do a little reckoning again. There

the value of the raw material, there the

the value of the raw material, there the expenses, and there again the value of the product. We get the sum of expenses by adding the salaries, the wages, cost of raw material and missellments expenses (as given in tables).

For 1880, the value of the products

was \$16,498,345, and the therefore \$16,090,785, clear profits therefore

\$407,560, or 2½ per cent. In 1890, the value of the products was \$35,585,445, and the expenses, \$29,760, 532; clear profits, therefore, \$5,851,013,

So there you are. That's the stary the dry figures have told you. Within ten years the profits of the capitalist

has increased more than six fold, and yet he could not avoid the temptation of expressing \$35 more out of the free

facts, when they talk to you of com

WORKINGS OF SMELTER TRUST.

Mine owners of Colorado and the Western states are already beginning

to feel the effects of the organization

of the smelter trust. Of course there are no smelters now but what are in the trust; consequently all business

must be done with the trust or the

mines close. Mine owners are now be-

ing compelled to sign agreements giving practical control of the working o

the mine and profits to be derived

therefrom for five years to the smelter

as a fly has about living during the

winter in the frozen zone. Mine own

wages are about as low as miners will

work for, it looks as though a great clash between the wealth owners and the wealth producers is inevitable.—

LOCOMOTIVE TRUST.

Harvey Fisk & Sons and William .

Sheldon & Co. as managers have com-pleted 'arrangements for the formation of the American Locomotive Company

with an authorized capital of \$50,000.

than \$6,000,000 of cash working capi-tal in addition to the funds, plants, buildings factors

buildings, fixtures, trade marks and good will, etc., of at least the following

The Brooks Locomotive Works of

The Herocks Locomotive Works of Dunkirk, N. Y.; the Gooke Locemotive Works of Paterson, N. J.; the Man-chester Locomotive Works of Man-los-ter, N. H.; the Pittsburg Locomotive Works of Pittsburg, Pn.; the Rhode Island Locomotive Works of Provi-dence, R. I.; the Schenectady Locomo-tive Works of Schenectady, N. Y.; the Pittsburgh Locomotive Works of Rich.

bination will control at seast two thirds of the capacity of the entire country.

COTTON DUCK COMBINE.

The United States Cotton Duck Cor

Hogansville Mfg. Co., Hogansville.

The company will also have the op-

rus: West Point Mfg. Co., River

tion right, extending to Jan. 1, 1903, to purchase the mills of the following con-

dale Cotton Mills and Lanette Bleaching and Dye Works, all at West Point,

It is stated that the properties named

will have together 400,000 spindles and handle nearly all the heavy duck out-put, a large part of the light duck out-put and also of belting and hose duck.

AN INTERESTING PARALLEL

The recent cases in Lynn, Mass., and West Hoboken, N. J., where a capitalist party endorsed a Social Democratic candidate without his consent and he was forced to come out and repudiate the endorsement, have been paralleled in Cleveland. O.

A special election was held for coun

effman in the Tenth district of that city. The Republicans had no chance of carrying the district, so they issued

a circular asking the workingmen to vote for the DeLeonite candidate against the Democrat. This action was, no doubt, merely a trick of capitalist

politics. It is not supposed that the DeLeouites solicited Republican sup-port-though it does not appear that they protested very vigorously. But the interesting point is that the "Daily

Smasher' has had nothing to say about an experience in its own party which shows how baseless were its charges against the Social Democrats of Lyan

and of West Hoboxen.

The scheme did not succeed. The Democrat was elected and the DeLeon-

ites had only 28 more votes than they got at the previous election without Republican support.

ond Locometive Works of Rich-

Pueblo Courier.

ers will attempt to minimin the selves by wage reductions, but a

namity of interests, of eco

or 161/2 per cent.

AGENTS, ATTENTION ! Agents sending in subscriptions without remit-tance must state distinctly how long they are to run. Agents are personally charged with and held re-ensible for unpaid subscriptions sent in by them-

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PRICE 2 CENTS.

#### VOL. XI.-NO. 8.

# STRIKING FACTS

dreds of thousands, are also working-men, you know! The number of this productive class has rises from 161 to 933, 945 officers, clerks, etc., and 48 proprietors), and their renumeration from \$113,032 to \$797,206 within these ten years. However this is only a small part of the profits of the indus-tive. The howevers of this indus-From the Figures of the Twelfth Census on the Manufacture of Coke. try. The bourgeois statistician to more dares to touch upon the question of profits than of wages, but we can

#### BY I. M. RUBINOW.

work and the first data on statistics of some manufactures, have just come out. The large pages with almost there is enough of life in them, if one cares to look. There is human suffer ing and human greed, human virtues and vices, and a Secialist cannot afford to absointely neglect them, for heymoto-than anybody else, is called upon to defend his statements with facts, for it is his statements that sound so sensa-tional and alarming. How many times has our friend, the Republican stump speaker, told us that all's well in this t of worlds, that the workings u has his full dinner pail, and that s pail is getting fuller and fuller. the capitalist, moved by the ethical tive, has been increasing the em-yee's wages. Why not examine the is, and see for ourselves whether is not so, whether we should no the real facts, as represented by

I take the coke industry as one of th o or three that have as yet been appleted, and I find the following is, always comparing the data of eleventh and twelfth censuses s the data for 158 Fand 1899:

#### PRODUCTIVITY INCREASED.

trust, and the only alternative is to close the mines. The smelter trust has made its conditination with the railroad M1, l. e., 10,6 per cent., while the nun r of ovens has increased from 32.6%. 47,142-4, e., 44.3 per cent, and pro-ction of coke from 10,008,169 to 19, 9,708 short tons, or 96.2 per cent. and other companies necessary to liandling the business, and the mine owner has about as much to say in the deal, and what he shall get out of it. figures show, then, that the scale production has enormously risen, the productivity of the establish t and ovens has increased. The ge number of ovens for an estab nt has risen from 150 to 196 e average yield of roke per oven has reased from 305 to 417 short tons, d per establishment from 45,500 to

96.2 per cent, the capital invested the industry has increased from 62,729 to \$36,502,679, or 109 pe The value of machines has in ed from \$823,700 to \$5,927,702, or or cent. Machinery, while mak-Machinery, while

s a part of it very effectively. extract more coke from the coat; the amount of coal used has only used from 15,705,087 to 30,157,829 or 90,0 per cent., the amount of per cent. of coke, instead of 61 t , as before, and sonly 3,070 of coal are necessary to make ton of coke instead of 3,156 s, as ten years ago.

But this is not yet all. While ad growth of the coke industry has sed the psoducers, the price of the main raw material of this inhas declined from 70 cents t

## SITIVE REDUCTION OF WAGES.

progress of the world. But has rkingman profited any by this The staffistician gives no di-swer, and only mysteriously that the number of working the industry has increased 88.9 , and the total wages 74 per nt. and the total wage.

Up to this point we have been the figures as given in the rebut when it comes to the wages,
ust do our own figuring. And the total wages divided by er of workingment in this indus-as fallen from \$462 per annum to 83 within the short period of tea, the period of national prosper-lilen \$25.74, or more than 8 per \$416 a year, \$8 a week. That's the Anoclos he American sovereign gets on nats always take very tender care But alas! the figures give the lie his assertion. The price of coke risen from \$1.65 to \$1.76 per ton. s more productive, more coke obtained from the same quarif coal and the price of coal has a and the price of coke has risen, ne wages of the workingmen went

## THE CAPITALISTS' SHARE.

re were 161 of them, includ-9there were 101 of them, includeris, managers (1), officers of cor-ions (1), and proprietors and firm sers (11) Isn't this glurious stat-this perting the \$50s.inonth together with officers of corpora-t and even promoters! In the lik census forty-eight proprietors been excluded, but the officers of artison left. Charmons Denses reasus forty eight proprietors of socialism, though on excluded, but the efficers of tons left. Chauncey Depew rate for something which, though believe, with their salaries of hundred to the salaries of the s

# "DIVIDING UP."

How the Street Car Magnates Divide the Product of Their Employees' Labor.

Capitalist Paper "Lets the Cat Out of the Bag"-On Most Moderate Statement, 40 Per Cent. of Product Goes to Those Who Do Not Work-Result of the Albany Strike.

The capitalist papers cannot avoid now and then "letting the cat out of the bag" in regard to the relations of capital and labor. The latest instance is an article in the New York "Evening Post," giving the losses entailed by the Albany strike. The significant items in the account are these (wo: "The clear profits of the company for

eleven days amount to \$12,700.03.
"Daily wages of 900 men at an average of \$1.80 per diem, \$17,820."

Thus, from figures whose corrects cannot be questioned, it appears that the stockholders of the company re-ceive from the laborers no less than \$1.163.63 every day of the year-net because they do any work in operating or administering the street car system (for officers' salaries are not included in the figures given), but solely because they own the property and have the legal power to permit men to work or forbid them to work.

Looking at it from the other side, it means that each day each of the workingmen turns over \$1.30 as profit to the useless capitalists and receives \$1.80 for his long hard day of useful toil,

On the face of the figures, the capl-talist takes, then, a little more than 40 per cent of the value produced by the workingmen's efforts.

Of course, a true statement of the ase would be still stranger. On the one hand, a considerable part of the apitalists' share is not included in the item of "net profits," but is paid under the form of interest, rentals, etc. On the other hand, it must be remem

bered that when the workingmen get his wages he has to pay out a fifth o a quarter of the amount to a capitalist directly in the form of rent for his he has to pay the profit of half a dozen grades of capitalists—manufacturers wholesalers, etc.

What would workingmen gain by Soialism? Suppose the gain was no mor than appears on the face of these fig would it not be worth voting for

## RESULT OF THE STRIKE.

Although, as usual, 'both sides claim a' victory" in' the settlement of the strike, there seems little ground for the claim on the part of the men. The sys tem is not unionized, the neacest ap-proach being a promise of the con-pany to receive and treat with commit tees from the employees when they have grievances to present. The wage demand, is only partially conceded. And, finally, the agreement binds the employees to give six days' notice of Intention to strike, which will enable the company to make ample prepara-tion for filling their places by import-

ing scales and soldiers again.

The settlement inny he the best that could be made; but if so, it only proves the necessity of using some methods than those of pure and simple unionism. The street car industry is, of course, one of the hardest in which to form a solid organization or to carry a strike through to success. It is time for the street car workers to think Age United States Cotton Duck Cor-poration is a new combine just organ-ized with a capital of \$50,000,000; La áddition to the fourteen mills of the Mount Vernon-Woodberry Cotton Duck Company the new company is to ac-quire the following concerns Stack Mills, Manchester, N. H. La Grange Mills, La Grange, Ga. Hoganaville, Mc. Co. Hoganaville of supporting a political party of their own class, a party which ed, not for the making of profits but for the good of all the workers, which, under Socialism, would mean all the people. Such is the program of the Social Democratic Party.

# TRACTION COMBINE.

egotiations between the American Railways Company and the Electri-Company of America for a merger of the two corporations have progressed to a practical agreement upon terms, leaving only minor details to be arranged. The plan contemplates the or-ganization of a new company which will issue bonds and stocks to take up the two companies.

The American Railways Company

has an outstanding capital of \$3,757, 000. Among the properties controlled by the company are the traction lines at Rridgeton, N. J.; Joliet, H.; Dayton and Springfield, O. The Electric Company of America has an outstanding capital of \$20,237,050. The plants oper-ated by this company are those of the Camden (N. J.) Light and Heating Company, the Atlantic (N. J.) Company, the Jamaica (L. I.) Company, and the Scranton and Dunmore (Pa.)

## STRIKE AGAINST POLICE.

falo struck Tuesday night. The strike of the switchmen, although not direct-ly connected with that of the machinthe going out of the latter body of men. Since the machinists went out on Mon-day, the yards of the Lehigh have been patroiled by policemen. The switchmen objected to working under police su-pervision and struck.

The Huffalo switchmen deserve to be

#### SMALL INVESTORS LOSE SAVINGS.

New Oil Fields In Texas Are Already In the Hands of the Monopolists.

An Austin, Texas, dispatch of May "The secretary of state to day granted a permit to the Byrd syn-dicate, limited, of London, England, to do business in Texas. This syndicate has leased 63,000 acres of oil hand in the Beaumont field, which it will im-mediately develop. It will also build and operate an extensive oil pipe line system in the new field. It is said that this syndicate has large interests in the Baku oil district of Russia."

what a great field the discovery of oil in Texas would open for the middle class, the people who have saved a few bundreds or a few thousands of dollars and who would now be able to cor pete with the great monopolists.

It now appears, however, that the small livestors are getting experience and the monopolists are getting the oil wells. Another dispatch says:

Now that the gambling stage has passed fivestors in oil stocks and oil lands in the Beaumont field are looking into things in a practical manner and the outlook, from the point of view of the majority, is anything but prou-ising. Speculators have made fortunes in a day, but somebody will have to pay for it, and the small investor is awakening to a realization of the true condition of affairs and is fast learning that it is his money that has gone to make up these fortunes and that his to make up these fortunes and that his chances for getting it back are not near so bright as he thought they were two, weeks ago.

