles.

By William Mailly.

When, in January, 1899, James F.
Carey and Louis M. Scates took their places as representatives from two Haverhill, districts, they were regarded as picture-sque figures in the Massachusetts General Court. Few outside of their own party membership viewed them seriously. After the astrophysical districts and care to the seriously and Carey in a court of the serious and care of the them seriously. After the first shock following upon the unexpected news of their election, the politicians, the press, and the purblind public at large, ought comfort in the reflection that after all, these Socialists must be harmless, else they would never be in polities; for Socialists were much confused with the extremists whose first toward revolutionizing the social system consists in putting thems eyond the pale or sympathy of so-dety. These Socialists therefore must be nothing more than reformers masquerading under another name-a bold name, it is true, but nevertheless a its bearers did nothing more danger ous than talk and theorise.

And so, while the aforesaid politiclauss, press and public watched enger-ly (and uneasily in some quarters) for the primary acts of these Socialist legislators, the wish was father to the thought that they would soon be swal-lowed up and forgotten in the grind and swirt of intrigue, swapping and bargain and sale that chokes the legis-lative hopper of the day, just as countless reformers had been emasculated and digested for decades before them.

It was probably with some idea like this in mind that the leading members of the house that year decided to initi ate Carey and Scates into the legisla-tive routine by administering the cu-tomary chastisement visited upon new members who had dared break into the egislature with strange and extrava gant notions regarding the duties and responsibilities of legislators elected by the sovereign people. A consultation of those wise ones, calloused by years of subserviency to mercenary ideals and surreptitious "log rolling" was held and a plan of action mapped out the consummation of which would mean a Socialist eclipse. An oppor-tunity to carry the plan into effect came sooner than was expected.

Carey's First Shot.

The legislature had hardly organized business when Carey introduced a dation providing for the appointment of a special committee to investi-gate the Marlboro shoe workers' strike, which was attracting considerwhich several thousand workers were involved. The opportunity of the house leaders arrived when the reso-lution came up for action. Carey's first speech in the house consisted of a brief statement of the necessity for its adoption. He speke so calmly and dispassionately that the wise members gentleman selected to administer the chastisement arranged for accordingly went at his task with a right good will. He was endowed with ill. He was endowed with a spacious mouth and lusty lungs, and had enacted the same rôle often be-

fore with flattering success. He hammered Carry so He hammered Carey so vigorously and mercilessly that his fellows writh ed and chuckled with delight. He do ed the resolution as an attempt nounced the resolution as an attempt-ed interference of the state with pri-vate business, and warned the Social-lists that their "harum scarpm ideas" would not be tolerated by the house. The dignity of the legislature had to he observed, the rights of private prop-erty protected, the traditions of Massachusetts preserved, and so on, ad in-finitum. All this loudly and impress-ively, with the purpose of reminding the Socialists of their inconsequence in the political scheme. The speech was rapturously applauded, and openly ap-proved. But neither the speaker nor his friends knew their man.

Carey replied in a manner that is no forgotten to this day. He threw of his reserve and poured out upon his nist a torrent of logic, sareasm Surprised and defeated, they did not attempt to answer, but found revenge in voting down the resolution by a large majority. They had learned hing, however.

From that day forward the capitalis mbers began to realize that the Sc cialists were not simply reformers such as had been periodically dumped upon the legislative beaches by spas-modic reform waves from time imorial, but revolutionists. men e aim reached beyond a dubious existing system, with the construction of a better one. And from that day these members have never been given opportunity to forget that fact. For ir years they have heard unwilling ly the gospel of the workers' emanci-pation proclaimed earnestly and elo-quently—earnestly because the speak were logical, eloquently because words they spoke rang with truth

Result of Four Years' Work.

That this four years of strenuous necessing agitation has had result can be estimated by the present situa-tion in Massachusetts. To-day Repre-sentatives Carey and MacCartney are more in demand as speakers before trade unions, by invitation of the un-ions themselves, than any other men in the state. Hardly a day swings full circle but they deliver one or more speeches before a body of workingmen, whether organized into a trade union or assembled through the activity of a Socialist club. Besides this, come invi-tations from fraternal and theological societies, women's clubs and other or ganizations. The amount of speaking they do, in addition to their legislative bombarding, is something remarkable, when one knows the full extent of it. able to keep it up is a matter of Requiring that the valuation of gas e conjecture, but as MacCartney and electric lighting plants to be pur-

preserves a healthy serentty, and Carey, is acquiring a robust scatesmanilke appearance, there need be little fear of a break down. Their labors separately agree with them as much as with their hearers.

This wholesale demand for the Socialist, legislators has come about through the gradual recognition by the greenlied, workingment of the state

organized workingmen of the state that these are the only two men in the legislature who really represent work ing class interests; that whatever the Republican and Democratic represent-atives, with their brittle promises and false pretenses, may be, or try to be, there is no doubt what the Socialist members are. There is no blaff, no vain heroics, no deinsive demagogery about them; they say what they mean and mean what they say. They are actual representatives of the working class; and not a word or act of their can be cited to disprove that fact-a fact that has come to be accepted not only by the workers but by the capttalist politicians and press of the old Bay State. It has taken four years of work to accomplish this, but that it has been accomplished should make Socialists feel the work has been well worth while

Practical Because

This recognition of the Socialis's po-sition obtains not alone because they have been consistent representatives of labor, but also because they have shown themselves to be the only PRACTICAL representatives of labor. We hear much from the opponents of Socialist political action, in and out of the labor movement, about the laprac-ticability of Socialists, and we are asked repeatedly to point out what Sections is is have ever done that what sections. ists have ever done that should war-rant them the support of workingmen. Well, whenever those things are hur! ed at you in future, just refer the asso-tors and questioners to the record of the Socialists in the Massachusetts legis.a.me. Beside it, the record of the best labor representative ever elected on an old party ticket is tame unto senility in comparison. The Socialists have demonstrated

It is Revolutionary.

that while their final aim stops no nearer than the Co-operative Common-wealth, and while they believe in and advocate revolutionary class-conscious action to reach that goal, yet they are the only ones that have proposed, or can propose, practical measures aceling to ameliorate working class condi tions now. Every bill, every resolve presented by them bears the carmarks of proletarian advancement, making for wider liberty, more leisure, in-creased remuneration, greater educa-tional advantages—all or them drawn up with the same purpose, directed at the same object: The undermining of capitalism and the hastening of Socialism. It is no argument to say that because none of the bills have been enacted into laws that "Socialists should not waste time upon them." On the contrary, nothing could more clearly reveal to the workers the impossibility of securing ameliorative legislation while the capitalist parties are in pow er. And mark this, if any progressive measures are passed at this session it will be as a result of the aggressive Socialist policy and the growing radicellsm displaying itself in the trad inlons of this state.

This Session's Bills.

It is impossible to give here a detailed statement covering the work of four years, but the bills introduced by the Socialists at this session are similar in character to those of previous sessions. Many of the bills have been presented each year from the beginning. When properly classified they form a com-plete system, which may be grouped under three heads, as follows:

Pirst. The protection of the trade union movement as the only positive economic factor opposing the capitalist class and making for the furtherand and safeguarding of working class interests, represented by bills:

Providing for trial by jury in injune Legalizing picketing and advertising

oring strikes;
Requiring that employers advertisng for employees during strikes shall mention that a strike is in progress, Second. Direct protection to the workers by the state, and the extension of opportunity for education and

recreation; represented by bills;
Providing for the adoption by the
national government and the several states of a uniform eight-hour law and providing for the appointment of a committee to urge such legislation upon the legislatures of other states;

To limit the age of employment of children in factories, etc., to 16 years, and to extend the limit of age of children attending school from 14 to 16 years (known as the Child Labor bills).

Employers liability bills (3). Increasing the number of brakemen a railroad trains; Providing for eight hours a day for

all state and county employees;

Providing that eight hours constitut day's work on election day;

Providing for the establishing state highway emergency fund for the relief of the unemployed; Repeal of the Sunday fishing laws.

Third. For extending popular rule and accelerating the process of transi-tion from capitalism to Socialism; rep-resented by bills: For the adoption of constitutional

amendments providing for the initia-tive and referendum on constitutional amendments, and for the referendum on statutory legislation; For the adoption of the initiative and referendum in municipal affairs upon request of 15 per cent. of the voters

in any city: Glying cities and towns the power to purchase and construct gas and elec-tric light plants and to operate the

include anything for good will, exclusive privileges or future earning ca-

street railways.

These measures were not burdened with useless phrases. Whatever faults their opponents may nave found in them, ambiguity was not one of them. Shorn of prolixity, they struck straight at the mark at which they were aim-ed. There was no eluding their purpose, no evading their intention. When oublished, it did not require the dex-terous mind of a lawyer or a finished university training to ferret out their meaning. The average workingmen could understand them at bace, and understanding see more clearly what Socialists are striving for. It can be said without exaggeration, that the So-cialist agitation under the gilded dome has done more to educate the working-men of Massachusetts to their reat

rights and proper political duties than any other factor in recent years.

Old Parties Exposed. For this agitation has served another purpose. It has not alone demonstrated our position, but it has exposed the hypecrisy and corruption permeating the old parties. Time and time again have the Socialist members compelled ponents would have willed it other wise. Time and time again have the "friends of labor" on the other side had to absent themselves when consideration of important bills came up, or roll calls were demanded. And when roll calls were granted by the necessary thirty members it was only be cause it was known that working class not conducive to a successful political career. How often these time servers have been thrust between the devil of capitalist influence and the deep sea of working class condemnation by the prodding of the Socialist representatives it would take more space than 1 have at my disposal to tell More important still has been the ex-

posure resulting from the capitalist party members being forced to go on record against legislation which the working people needed and demanded. It has been shown how little regard these pretenders have for those who elect them. Over and over Carey's and MacCartney's bills have been defeated by large majorities, frequently without securing support to have a roll call. Many es the bills have received no mor the two Socialists, not even an expli ation being given by the committees submitting the adverse reports. It is remarkable how little interest is taken in labor bills by the members of the bouse, remarkable when it is considered that the workers elected these members. Anything else but matters

affecting the working class will arouse

discussion, and oftentimes enthusiasm.
For instance, during the present session one of the all absorbing questions before the legislature has been the licensing of cats, a question quite on a par with the intellectual calibre of the average member. For three days past, the entire time of the house has been consumed by a discussion to erect a statue to Ben Butler, "who is dend and cares naught." But bills like quoted above, of vital importthese quoted above, of vital impor-ance to the workers of the state, are greeted with a passive indifference, which is only dispelled when the So-cialists goad their listeners into feeble protests or immediate and adverse ac-tion. For while the justice and neces-tive of the Socialist bills cannot be sity of the Socialist bills cannot be questioned or gainsaid, yet they are voted down as if they concerned the government of Mars or Jupiter rather than living men, women, and children on our own planet. If I were not in danger of being accused of exaggeration I would say that to vote against labor measures seemed to provide keen enjoyment to the majority of the members, for in saying it I would only be relating what I have witnessed with

The Negative Side.

The energies of the Socialist legisla however have not been directed wholly to advancing their own bliss. They have also opposed schemes at-tempting to injure or further degrade labor, and they have on many occa-sions proved a strong negative force against reactionary legislation. Whenever an opening offered they jumped in made it uncomfortable for both sides of the house. They were consulcuous in pushing the Metrot water commission investigation, in fighting the Boston rapid transit grab, the Westminster chambers bill and numerous others. Two years ago Carey order compelling lobbyists to wear the sensation of the ses books of the street rallway companie to see what members, if any, had so-licited jobs for their constituents had the same effect early in the present session. Both were defeated. A pending bill providing that children under fourteen years of age may be employed in factories or shops during school va-cations (an attempt to nullify the existing child labor laws) will receive the Socialists' attention, as will also a measure seeking to establish an "in-dustrial court," a thinly welled proposi-

tion for compulsory arbitration. tion for compulsory arbitration.

The Massachusetts general court possesses an advantage over many other state legislatures in the existence of a rule permitting debate on all bills until the previous question is ordered. In New York, for instance, only those bills are discussed which are reported by the committees, so that the corpor-ations and political bosses can almost completely dominate legislation by having dangerous bills killed in committee. In this state, the case is differ ent. All bills must be reported upon, one way or the other, and only when gag law is brought into play, can dis-cussion be shut off. This has often been done in matters the Socialists were interested in, but nevertheless they have managed to hold their own and the floor to the chagrin and disand the floor to the chagrin and discomfort of their opponents. As a result, the press reports have been more
profuse than they otherwise might
have been, until the Socialists are the
most widely advertised and best
known members of the legislature.

This in turn has made the Socialist
Party a positive political factor in this
state, and as such it has to be reckoned
with by the politicians of both capital-

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ist parties. The Socialists of Massachusetts are in practical, every day pol-ities and out of their experience they are acquiring wisdom and strength for the future. The Socialist Party is the one political organization with repre-sentatives in the state house which has absolutely no apologies to offer, no de-fenses to make. The worst the enemy can charge against us is that our representatives are true to their principles, which is also the best thing they

can say about us.

It will not be out of place, I hope, for me to remark right here that the Socialist cause has been fortunate in having as representatives at this time two such men as Carey and MacCartney. Probably only the Socialist move-ment could produce two men of such distinct types, the products of environ-ment and training entirely different. and yet able to complement each other and work together so effectively for the one cause. By long odds they are the intellectual and oratorical superiors of any other members of the house. This year they have attracted more attention than during any previous ses-sion, and instead of losing ground,

they have gained it.

And so it is that the work of the Socialists in the Massachusetts househas filled a manifold purpose. It has differentiated the Socialist from the ordinary reformer who usually starts out with a lower railroad fare proposition and ends up a failure or a pessimist, or maybe gravitates into a member of the railroad infunctures, or ber of the rallroad manufactures, or labor committee where he becomes inbor committee where he becomes harmless as a reformer and useful as a tool of the corporations. It has demonstrated that the Socialists are not merely "labor representatives" selected by the political boss to capture the erce the industri show the blessed light beyond. It has revealed the rottenness of the capital-ist parties, torn the mask of the professed friendship for labor from the fnces of labor's enemies and laid them hare as subservient, pliable, ignoble tools of the capitalist class.

Hope for the Future. The workers would possess less in-telligence than we give them credit for if this four years of constant hamnerif this four years of capitalism had not ing at the gates of capitalism had not had its effect. It would be a poor out-look for the Socialist movement indeed If this fidelity to the workers' cause were to go for maught. But it has had its effect, although only now is it beginning to manifest itself. The crowds that gathered at the state house a few weeks ago to attend the hearings upon the direct legislation and strike picketing bills were symptoms of the agitation stirring the workingmen of Massachusetts. Unions that two years are If this fidelity to the workers' caus tts. Unions that two years ago would have scorned the suggestion of such a thing are now calling for speeches from the Socialist legislators —and the demand extends to all well known Socialist agitators. During the recent teamsters strike committees called daily upon Carey and MacCartney to address the strikers, and at the meeting held by the locked out freight handlers recently they were the only two lavited to speak. Both have al-ready addressed several meetings of the striking brewery workers, with prospects of more to come. No other representatives are asked for; they ave nothing to say at such a time and the workers know it.

During the teamsters' strike I attend-During the teamsters' strike I attended a meeting at which Carey and MacCartney spoke. When they had flasished a member of the union sacended the platformand thanked the speakers on behalf of those present. Among other things he said was that they (the strikers) knew that as long as Carey and MacCartney were in the state

speaker warned them against being too basty. "It's early in the session yet," he said. "There might be a few more up there." derous applause. Nor are they likely to until more So chilists are sent to fill the places of those who now insrepresent the work-

house labor had two champtons there.

At this point a voice in the big audi-

When the applause had subsided the

speaker warned them against being

up there.

ke in: "They're the only two

ers. That this will be done, sooner of later, is a foregone conclusion. It may not be this year, nor the next, but it will surely come—just how soon depends upon the Socialists themselves, Events are forcing the work s to break away from their old political prejudices and ideals; they are beginning to seek new way out of their forest of troubles It is for us, the Socialists, to act with promptness, energy and prudence and show them that only by following the Socialist path can they eventually Boston, Mass., April 14, 1902.

THE BASIS OF MORALS. It is not enough to formulate theo

of destructive criticism; this is the

age of the "affirmative intellect" and neen are seeking for a positive ethical staneard. We say that Unity must replace Strife before we can be even approximately civilized, and that can coly be trought about by changing the very fundamental basis of our scelar relationships. We believe that the vi-talizing force of an ethical impulse was never so much needed as now, and we have no sympathy with those wh ed by the pointen boss to the confiding working class vote, and declare that ethical standards are good therefore, ignorant of the real basis of for old indies and children alone. The therefore, ignorant of the real basis of working class-interests, oblivious to the industrial situation and the motive found our theories upon a prefund be the industrial situation-and the motive power guiding modern politics. It has proven that the Socialists are the only practical legislators for the working class, and that only Socialists can thereon the industrial darkness and pillitates against those interests is wrong. We bring ethics back from the clouds of mythology to the world of men. Morals being purely secular in origin and purpose should be kept free from all contact with religion. A thing is right or wrong not by reason of the declaration of one God or many of the declaration of one God or man's Gods, or the prophets of Gods, but by reason of its social effect. As Social-ists, therefore, we do not ask ourselves what Moses or Christ, Buddha er Con-fucius, Madame Blavatsky or Mrs. Ed dy. John Wesley, or the Pope would say, but simply this: "How will it af-fect the working class to which we belong?" Just as the injustice that is done to labor is the measure of the wrong of our present conditions, jus-tice to labor must be the standard by which alone it can be righted. In the fight of the right of labor to the whole of its product, the world must be re-created. But, it may be argued, "class not identical: bow, then, can the inter not identical; how, then, can the interest of society as a whole be gauged by the interest of the working class? That is a perfectly fair question which we by no means wish to evade. Taking the position—the only logical position, it seems to me—that the interests of the position of the labor are fundamentally opposed to those of the exploiting class, and that we do not attempt the impossible. In-stead of that we say that all interests which conflict with ours, must, some-low or other, be eliminated. No mat-ter how painful an operation that may be, it must be performed as a measure of self-preservation and protection. If a man suffers from cancer and calls in a surgoon, the surgeon does not talk about the identity of interest of the

and that if the cancer is not overced

he tries to eliminate the cancer. Capitalism is the cancerous growth in the secial organism that must be eliminated to the interests of the organism as a whole. Thus the interest of the producing class becomes the stand of of ethical judgment. Nor is this a principle foreign to the science of eth ly admitted at any rate. And, afte: all, is it not everywhere clearly apparent that the interest of its useful and necessary members is the true interest of any body? In the hive it is always the bees' interests that are considered and not those of the drones. With the sum total of its experience for its bible, and its own well-understood interests for its moral standard the awakened proletariat will build a new earth in which vice and misery shall ind no place, and in which the moral Sahara of to-day shall be a moral E len where the sweet spirit of Comradeship shall blossom forth like the fabled rose of unfading beauty.—John Spargo in "Where We Stand."

THE DYING CAPTAIN OF INDUSTRY.

A millionaire lay dying.

A millionaire lay dying.

He'd boen houging things for years;
There were cold drops on his forchead.

There were cold drops on his forchead.

A nurse bent low to listen.

To what he had to say

And heard his faintly matter.

Te chis spirit passed away;

"I see the soble boatman prove;

He calls to me to hurry.

His decks are crowded now;

He tells me that they make him

Keep running day and night;

He ways his big is boeming.

Oh, if I only had my edd.

