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VOL. XIII.-NO. 2.

MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

Three Socialists Have Opponents "on the Run."

Put Ua a Strong Fight for Aid for Un employed, Public Ownership of Mines and Fuel Yards, and Life-Protection on Railways-Republicans and Democrats on the Horns of a Dilemma.

BOSTON, Mass., April 6.—The past ate for our Representatives in the egislature; the mornings have been various blils introduced by them, the afternoons being occupied at legisspeaking in this and adjoining states.

The committees are now reporting the bills that were submitted to them, and among such bills was one offered by Comrade MacCartney, calling for an appropriation of \$100,000 as an fund, to be used in time of industrial distress, in the building of roads and other public work to give employment to the unemployed. The bill was reported adversely by a committee made up of Republicans and

This calls to mind the days of 1804. at the time of the great industrial panic, when meetings of the unemplane, when meetings of the different ployed were held daily upon the Com-mon, presided over by Herbert N. Cas-son and Morrison I. Swift. One day the hosts of upemployed marched to the State House in a body to ask for relief. Governor Greenhalge, in great alarm, telephoned for the police. The army of workingmen dispersed quietly, but their presence in such numbers im-pressed the state officials with the necessity of at least making a pretense of doing something, and they accorded them the usual relief by appointing a committee on investigation—and that was all that ever came of it. The present bill was reported ten

minutes before adjournment of the House on Thursday, and they entered posed of in ten minutes. Comrade MacCartney opened in behalf of the measure, and asked that the bill be substituted for the adverse report. He said that this measure, if adopted, would give relief in the impending commercial crisis, and that it was the duty of the legislators to recognize the needs of the people in such emergen-cles, and quoted from the report of the investigating committee of 1804 that it was within the province of the state to give to homest men with families the opportunity for employment when such opportunity was denied them in periods of great industrial depression. Dana of Newton, a Republican, op-posed it on the ground that the state should not care for the individual, that they should not aid in setting up a paternal government and destro

The House then adjourned, and the atter came up again the next after-on. Representative Callender, though a Republican and a member of the nmittee that had given the adverse report, took issue with his party asso-ciates. The able argument which Mac-Cartney had made for the bill evidently won him over, and he attacked his ciates on the ground that the state was establishing no precedent by granting paternal legislation. The Re publican leader of the House replied to Callender in a lengthy endeavor and also made a bitter attack upon the bill, and closed by saying that the unit of this government is the individual, and the individual is superior to the gov-

Legislature. When he concluded, the capitalistic interest in the body to some extent applauded him. Carey instantly arose and said: "Stand up, you members who applaud. Stand up, you who ap-plaud this sentiment of anarchy as expressed by this Republican leader. One of them half rose in response to Carey's call and then dropped back into his sent as though ashamed. into his seat as though ashamed. Carey continued with an impassioned speech in which he showed that the doctrine of the individual being su perfor to the government was the doc-trine that nerved the arm of Czolgosz. This was the doctrine of the Anarchist, and here stands the recognized Repub-lican leader of the House side by side with the Anarchist declaring that the dividual is greater than the govern ment in its organized capacity. He drove the capitalistic representatives into a hole from which they could not feated the measure when it came to a One more point on which w must appeal to the people.

The Fuel Bills.

is conceded that MacCartney's known as the Legate petition, for memorializing Congress to take over the control of coal mine industries, will be favorably reported by the commi

The hearing on the constitutions amendment enabling towns and cities to establish municipal fuel yards was before the committee and this also, it is thought, will be reported favorably.

This hearing was a motable one, ex-tending over two days.

By direction of Socialist State Exe-cutive Committee, these matters have been brought before the several town meetings in the state for consideration. In some instances special town meet ings were held, and the resolutions were adopted in almost every instance

tive committee in support of the measure. The Selectmen, in many instances personally opposed to the measures, appeared at the hearing and advocated in behalf of their towns the recommendation for the resolve of constitutions legislation. The Socialists appeared in force to support the measure, and it was conceded that with the strong support given to it at the hearings and 90,000 petitioners asking for its passage was too great a movement to be ig-nored. At the conclusion of the arguments in avor of the proposition, the opposition was called for, but no one ppeared.

Capitalist Press Shows Alarm

The Socialists do not look upon the bills as meaning Socialism, but they are socialistic in their character and show the trend of thought upon the part of the people. These measures are not received in the House without alarm upon the part of the capitalist press, and the Boston "Herald" issues another screech and under great scare heads calls for a leader to head off So posed that such radical resolutions as these will pass the House because a majority of the members have sudder y become converted to the Socialis heory of government, but that the average member, recognizing the demand for legislation along these lines. feels that the easiest and most irre-sponsible thing to do is to report in favor of the bills and then kill them. thinking that this will satisfy the de-

mand and appease popular clamor.

The committee in charge of this bill was composed of twenty-one members, fourteen Republicans and seven Demo crats. The "Herald," noting that there were no Socialists on either committee, is surprised that they should be reported favorably, whereas a few years ago they would not have been seriously entertained for a moment. It explains the situation by saying that there are some Republicans and Democrats who feel that it would be safe to pass this legislation because there would be little likelihood of a stress of circumstances that would cause the people to avail theselves of the opportunity

offered by it. It is plain that the Legislature has become panic-stricken by the strength of Socialist agitation. No one, in fact, denies it: With only three Socialists in a House composed of 240 members the persistency of effort and the char-acter of the men who represent our party have forced that great majority to take cover behind semi-socialist measures. We do not expect that these bills will be passed. The private interests that might be assailed, remote as the possibilities may be, will whip the capitalist representatives into line against the measures. But having made the fight and frightened our opponents, we will go to the polls again with renewed strength and prestige.

Be Damned if You Do and

Be Damned if You Don't ong the suggestions of one of the Republican members are: What would it cost for the government to take the nines? Under what clause of the cor stitution can the government take the control? and Do you wish to assist in furnishing capital to the Socialists, and to see Carey as Governor and Mac-Cartney as Licutenant-Governor of Massachusetts? At one of the hearings I said that I trusted the committee would not be deterred from recom mending this resolve because of any capital the Socialists would make out of such recommendation, and told them: "The Socialists will make capital out of it if you do recommend it, and the Socialists will make capital out of it if you don't recommend it."
We have got the Republicans and Democrats impaled on either horn of the dilemma, and in answer to Repre-sentative Jackson, Democrat, who asked if I did not think that we would make more capital if they did not make more capital it they did, I an-recommend it than if they did, I an-swered: "It was quite possible that we swered: "It was quite possible that we would; but we have got you in a position where you are damned if you do that he spoke under the auspices of the

Carey's bill providing for additional brakemen on freight trains has been reported favorably, with the usual string attachment of leaving it in the discretion of the Railroad Commis-Our Representatives will have plent of work, stirring up the animals in th

capitalist menagerie from this hour. Much disappointment was felt in the state as a result of Comrade Mc Grady's illness which prevented hin filling four of the dates that had beer arranged for him. We first learned of it when the comrades of Connecticu sent for Comrade Carey to substitute for him at Hartford, which he did. He took his place also at Turners Falls or Sunday, Comrade MacCartney filled his date at Lawrence on Saturday night, and will take his place at Chelsea on Tuesday night. Comrade Gibbs substitutes for him at Plymouth

on Monday. The Strenuous Life.

Comrade Carey, besides attending to nis legislative duties, spoke twenty-six times in the month of March, in Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, and New York. Talk about atrenuous life! Socialists know what it is. The writer addressed meetings during the past week at Lynn, Marblehead, Abington, and Fall River, organized a club at Abington, and formed a new organiza-tion at Fall River, consolidating a German and an English branch. The Executive Committee has had 5,000 copies of the stenographic report of the Carey-Stimson debate printed, and this n is already alm

edition is already almost exhausted.
We found our quarters in the Winthrop Building too small for the work,
and have moved to 669 Washington
street, Rooms 15, 16 and 17, where we

unanimously or by an overing majority which carried with
instruction to the Board of Sein to appear before the legislaMiners' Magazine,

DIVIDE AND SUBJUGATE.

Haverhill Capitalists Rejoice in Workers' Strife.

Old Party Politicians Making the Most of Union Rivalry-By Fostering Discord and Exciting Race Prejudice They Hope to Defeat Socialists.

HAVERHILL, Mass., April 4.—A makers has been going on for about two mouths in Haverhill. It is the policy of The Worker not to take sides in affairs of this kind, but when the fight is between the workers and the capitalists it is necessary to take the side of the workers.

This policy has also been maintained by the Haverhill Socialists during the present "strike." But nevertheless the capitalist politicians and all the press of this city have eagerly seized upon the opportunity furnished by the strike situation and are constantly circulating all kinds of deliberate lies and mis statements with hope of causing dis-satisfaction among Socialist voters. On the whole the attempt will prove a fallure, but I regret to say that a few workingmen are being deceived and are falling into the trap set by the

apitalist press, There are about 150 men on strike most of whom reside in Ward 5, the Socialist stronghold. The politicians consider this to be their chance to deeat Representative Carey, if he should be renominated, by causing a split in the labor vote, a trick which has often been tried in Europe and failed, as no doubt it will in this instance.

Appeal to National Prejudice

Most of the strikers are French Canadians who have voted the straight ocialist ticket for the past five years An attempt is being made to work upon their national prejudice in addi-tion to their present strong antipathy toward the rival union. Already ass meeting of French citizens, the object of running a man of that nationality against Carey on an opposition ticket has been held. The politiclans who are engineering the scheme from behind the scenes were not en-tirely satisfied with the sentiment displayed at the meeting and had it ad-

journed to a future date. The Republicans ran the strongest and most popular Frenchman in the district against Carey in 1901, but he was easily defeated. This year they are trying to cause some of the strik ers and sympathizers to become so dis-gusted that they will not vote at all. And they evidently intend to fool others, if possible, into voting for a Frenchman under the delusive title of "independent" or "citizens' candidate or some such name intended to hide wolf in sheep's clothing who favors the capitalist system of exploitation whereby the workers are deprived of the product of their toil.

Capitalist Lies. ulated are that Carey speaks in favor of the rival union when out of the city and pretends to be neutral while he and that he will not run again for Representative as he intends to accept a position as national organizer for the

rival union. Carey emphatically denies all the re-ports which have appeared in Haver-hill and Boston papers and says he regrets that some of the workers are be ing deceived but that they had to go through that experience before they would learn to distrust reports in the capitalist press. He says they must learn that that it is the business of such papers to lie in regard to labo

He accepted an invitation to speal at Keene, N. H., under the auspices o the Central Labor Union of that city and the Haverhill "Gazette" came ou the next evening with scare headline nulse union

The press is also circulating lies in regard to Comrades Chase and Fland-Taking advantage of the facthat Chase is on a speaking and organ izing tour throughout the South under Socialist auspices, one paper has constantly circulated a report that he was also speaking under the auspices of the rival union and other false reports These lies having reached the ears of Comrade Chase, he wrote an emphatic denial of the whole matter, but as yet it has not appeared in this paper.

Flanders Misrepresented. There have been some disturbances by the strikers and the "Gazette" pub-lished an article with scare headlines stating that Mayor Flanders had turned over to the City Marshal full charge of the police force. This state ment originated in the mind of a news paper reporter. The city charter dis-tinctly says that the Marshal has ful tinctly says that the Marshai has rull charge and in case he fall or neglects to perform this duty, then the Police Committee (of which the Mayor is only one member of three; shall compel him to enforce the laws or cause his removal. There has been no necessity to interfere, as the Marshal has been renuous enough without prodding by

the committee.

The politicians are pointing to the alleged fact that the Mayor of Lynn, where there is also a strike, prevented the police from being too strenuous in the enforcement of the law. But they do not tell the unsuspecting and un-posted workman that Lynn is operat-ing under a different form of city

charter. It would require too much space to and good judgment of the working class and believe the politicians to be hard pressed when they have to resort to such tactics because of lack of argu-ments against Socialism. AL TRUIST.

TAFF VALE LAW FOR VERMONT.

The Bosses Get Damages Against Strikers.

> Union Members' Property Attack Must Indemnify Employers for Cost of Private Police and Scab Boarding House-British Precedent is Quickly Followed.

RUTLAND, Vt., April 5.—The damage suit of the F. R. Patch Manufactur ing Company against Protection Lodge, No. 215, Independent Association of Machinists, was decided to-day, the jury returning a verdict in of the manufacturers, after having deliberated twenty hours. The company sued for \$10,000 damages, alleged to have been suffered as the result of a strike of the machinists some time ago.

The jury awarded \$2,500. The strike was for recognition of the union.

Among the items of expense for which the company claimed indemnification were the cost of maintaining a boarding house for the scabs, whom no other boarding house keepers would entertain, and of hiring a force of private

The New York "Evening Post" adds the following information to that given in the dispatch:

"The strike began on May 12 last. The company secured enough non-union men to do the work of the 200 or so men who struck, and continued to fill orders. The strikers and their sympathizers did everything in their power, according to their own testito hinder and embarrass the Patch Company. They induced workmen to leave the employ of the company, and boycotted its products.

Union Men's Property Attached.

"When the sult was brought, over members of the union. Every piece of available property belonging to any ember was attached, and the law yers say that the Patch Company can recover the judgment from this prop-

"It has been hard to get hold of the officers of any of the Rutland un'ons, nearly all of them having left the State. The records of every union in the city covering the past year have disappeared, although they have been demanded by the court.'

A Precedent Quickly Followed. The precedent set in England by the Taff Vale and Denaby decisions is ing taken advantage of by the ployers, even more readily than was expected. As has already been re ported in The Worker, a suit similar to the one just decided in Vermont. has been brought by the Connectfeu Railway and Lighting Company against the trades unions of Water-bury, and is now awaiting trial. Meanwhile, the Socialist vote grown

even in Vermont.

ANOTHER LABOR LAW IS KILLED.

Indiana Supreme Court

Takes Its Turn. Law Fixing Minimum Wages on Public

Work Declared Unconstitutional... "Violates Freedom of Contract. INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 2.-The

upreme Court of this state yesterday knocked out one more labor law ob tained by the trade unions through weary and humble petitioning and lob-bying. The court decides that the Minimum Wage Law of 1901, providing that unskilled labor employed on all work done for counties, cities, and towns shall be paid for at the rate of not less than twenty cents an hour; is inconstitutional.

The law which is overthrown no only would prevent public officers from making such contracts, but pro vided a fine and imprisonment for any person or corporation doing public person or corporation doing public work which should employ any unskilled labor at less than 20 cents an hour. The decision is based erty of contract and is class legislation. and the court declares that it would be as reasonable for the legislature to fix the minimum price which counties, cities, and towns should pay for bricks as to specify the minimum price they shall pay for labor.

In summing up the decision the court further says: "No sufficient reason has been assigned why the wages of the unskilled laborer should be fixed by law and maintained at an unalterable rate, regardless of their actual value, and that all other laborers should be left to secure to themselves such compensation for their work as the conditions of supply and demand, competition, personal qualities, energy, skill, and experience may enable them

MCGRADY AT YONKERS

Father McGrady will lecture in Ten onia Hall, Yonkers, N. Y., on Tuesday evening. April 14. His subject is: "The Economic Question and its Solu-tion." All Westchester and New York comrades are invited to help in making this meeting a big success. Ten cents admission will be charged to defray expenses; so far as possible tickets bought in advance. The So cial Democratic Party has already a can be more after that the strong and growing organization in Yonkers and it is hoped that Comrade McGrady's visit will bring still more recruits to the local division of the army of emancipation.