"The small investor has purchased are thousands and thousands of widows, scamstresses, clerks, children and even domestics who have poured their savings, and in not a few instances money they could not spare, into the treasury of some one or more of the oil companies here. They saw visions of wealth and expected quick returns. What they will get is best told in the words of one of the most rominent premoters on the ground who now admits that his conscience buffs him no little, though if the truth be known he his made a fortune here which should provide all his wants and needs for the remainder of his

natural life."

Thus the Socialist theory is again verified by facts. The capitalist system leads inevitably to inonopoly and the small investor is doomed to ruin it competition with the great capitalist.

## OIL COMPANIES COMBINE.

The Canfield Oil Company of Cleve-and, the Penn Petroleum Company of Corapolis, Pa., and the American Petroleum Company of Findlay, O., have combined under the name of the Canfield Oil Company, with headquarters in Cleveland. The capitalization is \$300,000. The three companies manufacture oil products; and will continue in operation as hepétofore, the purpose of the combination being

have to study economy more closely than they ever did before. Under Soislism, economy of production would nean more leisure and comfort for the producers. Under capitalism, it means everwork for a part of the producing class, want and anxiety for others, and increased profit for the enpitalist.

## BENEFICENT COPPER TRUST.

The plant of the American Spielting and Refining Company at Helena, Mont, employing over 600 men, has been closed down, as the trust positive-iy refuses to pay the men living wages under the new eight-hour law, which has just gone into effect. The trust wanted to make a horizontal reduction of 20 per cent, in wages. The men agreed to stand a cut of 10 per cent, and before an agreement could be reached the plant was ordered to be shut down "by the management in New York."

The law does not apply to all employees, but only to certain classes. The union mill and smelter men, however, with praiseworthy class-consciousness, nsisted that all workmen employed just have the benefit of the eight-he

## TO FORM A POWDER TRUST.

The San Francisco "Chronicle" says hat plans are under consideration for the consolidation of the large houses on the Pacific Coast which now control the powder business, through a poeling agreement, for the manufacturers on the Atlantic seaboard. At the present time four houses control the territory of the entire western part of the United States (including Colorado). British Columbus, and Alaska on the north to Mexico and Central America on the south. Heretofore the Pacific Coast companies have made monthly reports to one another in order to control the product and maintain prices on an agreed schedule. The project now is to bring all four local companies under one management and incorporation.

nic of the 16th and 18th A. D., branch of the Social Democratic Party, will be held on Sanday, June 23, 1801, at Eckelkamp's Atlantic Park and Casino, Ralph avenue, near Park place. Borough of Brooklyn. One-half of the proceeds will be donated to the Labor Lyceum Building Fund, and the balance used in securing permanent quarters for the branch. Elaborate preparations have been made by the commitations have been made by the committee for the entertainment of their friends, and it is hoped that Socialism, our literature will educate them. Circulate The Worker and other Socialist papers.

#### THE STRUGGLE IN DAYTON.

**Deliberately Planned Lock**out to Break Labor

Organizations. The Benevolent National Cash Register Company Is in the Conspiracy-Social Democrats Are Active and Find Willing Listeners. DAYTON, O., May .8.-The · labor

situation is growing more serious every day. The National Cash Regis-A few weeks ago we were being told ter Company, employing 2,500 pc (1,900 organized) has been closed over two weeks. The cause given was inability to affect a settlement wit pany has refused all conferences and

es to talk at all upon the question have closed down indefinitely. employ several hundred skilled men

Cause given was "short of orders." The Stillwell & Brice works closed down indefinitely last Thursday. They employ 700 skilled men, a large share being union machinists. They give, as a reason for shutting down, "slack orders." But, a few days before closing, they offered to guarantee to every em-ployee one year's steady, work provided he would contract to leave his union Did they lie then or are they lying

ent with

H. C. Mahrt's cigar factory, employ ing about 300 girls, boys, and women closed indefinitely. Cause, "No work. This is the worst scab shop in the for nearly a year. They employ a great many children from eight to eleven

years old. The W. P. Callaban machine shops and gas engine works which employ ly. No cause given. There are numer ous others who have followed the example of the larger concerns, and Day ton is practically shut up tight at the

#### A DELIBERATE ATTACK.

The Manufacturers' Association of this city has been perfecting a plan for over one year, whereby they could close up everything and break the back of the organisations. Dayton, with a population of 85,000, has at this tim 16,000 organized workers and every day adds many more. This rapid growth has caused the manufacturers much alarm, and sometime ago they decided to make May 20 (when the ma chinists demand nine hours) the test of strength. They won't talk; and it will now settle down to a struggle without words, organization against organiza-SOCIALIST AGITATION.

## The Socialists, all being out with the

ther works, are busier than ever. On May 16, Comrade Chas. O. Jones of Cincinnati spoke for an hour to an audience of 500 workingmen at the court house, and made a good impression. At the p. m. he was admitted to the regular meeting of the Central Trades Council, where he talked straight 80 cialism. The delegates applauded him greatly, showing that they are willing to give us attention. Comrade N. P. Geiger of Syracuse, N. Y., will be here on May 19 for a stay, and there will surely be pleaty of propaganda work done. The S. D. P. organization has passed resolutions of sympathy with the strikers, affirming allegance to their cause and pointing out the class

outcome of the fight is hard to predict, but the workers are so well or-ganized that they predict ultimate success, while the nu nufacturers will not talk. However, the eyes of the country are watching the fight from a disof all of the great philanthropic copanies that loved their wage slaves so well, that used to be located here.

## MACHINISTS' STRIKE.

the Nine-Hour Day Solidarity Neces sary to Success.

The general strike of the machinists for a nine-hour day without reduction of wages seems, at this writing, to and already more than a thousand firms in various parts of the country have conceded the demand, but many others propose to make a stubborn re-The strike was well planned, at a

time when the shops were comparato have work interrupted. The reduc tion of hours of labor is undoubtedly one of the most important objects to be pursued by the trade unions, both because of the increased time for thought and recreation it gives the workers and because it tends to give employment to a larger number of men and thus reduce the competition for jobs. The point once gained, too, it is harder for the employer to win it hark than it is to reduce wages after they have been raised; and, the shorter the working day, the greater is the power of the workers to resist later aggres-sions. Certainly all Socialists extend their sympathy to the machinists and wish them success. And may the time not be far off when they will be able to move on to the demand for an eighthour day.

Some of the templayers who have con-ceded the demand for reduction of hours have done so with an express statement that, if the men were not accessful in bringing other competing amounts to terms, they would not be

will, of course, be the fact in most cases, whether openly stated or not unless the strike has general success. The workingmen of all trades havneed to keep this fact in mind, that it is necessary to stand together for common action, and that wherever a part of the working class are forced t submit to oppressive conditions the whole working class is bound to suf

MACHINISTS IN CONNECTICUT. NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 18 .- The achinists' shorter workday move-ent in New Haven bids fair to be the state. Already eight concerns have granted the nine-hour day, to take effeet May 20, with ten hour's pay, and one has granted a Saturday half holiday with full pay and nine-hour day from September I. Three shops ar already on strike, one with prospect of early settlement, and five shops will strike if a satisfactory understanding is not reached. There are two lodges of the I. A. of M. in New Haven and about two-thirds of the machinists are

organized. In one shop which was not organize but which granted the shorter work-day without loss of wages, as a result of the general movement, several of the men are DeLeonites. It will be interesting to know if the object lesson makes any impression upon them.

HARTFORD, Conn., May 18.—Two thousand machinists gathered last night at the Auditorium to listen to adfresses by James F. Carey of Haver hill and Martha Moore Avery and Da-vid Goldstein of Boston. The speakers discussed the strike and the shorter workday movement from the Social Democratic standpoint and were lisened to with attention and greeted with applause,

the Pratt & Whitney shops and the Pope blcycle works had refused to consider the demands for a shorter day, and that a strike would be called. The Screw Makers' Union announced that they had secured the membership of all the screw workers in the city and would strike in all the shops if then demands were not granted.

Several shops at Danbury granted the machinists' demands.

#### AT SPRINGFIELD.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., May 20.-Th machinists' strike is on in Springfield with about 350 men making the de-mand for the nine-hour day. Strike headquarters have been opened in the beadquarters of Local Springfield, S D. P. The comrades here propose do all they can to assist the men gaining their demands and we shall try and demonstrate to the worker that the S. D. P. is their friend an that it stands for the working class first, last, and forever.

## IN VERMONT.

RUTLAND, Vt., May 18.—The building trades, including the bricklayers and masons; carpenters, and painter made a demand for the nine-hour day mand was acceded to by the contra-

tors without protest.

The machinists employed in the Rut-land railroad car shops at St. Albans went out on strike, May 18, in protest against notices posted in the sho the effect that "any machinist failed to report for duty on Monday or else to furnish a physician's certifi-cate of sickness would be discharged." The notices were to act as a warning to the machinists against making a de mand for the nine-hour workday

a demand for weekly payment of The garment workers have

union, and applied to the United Garment Workers for a charter.

# BRICKLAYERS' LOCKOUT.

An Inportant Question at Issue Be tween Union and Employers' Asso-

What is commonly referred to as the general strike of the bricklayers in this city is virtually a lockout. It arises ver what is seemingly a minor affair but is really a very important point in the interpretation of the agreement be-tween the union and the Builders' As-The trouble arose out of the violation

of the agreement by Contractor Reilly, in subletting some work to be done by non-union labor on a building when union bricklayers were employed. The latter struck and, under the agreement, the matter was taken up agreement, the matter was taken up with the Builders' Association. The Association decided that Reilly had vio-lated the agreement and compelled him to employ union men to finish the

dnee they had been forced to strike by the fault of the employer, the time the had lost must be counted and paid for as "waiting time." This, was the point upon which the suspension was forced by the refusal of the Association to

agree.

If this point is not sustained, the value of the agreement to the union is greatly reduced, for a contractor can then observe the agreement until it becomes profitable to break it and can then provoke a strike with practica

come of the conflict is hard to The outcome of the contingmen are fully predict, but the workingmen are fully determined to fight it out, as they feel that a rictory on this point is essential to the strength of their organization.

# MORE DECISIONS FOR WORKMEN TO CONSIDER.

# Courts Sustain Blacklisting and Enjoin Union from Assisting Strikers.

How "Even-Handed Justice" Between Capital and Labor Is Maintained by Capitalist Courts-The Right to Organize Is the Exclusive Property of Capitalists.

The last week has brought us two let them unite to use their power and tore instances to add to the long list change the law.

The old parties pretend to represent of court rulings against Labor in its daily struggle with the capitalist class. The two make an excellent parallel and we call upon all workingmen to think them over carefully and remem-ber them next election day.

## BLACKLISTING IS LEGAL.

The first comes from Chicago, where he Superior Court/has decided that capitalists have a right to maintain a blacklist against working people who have taken part in strikes or other ac-tion against the employers.

The decision is given in a suit brought by Annie Cowden against a number of packing house companies. We reported the case some weeks ago, when the case was begun. It was proven that the girls who took part in a strike against a wage reduction in one of the pocking houses and lost had been blacklisted by all of the large conpanies and were unable to obtain work in the trade.

The court has decided against the plaintiff and rules that the great capi-talists—the Armours, Swifts, Cudahys. and the rest-have a right to unite (if they were workingmen, it would have been "to conspire") to prevent "objec-tionable" persons from obtaining employment.

#### BUT ORGANIZATION OF LABOR IS ILLEGAL.

The other ruling comes from the Circult Court of Hopkins County, Ken-tucky, and completely denies a corre-sponding right of organization on the

part of workingmen.
Upon suit of the St. Bernard, Rein-ecke, and Monarch Coal Mining Companies of Hopkins County, Judge ounn of the Circuit Court has issued an injunction forbidding the coal miners' union; its members, and

1. To collect union dues;

2. To collect strike assess 3. To ask other coal miners to com-

4. To distribute food to miners who are on strike. This latest anti-labor injunction far

surpasses even that granted by Justice Preedman of New York, against the eigarmakers last year. The ground of the application for in junction is simply that the object of the union is to organize the men now employed in the plaintiffs' mines "which would be injurious to the busi-ness of plaintiffs."

## THE RIGHT TO WORK.

In times of strikes we hear a great deal about the "right to work." The capitalist judges, politicians, and edi-tors loudly proclaim the inalienable right of every man to work when and where and how he will and denounce the "tyranhy" of the trade unions which seek to abridge this right by es tablishing rules that men must not work for more than specified hours or for less than specified wages, and that one workingman shall not take the place of another who has gone out in resistance to aggressions on the part of the employer.

But when it is a case of blacklisting. Dayton or in the building trades in this city—when capitalists make an agreement not to employ members of trade unions or persons who have had the impudence to resist the lowering of wages-the right to work is forgotten and the same capitalist apologists are loud in their defense of the right

Thus it appears that, in the mouths of the sufferers of the present system, the "inalienable right to work" means only the right of capitalists to employ scabs and the "inalienable right of or ganization" means only the right of capitalists to conspire to starve workingmen or poor, defenseless working girls into abject submission. And this interpretation is upheld by the power of government in the hands of both Republican and Democratic parties.