Cunning I would just

Get papers in New Jersey

And make this thing a trust;

He take the line from Charton

To charge the erowds of people

Whe have to journey there;

Ah, what a chance is wasted.

Alas—

He gave a gronn

And then a little nergi
And then a little nergi
And ther of the nergi
And ther of the nergi
And left for Chicago Record Herald.

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ench bottle.)

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a Dry Table Wine, specially suited fo

Speer's P. J. Sherry a wine of Superior Character an es of the rich qualities of the grap-ich it is made.

which it is made.

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IN A PILIE: distillation of the grape saunda unrivaled in this country for a cinal purposes, and equal in every very to the high pelce Old Cognac Brandis-France, from which it cannot be dist cancer with that of the man's body. He doesn't try to find something that will help both at once. He well knews that such a thing would be ridiculous,

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JACOB HERRLICH & BRO.,

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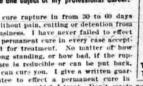
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Dear Str. Airander O Maney.

Dear Str. It is now five months since you discharged me as being cubal rupture of twenty-two years standing. I am happy to infarm you t as sound and well as ever I was in my life, thanks to your skill it as sound and well as ever I was in my life, thanks to your skill it as sound and well as ever I am glad to add my testimony as one of the bletto. The superior was a une my name in any way you see fit. I would not not be seen at my home any evening after 6 o'clock.

JOHN D. SMALLFIELD, 107 Oak st., Greenpoint, Brooklyn,

PILES AND FISTULA.

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THE BARS TO BE BROKEN.

preservation, man's universal motive seems to be to please; and our future way of life, to grow together. This growing together has hitherto, as history reveals, been along the line of our bread-making (or bread-stealing) industries in economic and political classes. And now in the course of casset. And now in the course at ages it has at last happened that one class, and it the pivotal and most necessary class of all, has been by its misfortunes and captivity forced together to work in order to live. This, therefore, is the opportune class along whose experience and necessity the whose experience and necessity the world of men may learn, with it, to grow together out of and with the world's work.

The sentence, "Thus far canst thou go and no farther," has evidently gone further concerning that other crippled class upon whose faltering steps and yfelding shoulders the industry of the people has hitherto been leaning We have followed our pretentious guide who has been lending us his genius and his money to live by, until we find ourselves with him up against the cemetery gates; and whatsoever wills e remain among the living must now part company with him here. therefore turn to his successor, whom he has moulded for the world's neel;

and koking upon him we find that for a time he is a possible two-the voter and the thinker. We want these two reduced to-one, and have some bars to

It would be very convenient, but no quite so well adapted to the way hunanity has of growing, if law would builds walt; and gates and speak out plainty, standing before us in the world's crises like this. But concern ing human progress law has never been an outsider; it speaks from no Olympus; it is itself growing; an energy lying in everything, unfolding, waiting for bars to be broken down in order to see and to say.

There are to be, for yet awhile, as I study. The Socialists of the ballot-box should in order to a clear-out revolu and have only one overwhelming reason for their Socialism, and that reashould be their bonds. When the first Socialist majority is declared, let us hope that no better reason will the sought or given than this.

The work we are now doing is not : making of proletarians. Capitalism is But we are breaking the vent the proletarian's growth.

First: There is the bar sinister cross his mind. An unfortunate past mayle this man an illegitimate res the has been faith-reasoning initialitely-up downwards, inof fact-reasoning from the nowwards. His intellect aforetime

to take root in the passing but now it is finding its solid earth. And no highe world than that done by omen who turn him from the un-ted heavenlies and treat T ted beavenlies and teach him col. moral, and spiritual life upon WE REST WITHIN REACH. Such

mith alone is built upon the rock of s; nor has the world ever seen, a real life so beautiful as that shall be law, like the law of the spring elvers, is an energy in society itself. There is that big black bar self-sin by which the masterhood he world has kept each poor slave art denouncing itself and every oth heart. This vanity of the private in who thinks his sin big enough get to hell with, will be broken down a proper sense of perspective and portion being restored, the workwill begin to think wisely and

on the basis of what he wants what he sees his way to getting ure ,organization, and tranquility consciousness having been taker with such a great wrench, the mt bar, self-consciousness, almost Tis away with it, and a better enters ca man, a work, a class, a race-con-cousness takes its place. Brelfishness, which was once an un-

Inin and profane thing, because the it was an unclean and profane crea-ge in its own estimation, and be-ise the world was so ordered that

om to the owner? Aye,

who is the owner? The slave is

dothe following treatment of the to stion of "compensation," which ad-arates of capitalism often raise painst the arguments of Socialists, is egen from Edward Bellamy's "Equal-ha" Chapter 37. For the benefit of

inse who have not read "Looking

... kward" and "Equality." it may b

, oung capitalist of the nineteentl

tury who, falling into a hypnoti

in the year 1887, awakes at the

umonwealth. In the passage here ted he relates a part of his conver-on with Dr. Leete, his twentieth

res A Twentieth-Century Answer.

porrly informed. When the nation

ly took possession absolutely in etulty of all the lands, machinery, capital after the final collapse of

doubtless some sort of final set

and balancing of accounts be n the people and the capitalists

former properties had been no

lized. How was that managed!

was the basis of final settle

e people waived a settlement,"

ws, and the firing plateon played art in the consummation of the

doctor, "The guillotine, th

capitalism, there must have

ury host.)

-Emerson.

fill the bag to the brim!

bol ever was. Pay him!

THE QUESTION OF COMPENSATION

Question That the Exploiters of Labor and Despoilers of

Humanity Would Do Well Not to Raise.

After the fundamental duty of self- | self-belp meant the hurt of others, is new no longer a thing of reproach. Robber parasite selfishness having no support in the structure of society falls away and lets in more light. So-cialism gives back selfishness to main a clean thing and without reproach, because it gives a society wherein no man's preservation requires another's Ignorance, that great stubborn bar,

capitalism was wrong, and the great-est wrong that ever existed; and in that case it was the capitalists who

owed reparation to the people they had wronged, rather than the people who owed compensation to the capitalists

owed compensation to the capitalists for taking from them the means of

that wrong? For the people to have consented on any terms to buy their freedom from their former masters would have been to admit the justice

of their former bondage. When insur-gent slaves triumph, they are not in

the habit of paying their former mas

ters the price of the shackles and fet

iers they have broken; the masters usually consider themselves fortunate if they do not have their heads broken

with them. Had the question of com-pensating the capitalists been raised at the time we are speaking of, it

would have been an unfortunate issu

for them. 'To their question, Who wa

to pay for them for what the people had taken from them? the response

had taken from them? the response would have been, Who was to pay the

people for what the capitalist system had taken from them and their ances-tors, the light of life and liberty and

happiness which it had shut off from

the unnumbered generations? That was an accounting which would have

gone so deep and reached back so far that the debtors might well be glad

the earth and all the works of man that stood upon it, the people were but

reclaiming their own heritage and the

work of their own hands, kept back

from them by fraud. When the right ful heirs come to their own, the unjust stewards who kept them out of their inheritance may deem themselves mer-

inheritance may deem themselves mer-cifully dealt with if the new masters are willing to let bygones be bygones.

Compensation Impossible.

"But while the idea of compensating the capitalists for putting an end to

their oppression would have been ethi

cally absurd, you will scarcely get

out considering that any such compen

sation was in the nature of the cas

capitalists in any practical way—that

eu to them under the new order any

economic equivalent for their former holdings—would have necessarily been to set up private capitalism over again

in the very act of destroying it, thus

defeating and stultifying the Bayola

tion in the moment of its triumph.

"You see that this last and greates

of revolutions in the nature of the case

absolutely differed from all forme

ones in the finality and completenes

of its work. In all previous instances

in which governments had abolished

or converted to public use forms of

been possible to compensate them in

some other kind of property through

which their former economic advan-tage should be perpetuated under a different form. For example, in con-

demiling lands it was possible to pay for them in money, and in abolishing property in men it was possible to pay

or the slaves, so that the previous st

periority or privilege held by the prop

erty owner was not destroyed outright but merely translated, so to speak into other forms. But the great Revo

lution, aiming as it did at the final de

struction of all forms of advantage, do minion, or privilege among men, left

no guise or mode possible under which the enpitalist could continue to exer-

cise his former superiority. All the modes under which in past time men

had exercised dominion over their fel-

lows had been by one revolution after

another reduced to the single form of

his first incarnation of the spirit of

selfish dominion was to perish there

was no further refuge for it. The ulti-mate mask torn off, it was left to

Perhaps the chief practical task of

the twentieth century will be the tam-ing of these strange elemental forces,

so that they shall work for man in

stead of man working for them. We all know that the idea in the minds of the Dreamers of Machinery (and under

that term I shall include all modern

applied science) was the lightening of

uman labor—just as a man buys a notor car to save him walking. That

expectation, however we all know too well has not been fulfilled. A few

favored ones are carried in the moto car, but for the most part the moto

car is carried on the shoulders of a

straining, syeating humanity. Ma-chinery, instead of proving a liberator, has proved the most terrible engine of

course, we all know that and we know

the reason of it. The reason of course is that a few rich men have bought up

all the machines. Perhaps if manking

be able to control the machine

could abolish the capitalist he migh

Here, then, to start with, are tw tasks for the twentieth century:

The abolition of the capitalists.

The use, instead of the abuse of ma

hinery. It may be that a terrible and bloody

revolution will be needed to accom

plish the changes, or they may com about peacefully by the broadening of

the general intelligence, the humaniza

tion of public opinion, and the growth

of moral conscience in the multitud

monopoly. Not only the cruelty, bu

the vulgarity of wealth! I hope that

early in the twentieth century the world will begin to realize that it is bad taste to be rich.

From this realization will necessarily

follow the Abolition of Organized Pov-erty. I say "organized" advisedly, be-cause, while poverty occasionally fol-

lows from personal inadequacy or un

worthiness, a man, as a rule socially

speaking, has no more right to be poor than he has to be rich. As one man is

rich because be cannot help it, so anoth

er is poor because he cannot help it. Both need help from the twentieth cen-tury. Abolish Organized Wealth and we shall have no more Organized Poverty.

There will be even enough left over in

the world for the failures and th

-The wages that are paid to the

laborers come from the product of labor and not from the capitalists, as

some are simple enough to suppose. Many persons there are who think we

t have rich men so that the lab may be employed. Hanish su sense.—Colorado Chronicle.

which shall realize the cruelty

enslavement the world tras seen

mate mask torn off, it was wither in the face of the sun."

THE TASK OF THE

mic superiority, and now that

TWENTIETH CENTURY.

impossible. To have compensated the

to waive it. In taking possessio

will also disappear—that is ignorance concerning the things which strength— en, embellish, and prolong the social

en, embellish, and prolong the social life.

The bar of liberty, also, which has kept so many people from being free, that shall be broken—the breadless, dependent, liberty-bar of the American workman, which holds him pent in behind a national conceit that he is the freest of man, and which prevents him, therefore, from stepping out to liberty, lest the world should thereby discover that at last he had found his lack of it. Yes, the bar of technical liberty will fall out when its fastenings of self-conceit have been loosen-ed by a few years more of reactionary crime-making such as the lawmakers are now busily preparing for his pris

The private property bar, than which the race, when it was in control of the world laborer, shall be taken down by the willing hands of those that set t up; for they shall find how much men than for slaves, and how little att ference there is, liberally considered, between the privations of the slave and of his keeper. The little lock of strenuous individualism also, which, whether it were of gold or iron. the proud feet of aristocracies, shall re

more smap to darken the hopes and break the hearts of the prisoners. The bar of obsession, the fell power of one man over another, that shall pass away; and the giant shadows of the heroes, which, notwithstanding the hirelings' cant, were never light or leading to any men, but rather an obsession and a confusion to the world's

plain people, it shall away.

And the shadow of a sovereign, irresponsible, lawless God, the greatest mental barrier, perhaps, of the race; that shall vanish and give place to The Good, recalled from ages of ban-ishment in a distant heaven, to take its place in the heart of human society, to build up cities and to organize men into the ways of universal industry and peace.

The bar of the parasite shall no long er be the strongest plece of steel in the state. Clothed no more with the authority of legislators, courts, turn-keys, guns, gold, and an international alliance for the conquest of the working people, the parasite shall drop off.

Profit, that Blood-red bar, the wage bar, almost eaten through of rust from the tear and salty sweat of the world tollers, is bent and ready to break. waiting for the hand of the voting pr letarian, for he alone must loosen all of them. He shall do it and not an-other.

And now there are coming to advisand aid him in this deliverance many who are not wage-slaves, many whose interest it is to keep securely in the world, with any bars, a class of slave world, with any bars, a class or analy-and non-consuming producing, a class of men who are themselves mare's with the capitalists in the plumler of Labor's product. They come to our ald, not because they like our company or want to see us, or really be lieve in the possibility of our being we free; they come because they must. The evolution of the social mind la-cludes them in collective thinking, and howsoever they vote, they must think with us. The economic collec-tivism of the world is forcing all minds as it has forced all manus together. The middle class men so lon the turnkeys of the great labor priso ave become themselves the victims of social mind and a community concience. They have leisure they must think, and they can think no other way but according to the pattern of things around them. Socially, they think and also tremble. Between the upper and the lowest activities, they us to point out the bars to be broken. PETER E. BURROWES.

great Revolution. During the previous

phases of the revolutionary agitation there had indeed been much bitter talk

of the reckoning which the people in the hour of their triumph would de-

mand of the capitalists for the cruel past; but when the hour of triumph came, the enthusiasm of humanity

which glorified it extinguished th

fires of hate and took away all dealire of barren vengeance. No, there was no settlement demanded; the people

forgave the past."
"Doctor," I said, "you have suffi-

ciently-in fact, overwhelmingly-an-swered my question, and all the more

so because you did not entch my

the mental and moral condition of the average American capitalist in 1887.

What I meant was to inquire what compensation the people made to the capitalists for nationalizing what had

been their property. Evidently, how-ever, from the twentieth-century point

of view, if there were to be any final settlement between the people and the capitalists it was the former who had

"I rather pride myself," replied th

doctor, "in keeping track of your point of view and distinguishing it from ours, but I confess that time I fairly

missed the cue. You see, as we look back upon the Revolution, one of its most impressive features seems to be the vast magnanimity of the people at the moment of their complete triumph

in according a free quittance to the

Do Not Pay for Broken Fetters

"Do you not see that if private impli-talism was right, then the Revolution

was wrong; but, on the other hand, if

the bill to present."

meaning. Remember that I repres

THE COMING REVOLUTION.

The Growth of Socialistic Sentiment and the Duty It Imposes Upon Us-The Choice of the Future Is Not Only Between Private and Public Ownership, but Between State Capitalism and Democratic Socialism.

feeling in this country during the last few years has been so general and has followed so naturally from the indus trial and economic changes that are going on about and among us that its extent and its significance are hardly realized, even by avowed and active Socialists. The increase of the Social ist vote, although this has been steady gives no adequate measure of the ad vance of Socialist tendencies in public pinlon.

The word Socialism, as we use it in its stricter sense, indicates a complex and many-sided idea. It means more than public or collective ownership of the instruments of production, the this is one of its principal factors.

It higher also the rides of true democracy—of the direction of affairs by the common will and the common conscience, not by the will (whether conscientious or interested) of a domi nant class. It other words, it means the disappearance of economic class distinctions, the establishment of industrial Incolon and equality of opportunity, the realization of human brotherhood through the elimination of hostile class interests.

And as a means to such collective ownership of society's means of life and their democratic administration for the common good, it involves the necessity of class straggle in society as now organized, of lattle upon every field between the propertiess and the possessing classes, the exploited and the exploiters, the working class and the capitalist class. On a superficial view it may seem paradoxical to insist on waging class war for the sake of social peace. But history actually moves in just such paradoxes all through its course. Every advance the world has made toward peace and fraternity it has made through the revolts of the oppressed against their oppressors.

Semi-Socialistic Tendencies.

These various elements of the Socialist idea are not all consciously held by all who share in the Socialist tendency

of the day.

There are many who believe that public ownership of the most import-ant or even of the whole of the means of production must come, who desire its coming, but who do not believe in the possibility of democratic administration of socialized industry; overes qualities and underestimating the intuence of the social environment mon the individual, they believe that there must always be a ruling and directing class, set apart from and above the masses of the people; only they say this ruling class must use its power-humanely, must govern for the good of all, instead of considering its own class interest.

Others there are who more keenly feel the necessity of extending the ideal of democracy from politics into industry, who realize the hollowness of our present pretenses of liberty and equality, but who do not clearly recognize the imperative need of social control of the things necessary to society's life, who hope that democracy can be made fear by the removal of a few petty legal restrictions and by the 'moralization" of the individuals in

Each of these sets of men-and many of them in each entegory would vigor ously reject the name of Socialist—each holds a certain portion of the Socialist idea. But in both cases the idea is incomplete and unsatisfactory, even to themselves; and in both cases it is generally a mere matter of theory, hav-ing as yet but little influence upon their social or political actions. These theories. In their various modifications, are held by very many in the "upper classes." by people who do not suffer great ly under existing conditions, and who therefore have no strong feelings in the matter, no powerful motive to ac

Growth of Class Consciousness.

There is another partially Socialistic tendency, which is more one of feeling than of theory, but which is undoubt-edly more pregnant with possibilities for the future than either of these. This is the varue feeling of class-con-This is the vague the working people, the feeling that the working class is the feeling that the working class is one one on olts sights and in its wrongs, one in its interests and in its duties, one in its fears and in its hopes regardless of divisions of trade, of sex, of race and nativity, of creed, or old tradition of any sort; and along with this, necessarily bound up with it, the feeling of resentment and of hostility toward the capitalist class, the class that rules and enjoys by vir tue of the submission and the suffer ings of the world's toilers. This prole tarian class consciousness is vague and weak as yet; but it is growing in strength and clearness from day to day. It is still blind and dumb, generally speaking; but it is learning to se and to speak—and when it has learned speak-and when it has learned these things it will have gained the

strength to act. All these tendencies, growing direct ly out of our industrial system—out of private competition, out of the demoralizing results of money-greed, out of class distinction and the contrast of riches and poverty, out of the concen-tration of wealth, the organization of industry, and all the internal antago isms and contradictions of a highly developed capitalist society—all these tendencies point toward a great nomic system and, with that, in all our institutions—a change so radical and far-reaching that we must design nate it as the Coming Social Revolu

Change is inevitable.

Change is inevitable.

Some such change, we have a right to say, is inevitable. Whether it shall come a little later, whether it shall come a little sooner or a little later, whether it shall come by peaceful and orderly methods or with violence and destruction and suffering, will depend partly upon the intelligence and resolution of the workers, partly upon the wisdom or folly of the capitalist class. We do not make the Revolution nor can we arold it if we would; all that we can do is to hasten and

The growth of Socialist thought and | partly to guide it; and the possibility of doing even so much, imposes upon all who realize that the change must

come a heavy responsibility for the way in which it shall come.

The voiceless wrath of the wretched and their unlearned discontent.

tion whether the Revolution shall be violent or peaceful; a far-more import-ant question is whether this Revolu-tion shall be guided to the right end, whether it shall be saved from co promise and carried through to the ploitation and clask fulls, or whether i shall be diverted from that course and shall serve only to establish exploita-tion on a new basis, under new forms give class rule a new lease of life, and eave what is to us the really great and vital question for another century to settle.