VICTORIES IN MONTANA.

Other States Also Send Inspiring News.

Socialists Carry Anaconda, and Elect an Alderman in Butte and Two in Battle Creek Hartford Shows a Big Gain-Other Election Reports.

BUTTE, Mont., April 6,—Socialists elect Mayor. Treasurer, Police Magistrate, and three out of six Aldermer in Angeonda.
We lose Butte by only four hundred

votes out of a total of 9,500. one Alderman here. Capitalism is shattered.

In Michigan Too.

BATTLE CREEK, Mich., April 7. The Socialist Party elected two Alder-men in the city election held here yes

terday.

The Worker is not yet positively informed whether this means that we have re-elected the two Socialist Aldermen elected in Battle Creek last year, or whether these hold over at we have added too more to the list. The latter seems to be the case.

Gain in Connecticut

HARTFORD, Conn., April 7 .- The Socialist Party polled 529 votes in the city election to-day. A year ago we had 337 and two years ago 126. Hartford is moving. Our vote by wards this year is as

follows: First, 41; Second, 111; Third, 53; Fourth, 26; Fifth, 30; Sixth, 57; Seventh, 78; Eighth, 59; Ninth, 53; Tenth, 21. We gained over the vote a year ago in every ward except the Second. Two years ago we had no votes at all in the Fifth, Sixth, Eighth, Ninth, and Tenth. The Sixth shows the biggest gain in the last year-from

The Economic League (union labor party with Democratic backing) is "gone up the flue." They carried only the Second Ward, and there our vote nearly equaled that of the Republi-CRUS. The straight Democrats carried only the First. The other eight went

Yet Another Victory.

SHEBOYGAN, Wis., April 8.—The Socialist Party carries the city of She-boygan. Letter follows. Hurrah for

We already had four Councilmen in Sheboygan, which is an industrial town of about 23,000 inhabitants. It appears from the brief dispatch given that we have made another great advance there this year.

TOLEDO, O., April 6.—Comrade Bragg, our candidate for Mayor, has 541 votés. At the last mayoralty election we had 482. In the election last fall Toledo cast 1,571 votes for our state ticket. So it appears that a majority of them are Jones-worshippers first with Socialism in second place. They will learn.

CINCINNATI, O., April 7.—The vote for Swing, Socialist candidate for Mayor, is 3,774. Last November we had 4,373 in Hamilton County, which includes Cincinnati includes Cincinnati.

Chicago's Vote.

CHICAGO, Ill., April 7.—Unofficial reports give Charles L. Breckon, caudi-date of the Socialist Party for Mayor, 11,212 votes in the city election to-day. This was in spite of the presence on the ballot of an "independent labor" candidate, who got 10,000 votes. In the last mayoralty election our candidate, John Collins, had 5,384.

It is not improbable that the strength credited to Breckon is much below the truth. Old-party politicians here know how to overlook ballots that they do not wish to report. If the figures are correct they show a slight los as compared with the November elec-tion, which would be accounted for by opposition of a "labor" candidate and by the "public-ownership" cam paign of the Harrison Democrats.

NEW JERSEY TROLLEY COMBINE

NEWARK, N. J., April 7.-It is reported here that negotiations are pending for the formation of a large holding company to take over all the North Jersey trolley companies, together with the New Jersey electric light and gas companies. The Prudential Insurar and Fidelity Trust Companies of this city and the Equitable Life Assurance Company of New York are supposed to be allied with the United Gas and Improvement Company of Philadel-phia in financing and controling the new merger. The combine would in-clude fourteen trolley, electric, and gas companies, in all parts of the state, having now an aggregate capital of over \$117,000,000; one of these com-panies—the United Electric of New Jersey—already controls (wenty-one other and similar corporations doing business in Essex, Hudson, Union, and

Morris counties.

If t deal goes through, it is expected that it may cause great hard-ship at the state capitol, and the united trolley interests will be able to cut down the rate of compensation of their servants in public office.

better way for the advancement of S cialism than by buying a hundred copies of the May Day Number of The Werker and Chieffield them among the tolkers in your vicinity. -The Socialist Party is not main-

tained by the capitalist class, but by workingmen who contribute dues of 20 cents per month in order that the work may be carried on. You are in vited to join us if you think we

GREAT STRIKE IN HOLLAND

All Transportation Industries Affected.

Primarily Intended as a Protest Against the Proposed Legislation to Penalize Striking .- Similar Strike Won Suffrage Extension in Belgium.

Sunday at midnight the Workmen's Comittee of Defense at Amsterdam, acting under authority given it by the labor organizations throughout Hollabor organizations throughout Hol-land, declared a general strike of all abor employed in transportation by and or water. This strike is intended is a protest against the anti-strike bills, and also to support the demand of the railroad men for an increase of wages before the passage of the bills made an improvement in their position im-

The strike is spreading to other branches of labor. The diamond cut-ters of Amsterdam joined on the first day. This is one of the most import ant industries of the city. On Tues day the workingmen of the building s in Rotterdam and many of the oakers at Amsterdam and The joined in the strike. The great major ity of the railway and dock workers and wagon drivers throughout the country came out promptly.

Government Alarmed.

The government is evidently plarmed and at once entered into conference with the Workmen's Committee. At the same time a show of police and military force was made and on Monday blood was shed-workingmen's blood—in two cases at Amsterdam. A number of gendarmes charged a crowd of strikers and one of the latter was wounded with a sabre. A workman was wounded by a revolver shot fired by a soldier this morning. The man was walking on the railroad, was not aware that the strike had been proclaimed, and failed to reply to the sol-

dier's challenge.
The dispatches say: "The whole country is placarded with inflamma-tory Socialist proclamations warning the public not to trust themselves on a railway worked by incapable men.
At the same time the Socialist organs
are urging the strikers to avoid collisions with the troops." It is admitted that the strikers maintain excellent or der and discipline

The Army Disaffected.

One of the most interesting features—from the capitalist point of view, the most serious—is that the government is doubtful whether it can depend on the army against the strikers. It is known that many of the soldiers are Socialists and, of course, in full sympathy with the strike, and there is general disaffection in the ranks.

The Netherlands Railroad Company on Monday posted a notice urging its employees to resume work, and adding that if they did not do so within twen ty-four hours all the workmen would say:

"The proclamation issued by the railway companies that strikers will be dismissed and lose their pension rights has given the men a pause, and many have already resumed work, en-abling the companies to make the service more regular. There are other indications that the strike is losing ground. Students and others are of fering their services as firemen and baggage porters." It is believed however, that this statement is greatly ex-

Cause of the Strike.

The present strike is the result of three bilis introduced by the Dutch Government in the States General on February 25, of which some account has already been given in The Worker. of the recent railroad strike in Holland. lecided the government to take measures to prevent such a state of things in future. It may be noted that about half of the railways of Holland ng to private corporations and the rest to the government-and that the rovernment, there as well as here, be ongs to the capitalists.

One of the bills provides for the formation of a railway brigade as a part of the army, to run trains in case of need. Refusal to obey orders would. of course, then be treated as mutiny

ployees shall be adjudicated by a royal commission, which is to be intrusted legal point of view as well as in connection with the conditions of service It is the third bill which has arous

such intense opposition throughout Holland, and which has resulted in the present great struggle. The bill de-clares strikes illegal, though, as the preamble contains a clause to the effect that "an act of interference with per sonal liberty may be justifiable, but it may also be illegal and arbitrary," the advocates of the measure claim its application will be optional and the there will be no attempt to prevent liberty of action in regard to strikes so long as such action be kept within proper limits.

Clause 1 of the bill provides for a maximum term of three months' im-prisonment and a fine of 100 florins for any willful attempt to coerce by fear or otherwise any workman in re-spect of his contract.

Clause 2 relates to public servants—

which phrase includes railway workrs—who are liable to six months' im-risonment and a fine of 300 florins for prisonment and a fine of 300 florins for willful neglect or refusal to perform the duties allotted to them. The term of imprisonment may be increased to four years if the acts in question ema-

A LIVING INDICTMENT OF THE PROFIT SYSTEM,

nore terribly dramatic indictment of capitalism than the pitiful figure of

Engineer Barcliffe. Read the story, as told in the press

disputches:

"NEWARK, N. J., April 5 .- Oscar Barcliffe, the engine driver whose train was in collision with the troiley car of the Clifton Avenue line on Feb. 19. when nine High School pupills were killed and almost three score injured, has recovered physically, but his mind is gone, at least temporarily. Barcliffe raves about his engine all the time and keeps his hands busy con-stantly, manipulating imaginary throt-tles and levers and testing valves. All the time when not asleep he is at work, and seemingly is making his

daily runs over and over.
"Owing to his condition he has had to be removed from the place in the hospital which was given him when he was getting better. This is the one sought for by patients, as it over-the entrance of the hospital on High street and there is always some taing in the busy street to amuse the patient. It was thought the location would arouse in Barcliffe's mind some interest other than the never-ending manipulation of his imaginary locomo-tive, but it was noticed that every time he looked out of the window he would suddenly become more energetic and go through all the motions of shutting off the steam and applying the brakes

for a quick stop.

This went on for some time without the reason becoming apparent, and it was supposed that seeing the per-sons and wagons on the street caused-him to do as he did. So long as he did not look out of the window he went through his motions as if starting and stopping at stations, but every look out was followed by the quick stop motions. One of the attendants finally solved the trouble. Standing near the entrance of the hospital, in such a po-sition that it was the first thing the engineer's eyes rested upon, was a statue of St. Michael. It is done in colors and is life size. The cloak has a red-colored cape and it was the color that disturbed the engineer. He imagined the red cape to be a danger signal."

Imagine the incessent torture that man is suffering-and for whose fault? For the fault of a railway company and a trolley company, both enor mously rich, whose officers, directors, and stockholders stubbornly refused to spend any portion of their unearned income to safeguard human life by doing away with grade crossings or even by providing comparatively inexpensive safety, appliances.

Think how forelbly that engineer must have realized the danger to himself and others every time he made the run, that it should now so persistently haunt him.

Remember the thousands killed and the tens of thousands maimed every year on the railways of the United | Profit Kings.

nate from a collective body of public

Clause 3 provides the same punish-

nent in the case of the instigators of

The bills are still before the parlia-

nent, the Socialist members making

the chief fight against them, with the

The Brussels correspondent of the London "Times" recently wrote to his paper: "Information from a trust-

worthy source at the Hague confirms

the view that the Dutch government, while unwilling to incur any loss or

prestige by yielding to popular clamor,

is desirous of finding a solution to the present crisis. The existing contract

between the railways and the state al-

lows the interference of the latter in

way employees in disputes such as

have recently occurred. Ministers are

provisory regulation definitely fixing the judicial position of railway ser-

vants, and also to establish a council

putes that might arise. Should this form of compromise be accepted the

criminal clauses of the anti-strike bill

The Belgian Suffrage Strike.

The use of the strike as a political

veapon is not unprecedented in Europe.

Nine years ago the workingmen of Belgium forced the government

which it had repeatedly refused, by

means of a very effective genera

strike. An attempt to win further concessions in Belgium last year by the same method proved unsuccessful,

however. A similar demonstration

UNIONS AND POLITICS.

Cigarmakers' Delegate Deposed in

CLEVELAND, O., April 4.

the United Trades and Labor Co

Cleveland for Taking Republican

Cigarmakers' Union last night with-frew Sol Sontheimer as its delegate to

of this city. This action will result in

Sontheimer's deposition as the Presi-dent of the Trades Council. The rea-

son for the withdrawal of Sontheimer was his acceptance of the Republican

was made in Sweden last year.

could be modified or withdrawn."

of arbitration to decide any labor dis

now said to be inclined to infpo

the traffic regulations, a situation

ssistance of some of the Liberals.

servants.

such conspiracy.

Hardly could there be imagined a I States—the horrid roll growing steadily greater, not only absolutely, but greater out of all proportion to the traffic, railway work becoming each year more dangerous to life and limb.

Consider why that man kept a position that, to his certain knowledge, meant daily peril of death in its most fearful forms and of much worse than death. Ask yourself, Why?

Remember not only that grade crossings are always preventable, but that experts of high authority maintain that all collisions are absolutely preventable-and that all that is needed to save these lives in the spending of a certain amount of money.

Then turn to the railway capitalists and see how satisfied they are. They are satisfied. Their dividends are large and growing larger all the time Their lives are not in danger.

And when a collision occurs, hear how complacently those dividendtakers say: "It was the workingman's fault."

Then turn to the courts and, in the pauses between injunctions issued at the suit of railway companies, hear how gibly those capitalist judges talk of "the free contract between employer and employed," and of "the as-

sumption of risk by the employee." Then turn to the legislative bodies of the land, and you will not be surprised to find that it is the Socialist alone who persistently and consistently demand and fight for the measures ne cessary, to prevent such "accidents."

You will not be surprised to observe that, if you have thought well, for you will see that it is profit that slaughtered those nine children in Newark and made this workingman a maniae, Profit is the motive to a yearly butchery, in this one industry alone, greater than many historic battles. Because these railways and all the other instruments of industry-which the workers have erected, which the workers operate and keep in repair, and which all the people need-are held as private property to yield profit to owners who do no stroke of work upon themthat is why these norrors exist.

Profit spells robbery. Profit spells fraud. Profit spells murder. Profit spells every crime in the calendar-

and in its meanest and vilest form. Let us do away with profit. Let us substitute public good as the motiveof industry. We need not have daily holocausts in order to carry on industry. It is only in order to carry on. profitable industry that we need them. Let us stop them, and with them a thousand other evils, by dethroning the

THE GLOBE FAIR

Net Proceeds Probably between \$7,000 and \$9,000-Announcements.

The Daily Globe Fair is over, for which so much work has been done during many months past. The finan-cial result it is impossible to state accurately, as some accounts are not vet settled, especially for tickets. It is thought safe to say, however, that the net proceeds of the Fair to be added to the Daily Globe Fund will be between \$7,000 and \$9,000. This is, however, only a rough estimate. Definite information will be given as soon as

ssible. Secretary Butscher has his office at the Labor Lyceum, 64 East Fourth street, where he may be seen or addressed by mail on any business nected with the Fair or Globe Fund in any way. Comrades or organizations who have not yet settled for tickets taken should lose no time in reporting on them, turning in money or tickets, so that all accounts may be settled without needless delay

The result of the voting contests two days, may be given as follows: As the most popular trades unionist Ben Hanford of Typographical Union No. 6 received a handsome gold watch.

The most popular lady worker at the Fair was declared to be Miss Johanna Dahme. She also has a gold watch to The desk went to George Bauman of

Cigar Packers No. 251, as the most popular unionist. John Kilgus of the Brotherhood of painters won the carriage, as the fa-

ong business agents vorite ame Michael Brayer of the Cloth Spongers led the list of union presidents and got gold locket in evidence of it.