## WHAT'S TO BE DONE?

In view of these decisions against La-bor, which are coming with ever increasing frequency and severity, and in view of the all but unanim approval given them by the capitalist press, what is the working class to do?

There is but one thing to do: Recognize that the old parties are the tools of the capitalist class. Recognize that there is a class struggle. Recognize that the interests of workingmen are everywhere the same and everywhere opposed to the interests of the capacillat class. Recognize that only united and uncompromising political action of the working class can solve the pro-lem of saving the workers from com-plete slavery. Recognize that there is only one choice: Complete capitalist tyranny or the complete liberty of Socialism.

Let the workingmen no longer bother and the executive authority carries out as law. Argument is useless. If workingmen are dissatisfied with the law. them not argue and proest and beg;

all classes of society. Since class in-terests conflict it is impossible for any party to represent all classes. But by this false precuse they seek to divide

the votes of the workers and thus to kerp the political power in their hands for the service of the capitalists. The Social Democratic Party does not pretend to represent the interests of all classes. It represents the interest ests of the working class alone and

openly attacks the capitalist class.

A Social Democratic judge in Chicago would have decided that those blacklisted working girls had a case against the conspiring capitalists, and he would have entertained a criminal prosecution against them, in addition,

A Social Democratic judge in Ken-tucky would have refused the injunc-tion applied for by the coal companies, but he would have granted an injunction forbidding them to import scabs for the purpose of wrecking the miners' unions and depriving the members of an opportunity to earn their

living.
And the Social Democratic judge would do this frankly and openly on the ground that it was necessary to the welfare of the working people, who-produce all wealth.

Capitalists would complain that such action was unjust and illegal. It is time that they took their turn in hav-

ing cause to complain. The game has been played too long on their side. If workingmen wish to see the pow-ers of law and government used in defense of their interests, used to assure to every man the right to work and to get the product of his labor, they have only to use the political power of their numbers, to unite and vote for the party of their class—the Social Democratic Party.

## LARGE VOTE IN ILLINOIS TOWN.

Capitalist politicians at Danville, Ill., got a fine scare in the recent inuni-cipal election. Democrats had failed toput up a ticket, leaving the field be tween the Republicans and Social Democrats. There was consternation in the enemy's camp. Republican and Democratic papers united in making pitiful appeals to the people to vote down Social Democrats. W. H. Wise of the Social Crusade conducted an euergetic campaign, and kept the pot boiling until after the votes were counted. Of course, the Republicians won, but the Social Democratic mayor-alty candidate polled 611 votes, and the comrades are delighted with the manifestation of hostility to the work-ing class exhibited by the capitalist heelers when the issue of capitalism and Socialism was presented for the

## THE HUMOR OF IT.

There are many humo the present industrial situation, if ne only knows where to look for them. It is true there are some per who refuse to see anything funny in the manner in which J. P. Morgan and his contemporaries are increasing their power over the lives and destin-ies of millions of fellow human beings. But these doleful persons do not appreciate the beneficence of trust magowned trusts. For those who do ap-preciate these modern institutious, there is a never failing well of humor to be drawn upon at will for the pub-lic edification and amusement. A sample of this humor is published in the Brooklyn "Eagle," whose pub-

lishers and advisers are in a position to enjoy such wit at its real worth. Here is the joke, headed 'His Occupation Gone:"
"Brooklyn Workingman's Wife dk

1961)—What's happened, Danny? "Her ,Husband (desperately)—Well, I've been fired by J. P. Morgan and there's nobody else in the world to work for!" Now, Mr. Workingman, laugh and

laugh heartily.

There is just enough truth in that joke to make it really and truly fu joke to make it really and truly funny. For it's so very, very funny to think of the wife greeting Danny with feet gripping her heart and painful anxiet in her eyes. And how uproarieusly in her eyes. And how uproarieusly laugh-provoking it is no think of the discharged worknian coming home; desperate and dispatring, to meet that wife and the children he loves with news that he knows will mean insery and want for them. The person who cannot laugh at that discuss is all cannot laugh at that picture is a) delliant indeed. We hope the working mene will appreciate this sample of capitalist pleasanty, for this so called burner is a trave index of the feedings

of the ruling class formule that ether class whose labor, and suffering parpetuate the capitally class.

But the funnit there of the lone consists, in the revitent belief or the "Eagle" humorist that the way manner are going to be content to have Mr. Mergan, we some other individual, rule them increasingly for all time. rule them unresistingly for all time to

of the ruling class towards that eth-

-You consider Socialism a dream; so you tate to continue the ablatement. Missouri Socialist.

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



SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED In 1888 (Presidential) .. .. 2,068 In 1900 (Presidential); 9,545

S. D. P. . . . . . 96,918 S. L. P. . . . . . 33,450



Municipal ewnership under a capi

talist party may lower taxes, but i will hever free labor.

Socialists believe so armly in th right to work that they would make i the duty of every idler that exists under capitalism.

It's about time workingmen were tired of providing amusement for the sous of millionaires by making themselves targets to be shot at.

Somebody should explain why Pres fient McKinley is riding deadhead many workingmen who helped Isolid the railroads have to walk.

Since the legislature passed the anti pleomargarine law, the workers of Pennsylvania will now proceed to no only pass the butter, but the oleo, too

If it is true that Senator Hoar i en an honest senator, the old gentleman is the exception that proves the

et le In the midst of its heated campaign for union label soap the "Iowa Union-1st" stops long enough to lift a short editorial from The Worker and credit

sed to "Th People" instead of The Worker. An immediate correction of this error will prevent confusion.

While the capitalists are thanking th members of the Twenty-third for their m and devotion to duty," we take occasion to thank them for their had marksmanship.

oblican or Democratic ticket be endorses the idea that there shall always be a shave class and shows that he willing to be one of the slaves.

That dynamite story from San Fran have heard before this of zealous police ers' discovering dynamite that exassed only in their imagination-or, if it ed where they afterwards found it. It is an old trick.

Some good people uptown have or gauted a "Golden Rule Brotherhood." purpose is explained to be "edu extinual work for the eradication of glass prejudice." If they would try t hing to remove the cause of place prejudice these people might ac complish something. But that would shake the foundations of society-capi Eatlist society. . . .

Two of them got shot at Albany and the resultant in ligantion among "respectable element" hastened the

drawal of the troops. If the men shet ble circles would have been at a dis count.

The Hartford, Conn., "Telegran

says: "President Schwab is going abou putting a chalk mark on the small plants to be closed by the steel trust. The life or death of a small manufac turing town may depend on the creek ing of his thumb."

Well, doesn't the capitalist system guarantee the preservation of individnality?

If Father Phillips had been a Socialist instead of a "conciliator," just imagine how the newspapers would have gloated over the apparently discreditable circumstances of his death. As it is, all the "moulders of public opinion" are exerting themselves to prove that appearances are deceptive and that als conduct was quite irreproachable. " I makes all the difference in the world whose ox is gored."

When the "World" and "Journal" talk about Russian, "Nihilists" we excuse them on the ground of general ignorance. But the "Times," which knows better, uses the same misleading phrase in reporting the Russian protest meeting held in New Henry Hall last Saturday evening. It also transforms the name of Comrade-Spargo into "Spragow." .Why not go the whole length and call him "Spragofsky", which would serve the purpose

It will now be in order for the bo of the "sunshers' 'to revise the title page of one of the literary masterpieces circulated by his party. It should read something like this;

"TRAGIC PAGES "by Thomas Ananias Hickey. Late Gas-pipe Agitator for the S. L. P., New Expelled for Misappropriation of Funds."

That would make a great hit, surely Try it, Professor,

Its a peculiar fact that the people who continually insist that labor is not dishororable display a constant aver sion to performing any labor themselves. They are content to allow others to work for them, but scorn the proposal that a system be inaugurated that would compel every person to work for themselves, and thus for society. These are the people who will sever believe they have any other mission in life than that of parasitism until the workers unite and force another mission upon them.

The New York "Journal" was kind and thoughtful enough to offer to send free of charge messages from relative and friends to the young butchers in the gallant Twenty-third Regiment while they were engaged in their noble mission of quelling the savages in Albany. This sign of friendship for the American workingmen entitles the "Journal" to many bushels of resoluions of thanks from trade unions everywhere. And the labor papers are thus furnished with further incentive to advertise Mr. Hearst as a "friend of abor" and his papers as "fearless and is advocates of labor's cause."

# A TRUCE TO APOLOGIES.

The delegates in the Central Fedrated Union who spent so much time in deprecating the use of violence in the Albany strike might have used their breath to better purpose. We do not advocate the reckless and futile use of violent measures. We do not know whether any of the Albany strikers took part in such rioting as occurred or not. The officers of the union deny it and they probably tell the edge extends. But, whether it was strikers or sympathizers who did it, we are not going to apologize for them. When the capitalist class ceases to us violence and fraud against the producers of wealth, then it will be time enough to read lessons of patience and meekness to workingmen. If prov ovation is an excuse, then the strikers had ample excuse for violent action. The street car employees in Troy and Albany, as in New York and Brooklyn, and everywhere else, are treated like dogs, day after day. The company which profits by their excessive and underpaid inbor shows not the slightest, respect or consideration for their welfare as buman beings. As soon as a man ceases to ge satisfactorily profit ble, though be may have worked faithfully for years, though his labor may have added thousands of dollars to the dividends of the company, he is perced off, without the least compensa tion, to shift is he can. And so long as he remains in the company's service he is builted and insuited, in addition to being fleeced of half his product gratitude, respect, nor any other kind ly feeling to Messrs, Brady, Whitney, and the others whom they have

Mark, we say the men had ample excuse for violence—not ample jus-tification. Violent action—or any other for that matter-is justified part of strikers does not do much good,

thy." But what is called public sym onthy is a very doubtful factor, at th best unless public convenience is di rectly involved. And we all know that however orderly a great strike, the cap italist press is always ready to manufacture stories of riot; and capitalist have been known secretly to incite rio in cases where the strikers obstinately insisted on preserving good order. I is a case of "give a dog a bad name and shoot him." If the dogs are to ! shot, it is easy to give them the bad

There have been many cases, on the other hand, where the fact that the workingmen were well known to be ready for violent action, should occa sion arise, has had the effect of strengthening their position and fright-ening the capitalists into a respectful state of mind. Of course this will gen erally be the case only where, as it parts of the West and South, every to play off the workingmen of one nan is armed and where the violent ection, if any occurs, is deliberate and organized:

If the rioting at Albany is to be co lemned, let it be on the right grounds simply and solely because it did no appreciable good. And let it be consid ered, too, that the rioting was the ex pression—the 'crude and misdirected expression of a perfectly right and praiseworthy feeling of resentment against legalized robbery and oppres sion and of sympathy with its victin The thing for intelligent and sincere abor agitators is, not to counsel for bearance and respect for capitalist "law and order," but to fosfer this re sentment and this sympathy and to give them intelligent expression in revlutionary action, both in the union bail and at the ballot box.

A few-weeks ago some capitalist edi ors and preachers manufactured scandal about Comrade Herron and spent barrels of red tak in parading it before the public as an argument figuinst Socialism. This week a genu ne scandal is brought to light with an anti-Socialist preacher in the leading rôle. Notwithstanding the genuine ness of this latter affair, we re frain from following the example set by Hearst, Hillis, DeLeon, and other hirelings of the sort in the Herron case We frankly say that the rather disrep utable passing of Father Philips has nothing to do with the truth or false hood of the religious dogmas that h preached or with the rightness of wrongness of the policy of "harmon between capital and labor" that he ad vocated. Socialists can afford to lihonest and decent. Capitalist apole gists cannot.

#### ADVICE FROM THE ENEMY.

The "Times" takes occasion to give some good advice to the trade unions gratis. That is, it gives to the trade unions some advice which is decidedly good for capitalist interests. There is much food for thought in the editorial, if the render, instead of accepting the onclusions of the "Times" editor, wil consider the matter for himself. Her

"It is well known that a part of th disadvantage that British trade feed in rivalry with the American is due to the exactions of the trade unions, and especially to the higher rates of wages naintained for inferior work and to esistance of the unions to the employ ment of labor-saving machinery. To a considerable extent and much more than in this country the purpose of th unions has been to restrict the hour of work and increase the numberworkers, rather than to extend the pr duct and increase the amount of work to be done. Against this handleap the employers are powerless to conte-unless they can have the co-operation of the unions, for even a successful fight with the unions would badly crip-ple them in their competition with American rivals. Accordingly, they have appealed to the unions to study unions have been persuaded to do so by their perception of the fact that the demand for British labor is likely greatly to be cut down if the Ameri cans secure the markets heretofore en joyed almost exclusively by the Brit

"The essential point is that the co munity of interest thus recognized by both sides in this emergency really ex-ists at all-times, and that both parties will be vastly better off if they can come to a mutual agreement as to the relations than they can be when the relations are determined only by cowed conflicts. The Britis Industrial Union ought to become permanent, and it ought to be an examp for intelligent employers and employed ic this country."