State Capitalism or

The study of history and economics and the observation of existing conditions justifies us in saying, not only that there must soon be a radical change in the economic system, but galso that the change must be to a sys-tem of public ownership. So much we may say is inevitable. But the question still remains, whether that system of public ownership shall be democratic or aristocratic, whether it shall be administered by and for the people as a whole, as Socialists desire; or whether it shall be administered, as competitive industry is to-day, by and for an exploiting class (bondholders or subsidized industrial princes, from all personal responsi responsibility) through the machinery of government In a word, the question still remains, whether we shall have Social Democ-racy or that other thing, miscalled Socialism, but rightly named State Capitalism.

The answer to that question will de-pend chiefly upon the activity and in-telligence of the wage-working class, because, while the small capitalist and even, under certain conditions, the great ones may see their interest in State Capitalism and may seek to di vert the working class movement to that end, it is the working class alone whose vital economic interest will be served by the establishment of demo-

It is for this reason that Socialists place so much weight upon the class struggle, that we lose no opportunity to emphasize the fundamental antag onism between the interests of the worker for wages and those of the taker of profits, that we point out the common interest of the working class and use all means to strengthen its class consciousness, that we call upon the workers of the world to organize themselves on the basis of their class interest in order to carry on both the daily defensive battle of trade unionism and the great political struggle for complete emancipation. It is for this reason that we hall with joy every in-dependent movement of the working class, even though it be weak and vague and often mistaken in its imme diate object, because it indicates the growth of class, feeling and class thought. It is for this reason that to all parties which declare for public ownership but are not based in the labor movement, we offer as strengous opposition as to those parties which frankly support the present capitalist regime; for we know that such mere public-ownership, parties, jacking the directing force of proletarian class consciousness, are liable to be pervert their promoters and toward a system of State Capitalism, which mean for us only the perpetuation of class rule and the necessity of another

The Duty of Socialists.

Finally, it is for this reason that every sincere Socialist owes it to him-self, to the working class, and to the self, to the working class, and greatest interests of humanity, to work think deeply and carefully, to work think deeply and carefully, to work tirelessly for the cause, to pay no heed to the taunts of 'intolerance'. and "narrowness" which are always hurled at men who adhere rigidly to that which they see to be the truth, and to be content with a slow advance in the right direction rather than seek rapid gains through compromise or meth

To sum up .- The evolution of private capitalism itself is bringing us to collective ownership of the means of production; it is not for this that we need to agitate; but it rests with us whether we shall have collective own ership for the benefit of the rew or for the benefit of all; and the increasing speed with which our industrial and political development is now going on imposes upon us a duty graver even than that which our predecessors in the movement have so nobly per-To-day, as in 1770 "Eternal vivilance

is the price of liberty."

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COMMERCIALISM AND THE LANGUAGE

Competition between the different publishers of dictionaries has caused a

scramble to see who can find the most

words, and the language is thus cor

words of questionable nature. The dictoinary of one publishing firm is

now widely advertised to contain so many thousand more words than are to be found in any other like work.

This circumstance calls forth the fol-lowing protest from W. L. Alden, Lon-don literary correspondent of the New

sort of peerage of words, and to be admitted into its pages was sufficient

Now all that is changed. We constantly hear of dictionaries which are recommended on the ground that they

contain a few thousand more word

tionary makers ransack journalism and comic weeklies for new words, and

no matter how rascally a word may

be, it goes into the new dictionary. These dictionaries have democratized and vulgarized the language. There

one can pronounce authoritatively on the legitimacy of a word. All words

the legitimacy of a word. All words are in the dictionary, and one is treat-ed with as much respect as another: The dictionary makers believe that all words are born free and equal, and are entitled to a place in every sort of lit-

Mr. Alden's incidental sneer at the

"democratization" of the language calls to mind some recent statements

of Max O'Rell's, to the effect that the

bourgeols, in the attempt to appear cultured, corrupted the language by the use of foreign words which

through their constant mispropunct

tion, finally became incorporated in the language in a bastard form; and that had the language been left to the

common people, it would have grow slowly and naturally, as it should.

-William C. Whitney predicts that

"prosperity will not last forever." I

wealth and condemns the many to

hand-to-mouth existence lacks the ele

nents calculated to insure perpetuity.

-Milwaukee News.

-All things worth doing are hard

that enables the few to amass

than any other dictionaries. The

is no longer any standard by

erature.

the legitimacy of any word

York "Times' Saturday Review:"

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THE PARTY'S EMBLEM A WORD TO OUR BEADERS.

This May Day Number of The Worker is far, very far, from being all that we could desire or all that we had planned. For its positive faults we can only ask forbearance and for the sins of omission we plead that text time we shall do better.

And yet, in all modesty, we believe that the paper will be found to deserve the unexpectedly large circulaand small, have come in from all over the country, from locals and individunk in cities and towns and hamlets all the way from Maine to California. and the tone of the letters that accompany these orders indicate that The Worker is growing in favor, that it ands the confidence of the Socialists of America.

inst year we realize that, whether The Worker fully deserves the favor et is winning, it at least comes much nearer to doing so than it did a year Every month, almost every week, has been marked by improve

For this improvement, quite as much as for the recognition of it, we extend our thanks to the comrades throughout the land. No man lives or works for or by himself alone in this day of the

It has been said that every great speech is made as much by the auce as by the orator. Certainly a good paper especially of such a character as a Socialist party paper-is Remade as much by its readers as by its ditors. The energy of the comrades in extending its circulation and so strongthoning its resources their slort. ness in supplying it with needed information, their party activity which as well as the interest they show in letters of advice of commendation or of criticism, all go to help in the common task of making a good party pa-

promise you our best efforts for the continued improvement of The Work-We acknowledge your aid in the past, far more important, perhaps than you have realized, and confident ly hope that you will continue to co-

NO COMPROMISE!

The advice given to the Trojan "Beware of the Greeks bearing gifts," has come to be recognized as a sound rule of policy in all human affairs, and it is applicable here. ...

If you know your enemy, his con duct furnishes you with a sale guide for his own. The advice that he offers you, may well be taken as the exact opposite of the counsel you ought to follow. But gradually, as your enemy perceives your growing strength, he begins to practise gulle and to dis gulse his tactics in such a way that you must proceed with the utmos care to avoid being entrapped.

The working class has had bitter ex perience enough to teach it that the in terests of Capital and Labor are oppos ed. Strikes and boycotts, lockouts and blacklists, and conspiracy trials, the use of the police and military and the ceasional establishment of martial law, as well as the ridicule and abuse heaped upon workingmen's organiza tions by the capitalist press and the employment of secret agents to under mine or disrupt the trade unions such experiences as these, which make up the history of the labor movement leave no reasonable room for doubt as to the truth of the Socialist doctrine of the class struggle.

But a thousand prejudices and traditions stand in the way of the practical application of that doctrine in polities. Moreover, the working people accustomed for generations, to look up to "betters" for counsel and authority, are too prone to believe in the good faith of any capitalist or capitalist politician who gives them a few words of flattery and seeming friendship and offers them what appears to be some concession, small though it may be.

The working class has not yet fully learned to respect itself and rely on its own afforts. That is the lesson it must master before it will be free.

All through history the rulers and plunderers of the world have known well how to concede non-essentials when it was prudent to do so. When the oppressed and plundered classes have threatened their unrighteous rower, they have yielded up the form of power and kept the substance-or. at least, most of it, for some real gain has been made in every such step. And the lesson of this history for the workers of to-day is this: Demand all. Threaten, and do not threaten valuly. the citadels of your enemy's power. Accept every concession he makes, but yield nothing in return. Abate nothing of your demands, for they are just and wise. Never stacken your attacks, for your victory is assured

The present attitude of the capitalist class is like that of ruling classes at other critical epochs in history. It sees its power threatened by the grow ing class consciousness of the workers and it seeks to appease them and divert their attacks by making pretended concessions which actually are of little or no value to the workers and cost little or nothing to the exploiters.

Such a ruse is the Industrial Peace Conference and Civic Federation of which we hear so much. A few years ago the answer of the capitalists to all appeals was, We have nothing to arbitrate. Now they have adopted apparently very different tactics. They have suddenly discovered that th workers have a right to organize and that arbitration of industrial disputes is an excellent thing. And they do not merely admit this, they proclaim it as if it were an inspired discovery of their own. Their lending representatives in politics are pur forward to preach the new gospel and the capitalist press gives abundant space to ad-

vertising it. It is encouraging to note, however, that the working class views this manœuvre with suspicion. The Socialist press raised a warning voice when the Conference was held in December and pointed out the danger it involved-how labor leaders were to be cajoled and flattered by the capitalist leaders, how the trade unions, without their own consent, were to be com mitted to a policy of arbitration and conciliation through the Committee of Thirty-six, and that this committee was a "packed jury" with a sure ma jority on the capitalist side. Our warning was heard. Trade union paper all over the land repeated and endors

ticular stratagem is pretty thoroughly Fortunately, the capitalists then selves with the usual folly of twents have helped us in exposing their strat agem. They could not resist the the first opportunity in the most outrageous way; and the betraval of the metal workers in San Francisco and of the transportation workers in Bos

ed it. Unions and central labor bedie

discussed the matter and denounced

the "peace scheme," It is safe to say

that the power for harm of this par

the Socialists' warning This incident is typical of canitalist policy. We shall have to meet such tricks again and again, and on the political as well as the industrial field. The advocacy of public ownership in the capitalist parties is another case

working class from the Socialist path by offering them a part of the Socialist program under capitalist political endership.

It is for those who see clearly to take heed that this move shall be checkmated as effectually as the other. We must make it clear to the workers that public ownership, when separated from the rest of the Socialist princt ples-the abolition of profit and the class-struggle theory and tactics-altogether ceases to be Socialistic. This is the essential point in Socialist work at the present time, to emphasize the class-conscious character of our move ment and draw the lines clear be tween Socialism and State Capitalism.

OUR 'NARROW" TACTICS.

The Socialist Party is frequently ac used of "narrowness" on account of the uncompromising attitude it takes refusing to fuse, to compromise to trade endorsements with "reform" or labor" parties. The Worker has come in for its share of such criticism-and has taken it as a tribute to be

So far as The Worker is concerned and any influence it may have, we frankly avow that we are strictly, and, if you like, narrowly, partizan. We believe in the principles of the Socialist Party. We know that a party is accessary to propagate those principles and carry them into effect. The history of American politics has taught us that a party which exists for the sake of principle and not for the sake of boodle cannot afford to compromise those principles to the slightest degree, cannot afford to enter into friendly relations with any other party, even though its objects may seem to be similar, that in any such fusion the more nearly honest party is doomed to be absorbed by the more corrupt.

The Socialist Party has a definite rogram of action founded on a consistent political and economic theory. Its program applies to local, state, and national politics. It is not merely a program of measures, it is a program of principle. If our object is not merely to get men into office, neither is it merely to carry out certain ameliorative measures. The reason for existence of the Socialist Party is the necessity of effecting a complete resolution in society, a change from private ownership of the means of production and their operation for profit to public ownership and operation for use. All our actions must be determined with reference to that ultimat

The "reform" parties obviously have nothing in common with the Socialist Party, so far as this final end is con cerned, although, from time to time, they may more or less sincerely advocate certain palliative measures-factory laws, tenement-house laws, etc .which Socialists also would support. But if we enter into alliance with such a party we immediately lose our identity, the immediate measures or which we agree with them usurn the principal place in the public attention, and the final aim of Socialism is for-

The same is true of the so-called "independent labor parties," such as have sprung up in Connecticut, California, and other parts of the country in the ast year-although with the we can have far more sympathy than with mere "reform" movements because their motive power is, at least, in a vague feeling of class conscious ness among the workers.

But these parties have no ultimate goal. They are started with the idea omething practical." We might cite cores of cases where such eminently "practical" parties have sprung up, achieved temporary success, and died without permanent result-and this is spite of the fact that their rank and dle and even, in some cases, their leaders, may have been unimpeachably honest. But it is not necessary to cite cases. It is sufficient to point out the reason for their failure.

The "practical" man forswears prin ciple. He has no use for theories o general ideas or large final aims Sufficient unto the day are his petty griev ances and the task of redressing them He argues that, while the Co-operative Commonwealth may be all very well some time in the future, "we must go a sten at a time."

It is very true that in all progres eeing we are human and finite being -we have to advance a step at a time But whether each step is a step in the right direction is a very important question; and this will depend altogether on whether we keep in view our final goal, the destination to which our steps are intended to lead.

This is the secret of the failure the "independent labor parties." As result of their lack of fundamenta principles, they are seldom indepen a misnomer, and they hardly deserve to be called parties. Although their victories are the fruit of an outburst guize clearly that the only allegi point-an attempt to divert the ance they owe is to the working class I Italy.

and that the enemy they have to figh is the capitalist class.

The "labor mayor" of San Francisc soon after elction, announced that be intended to administer the city's affairs for the benefit of all class treating all citizens alike. would be a very proper profession for capitalist mayor, who does not intend to live up to his professions. But a labor mayor is supposed to mean what he says, and it is to be feared that Schmitz did mean exactly what he said. And to mean that is to mean that he deserts the cause of the work ing chas which elected him for the interests of the two classes are so diametrically opposed that it is impossible to serve one without injuring the

One of the Connecticut "labor mayors" is credited with saying-and we believe he did say-that he had no experience in public affairs and should depend upon the advice of expertsthat for advice in legal matters he shuld go to a lawyer, for advice in financial matters to a banker, and so forth. No more pitiable confession of foredoomed failure could be imagined. The working class has nothing to fear once it has confidence in itself; but so long as it accepts the false theory of its own inferiority, so long it can accomplish nothing.

We are satisfied to bear all the gil that may be thrown at us for the nar rowness of our tactics and for the slowness of our growth. We know that our growth, if slow is steady and sound, and taht our influence is reaching far beyond the circle of the Socialist vote. We know what the Socialist Party has contributed to the strength of the independent labor parties; and we know that as they full that nower will return to us doubled and trebled.

The Socialist Party commands respect wherever its uncompromising tactics are known. With that we are satisfied and the accelerating growth of our vote redoubles our assurance that those uncompromising tactics are right.

WORKERS, UNITE.

There are many men of many minds, rofessing isms of various kinds-The workers, the worked, the poor, the

But the meanest I know in all the In the man who hoards his gains with says "the world was made for And

This great round world was made for

The boundless sea, the mountains tall, The spreading forest, the fertile plain Were made for use and not for gain. Where is the law of God ordained Give right to few on shore and main

Why portion out with mete and bound. wall and fence, as privat ground.

That favored few may live at case While the mass exist on stingy fees; Meekly to bow 'neath galling yoke-Only to speak when they beg for Only to speak when they work?

Nature's gifts should be wealth of all. Not held by grant, controlled by

All should have use of sea and land-The bounteous wealth on every hand-Not held in fee by right of might-Reward of crime or feudal fight.

The morning stars together ne'er will With nation's weal controlled by rute

of ring: While -wars

Vould force dominion o'er a foreign land: While specious pleas and patriotic lies Uphold deceit, vaunt stealing to the

While selfish capital-no restrain of

Absorbs vast wealth in its voracious maw; While labor, pittance doled from day

Halts, suffers, dies on life's grim toll-

what nonsense - preaching brotherhood of man With trusts and combines grabbing all

Workers, unite! And in your might de

That labor's rights you may with vot Throughout this land-throughout the Workers, unitel You have the

chain!

BEAUTIES OF THE PROFIT SYSTEM Meditation of a Doctor.-"What ursed season! Nobody sick! Not eve

dog has a cold!" A Druggist.—"Everybody's in good health in this beastly fown!" A Grave Digger.—"If we could only have a little cholera, I could give my gist,-"Everybody's in good

eace! It's the ruln of my career A Judge.-"If it weren't for the crim

ing my neighbor into bankruptcy, I'l get all his trade!" get all his trade!"

A Farmer.—"Such a calamity! The
country has produced so much that the
market is glutfed. Blessed be the years

of small crops. A Lawyer .- "Oh such a stupid town

A Priest.-"Ah! If the people would only remain in ignorance, we could always be sure of the simpletons!"

A Policeman.—'If it weren't for the robbers, I should have to steal for a living!"—From La Squilla (The Clarion), the Socialist journal of Bologns.

THE PEOPLE HAVE SPOKEN.

By John Jerome Rooney.

(Air: From Beethoven, Op. 1, No. 3.)

The people have spoken, the people Then, God for the Man, and God for The people—the people have come to

rule of the tyrant forever is

The will of the people-is monarch The land-it is ours! who dares to in-Ours is the sky-the rivers and

The Law-it is ours! who'll scorn it or trade it? None! none! when the will of the people awakes!

II. Our star will be Justice, unbought For what are our riches if Justice

hould fall? By Justice alone can a Nation en-Might boasts for a day, but it cannot

prevail! ages, in thraldom, long ages The toller, unpaid, was bathed in his

The chain that has bound him some day must be rended-The will of the people shall shatter It yet!

Current #

Literature

All books and pamphlets mentioned

pany, 184 William street, New York,

in this column amay be obt through the Socialist Literature

pair the welfare of others by III. As brothers we'll stand, as brothers we'll fall. Each true to himself, each true to his station, Each ready to answer when duty

shall call. We are brothers in heart-let us be so

Nor greed nor our pride be a bar and We travel as friends the road we are faring. The North-star of Freedom to brightganisms of which they are members to en the way!

The fruits of the earth are man's for his tolling:

The land and the wave are his native Who dares then to join in his brother's

despoiling Or add but a straw to Humanity's load?

He's coward or slave, unto tyranny He's tyrant himself or he's tyranny's

The people have spoken-the people

have spoken.

The people have spoken! the people shall rule!

THE AMERICAN FARMER. By A. M. Simons. Charles H. Kerr & Co. 1902. Cloth. 208 pages. Price, 50

mestion, the most valuable original nd extended work yet written by any American Socialist. It is a study of at important phase of the social problem -a phase especially important and difficult in this country-and it has been carried out with an industry and an insight which, well as we have re nized Comrade Simons' ability in the past, has come to us as a pleasant sur

Doubtless there will be many who will disagree in part with his conclusions, which are largely at variance with the position somewhat thoughtlessly assumed by most Socialists of this subject-thoughtlessly, we say for almost nothing worthy of consid eration has hertofore been written o the relation of Socialism to agricultural conditions in this country. But, however one may disagree with the au of this little book, no one can

read it without profit. The work bears the marks of haste n its composition and publication, the style being often somewhat clums and typographical errors too frequent defects will of course be rected in a second edition-which, w

hope, will soon be demanded. We regret our inability to give an extended review of "The American Farmer" in this number of The Work er, but pressure of other duties vents us from doing it justice befor ext week. For the prey command the work to the attention of all our reasers.

VOICE FROM ENGLAND, By Rev. T. McGrady, Terre Haute Standard Publishing Co. 11
Pamphlet, 44 pages. Price, 10 cer
THE CLERICAL CAPITALIST. Rev. T. McGrady. New York. So cialist Co-operative Publishing Asso ciation. 1902, Pamphlet, 29 pages Price, 10 cents.
The Catholic church—that is, the up

per hierarchy of that church has un loubtedly set isself the task of crush ing the Socialist movement. In th World the experiment has gon further than here and its futility ready apparent. In France the clergy, after fighting all progressive tenden decided that their best policy is to ab stain altogether from meddling in poli-tics, lest a worse thing befall them. In Italy the Church organized rival unions to scab on the established un lons which were permeated with cialism; but these new unions had hardly got in running order before they too began to develop Socialist ten des and the Church had to call halt; and now the Church can think of nothing more effective than to ad rise the faithful to stay away from the polls the same advice that the An archists give.