The gavel was awarded to Cigar-nakers No. 141. Finally, the six Arm and Torch emblems went to the Social Democratic Educational Club of the 8th A. D., the Socialist Literary Society, the Young People's Social Democratic Club of Yorkville, the Bohemian Turn Verein Sokol, the 7-9-25th A. D., and the 12th

A. D., in the order named. CORPORATION SECRETS. Foreigner-How are your Senators

American—None of them will tell.—

-We wish to double the circulation of The Worker in the next six months.

nomination for Vice-Mayor. The workingmen are getting tired of the rule of "No politics in the union, but the union leader in capitalist politics."

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THE PARTY'S EMBLEM.

in the state of New York, on accountain provisions of the election laws, cialist Farty is officially recognized upon many of Social Democratic Party, semblem is the Arm and Torch, as should be supported by the control of the contro

He is right. Granting that capitalism above.
The Socialist Party (or Social Democratic Party in New York) should not be confused with the so-called Socialist Labor Party. The latter is a ring-ruled organization which devotes all ils energies to two purposes. Pirst, to disrupt the Socialist movement and battle against capitalism; second, to malign and injure the trade-union movement. is reasonable-which means, granting that it is reasonable for one set of men to own the necessary means of production and for other men to have no way of getting a livelihood except by getting permission to work for these own-THE SOCIALIST VOTE.

The Socialist Party (the Social Democratic Party of New York has passed through its second general election. Its growing power is indicated and its speedy victory for-shadowed by the great increase of its vote as shown in these figures: 00 (Presidential) 97.730 02 (State and Congressional) ... 227.024

over the reports of dissatisfaction and ors of trouble coming from the anthracite coal fields. That the decinion of the arbitrators would be an atisfactory compromise was a fore gone conclusion. That it would be loose and ambiguous in form was to be expected. But, after all, the chief point is that there is no power to en-Yorce obedience to its terms upon the mine owners, while they, by the fact of ownership, have the power to inter pret it to suit themselves and demand that the miners submit. It all comes Bown to a question of power, for capi talism knows no such word as hono or justice or mercy.

In view of the Rutland decision, reported elsewhere in this paper, and the similar decisions to be expected in Waterbury, the adoption of laws for inperperating trade unions and penalizing strikes, such as are pending in the Connecticut Legislature, or such as the Dutch government is seeking to enact, seems hardly necessary. As the "Evening Post" significantly remarked, commenting on the Taff Vale decision, "judges and juries can make old law Buit new emergencies." Fortunately that is a game that two can play at Let the workingmen of Rutland and Waterbury put men of their own class and pledged only to their class on the bench, as the Socialist Party proposes and we shall see unions recovering damages from employers who try to lock them out or blacklist them . Then what a howl we should hear from the rapitalist press about usurpation of power by the judiciary!

THE JUDGE IS RIGHT-BUT?

The Indiana judge who wrote the Becision declaring the minimum wage law unconstitutional probably wrote wiser than he knew when he used these words:

"No sufficient reason is assigned why the wages of unskilled laborers should be fixed by law * * and all other laborers left to secure to themselves such compensation for their nyork as the conditions of supply and demand, competition, personal qualities, energy, skill, and experience may

It is the felicitous order in which the ed jurist enumerates these factors in the fixing of wages that particularly

and demand and competition"-and judge who guarantees them their sacred right to sell their labor power quite properly first, for these are the nining factors. All the energy, for less than twenty cents an hour. skill, and experience in the world will not keep up the mechanic's wages if there are more energetic, skilled, and

experienced mechanics in the labor

market than the capitalists can profit-

ably employ. The reason that the

printer gets higher wages than the

navvy is not that the printer's work is

harder or more unpleasant or more use-

ful, but simply that there are more

men who are able to shovel dirt than

men able to set type, in proportion to

the number of men whom the capital-

ists want for each purpose. The capi-

talists show their consciousness of this

fact by their liberality in endowing

trade schools and their advocacy of

manual and industrial training as a

part of the system of public education.

And a little thought on the subject will

show the fallacy of the advice so com-

nonly given by speech-making "cap-

tains of industry" like Carnegle and

so loudly echoed by their mouthpleces

of the Civic Federation and Economic

League species, that the workers give

up strikes and boycotts as well as la-

bor legislation and try to raise their

wages, each for himself, by acquiring

greater industrial skill. The capital-

ists know that every increase in the

number of skilled mechanics will help

them to reduce the wages of such

workmen; and they are in no fear of

the supply of common laborers run-

Equally appropriate is it that the

judge should put "experience" at the

foot of the list. In these days, with

progressively speeded machinery and

keen competition for employment, it is

not safe for the workman to boast of

too many years experience. "Super-

annuated" is a dreaded word nowa-

days, even for men of forty. Work,

work harder, work faster, work at

your highest speed lest you lose your

job, work out all your energy into

profits for your boss as quickly as pos-

sible-and then, get out of the way,

make room for a younger victim, go

starve slowly or drown yourself

quickly and bother us no more; that is

the only word capitalism has for the

This eminent expounder of the lay

is equally perspicacious when he says

that it would be just as reasonable to

fix the minimum price of bricks by law

as to fix the minimum price of labor

ers for wages-then it is reasonable

that labor-power should have exactly

the same standing before the law as

any other commodity, any other thing,

No one who admits the rightness and

reasonableness of the capitalist system

can logically oppose this contention.

Only the Socialist is in a position to

The Socialist says: Capitalism is

unreasonable and wrong. A man is

not a brick. Any system which puts

some men in the same economic

category with bricks is a bad sytem-

not merely bad in some of its parts,

but totally and unreformably wrong

And because men are not and ought

not to be bricks, we call upon them to

refuse any longer to be treated as such,

to refuse to be bought and sold by the

day and used for the profit of other

men-in a word, by becoming the joint

owners of the things with which they

work, to become individual owners of

their own persons, associated free

workers instead of being industrial

To this position all must come who

are dissatisfied with their status as

bricks. And they will come for greedy

bosses and servile judges and politi-

cians and editors are doing even more

Some of the papers call the result

in Butte a Heluze victory. Heinze and

all the other capitalist politicians may

well say with the old Roman general,

One more such victory and we are

It is very appropriate that David B.

Hill, leader of the Democratic party in

the state of New York, should be the

man chosen by the great franchis-

corporations to convince the Court of

Appeals that the Franchise Tax Law

is unconstitutional. He it was who, in

the same employ, persuaded Repub-

special session of the legislature to

emasculate the measure, which in its

original shape was much more drastic

than in the amended form that Roose

velt at last signed. It was Hill too

who spoke and voted in the United

States Senate and successfully argued

before the United States Suprem

Court against the Income Tax Bill.

We know that neither of these meas

ures, under capitalist administration

means anything to the working class

as the fee of monopoly, it is suggestive

to see the Democratic state boss acting

as the trusted and well paid and gen

erally successful agent of strictly

The laborers of Indiana must rejole

that their precious liberty of contrac

lican Governor Roosevelt to call

to educate them than we Socialists as

slaves by free contract.

doing.

lost."

that is, which is bought and sold.

do so.

producers of wealth

ning short.

The Indiana Supreme Court having nullified the Minimum Wage Law of that state, as the New York Court of Appeals did our Prevailing Rate Law in 1901, will the workingmen of tha state follow the foolish example of those of New York and begin anew the humiliating and futile task of beg ging for favors from their masters legislative lackeys? Some of them will. Others will not need a further lesson, but will vote for what they want direct, under the banner of the Socialist Party.

"Class legislation." exclaim the In diana judges in holy horror, as they num wage for laborers on public work. Right. It is class legislation. gentlemen of the ermine-half-hearted and inadequate class legislation. By wiping it off the statute books you have made many recruits for the So cialist Party. Keep on, gentlemen and pretty soon we will carry you state, and then we will show you some class legislation that will make your hair stand on end.

District Attorney Jerome tells the ood-government people that "principle will not do the trick in this community." He shows unbounded confi ence in his own personal ability to go the trick. Is this confidence based on his own absolute lack of principle

Summarizing and commenting upor some Massachusetts Labor Bureau statistics of persons "retired with competency," the New York "Times" says:

"Of retired lawyers there are only 108, while the doctors number 201 and the clergymen 145. Laborers do not fare badly, so far as retirement on a competency goes, for 1,076 of them are recorded."

Think of it: In the great state of Massachusetts, with its three million of people, there are actually living 1.076 laborers who have been able to save enough from their wages to take a few years' or a few months' rest in their old-age without depending on charity! And in spite of this manifest prosperity Socialism grows among the Massachusetts workingmen.

It was really quite a touching story the papers printed the other day, telling how Mr. Mundy, a Newark engine manufacturer, pleaded with his machinists not to strike. But we find one passage that somehow jars and spoils the pathos. The gentle Mr. Mundy ex claimed at one point:

"What is the International Ass tion of Machinists? Is it an incorporated body? Has it the power to su d? If you can she that it has these powers, then I'll enter into agreements with it."

Whereupon an employee explained that if labor organizations could get justice in the courts they would incor porate, and the following colloquy en ued:

"If we would incorporate," said the employee, "the large corporations would keep us in court all the time." "Well, you can do the same thing,"

eplied Mr. Mundy. can't get the money to fight vith," was the reply. "You should not incorporate until

you have the money," said Mr. Mundy. "It takes money to talk to a business world, and always will."

Mr. Mundy is quite right. In the usiness world it is money that talks, and his class will see to it that the workmen do not get enough of it to make themselves heard in that sacred realm. But there is a place where manhood can talk when it will. At the ballot-box the machinist's vote counts or as much as Mr. Mundy's or Mr Morgan's-if the machinist knows as well how to cast it for his own inter est. There the workingmen of Newark should answer this capitalist's insolent taunt that "money talks."

After the foregoing paragraph wa written Mr. Mundy appeared to still better advantage as a type of his arro gant and hypocritical class. On Satur day, in the pathetic speech referred to he unqualifiedly refused to consent to employ union men only. After saying "It is a rule of this factory that a liar will not be tolerated." he said of th proposed union-shop contract:

"This I could not sign and I never will sign so long as God gives me strength to work, even though I do all my own work. * * If you go on strike, I shall never take ull never take you what circumstances may arise, or ho plaintive or supplicant your plea. am willing to treat you all right, but I insist on some rights, and these I shall have or know the reason why, if it costs me every cent I have."

On Monday the union machinists in the shop all struck. On Tuesday Mr. Mundy signed the contract and tool back the strikers.

The same paper which reported his speech says, in reporting the settlement: "The reason given for the quich settlement of the strike is the large number of contracts on hand, and a strike would mean a serious loss to the

siderable gain in profits—those are the eternal verities in sight of which the typical capitalist will cheerfully break that their precious liberty of contract his word, disgrace his manhood, and has been preserved. All honor to the lipsuit his God.

LABOR WHIPPING ITSELF INTO SERFDOM

By Horace Traubel.

The statesman is using you as a step ging stone to dividends and fame. II

There is nothing he so securely

ints upon as labor. If he raises the

help. And you respond. And afte

ou have made your warfwith man by

ith God by prayer.

ding a navy you make your peace

Is America to set no example? Is injerica to go on doing the old things axing the people, governing the people,

e old way? Is American labor to be

slavish in the old way? Has nothing but the name changed? Does the re-

public but repent all the horrors of the

autocracy? Is government equally in vasive whatever its form and what

ever its promise? Is labor in Amer

ca giving to the legislatures and the

he tyrant, in one place calling him

king and in another president? What does labor intend? Does it refuse to

oreak loose? Does it refuse to ploneer? Is America's labor to serve

as all other labor has served without

You say no and yes. But what doe

the big navy mean? What does Manila mean? What does Manila mean? You could prevent these at-

What do you do to prevent them? You grow! at the castes. But what are

you doing to dispossess them? You

send them to business, congress, the church, with your approval. They could not last one day but for your ap-

proval. If you lay down your tools they are done for. If you say you will not work property disappears. La-

will not work property disappears. Labor alone is property, stored or active.
It makes me sick to see you parroting

term. You, labor, in whom is invested

the liberty, because liberty is the liv

I would sink every battleship to the bottom of the sea. I would be willing to risk America with the moral alterna-

tives. I am not afraid of the ahen.

am only afraid of him because he is afraid of me. He is only the alien be

cause I am the alien. I do not wan

commercial supremacy at his expense We would not need a navy if we wer

ot ourselves contemplating suspiciou

lesigns. No navy of an alien could

ever so threaten our ports as a nav

Sometimes, indeed, there are those

in a world but dimly realized by ou

statistics, volumes of reports, flery con

troversy rages; heaven and earth ar

called to attest to the futility of on

thwarting each other's efforts to aid them, they might pause at least for a moment in their struggle to give vent

to their emotion in inextinguishable laughter.—R. Brimley Johnson, in

ONE OF MARY.

We do a great injustice to Iscariot in thinking him wicked above all common wickedness. He was only a common

money lover, and like all money lover didn't understand Christ-couldn' make out the worth of Him or the meaning of Him. He don't want Him

to be killed. He was horror-struc

From the Abyss.

dwellers, we are the subjects

nethy

OF SOCIAL "REFORMERS"

whipping itself into serfdom.

THE SOCIAL OUTCAST'S VIEW

ing, of America.

joy in its own vineyards?

empts to sequester the comm

poling and wheedling the peo-

Down in Congress they are hatching | you pay the bills of the statesmen schemes for more army and navy. Let us, they say, have a bigger army. Let us have a bigger navy. Let us go out into the world and scran bonds and acres. We will build a navy capable of doing two major jobs at one stroke. First, it will scare off the loughtiest enemy of the repub ond, it will subvert a few of the braggart principles of our democracy.