To test the correctness of the advice here given, let us ask: Suppose the English workmen do consent to work nore hours for smaller wages, what will be the effect? Ohviously, that Brit ish capitalists would make larger pro fer by British competition. Then sup pose the American workingmen, acting on the advice of the "Times," all agree to the demands of their employ ers, what will be the result? Obvious ly, again, that the balance will be recored and American capitalists will get larger profits. The capitalists on oth sides of the water will have gain ed and the laborers on both sides will

have lost. where are identical. Not only is it good for the American workingman get higher wages, but it is good for

either side of the ocean allow their the cause of these evils. He showed work to be made heavier, they benefit how important, in such cases, even to their employers at the expense both of a more shortsighted view, is the peragsion of political power. Finally, he themselves and of their fellow workshowed that, while the Republican and nen across the water. There was a time when the interests Democratic parties natte in using this of the American capitalist class were power for the benefit of the capitalists.

the Social Democratic Party alone eally opposed, in many respects, to those of the British capitalist class, bestands pledged to use it for the defense of the workingman. cause they were actively competing to sell the goods their employees pro duced. That day is rapidly passin; away. The financial columns of the daily press show us how largely the stock of American corporations is held in England, and how largely the stock of Brilish companies is held in Amer ica. It is no longer a question of Brit ish capitalist against American capitallst; it is a question of capitalist agains workingman, regardless of nationalty. But it is the shrewd game of the capitalist class to concent this fact and country against those of the other i very possible way. "Divide and conquer" was the wise maxim of the Romans: other nations allowed themselves to be divided, and they fell. The

working class should profit by the les-If the British workmen are catoled nto conceding to the manfacturers' wishes in order to "save British trade. the result will be disastrous to us a well as to the British working class. If any considerable body of American workingmen are cajoled into the "harmony policy" of which we have of late heard so much, the result will be disistrous to both. The welfare of the working class is to be advanced only by resolute, aggressive, and uncompromising organization of the workers in all countries, for reduction of work ing hours, for increase of wages, for whatever advantages may be gained by trade action, and by corresponding

action on the political field It is rather bewildering after being issured many, many times over that there are no sweatshops any longer on the East Side of New York to learn that no less than fifty factory inspectors are engaged in going through th sweatshops, hunting for violations of he factory laws. Aside from the revelation itself, one can gather the sort of conditions that prevail when fifty in spectors are needed at once to find vio lators. Of course, under a systematic enforcement of the laws, fifty would not be needed at once. But our wise executives do not do things that way After the present attack of virtue has orbsided matters will be allowed to run on unheeded until another crusade with the fifty inspectors will be necessary to clean up. Between spasms, the weatshop proprietors will be allowed. to violate the law at their own unclean will. While the fifty are working here the sweatshops in other parts of the tate are flourishing. Thus, it is that so called factory laws are rendered ineffectives and the sweatshop workers ontinue to suffer at the hands of their

# xploiters

SCHWAB AND UNIONISM: It is no new thing to hear that Mr Schwab, president of the Steel Trast does not believe in labor organizations He never did believe in them and the wretched condition of the workers in the Homestead mills is sufficient test mony to the fact. Without organiza tion or solidarity among the working class, the capitalist class can exploit labor to the full extent of its appetite It is not so important to the work ers that Schwab should be against trade unions as it is that the worker should find trade unions a means of re capitalism. It is to be expected that Schwab, the representative of the capitalist class, should be opposed to any movement on the part of the workers ests of his class require that the work. ers should be disorganized—that every ndividual workingman should be left at the mercy of the trust of which Schwab is the head.

It is not the suppression of individuality that Schwab and his class fearit is the restriction of the exploiting power of the capitalists by the deter mined organization of the workers. It is not the destruction of incentive on the part of the workers that Schwal quakes at-it is the destruction of the system that gives the capitalists opportunity to rob the workers.

This is the basis of Schwab's objections to labor organizations. It is upon the same basis that the bandit objects to armed resistance on the part of his victims, instead of peacefu! acquiescence in his wishes. And the very fact that Schwab should pronounce against labor organizations is reason enough for every workingman to join the untop of his craft-and help make it a

"tighting union." The "Journal," which advertise tself as a "twentieth century newspo per" and a "friend of the toiling mass es." made another exhibition of its inverted honesty last Monday. Among those who discussed the Albany strike at the Central Federated Union on Sunday was Isaac Cowen. He spoke at some length and very clearly, show ng that such conflicts, with all their ttendant evils, grow naturally out of fact that the means of production are owned by private capitalists who

cialism.

The "Journal" gave what pretended tó be a report of the meeting, including Cowen's speech. Undoubtedly the re porter gave in the matter in full. But before it went to the composing room every reference to the Social Den eratic Party was carefully stricken out and the readers of the "Journal" might naturally infer that Comrade Cowen was urging the workingmen to yote the Democratic ticket, that of the Citizens Union, or any other.

The editors of the "Journal" are truly "wiser in their day than the children of light." They know the value of a lie and the value of a half-truth. It is time for workingmen to cut such papers and support their own press.

Events have proved that the temper ance advocates played into the hands of the liquor dealers when they secur ed the passage of the anti-canteen law The soldiers now frequent the saloon and low dives instead of the canteen and are becoming demoralized accord ingly. Of course there is no prohibition of the supply used by the officers in their private quarters. That is unlim ited, because the officers are of the class whose needs must be satisfied at whatever cost, So, long as trade for the liquor trust is kept brisk, few care for the common soldiers. Recruits bre plentiful under a system where in proved machinery owned and operated for the benefit of a class constantly swells the army of unemployed. Then the duller the moral instinct, the more degraded the soldiers become, their recklessness and brutality increase and be more readily and blindly will they fulfil the mission of bloodlettin, supped out for them by their "super lors." Nothing could more clearly il ustrate the folly of attempting t patch up the present system than this auti-canteen fizzle. The trail of profit runs over and through every transac tion of daily life, poisoning and corrod ing all that it touches and daily making ore imperative the entire destruction of the profit system. Work and vote for Socialism!

Li Hung Chang has made an appea for help for famine stricken million in China. Li is the richest man in China. He has more than enough apply him and thousands of other with plenty of food and clothes for the rest of his life; yet there are people starving at his very doors. There is probably enough food stored up and held by Li Hung Chang and his class to satisfy the demands of the hungry It was so in India, where the few a lowed millions to die rather than give them food without making a profit on it. What Li Hung Chang wants is American money to pay for the neces saries in his keeping, which he can self for a fat profit. He is a parasite and famines can be made profitable for parasites who own the fand and ma chinery which the people must use II order to live, whether in China or b America. Under Socialism, no ma would be able to corner the necessities of life, and if droughts should com the people would be prepared to mee them. Then the danger of droughts would be averted by irrigation and ofher modern methods. But Socialism vould be impracticable, for are no famines necessary to prevent the peofrom becoming extravagant and fall ing victims to over-indulgence?

A few years ago protests against th "The trusts will destroy themselves. Monopoly of any industry will tend to raise prices, and when prices are raised new capital will be invited inco that industry and thus competition will restore matters to their normal condition." Has that been the case Take the Standard Oil Company Where are all the competitors that have entered the field against that monopoly? Disappeared within the maw of the octopus itself. They had no chance against the unlimited capital of the trust, and their stockholder either wept broke or was bought up by the Standard Company, if they be came too troublesome. 'Many of these companies are wild cat schemes launched in order to be bought up by the trust. As it has been in the off in dustry, so has it been in the sugar troat and so will it continue to be in all other industries. A fifty million dollar company has been started in Pittsburg to fight the billion dellar steel combine. Either the promote to beguile the public into buying stock and then sell out to Morgan & Co., or they are going up against. No matter which, they will finally go the way o about because those who compose the billion dollar trust also compose th oil, sugar, tobacco, and other trust and the capital of the nation is within their control. They dictate investm and when they have a monopoly of on industry they are not foolish enough t

vive in industry. Ownership is constant ly concentrating into-fewer and fewer ands, and the real-question before se clety to-day is whether we shall have an industrial despotism or an industrial democracy. It rests upon the working class to say whether we shall continue to suffer under capitalism or enloy freedom and true prosperity under So-

#### Our > Exteemed Contemporaries BBB (and OTHERS) BBB

W. S. Wier, fu Southern Labor News,

To a student of sociology the ques-tion of foreign emigration is a ques-tion of industrial economy. The labor fight is an international one: The conditions which produce paupers in the old world will produce paupers here. The land in Europe is held by the aristocrats and the paupers who flock to our shores are fleeing from the merciour shores are fleeing from the merci-less parasitism growing out of the social conditions of that country. They are not lazy people whoever saw a lazy Jew, a lazy dago, or a lazy Hun-garian? They will travel miles, and miles a day peddling knick-knacksall the while carrying a pack that would make a Georgia mule tired. If they are vicious, it is the result of the nent of ignorance and filth in which they are born and raised. If they are competitors in the field of labor here, they would be competitors at home. The great transportation combines can ship Georgia cotton to Eu-rope and manufacture it into cloth about as cheap as it can be made here. If they don't come here to work the owners of transportation facilities and machinery can go to them, 'The ques tion must be solved by the people understanding the causes which produc-effects and applying the remedy. The aristocratic princes of Europe occupy about the same position that the plutocratic princes of America are begin ning to occupy here—and all because they know how to monopolize the las and instruments of production and dis-

Winnipeg, Man., Voice,

A commercial agency reports business prospects 'bright in Canada audithe United States." In the next paragraph it remarks that failures are increasing in both countries. It takes a purely commercial intellect to appre-ciate and reconcile such apparently onflicting accounts. Turning to pas cords we find that the failures to a yearly average of about \$2 000 in liability: can a commercial sys tem with such a percentage of wreck-age be considered a wise or stable one?

San Francisco Advance Prosperity is here. The advance agent will come around again soon ook upon his handiwork. We com which drove one man to suicide t dead body might earn the food for his family which alive he could not win; and which drove another man to steal twenty-five cents worth of brass to g food for his family. Is this his vaunted prosperity?

Hamilton, O., Herald. It is said that 87 per cent, of nearly 4.000 American milliomires "made their own fortunes." They didn't. Other men made these fortunes for them. As soon as they got a little money they sesured command over the services of other men, and they utilized these services to make money. The more money they gaine the greater became their comman-over the services of others, and the made profit out of the services of other man whose services they bought. That is how their millions accumulated. They didn't "make" it themselves; others made it for them

Mr. Rockefeller's humble boast that he has done good by giving away mill of dollars in wages, is conclusive but yalue given for labor performed."

#### LABOR GOLD-BRICKED IN MANITOBA, TOO.

elatrice of 1900 enacted a "Factories Act" which was assented to July 5, 1900, and supposedly became a law in the province. Remain inoperative and useless, a delegaupon the government early this year, and before the opening of the last session, seeking an explanation and session, seeking an explanation and urging application of the provis-ions of the act. The delegation was assured that the non-appointment of an inspector was the result of an over-sight; but that as soon as an appropri-ation could be made, an inspector would be appointed and the law aded. One of the last things done pinistered. One of the late that an appearance in the late session was to make an appearant on a lospector, and up to date no appoint ant is made. In framing the act th government professed to take a great interest in the subject, but it looks as though it had been passed in the same spirit as the liquor bill, as a sop, and that the laborites had been gold brick-ed. It's as plain as a pikestaff that the government does not want to administer the act.-Winnipeg Voice.

Grant Allen's little book "Charles Darwin, His Life and Work" is well worth the attention of every is well won't the man who wishes to have an idea of the evolution philosophy. The Socialist Literature Company has still a few copies of the Humboldt Literary edition, clearly printed and bound in stiff paper. Pitce, while they last, 30-cents.

-A thief, who entered J. Pierponi Morgan's house in London was taken away by the police before Mr. Morgan secured what loose change the thief had in his pockets.—Chicago News.

-You could hardly persuade a lenf

# Current # # # Literature

Ali books and pamphlets mentioned In this column may be obto through the Socialist Literature pany, 184 William street, New York

NOW AND THEN, a Social Sketch and Prophecy. A play in two acts, by Frederick Krafft. New York. Socialistic Cooperative Publishing Association. 1991 Pamphiet, 32 pages. Price, 10 cents.

The author introduces this little pla The author inroduces the track Socialist thought through the medium of the stage, with the limited means at the command of the sinateur."