In America things have not gone Archbishop Corrigan has preach ed a series of sermons against Social-ism, distinguished chiefly by the evidence they bore that the Archbisho the subject before writing his ser A few other bishops-notably denunciations against the Socialis novement, whose most evident result an increased enthusiasm for and interest in the work of the Socialis Party. The Catholic Truth Society. work by the free distribution of a pamphlet by the English Jesuit Father Rickaby, against Socialism This, however, is something of a boomerang; for Father Rickaby's little book is such a foolish one that our comrades in several cities have found it good policy to help the C. T. S. in distributing it as a means of making Socialist votes.

The Catholic church is probably the

most powerful organization now in ex-istence. Its hierarchical form of govrnment-with a possibility of inwer ranks upward, but with all authority exercised from the top down-ward-this, together with its interpa-tional character, its wealth, and the religious feeling and historic tradition that sanctions its commands, makes it a most formidable enemy. No other organization is able to form such gigantic plans and concentrate such trendous forces on their execution. History shows that any power which tries to fight the Roman church with ts own weapons is doomed to failure Yet the Church has been defeated, again and again, by economic and intellectual forces that it could not con trol and has had to reverse its position and modify its teachings-an art in which it has become proficient.

For us, we fear the enmity of the Church less than its friendship-and this we would say equally of any other church or of any other organization accepting the capitalist ideal. The great novements of 1640, of 1780, and of 1848, as well as the wnole scientific movements of modern times, might have been sadly perverted had not the with all its wisdom, fallen short of that foresight which would have prompted it to patronize these ovements and influence them from

While the organized church has for enturies opposed all forward movenents until their victory was achieved and the Roman church more notably han others only because it is stronger and more effective than others-it has often happened that individuals among the lower clergy have arrayed selves on the selves on the side of progress. So it was in England at the time of the Pensant's Revolt and in Franch through the eighteenth century (see tocquain's "Revolutionary Spirit Pre ceding the French Revolution"), and n many other instances.

Comrade McGrady stands in this po sition, of a simple priest openly opposing the position taken by the highest outhorities of his Church on the question of Socialism, while remaining in the Church and accepting its theology. The position is a curious one and understandable only by a careful study fully understandable to a layman even so. It is not an easy position, for the hierarchy knows how to bring all th influences of persuasion and of threats

to bear upon a recalcitrant subordir ate. What troubles Father McGrady may have had yet we do not know. ubtless he will have more, in the future, and we can only wish him success in his battle.

The two pamphlets here noticed are

both controversial. "A Voice from England" is a reply to Father Rickby's attack on Socialism, and Clerical Capitalist" is in response to a circular attack by an American priest Father Mackey, Both are a lively and popular style and are well fitted for circulation among Catholic workingmen who have been prefudiced against Socialism through the at-

THE RIGHTS OF MAN: A Study in Twentieth Century Problems. By Lyman Abbott, Houghton, Mimin & Co. 1902. Cloth, 370 pages. Price, \$1.30 net, postage extra

We have found "The Rights of Man" a disappointing book. We should have expected from Dr. Abbott a nearer approach to the scientific method of treating such a subject than from any other of that group of liberal clergymen to which he belongs. Perhaps we had no right to expect this; certainly we did not find it; with the exception of certain passages, which only accent-uate the general tone by their contrast,

What we complain of is not that De Abbott utterly rejects Socialist principles nor that he completely misunder stands the Socialist movement. We can respect one who opposes our theories and can forgive one who is ignorant of them-even cuipably ignorant, as is Dr. Abbott. But in the twentieth century it is hard to give a patient reading (as we have) to a big book by a highly educated man who has learn ed nothing from Darwin and Sp who follows the method of Hegel s ed, and never grasps its fundamental character; who correctly criticizes Rousseau and yet is thoroughly Rous-sellian in spirit. We could wish that Dr. Abbott had read and digested (and also mentioned in his rather scrappy bibliography) David G. Ritchle's "Nats"-probably the most illum ok yet written on this much discussed subject.

In his third chapter he declares that Every man has certain natural rights Speaking broadly, every mar has a right to his person, to his prop-erty, to his reputation, to his family and to his liberty—this last being the and to his liberty—this last being the right to use his person and his prop

es not infringe the rights or it use." However: "He may forfeit them by his crimes; he may prove himself unable to use them with safety to himself or to others, by reason of his incompetency"—and in these cases other men have the natural right to take away his natural rights "There may be other limitations," say Dr. Abbott; surely no others are neces sary; the two limitations admitted overthrow the whole natural right where except in the political arena, where such phrases are convenient long before this book was thought of At this stage in the world's progress and in the world's thought there is but one sound foundation for any theory of right-namely, the adaptation of th ocial individuals and of the social or-

erty in any way he chooses, provided

survive and develop, the interests of larger and more highly organized groups always taking precedence; for they will take precedence whatever our theories, and to deny their right to do so is to deny the right of the uni verse and all its parts to exist; this lat ter position, that of thorough-going

With all his careful exposition of nat ural rights, Dr. Abbott constantly lapses—or, rather, he constantly rises into inconsistency. His "limitations" become the rule, his natural rights the

This is illustrated in his advocacy of

the Single Tax, in the fourth chapter. All Single Taxers fall into two categor ies-Anarchists who are afraid of their onclusions and Socialists who are fraid of their conclusions. Dr. Abbot belongs, for the moment, to the latter group. He proves that the right of in-dividual ownership in land is not a natural right by two arguments: First, man did not make the land; second ommon ownership of land historically recedes individual ownership. A closer study of the history of civiliza ion would have shown him that his second argument applies to all property. As for the first, in order to make it pertinent, we must change one you al. The thesis is: Men (individuals) did not make the land, therefore Men

(individuals) have no natural right of wnership in it; and in this, its only valid form, the argument applies equal ly to all forms of capital, it not to all forms of wealth, in the present age s Horace Traubel has well put it: o not earn a cent that hundreds hands do not reach out of the past and help me earn. I do not get a cent which all living men have not helped nre to get. I have not done a strok of work from which you have not derived returns." "Dr. Abbott truly says that the right of private property land (using that word in its sense) is a right conferred by society. to be enjoyed under limitations imposed by society, and revocable by society if the social welfare demands it .Ber tamin Franklin said the same thing of

sort, a hundred years ago. Space forbids many other comment which suggest themselves. The same fault runs through the whole book The author sneers at "German meta-physicians." A better study of some of them mirt have saved him from falling into the most perplexing of

"The Rights of Man" has, we be lieve, a large circulation. This is not to be regretted, shallow as the work near be There is an immense hatf shoated rubile in America, eager to learn and just practising the diff art of thinking, which welcomes such books as this and which can digest no stronger food. This public might get much worse material to practise

than Dr. Abbott's book. Considering that this public which he will reach includes many who will take at least his statements of fact as authoritative and who, at the time, are sincerely if not very intelli cotty interested in the labor question it is to be regretted that Dr. Abbott shows what we have already characterized as culpable ignorance of the la

He gives about four pages (297-301 out of his 370 to this subject. His picture of the typical trade union is that of an organization of uneducate or even "densely ignorant" men, most of them foreigners with "an inherited of them foreigners with "an inherited hatred of both state and church," untrained in the art of self-government but quite familiar with the use of dy directory scarcely less absolute than that which governed the Revolution-ists in the day of Mirabeau (sic), which meets in secret, demands implicit obedience to its orders, and sorces obedience to them by industrial excom munication and sometimes by oper violence or secret assault.

Even before Ritchie's book, we no vise Dr. Abbott to take up his Bible and read again the twentieth verse in the fifth chapter of Deuteronomy, and William Clifford's commentary there-on in "The Ethics of Bellef." Doubtless he believes that he has given true picture of the labor movement.

Doubtless nine-tenths of the characterassassins and bearers of false witnes in private and public life think the candals they other are true. That does not excuse them. It was Dr. Ab-bott's duty to verify his belief before publishing it as fact. Unfortunately such wholesale criminal libet as this is ectionable only in the court of history

In the "Comrade" for May, Job Har iman contributes the second number to the series, "How I Became a Socialist." Among the other contributions "A Little Requiem." by George D. Herron; "The Trampling Gods," by Val Ornsond; "The Socialist Movement n Italy," by Alessandro Schiavi; "The Month and the Symbol," by John Sparge: "An Incident," by Frank tuhlman: "The Man with the Hoe: A Literary Confab," by F. Refie; "Th Memoriam." by F. Krafft.

Socialism and the Labor Question. "A Voice from England," and "The Clerical Capitalist"—are good things to pass around among Catholic working Socialist Literature Co., 184

FOR THE NATIONAL PROPAGANDA FUND.

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

To the State and Local Organizations

of the Socialist Party.
Comrades:—At the meeting of the National Committee in this city on January 24, 25, and 26, 1902, the work January 24, 25, and 26, 1902, the work-that has, thus far been accomplished by the national organization and the means of continuing the same were taken under advisement, and after duo-consideration, we decided to issue this appeal, to the stafe and local organi-zations and to all of the contrader of zations and to all of the comrades of our party for such amounts as each may be able to contribute as donations

may be able to contribute as donations to a National Propaganda Fund. The purposes of this fund are to en-able us to continue the great and far-reaching task already begun of giving the greatest possible degree of general publicity to the aims and methods of the Socialist Party; to extend the influence of our party as a vital political factor, especially in the various economic organizations of the working class; to be the means of communicat-ing advice to and co-operating with comrades in their efforts to agitate organize, and educate the proletarist; and to assist the local and state organ-izations, and the Socialist press in gen-eral in extending the scope of their respective activities.

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

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

aid to the national organization.

As a means to this end, we again call the attention of the comrades to the National Propaganda Fund. Donations to this fund should be sent to the National Secretary, and will be acknowledged weekly in the Socialist LEON GREENBARM

National Scretary, 427 Emilie Bldg., St. Louis. By order National Committee Socialis Party. Donations to Propaganda ceived as follows: Amount reported to April 19 .8308.33

1.00

20th A. D., Brooklyn, N. Y ... Total, April 26\$5

Albert Mulac, Vanderbilt, Pa.

THEIR INTERESTS OPPOSED No argument is needed now to so argument is needed now to vince workingmen that they mus unitedly as a class if they wish t higher wages or a shorter worl They have learned by experience men in a trade cannot get h wages if one-half of the men ir

shops take sides with the empl and help to resist the demand f creased pay. When demands are for higher wages, or a shorter day, workingmen know that the ests of themselves and their emplorer not identical. They know will having to reason about it, the would be absurd to take the empl into the unions, and place the ma ment of the movement for a sb workday in their hands. Any leader who would make such a su tion would immediately be ren-and branded as a traitor. In matters workingmen realize that employee and the employer have the employer belong to different e

es in society. In the movements to obtain a recognition of the rights of th their efforts to get labor laws ar posed by both the Republican Democratic party. The men will resent these parties in the city cils, the state legislatures and in gress are all members of the we class. Neither the Republican or ocratic party is the party of the ing class. But as nettaer party win without the votes of the wor class they both pose as the word nean's friend, and on this claim ensuare the working class to vot them. Neither of these parties them. Neither of these parties ever made an employers' liability an eight-hour measure, or a child-law one of the important issues campaign. Both of these partie managed and controlled by

wealthy class.

It is as absurd for labor to electrophoying class to make labor lawould be for cont miners to s Mark Hanna to manage a stril one of his mines for an eight workday. The political interests a working class and the wealthy clasor dissimilar as are the interests strikers and the employers the trying to force to make conces Workingmen do not join employe, scelations to get an opportunirote on the associations accepting wage scale of trade unions, working wan would laugh if suproposition was made to him. It working men who would laugh a second was a second was a second with the second was a sec idea of joining a masters' asso to vote to accept their unions' scales, think it is wise to vot their masters' political parties legal recognition of labor's right the employees were forced to or to get concessions from the empt so the working class is ferced ganize in a political party to fig. the overthrow of the privileges wealthy class, and union me vote for the parties of the unconsciously betraying the ci

THE NEW SOHMER BUILDING THE "SOHMER" HEADS THE LIST OF THE HIGHEST GRADE PIANOS

HOW TO WORK FOR THE PARTY.

A Few Suggestions for Those Who Wish to Advance the Cause of Socialism.

First, join the party organization. If there is a local in your town or city, apply for membership at the next Attend the meetings. shirk committee service. Don't be afraid to act as chairman at a public eting. Don't be too lazy to take the to stand at a street corner giving out

If there is no local, write to your State Committee-or, if you are in an morganized state, to the National Secretary-and become a member-at-large. But don't remain a member-at-large Circulate party literature and talk Socialism until you get together half-aen others and can organize a local.

Take some party paper. There are plenty to choose from Renew prompt-ly when your subscription expires. Head your papers carefully every week -just as carefully as you used to study your arithmetic lessons (or ought to have done so) when you were a boy. Begin at the top of the first column on the first page and go on to the bottom of the last column on the last page. You will be surprised to find how much information, training in thought, and inspiration you will

If you take two party papers it will do you no harm. Sometimes they disagree. It will be good for you to think over their arguments and form your

Rend a Socialist book now and then, there are scores of good ones to be had for from 25 cents to a dollar each. Owon't find it dry. Get the other arades to read it and then discuss together. That will clear up your has and equip you the better for out-

I some capitalist newspaper, too more outspokenly capitalistic opposed to Socialism and the labor ment, the better. But read it your brain as well as your eyes. will fild it a storehouse of amion to use against capitalism.

In the organization don't be a kicka grumbler. If others don't do ir full share of work you have to more than your share, that's all. The work has to be done. The good example of your devotion and persist-ence will do more to make the others work than any amount of fault-find-

Never be blue. A Socialist never has reason to be discouraged. It's foolish. The stars in their courses fight for Socialism, to paraphrase Scripture. You will hear comrades saying that some alleged mistake in party policy "will put the movement back ten years. That's nonsense. Even the people who talk like that can't put the movem of back to any great extent-though fley to doing it than any

And now a few suggestions about the work of the organization as such If possible, public meetings, to be addressed by good Socialist speakers, should be held once a month or as much oftener as can be arranged. There are but few places where this cannot be done, if the various locals co-operate through their State Com mittee, arranging the speakers' tours in such a way as to use his time to the fullest extent with the minimum of

Meetings should always be well adthest if they are distributed from house to house, along with leaflets) and also by notices in the local press few dollars and a few-hours in getting out a good crowd than to save the meeting.

Speaking of the local press, it can be n ade use of in another way. Especia ly in the smaller cities and towns Where there is still some degree of in-dependence and fairness in the editorial conduct of the newspapers, they print brief and well written commun cations from their renders. There is hardly a local of the Socialist Party in the country that has not one or more members who are competent to write such letters from time to tim treating topics of the day from the S dalist standpoint. Both to assure pub lication and to command the attention of the readers, such letters must be short and to the point. We have in mind several cases where this line of work has had very good results.

Members of trade unions may do much in the same line through the cor dence columns of the craft jour mic and political questions connect-

One feature of the public meetings which is too often neglected is the Lat-erature Agent's table—which should always be in evidence, well stocked th Socialist books, pamphlets, and riodicals for sale, and to which the airman should never fall to call the ention of the audience. A live man Literature Agent is probably more viceable to the movement than in

the Socialist publishing concerns sell literature at exceedingly low whole sale rates. If the work is properly conducted a few books or pamphlets can be sold at every meeting and a few subscriptions taken for party pa-pers, the profits and commissions on which will provide for replenishing and increasing the stock and leave a surplus for other purposes.

Especially is this important where meetings cannot be held very often. The visitor, even though favorably impressed by the lecture, is likely to for ret it soon, unless he has something to eep up his interest as well as to explain the subject more fully. He buys i pamphlet, rends it, sees that there is a large body of Socialist literature and watches for the announcement of another meeting, that he may get fur another meeting, that he may get rur-ther information. Still better is it if he subscribes for a party paper, for that comes to him every week, telling him of Socialist activity all over the world and commenting upon current news in a way that compels him to think for himself.

But, while our campaign is one of ducation, it must not remain in the realm of theory. We must show that e are intent on carrying our ideas nto effect through political methods that we are not talking of a distant enium, but of a program of action that is practicable and desirable at the present time. In order to do that we should have our ticket in the field at every election, local as well as general, take a definite stand in accordan with Socialist principles on every important public question, and work vigously for success at the pelis. object is not merely to get votes; nor on the other hand, is it merely to make theoretical Socialists; it is to make Socialist voters, to conquer the political power, and so to establish he Co-operative Commonwealth. Th. cannot be done completely on less th n a na tional scale, of course; but Socialist principles can be applied even in village affairs, and every village campaign counts toward the great end.

In campaign time especially-better if it is done every month in the year-there should be systematic house to house work. Divide the terirtory to be covered into districts, assign each man his field, and let each make a personal call upon every voter within his dis-trict, stating the purposes of the party, inviting him to the meetings, leaving some Socialist leaflets, and, if there is chance, getting his subscription for a party paper. This means hard work and involves some unpleasant experiences, but it brings better returns than snere random agitation. It is by this sort of work, carried on steadily for month after month and year after year, that the foundations of the Socialist Party can be laid deep and broad and sure, in preparation for the growth of future years.

These are only a few very general suggestions, covering the more import ant lines of party activity. The details must be developed in actual experience. But two most important points

remain to be emphasized:
First, Never conceal your position. Never be afraid to use the name of Socialist Party. Show that you are proud of that name.

Second, Never think that you can gain by compromising. Live up to the letter of the law of the Socialist Party. Nominate full tickets, composed of trusty party members. Publicly reject all propositions of fusion or endorsement, which are sure to be made as soon as you show some strength. If one of your candidates violates the party principles by accepting an endorse-ment, do not be afraid to expel and disavow him. You will lose more than you can gain by excusing such an of-

We desire a rapid growth, but not a Quality is more important than quan-tity. Large or small, let our vote be a Socialist vote in the strictest sense; and all will be well.

THE PRESS. (Continued from page 1.)

battle of Santiago, and thus he is led to forget that the only vital question for him is the question of his job and and for the capitalist class, which he supports with his vote, is used to keep down his wages and increase the profits of the ruling class by breaking strikes with its militia and Injunction nd maintaining at every point the system of capitalism which denrives

the workers of the fruits of their toll The movement is now well unde way for a Socialist daily newspaper in New York City to combat these forces of Ignorance and enslavement, to expose and harrass the capitalists, to publish the news of the Labor move-ment, to arouse the spirit of solidarity and class-consciousness in the working class, to spread the "tidings of great joy" proclaimed by the international Socialist movement, and to marshal the forces of labor into a revolutionary party of the working class for the purpose of capturing the powers of gov ernment and using them to achieve the emancipation of our class from wage

stavery.

We have had enough of papers which print a column or so of labor news and devote pages to the reception of a Prince. We have had enough of pariodicals for sale, and to which the tirman should never fall to call the tention of the audience. A live man Literature Agent is prebably more viceable to the movement than in other capacity. A very few ars will provide his first stock, as

"friend of labor." We want a labor newspaper, a paper owned and pub-lished by working class. Such a paper the of the working class. Such a paper the coming Socialist Daily will be, and it will be the greatest force which could possibly be called to the aid of the working class. By publishing the fullest accounts of all working class activity it would stimulate the greatest interest in the labor movement and erve as the organ of the trade unions serve as the organ or the trade unions; by carrying on a vigorous-fight against boycotted and non-union firms. It would be of the greatest value in every strike; by publishing the truth about conditions as they exist to-day it would open the eyes of the workers; and by exposing the workings of capitalism and capitalist politics, and pointing out the true interests of the working class it would show them the

way to victory. In order to launch our Socialist Daily in such h way as to assure its success it is deemed necessary to raise a fund of \$50,000, and the collection of this fund is now well under way. Fifty thousand dollars seems like a large sum for workingmen to raise; but if every man to whom this number of The Worker comes would send in a single dollar we should be in a position to start our Daily at once, fully equipped and with a good reserve.