What do we want with demo

anyhow? Do you not see that the aspirations of our democracy are outlived? We put away democracy, or the promise of democracy, or the an-cient respect for simplicity and liberty, with the wigs of our forefathers. Co. gressmen grow facetious in discussing the military needs of the present regime. Only a few old fogies, who are like philosophic deadwood, remind us of our history and our professions. New life has some to the republic. The life of the imperialist. The life of the octopus. Standard Oil has come to the republic. Carnegie's libraries have come to the republic. Ergo we need a new army and a new navy. For if we fail to provide for West Point and Annapolis what is to become of Standard Oil and the Carnegie libraries? We used to think that peace made for peace every time. But the new philo tends that war makes for peace. We used to think that justice made for peace. But the new philo-sophy shows us that Standard Oil and We used to think that justice protected steel make for peace. Preach peace and all the hungry nations of the earth will pounce on your innoc unsuspecting coasts. Declare for war and every enemy you have will forth-with offer truce. The arguers in Congress tell us that our later experime in statecraft have opened a new world of harassing problems. These prob-lems cannot be met in the old way. They cannot be met by brain a heart. They require the sword. They are to be solved out of the barrel of rifle. We find that as we get arrogant we exact regard. The nations now we exact regard. The nations now crawl to us. If we keep on increasing our navy the menace of its brute bene-factions may invest us with a bar-barous repute. There will be but one god. And this lost and found Amer-

your democracy. I care nothing for your institutions. I care for you. see you wearing a yoke. But who is to free you? Is the greatest navy of the seas to free you? Is no that navy more likely to perpetuate I dream you free. But I wake you slave. I excuse the navy. I do not excuse you. Back of all armies and ica this America of the mailed fist will be his prophet. The great and only America with its tongue in its navies you stand guaranteeing the osts. Congress would not spend its time legislating confusion to the moral cheek will Micawber all the affairs of the continents. The Congressmen get to figuring and show how cheaply this ate of the nation if you were up in can all be done. The people can b rms demanding that the major sts of the masses should be subserved congress should be given Labor's taxed and never know it. A great newspaper asserts that we should spend a couple of hundred millions on otice to quit. Politics must mak om for economics. Congress is legis urther warships since money retired iting its body obstructively in resist by such a method is never misse ce to civilization. And you -ave pu This flamboyant American editor was not quite frank enough to make the eal concession. But his is the sort of Congress there. You, the labor of the republic. As if you were to go on for ever conferring upon your betrayer real concession. But his is the sort of logic that has broken loose in Con anction of your high reward. You gress. If you wish a competent art in America build a great navy. If you wish to encourage authorship in Amer read with indignation that polord omebodies at Washington have vote so much of your money to increase the mayy. You are virtuously aroused ca build a great navy. If you wish to inspire musical taste in America build a great navy. And if you wish to learn how really to love your friends and your family build a great You talk of your traitors. You con demn them over the fence to neighbor. You condemna them to yourself. Then you vote them anothe navy. You have perhaps never sus

ected how easily the virtues-all vir tues, any virtues, virtues aristocratic and virtues plebian—may be conserved by the existence of a great navy. With a great navy the pulpit would regain its old estate. With a great navy all the differences of the laborer and the capitalist would be adjusted. And so on. And so on. That prospective great navy is a potential miracle worker. It may be relied upon to

bring civilization up short with a whoop and a bang. With the great navy a fact all the moral fictions of the republic may be sold for truck. The navy is the apple of labor's eye And the army is its peach. Labor is so easily willing to be shot down in useless battles. Labor is so humble It is born not to live but to die. To

die, too, not in the holy cause of its own enfranchisement but in a profane effort to fasten itself out of doors. Down in Congress men argue for bis navies and little navies and big to little to get up and argue for no navy at al To disarm, to depend upon the justice of a cause, would be Quixotic. No man will accord you respect unless you ome brutal enough

Once every private citizen went armed against every other private citi-zen. Our hip-pockets were loaded with saries of a quarrel. the social ideal was to get rid of the extrinsic weapon. Even the laggard law now condemns that weapon.

But states still travel armed agains each other. No one of them is brave enough to trust to the magnanimity of the other or to the dignity of itself. I know what they finally say when they have failed to answer all the other ob-jections. If one nation disarm alone all the warships of all the other na tions will be in its ports to-morro Each nation is its own villain. All revenges are its own revenges com-

Our Congress is a Congress of cow-ards. I do not blame these cowards for their cowardice. Nor do I blame the people for creating a Congress of cowards or for putting a premium on cowardice. But as long as labor negcrusts and dress in rags. This may be right or may be wrong. But labor does neglect itself. And the fruit of

If the labor of this country said there was not to be a big navy there would be no big navy. If it said there was to be no navy at all, no army at all, no sort of military threat, there would be no navy, army or threat. But labor itself does not trust labor. It is afraid of its own faith. It has never counted its own pulse. It trans-gresses its own dignity. It can be taxed out of home and comfort. It is still blind or still afraid.

Money calls for the army and Money calls for the army and to be killed. He was horror-struck when havy. The master money whose whip scourges your back. And you say yes. Money pays none of the bills of government. You pay all the bills—cvery cent. You are alarmed when called upon to pay the bills of your family. But you are gheerful when Ruskin. "LABOR" POLITICS IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Recent Events Give Little Groun I for Hope from the Labor Representation Movement-Timidity of Labor Members on Unemployed Question.

The London "Social Democrat" speaks in a decidedly gloomy tone of and sells you. He has you in the recent Conference on the Unem-ployed and of the annual meeting sort of cry you, too, swear to the He knows how and when to cry of the Labor Representation Confer ence at Newcastle, and indeed the facts ocem fully to justify such a feeling.
On the first event the "Social Demo rat" comments as follows: "The national conference of the dele

gates from local administrative b

nd trade and labor organizations, held at the Guildhall Feb. 27 and 28, should have been the most important event that has ever taken place in connection with the unemployed agitation. It was a great opportunity. The difficulty through all the years of agitation has been to convince the authorities, local and imperial, of the reality of the unemployed problem and their responsi bility towards it. The attitude of the long as the people were orderly and did not riot there was no distress worthy of notice; while the loca authorities have expressed their sym-pathy, but denied their power and re sponsibility, and have declined to do anything, except, under the pressure of agitation, put a few men temporar ily to work. At last, however, through persistent agitation and a favorable concatenation of circumstances, a large number of local administrative bodies have been brought to recognize the national proportions of the problem and the responsibilities of the state, and have been induced to meet in conference, with other delegates of representative bodies, to consider and de vise practical means for state inter-vention. And the opportunity has been literally thrown away. The proceedings were not those of a confer ence at all, but of a public meeting, a which a few people are put forward to give addresses to a crowd of persons more or less in sympathy. also more or less ill informed subject upon which they are being lec-tured. Similar conferences on the unemployed have been held before; but never one so large, and so widely representative as this, and certainly there vas never one so completely mismanaged. The resolutions agreed to were mportant and far-reaching, but of the Conference, and it is doubtful how far they will be taken scriously by the bodies represented. The object of those engineering the arrangements appeared to be rather to advertise certain individuals than to help to a solu-

has not cleared the air, as it was hoped it would do. On the contrary it has only made confusion worse founded. Seeing the very strong feeling which had been aroused by the action of Mr. Richard Bell in supporting capitalist Liberal candidates, it was anticipated that the Conferen would at last formulate a definite plat-form, and accept the fundamental principles which can alone justify movement for independent class representation in the House of Commons. This, however, the Confer-ence refused to do. The Social Democrats present did their best to put the movement on right lines, but the British workman has not yet exhausted the possibilities of error, and so the Conference rejected the principles which could alone give vitalit and coherence to the movement. On the other hand, it adopted a fatuous resolution to the effect that no candidate run under its auspices must de-scribe himself as anything but a 'Lascribe himself as anything but a 'La-bor' candidate. It is no longer of any consequence what a man is, the on point is what he calls himself. He may be a Tory, a Liberal, a Socialist, or fession of his political faith; he

tion of the unemployed problem."

In regard to the Labor Representative Conference the magazine says:

ence, held at Newcastle last month

"The Labor Representation Confer-

whipped by ourselves in blood out of the backs of the poor. The poor, your-selves. Labor. Labor turned ascetic, anything else, but he must not avow his principles, he must make no prohide all these under the convenient cloak of labor. This is simply to put a premium on hypocrisy. Thus the La-bor Representation Committee is to of us who suddenly have been awak ened to the fact that beyond the water resentative, but is also a Liberal, and avows it; but it may support Mr. Clery, who is not less a Liberal than Mr. Bell, sts, jaded with battues of blacks and is certainly much more reactionary than the latter, simply because he is n unknown lands, select as heroes the denizens of lands still more unknown at their very doors; relate of their travels into our dangerous and desolate willing to accept the dictum of the Conference and label himself 'Labor.' regions, of the life and manner and habits of the aborigines. Social reaw all the the active spirits of the Labor Representation Committee supformers hotly contest as to the better methods of improving us. Lines of simply because he called himself a 'La-bor' candidate, pure and simple; al-though everybody knows quite well that Mr. Crooks is as much a Liberal nethod, the demoralization incident to as Thomas Burt or Fred Maddison. The fact is the Labor Representation a second, the obvious success of a third. Rival churches expend all the Conference had its opportunity and energy of imagination in claiming from amongst us varied infinitesimal proportions of adherents. In a strange missed it: whether it will have anothe remains to be seen. At present it look as if this new movement for an inde world, where people have leisure to think and energy to argue, such dis-cussions doubtless provide a welcome relief to enuni and jaded intellect. pendent working-class party is going he way of its predece e lost in the morass of an out-of-date rener to ennul and jaded intellect.

Never, alas! do we sufficiently realize
the process as to be fully awakened to
the humor of it. For doubtless in a
combat of rival ants on an ant-heap,
could the busy creatures awaken to
the fact that beyond them were intelligences discussing their feelings, dissecting their desires, and heatedly
thwarting each other's offert to ad-

As a further comment on the same general subject we may quote what the "Social Democrat" has to say on mbers of the House of Commons in the debate on the unemployment que

bor men' was very well illustrated by the debate on the unemployed. In moving his resolution Hardie put the case very well; but he lacked backers After the non possumus speech o Long and the more or less sympatheti-platitudes of the other middle-class oliticians, it needed one or two th sincerity, enthusiasm, and tempt for formality to vigorously urge the claims of the disinherited and to denounce the plutocratic plunderers, to whose exploitation the misery of the unemployed is due. But not one of the 'Labor men' opened his mouth. We 'Labor men' opened his mouth. We are not always in agreement with the Irish Parliamentary party, but they certainly set an example to our Labor men.' If a pg in Kerry were sacrificed to the bruinity of the Royal Irish Constabulary the Irishmen would make the House of Commons ring with their indignant protests against the outrage, even though their valencement. led to their expulsion or confinement in the Clock Tower; but half a million of men with their wives and little ones may starve in England for want of emoloyment, and our 'Labor' member have no word to say."

It is no worder that the political leaders and the press organs of the capitalist parties in England show little respect for the working class and that the courts back up the exaction of the great capitalists with such meas ures as the Taff Vale and Denaby de

Just why the British workingme n spite of the poetic tradition that "Britons never will be slaves," have fallen into such a state of passive gullibility and thuid submission to out-rage is one of the most curious prob-lems in historic psychology. The fact is an indisputable and not a pleasan one, except to the labor-fleecers of the world. The outside observer is im-pelled to think that nothing short of a catastrophic downfall of British indus try, with all the intense suffering it would involve, will suffice to awaken the slumbering self-respect and manly spirit of the British proletarist.

For us, the chief lesson of the event commented upon by the "Social Demo rat" is that the adjective "Labor" at tached to a candidate or a party by ne neans guarantees any real service to he working class, and that the So cialist movement has in the end noth ing to fear from the opposition of "in dent labor parties," but every

THE LOBBYIST'S LIFE.

Legislative Agent Lavery Unconsciously Writes a Strong Satire on the Labor Policy He Supports.

It is a tale of woe that Mr. Lavery. folbyist—or, as he likes rather to be called, legislative agent—of the Work-ingmen's State Federation at Albany. has to tell in his report for the last week of March. So troubles was given in The Worker of March 29. In the report referred to he says:

"Between canals, the excise and my onstitutional amendment, this has seen a flerce week at Albany. I was between the devil and the deep sea with the canal and anti-canal The former threatened me and the lat-ter did likewise. The canal promoters insisted I should help them, because the Auburn convention endorsed the canal referendum, and they made strong use of the convention's action. though I could see that the passage of the canal bill jeopardizes the greates labor measure we ever advocated, the constitutional amendment, which Sensfor Dowling and myself had reported out of Senate Judiciary Commacee last week, a truly Herculean task. "The anti-canal men insinuated that

advocacy of the canal bill or friendship thereto, might alienate their sup port of the constitutional amendment and there I was. It took the keenes kind of diplomacy and tact a score of times to keep from offending either You know the constitution provide that when a question is to be submit ted to the people involving an expenditure of over \$18,000,000, no other proposition can be submitted at the ame time.

"The canal carries with it \$101,000. 000, so, it having passed both houses it precludes our pet constitutions amendment, which would legalize pres ent laws and all future labor le

n, going to the people this fall. "It is a case of where we are prac tically 'hoist with our own petard, but of course your legislative chair man is permitted no excuses for fail ures. He not only has to argue at all hearings, beg, cafole, and even threat en members to introduce our bills, at-tend to an exceedingly big correspondence daily, but dig up legal advice as well, wherefor there is no appropria

"I think I have discovered a loop ho whereby we may yet save our constitutional amendment. It has been such a long established custom, than an amendment to the constitution, after passing the legislature the second time, must be submitted to the people that same fall; that the impression has gone forth that such an amendment could not be submitted any other time. I believe, and I am advancing the argument, that the Legislature has the power to say when a constitutional amendment may be sent to the people. being referred at the election follow-ing the session's close. This belief, several able legal friends here concur with me in, and may yet succeed in passing it through both houses to be abmitted for ratification in 1904.

To have to "argue, beg, cajole, and even threaten"— and impotently threaten, at that—in order even to get a measure introduced; then to have to "argue, beg, cafole, and even threaten to get it reported out of committee— and to have to say that a legislator who reports a bill referred to his committee has conferred "a favor of an usual proportions" on the advocates of the bill; to be obliged at once to cajoltwo sets of opponents, each of whom is playing the poor lobbyist off against the other; to do all this for a bill that does not represent a hundredth part o what the lobbyist knows the working people have a right to demand and power to take; and then to see ever that little palliative measures, nine times out of ten, kept at the foot of the calendar or amended to death or voted down or vetoed or declared un constitutional or quickly left unen-forced—all this, this regular life of the labor lobyist, is enough either to drive any man of spirit out of the job or utterly demoralize him.

THE FATUOUS CONSERVATIVE.

A few stand motionless, and, no seeking to lead themselves or others out of the maze, laugh at the failure of their brethren, yet with little reason, for more grossly than the most bewildered wanderer does he err who never to the head as well as to the heart to be misled by our eagerness in the pur-suit of truth than to be safe from blun-dering by contempt of it. The happi-ness of mankind is the end of virtue, and truth is the knowledge of the means which he will never seriously attempt to discover who has not habif-ually interested himself in the welfare

Our Exteemed Contemporaries BBB (and OTHERS) BBB

New York Financial Record.

If anybody thinks that any man will denceforth be elected Fresident of the United States without the sanction of the wealth and intelligence—well, let him go on dreaming until he wakes up. to understand that wealth and intelligence absolutely rule America at any cost. This may seem a cold-blooded assertion, but it is true, and time will Therein rests our great strength and future safety. It is on this account that all political schemes and utterances, bad as they look, so little can damage the prosperity of the country.