There is comparatively little incident;

the story serving merely to justify the lively dialogue, which presents the suf-ferings of unemployment and poverty, Jack Williams is a young mechan who is out of work, and the first scenis in his home, now a scene of want and despair. His wife and a friend, a shop girl, talk over their hardships. Their conversation is interrupted by the entrance of Mrs. Williams' brother. Johnny, who has enterprisingly "swiped" a basketful of potatoes. With the common sense of untaught boyhaed he refuses to see anything wrong in hi action, and his sister's accepted ideas of honesty give way when lack enters. disheartened with failure and fainting with liunger and fatigue. A further dia logue ensues between Jack and a Sal-vation Army girl who brings some food and some plous cant for the relief of their sufferings. On her exit Jack falls into a sleep of exhaustion and a probpetic vision appears to him, point-

The second art is of a visionary charoter, the time being the year 1950, Th joyousness of life to be expected in a Socialist commonwealth is brought our in the dialogue and is enforced by trast when Williams, now an old man, tells the story of how he became a labor agitator. The scene closes with song, the music for which is given in the last pages of the pamphlet. The play is well adapted for presenta-

tion at entertainments given by the party or by labor organizations and should serve the double purpose of pleasing the audience and suggestin, erious thought on social questions. I can easily be produced by amateur tal ent, and has been warmly receive when presented at the Commune festivals in Jersey City, for which it was written. -

May we express the hope that Con rade Krafft will find leisure and inclin-ation soon to attempt something on a little more ambitious scale in the way of a play dealing with the trials and struggles of Labor? The book is attractively printed and

ind. It forms No. 3 of the Socialist Library, the subscription for which is 60 cents a year. Single copies est 10 cents, and ten copies, the min ber necessary for production, are sold for 75 cents. Address the Socialist Literature Company, 184 William street

POEMS OF THE TIMES. By Miles Menns der Dawson. New York. The Alliance Publishing Company. 1991. Cloth, 170 pages. Price, \$1. We should like to speak well of this

book, for the intentions of the authorities are unquestionably good, his sympathies wide, and his ideas, if not orig inal, yet generally right; and we are eager to greet any good literary expres-sion of the forward movement. But it thust be said quite frankly that the verses show very little literary ability and that the author could have ex pressed himself much better in prose. We may pick out, as the best in the

volume, some stanzas from "Solidar ity" the opening poem;

The world is mine, to live in and enjoy, is mine to lave in and to weep. Is mine to build upon but not destroy is mine to build upon but not destroy. The world is mine, my bertiage it is; it is not mine alone: Who's born of woman, it is also his, it is the life is my own.

To hold in undisturbed respons. For one alone a desert it would be:
Men anke it blossom like the rose,
and whose will not for up title fight.
Must likewise his resign,
and whose tramples on another's right.
Altridges also mine.

We stand together; neither can Our joint responsibility.
The injuries we do each other shape
Our common racial destiny.
Our interests are mutual, communal,
Wherever we may be
"the blook shat on a covering fellah,"

st of the book, we must say that better than the recent effu sions of Ella Wheeler Wilcox-which as Mr. Dooley remarks, "is a hell of a mane thing to say of anny man."

That "one-half of the world does not That "one half of the world does not know how the other half fives" is abun-dantly proven by the occasional at-tempts of spike-of our literary people to write fiction dealing with the labor question. Almost without exception these attempts exhibit the most worful -we are tempted to say wiful-ignor anse of the life, the thoughts, and the feelings of the working people. That ineffable stob, John Hay, secretary o state, is epslited with the authorship of The Readwinners," which had considerable vogue a few years ago, but has now nearly reached its de-served, oblivion. The author showed his intelligence in only one way by keeping his identity a secret. to make the workingmen who figured in his book talk in dialect; but instead of taking the trouble to go among workingmen to study their language e adopted a bad imitation of the dia he adopted a secretary and the leet of English workingmen as repre-sented in novels of forty years ago-throwing in a few original and otherwise unheard of errors of grammar and pronunciation, by way of variety. Dialect is a minor affair; but the an-Dialect is a minor affair; but the an-thor's ignorance of his subject on this point was matched by his ignorance on all other points. His workingmentures such as never existed outside of books, and of very badly written in books, at that

books, at that.

Considerably better in point of liternry workmanship, but nearly if not
quite as devoid of knowledge or symjuly with the subject are the extensions of F. Hopkinson Smith, Octave Thanset, and a few other magazing writers. Almost invariably these popular authors have a case to prove that

or agitators) are lazy, ignorant, m truthful, generally drunken and vicious and frequently neglectful of their families. The case is, of course, as easy to prove as the famous one of the wolf gainst the lamb. One of the latest attempts of the sort

is a novel entitled "The Warners." by Gertrude Potter Daniels. The hero is a "self-made man" who starves him-self in the process of making. One of "the warners" is Kirby, who is alleged to be "the type of the aggressive work, man of to-day, with ideas of Socialism. man of to-day, with ideas of Socialism and Anarchy. He is a spouter and loyes to hear the sound of his own voice. A tendency to drink exagger-ates his peculiarities." When he marries "the worlding takes place in a the course, a very common proceeding among drunken, spouting, Socialist-Anarchists. The other "warner" is a monopolist who successfully plots to ruln the hero, who, after starving himelf into moderate wealth, has bought an oil well-also a common proceeding on the part of half-starved workingnen. The story ends in dynamite.

After all this exhibition of ignorance

and prejudice it is pleasant to see some indications of the coming of something better. Morgan Robertson's story, "Masters of Men." just completed in the "Philadelphia Saturday Evening treats the life of the con sailor with creditable fairness and sympathy; and Mary E. Wilkins' "The Portion of Labor," just begun in "Harper's Magazine," seems to give roulse of work above the average o ction dealing with the labor question.
At the best, however, these are but

beginnings. There is a useful and houorable career awaiting the writer who shall unite literary skill with an intimate knowledge of the life of the workers and a sympathetic understand ing (not necessarily a complete accept-ance) of the ideals of the labor movement. But the road will hot be easy, for publishers have always in view the public which has money to spend, the public which dictates fashions in literaure as well as in dress, the public which knows nothing and cares as little, for the working class. Perhaps the book is already lying in manuscript in some publisher's pigeoriboles hope that it will soon appear.

Awaiting review are Zola's "Labor." Fergusons "Religion of Democracy." LeRossignol's "Monopolles, Past and Peru before the Conquest. by G. B. Benham, "Oratory," by John P. Altgeld, and "Before an Audience," by Nathan Sheppard.

#### GREAT MEN NOT ACCIDENTS. Writing of Charles Durwin; Grant

Allen says: Great men are not accidents; great

works are not, accomplished in a single day. Both are the product of adequate causes. The great man springs from an ancestry competent to produce him; he is the final flower and ultimate out come of converging hereditary forces, that culminate at last in the full pro-duction of his splendid and exceptional personality. The great work which it is his mission to perform in the world is never wholly of his own inception. It is also the last effect of antecedent conditions, the slow result of tenden-cles and conditions long at working un-seen or but little noticed beneath the surface of opinion, yet all gradually conspiring together toward the definite revolution at whose head, in the full ess of time, the as yet unborn genius s destined to place himself \* \* . \*

"Thus, every great man may be re

garded as possessing two distinct lines of ancestry, physical and spiritual. He wes much in one way to and his mother, his grandfathers and his grandmother, and his remoter progenitors, from some or all of whom be derives, in varying degrees and combinations, the personal qualities whose special interaction constitutes his greatness and his idiosynemsy. He wes much in another way to his it tellectual and moral ancestors, the ceded him in his own department thought or action and have made pos-sible in the course of ages the final development of his special revolution or his particular system. Viewed as an actividual, he is what he is, with all his powers and faculties and potentiali-ties, in virtue of the brain, the frame, he temperament, the energy he inhe its aircetly from his actual ancestors paternal and maternal. Viewed as a factor or element in a great movement, and such a point in its progress aiready without him, and waited only for such and such a grand and commanding sonality in order to carry it yet a further on its course of development

#### A SHAMELESS "HOLD UP." A beautiful habit the candialis

have of making the workingmen both directly and indirectly for unusements is evidenced by the act of the Union Iron Works, managen anticipation of President McK produce, the management has is n'order that every man employed w have one day's pay deducted from a wages to make a suitable present for McKinley. And the hypocrisy of all McKinley. And the hypocrisy of di-thing projects when the men are to that the honor the President does the in accepting the present is sufficient 'warrant the sacritice of a month-wages. The donation is composed. There might be a few dull clowns the shops who would give freely ten fifteen cents (about the donatton). Sinley deserves to buy a few cig for the President if he really ne them; but that any same man shi give a full day's pay to this servan the capitalist class is beyond belief is a hold up more dishonorable (S) any included in by Black Bart or D) wood Dick. These latter knights the dime novel wold seem for re-3, houder on top of a man's legs compet hou to give me. compel that to give up to feel his fra fire things be had served to feed his fra fir. The brilly parallel to this game the Scotts who, by the way, are a salderable factor in the new \$85.000 his highlighting trust—is to be founcied the net of the sneaking cur, San Francisco Advance.

#### "REVOLUTIONARY."

#### Comrade Feigenbaum Protests Against a Current Interpretation of . the Word.

No action ever yet suffered in treaty by preparing, even in the moment of negot a tions, most vigoryusly for the field. Ge rge

In contradistinction to the anarchis and padistine conception of revolu-tionarism, as violence and bloodshed, it is in vogue in our printed and verbal agitation to define the word "revolumry" in our mouth as meaning: ming at a radical change of things." This definition is only a part of the truth and consequently misleading. "The first requisite of a correct un-

derstanding of things," says Engels (I quote from memory). "is a use of words in their most defined and excluwords in their most defined and exclusive meaning, not according to their philological origin, but to their historical development and common use at the present time. Take, for instance, the word 'locomotive'. Philologically it means a thing that moves from their feeting places. In this sense a horse is a locomotive, an ass is a locomotive to the control of the co is a locomotive, an ass is a locomotive, as ship a camel, a dog-everything that moves things is a locomotive. But taking the word in this broad original sense, it means nothing DISTINCT, although the right thing ALSO, and in this way we will not understand each other. What word will always be a converse of tenth and marrath. If, for nixture of truth and untruth. If, fo Instalice, we say: There were always locomotives, it will be partly true and partly untrue. We can pretend here to have been telling a truth, having in ne part of the meaning of the formation for granted, will be misin-formed, for he will understand under the word all or other parts of its broad meaning. here the steam engine.

"But we all know that in common.

use the word 'locomotive' has histori-cally come to mean only one certain sort of mover, i. e., the steam engine. and to be correctly understood. must use it in this sense ONLY, dis-tincity defined, to the exclusion of all other original meanings of it."

Equally is this the case with the word "revolutionary." It is true that originally and philologically it meant, pertaining to a radical furnover of things. It is also true that in other things. It is also true that no next than political matters it is still com-monly used in this sense. But in politi-cal matters this definition will repre-sent only a part of the truth and will be misleading.

For when we speak of 'recommon-ary Socialism." we use this adjective in contradistinction to other kinds of Socialism. In the above-named mean-ing of the word revolutionary, how-ever, every kind of Socialism as far as it strives to the Co-operative Com-monwealth—is revolutionary, for they all sim at a "radical turnover of things." Thus the Christian Socialists. the Fabians, the French of the social structure, are revolution

ary! Thus, there must necessarily be som more distinct meaning in this word, if it is used in contradistinction to other of Socialism than ours. And so there is, and it is our duty to make it as clear as possible, lest the line of demargation be wiped out and even the application, of this adjective will save our party from having its orm undestrably "brondened."

and a Sir William Harcourt could lets, and a Sir William Harcourt count come and say: "We are all Socialists now." Then we answered: "No, that is not what we mean; we are revolu-tionary Socialists." Now other Sirs can according to the above definition, of the word cope and say: "Yes, of course revolutionary; but we are all

revolutionary Socialists now."

The same juggling is lately being performed with all the adjectives we prefixed to our maps in the belief of thus gnarding sgainst being exchanged for valueless imitations. They are now not only all revolutionary, but also all class-conscious, all scientific, all materialistic, all believe in the class streets, only they intermet all these. only they interpret all the partive. How are we now going to are of imitation—dow, that all our e-marks and labels are counter-

pere is only one way of avoiding it an effective one, i. e., as I said; to t upon the very distinct and exclu-interpretation of words, not in "broad" but in their narrowest

ning to a radical turnover-L toining to radical overturning of CONSERVATIVE RULING POWER in the firm conviction that it is, and un-til the final decision must and will con-tinue to be a matter of MIGHT AGAINST MIGHT.

It is in this sense of the word and in this sense only that the international Social Democracy is revolutionary.

Now 'militant opposition to the rul-ng conservative power' does not ecosarily mean violence and blood-hed. This is what distinguishes our evalutionarism from that of the anhist. We know that violence practhed by individuals or a powerless few is far from being revolutionary; it is rentionary, for it plays into the hands of the reactionary rating forces, giving them a desired opportunity of drown-ing the revolutionary movement in blood. The victory of a revolution re-quires the development of s, POWER in a class historically destined to acsh that revolution. Here it is working class. Thus our revolu-ncy character consists in the devel-ment of a powerful working class of the fact that it will have

a drop of blood, without the least act of violence. Only one thing we are sure of, that such peaceable surrender is certainly impossible if the power of the working class is not so developed and, so determined to accomplish the revolution at any cost, as to be able to convince the ruling classes that their cause is lost and fighting, useless. This assurance it is that forms the REVO-LUTIONARY character of our movement.