Not every reader, though, will give even one little dollar. That means that those who do realize the need of a Socialist Dally shall give more.

We call soon every comrade and every sympathizer to pledge a contri-bution of at least \$10-as much more as you like—to be paid in monthly in-stalments of \$1 or more, and to do what he can to get others to con-

Cut out or copy the form of pledge accompanying this article. Fill in the blanks with as liberal a contribution as you can afford. Send it at once, enclosing the first instalment, to the Socialist Daily Finance Committee. 184 William street, New York City. And then remember to pay the other instalments promptly, without being reminded of them.

Acknowledgments of pledges and do-nations are made weekly in The Worker, but are omitted in this special number for lack of space. The total pledges received up to April 21, acknowledged last week, was \$5,461.97, and the total of cash paid in was \$895.97. The work is started. Now

let it be pushed along.

Fellow workingmen and comrades, no sacrifice is too great for such a pur-Apply yourself unceasingly to the task of making this paper poss and then of making it a success. Give all you can and then get others to give, work for it in your union at every opportunity, leave not undone what it is in human power to do. Help in estab-lishing a daily that will bring hope and aspiration and strength for the struggle of the working class, and you will have done your duty to your class and laid up an inheritance of justice and joy for your children and your children's children.

VAIL IN PENNSYLVANIA. Charles H. Vail will give the month

of May to a tour of the state of Pennsylvania under the direction of the State Committee of the Socialist Party. His dates for the next few days are s follows:

May 1-1022 Arch street, Philadel-May 2-Cigarmakers' meeting, 931 allowhill street, Philadelphia.

May 3—Camden, N. J. May 4—Philadelphia, Fortieth Ward.

May 5-Germantown

May 6-Philadelphia, Southwark Laor Lyceum. May 7-Media.

May 8-Pottstown, May 9-Reading: May 10-Ephrata.

Information in regard to Vail's tour or other party matters will be given on request by J. Mahlon Barnes. State cretary, 1022 Arch street, Philadel-

ST. LOUIS TO HOLD

CITY CONVENTION. The trade unions of St. Louis have cen invited to participate in the city convention of the Socialist Party to be held in St. Louis on May 4. The call

organization dietate the politics members that this invitation to parficipate in our councils is extended Our purpose is to afford the larges possible opportunity to the wageworkers of this city to take part in maning the only ticket that will represent their interests.

"You, the organized wage-workers, who have fought so many battles on the moustrial field, have had many occasions to observe the advantages given to the capitalist class against wham you are arrayed, by the posses sion of the power to make, constru-and enforce laws to suit their eco-nomic interests. • • •

"We must use every weapon at our command. To the strike and the boy cott must be added the ballot. We trust that you will demonstrate your sympathy with this political move-ment of the working class by sending delegates to the convention and dellib erating with us.

"In the matter of delegates we re quire that they shall be 'class-con-scious,' that is—conscious of their po-sition as a class, despoiled of the greater part of the wealth they create; that they subscribe to the declaratio that they have forever severed their affiliations with the political parties of capitalism and will support the parts of the working class.

"Each union is entitled to two delegates for the first one hundred mem-bers or fraction thereof, and one more for each additional hundred or major fraction thereof.

"The convention will be governed by the constitution of the Socialist Party which provides that 'No one shall be nominated for political office who has not been a member of the party in good standing for at least six

Wholesale. The Greatest Furniture and Carpet House in the World. Retail-LUDWIG BAUMANN & COMP'Y

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EFFURNITURE Dep't: NEW ANNEX, 260-268 West 36th Street

It gives us pleasure to state that the great army of our employees are members of labor organizations which have for their object the improvement of the conditions of the working people.

We are prepared to fit out your home with all that goes to make a comfortable household, as:

Furniture, Carpets, Household Goods of All Kinds, Porcelain and Brass Ware, etc.,

in the most elegant manner, at the lowest prices, and on the most inberal conditions, as is well-known to the workingmen who for so many years have supplied their needs at our store.

Goods delivered free at the purchaser's home anywhere within a radius of one hundred miles.

"You have produced too much; you must starve," was the dictum of the English capitalist to the English worker not long ago. "In return for the wages which I so charitably pay you, you have, you ungrateful wreten, made me practically insolvent by making more goods than I can sell, and bringing down prices in the market."
"I will be more careful for the fu-

ture." humbly replied the workman. and going away he made a compact with his fellows that if they ever got a job again before death from hunger could overtake them, they would work easily and avoid the ruinous crime of

"Wretches! you are conspiring to loaf!" yelled the English capitalist a little later, to the accompaniment of an echo proceeding from the Southern Hemisphere in the tones of the Mel-bourne "Age." "The American capitalist, whose workers are all racing for big output, is entirely capturing my markets. You are cruel, and wrong. and wicked, not to exert yourself to produce as much as you possibly can:
Do you not see that wealth consists
of goods, and that the more you produce, the more there will be available

the distribute in wages?"

The English workman sadly inquired. "What about glutting the market? If my American relative is racing the If my American relative is racing the output, and I do the same, will not a glut be hurried up in next to no time? I have had the sack once for over-production, and I don't want to have it again?"

"If you overproduce, you certainly will get sacked again," Tries the capitality will get sacked again," Tries the capitality will get sacked again," and stand

talist, "but you must do it and stand the sacking. If you don't this American fellow will certainly cause you to lese your job. Getting the sack is the price you have to pay for keeping the

"You perplex me," said the English

workman, scratching his head.
"Then I'll make it plain to your The Then I'll make it plain to your the American fellow has worked himself out of a job, and he's looking after yours to live on whilst my brother, the American capitalist, is enting up the overproduction. Now, he'll ge your job for a certainty unless you work yourself out of it, so you hall better sail in lively and spoil it for him."

"And for myself, too!"
"Undoubtedly, but he wift spoil it
for you if you don't. You are bound
to get the sack in either case, but just think of the great glory of conquering in the market."

Just then the English workman bethought himself to ask:

"But what about this that I was told"

fust now, that the more I produce, the more there is available for me to more there is available for me to have? It looks all right, but it doesn't happen that way, and you can't give any promise that it ever will. If it is so, why isn't it so? And if it isn't so, why do you tell it to me?"

duce, the more there is, and consequently the more you might have; but you can't because it belongs to me. That is where the Sacred Right of Property comes in."—The Toestn, Australia.

SUCCESS.

There was a land called Merry in which exactly fifteen million boys lived, and these boys were every one, very, very industrious, and they ALL applied themselves very closely to the work in which they were engaged, and ALL of them pleased their employers and EACH ONE was promoted and soon reached the head of the factory in which he had worked so faithfully and then he got elected manager of a hig company, and then when a trust was formed he was elected president at a salary of one nillion dollars a year. "Who did the dirty work when all the boys were presidents?" Ah, go en, you can't appreciate an intelligent argument on political ecom-

omy.- Ex. KNOWS A GOOD THING.

H. R. Kepler of Local Rich: Ind. in ordering five copies of The Worker weekly for a year, says: "As a paper advocating class-conscious sci-Socialism your paper stands in oremost ranks of Socialist jour the foremost ranks of Socialist jour-nalism. I wish you the success you so

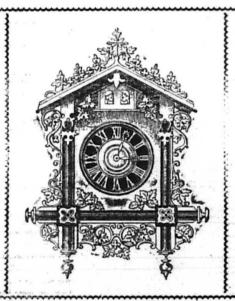
richly deserve."

Even Secialist editors like appreciation, and such little notes as this from the faithful soldiers of the Revolution of the unthinking. The Worker is get ting more than a fair share of the success it tries to deserve. In the future it will both deserve and get

capitalists will submit to pu licity so long as the public submits to capitalists .- William Malliy.

WHAT IS HOME WITHOUT A CHILD AND A CUCKOO CLOCK?

The CUCKOO and Miniature SWISS CLOCKS received the Gold Medal (the highest Award at the Paris Exposition.)



The largest variety in Cuckoo, Quail, Trumpeter and Swiss Miniature Clocks in the United States. To introduce the Clocks direct to the Public we retail them at wholesale prices. We are the only house in America which deal exclusively in Swiss and Black Forest Clocks. They are made by skilful woodcarvers, the best Brass Movements and

fully guaranteed. We ship goods to all parts of the United States.

We charge nothing for packing. Write for entalogue. SWISS CLOCK CO.,

65 BARCLAY STREET, NEW YORK.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR YOUNG MEN.

It is sometimes fenred that the rapid It is sometimes ferred that the rapid displacement of the small business concern by the trust will deprive young men of the openings for private enterprise they once enjoyed. Nothing could be more incorrect. Now,

as ever, success awaits shrewdness and industry. Think of the illin able quantity of air, completely wast-ed, increly because it has not yet been

Let a proper incentive to inventive agenuity be offered and a way will ngenuity be offered and a way will soon be devised whereby this source of wealth may be utilized.

Then, too, contemplate the gold mine that lies within reach of the happy who shall contrive to get posion of all the water that is now obstatttess Think of the rivers, springs and wells thus wasted. The thought is almost maddening.

These are only illustrative of innumerable opportunities enterprise and industry.

Look at the vast quantity of dead cats and dogs thrown away which ould be made into sausage for work-Observe, too, the quantity of garbage

vasted, much of which would make good hash for the poer at a large profit to the promoter of the new industry. To the man of genuine business talent the door of opportunity is never closed; he has but to open his eyes and lo! wealth is beneath his very nose.

Decayed fruit and vegetables may, the magic power of financial gentus, transformed into the good money paid for first-class canned goods sold at reduced rates in special sales; dead mules, horses and cattle make good beef, profitable alike to the man of en-terpaise and to those who inspect it. Let us hear no more of the anarchis

tic clamor about lack of opportunity.
So long as men are paid money for work, so long will there be opportuni-ties for financiers to make a good liv-ing by getting possession of such money. While there is money there is hope, and to him that "makes" money all things work together for good. F. R. Hays, in Miners' Magazine.

BUY UNION LABEL GOODS.

A COMMON SUPERSTITION. You ladies and gentlemen of the leis-

ire classes, I have noticed a superstition among you which is rather widely prevalent. I have heard many of yo express unbounded astonishment that romance, sentiment, pure nobleness, and the simple heroism of self-surrer in the squalor of the alleys or of the cottage in the lane. I am inclined my self to fall into exactly the opposite superstition, and to doubt whether the before-mentioned articles are to ound anywhere except in the beforementioned spots,-"Doris," Augustus Jessopp.

THE LAST CLASS WAR. At every previous social revolution

class. Thus the theocratic class su perseded the patriarchie; the operseded the theocratic; and, in our days, the capitalist superseded the fendal. In each instance a class below upset the class above, ema pated itself by subjugating others, and stroduced a new form of human exploitatiou. To rear, on the contrary, the Co-

operativ Commonwealth; to abolish all class antagonisms by abolishing the last of the systems of human exploitation; to redeem itself, and, alone of all classes in the social evolution of the hole, not at the expense of any por tion, of mankind-that is the historic mission of the proletarist; that is the breast, sweetens the present bitterness of the lot, of every proletarian, who is of the lot, of every proletarian, who conscious of his class distinction, an the obligation it imposes upon him. Karl Kautsky, in "The Proletariat."

INDUSTRIAL FREEDOM a Socialist Monthly, 25 cents per year; six months, 15 cents. Edited by E. B. Ault, published by EQUALITY COL-ONY, a corporation village.

INDUSTRIAL FREEDOM, EQUALITY, WASH.

"THE MOST IMPORTANT PART OF EVERY BUSINESS IS TO KNOW WHAT **OUGHT TO BE DONE."**



Thus wrote Columella, a Roman of the First Century. And we might add: not only to know what ought to be done, but to do it well-better than some one else's best.

Millions of people annually visit the Siegel-Cooper Store. Think you that this store does not incessantly, exert itself to more closely knit the bonds that tie it to its friends?

Let a trip through The Big Store serve as proof. It will be more than a mere stroll from one floor to another. It will prove an education, a charm to the eye, a stimulus to the mind, for practically every country of the globe is represented here in the matter of merchandise.

In a sense, the store is as much yours as ours. The postal, cable and telegraph stations, waiting rooms, parcel rooms and other conveniences are public accommodations, and yet all part of the store that is " a city in itself."

Since the present management assumed control the store has broadened and bettered in a multitude of ways. Previous limitations were swept aside. A much more liberal policy has been adopted. Every method and advanced idea that will make you liket the store more and patronize it upon every possible occasion is vige orously in force.

But here we are in the Basement. It's but a step down from the Main Aisle, if you prefer that descent. The China and Glassware sections are spectacular in their sparkling attractions. Cut Glassware refracts the rays of the electric lights with dazzling beauty.

Eastward, and beyond the confines of the Bric-a-Brac, China and Glassware, the Housefurnishings hold sway. Activity is the slogan. Special sales go on briskly. Everything to help make home work easier. More than 20,000 articles. Think of that! Back again to the Main Floor, but this time by way of the main

stairway that brings you up opposite the famous \$15,000 golden Fountain. The water plashes musically, and through it dance gleefully the rainbow-like hues of the electric lights that fringe the great The Jewelry Store is as delightful as ever. The Ribbon Sections are radiant with spring-time fancies. The Neckwear, Lace, Parasol, Dress Goods, Silks, Wash Fabrics, Gloves, Leather Goods,

Household Linens and other sections bordering the Main Aisle are richly stocked with everything newest and best. Good humor is as pervasive as fine perfume. Throngs of shoppers enter, stop, chatter, buy and press on to be succeeded by other throngs. Over on the 19th street side the Untrimmed Millinery is engag-

ing much attention. It's the largest place of its kind in the world and therefore does an extraordinary amount of business. 'Human nature is fond of novelty," quoth a philosopher, and the store of to-day that is in the forefront rank to stay caters keenly, to this exaction with appreciable enthusiasm. Novelty is every-

where throughout the store. Commonplace sameness is avoided. We walk through the Drug and Toilet Article Sections, and then pass into the Men's Neckwear and Furnishings Departments. The brightness and newness of the stocks tell more graphically than words the cleverness of the styles.

You are thirsty? The world's largest Fountain is but a few paces away. Refreshed with whatever your fancy may have dictated, you pass into the Shoe Store. It's a busy day; the aisles are peopled thickly; the seats are crowded. Looks as if everybody needed new Shoes.

Beyond lies the Men's and Boys' Clothing Store. If it's new, stylish and correctly made it's here. The Women's Ribbed Underwear and Hosiery Sections are just off toward 18th stret, and nudge the Notions.

On the Escalator! What an odd sensation to be taken upward on a stairway that glides mechanically. A century ago 'twould

have seemed like witchcraft. Here we are in the heart of the Book Store. Up almost before we knew it. Walls of books of every kind by every author. Off to the right is the Stationery and Office Supplies Department. Fur-ther over are the Manicure Parlors. The Sporting Goods Store likewise enchains your attention. All kinds of supplies for all

kinds of sports. The Camera Department is immensely popular. Amateurs come here by thousands yearly. Turn your head. Baby carriages, Go-Carts, Trunks, Dolls, and all kinds of Toys and Games greet your gaze. Eastward, the Horse Goods Store bids

you welcome. Over on the 19th street side the Music Store attracts crowds. Returning you walk into the departments displaying Silk and Sateen Underskirts; also Women's Housewear of every description.

Northward of the Grand Stairway is the Corset Store. Always popular and excellent stocked. A favorite place. The Muslin Underwear and Children's Sections are in the centre

Busy here as elsewhere.

and just a bit off to the northwest. Everything for mother and youngsters. Beyond, and in the direction of 18th Street, is the Waist Store. The wonder and admiration of thousands of discriminating women. As many as 60,000 Waists are on sale at one time. We sell more Waists than any other store in the world. We show more styles, more fabrics, more exclusiveness. Myriads of Waists of the most

winsome description. The sections devoted to the sale and display of Women's Costumes, Tailored Suits, Cloaks, and Skirts are justly popular and famous. Quality, tone, dignity, and individuality are the cardinal characteristics of these sections. The extensiveness of the displays, the richness and variety of styles and reasonableness of the prices makes this an eminently satisfactory branch of The Big Store. The Girls' and Misses' Departments are in the same category

The Millinery Parlors are in the very flower and brilliance of Springtime attractivenss. Paris has waved her magic wand over the entire ensemble. American originality adds a bright lustre. Here in bewildering abundance are sonnets of lace, flowers, jewels, straw and whatever enters into exquisite millinery composition. There is an air of aristocratic refinement about these parlors that bespeaks the drawing-rooms of the most exclusive.

A flower garden of radiant styles for Spring and Summer. You enter one of the Sixth Avenue Elevators and ascend to the Third Floor. Here Carpets, ,Rugs, all sorts of floor coverings, Lace Curtains, Portieres, Upholsteries, Wall Papers, Pictures and Furniture spread out before your admiring gaze.

The Furniture Store alone covers more than 60,000 square feet. Furniture from the foremost American artificers. Richest and rarest of styles, as well as a broad variety of the most popular kinds, Again upward. And now we are in the far-famed World's Greatest Grocery. A marvellous place, verily. Interest never

flags. Business flows in from everywhere. stimulates it-increases the volume of business. Busy, all the time. Mail orders come in by the thousand. To visit this fine Grocery is like attending an international pure-food exposition.

Nothing in retail commercial history parallels the growth of this Grocery. It holds a position unique and unapproachable

"Railroading in the United States," by Ben Hanford. Five cents copy or 10 for a quarter. Socialist New York. Read it. Distribute it.

-It is logical that those who have their defense of competition upon the theory of the survival of the fittest are often the least fit to survive.—William

rery old saying, but it is none the less duty to the cause.

a good one. It is the popular statement of a great truth, which the huce has been slowly learning all mankind consists chiefly in the increasing recognition and application of this truth, that systematic co-operation multiplies the powers of those who thus join their forces.

This is true in manual labor and incomplex. It is equally true in every sort of activity. A number of intelligently working together upon a common plan, accomplish far more than the same number of men working for a common end, but working separately and with varying and

Our purpose in calling attention principle is to emphasize the importance of applying it to the work of Socialist propaganda. the people to whom this issue of The Worker goes, there will probably be several thousand who are in sympathy with Socialist ideas, who are eager to see the Socialist movement who are willing to do something endy trying to serve the cause as best they may, but who do not belong to be party organization and are not ven regular subscribers to the party To these we wish to speak

Elsewhere we have some remarks on the growth of Socialism—not alone as measured by the increase of the So-cialist vote, but particularly with refernce to the wide dissemination of more or less clear Socialist thought

In every little town in the land we might find several, perhaps many, men who are good Socialists so far as they understand the subject and who would be thorough Socialists if their knowledge of it was complete. Yet hese men vote every year for one or other of the capitalist parties; of them 'o not even know that ideas, and by voting for which they could bring those ideas nearer to reali-zation. They read and support papers which do not give them the informathey want, which give them instend a great deal of information or misinformation that they do not want. and which editorially ignore or oppose or ridicule the ideas that they hold; of them do not even know that sole reason for existence is to propa gate Socialist principles and tell the truths that the capitalist papers sup-

These men do little or nothing to spread their ideas among others. They are afraid of being considered "queer" and called "cranks." If they knew many other such "cranks" there were, if they were in close connection with the avowed Socialists of the land, they would not be afraid or ashamed, y would be proud of their advanced ition, and they would know how to go about it to bring still others to the me way of thinking.