Los Angeles Socialist. It is amusing to see the idea so vociferously circulated throughout the many ramifications of the capitalist

press, that the Coal Strike Commission

has discovered a cure for strikes. As a false impression it will not last as long as the illusion that the Civil War abolished slavery. Compulsory arbi-tration may abolish the old method of the strike in the same way that the Emancipation Proclamation announced the end of one form of slavery. Yet we now have a more effective form of slavery, to the development of which the South used to point as a vindica-tion for their direct traffic in human flesh and blood-wage slavery. No, the "board of concillation" will not "board of concillation" will not abolish strikes, but the strikes of the future will take on a much more effective form. The commission has disclosed a state secret and widely vertised the fact that government has real connection with business after all. The average American citizen has had an idea all the time that govern-ment was something to read about in the histories, orate about on the Fourth of July, and bet on at election time, but behold the discovery that govern ment is an instrument that can be used to keep the population from starving or freezing to desth-and if so, it can also be used to effectively advance the coming civilization! There is another discovery however that must be made, especially by the working class, and that is that it depends on who uses the government. The awards of the Com-mission ought to make this point so clear that more "experience" will not be needed. The operators lost nothing. ...s one of their attorneys, G. E. Hen-derson, says: "If the Commission de-sired to aid the public in keeping up the price of coal they could not have succeeded better." The loss in wages amounted to \$25,000,000, while the total increase in wages awarded for the coming three years, according to President Mitchell, will amount to about \$18,000,000. But the experience was worth it. If future commis are to be appointed Labor will be forced to elect the man that appoints them—the president of the United States. If judges of the United States Court are to act as umpires in case the board of conciliation cannot agree, and the antagonistic interests of the class struggle will always so divide them Labor will be compelled to elect all the judges. The strikes of the future will be at the ballot box, until Labor shall control all the functions of govern-ment, and have abolished the cause of strikes—the class rule that arises from the class ownership of the means of

Miners' Magazine. Judge Lynch of Luzerne County. Pennsylvania, has rendered a decision which prohibits the Socialist Party of that county from placing their ticket on the official ballot. His decision is based on the grounds that the "prin-ciples of Sociatism are un-American-and not in accord with the sentiments of this government." The Socialist will willingly concede the fact that the ord with a system of government which is operated for the benefit of corporations and trusts, and that en-slaves the masses in order that Baer-ism may reap millions from the degradation of slaves who beg for jobs, So cialism will court more decisions of this character, because the cternal principles of right will gather strength

return for campaign expenses from the carons which resulted in his election. SOCIALISM IN CONGRESS.

from persecution. Judge Lynch in all

probability is exchanging decisions in

The American voter, exercising his political right of suffrage, may directly or indirectly, through the ballet box. change every statute law of every state, the constitution of every state, and even our federal statutes and our constitution. It is in the power of our American voter to change our form of government, to carry us over to abso-lute Socialism, acting well within his political rights under our form of government. He may so change our constitutional form of government as to permit of the condemnation of all property for the benefit of the people without any compensation therefor. One thing must be borne in mind—there is growing up in this country to-day what is called a Socialist Party and a Socialist sentiment. In my state during the last year there was state elections to nearly 40,000 for that party. There are to-day a large num-ber of intelligent people who believe that the time has come for the United States government to proceed to take possession of the rallroads and other corporations engaged in public service between the states. It is important that this congress should enact some egislation to satisfy the people that we propose to hold these gigantic mono well in check.—Congressman Pow of Massachusetts, in the United States Congress.

STEEL TRUST "EARNINGS."

The annual report of the Steel Trust shows that its net "earnings" for 1902. after providing for repairs, renewals, and maintenance of plant, were \$133,-308,762, greater by \$20,000,000 than the figures for 1901. And yet the iron and steel workers find themselves driven ever harder and from time to time threatened with the alternative of a wage-cut or a shutdown. Enough of this one-sided prospreity ought to make them think. But how much is

(B.) Mailly to Ricker, Omaha,

"Replying to your letter of the 28th

in setting April 1 as the date apose which members voting upon the refer-endum should be in good standing; that I do not believe the National Com-mittee and the membership at large will object to the thirty days before

vote is closed being set as a limit; that

you acquiesced in my suggestion, made when you first applied to this office for organizing material, that all in-

quiries about organization be referred

to this office; that I gave Comrade Morgan organizing material before he left Omaha as I would any other com-

rade that desired it; and that the wilful

rade that desired it; and that the wilful reflections you persist in casting upon my motives and actions will not deter me from continuing to perform my duties as an official and member of the Socialist Party as I understand them."

(Once more calling attention to the fact that the publication of this correspondence was brought about by the initiative of Comrade Untermann and not of the National Secretary, we may

not of the National Secretary, we may

so far as subjects touched upon are concerned. We have omitted from the Mailly-Untermann letters considerable

portions dealing with other matters of party business, considerations of space compelling us to do so.—Ed.]

The question of location of head-quarters and composition of the Quo-rum of the National Committee is now

before the party for general vote. In order to assist in ensuring a full and

intelligent vote. The Worker reprints the questions with a few remarks, and will continue to do so until the vote is

Referendum No. 1 (moved by Locals

Toledo, Akron, Findlay, Fremont, Mas-silion, Springfield, and Branch 1 of

Cleveland, O.: Lynn, Lawrence, Natick,

Malden, Chelsea, Salem, Worcester, Haverhill, and Everett, Mass.; Port-land, Me.; Rochester and New York,

N. Y.; Bevier and Poplar Bluff, Mo.; Indianapolis, Marion, and Terre Haute, Ind.: Minneapolis, Minn., and Arling-ton and North Yakima, Wash.) pro-

"First. That the headquarters of the

party be removed to Chicago.
"Second—That the Local Quorum

until the next national convention be

composed of the members of the Na-tional Committee from the states of Illinois, Wisconsin, Indiana, Iowa, and

Kentucky.
"Third—That all acts of the National

Committee at its last annual session in

conflict with the above provisions be

Omaha, South Omaha, Grand Island,

and Plattsmouth, Neb.; Kansas City

and Pleasant Hill, Mo.; Franklin

"First-Shall the action of the Na

tional Committee in removing the Lo-cal Quorum be approved?
"Second—Shall the old Local Que-

rum be re-instated if vote stands gainst. "Third-Shall the action of the Na-

tional Committee in removing the Na-

tional Headquarters to Omaha, Neb.,

e approved?
"Fourth-Shall the National Head-

quarters be returned to St. Louis if vote stands against approval of re-moval to Omaha, Neb.?"

Every party member in good stand-

ng on April I has a right to vote and

should exercise it.

The vote closes on May 1. It is the duty of the officers of each local, on

receiving blanks for the referendum, to

see that the matter is submitted at the next regular meeting or at a special meeting called for the purpose if neces-

sary, that members are notified and

that the result is properly recorded, at-

that the result is properly recorded, according to instructions accompanying the blanks. It will not do to report that "the local votes, unanimously so-and-so." The number of votes for and

against each proposition must be clear-

ly stated.

Those who wish to locate the head-

the other three clauses of No. 2. This is the proposition which The Worker has advocated throughout.

Those who wish to locate the head-

quarters at Omaha, with South Da-kota, Nebraska, Iowa, Kansas, and

Missouri as the basis of the Quorum will vote "Yes" on the first and third

OUR TICKET IN WEST HOBOKEN.

WEST HOBOKEN, N. J.-The So-

ialist Party of this place has nomi-ated the following ticket for the town

lection on April 14: Councilman-at-Large—Wm. Kamps

Jr., member Lithographic Pressmen'

Assessor—Ferdinand Ufert, member Brotherhood of Carpenters' Local 309.

Councilman, 1st Ward—Carl Pan-kopf, member of N. Y. Int. League of Litho. Artists' and Engravers' Associa-

School Trustee, 1st Ward-Emi

Stehling, member Brotherhood of Car

penters' Local 300. Constable, 1st Ward — Christian

Nuber, carriage and wagon maker.
Councilman, 2d Ward — August
Knoefler, member Slate and Tile Roofers' Union of New York.
School Trustee, 2d Ward—Ernest

Froetcher, member Brotherhool of

Councilman, 3d Ward — Charles Ufert, member United Silk Weavers,

School Trustee, 3d Ward - Karl

Klein, steward.
School Trustee, 3d Ward (vacancy)—
Lmil Steinbach, embroiderer.
Constable, 3d Ward-Elias Koppel-

'arpenters' Local 118.

Branch 23.

on the others.

a chance to give their votes, and

bodies the following questions:

Referendum No. 2 (moved by Locals

ON HEADQUARTERS.

also state that it is absolute

THE REFERENDUM

completed.

PARTY NOTES.

Soi Fieldman of New York is spending two weeks, April 7 to April 21, speaking in the city campaign at New Haven, Conn. Should any other locals in that vicinity desire his services im-mediately after the conclusion of this in care of W. E. White, State 229 Exchange street, New Haven. The comrades in New York City and the vicinity know Comrade Fieldman as a very effective speaker for indoor or open-air meetings and others should make his acquaintance.

The New Jersey State Committee sent Comrade Firth to Vineland on March 21 and 22. During the last six months three branches have been or ganized in Cumberland County-one in Vineland, another in Millville, and the osenhayn. Comrade Fitch's visit was for the purpose of effecting the organization of a local and a ommittee. This has now been inent in New Jersey's party work. All South Jersey is being stirred up over the invasion of the glass-blowing in-dustry by machinery. Bridgeton, the county seat of Cumberland, is the town where they built a schoolhouse and then found there were no children to attend it. Investigation did not show any scarcity of bables, but it did show any scarcity of banks, but it the glass factories. Amid the general discontent that is becoming stronger daily in this territory the State Committee expects to find ready soil for the seeds of So-

The "Miner's Magazine," organ of the Western Federation of Miners, prints in full Comrade Chase's reply to the Hearst papers' infamous false re-

Local Yonkers has ordered three hundred copies of this issue of The Worker for distribution at the Mc-Grady meeting in Teutonia Hail on Tuesday, April 14. A good speaker ood literature in combination, that is the way to make Socialists.

Local Naugatuck, Conn., at its last ting elected officers as follows: Organizer and Recording Secretary, Wm. T. Walsh; Financial Secretary and Delegate to State Committee, David J. Leary; Literature Agent, Ernest D. Hull. Resolutions were adopted ap-proving the action of the National Committee in removing headquarters to Omaha and endorsing the constitutional interpretation held by the ma-

Comrades Frank and Kate O'Hare have planned their spring and summer lecture work. They will spend May 5 to 19, inclusive, in Ohio, May 20 to 31, inclusive, in Indiana, and June and July in Michigan, speaking each day for Socialism. All details of their trip will be taken care of by the state see retaries of the respective states. It is possible that they will speak a few times in the state of New York, between now and May 5. New York locals that are interested may address them at 125 East Twenty-third street, New York City.

Every barber shop, hotel, and public every carper snop, notes, and public reading room in Haverhill, Mass., has been given a subscription to The Worker or the "Coming Nation," or both. It is the intention of the local comrades to add other publications Inter. The comrades who ride bicycles or own teams are going to put up signs during the coming summer along coun-try roads and city streets, advertising Socialism and Socialist papers. Tweive Socialism and socialism papers: hundred and fifty small adhesive "stickers" advertising Socialism have also been purchased and are being pasted up all over the city.

Mother Jones spent six days, March 28 to April 2, speaking for the Socialist Party in the Chicago city campaign. Bhe had crowded houses every time and made a great impression.

Socialists of Rock Island, Ill., nomi ated a full ticket headed by Peter J. Carlson for Mayor. The Democrats tried hard to get William Ula, our candidate for Assessor, to go on their ticket, but they got a refusal so blunt and conclusive that they will hesitate cialist. They can't understand these "visionaries," who treat their advances ns an insult, who do not regard honesty in politics as an irid

Two debates on "Socialism and Pro-hibition" were held recently in Los Angeles, Cal., between Carrie Nation and Comrade John A. Morris.

Distr

The state convention of the Socialis Party of New Hampshire will be held on Fast Day in Concord, at Socialist Hall, 99 North Main street. The convention will open at 10 a. m.

Branch Arlington, N. J., held a wellme Monday evening. Kate Richards O'Hare spoke on the evolution of the the work of the world and the benefit that will accrue to her through Social ism. Questions put to the speaker after the lecture started a most interesting discussion, in which Frank D'Hare also took part.

Father McGrady has been lil for the enst twelve days, and as a result all tis lecture engagements during this period were cancelled. He has suffi-On April S he speaks at Somerville, Mass. He will then go to Worcester, April 9: to South Boston, April 10; Newton, April 11, and Youkers, N. Y.,

The Ohio State Committee new con tists of nineteen members out of a pos-tible twenty-one.—Harry C. Thompson has just fluished a very successful tour of nine days in the state, and reports axcellent progress being made at all points. He is greatly encouraged over the outlook and thinks that Ohlo will lead in the number of Socialist rotes is

—There are a thousand hacking at
the near future.—Frank P. and Kate
b'Hare will tour in Ohle for afteen ing at the root.—Thoreau.

dates, beginning May 5, under management of the State Secretary.—A new local has been organized at Newark, Licking County, with an excellent roster to start with. The Socialist sentiment is very strong here, and vigor-ous efforts are going to be put forth to organize a strong local movemen Cleveland comrades are working hard to build up their party membership, and are sending in new applications in large bunches. They report in the most enthusiastic manner the progress being made and say that the for the fall campaign.-Dayton com rades report that an A. L. U. Local has been organized there with over six hun-dred members, and one of their first acts was to send \$50 to the Socialist campaign fund. In addition to this and all seem interested in the that is being waged by the party here. put out and hundreds of public meetings held, and it is by far the strongest campaign ever waged by the comrades of Ohio. During this time the party work for new members has been cor stantly pushed, and we now have over 1,000 dues-paying members. The com-rades are now going to make an effort to keep at the head of the column of the dues-paying states.

Mr. Bliss Carman, the poet, is lecturing on "Art and Socialism."

The Thirteenth Ward Branch of Newark, N. J., held an excellent meeting last Wednesday. Three new mem-bers were admitted. Correspondence from the "New York Socialist" was laid on the table. E. J. Billings and Richard von den Steinen were elected to the State Committee. The branch favors Paterson as the place for the state convention. Steps were taken to further the organization of Italian Sc cialists. After the meeting a pleasant social hour was spent with Comrade Lüttgau and wife.

Walter Thomas Mills has issued a very lengthy personal statement on the headquarters question, copies of which, we suppose, can be obtained by application to him. The letters of Comrades Goebel, Massey, Lovett, and Healey published in The Worker have covered nearly all that he says, from the same general point of view, except that he makes a somewhat laborious attempt to represent Comrade Hillquit as the instigator of the California fusion affair, and a mysterious reference to "the handful of twenty-six comrades in New York who, under the leadership of Hillquit asked for the referendum." It is characteristic that be always speaks of "Mr." Hillouit (always (always misspelling his name in one way or another, besides) and "Mr." Harriman, never giving either the title of "Comrade."

Louis Morgenstern, formerly Schenectady, is requested to send his address to Hugo Pick, 184 William street, New York City.

New York City.

All comrades of the West Side As-sembly Districts should attend the monthly meeting of the West Side Agitation District on Monday evening. April 13, at 342 West Forty-second street. The comrades of the 1st, 3d and 5th Assembly Districts are especially requested to be present.

Margaret Halle will speak on "The Body and Soul of Socialism" at the Socialist Propaganda Club, Wurzler's Hall, 315 Washington street, Brooklyn, on Sunday evening, April 12.

The General Committee of Local New York meets in the Labor Lyceum, 64 East Fourth street, on Saturday evening, April 11. Delegates should be present early so that the session may begin promptly at eight o'clock.
At the last meeting of the General
committee the proposition of the Yorkville Agitation Committee that the Local cease to employ an organizer on salary, except during campaigns, was exhaustively discussed. A motion not to concur was finally adopted by a vote of 24 to 16. It was voted to fix the Organizer's salary at \$12 a week, instend of \$18. Attention being drawn to the fact that the draft of by-laws for the new General Executive Committee of Greater New York contained, among several objectionable features, a clause which would require the whole city to pay the Organizer of Local New York, the Organizer was instructed to withdraw the whole proposition from general vote.