LUTIONARY character of our movement.

Let us take an example of our masters, the rulers of the world, in their international relations. They assure us of their peaceable intentions, while they are arining themselves to the teeth. They say that armament does not necessarily mean war. To the contrary, they assure us that there is only one guarantee for the peace and this is powerful armament, for the knowledge of the power of your opponent will restrain you from a desire of war-fare with him. They call it "armed fare with him. They call it "armed peace." And in fact we see that many a peaceful concession is being made to a mighty power, where there would be on armed settlement of the dispute in powerful. Still, such peaceable settle ment of disputes between govern-ments does not imply real peaceful and friendly relations. To the contrary, the peaceful settlements could only be ac-complished BECAUSE of the consciousness on both sides of their boo

scionsness of north sides of their nos-tile relations, which consciousness fra-duce both TO DEVELOPE THEIR MIGHT TO THE UTMOST and thus ENFORCE peace and peaceful settle-ment of disputes.

Similar-but, much more sincere—ft is in the relations of the classes: The effort of developing a mighty revoluing about a violent class war. To th contrary, for our part we will be only too glad to achieve our purpose peace ably. But in order to make this pos-sible, we must be ARMED—armed not with guas, or dynamite, but with a power in its hands; for then, and the

only, there may be peace.

For our part let revolutionally mean armed PEACE, but ARMED with militant determination it must mean B. FEIGENBAUM.

# Over the Water

the Norwegian Parliaments has adopted, by a vote of 48 to 36, a bill introducing universal communal male sur-frage, and, by 68 to 17 votes, adopted a bill providing communal suffrage for women paying taxes on an income of at least 300 crowns \$680.40.)

Belgium, which was one of the first European states to provide for government intervention in the interest of la bor, has now before its Chamber a new a law without modification. As the law now stands a workman, in case of was due to negligence on the part of the employer even should the accident be traced to the fault of the claimant. The amount of indemnity is fixed at half the sufferer's average earnings in case of total disability, or, in case of partial incapacity, to half the differ

partial incapacity, to fail the universeuse in his wage-producing power for which the accident is responsible.

The bill in dealing with the liability of the employer gives the latter the option of insuring himself either in the National Caisse d'Epargne or in a pri-National Causes a spargue or in a pre-vate company approved by the state; and the contracting society is bound to take over all responsibility on the score of accidents, in respect of which the employer's liability henceforth ceases.

ist movement, even before it wins a majority, can force concessions such as the timid methods of reformers and the begging policy of pure and simple un-

Disputches from St. Petersburg re port that strike riots occurred in the cotton mills on the Finnish side of the Neva, in the course of which many workmen were killed. The strike is for an increase of wages. The authorities surrounded the mills with Cos sn-ks, mounted gendarmes, and strong bearis of infantry, who arrested many of the strikers. The prefect of police on the structure. The proclamation calling on the workness to resume work if they fill not wish to render themselves liable to dismissaf from the mills and departation to distinct districts.

The labor movement in Bulgaria is still young, dating only from ten years ago; but it is growing rapidly. Rapinet Denkow actites on the subject in "Le Mouvement Socialiste" of Paris, saying that "Socialism is making great prog-ress in Bulgaria, and in proportion as capitalist industry is developed the Bul-

capitalist industry is developed the Bil-garian proletariat is organizing itself-into trade unions and labor societies to defend its class interests."

The Bulgarian Social Democratic Laior Party was formed in 1863 and nuw has local branches in all of the cities and in several villages. Even in advance, the latty contributed heavitions of that year the Social Democrats won two seats in parliament and car-ried the same constitues. which took place in 1894. In the elethe same constituencies again in After the fall of the Conser a

litical review, "Obechto Delo," (The Common Cause), in Sofia. The so-called "Liberni" majority, however, refused

to selt only of the Socialist deputies. In the elections of last Fro mary, con-sequent toon the fall of the Liberal Ivardehoff ministry; the Social Design crats had, in the industrial centers, to face a conlition of the capicalist par-tics. In spite of this, and in spite of the a bitrary suppression of Socialist papers, our comrades elected two depu-ties—G. Airkhoff, editor of the party organ, "Raliotnichesky Vestnik" (The Labor Journal), at Sliven, and Ts. Rakaloff, a writer and poet, at Tir-novo. The total vote was larger to an even in 1800, and the activity of the party covered a larger number of cities

Parliamentary elections were held in the government has obtained, a work ing majority-which it usually does, ejections in Spain being much like elec-tions in Arkansas. No report of the Socialist vote is yet obtainable. The dispatch says that at Bilbao there, was a quarrel between a ministerialist and a Socialist, in which the latter was killd. The name of our murdered comrade

The Socialists of Paris commemorated the fall of the Commune of 1874 fast Sunday by processions to Père La-chaise, bearing garlands to be laid at the foot of the wall where so many brave Communards were shot by the victorious butchers of "law and order."

There is a general but entirely er coneous idea that the lands of the isl ands of Great Britain and Ireland are cultivated to their utmost capacity to support the population. The truth is the reverse. In 1899 the total area of the reverse. In 1899 the total area of the United Kingdom was officially given at 77,075,572 acres. The number of acres under grain crops was only 8.803,500, and of these rather less than two million were under-wheat. There were 10,379,805 acres under hay, clover and roots. The rest of the country, less that covered by cities, towns. illages, and factories, is under pastur hurch tithes and all kinds of rates and taxes have driven the people off the Soil into the cities, or to the colonies and the United States. There are now less than 700,000 people engaged in the cul-tivation of the land in Great Britain and Ireland out of over 41,000,000 in the population. They cannot compete with the cheap wheat of America, Russia, and India, especially the last, where the wages of an agricultural laborer are about \$30 a year, wherewith to keep himself and family.

European papers are alarmed at the ocialist activity in Italy. In Stradella the Socielists made a splendid increase and elected their candidate to Pariis neni. In Catania a veritable triumphal pageant was accorded DeFellee when he was released from prison, where he was sent for showing that the Maña was conducted in the interest of the capitalistic government. The party has increased its branches from 546 to 783 and its dues paying membership from 19.794 to 28.497 in the last six months, and its publications consist of two magazines, one daily and sixty-two

The census returns just published show that Ireland has a population of 4,450,546—a decrease of 5,3 per cent, in the last ten years. This is slightly less than the loss in the previous de-cade. The steady decrease of the pop-ulation of this beautiful and fertile island, so dearly loved by its natives, is due to the oppressive exactions the capitalist class.

A St. Petersburg dispatch of May 20 says: "The strike here is practically crushed. A very large number of arcrusned. A very large number of ar-rests have been made, 250 persons having been taken fito custody at one factory alone. Over thirty and possi-bly a hundred persons were wounded in a street fight, when the mob stoned

The students have done much to rouse the workmen in the factories to a sense of solidarity and of resentment against exploitation and tyrangy en crushed by military power, the workmen have learned much and will not give up their revolutionary ideas.

The Socialists of Japan held a meet ing on April 28 at Tokyo and decided to organize into the Social Democratic Party. The announcement of the plat-form and the issuance of a manifesto were postponed until a later date. The Tokyo "Labor World" says: "Those present at the meeting are all good and ound Socialists and thoroughly mas-

## LECTURE IN 21ST A. D.

All working people and others inter-sted in the Socialist movement who live in the Twenty-first Assembly District and vicinity are invited to attend he next meeting of the Social Demoeratic Party of that district, to be held at Colonial Hall, corner of One Hun-dred and First street and Columbus avenue, Sunday evening, May 26. Darwin J. Meserole will speak. Questions and discussion will be incitted after the lecture. Comrade Sparge will be the speaker at the following meeting. Sunday evening, June 2. Come and bring your friends to hear what the Social Democratic Party is in the field for,

## WORKINGMEN'S EDUCATIONAL

LEAGUE. rited to attend the two remaining pub c meetings held by the Workingmen's iducational League, at 312 East Fifty-econd street. Sunday evening, May 26, second street.

Roy. M. J. Callan will speak on "The Basic Principle of Socialist Ethics."

On Sunday evening, June 2, there will be a three-cornered debate, with representatives of the Republican, Democratic and Social Democratic parties. resolutives of the nephodran, benderatic and Social Democratic parties. Saturday evoling, June 1, the ladies of the league will give an ice cream featural and entertainment. Tickets, 10

# PARTY NOTES.

baroughout Softthern California, and creating a lively stir among the people.

touring California. Established new locals at Dixon and Sacramento, and er places.

"Social Ideals," published by Geo. H. Gibson at Elgin, Ill., has suspended.

The "Social Crusader" announ that Courade W. T. Brown of Rockes-ter has allied-himself with the Social Crusade, and will conduct work ing the week, as he will remain in Plymouth Church for the present. Those who desire him will need to pay ex es to and from Rochester only. In the May number of the "Social Cru-sader" Comrade Brown gives his reasons for joining the crusade in a characteristic article entitled, "The Need and the Duty of the Hour."

State Committee, New Hampshire S. D. P., will meet at 464 Central avenue, Dover, N. H., Thursday, May 30, Visi-tors will be cordially welcomed.

ssistant editor of the Scattle "Social assistant cuttor of the scattle scattle ist." His "Thoughts by Your Unrie" are invariably good. So are the Illustrations and descriptive articles published weekly by the "Socialist," which is in the front rank of Socialist papers.

The Italian comrades will get out a special issue of the "Avanti" on June 8 for the city and state of New York It will contain articles of local interest such as: 4. The appeal of the "Labor Secretariat" to the labor organizations, The attitude of the S. D. P. toward the trade unions. 3. What does the Social Democratic Party want? 4. The state and national platforms. 5. The

Socialist vote, etc., etc. It will be a good sheet for propa ganda for all times and very effective to batter down the prejudice of some Italian comrades against the S. D. P. A few loyal Italian comrades are working with the "Avanti" against great odds, the S. L. P. comrades having boy-cutted the paper. Comrades all over New York state wishing to spread this special number amongst the Italiaus of their locality will please send in their orders at their earliest convenience. Bundle rates are? For 50 cop es. 50 cents; 100 copies, 75 cents, 200 opies, \$1.25; 300 copies, \$2. Address "Avanti," 229 E. Ninety-fifth street, New York.

Springfield is the latest place to fall in line with a splendid new S. D. P. local. We organized with twenty mem bers and will have a hundred befor campaign is on," writes an enthu-tic comrade. That's the way to ! Ohio is on the map, you bet! There are now afteen good working locals in the state, and several more, in sight, as well as a number of indepennt branches. It has been an uphil fight to bring order out of chaos. What with the crazy-patch Populist Union Reform movement, the mendacity of the old S. L. P. that is now ready for the coroner, the misunderstanding with the Chicago board, and the an tagonism of the old parties and the! liticians, capitalists and newspapers well as the hypocritical pretences o the Jones non-partizans, the Social Democrats of this state have had their own troubles. But the brave, stendfas-comrades are marching out of the wilderness. Their organizations are in reasing and their memberships are

Eugene V. Debs and Mother Jones ave been invited to be the Cabor Day rators at Cleveland in September

Comrade A. M. Simons of Chicago speaks at Kalamazoo; Baftle Creek and Aun Arbor, Mich., before June 1.

Comrade John H. Powell, who w elected assistant assessor in Ward Three, Haverhill, last December, died

from Ward Fire held in Lynn on May 14 the Social Democratic candidate polled 113 votes and the Socialist Labor Party 83. The refusal of the 8, L. P. to unite with the Social Democrate gave the capitalist press opportunity to ridicule the Socialisis. This, to gether with the campaign of abuse and vilification carried on against the Social Democrats by the S. L. P., injured the Socialist vote as a whole.

The Eleventh and Twelfth Ward branches of Jersey City have appoint ed a committee to secure sub for The Worker and also to call up those whose subscriptions have expir ed. This committee is made up of

water excursion to Richmond Beach of August 25. All branches are reques to send a delegate to the excursion con-mittee, which meets Tuesday, June 4, at headquarters, 324 Central avenue

The Social Democratic Women's Soiety held a meeting at 206 E. Eightyafth street last Wednesday, with Dr. Anna Ingermann as the speaker.

comrades of Queens County held a joint meeting to put into effect the a joint meeting to put into effect the general vote for the consolidation of locals in that county into one body. The united body will be known as Lo-cal Borough of Queens. L. Hahn was elected as organized, Jacob Hill as treasurer, and P. Heller as financial secretary. Comrade Heller lives on Grove street, between Covert and Un-terdook avenues, Wyckoff Heights.

—The difference between the high wayman and the captain of industry is just this: In exploiting mankind the former generally draws the line at children.—M. Winchersky.

# The Economic Struggle.

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\* Grain workers at Ogdensburg, N. Y. struck against the introduction of prent shovels, which enable five men do the work of twenty. Shovels a running; men are idle. So are the cap talists who own the shovels, but the capitalists won't go hungry. Working men and capitalists vote together for the capitalists to continue owning the machines.

The International Union of Textile Workers and the American Federation of Textile Operatives have joined forces and formed one union to be known as the United Textile Workers of America. The consolidation will unite the textile workers of the North and South and affects unions with 75,-000 members.