The Isolated Socialist.

Even the avowed but unaffillated ocialists, those who are trying to work for Socialism by their own indi-vidual methods, are compelled to waste a great deal-of their time and The man who does not read chilist press does not get the facts that he could use in support of arguments. Moreover, not being touch with other Socialists, he is often unable to formulate his ideas correctly, even though he is right in the main-for even thinking is a social process and is done better by many men than by any one of them. Again, he does not have the benefit

practical experience of the for himself, with many failures and ents, the best methods of opaganda. When some special op-rtunity presents itself in his local-he has not the means to take full very probably several others who are be made successful. And in order that the energies of the workers shall not be made successful. And in order that the energies of the workers shall not be wasted, that they shall not conflict dens in the most effective way to the control of the workers shall not conflict. literature or the holding of meetings:

attention of all the people.

Finally, and this is not the least of the disadvantages under which he labors, the isolated Socialist feels his isolation, he does not see the results of his work as the member of an organization does, he lacks the inspira-tion of comradeship in a great moveent and so he is likely to grow discouraged and "weary in well doing" just when there is the greatest need

Duty as Well as Interest.

These are some of the reasons why the unaffiliated Socialist needs the party organization, why it is to his interest to join. On the other hand, the party organization needs him and it is his duty to join.

We advocate the use of the political ever, the ballot, to effect a penceful revolution in the economic and social system. But in order to carry on political action we must have an organi ation, a party, to formulate plat-orms, to nominate candidates and give them instructions, and to carry in the campaign for their election and for the inculcation of the principles

they represent.

If this party is to be trustyorthy, if it is not to fall into the hands of in terested persons and be diverted from its right purpose, it must depend upon the rank and file for moral and financial support, the directing power must be in the hands of the rank and file. and the rank and file most actively participate in its work. The Socialist who stays outside the Socialist Party organization has no right to complain when he thinks the party makes mis-takes; he has the opportunity to join it and take an equal part with every

"In union is strength." . That is a | and if he falls to do so he falls in his

Moreover, the efforts of the unaffil iated Socialist, however earnest he may be, can have no political reexcept through the existence of a So cialist Party. The existence of the party is necessary to carry into effect the work of individuals.

In order to maintain its existence and do its work, to put 'ts candidates be fore the public, to carry on its cam publish papers, and to print and dis tribute leaflets and other Socialist lit erature, the party needs money.

Now the Socialist Party cannot raise its funds as the old parties do. They receive large contributions every year from the great capitalists, corpor and trusts. This is the chief source of their campaign funds. The capitalists willingly contribute to the Republican and Democratic parties-ofter me capitalist contributes equally to both old parties-because both thes parties serve their interests and pro tect them in the making of profits. Since the object of the Socialist Party is to put an end to the profit system since it is diametrically opposed to the interests of the capitalist class, it can not expect and does not desire to draw funds from such a source. It has bu few even moderately wealthy men. I support; and it ought not to do so, be sange it would then be bound to carry out their will instead of the will of the working class.

The Socialist Party depends for its funds—upon the small contributions of its rank and file, of the poor working-men for the advancement of whose interests it exists. Like the trade unious, system to provide for its ordinary ex penses. The dues are so low that any man who is getting wages can afford t pay them-20 or 25 cents a month-and cused from payment. When the due are not sufficient, the party depends freely given dimes and quarters-of its the party organization is kept true to

paid by each of the workingmen who make up the party must neces-sarily be small it is evident that the membership must be large in order to campaign and propaganda work, None of the party's income is spent in exor-bitant salaries; thep arty officers work for mechanics' wages, as they ought None of it is spent for "boodle or booze" as in the old parties; the Socialist Party has nothing to gain and everything to lose by such methods. Our campaign, which goes on the year round, is entirely a campaign of eduation, and to help in providing funds for making it as vigorous as possible s the duty of every man who calls

The Voluntaer Army.

But there is something still more imortant than the need of party funds, party work. The Socialist Party, even at the best, can afford to keep out a few men as paid party servantsganizers, secretaries, speakers, and edtors-to devote their whole time to the novement. Far the gerater part of its work must be done by the voluneers, by the masses of men who are villing to give a few hours out of their leisure each week to such work as disvertising meetings, getting subscriptions for the party press, and all the multitudinous things that need to be done in order to bring our ideas to the people's minds. A man who has to work hard for a living eight or ten or cleven hours a day cannot give very It is only by enlisting a great army of sary that they should be organized and should follow a systematic plan, as can be done only when they belong to the party and take part in its de-

These, then, are the reasons why ples of Socialism should become an active member of the Socialist Party why it is both his interest and his duty

Ten Times One is Ten.

The experience of the past shows that there are, in general, from ten to twelve Socialist votes to every member of the organization. This is not an accidental ratio, for it is fairly con And what does it mean?

It means that every Socialist voter has it in his power to multiply his in-fluence by ten or twelve, to make ten or twelve new Socialist voters, by enrolling as a member of the party and doing his share in its organized work. YOU can do this if you will.

Elsewhere in this paper you will find the addresses of the National Secretary and of the various State Secre-tary's of the Socialist Party. If you do not know of a party organization in your town or city, write at once to your State Secretary or to National

OFFICIAL

REW YORK STATE COMMITTEE Secre-tary, Leonard D. Abbott, 64 E. 4th st., New York. Meets every Tuesday at 8 p. m., at above place.

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

CONNECTICUT STATE COMMPTTEE.

A. B. Carnellus, Secretary, Itoom 8, 746
Chapel street, New Haven, Meets second
and fourth Sunday of the month at
above place.

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

INDIANA STATE COMMITTEE, Secre-tary, Jas. Queal, 831 N. Third street, Terre Haute.

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

MASSACHUSETTS STATE COMMITTEE

—Recretary, Squire E. Putney, 4 Belton Court, Somerville—State Committee of Massachusetts Socialist Clubs, Secretary, Winfield P. Porter, 614 Winthrop Building, Roston; Organizer, Win, Mailly, Same address, to whom all natters concerning organization should be addressed.

MISSOURI STATE COMMITTEE-Seere* tary-Treasurer, E. Val Putnam, Room 9,
22 N. Fourth street, St. Louis.

NEBRASKA STATE COMMITTEE .- Secre-tary, George E. Baird, 1804 N. Sixteenth alreet, Omaha.

NEW HAMPSHIRE STATE COMMITTEE.
-Secretary, Louis Arnstelu, 18 Watson

OKLAHOMA TERRITORIAL COMMIT-TEE. Secretary Treasurer, Dr. H. R. Dean, P. O. Bex 1116, Oklahoma City.

WASHINGTON STATE COMMITTEE,

Secretary, Geo. W. Scott, 86 Virginia
street, Scattle, Meets first Sunday in
the month; 5 p. m., at 220 Union street.

WISCONSIN STATE COMMITTEE.— Secretary. E. H. Thomas, 614 State street, Milwaukee.

LOCAL NEW YORK. Below is a list of the subdivisions of Local New York, Socialist Party, with time and place of meeting. If you are not algready a party member, but believe in the principles of Socialities of your assembly district, join the party, and go to work.

The headquarters of Local New York are at the Labor Lyceum, 64 E. Fourth street, Julius Gerber is the organizer, and to him all communications should be addressed. The General Committee, consisting of delegates from the subdivisions, meets in the Labor Lyceum on the second and fourth Stiturday of each mouth. A. D.—Every Friday at Pacific Hall, adway, near Clinton street, not loth A. D.—Second and fourth Fri-t the Labor Lyceum, 64 E. Fourth

Soft A. D.—Every rive and third street, 18th and 20th A. D.—First avenue. 19th A. D.—Second am over Wednesday, 19th A. D.—Second am over Wednesday, 21st A. D.—First and third Friday, at Colonial Hall, One Hundred and First street and Colonial Hall, One Hundred and First street. Colonial Hall, One Hundred and Pink street, and Columbus avenue. 22d A. D.—Every Thursday at 215 East Efrity shifth street. 23d A. D.—First and third Friday, at 19 tau street.
A. D.—(Branch 1.) Second and
Monday, at 1659 Second avenue.
A. D.—(Branch 2.) Every Thursday A. D.—(Branch 2) Every Thursday

E. 59th street.

A. D.—First and third Thursday, at

Second avenue. h A. D. (BOHEMIAN BRANCH.)—See and fourth Thursday, at 326 E. Seventy-28th A. D.-First and third Thursday, at 1407 Avenue A.

30th A. D.—Second and fourth Wednesday, at 200 F. Eighty-sixth street.

32d and 32d A. D.—First and third Thursday, at 1907 Third avenue.

34th and 35th A. D. (IRRANCH 1, GERMAN)—Second and fourth Friday, at 3300 Third lavenue.

34th and 35th A. D. (BRANCH 2, ENGLANCH 1)

14th and 35th A. D. (BRANCH 2)

JANIA But and fourth Thursday, at 2300 Third avenue.

ANNEX SED METRICT.—First and third Saturday, at Welde's Hotel. Tenth strend with the Plains avenue. Williamsbridge. LOCAL KINGS COUNTY.

The headquarters of Local Kings County, at the Socialist Cub. Fution error and the Socialist Cub. Fution error and from 10 a. m. to 11 p. m., to furnish any information regarding the Local as well as all kinds of literature, including subscription cards for the party press.

The County Committee meets on the second and fourth Saturdays of the month at 5 p. m. The Local Organizer is Warren Att. The following is a list of the Branches of the Local, with time and place of meeting: last, 2d, and-5d A. D. (Amer.Con. Hranch.)—First and third Friday, at 121 Schermerhorn street. street.

5th A. D.-First and third Monday, at
Emrich's, 5-7 Regrum street.

6th A. D.-Every Wednesday, at 222 Stockton street.

Th A D. First and third Thursday, at Binkenfeld's, 1232 Forty-fifth street.

12th A. D. First and third Saturday, at Farn Hall, Sixteenth street, near Fifth ave-

will be given directions by which you can find your nearest local organization if there is one near-you or if not, by which you can, in the shortest ligne and with the least trouble, build, up such a local.

Do in 'Do it without delay. You will be surprised to find haw much a few men can accomplish when they unite their efforts for a common end.

Tarn Hall, Sixteenth street, near Fifth avenue, and Local the such that and Local Hall, corner Exform and Collyer streets. Is the Local Second and fourth Saturday, at 187 Montrose avenue. The local Hall, corner Exform and Collyer streets. Is the Local Light A. D.—First and third Saturday, at 187 Montrose avenue. The local Hall, corner Exform and Collyer streets. Is the A. D.—First and third Saturday, at 187 Montrose avenue. The local Hall, corner Exform and Collyer streets. Is the A. D.—First and third Saturday, at 187 Montrose avenue. The local Hall, corner Exform and Collyer streets. Is the A. D.—First and third Saturday, at 187 Montrose avenue. The local Hall, corner Exform and Collyer streets. Is the A. D.—First and third Saturday, at 187 Montrose avenue. The local Hall, corner Exform and Collyer streets. Is the A. D.—First and third Friday, at 187 Montrose avenue. The local Hall, corner Exform and Collyer streets. It is the A. D.—First and third Friday, at 187 Montrose avenue. The local Hall, corner Exform and Collyer streets. It is the A. D.—First and third Friday, at 187 Montrose avenue. The local Hall, corner Exform and Collyer streets. It is the A. D.—First and third Friday, at 187 Montrose avenue. The local Hall, corner Exform and Collyer streets. It is the A. D.—First and third Friday, at 187 Montrose avenue. The local Hall, corner Exform and Collyer streets. It is the A. D.—First and third Saturday, at 187 Montrose avenue. The local Hall, corner Exform and Collyer streets. It is the A. D.—First and third Friday, at 187 Montrose avenue. The local Hall, corner Exform and Collyer streets. It is the A. D.—First and third Friday, at 187 Montrose avenue. The loca

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE Secretary, Leon Greenbaum, Room 427, Emille Hidg., St. Louis, Mo.

ALIFORNIA STATE COMMITTEE. Sec-retary, Thos. Bersford, 609 Stevenson street, Sun Francisco. Meets on first and third Fridays in the month,

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

UCKY STATE COMMITTEE—Secre-

MINNESOTA STATE COMMUTTEE. Sec-retary, Geo. H. Lockwood, 125 Nicollet avenue.

NEW JERSEY STATE COMMITTEE.

OHIO STATE COMMITTEE Secretary, W. G. Critchlow, 20 Pruden Bidg., Day-ton, Meets every Monday evening.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE COMMITTEE-Sekrethry, J. Mahlon Barnes, 1722 Arch street; Treasurer, Jos. K. Edelman, 80 W. Cambria street, Philadelphia.

TEXAS STATE COMMITTEE, -Secretary,

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

anization should not take place with n the next few weeks, to have such Board. Fraternally yours, THE COMMITTEE.

Brooklyn, April 21, 1902.

ernment establishment without removing his hat, a rule which has caused some trouble, it appears, since the es-tablishment of the government spirit shops. There have been disputes between the officials behind the bars and the customers as to the removal of the headgear, with the result that the was ubmitted to the Minister of Finance. That official has caused notices to be issued warning the public against any disrespectful demeanor while in the state public houses, frequenters of which must in the future We wonder if the middle-class

Farmer" is a good one for thoughtful men. Price, 50 cents. Socialist Liter-ature Co., 184 William street, New

nourced a low type of malaria. I could not take solid food at all, and only a very little of the lightest diet would create fever and vomiting. The druggist sent me a box of Ri-pans Tabules, saying he sold more Ripans than anything else for stom-

At druggists.

The Five-Cent Package is enough for cordinary occasion. The family bottle, cents, contains a supply for a year,

What was the First Firm to Employ Union Labor Exclusively in the Manufacture of Overalls?

ANSWER: SWEET, ORR & CO.





OUESTION:

What was the First Firm to Put the Label of the United Garment Workers of America

ANSWER: SWEET, ORR & CO.

We manufacture Overalls of every variety. If you want to be sure of getting the best UNION-MADE Overalls in the world, buy Sweet, Orr & Co.'s product and you will be satisfied

For your Boy: Keep him in a pair of Sweet, Orr & Co.'s Corduroy Knee Pants. Guaranteed in

Have you heard of the famous Lot No. 25, "Unshrinkable" Overalls? If not, ask for them?

venue. 21st A. D., BRANCH 1, GERMAN-First und third Friday, at 675 Glenmore avenue. 21st A. D., Branch 2-Friday, at New Cen-D. Branch 2-Friday, at New Cen-410 Stone avenue. Dr. BRANCH 3, ENGLISH-Sec-fourth Wednesday, at Keystone insylvania and Glenmore avenues.

LYCEUM ASSOCIATION.

The laying of the cor Brooklyn Labor Lyceum will take place on Decoration Day, Friday, May 30. The arrangements for this affair special committee by the Board of Di-rectors and the Building Committee. It intended to make this occasion a grand demonstration and parade of organized labor of Greater New York. The committee has therefore decided who wish to participate to elet two delegates to attend the meetings The meetings of the

sey, and Richmond County will take place every Friday evening at 8 o'clock at the New York Labor Lyceum, 64 East Fourth street. The meetings of the Brooklyn delegates will take place e Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, 949-957 Each labor organization is therefore urgently requested to elect two dele-gates, and, if a meeting of the or-

In Russia no man may enter a govformers will hall this as another vic-tory for "public ownership?"

Simons' book on "The American

ach trouble. I not only found relief, but believe I have been permanently

DISCRIMINATE

AGAINST

INFERIOR UNCLEAN SWEATSHOP CLOTH-

ING BY INSISTING UPON THIS LABEL.



Union-made Clothing bears this Label, which by machine stitching is found on the inside pocket of Coats, Pants and Vests.

THE FOLLOWING FIRMS SELL UNION LABEL CLOTHING:

NEW YORK.

S. N. WOOD & CO., 740 Broadway. MARCUS BROS., 121-123 Canal, corner Chrystie Street.

SURPRISE STORE, 132-146 Broadway. S. TOBIAS & SON, 2236 Third Ave. GUARANTEE CLOTHING CO., 127th Street and Third Avenue.

Chronicle.

—An effective play for Socialist, amateurs, "Now and Then," a play in two acts by Frederick Krafft. Price, 10 cents; 10 ceptes, 75 cents; 50 ceptes, \$3.00. Bent postpeid by Socialist Lit-

to the truth of any proposition are ist Politics" is a good pamphlet to pass very apt to deceive others. It's a around among union men. Three cents great crime to deceive yourself and a a copy or 10 for 20 cents. Socialist greater to deceive others, Colorado Literature Co., 184 William street, New York.

CO-OPERATIVE CLOTHING CO., 1000 Broadway.

R. A. CLARK & CO., 450 Dean Street.

H. COHEN & CO., 445 Grand Street.

K. C. CLOTHING CO., 1665 Broadway.

S. TOBIAS, 243 Fulton Street.

ANOTHER APPRECIATION.

New York has a splendld Socialed weekly. The Worker, and will so the have a daily newspaper to stand free; the rights of the laboring class.—Latt

CAPITALISM AND THE FAMILY.

Some Suggestions as to How the System of Competitive Produc tion for Profit Undermines and Destroys Home Life-Socialism the Only Hope for Those Who Would Cherish the Home, Honor Women, and Love Children.

Undoubtedly the greatest claim | toll all day, day after day, year in an which Socialism has on the considera- year out, for a mere livelih tion of thoughtful men and women is the promise it holds forth for the elevation and improvement of all those human relations which we sum up it the words "home" and "family."

This is the same as to say that the worst of all the evil effects of the com petitive wage and profit system unde which we live to-day is the degracing influence it has had upon the relations of men and women and its destructive effect upon the home life of the grea mass of the people, those who produ the wealth of the world—and al though in a different way, of the who produce nothing, but own all, the capitalist class.

We Americans especially are give

boasting of our home life, just a we boast of our free government and fied in the earlier days of our nations history. All of them are losing their foundation and becoming mere cant in these days of fully developed capital-ism. The ideal of the home which is held up for admiration as an essentia part of American life was in fact a typical institution of our grandfathers' and even of our fathers' times; but in this twentieth century it is becoming harder and harder for this ideal to resist the encroachment of

Reasons that Are No Reasons.

There are many who recognize and lament the gradual but certain de-struction of the old home life. But most attribute it to quite inadequate or fanciful causes.

ie say it is the saloon that is destroying the home. They do not ex plain what it is that gives this extra ordinary power to the saloon. They would be much nearer the truth if they said that the decay of the old e life is the cause of the growing influence of the saloon. The saloon is indeed, a substitute—a very bad one doubtless, but still a substitute—for the home. Wherever the home is destroved or degraded, there the wors at is connected with the saloo

is sure to spring up.
Others attribute it to the growth o spirit of infidelity, immorality, law-ssness, or whatever may be their pet unrest that actually prehis spirit of unrest and dis-

professional defenders of

these-in the same breath declare that Socialism can in people, allege that it is the is attacks of the Socialists is destroying the American Their accusation is as false as consistent. The Socialist moveis, indeed, still weak, still in it. y, in this country—but it is from attacking the home, it strikes at the very root of the forces which have cone so far toward destroying

tions that exist to-day in various parts of our country-"our" country we call it, though in sober truth we have no right to use that phrase, since it is a country owned and ruled by a smaller and more exclusive oligarchy, perhaps

"She-Towns" of the East.

in New England and in some of th towns and cities in which the female population vastly outnumbers the male. This is an abnormal condition and cannot but have disastrous results. But what are the causes of it? They purely economic. They are the ssary results of the capitalist sys

In these towns hundreds or tho sands of girls and women are employ ed in great, dingy, checrless shops and factories, tending the wonderful machanery that makes cotton and woble eds and shoes and many other arti-This m been brought to such perfection, ma so nearly automatic, that very little physical strength and even comparathe processes of manufacture. Won calt herefore, can do the work of tene

ing the machinery as well as men.
But why are the women actually preferred to men in this work? The answer comes as soon as the question can be asked: Because, for various reasons, women are cheaper than men-they can work and will work for low-

Each capitalist (individual or corpor ation) is looking for profits; only for the sake of profits are the mills run at all; if profits could not be made, the whole world might clamor for clothe and shoes but so long as the mills re and snoes but, so long as the innis re-mained private property, not a wheel should turn. Each capitalist is obliged therefore, to look for the cheapest efficient labor. Since women can do the work, men have no chance for employ-ment, unless they will work for wom-en's wages, except at those few branches of the work which require superior strength or even special skill and knowledge not ordinarily posses-sed by the female workers.