Rev. W. H. Smith of East Pepperell, will lecture at the Socialist Club, Fulton street, near Ralph avenue, Brooklyn, on Sunday evening, April 12. The subject will be "It Is Time for Socialism." Admission will be free, and the public is invited.

IN PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 6.-The State Committee considered the question pending between National Secretary Mailly and the "Appeal to Reason" respecting sending out organ-izers into unorganized states. The attitude of the National Secretary was unequivocally endorsed, and notices to that effect were ordered to be sent to The Worker, the "Appeal to Reason," and the National Committee.

Organizer Collins will visit Shenandoch and Lansford during this week and then return to Mahan

The open-air campaign has started in Philadelphia. J. C. Frost, City Or-Thirteenth and Cherry strests, Monday oon. The men bought Socialist litera ture and listened attentively until the slavery.

tween Edward Moore, editor of the "New Ern," and Samuel Crothers, member of the Philadelphia Select Council, announced for April 5, has member of the Council, amounced for April 5, has been postponed to Sunday, April 12, at 2 p. m., in Lion Hail. Mr. Crothers is said to be a strong debater, but Comrade Moore is a hard proposition for him to tackle. The debate promises to be highly interesting.

J. C. F.

FROM HEADQUARTERS.

Further Correspondence between National Secretary Mailly and Comrades Untermann and Ricker on Matters of inst., I will say that a majority of the Local Quorum has approved my action in setting April 1 as the date upon

Party Organization. We present some further correspond-nce between National Secretary Wil liam Mailly and Comrades Unterman liam Mailly and Comranes Untermann and Ricker, following up the letters given last week. The publication of this correspondence in full has been made necessary by Comrade Unter-mann's action in giving out a part of it to the press. I.

Further correspondence between Na tional Secretary Mailly and Quorum Member Untermaan is as follows: (A.) Untermann to Mailly, Girard Kas., March 27:

"I have read your favor of March 25, and consider it best not to enter into a further discussion of our special points of disagreement at the presen-time. If the headquarters are trans self in the simplest manner by a dis-solution of our official relations. If at our next meeting. I only wish to

reply to a few minor points.

"First, As to the part relating to my voic. I know very well that you wrote, 'Comrade Untermann voted against their submission, as worded but that is precisely what I did not do, and why I did not consider this state-ment fair to me. What I did write you was, 'It is the duty of the Quorum to submit to the party membership every referendum that is filed in the manner prescribed by the constitution. regardless of how such a referendum may be worded. Then I explained that I thought we had a right to ad-vise the locals and suggested to refer their own referendum back to them together with the suggestion to adop-yours. I think that this is far from voting against their submission as worded.

"Second, Had your report contained the statement that you had had an-other exchange of correspondence with those National Committeemen who yoted for your proposition, I could not have raised my objection to your with-drawing it, and much of what I wrote would have remained unwritten. t was, you cannot be surprised that I telt your action tended to prejudice felt your action tended to prejudic the party membership against me, an that there was something inexplicable in your action, since I had corrected : similar mistake of yours only a short time before. Add to this the other ir-regularities of your report which I have mentioned, and which you admit. and you must grant me that I had cause to say what I did. We do not know one another at all. If you wish me to trust you, you must first create the impression that it is safe to trus you. Otherwise I shall feel justified in seeping my own back clear and keeping my eyes wide open. It will not be my fault if our relations take such a

turn.
"As to the 'Appeal' agitation in the South, I think that you can easily settle that with Comrade Ricker. am firmly convinced of the correctness of his course, and if you consider your priority rights in any way violated by this agitation, there must be some mis understanding on your part. I have nothing further to say in this matter." (B.) Mailly to Untermann, Omaha,

farch 30: "In reply to yours of March 27, will say that in attending to the mass of detail involved in running an office of this kind, it is unavoidable that errors of omission and commission will occur and that in making out my statemen on the referendum, I had necessarily to condense as much as possible, in order to permit of publication. Nevertheless I still believe that my statement of your position did not misrepresent you,

your position did not misrepresent you, as you seem to believe.

"Again let me say that when I deal with comrades I do so in good faith, and the fact that I have never me would prevent me from reaching hasty conclusions about their acts or motives consisting about their acts or motives I trust them because they are Social ists and comrades, and that is the ground upon which I work with them. I distrust them when they have given

Further correspondence between the National Secretary and Comrade Aleker of the "Appeal to Reason" is as "Yes" on Referendum No. 1 and "Yes". follows:

Ricker to Mailly, Girard,

"I have your letter of the 26th inst., and it is evident to me that further controversy on the matter under dis-cussion will be a waste of energy. You say if the 'Appeal to Reason' sends out an organizer it does so on its own responsibility. Certainly, Comrade Mall-y, have I not stated as much to you in previous correspondence? You, also, say: 'When this office is ready to send out organizers into unorganized terri-tories we shall do so regardless of any-one else's plans or movements. Why not? Did you imagine that I or any individual member of the party would undertake to dictate to you con such matters? It occurs to me, however, in this connection that since you are so anxious for your own independence, you would do well to manifest the willingness to grant the same lib-erty of action to the 'Appeal to Rea-

"I am sorry to say that your con t since assuming your office has in he respects been very autocratic. I had you to say by your own individua uncement that no Socialist should cast a vote on the location of head-quarters who is not in good standing with the party on April 1, 1903? Such power has been granted you neither y the party, the National Committee or the constitution. I have asked you twice for organization material. You have once refused to send it out and the second time you entirely ignored my request. Fortunately, we have plenty of printing presses in this build-ing and we will proceed to print our own supply. Your methods may do very well for one who has imbilled the De Leonistic spirit, but we in the West are not accustomed to such abridgments of our liberty. Such arbitrary ascipline is a sample of what the captailist class say will obtain under Sociation, and as I will bear my head to no superfor namer captaintens I am

quite sure I shall not under Socialism, I desire to co-operate as an equal and not as an inferior." CUT THIS OUT!

No. TO BE ISSUED IN MAY. 1903.

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LOCAL 476, MACHINE WODD WORKERS
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sey City, N. J.

INTERNATIONAL JEWELRY WORKERS'
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THE SCANDINAVIAN SOCIAL DEMO-CRATIC SOCIETY OF NEW YORK meets first Sunday of every month, 70, m. et al. 20, m. et al. 2

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

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For addresses of the Branch bookkeepers, see "Vorwaests."

PENNSYLVANIA. WILKES-BAHRE-Local Wilkes-Barre, Pa., Socialist Party, meets in Central Labor Union Hul, 16 8, Main street, on the second and fourth Sunday of each month, at 5 p. n. AR Socialists are invited.

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MAY DAY NUMBER OF THE WORKER.

of years, The Worker will take its share in the observance of the First of May, the international Labor Day of the working class, by issuing a special May Day Number of double the usual size, especially adapted for general circulation as a propaganda paper. We are not yet able to give even an approximately full announcement of the features of our May Day Number (2002) but we may give some general contents.

for 1963, but we may give some gen

Several of the best Socialist writers of the United States have already promised to contribute special articles on different subjects of interest to So-cialists and to all thinking working-

There will be a general review of the progress made by the Socialist Party in this country since the general election of 1900, with a consideration of the present political and eco and the prospects of the im mediate future. To supplement this there will be special articles on the progress and the prospects of the ent in several of the more important states or geographical sections of the rountry. "There will be articles de-scribing the organization of the party and giving reasons why all who be-lieve in the principles of Socialism and lieve in the principles of Socialism and wish for the speedy coming of the Xo-operative Commonwealth should bemembers of this organization ods of agitation and propaganda will receive their due share of attention, with many suggestions drawn from experience that will prove valu able to comrades in newly organized

ticles dealing in popular language with such subjects as: The Class Struggle and Class Consciousness; Revolution, Evolution, and Reform; The Material-ist Conception of History; Value and Surplus Value; Slavery in Its Varied and other places of employment or Forms; Competition and Monopoly; from house to house in working-class.

The Government of To-day and the So-districts.

As has been customary for a number | cial State of To-morrow; Fraternity versus Charity; Class Morality and So-cial Morality; Immediate Relief and Complete Emancipation; and What Socialists Should Read. In all cases the stticles will be as

short as is consistent with an intelligent treatment of the subject and the purpose of the writers will be to expurpose of the writers will be to ex-press themselves in such direct and familiar language that no one which knows the English language and has a normal brain in his head can fall to

inderstand them.

It need hardly be added that controresial matter on party questions will be strictly excluded. This May Day Number of The Worker is designed chiefly for the outsiders, for those who are not yet Socialists, but are willing to learn. We ask the co-operation of all our comrades in giving it the widest possible circulation.

The price will be the same as for the ordinary four-page issues of The Worker: For less than 100 copies, one cent each; 100 copies, 75 cents; 200 copies, \$1.20; 300 or more, at 50 cents a hundred. As these prices barely cover the cost of white paper, press-work, and mailing for the double number, it is necessary to require that all orders shall be accompanied by cash, to avoid needless trouble and expense of bookkeeping and correspondence That we may know how many copies to print and may fill all orders promptly, orders should be sent in as early

The May Day Number will go into the mails on Thursday, April 30, in time to reach most locals by Sunday, May 3, on which day the May Day

celebrations will generally be held.

Every local and branch of the party should order a supply proportionate to its strength and the field it has to cover and should see that the papers are promptly distributed, not only at public meetings, but in the factories

LET US HAVE AN END OF WAR.

War has been an agency to open | in death's conflict brothers of the avenues through which the few bemore powerful, as the masses slaughtered each other. The rulers of nations for centuries have been the executive power which capitalism has used under the guise of patriotism, to precipitate nations into a life and death struggle. Money has stood behind the throne and directed the commanders of armies and navies to order the com-Money has stood behind the on people to murder each other, so that Dives could grow richer and Laza-

nation, which are the property of the moneyed class, appeal to passion and prejudice, and these editorial appeals from the organs of plutocarcy kindle a flame of hatred which is mistaken for mighty confingration of war, involving the masses of the people into a quarrel in which they have no personal in-

The few who bred the quarrel do not march to the field of blood and carnage. The multi-millionaires and coupon clippers who have brought about the clash of arms revel in the luxury of grander magnificence as common humanity perishes in the fire and smoke of battle. The rights of property must be protected, and the ss class, fired with what is illed patriotism, must go to the front weiter in gore, that men who live in casties and palaces may enjoy one grand round of prodigality. Men that are landless, living in rented hovels, part from wife and children and meet

human family whom they have never seen before, and in the name of patriotism commit wholesale murder force the payment of obligations capitalists, or to increase the domain of commercialism

Why should the workingmen of America, Germany, England, France, or any other nation on earth, meet each other with the deadly weapons of war and commit butchery at the com-mand of governments whose adminis-trative policy is molded by the few who hold the purse-strings of the world? To sum it all up, what have the disinherited to fight for, when governments, at the bidding of moneyed monarchs, call upon the hungry and ragged victims of exploi-tation, to meet each other on the gory arens of the battlefield in the name ofpatriotism and the flag? What have flags and patriotism done for the masses, who are at the mercy of cold-blooded commercialism?

The time has come in the history of the world when the working class, who are the great mass of humanity, must look into each other's faces and realize the fact that they are a distinct class in themselves and that the planet should be the home of all humanity. When fraternity is substituted for patriotism, man will refuse to kill his fellow man in a conflict that has been precipitated by the interests of corporate wealth. The time has come when the boundary lines of nations should be wiped off the map of the world, and this can be accomplished when the propertiless class unite upon the political field for the overthrow of capitalism.—Miners' Magazine.

NATIONAL SECRETARY'S

FINANCIAL REPORT. The financial report for March submitted by National Secretary Mailly shows a steady improvement in the condition of the national organization.

The totals are as follows: Balance, March 1..... \$187.44 Receipts for March.....

Total\$1,005.22

Balance, April 1 \$249.04 Receipts for the month were: Dues from state committees—California, \$64.25; Colorado, \$55.15; Connecticut, 0; Florida, \$10; Idaho, \$5; Illinois, 0; Kansas, \$13.90; Kentucky, \$14.40; Maine, \$25; Massachusetts, \$50; Michi-Maine, \$23; Massachusetts, \$30; Michigan, \$10; Minnesota, \$20; Missouri, \$15.50; Montana, \$19.55; Nebriska, \$5.35; New Hampshire, \$32; New Jersey, \$50; Ohio, \$80; Oregon, \$6.25; South Dakota, \$4.25; Washington, \$51.70; Wisconsin, \$77.40; dues from locals in unorganized states—Alabama, \$10.50; Arkansas, \$7.10; Arizona, 60 \$10.50; Arkansas, \$7.10; Arizona, 60 cents; Louisiana, \$18.60; Tennes \$3.05; Vermont, \$5; Virginia, \$2; Wyoming, \$5.20; District of Columbia, \$1.80; dues from members-at-large, \$1.40; total for dues, \$755.35; for supplies, \$42.33; donations, \$15.10; misc

aneous receipts, \$5.

The items of expense are: Salaries, Wm. Mailly, \$83; W. E. Clark, \$54; expenses of National Committeemen to annual meeting, \$114.25; for organiz-ing-John C. Chase in Arkansas, \$25; Geo. E. Boomer in Idaho. \$25; J. Edw. Geo. E. Boomer in Idaho, \$25; J. Edw. Morgan in Nebraska, \$15; on debts of Chicago N. E. B.—Theo. Pebes, \$25; Eugene Dietzgen, \$15; A. S. Edwards, \$25; on debts of Springfield N. E. C.—Geo. J. Speyer, \$25; Chas. H. Vall, \$25; for printing, \$122.75; stationery, postage, express, and telegrams, \$67.51; office equipment, \$31.15; office expenses, \$16.27; office help, \$66; miscellaneous, \$1.25.

As the May Day Number of The Worker is double the usual size and is to be sold for the usual price, it is necessary to juste as cash payment with orders to avoid tesuble and expense of bookkeeping and correspondence.

—For information in regard to the Social Democratic Party in New York City address or call on Jas. N. Wood, Organizer, Labor Lyceum, 64 East Fourth street.

FOR STATE COMMITTEE.

The following is the result of the eneral vote of the Social Democratic general vote of the Social Democratic Party of the state of New York on the proposed amendment to the constitu tion providing that-

"Ten per cent, of the net proceeds of all and any festivals and affairs arranged and held by any local or subdivision of the Social Democratic Party be set aside for the State Agitation Fund and be paid over to the

The vote was as follows: Yonkers, 7 for; Onondaga, 17 for; Mount Ver-non, 9 for; Troy, 11 for; Catskill,6 for; Peekskill, 6 for; Buffalo, 10 for and 2 against; Rome, 7 for; Utica, 9 for; Queens, 18 against; Schenectady, 16 for; Ticonderoga, 6 for and 23 against; New York, 95 for and 23 against; Kings, 72 for and 7 against.