The "Labor Record," edited by R. L. Ziv. has been removed from Joplin Mo., and will be published in future from Kansas City, Mo.

Six miners were killed and eight fured and burned in an explosion at Farmington, W. Va.

William F. Sherlock, former edit of the "Unionist," official organ Typographical Union No. 6 of New York, died of paeumonia last week. Sherlock was prosecuted by the "Sun," found guilty and sentenced to imprisnment on Blackwell's Island, where ticle appeared in the "Unionist"

At the annual election of officers of Typographical Union No. 6 held last ek. Marsden G. Scott was elected president and Jerome F. Healey re-elected secretary treasurer.

The rapid growth of labor organizations in San Francisco has so alarmed, the capitalists that they have been looking for some opportunity by which they can concentrate their efforts in au attack upon the trade unions. The de-mands of the cooks, waiters, and restsurant employees for one day's rest a week and \$0 a week have presented the opportunity, and now organized la-bor and capital are lined up in a flerce struggle. There are several hundre strikers with the whole force of organized labor in San Francisco behind them, while the employers have the support of the bosses, who believe that the strikers will find it harder to re-tain public sympathy in a boycott against restaurants than in any other fight. The Social Democrats held mass meeting and endorsed the same, piedged their support and are hustling for the strikers. "Advance" is doing valiant sery@@!

Brotherhood of Painters, Decorates and Paperhangers of America had \$14,179.25 in the general treasury on May 1

Bricklayers and masons won their strike at Elizabeth, N. J. They will receive 47 cents an hour, and no pay on Saturday for the hours they do not work. They were receiving 40 cents and asked for 50 cents and a Saturday half holiday.

prefer a nine-hour day the week round to a ten-hour day with Saturday half holiday, and it is said that the desire is quite general. The present agreeent simply specifies a week of fifty four hours. The men consider that the exhaustion of ten hours' work in five exhaustion of ten hours' work in five days is not compensated by the longer rest at the end of the week. The em-ployers oppings the demand locause they save incidental expenses by the present plan. Of course, a difference of 1 or 2 per cent, in fuel is more important to them than a corresponding difference in the workman's physica health and his enjoyment of life.

At the convention of the America ederation of Musicians, at Denver he following officers were elected resident, Joseph M. Webber, Cincir nati; secretary, Owen Miller, St Louis; treasurer, Otto Ostendorf, St Louis: vice-presidents George Nachman, Baltimore: Frank Spiegel, Denver; John Phobe, Peoris; L. G. Bierie, Syracuse; Will S. Rose, Kansas City;

There is likely to be another shut The Manufacturers' Association me last Friday and appointed a committe to arrange, if possible, for a furthe to arrange, if possible, for four weeks curtailment. R wages was considered, but the othe plan was decided on, as serving the purpose of the employers increased purpose of the employers increase profits just as well and presenting less danger of trouble. Whichever way th capitalists go about these things, workingmen "get the worst of it."

The printing press feeders are u scribes a new invention of a rotary sheel feeder with a speed of 5,000 no per hour. It is entirely automati separate sheets and will take anything from French folio to nine point cardioard. As a job contrivance it is also a wonder and will wipe ou many press workers in large offices,

A Philadelphia firm is advertising new printing machine warranted to do the work of sixteen men and is oper-ated by two men.

According to statistics, coal mined in England last year sold for \$130,000,000 and wages received by the miner amounted to \$57,000,000, or about one sixth. The ratio holds good in this country. It doesn't mean robbery; it is business."-Cleveland Citizen.

National Union of United Brewery Workmen voted \$200 for workingme of Puerto Rico.

Mother Jones is organizing the ser-

It is a pleasure to learn that Comrade F. L. Robinson has been elected a delegate to the International Typographical Union convention that meets

## at Birmingham in August by the local printers' union of Louisville. Comrade Robinson was the candidate for con-gress on the Social Democratic Party itcket last fall, and he will make an efficient and conscientious delegate.

president of the Amalgamated Asse ciation of Street Railway Employees of America. Mahon was an out-and out supporter of Debs and Harriman

America have declared by popular vote against high initiation fees. The in itiation fees of some unions have been so high as to bar many good workmen out and increase the number of non-union workers. These being under no union obligations could work for less than union wages and compete successfully against the unions. Hereafter no local branch can charge an initiation fee of more than \$5. The Standard Engineers and the Ec

the Standard Engineers and the Ec-centric Engineers of this city have amalgamated. The united organization is said to have 1,500 members. P. Mc-Mann is president and Stephen Waish secretary. The delegates to the C. F. U. are Steward and McMann.

The brewery workers have organized Meredith brewery at Guttenberg N. J.

Thé office of Barbers' Union No. 241 ill hereafter be at the Labor Lyceum, 64 E. Fourth street. Office hours, 8 to

## FROM THE WORKERS.

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Comrade F. L. Robinson of Louis the South. For this reason the follow ing opinion from him is especially gralifying: "I must say The Worker grows better right along, and its position on questions of factics, etc., is in pregnable. At least this is the way pregnable view it. I am opposed to subsidizing the working class with Carnegle librar ies or Carnegle checks to bulld labo

Two subscriptions came in from Comrade Shay of York, Pa., who is one of the fulthful.

Comrade Denges of Chicago re his subscription for a year and re-marks: "I like The Worker better

The boys at Union Springs, N. Y., are says he doesn't want to miss any num bers, so he sends in his subscription to avoid accidents. Send in your club They can't come too fast or too large.

Along with his subscription to The Worker, Comrade P. Levin of Brook lyn sends these encouraging words: 'I cannot depart with The Werker of April 28 without expressing my grati-tude for the good it did me. I am a Socialist, but being young and lacking experience in life, which is the best education of Socialism, many questions were confronting my mind. I was de-lighted when I found these questions clearly answered in the May Day issue I hope that The Worker will continu-its vigorous work and with every num-ber make converts to the cause of So einlism." Increase our readers and con verts will increase. Thanks for you

William Madsen is a Philadelphia comrade who knows how to make the best use of The Worker, as shown by the following: "I have taken your paper for six months, and I am satis paper for six months, and I am satis-sed that it is the paper for the work-ling people, and I can say that I never destroyed a single one of them, but handed them around to my shopmates, and I know that the papers have done a lot of good. I renew my subscription, for six months, and for a friend for the same period." This is, the real practical work that counts. If all our readers would follow the example of Courade Madsen the cause would make greater progress. .

sends in a bunch of subscriptions and says: "I think very highly of your paper, and especially in regard to the at-titude of the paper on the Labor Ly-ceum matter. I hope to be able to send you more subscriptions from time to time, but my sphere of action is limited, as I work in a small shop. We were very much pleased with the May Day Worker." Every little belps. mrade Duffie.

## NOTES OF COMBINATION.

Plans for organizing a watch trust are reported to have been abandoned. Milwaukee coal concerns pooled into

ene company. Rumors are current that a gigantic

coup combine to include all the big soap manufacturers is being organ-ized.

Retail grocers of Grove, In., have soap manufacturers to save rept and other expenses and unke more profits. Plans are being made to consolidate the Chicago elevated roads under one company. It is said that the owners

would save \$250,000 a, year-mostly in The reorganization of the Leather Trust is practically completed. William Rockefeller owns one-third of the

Mine owners in Indiana are discu

sing a consolidation with a capital of from \$15,000,000 to \$20,000,000.

It is stated that the Union Lead and Oil Company is negotiating for control of the Sterling Lead Company of Pitts-burg, and contemplates building a utillion dollar smelter at or near St.

# OFFICIAL

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTE Secretary, Wm. Butscher, Room Theater Bidg., Court Square, Spri field, Mana.

SOCIALIST LITERATURE CO.-

(The Party's Literary Agency.) CALIFORNIA STATE COMMITTEE Secretary, John M. Reynolds, 422 Suiter street, San Francisco. Meels on Brst and third Fridays in the month.

CONNECTICUT STATE COMMITTEE-W. E. White, 229 Exchange street, Ner W. E. White, 229 Exchange street, New Haven, secretary. Meets second and fourth Sunday of the month at Aurora Hall, 135 Union street, New Haven.

ILLINOIS STATE COMMITTEE Secre-tary, R. A. Morris, 314 E. Indiana street, Chicago, Meets second and fourth Fet, days in the month, at 65 North Clark street.

KENTUCKY STATE COMMITTEE Sectiary, Dr. Walter T. Roberts, 2214 West Main street, Louisville, Ky. MAINE STATE COMMITTEE Secretary

NEW JERSEY STATE COMMITTEE— Secretary, John P. Weigel, Treaton, N. J. Meets third Numday in the month, at 8 p. m., at Newark.

NEW YORK STATE COMMITTEE Secretary, Leonard D. Abbott, 64-E, 4th st. New York. Meeta every Monday at 1 p. m., at above place.

OHIO STATE COMMITTEE Secretary, Harry D. Thomas, 193 Champlain st., Cleveland.

MISSOURI STATE COMMITTEE Secte tary, Wm. J. Hager, Room 7, 22 North Fourth street.

MASSACHUSETTS STATE COMMITTEE

MICHIGAN STATE COMMITTEE Secretary, Clarence Neely, 917 Johnson street, Saginaw, Mich. Meets at 321 N Baum street.

MINNESOTA STATE COMMITTEE Sec

PENNSYLVANIA STATE COMMITTEE Secretary, J. W. Quick, 6222 Woodland avenue, Philadelphia; treasurer, Jon adelphia, 807 W. Cambria avenue, Pail adelphia

VERMONT STATE COMMITTEE Secre WASHINGTON STATE COMMITTEE Secretary, Jas. D. Curtis, 1735 18th av

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

#### SUBDIVISIONS IN GREATER NEW YORK.

Every reader of The Worker syn with the purposes of the Social Dembic Party is favited to join its organizaand assist in its work. Below are the
s and piaces of business meetings of the
s and piaces of business meetings of the
livisions. For further information adity is a constant of the constant of the
s J. Gerber, Organizer, Labor Lyceum,
S. Fourth street, New York.

MANHATTAN AND BRONN.

1st, 3d, and 5th A. D. meets first and sird Monday of month at 22 University 2d A. D., first and third Thursday at 62 lenry street, 4th A. D., every Friday, at New York ocialist Literary Society Rooms, 264 E.

Socialist Literary Society Rooms, 264 E. Breadway, 7th A. D., first and third Tuesday, at 130-132 Seventh avenue, southwest corner of eenth street.
A. D., first and third Wednesday, a 264 E. Broadway. 6th and 10th A. D., 6rst and third Friday,

tt 64 E. Pourth street:
9th A. D., every Sunday evening, at
Tark's Hell; northwest corner Eighth aveuse and Twenty-fifth street.
11th A. D., drat and second Friday, at 456
W. Thirty-eighth street.
128 B., every Thursday, at 284 E.
Trandy A. D., every Thursday, at 284 E. D., second and fourth Wednesday

wifeet.

18th and 20th A. D., first and third Thursday, at 421 First arenue.

18th A. D., first and third Friday, at 182-W. Sixty-third street, basement.

21st A. D., first and third Tuesday, at 125

W. One Hundredth street. W. One Hundredth street.
22d. A. D., Workingmen's Educational League rooms, 312 E. Fifty-second street.
23d. A. D., first and third Friday, at 19
Mathentics of the control of th Mahhattan street.

24th A. D., first and third Monday, at 312
E. Pifty-second street.

26th A. D., first and third Thursday, at 1432 Second arouse.

26th A. D. (Hohemian Branch), second and fourth Thursday, at 325 E. Seventy-hird street third street.

28th A. D., first and third Thursday, at 1397 Avenue A, between Seventy-ninth and Eightlieth streets.

30th A. D., second and fourth Wednesday at W. E. A. club house, 206 E. Eighty-sixth attreet. Slat A. D., first and third Friday, at : One Handred and Tenth street. f. One Hundred and Tenth street. 22d and 33d A. D., second and fourth Tuesday, at 302 E. One Hundred and First

reet, and 35th A. D., Br. 2, every Wedner, ay, at W. E. A. club house, 3309 Thir venue, near One Hundred and Sixty-fift treet. parian Branch, first and third Friday agerhalic, 197 E. Fourth street. 3d A. D., first and third Wednesday, 38

5th A. D., 19th Ward, first and third Mot ay, at Emrich's Hall, 5 and 7 Boerns street.

6th A. D., 21st Ward, every Wednesday at 222 Stockholm street, corner Throop ave

The A. D. first and third Thursday, at 1252 Forty-fifth street.

12th A. D., every Natureday, at Turn Hell. Statemin, street and Pifth avenue.

13th A. D., every Natureday, at Turn Hell. Statemin, street and Pifth avenue.

13th and 14th A. D., Br. 1, first sud third Saturday, at Eckford Hall, covere of E. & ford and Culyer streets.

13th And 14th A. D. Br. 2, first and third Thursday, at 30 Deliges avenue.