The capitalist does not care whethe not the home life of the worker is destroyed. Or if he does care—as in some exceptional cases he does—he is helpless. If he should employ men and pay wages to each sufficient for the otenance of a family the cost of faction of his goods would be so cased that he could not sell them superition with in competition with

The Other Half.

From the "she-towns" of the East we may turn our eyes to the lumbe camps, the mining camps, and the har vest fields of the Northwest and the ar West. What do we see there?

In the mining regions there are many arge communities where the men out-number the women ten or twenty to me. What is the character and the one. What is the character and life of the few women in such towns may be more easily imagined than described. In many of these mining scribed. In many of the humbles ort, so far from being the rule, is the

very rare exception.

The conditions in the lumbering regions and in the great wheat-farming districts are little better, possibly eve

en are employed in felling the tree and bringing them to the rivers or railronds by which they are to transported to the market. Ther o possibility of family life for thes men. They begin the winter in debi to the company for their outfit of clothes and tools. The company is not only their employer, but their landlord as well. After a terrible winter of the bardest toll, of danger, of suffering, they come out, probably still in debt to the company—possibly, by good luck, with a few, a very few dollars to their credit. In either case they come out hardened and coarsened, more reckless and desperate than they went n. If they have been fortunate, the hat comes as an almost necessary reaction from the winter's hardship Then they remain an easy-prey to the employment agents and the railway onstruction companies and the fari wners-who, like the lumber compen es and the Eastern mill owners, all want the cheapest efficient labor that can be found.

Much beautiful poetry, in verse and try in the life of the Western larm la borer. He is, with the possible excep-tion of the sweatshop workers of the great cities, the worst exploited slave In the world. He is the victim of perennial confidence game, played by the "respectable elements" of society. Every summer the cities of the Middle West and even of the East are flooded with alluring advertisements for men o work in the harvest fields and the newspapers are filled with editorials telling of the great opportunities that await the farm laborer and reproaching the city worker "back to the soll." r for not going Every summer, while these advertisements are being circulated and these editorials published, the wheat-farming regions are overrun with men, looking for work, earnestly seeking, begging for work It is good business-for the employ ent agents, the railroads, and th farmers alike. The farmers are least to blame, for they are being robbed by the financial and industrial trusts and

they can recoup themselves only at the expense of the laborers.

Here we have, then, two armles of people cut off from the possibility home and family life-the female fac tory operatives of the East and the la-borers in the mines, forests, fields, and railroads of the West. And the condition of both is directly traceable the necessities of the capitalist system—to the need of the capitalist, if he would succeed in competition with other capitalists, at home and abroad.

Sweatshop and Tenement.

The condition of the sweatshop workers of the great cities, as distin guished from the smaller factor towns—has been so fully described that it is not necessary to recount its horrors. Here, too, competition among employers for the chance to make proits from the labor of others and the competition of propertiless toilers for permission to work and live, is con stantly tending to force the wages of

Here indeed the possibility of fam. way as in the prevented in the same way as in the previous cases. But here the wages of labor are so low and the cost of living so high that the only home life possible is almost worse

than none at all.

To those who have se who have not seen the tene nents of our great cities no descrip-tion would be adequate, or no ade-quate description would be credible, and for those who have seen them no description is necessary. In the homes— and the only possible homes— of n large part of the wage-workers of New York and other large cites of this country privacy is impossible, quiet is impossible, comfort is impossible. impossible, comfort is impossible, cleanliness is impossible—even were the wife and mother free to care for her home, instead of being driven to the shop to eke out her husband's scanty and uncertain wages. While these conditions exist no one has any right to wonder at the actual extent of vice and crime, nor to blame the vic ious and the criminal; the matter for infinite wonder is that there are any

manly men and womanly women among the victims of such conditions We need hardly more than mention he fact-the increasingly important and threatening fact—of prostitution When tens of thousands of young women are working for wages of from two to five dollars a week in shops and two to five dollars a week in shops and stores—and are required to dress themselves neatly out of such wages—when a large part, though not all, of them are wholly dependent upon their own earnings, when their work is so the tense, so dreary, and so long-continued as to generate in the normal girl an irresistible desire for relaxation and musement at whatever cost—under those conditions no one but a fool can wonder that many "fall"—as the uncognid call it.

dle age, and the prevalence of child

"The army of the unemployed" "The army of the unemployed" is now a common phrase-because it designates a permanent fact of our present-day society. We have always, even in this era of prosperity, a mill-lon or two of men willing to work, anxious to work, even humbly begging for work, and unable to get permission to work. These men, in order to live, must take one or the other of two courses: Either they must take to sys-tematic begging or stealing; or they must underbid their more fortunate brothers, offering to work for longer hours or for smaller wages, so throw-ing other men out of employment and at the same time lowering the general at the same time lowering the general standard of living. In either case they are a burden upon the rest of the working class; and in either case they help to render a healthy and happy home after for the rest of the working class more difficult—as for themselv

the Chicago Federation of Labor proposing that all menover forty years age unable to prove their possession an "independent income" should be ot by authority of the state, has called general attention to the fact that it is growing harder and harder for men past middle age to get work. In the iron and steel mills a man is actuully superannuated at forty, on ac-count of the extraordinary intensity of the twelve hour work day required by such "captains of industry" as Schwab and Carnegie. The principal railway companies and many manufacturing corporations have recently established rules forbidding the employment or men over forty-five or, in some case over thirty-five. At the same time, the United States Census shows that in the last ten years the average money wages have been slightly reduced, while Dun's Agency has shown that the cost of living has been materially increased; so that it is much more dif ficult than in the past for a working man, by "industry and frugality" to provide for his old age. If a workingman is to be blacklisted

for old age at thirty-five or forty-five, he cannot with a good conscience take the responsibility of marriage at twen-ty-five; and if he does, the fear of the future will haunt him day and night, will embitter his life and will for him to provide for his children in the only way possible to him-by taking them from the school at the most criti cal period of their lives, and putting them in the shop or factory to begin earning their own living.

Robbing the Children.

The evil of child labor need not be expatiated upon. In spite of laws, in spite of public sentiment which (the hypocritical pretenses of reformers to the contrary notwithstanding) is stronger in the working class than in any other, child labor continues and in-creases. The same force—the demand for cheap labor—which throws men out of work in the factory towns and drives the women from the home to the factory; that same irresistible force drags the children from the school, from the playground, from their mothers' knees, and makes them compete with their fathers in the in dustrial field.

Child-labor is the crowning curse of capitalism. When, in future days, men seek for an expression of the most damnable cruelty and the most conseek for he expression damuable cruelty and the most con-temptible meanness, they will look back to this age, when eminent citi-sens build up their fortunes by steald. To plunder the dead is shame hood. To plunder the dead is shalled ful; but the graveyard ghoul'is an hou orable man beside the capitalist who plunders the infant generation of the opportunities that can never come to

We have space only to suggest thought upon one more feature of the enpitalist system in its relation to the

The Money Marriage.

We rend every week, almost every day, of some marriage in "high life" which, it is plainly understood, has been dictated, not by the personal affections of the man and the woman concerned, but by considerations of wealth and of rank. Our dollar aris-torney has quite fallen to the level of the royal houses of Europe in this re The "mariage de convenance is an established institution among our Astors and Vanderbiits and Rockefell ers and other industrial lords.

If this degrading custom, with all that it implies of marital unhappiness and of open or secret adultery, were confined to the dollar aristocracy, it might not so much matter. Unfortur ately, it pervades all but what are call the lowest ranks of society. Con-derations of property, of income, and

of financial property, of income, and of financial prospects enter into a vast and evidently increasing number of marriages. How often do we hear the saying, "She made a good match?" And what a hideous fact it denotes! So much the more hideous than the prostitution of the streets as coldthan frank and impetuous wrong-quing. (It will be worth while, in this connection to read Chapter XXV. of Edward, Bellamy's "Looking Back-

Result of Profit System.

Such, then, are some of the ways in which the capitalist system injurious Jy-affects the family. All this—and there is much more to say, did the limits of this article allow it—is the legitimate outcome of the capitalist system—the system of private owner, ship of the means of production, of production by wage labor, of competi-tion among the capitalists for profits and among the laborers for the chance of employment. It is not the fault of of employment. It is not the fault of the capitalist, as such, that the sys-tem of which he is a beneficiary is de-stroying the home life of the masses of the people; it is not his fault, be-cause he, as an individual, is helpless against the system; if he should abdi-cate his position as capitalist, he would only hand over his power to other capitalists and add one more to the conventor arms of wave-workers. an irresistible desire for relaxation and runusement at whatever cost-under those conditions no one but a fool can wonder that many "fall"—as the uncurrent of the labor roblem must be mentioned: The uncriminty of employment and the difficulty of getting employment after mid- it is the interest and the dwty of the wage-workers themselves, for the sake of their helpless wives and sisters and children, if not for their own sakes, to use all the power at their command to supplant the social order which tends dways to degrade them into mere pro it-producing animals by one that wil nake them free men in a harm

The old-fashioned family life of certain economic conditions—namely. The ability of the husband and father with a fair degree of certainty, to provide for the wife and mother and to the children up to their maturity, and that without so overtaxing his own energies as to make him unfit to be a pleasant companion to his family. Competition makes it ever harder and burder to fulfil these conditions, and this fact alone condemns the competi-

Because these ovils are the direct out growth of the system of private own-ership of the means of production, and because the Socialist movement aims at the overthrow of that system, and at the substitution of co-operative pro-duction for profit, we can justly claim ence of all who care for the sucrednes of the home and the stability of the family, of all who honor women and love tittle children.

THE PRICE OF CLEANLINESS.

FROM " THE SOCIALIST SPIRIT." It is beautiful to be clean.

Isn't it? -Isn't it, you sweet young girl?

nost a fleshly deity, aren't they?

After being down in the city's grim and soot, isn't a clean waist a luxury To come out of your bath and clothe ourself in clean linen; that makes even ones' enemies seem far away and unimportant, doesn't it?

But if the clean waists are not home from the laundry, and you have to slip your clean body into the soiled one egain, how it changes things; your enemies seem near and exasperating

But now comes the laundry wagon, brightly painted and clean; the spright ly driver bounds up the steps and rings the bell; and in a moment Mary haugs the bundle on your chamber door, gives a light tap, and goes away.

You take in the bundle, and you nemies sink away again into obscurity. You forget about 'em. You open the bundle with a vank at

the string.
There are the clean walsts-and the cleau other things. What have they cost, what is the price of all this cleanliness, sweet

Eighty-seven cents, the laundry list sayd. That's all it costs you.

Cheap enough; isn't it? That's all it costs YOU. But that isn't all it costs.

Oh dear, no, sweet young girl;

Go home with the bright wagon the alley with it, and stop where it ere is a square building of rough

brick, fronting on the alley.

It has two little windows, close to he ground. of them is closed; you cannot

The other is open, so we may see what's going on inside.

Let us stoop and peep.

Ugh! what a foul, wet odor!

vorse than the alley smells. The clothes are being washed. Out of them are being steamed the muck from the outside, and the humors of

the body that are absorbed from the it is masty breathing, this effluvium. You notice it from the outside. When it is breathed all the time, though, one

eets accustomed to it. There are girls down there in the stenm:

steam; you can see them moving bout. How they are hustling! One would think a demon was driving

In winter they quit at six; in the summer they work till ten or eleven, sometimes till midnight, without extra ray. Shirtwaists come in the sump And on their feet, too. They only sit

Think of that; sweet young girl! mer, fifteen-working their arms and backs in that foul atmosphere.

If you did that for one day, you'd want to rest for a week, wouldn't you' But these girls must be there promptly at seven the next morning: and every morning. Suppose there should be a day or so in a month when they are not well;

in a month when they are not well; days on which you may lie in bed, or take your case about the house? Do you suppose personal indisposition is considered in their case? Back-breaking labor during the ter

or fifteen hours, just the same, fo

them. You never thought of that, did you deat? You don't think much of anything, do you? Your mother did not think nach of anything before youngless she were a working woman; and if you have daughters they won't

is the price paid for your cleanliness! Not the price YOU pay.

The price THEY pay.
Look at them, through the window Wan, tired, desolate, God-forsaker

oking slatterns. Why should they care for their ap

pearance if no one else cares? Drudge, drudge, drudge, from day-light-till dark, and on into the night.

For what? From \$1.50 to \$9 per week. Two or three out of the eighted wenty girls get seven, eight, and nin

All the rest get less than six. There is one with a gap in her mouth where two teeth ought to be. That's horrible! a toothless young woman She ought to go to the denrist.

get the money to pay him?

You never thought of that, did you.

ability about it, except the bore about, been here a year," the driver

"She's only seventeen. You'd think the sthirty, wouldn't you?

The driver says she came last spring;
buxom, sprightly, gay—off a farm

somewhere The end of the summer finished ber

She was used to the sunshine. "It's so blamed hot down there to the summer. They don't get no air That lays the best of 'em out," says the driver. "I'm all right on the wagon, but I couldn't stand that. It nd kill me; but women seem to stand t, somehow."
Yes, they seem to stand it, somehow

They stand it about three years. Then what becomes of them? What are you going to be, swee

A wife, you hope!--perhaps a mother. ch? Yes, you do! You need not blush Tuat's your training. It's no shame to be a mother, You used to love to play with dolls. That's the mother's instinct.

What are THESE girls going to be these physical wrecks? These broken ind wheezing hacks? Does any man want such a girl for

wife? No one wants her for a wire. Does any one want her for a mother No one would say she was fit for

notherhood. They wouldn't have her even in a iouse of prostitution! I nm sorry to say this, dear. I know

it shocks you. I only say it because it's I want you to realize what it cost

to keep you clean.
To make prostitutes of women is an inspeakable crime; but to make of comen creatures not even fit to be prostitutes, what is that? What do you say? The laundryman

No; it isn't his fault. He does not live as you do. He works harder and consumes less than your father does. He has to compete with other laun-See the point? That's where we

touch something vital. That's where the SYSTEM has to be considered. Not the LAUNDRY system. The 80-

CIAL system.

The mair stay of the laundry business is the apprentice. The apprentice is taken on rt.\$1.50 per week. A giri is then on PC\$1.30 per week. A girl is an apprentice until she insists on more pay. She may have worked a year. If she is still rigorous and able she may get another dollar a week 15 not, she can go and apply to some other laundry for a job. It depends on the "labor market." If there is n lot of homeless, sixteen-year-old girls they keep the wage down to \$1.50 per week by bidding against one another for the chance to work,

The laundryman must have prompt and reliable service.

and reliable service. If after working from seven in the morning until midnight in the minner light anglel should oversleep and come but the next morning, she can go. There are lets more who care among for their work to be on time.

If one should faint at the machines from exhaution, as they often by when

rom exhaustion, as they often to, she, women are a nulsance in any

Insiners. But when they go-where do they ? It is because we ask the question only—and do not seek an answer to track we can seep at night.

Let us go round and peep into the froning room. Both windows are open iere. Hot, isn't it?

roning and iues. To work those forrlevers they have to stand for the ten The weight of the body all day is or that one l-g.

a woman; a woman who has to do it

The sweat is running down her face and neck. Her rag of a waist is open less clothing the better. She would stiffe in your collar.

She does not mean to be indelicate. She has not thought about it. Working women don't. She is thinking only of getting you

walst brened. Don't you know, dear, how your little slipper taps your chamber floor in in-patience if the laundry is late? That

wiserable lanndry! Now you see the girls are doing the best they can. They are living their lives to kee wu clean.

They haven't any other thing to give No relaxation; no pleasure; their Sandays spent in limp collapse, dread-ing the norrow's coming. But you have your clean finen!

And you have your clean consciences so long as you do not know the infam,

of which you are a part; When you know this, sweet young girl you will look out upon life with

When you know this, you will see the blood of there girls who are unfit to be wives; who are unfit to be mothers; who are nofit even to be-you know what I said—you will see their blood on everything that comes from a laun-

When you go into your bath-room When you go into your bath-room, you will see their bath-room.
Did you ever see a bath-room in a cheap boarding house? (Think of the hearding house you must live at when you are getting but \$1.50 to \$6 a week and buy your own clothest)
The bath-room in a cheap boarding inuse would make you shudder, my dear.

You would be afraid of leprony—to

You would be afraid of lepresy to

no into it. No one ever cleans it. The plaste it broken in the walls. The tub is dis And there is no hot water.

Only a cold water faucet.

A worn, bloodless girl can't get into ce water. You see it does cost something to b

Your nice tiled bath-room, with it immaculate porcelain tub, soft rug to ste pout upon, and all the hot water and soap and towels, do not come with

You never think of that wher you see an unclean person, do you, dear?
You never think of the price of clean

liness. Because it is easy for you to be clean

you have been assuming that it is fus s easy for everyone to be clean. You have heard your mother say, Well, I sympathize with the poor; but

there is no excuse for a man or woman not liging clean." You see mothers can

Linen costs money, too, If the launory girl has any to change after buying food she feels lucky.

There are icts who don't. Your mother does not tell you thex: things, even when she knows them. She says you have only one girlhood; and that you will collide with the grave things of life soon enough. She thinks that ignorance is inne

But we have been to the laundry to day-you end I. We know better now .. don't we?

We know that ignorance which dulls as into content, and makes the world eem beautiful, while all the time we are blindly stamping out the lives ther human beings, caunot be inno

When we looked into that laundry window to-day, we realized that the price we are paying for cleanline body is stuitification of soul.

To keep clean at the cost of others toil is to bathe the soul in slime Some day, dear, you will look into our mother's eyes and she will quall re you; for she will see that in her for lish hope to save you pain she has

he ped to stain your soul.

She will see that a pure girlhood is ot possible for you, until it is possible or every mothers' child. Ignerance does not save.

Did I not see the tears in your cys we turned from the window of that immp basement? Your sweet face paled. It was like a

It was as if the lily should realize for an instant that the sources of its beautiful life are down deep in the subqueous soil of the pond: down the poze and elin

you were the lily blossom. Those girls were the coze and slime. It is not with human life as it is with the lily

But first we must want it to be all Desire precedes functioning, the clentists to:l us.

in your eyes, dear. It makes a woman so beautiful. Did you ever see the pictured eyes of Joan of Arc? That is the light I mean.

It makes an angel of a woman Little, gracious pettinesses: little con-cutional accomplishments; playthin, pretriness; all seem very insignificant n the light of that high glance

And cleanliness of body alone does not bring that, dear. Cleanliness of soul brings that. The orice of that cleanliness is truth. Yes: I see you understand.

You see that life is one. You must help to free those girls in the laundry.
You must strive to get off their weary backs, and to teach and compel other people to get off their backs, and the backs of all who toll.