The vote by subdivisions in Local New York stands: 1st, 3d, and 5th A. D., 5 for and 1 against; 8th, 5 for and 4 against; 6th and 10th, 10 for; 7th, 9th, and 25th, 9 for; 13th, 9 for; 15th and 17th, 7 for; 21st, 13 for; 24th, Br. 1, 7 for; Br. 2, 8 for and 6 against; 28th, 17 for and 1 against; 31st, 5 for.

Local Kings County by subdivisions shows: 1st, 3d, and 5th, 9 for; 7th, Br. 1, 9 for; Br. 2, 6 for; 9th, 16 for; 12th, 6 for; 13th and 14th, 1 for and 7 against; 15th, 6 for; 20th, Br. 1, 10 for 21st, Br. 1, 9 for; Br. 2, unanimously for, number not reported.

The vote cast in favor of the amend ment is 271; against, 42; total, 313. The nmendment is therefore carried and becomes operative from April 1, 1903.
HENRY L. SLOBODIN,

State Secretary, S. D. P.

CAPITALIST PERFIDY.

Last October, when the cotton-ship-ping season was at its height, the New Orleans Steamship Conference signed an agreement with the screwmen—men employed in handling cotton for ship-ment—regulating wages, hours, and other conditions. Now, the slack season being on, their employers' organization has wantonly and deliberately repudiated the agreement and notified the men that the old scale and rules would immediately go into effect. Yet we have not heard any outery from the capitalist press or the National Economic League about "breach of faith" or "unfair advantage." It is not their ox that is gored this time.

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

A WOMAN'S WORD.

Chicago Working Woman's Answer Capitalist Candidate's Request that She Use Her Influence for Him.

Among the campaign documents of raeme Stewart, the Republican candidate for Mayor of Chicago in the contest just closed, was a persona signed letter sent out to wo their influence. He got at least one letter that might give him food for thought, if he has any mailiness left after his experience as a capitalist and a politician. Mrs. Mary D. Wehrwein, a Socialist, wrote: "Dear Sir:—Your writing of the 18th

inst. at hand and contents carefully

noted.
"In reply to it I desire to inform you that your nomination and character can be of little interest to me, since I caunot be permitted under your laws to assist you, even if I was auxious to do so, to sustain the present profit sys-tem, stained with boodle, upon which you wish to be elected. Furthermore, your record, to my mind, has shown to every thinking citizen, capable of hinking for himself, that you favor the interest of the few, whom you term 'the leading citizens, etc.'; and how can you otherwise, by giving your support o the Lorimer kind

"You speak of 'the rights of each." Please, where do I come in?

"In what part of your program am I placed as a woman and citizen? Did the Republican party ever recognize a woman except when party interests were at stake? As a whole, you are bound by virtue of the present system which you hold just, to bid fair only to those above me; if you know any thing you know this. I am bound to suggest to you and your advisors, Lorimer & Co., to about face before you ask a woman to support men wh leliberately down her inherent rights both as a citizen and producer."

MINE WORKER'S VIEW

A coal-mine worker writes in the Chicago "Socialist" on the award made by the Anthracite Coal Strike Commis-

OF THE STRIKE AWARD.

sion. He says in part:
"I have read with great avidity every word I could find in every paper I could get hold of, about the award of the strike commission, the various comments made by a great many different persons, and the great many different parts of the award taken to establish the fact of a great victory. But, strange to say, the men that are affected by the award have not been asked to give their opinion on the mat-ter. Now, without using any arguments or inducements to get the men to vote on a false sentiment, let them by a secret ballot conscientiously cas their opinion and if ever any action o a set of men was vehemently con demned I do honestly believe action of these men ingly be condemned.

"I have carefully read and re-read the award published in different papers and taken section by section the only ones that I can see that have de the contract miners, the firemen and few engineers. But the great major ity have derived no benefit whatever from the award, and I dare any one to successfully prove that they they

"Let me impress upon the mind of every disbeliever that every one of this great majority will undoubtedly be forced to do just as much work in nine hours, after March 31, as they former ly did in ten nours. Just let thos men who talk so much about our grand victory, as they are pleased to call it, wait until a few months after the new system goes into effect and see if my words do not come true. "I have not worked forty years in

bitter lesson. I can easily recall many occurences that had to be endured by my fellow workmen in the differen labor organizations that have existed within the last forty years in the regions and every one may know who wants to know that our condition has been steadily growing worse. For every time that the men were about to reap the benefit of the sacrifices made and the sufferings endured method was found, either by hook or crook, whereby the men were hood-winked. No doubt the commissioners think and pride themselves on the befor the mine workers, but if they live for a short time longer they will surely discover that they made a very great mistake in not granting us the eight-hour day and in not establishing a uni-form scale of wages for the company men, loaders and laborers, both inside and outside.'

THE GLASS BLOWERS' PLIGHT.

Mr. Frank Gessner of Pittsburg, a expert in glass manufacturing, visited be plant of the glass trust in Alexandria, Ind., where the tests of the new window glass blowing machines were made. He writes to the "Glass Budget" that there are eight machines and that they equal the output of 54 blowers and 54 gatherers. The ma-chines blow glass in any length and thickness desired, one ordinary laborer runs two machines, the product is su-perior to the hand-blown article, the output is greater and the cost about one-fifth of the old method. The revoone-fifth of the old method. The revo-lution is complete. The skilled work-ers have lost their jobs forever; the trust owns the machines, and it is doubtful whether prices of window glass will be lowered much, except per-haps for a short time to run the small plants off the earth. What solution do the politicians offer for this problem? None. The trusts should own the ma-chinery and do with it as they please. That is what they favor. We have a solution: It is collective ownership of the machines. Then the workers will get the product, not the trust mag-nates.—Cleveland Citizen,

-Now when we are reading s —Now when we are reading so much in the daily press about railway service, rates, wages, and profits, is a good time to circulate Hanford's "Railroading in the United States," one of the best Socialist pamphlets ever written. Price, postpaid, 5 cents a copy; ten or more at 2½ cents each. Socialist Literature Company, 184 William street, New York.

SOUTH AFRICA'S LABOR PROBLEM

Capitalists Hesitating Whether to En slave the Blacks or Import Chinese Coolles-Socialist Movement Arising

A dispatch of April 3 reports the correspondent of the London "Times" at Johannesberg, South Africa, as say-ing that in spite of the overwhelming vote against Aslatic labor at a meeting on Wednesday night the question can-not be said to be decided. Both the principal speakers at the meeting showed themselves to be uniformed, the mover of the resolution talking about 100,000,000 available natives of Africa, including Moors and Arabs.

Both speakers, says the correspond-ent, assumed what is really the crux of the question, that there is sufficient African labor, but it is only if this proves untrue that any one proposes to introduce Asiatics. Every effort will be made to procure African natives. If these are not forthcoming, then, when thousands coming monthly to the Rand in consequence of the main industry being at a standstill, the question m

At any rate, the correspondent adds if the Asiatics come, the Californian mistake will not be repeated. They will come under contract at the out set. They will not be introduced pro sly and an attempt made to in miscoonsly and an attemple denture them afterward.

It may be added that the difficulty with native African labor is, not that the natives are too few, but that they have a most unreasonable preference for living easily in their own fashion tiling a little land and raising a few cat-tle, instead of becoming wage-workers where they would have more work, less food, and a liberal ration of blows and curses from the overseers. The civil ized white worker proves his superior ity by believing it impossible for him to live unless he has a boss to give him employment. The Asiatics in their different way, are also civilized enoug to be tractable wage-slaves. South Africa being now "pacified" eminent gentlemen in England are seriously discussing the advisability of estal lishing chattel slavery for the black whose alleged oppression by the Boer was one of the pretexts for the war The only question with them whether Chinese coolies would not be more profitable than African slaves.

But the South African news is not all gloomy—at least to our eyes. The British workmen there are showing rather more unrest and independence than their brothers at home, and up in several of the principal towns, in which British and Boer tollers act in narmony.

A TRUE TALE

FROM JAPAN.

"The Socialist," a good-sized maga zine of fine appearance, publish Tokyo, edited by Comrade Sen Kar ayama, and formerly known as the "Labor World," tells in quaint English the following gruesome tale of grin protest against capitalist oppression, revealing the same conditions in far-away Japan against which the workers of all lands are struggling.

"A bloody human hand cruelly cut off was received by Baron Shibusawa through the express. The old Baron being struck down by this extraordin-ary present, sent for police at once to look after this outrageous disre-

spect to the august Baron.
"Was it a joke? If it was a joke then it must be an awful joke! But why was such a deed? What was the cause of this? Whose hand was it?

"There is a shipbuilding factory right across the river Smida not very far from the palace of the old Baron. The same is owned by the Baron, of course, and earns many many hard dollars all through the year at the work of eight or nine hundred tollers. With the very rich bounty of the exploitation in this factory the Baron has just completed his famous trip around the world and must have made himself a good impression on the European money kings and mammon magnates!

"Now it happened that on the 17th ult, a blacksmith's right hand was crushed by a steam hammer weighing ton and a half. The handle of the hammer was directed by an old man aged 62! A young man of 25 is now lying in a hospital. A sad. fate of irony fell on this young blacksmith and his right hand was cut off! Workingmen of the factory contributed um of 150 yen or thereabout to this ill-fated man. But the factory gave him not a copper. There was no provision for accidents that are occurred during on the company's employ.

"This hand was sent to the Baron to arouse the right feeling on the part of the Baron towards his employees whose blood he has been sucking so many years. We hear from a reliable that the old Baron was some oved by this hand and consider ing to do something for his employee We hope he will. He is said to be di rector of over fifty companies, and those employ thousands of workers and are suffering from cruel oppressions and hardship without any protection and narosing without any protection at all. There are four or five thousand spinning girls in the city under the Baron's supervision. These girls are suffering tuberculosis on account of bad ventilation and improper food with excessively hard work.
"If there was in each factory a spir

ited worker like that one the old Baron might receive a flesh hand or head al-most every day!"

COMPULSORY FLAG-WORSHIP.

The jack tar on the revenue cutter Seminole, who called the United States Seminole, who called the United States flag "a dirty rag." was made to kiss its folds six times. He was also made to take a most solemn and binding oath to defend this dear piece of bunting. Wonder If at heart he has oath to defend this dear piece of bunting. Wonder If at heart he has changed his estimation of the emblem? Might don't make patriotism. A sailor might be in position to know whether the fiag has been disgraced or not by the powers of capitalism. If it is a dirty rag by means of the ends to which its power has been placed, are its sine washed away by compelling one jack far to kiss its folds six times? Vote for Socialism and make the fiag mean sometaing—Chicago Socialist.

THE MICHIGAN

PLAN OF CAMPAICN. DRYDEN, Mich., April 5.—The convention of the Socialist Party of Michigan instructed the State Commitorganize the state into circuit tion where one or more comrades would agree to pay railroad fares and provide food, shelter, and welcome for such speakers as might be sent out by the State Committee. The Committee was also instructed to enlist a corps of speakers for work on these circuits

ist movement knows that there ar many competent speakers who want audiences, and also that there are now millions of people who, having heard a little of the truth and beauty of the Socialist philosophy, desire to hear more and know more about it. Each of these demands supplies the other. It is very necessary to so arrange that speakers and audiences can get to-gether, and this is what the Michigan plan of campaign is accomplishing.

Another thing that has hindered ou movement is the very considerable ex-pense of holding meetings. There are carfares, hotel bills, hall vents and advertising bills to be paid, to say nothing of compensation for speakers, who are usually willing enough to donate their services. These expenses are reduced to the minimum by the Mich! gan plan.

When the "stations" are established they will be arranged into "circuits" corresponding with the lines of travel. This arranges the meeting places s

a small item. In pleasant weather meetings can be held out of doors, and here is where the modern "soap box" takes the place of the ancient and ploneer "stump." This saves hall rent and usually resuits in larger and better meetings than can be had in expensive halls, be-sides the saving in advertising. Then hotel bills are cut down by taking speakers direct to the homes of com rades and thus the expenses of meetings are reduced to only a fraction of the usual cost and meetings are placed within reach of all.

As to what has been accomplished so far in Michigan the Organizer is pleased to report as follows. On March 20 last the circular-letters were received from the printer. These have been sent out by mail to a list of some 3,000 names obtained from several lists furnished by the former Organ-izer, the State Secretary, and by sev-eral of our Socialist newspapers and magazines. The returns are now coming in. More than fifty "stations" are already established and fifteen speak-ers have already enlisted. The outlines of many good "circuits" now peep out from the blue circles which indicate the "stations" on the Organizer's map

As there are many smaller town where occasional meetings can be had with good effect these will be entered as "flag stations," It has also de reloped that "division stations", will be required in the larger cities like De-troit, Grand Rapids, Saginaw, Kalamazoo and Muskegon where several circuits converge, and this arrange-ment has the effect of properly distributing the meetings, giving the

As these circuits will be practically permanent and each "station" in con-stant touch with the State Committee, the routing of speaking will be easily accomplished.

Every speaker will be expected to organize locals wherever possible, and as it is expected that under these arrangements there will be many speak-ers "riding" our "circuits" the result will be more locals.

Altogether the outlook is bright From what has already been accomplished it appears almost certain that entire success is assured by this Michigan plan of campaign.
C. J. LAMB,

THE WORST OF CRIMES. Dimes and dollars, dollars and dime An empty pocket is the worst of

crimes. Get ye wealth, no matter how, stion asked of the rich. I trow Steal by night, steal by day, Do it all in a legal way.

Join the church and never forsake her Learn to cant and insult your maker; Be hypocrite, llar, knave, and fool; But don't be poor. Remember the

rule: Dimes and dollars, dollars and dimes An empty pocket is the worst of

I know a poor but an honest man Who strives to live on the Christian

plan. But poor he is and poor will be. A scorned and hated wretch is he. At home he meets a starving wife; Abroad he leads a leper life. He struggles against a fearful odd,

Who will not bow to the people's god. Dimes and dollars, dollars and dimes, An empty pocket is the worst of know a poor but worthy youth. Whose hopes are built on a maiden'

But the maid will break her yows with For a lover comes whose claims are

truth,

these: A hollow heart and an empty head, A face well tinged with brandy red, A soul well trained in villiany's sch But cash, sweet cash, he knoweth the

Dimes and dollars, dollars and dimes, An empty pocket is the worst of

If a man is up, oh, lift him higher, Your soul is for sale, and he is the buyer.

If a man is down, give a thrust;

Trample the beggar into the dust.

Presumptuous poverty is quite appalling.

Knock him over and kick him for falling.

—Butte Labor World.

-Every local in the United States —Every local in the United States in a town of five thousand people or more should get a thousand copies of the May Day Number of The Worker and distribute them thoroughly. It will cost you only \$5 and a little labor and it will do much to bring in new voters and new party members.

PARTY DIRECTORY.

William Mailly, Rooms 9-10, Arlington Block, Omaha, Neb. STATE SECRETARIES.

Covington.