You must find how to do our share now, must we not? You cannot find comfort in the old

You are sad, and yet you are happy. That is the power of truth. It ex-mads the scul.

And that light is coming in your

rac econsciousness-life-consciousness the birth of purpose.

Your mother would smile if I were to tell her that I love you more than she does, would she not?

face; you are rising to conscious

Yet I be eve I do would say that if I loved you take you to pleasant places. And I took you to a laundry! But your mother does not under

THE WEST NO PARADISE.

The Western Labor Union has is ued an address to working people the East and Middle West, warning believe the statements published by railroads in regard to good times in the Rocky Mo states. "Inasmuch," says the President of the W. L. U., "as these adverments are false and misleading in haracter, and nothing less than crit nal in their effect, the Western Union considers it a duty to state breifly the real industrial conditions West and Northwest.

in the West and Northwest.
"If the plain truth were known, lers, homeseekers, or working peorle o come West to improve their condi-There is not a desirable tracof untaken land in the Northw will not require hundreds, and in most cases thousands, of dollars to make it productive. The statement that the Northwest is a boundless tract of rich, productive and fruitful land open for settlement and only awaiting the mag-ic touch of the poverty-stricken farm-er from the East to make it yield forth in abundance all the best pro-ducts of the farm, is just as false as it is well-sounding. If the railroad of-ficials who make these staements and advertise them were given their just deserts, they would be considered as criminals and treated as such.

"Do not believe these flattering statements about the West, They are deliberate lies, malicious and crim-inal in effect, and spread by the transportation companies simply for the purpose of increasing the earnings of their roads. To add a few greasy of their roads. To add a few greasy dollars to their already large dividends these railroad companies are willing to take your last money for tickets, and then leave you (perhaps with families) homeless and without resources, in a country already overrun with idle la-We have every reason to believe that

We have every reason to believe that the statement of the W. L. U. is only too true. Horace Greeley's advice, "Go West, young man, and grow up with the country," is out of date. The word to-day is: Stay where you are, young man or old man, and help make the country what it should be by vot-ing the Socialist ticket. The hours of labor, the employ ment of women and children, the scantiness of wages, the uncertainness of employment, the flerce competition

d by modern political ec have rendered it impossible for men t live a human life.—Cardinal Manning' Letter to the Deutsche Revue,

National Platform of the Socialist Party.

tional convention assembled, reaffirms its adherence to the principles of in-ternational Socialism, and declares its aim to be the organization of the working class, and those in sympathy with ing class, and those in sympathy with it, into a political party, with the ob-ject of conquering the powers of gov-ergment and using them for the pur-pose of transforming the present sys-tem of private ownership of the means of production and distribution into col-lective ownership by the entire neonle-

of production and distribution into Formerly the tools of production were simple and owned by the individworker. To-day the machine which is but an improved and more de veloped tool of production, is owned by the capitalists and not by the workers This ownership enables the capitalist to control the product and keep the workers dependent upon them.

Private ownership of the means of sible for the ever increasing uncertain-ty of livelihood and the poverty and misery of the working class, and it di-vides society into two hostile classes the capitalists and wage-workers The once powerful middle class is ra; idly disappearing in the mill of competition. The struggle is now between class. The possession of the means of livelihood gives to the capitalists the control of the government, the press, the pulpit and the schools, and enables them to reduce the workingmen to a state of intellectual, physical and social inferiority, political aubservience virtual slavery.

The economic interests of the capitalist class dominate our entire social system; the lives of the working class are recklessly sacrificed for profit, war are fomented between nations, indiscrete forms. criminate slaughter is encouraged and the destruction of whole races is sare tioned in order that the capitalists may extend their commercial dominion abroad and enhance their supremacy

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

entatives of the capitalist class. The workers can most effectively act

collective powers of capitalism, by con-stituting themselves into a political party, distinct from and opposed to all

While we declare that the development of economic conditions tends to the overthrow of the capitalist system, we recognize that the time and manner of the transition to Socialism also depend upon the stage of development reached by the proletariat. We, there-fore, consider it of the utmost importance for the Socialist Party to support all active efforts of the working class to better its condition and to elect So-

As such means we advocate: 1. The public ownership of all means and all other public utilities, as well as of all industries controlled by monpolies, trusts, and combines. No part of the revenue of such industries to be applied to the reduction of taxes or roperty of the capitalist class, but to be applied wholly to the increase of wages and shortening of the hours of wages and shortening of the nours inhor of the employees, to the improvement of the service and diminishing 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 worker in the product of labor.

3. State or national insurance of working people in case of accidents, lack of employment, sickness and want in old age; the funds for this purpose to be collected from the revenue of the canitalist class, and to be administered nder the control of the working class The inauguration of a syst lic industries, public credit

used for that purpose in order that the workers be secured the full product of 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

nen and women.
7. The initiative and referendum. proportional representation and the right of recall of representatives by their constituents.

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

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245 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Man haltan. Practice in all Courts. Consultation free CHILD LABOR IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

A Columbia, S. C., dispatch says: "Within plain view from the South Carolina capitol-building and not more than a mile away are five large cotton milia, employing altogether 2,000 men, women and children. Of that number 1,000 are children between six and four-teen years of age. Fully 400 of them are less than twelve years old." Socialism would put these children in the school and on the playground.

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WHAT DO YOU THINK OF THE BEEF TRUST?

Trust? That is, what everybody is asking to-day, and the general answe is only a futile denunciation.

Magnates. They are not extraordinary scoundrels. They are only unusually good "business men." If they are robbers, then "business" itself is rob bery. And so, indeed, it is. But if who have the political power in our hands, allow "business methods" to prevail, then we ought not to com plain when we are the victims.

This consideration does not make i any easier for us to bear the sufferings inflicted on us by the Beef Trust, For the great majority of the workingclass families of the land, with an income of less than \$9 a week, a difference of a very few cents in the price of meat means the difference between bare comfort and positive privation.

The consideration that we, who have the ballot in our hands, have so used or abused it as to give this Trust such power over us does not, indeed, make it any easier to bear the privation; but it does point a way to escape from

What is the Beef Trust? . It is a combination of half-a-dozen great capipacking houses, in close alliance with the railroad and steamship companies, with a capital aggregating certainly one hundred millions and probably much more, which has been slowly growing in power for the last fifteen years, and now holds by the throat both the cattle-raisers and the meat-sellers and, through them, the

If you want to understand how it is done-not in the meat business alone, but in all lines-you may read the whole story in Henry D. Lloyd's "Wealth against Commonwealth."

The Meat Trust, like all other trusts, is closely connected with the great transportation companies. In fact, at the present day, you cannot consider any trust separately. If you fight one you must fight all-nay, you must fight the whole system. The same men own stock in dozens or scores of different companies, the same men sit in the Boards of Directors and manage all in harmony, for the sake of profit.

How does the Meat Trust hold up the cattle raisers?

The Trust is the principal purchaser It says to the cattle dealer, You must not sell to anyone else, or we will not buy of you at all. If he still persists, it brings its railroad connections into play and says to him, If you will not bind yourself to sell exclusively to us you shall not have a chance to ship your cattle to market.

By such means it drives every refrac tory cattle raiser into bankruptcy and becomes virtually, the sole purchaser

meat dealer, You must not buy of anyone else, or we will not sell to you at all. If he persists, it sets up a retail agency in his neighborhood and undersells him-even sells at a loss for a little while, if need be-and driver him into bankruptcy.

Thus it becomes practically the sole seller of meat. The dealers who remain are no better than agents for the

and packing-houses drag out a miserable life of overwork, poverty, danger, disease, and abuse. You may read of that if you like in A. M. Simons' not space for the details that he decribes from personal observation.

The wages of these overworked mer women and children are raised when beef prices go up. Every additional cent that you pay goes to the coffers of that little group that now-in spite of all anti-trust lawsmonopolizes the trade.

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

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

The Republican Administration is making pretense of fighting the Meat Trust in the courts. It made the same sort of a "bluff" about the Railway Trust-the Northern Securities Company-a few weeks ago. You remember what a flasco that was:

Thirteen states have "anti-trus on their statute books. The trusts all operate in those states tust the same. There have been anti-trust United States for a dozen years. The

What do you think of the Beef | trusts have grown and thrived under

We have an ex-attorney of the Steel Trust for Attorney-General of the United States. We have other trained corporation lawvers-Republicans and Democrats-on the bench in our state and federal courts,

Do you think there is any chan that these laws will be enforced? Do you think they were ever meant to be enforced? Do you think they can be enforced?

Even honest States Attorneys have been a few elected by the old parties, by mistake have never succeded in enforcing the anti-trust laws Do you think that Knox will succeed or that he wants to?

The Democratic party is also making a pretense of fighting the Meat Trust. Its representatives in Congress are loudly demanding-what? The re duction of tariffs on imported meats.

The United States is not a meat-im porting country. During the last fiscal year the imports of live animals and meat and dairy products combined amounted to only \$7,000,000. The exports of meat products alone were \$187,000,000-more than twenty-six times greater than the imports.

Do you think that the tariff has any thing to do with the question in the face of such flyures as that?

These propositions of the politicians are mere mockeries. The Trust Magnates laugh at them. They feel safeso long as they can keep the votes of the working class divided on such false issues as these.

Are you, then, helpless? 'Shall th Trust continue to dictate to you what you shall eat and have the power at their will to reduce you to starvation?

In the days before the French Revo lution a Wheat Corner was formedthey called it the "Pacte de Pamine," the "Starvation League." The King was in it-just as our kings, Morgan and Rockefeller, stand back-of our Food Trust. One of its members, Foulon by name, being asked how the people were to live, replied: "Let the people eat grass."

Not long afterward old Foulon head, the mouth stuffed with grass was carried on a pike through the streets of Paris.

That was the only way the beople of France a century ago could deal with such a problem-by deeds of blood, striking terror into the hearts of their oppressors. We have the ballot in our hands. We need not think of vengeance, for we have the power to redress our wrongs.

But how? How can we put an end

to this mastery of a few over all? What is it that gives these men thefr power? It is their private ownership of the means of production and distribution-the stockyards, the packinghouses and their machinery, the store houses, the railroads and steamships:

These things were not made by Morgan and Rockefeller, nor by Armour, Cudahy, Hammond, and Swift. They were made by the working class.

They are not operated by the Trust Magnates. These men do not herd cat tle nor slaughter them nor pack meats nor run railroads nor navigate steam ships. They allow the working class to do these things-provided they can get a satisfactory profit out of it. Otherwise-"The public be dammed:"

These means of production which the

"You take my life when you do take the means by which I live," say's Shakspere. If the lives of the people mer to thoroughly organize the county. are not to be held at the merey of the capitalist class, then the people must own the means by which they live.

This is the Socialist answer to the mestion. What will you do about the Food Trust? We will use our ballots to establish collective ownership of the means of production, to be democratically administered for the good of all.

It is not the Food Trust only we have to fight, it is the whole Canitalist Class, the whole Capitalist System, In striking at the private ownership of the means of production we strike a blow at all trusts, at all robbery, at allparasitism, at all class rule.

The Morgans and Rockefellers and Armours and their hired preachers and professors say that is wicked. They say it is "Robbery." They say it is "Confiscation."

Those are terrible words, are they

But what do you call it when the Meat Trust arbitrarily raises the price of your food and puts millions of dollars in its coffers at a stroke? Is

that Robbery? What do you call it when, as our Re publican Census Bureau has shown the organized capitalists steadily re duce wages while they steadily raise prices, when they put in their own pockets more than half of the value their employees produce? Is that Con-

fiscation? When the working class takes back the means of production which the working class has created and oper-

ated, it will not be Confiscation. It

Fellow workingmen, do not content yourself with passing resolutions de-nouncing the Food Trust. That will not help you at all.

content yourselves with sending petitions to the capitalists and con poration lawyers whom you have elect ed to office on old-party tickets. They will not do anything for you.

Make-up your minds to vote against capitalisis and corporation lawyers in the future, to vote for men of your own class, to yote for the Socialist Party-and to use all your influence to get others to do the same-to bring Socialism in our time.

That is the only agitation that the Food Trust or any other trust will

AGAINST CHILD LABOR.

Carey's Bill Defeated in Massachusetts Legislature-Old-Party "Friends o Labor" Help Kill It.

Too late for insertion in this issue of The Worker we receive Comrade Mailly's report of the fight made by the two Socialists in the Massachu bill to restrict the employment in facto ries of children under sixteen years of The report will appear next next week.

The remarkable thing about this debate is not Carcy's able support of his bill ,but the fact that, while there are a number of "friends of labor" among the Republican and Democratic mem-bers, several of them trade unionists. only one of them, McNary of Boston spoke in favor of the bill and severa put themselves clearly on record against it.

The bill was defeated, of course, but the Socialist vote in Massachusetts is growing, and some day it will pass.

MCGRADY IN NEW ENGLAND. Rev. T. McGrady will speak for the Socialist Party at Springfield, Mass., on May 19; at Nashua, N. H., on May 20; Dover, N. H., May 21; and Brock-ton, Mass., May 22. These meetings have been arranged by Comrade Gold stein, under whose direction Father McGrady has already addressed eight

FLEISCHMANN'S HAS NO EQUAL

SPRING IN WESTCHESTER.

State Organizer Spring addressed an open-air meting at New Rochelle last Tuesday, which adjourned to Music Hall, where he continued his address One new member was taken in. Comrade Spring's visit has inspired the Local to new endeavors and from now on New Rochelle will have a monthly open-air meeting. The Local donated \$2 towards Comrade Spring's ex-

The next day he visited Peekskill, speaking in the evening at Labor Hall th South street. He gave an interesting and instructive address, which was listened to by the large audience with marked attention for about two hours. Towards the finish of the address he made un earnest appeal to the people to join the Socialist Party, which resulted in four applications for mem-bership and the sale of some literature. Everyone in the audience was given a opy, of, The Worker and the leaflet. eopy, of The Worker and the leaflet, "To the Catholic Workingmen of New York." The Local will take twenty-five copies of The Worker every week until further notice, and will see that they are given out sys-tematically so as to get new subscrib-ers. The Local voted \$5 to defray Comrade Spring's expenses. The deli gates of Local Peekskill to the Westchester County Committee are in structed to bring before the Commit Spring for one or two weeks this sum forms us that the public and the com-rades are pleased with Spring's style and think that he will accomplish a great deal in this state, and that the results of his work will show at the next election.

. ON THE MARCH.

Close up!, for the lines are thinning, a man drops now and then Out of the ranks and into the grave as a stone from a sling is huried. For the battles of peace are raging, and women as well as mea. Are fighting a common enemy all over the waiting world.

The circle is narrowing slowly; the struggle will come at last. For the hunt goes on, and the quest is And nover a beast by God create has equal-ed or surpassed. ed or surpassed

The Nero-like ferocity of a nation brought
to buy.

Close up; did a comrade falter, and fall with a fatal wound?
Another shall step and take his place as the waves press on at sea.
And better be dead, and the spoil of worms, slow rotting under ground.
Than faunt it a slavish servitude the banner of the free.

The cloud of the future thickens, the shades of the past arise.

And a hard light, like a far-flung torch, entres light in the darkened space, and the towering tops of a thousand spires dash down before mine eyes.

Where starving hosts of the people meet with Mammon face to face.

Close up: with song and laughter; for the oil and corn and wine shall all be ours in after days, and faces fair to see:

By the strength of many, and might of right, as precedents divine.

Will we rather the harvest and shear the flocks in seasons yet to be.

And forever our banner is justice, and jus-tice our Avatar;
And never a may so bumble born but our brother he is known.
And red on the seroil of ages hence will we whether the sign of war.
Where the cycles reap in armed men the discord they have sown.

John Spargo will lecture at Colonial Hall, Sunday, May 4, at 8 p. m., on The Meaning and Message of May Day."

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New Davis

BETWEEN 14th AND 15th STREETS,

THE MAN OVER FORTY-FIVE.

The discussion, started in Chicago, as to whether the workingman above forty-five years of age ought not to be shot is causing a great deal of raubing discussion. It will not suffice to show that men have succeeded in business, or written books, or made values.

able inventions after reaching forty

five: that is not at all pertinent to the question, for it deals only with the

vorkingman, with the employee. It will

workingman, with the employee. It will not suffice to even show that in times past workingmen have prospered after reaching forty-five; for this is a ques-tion of new developments and of the present. We are merely brought to face the FACT that many large em-

face the FACT that many large employers of the country are discarding their help after they reach forty-five years of age. It is merely another phase in the development of capitalism, another kink in competition, and it is wholly a large face; without a particle of theory about it. It merely means that another large body of people has the submersed by our damage.

ple are to be submerged by our damn-able social usage. The man of forty-five has in his short life-time seen the same thing happen to at least six mili-

same thing happen to at least six million beople in 'America. Capitalism could not support three million of its employees, and so turned them out to starve and they became tramps. It could not use another three millions turned them out and they went to the slums. And still competition is forced to study how to do without labor and bow to get labor cheaper. So it is that the man of forty-five has seen manhood cast out that womanhood might take his place, and womanhood first tround to whose she can't make a liv-

take filk place, and womanhood, first ground to whese she can't make a living, thrown, aside, that babyhood may take her place. And now the man of forty-five who has lived only by the sufferance of others is to be turned adriff, to live if he can and die if he must. In the name of God, what next? When will 'fib' people get their eyes open and see that chattel slavery, which never produced a pauper, because it was to the master's interest to see that the slave was well cared for, was a heavenly condition compared to

but in America sit million men, women and children are Push.

IN PHILADELPHIA.

Local Philadelphia holds a public

meeting orew. Thursday evening at

May 8-Oliver Troth of Car

ly a member of the Italian Parliament

May 29-Wm. W. Atkinson on "The

RIGELOW IN BALTIMORE.

Geo. E. Bigelow's address in Balti-nore gave the highest satisfaction to

the comrades there. The hall was too

small for the crowd that came and alf

showed deep interest. Comrade Biges-low is assured of a hearty welcome and a still larger audience the next

time he comes. .

The Baltimore Socialists are begin-

ning work already for the fall cam-paign. All readers of The Worker in

the city are requested to attend the

meetings of the Local held every Mon-day evening, in Room 4, Labor Ly-ceum, 1011 E. Baltimore street, where

interesting discussions are held. Plenty of work is to be done. Balti-

more and the state of Maryland are a good field, and a great gain can be made if all do their best.

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to \$7.50.

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come. The program of lectures for WHAT THE "COMRADE" SAYS OF IT "Railroading in the United States, by Benjamin Hanford, the latest put May 1-Charles H, Vall on "The Era lication of the Socialistic Co-operation Publishing Association, is at once of of the most interesting and useful pamphlets published for some time. May 15-Morris Hillquit of New York on "The History of Socialism in the United States." Addressed primarily to railway work-ers—"To the Not Yet Dead," as the May 22-M. Petrode Cimbar, formerauthor whimsically puts it—the pamph-let ought to have a large circulation among these, though, of course, it con-tains much that is of value to workers "A Page from the History of

of other grades. The author's style is bright and crisp and he has the happy knack of com-pressing an unusual amount of in-formation in a few sentences. Indeed there is a perfect arsenal of carefully attested and well chosen facts and fig attested and wen chosen facts and ag-ures in the twenty-four pages of this pamphlet, bearing evidence to much careful study and investigation of an important subject. A copy of "Rail-roading in the United States" in the hands of every railway worker would surely mean an enormous increase in the Socialist vote at the next election

Order from the Socialist Literature Company, 184 William street, New York, Price, single copy, 5 cents; 10 of ore, 214 cents a copy,

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