Maine—Fred E. Irish, 14 Free street, Portland.
Massachusetts—Dan A. White, 907 Win-throp Building, Boston.
Michigan—J. A. C. Menton, 1315 Saginaw

throp Baliding, Boston.
Michigan—J. A. C. Menton, 1315 Saginaw
street, Filint.
Minnesbra-S. M. Holman, 45 S. Fourth
street, Minneapolis.
Missouri-Caleb Lipscomb. Liberal.
Montana—Dr. G. A. Willett, Thompson
Block, Helen. E. Roe. 519 N. Sixteenth
street, Minneapolit.
New Helen. E. Roe. 519 N. Sixteenth
street, New Louis Arnstein, 18 Wat
son street, Iover.
New Hampshire—Louis Arnstein, 18 Wat
son street, Iover.
New Yorker, Henry L. Slobodin, 64 East
Fourth street, New York City.
North Dakota—A. Rassett, Fargo.
Obio—W. G. Critchlow, 20 Fruden Buildling, Daylon. W. H. Sweat, Medford.

LOCAL NEW YORK. LOCAL NEW YORK.

Organizer—James N. Wood, Labor Lyceim, 64 East Fourth street.

City Executive Committee meets on the second and fourth Wednesday evenings of each month at the Labor Lyceim.

General Committee meets on the second and fourth Saturday evenings of the month at the Labor Lyceim.

Assembly District branches meet as follows:

at the Labor Lyceum.

Assembly District branches meet as follows:

Assembly District branches meet as follows:

List. 3d, and 5th A. D.—First and third Mondays at 249 West Eleventh street.

2d and 8th A. D.—Second and fourth Thursdays at 7a Ludlow street.

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

260 East Broadway.

6th and 10th A. D.—Second and Fourth Fridays at 64 East Fourth street.

7th. 9th, and 25th A. D.—First and third Saturdays at 60 minds Solomon's home, 202

Lith A. D.—First and third Tuesdays at Meyer's Hell, 436 West Thirty-eighth street.

12th A. D.—First and third Tuesdays at Meyer's Hell, 436 West Thirty-eighth street.

12th A. D.—First and third Saturdays at 342 West Forty-second street.

13th A. D.—Second and fourth Thursdays at 342 West Forty-second street.

13th A. D.—Second and fourth Thursdays at 12th A. D.—Second and fourth Widnesses.

15th and 17th A. D.—Second and fourth Widnesses.

15th and 17th A. D.—First and third Thursdays at 421 First and third Thursdays at 225 Hest and third Thursdays at 421 First and third Thursdays at 425 Amsterdam avenue.

21st A. D.—First and third Fridays at Colonial Hall, 101st street and Columbus avenue.

day at Socialist Educational League Rooms, 1851 Second avenue.

20th A. D. First and third Thursdays at 20th A. D. First and third Thursdays at 1878 Hrst are 1875 Hrst and third Thursdays at 1878 Hrst avenue.

28th A. D. Second and fourth Fridays at 1877 Areans A.

20th A. D. Second and fourth Wednesdays at W. E. A. Clubhouse, 206 East Eighty-sixth street.

21st A. D. Second and fourth Tuesdays at 1878 Hrst Mikins' home, 2068 Seventh and 2018 A. P. Second and Second and Second and Second at 2018 Seventh 2018 and 2018 A. P. Second and Second and

34th A. D.—Every Friday at 380 Wills
avenue.

Sih A. D., Br. 1 (German)—Every Friday
at W. E. A. Clubbouse. 3300 Third avenue.

Sih A. D., Br. 2 (English)—Second and
fourth Thursdays at 3300 Third avenue.

Annexed and Saloon. Tenth street and
White Plains avenue. Williamsbridge.

LOCAL KINGS COUNTY.

Organizer—Warren Atkinson, 122 Port
Green place.

County Committee meets on the second
and fourth Saturday evenings of each
month at Labor Lyceum, 949 Willoughly
avenue.

month at Lauvi Polycum, avenue,
1st, 2d, and 3d A. D. (American Branch)—
First and third Fridays at Comrade Furman's home, 121 Schermerhorn street,
5th A. D., 19th Ward-First and third
Mondays at W. Emich's Hall, 5-7 Boerum

avenue, avenue, 21st A. D., Br. 3 (English)—Second and fourth Wednesdays at Keystone Hotel, corner Pennsylvania and Glenmore avenues. LOCAL RICHMOND.

Meets on the first and third Saturday evenings of each month at the Stapleton Labor Lyceum, Roff street.

BAKERS' CONVENTION.

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 7.-The eleventh national convention of the Journeymen Baker's and Confectioners' International Union began its ses-sions here yesterday.

There are 210 delegates present from

cupled with the routine of organiza-tion and the reading of the reports of Secretary Harzbecker and Treasure Hartmann, and the presentation o referred to the proper committee

After the conclusion of this bus the convention was addressed by Thos

I. Kidd, Vice-President of the American Federation of Labor, and Mrs. Julia C. Llewellyn, of Lockport, N. Y., Vice-President of the Women's Internation-al Union Label League. The convention promises to be an in-teresting one. A progressive spirit is resultered by many delegates and will

-The May Day Number of Worker will be a good one to carribute at meetings, in shops, or from house to house. Eight pages. Usual prices: 100 copies, 75 cents; 200 copies, \$1.20; 300 or more, at 50 cents a hundred. Send orders early, with cash.

Pollowing is a directory of the national and state and territorial organizations of the Socialist Party Rhown in New York as the Social Democratic Party in of the local organization in Greater New York. Every reader of The Worker who is not already a member of the party organization is urged to Join at once. The party officers named will gladly naswer inquiries as fo thuse and places of meeting or give other information needed by those wishing to Join the party.

NATIONAL MECRETARY.

California—Edgar B. Helphingetine, 339 S. Flower street, Los Angeles. Colorado—J. W. Martin, 3341 Quitman street, Ibenver. "Connecticut—W. E. White, Box 45, New

Haven.

Florida-W. R. Henley, Longwood.
Idatho-A. M. Slatery, St. Authony,
Illinois-Jas. S. Smith, 181 Washington
street, Chicago.
Indiana-James Oncal, 16 S. Pifth street,
Terre Haute.
Iowa-W. A. Jacobs, 216 East Sixth street,

Ohlo-W, G. Critchlow, 28 Pruden Bulld-ing, Dayton.
Oklahoma-W. H. Sweat, Medford.
Oregon-W. S. Richards, Albany.
Pennsylvania-Fred W. Long, 1305 Arch street, Philadelphia.
South Dakota-W. A. Williams, Sioux Fells. Falls.
Texas—E. B. Lathan, 702 California sfreet,

Texas—E. D. Landau, Gainesville, E. Lund, Lehl, Utah—E. S. Lund, Lehl, Vernout.—John Anderson, Barre, Washington—U. G. Moore, 4325 Phluney avenue, Scattle, Wisconsin—Miss E. H. Thomas, 614 State

avenue.

22d A. D.—Every Tuesday at Socialist
Educational League rooms, 953 Second avenue.

21d A. D.—Second and fourth Fridays at Beckmann's Hall, northeast corner 142d street and Eighth avenue.

24th A. D., Br. I (German)—Second and fourth Mondays at 1650 Second avenue.

24th A. D., Br. 2 (English)—Every Tuesday at Socialist Educational League Rooms, 1651 Second avenue.

venue. 32d and 33d A. D.—Second and fourth hursdays at Harlem Union Hall, 1997 Thursdays at Harlem Union Hall, 1997 Third avenue. 34th A. D.-Every Friday at 380 Willis

Mondays at W. Emich's Hall, 5-7 Boerum Street.

6th A. D., 21st Ward-Every Thursday at Excelsion Hall, B) Summer arenue.

7th A. D.—First and third Thursdays at Comrade Blankenfeld's home, 112H Forty-fifth street.

12th A. D.—First and third Fridays at Concordia Hall, 335 Prospect avenue.

13th and 14th A. D.—First and third Saturdays at Eckford Hall, corner Eckford and Calyer streets.

15th A. D.—Second and fourth Saturdays at 187 Montrose avenue, corner Humbeldt street.

16th A. D.—First and third Fridays at Socialist Club, Ralph avenue and Fulton street.

Socialist Citio, happy street. 18th A. D.—First Thursday at Socialist Club, Raiph avenue and Fulton street. 19th A. D.—Second and fourth Mondays at Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, 165 Willoughby 20th A. D., Br. 1 (German)—First and third Wednesdays at Koch's Hall, 257 Ham-

tional 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 Common-wealth, we warn the working class against burg avenue.

20th A. D., Br. 2 (English)—Fourth Tuesday at 700 Evergreen avenue.

21st A. D., Br. 2—Lectures and meetings every Friday evening at Center Hall. Stone avenue, between Belmont and Pitkins

all parts of the United States and Canada, among them several women representing the cracker packers. There is one colored delegate from Charles-ton. The business is conducted in Eng-lish and German.

Most of these two days has been oc-

various communications and appeals which, as well as the reports, were I. Kidd. Vice-President of the American

manifested by many delegates, and will show itself in the debates.

*************** ORDER BLANK FOR MAY DAY NUMBER.

THE WORKER, 184 William St., New York.

Comrades: Enclosed find for which please send copies of your May Day Number to the

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

National Platform of the Socialist Party.

party is officially recognized under the name of Social Democratic Party. The party em-blem in New York is the Arm and Torch.]

following address:

The Socialist Party of America in national

The Socialist Party of America in national convention assembled, reaffirms its adherence to the principles of international Socialism, and declares its aim to be the organization of the working class and those in sympathy with it, into a political party, with the object of conouering the powers of government and using them for the purpose of transforming the present system of private ownership of the means of production the property of the pr

feriority, political subservience and tritual slavery.

The economic interests of the capitalist class dominate our entire social system; the lives of the working class are recklessly sacrificed for profit, wars are fomented be-tween nations, indiscriminate slaughter is encouraged and the destruction of whole races is sauctioned in order that the capi-talists may extend their commercial domin-ion abroad and enhance their supremacy at home.

ion abroad and enhance their supremacy at home.

But the same economic causes which developed capitalism are leading to Socialism, which will aboils both the capitalist class and the class of wage workers. And the active force in bringing about this new and higher order 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. Republican, the butgeois public ownership parties, and all other parties which do not stand for the complete overthrow of the capitalist system of production, are alike political representatives of the capitalist class. The workers can most effectively act as a class in their struggle against the collective powers of capitalism, by constituting themseives into a political party, distinct from and opposed to sail parties formed by the propertied classes.

IMMEDIATE DEMANDS.

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

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 the time and manner of the transition to development reached by the projectariat. We, therefore, 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 Socialists to political offices, in order to facilitate the attainment of this end.

1. The public ownership of all means of transportation and communication and all other public inflicts, as well as of all industries controlled by monopolics, trusts, and combines. No part of the revenue of such industries to be applied to the reduction of traces on property of the capitalist traces of wayes and shortening of the hours of labor and the increase of wayes and shortening of the hours of labor and the increase of wayes and shortening of the hours of labor and the increase of wayes in order to decrease the share of the capitalist and involved the consumers.

2. The progressive reduction of the hours of labor and the increase of wayes in order to decrease the share of the capitalist and involved to labor.

3. State or national insurance of working people in case of accidents, lack of employment, slekness and want in old age; the finds for this purpose to be collected from the revenue of the capitalist class, and to be administered under the control of the administered under the control of the finds for this purpose to be collected from the revenue of the capital class, and to be administered under the control of the finds for the public credit to be used for that the finds and the capital to the administered under the control of the finds for the public credit to be used for that the capital to the same the same of the defert the control of the same the same of the public reduction of a system of public

the so-called public ownership movements as an attempt 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. SOCIALISM AND TRADE UNIONISM.

SOCIALISM AND TRADE UNIONISM.

The following resolution was adopted, along with the foregoing platform, by the National Convention at Indianapolis, July, 1901:

The trade-union movement and independent political action are the chief emancipating factors of the wage-working class. The trade-union movement is the natural result reade-union movement is the natural result economic side of the working-class movement. We consider it the duty of Socialists to loin the unions of their respective trades and assist in building up and unifying the trades and labor organizations. We recognize that trade unions are by historical the trade unions are by historical far as political affiliation is concerned. We call the attention of trade-unionistate to the fact that the class struggle so nobly waged by the trade-union forces to-day, while it may result in lessening the exploitation of labor will be action of the second of the control of

RELATIONS OF PARTY AND UNIONS.

ISOS:

INFLATIONS OF PARTY AND UNIONS.

The National Committee of the Socialist Party in annual session assembled, hereby reaffirms the attitude of the party toward the trade-union movement as expressed in the session assembled, hereby reaffirms the attitude of the party toward the trade-union movement as expressed in the session of the session assembled, hereby the Indianapolis convention of 1904.

We consider the trade-union movement and the Socialist movement as inseparable parts of the general labor movement, produced by the same economic forces and tending towards the same goal, and we deem it the duty of each of the two movements to extend its hearty co-operation and sendern it the duty of each of the two movements as its own special mission to perform in the struggle of activity.

But we are also mindful of the fact that each of the two movements has its own special mission to perform in the struggle for the cannel; pation of labor, that it devolves upon the trade unions to conduct the conomic struggles of the working class, that it devolves on the Socialist party to fight the political battless of the working class, that it devolves on the Socialist party to fight the political battless of the working class, that it devolves on the Socialist party to fight the political structure of activity without active interference by the other. The Socialist Party will continue to give its aid and assistance to the enconomic struggles of organized labor regardless of, the affiliation of the trade unions engaged and the second of all trade organizations of labor without allowing itself to be made the ally of any one division of the trade-union movement as against another.

We also declare that we deem it unwissented in the political conventions of our party.

party. ANTI-PUSION RESOLUTIONS

Whereas, The history of the labor more-ent of the world has conclusively demonwhereas, I he history of the labor more-ment of the world has conclusively demon-started that a Socialist Party is the only political organization able to indequately and consistently conduct the political struggles Whereas, All 'Indical he political struggles Whereas, All 'Indical he form' par-Parties, have offer the form' par-formly succumised to the indicate of the old political parties and have proven dis-astrous to the ultimate end of the labor movement, and Whereas, Any alliance, direct or indirect, with such parties is dangerous to the politi-cal integrity and the very existence of the Socialist Party and the Socialist provenum.

Moreas, At the present stage of develop-nent of the Socialist movement of this counment of the Socialist movement of th's coni-try there is neither necessity nor excuse for such alliance, therefore be it Resolved, That no state or local organiza-tion, or member of the party shall, under any circumstances, fuse, combine or com-promise with any political party or organi-in order to further the interests of candi-dates of such parties or organization.



They raised his salary two years ago last May, The said increase amounting to thirty cents a day;
Since then they've raised the prices
Of carrots and of beets,

Of flour and of meat, Of corn and coal and fruits. Of bables' little boots, Of potatoes, milk and cheese, Of the product of the bees, Of hats and socks and coats, Of all that sinks or floats. He's paying out the money that he saved before the raise.

But prosperity's upon us, and his heart

Keep an eye on your wrapper. See when your subscription expires. Renow in time. It will prevent interruption in the mailing of the paper and facilitate work at the office. Big pay to agents stiling a fully secured in-we thent, paying over 50 per cent a month-Money returned on demand, as classes prefer-red. Lock Box 255 We tfield, Mass. History of the

Paris Commune of 1871. From the French of Lissagaray By Eleanor Marx Aveling. Bound - - - - - \$.70 Library Edition - - - \$3.00 SOCIALIST LITERATURE CO., 184 William Str., N. Y.



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