13th A. D. first and third Saturday, at Hamboold their Montrope avenue, cornect Hamboold street. er Hamboldt street, 16th and 18th A. D., first and third Fri-ing, at 4872 Fulton street. 18th A. D., second and fourth Monday, at Rooklyn Labor Lyceum, 355 Wilsonghia

auc.

20th A. D., Br. Z. English, second and fourth Tuesday, at 700 Evergreen avenue.

20th A. Is., Br. 3, second and fourth Wednesday, at Wohlrab's Hall, 675 Glen-

American Branch, every Sunday evening at 7 Willoughby street. EICHMOND.

Local Richmond meets on the first and hird Saturday of the month at the Labor scenm, Stapicton.

# FURTHER UNITY CORRE-SPONDENCE.

cessary that to a sittee know immediately to ittee know immediately to ittee know immediately to iteleprations of your board which is eliberations of your board which is followed by the following the following the following following following following the following Springueld, Mass., May 15.

Mr. Wm. Butscher, National Secretary, S. D. P., Springfield, Masso-Dear Sie and Comrade!—Replying to your favor of the 15th inst., we beg to say that your former communication was referred to the executive board, and is now under

consideration.

We are expecting responses daily from non-resident members, and you will be fully advised within the very near future.

Yours fraternally.

THEO DERS.

National Secretary Treasurer.

Chicago, Ill., May 17.

## NEW YORK.

THE WORKER CONFERENCE. A regular meeting of The Worker Con-ference was held kunday afternoon, May 19, with Conrade Edw. 8. Bock in the chair. Besides the routine business, several matters of importance were discussed, but owing to the meagre attendance no actisal was taken thereon. It was decided to call a special meeting for Priday evening, May 24, at 8 o'clock; in the Labor Lycegus, 44 E. Fourth arrest. All delicentes about the

#### GENERAL COMMITTEE.

Regular meeting of the General Caumits e will be held on Saturday, May 23, 8 p., at the Labor Lyceum, 64 E. Fourth rect. Delegates are requested to arte 4. J. GERBER, Organizer.

2D, 4TH, 8TH, AND 12TH A. D.

A joint meeting of the 2d, 4th, 8th, and
th A. D. will be held on Friday, May 24,
p. m., at the rooms of the Socalist Istary Society, 264 E. Brohdway. All memres should be present. Very important
isiness to transact.

A very important meeting of the 16th A. D. will be held on Friday, May 24, at the club house, 616 E. Fifth street, All mem-bers are urgently requested to attend. SIST A. D.

A regular meeting was held at No. 2 East. One Hundred and Teath street on Friday, May 17. Report of secretary and of the delegate to General Committee approved. Fifty tickets for party pienle received for-distribution. Comrades Thomas and Meeta were elected as auditing committee for cusrent term and Commack Kilgus was appoint, ed to collect advertisements for piecie 1 urnal. It was decided to hold primates, after next general meeting, which shall be held on June 7 at the above hall. All members holding tickets from the last "Yolkszeitung" festival are requested to account for outstanding tickets of officers and other very important business. Each member should be present.

#### WEST SIDE SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC CLUB.

The West Side Social Democratic Club at its last meeting appointed a committee to use all means conside to impediately pro-cure a citch logue for the wellings pro-cure a citch logue for the wellings of the West Side. The cita's headmanters are at present located at 458 West Thirty-eighth street, and it holds regular meet-lings on the first and third Tuesdays of each month. Any person in sympathy with the Socialist movement and not affiliated with

AGITATION IN 28TH A. D. At a mass meeting on Sunday, May 16, the W. E. A. club house, 256 E. Eightyin the W. E. A. cuto nonse, 256 E. Englay-sixth street, a young people's club was or-ganized. Twenty members were taken in. Decided that we have a meeting next Thursday night for election of officers. After the first meeting a report will be given of place of club rooms. A committee of given was elected and this committee will work hand in hand with the Yorkville Agitation Committee.

Committee.

Contrade Job Harriman spoke on organization. The speech ended with great applainse from the well filled house. Discussion followed. Comrade Sprotte was in the G. FRIEDL, Secretary.

WORKINGMEN'S EDUCATIONAL LEAGUE. This organization is holding Sur This organization is holding Sunday even-ing lecture meetings at its new rooms, 312 E. Fifty-second street. Next Sunday, May 28. Rev. M. J. Callan has been invited to speak as "The Basic Principle of Social'st Ethics." For the following Sunday, June 2. a three-cornered debate is planned—Re-publican, Democratic, and Social Demo-cratic. This will close the series. T. NICHOLSON, Secretary,

LOCAL JOHNSTOWN. Local Johnstown, S. D. P., has secured permanent headquarters at No. 11 West Main street, third fivor. We hold a luxiness meeting on the first Tuesday evening of each month, and a discussion meeting on the second Tuesday of each month. Everybody is welcome to attend; admission.

We will hold a primary convention May 24, to elect delegates to convention to nomi-24, to elect delegates to convention to nomi-nate candidates on city and county ticket for this fall a election, and hope to wage an

# campaign. A. J. OESCHGER, Organizer,

OHIO. STATE COMMITTEE'S NOTICE. Comrades.—You are hereby notifi dethat the state convention of the Social Demo-cratic Party will be held in Columbus on

cratic Parry will be held in Columbus on Decaration Day, Thursday, May 30, 1031, for the purpose of nominating a state ticket, adopting a platfor, smally disposing of the question of payty name, to arrange for an aggressive-campaga in Ohie this year, and to attend to such other matters as may come before the convention. Representable, will be three delegates for each local of 100 members or fraction thereof, and one additional delegate for additional 50 members or major fraction thereof. Independent Socialist organizations are hereby extended a cordial invitation to participate in the convention.

Hallway rates are fixed at one and one-third fare for round trip. Organizations will be notified inter of hotel accommodations and place of the State Committee, Social Democratic Party.

HARRY D. THOMAS, Secretary.

Democratic Party.
HARRY D. THOMAS, Secretary,
MAN S. HAYES, Chairman.
193 Champlain St., Cleveland.

#### PENNSYLVANIA. STATE COMMITTEE'S NOTICE. "

STATE COMMITTEE'S NOTICE.

All ascretaries of locals, affiliated or untifiliated, organisers, speakers and friends
of the Socialist Party of the start of Pennsylvania are requested to put themselves in
communication with the undersigned and to
any what discretaries they can make use of in
heir localities. Suggretions will be welquired by the State Committee and will aselve prompt attention.

We dead: the hearty co-spectation of all
socialists. Forward your information as
arry as possible.

At the last meeting of the Stace Commit-Socialists. Forward your information as early as possible.

At the last meeting of the Stace committee, May 9b action was jaken on the duties of the officers. The duties of the treasurer are to receive money, purchase all stamps and dispose of the same to locals and a realisets at large, pay all bills as ordered by the committee; he shall be designated as the secretary transmer. The duties f the secretary areasurer. The duties f the secretary areasurer, and kien a flat of all locals, members, and sympathic locals, members, and sympathics.

retary are to keep the minutes, received I answer all correspondence, and keep a of all locals, members, and sympathis Z. W. QUICK, Streeter,

## BOSTON, ATTENTION

Local Boston, S. D. P. will bene-ferth meet Monday evenings, at S. Schock sharp, at 285 Washington

reasing the gire distion of the party

... EXCURSION ...

## ORRE- P P SPONDENCE

Don't send anonymous letters.

Not Printed, of Course.

wall with considerable inderest and nuch hope to see it published. The tration for my letter night be found our editorial in the Morning Journal, led. A Neighbor's Lesson, in which proceeds to pay your respects to the strike for the constant of an alleged error article of news.

s, simply as a matter of information, or kindly tell us exactly in what com-Miss Rand appeared, the parts she ite.

#### Progress in Vineland.

Three cheers for the Social Revolution!
ALB. WEISS, Organizer,
Vinciand, N. J., May 18.

#### As to Immediate Demands.

As to Immediate Demands.

Editor of The Worker.

At tille last meeting of Branch I, Local Cleveland, Sunday, May 12, the advisability of the barty dropping from the platform the so-gailed pelitulares was discussed at lough, and it was the unanimous vegite-that they should be dropped. This subject was also trought up at our last meeting previous to the one mentioned above and the same sentiment prevailed, namely, that it gave the old parties the opportunity of stealing our thinner by incorporating in their platform one or more of these minor specifications, and come before the people as "Socialists, too." The sense of the meeting was expressed in the following metion which was carried unasimously. "The all demands attached to the platform of the Social Tennocratic Party as furgs in their position, necessaries the their tendency to

#### Cleveland, O., May 14. As to National Executives.

Editor of The Worker.

The Scatteria Laborating (Juli of Jersey City meets at 224 Central avoince every Tuesday inght. Law Temelay night they was a subject to the Committee. All agreed that the powers of the executive should be limited more than at present. Committee Gilliar gave an later asing accounts of the actions if former executives in the Speiglier parties of this country. All of them had overreached the residual of the actions of the executives in our speiglier parties of this country. All of them had overreached the residual country and of the actions of the actions the second country and the subject of the country of the subject of the country of the subject o

decorated Again pulph and press will now the deed with glowing tributes to place the deed with glowing tributes to place correction for the heroes of war. I yet has one generation heroest to he at one who have fought, suffered, and ded the field of not of science, of literatue releases and ondifferently we trait over places of the counteins millions who we have transpled to death. It he hope a stringel for addenders didnot, An exhaulter than the stringel for addender didnot, An exhaulter than the counteins and hardeness in Silverions. An exhaulter than the counteins of the counteins and the school of the counteins of the counte

It Goes Slowly-But It Goes.

Newark, N. J., May 7.

# Letter Box

A. R.—The term "scab," as we see it. 's certainly not applied to all non-union men. That would be ridicalous. It is applied to men who take the piaces of striking or locked-out workingmen. The word is estimated to mee so. That is who it is used. To our mind, the act is much more criminal than stealing, and m unplessant word is needed to describe it.—Doubt ess

W. S., Boston..."Now and Then" is 10 cuts a copy, ten copies for 73 cents.
PIFILIP EAST, Reading, Pa.—Leffer is coveraged. F. A. KITTNER.-The matter is attended

JAMES H. HART, Klugfisher, Okia,-I.

#### FAITHFUL WORKER GONE TO REST.

#### Chicago Socialists Mourn the Loss of Comrade Laura Willard Taft.

Socialism has lost one of its most de-voted and ablest workers in the per-son of Comrade Laura Withred Taft of Chicago, who died unexpectedly in that city on Sunday morning, May 12. The funeral took place on the Tuesday fol-lowing, and was attended by many compades of the Socialise Party.

comrades of the Socialist Party.

The sudden demise of this well known comrade will be deeply regreted by Socialists everywhere. Comrade Taft had made a place for herself in the movement in Chicago which will be hard to fill, and her influence had just begun to be felt throughout the

lege and later received a masters' degree from Chicago University for work cree from Chicago University for work done in the department of economics and sociology in that university. In June, 1838, she was married to Com-rade Marcus H. Taft, and both she and her-hupband have always been among the most active workers for Socialism in the West. Compide Mrs. Taft was a frequent contributor to the columns of frequent contributor to the comman or the party press, particularly to "The Workers' Call." where her interesting and practical suggestions had come to be almost a regular feature. Commade Mrs. Taft had devoted much

fective work by way of house to house canvessing and in the distribution of Socialist literature. The "Workers'

tive part in all efforts to heal the fratricidal strife that is proving so fatal to the cause of human liberty. Few if any are left in the Socialist movement of Chicago who combine her intellec-tual gifts, scholarly training and literary ability with such complete devo-tion to the work and such willingness and capacity for all phases of Socialist

# AGITATION IN

ESSEX COUNTY.

Comrade Neben Speaks to an Enthusi astic Audience of Striking Machin-

Comrade Neben of East Orange poke to a meeting of striking electricat workers from the works of Crocker & Wheeler, in Roseville, N. J., Tuesday forenoon. The meeting was held in Smith's hall, which was filled, nearly three hundred strikers being present. Washington Cross presided and John

Heppler acted as secretary.

The strike began with the machinists, and all the others went out with Over four hundred employers

his remarks were very warmly receiv ed. He showed that this strike is only part of a great struggle between the producers of wealth and the capitalists who own the means of production and two classes, he showed, have opposit interests and it is impossible for them to live in harmony. The capitalist regards the workingman only as a means of producing profit for him, not as a fellow human being, and he treats him with absolute contempt. The speaker illustrated this by reminding the workers that they were known in the fac-tory by numbers like convicts in a pen-licultary, and were kept under watch by the spies of the employer.

If the workingmen want to improv heir condition, he said, and free then slon, they must stand together in the labor movement for the common good, cot allowing any national or other prejudices to divide them, but always supporting their class interests against the

He reminded them how the courts and the police and the militia were used on the capitalist side in labor dis-putes, as at Albany last week. The capitalists are class-conscious, and the capitalist parties always work together to keep down the laborers-by deceit and trickery or by ballots and bayo

aggressively for their own class. Socialism, he showed, is the only final solution, and the working in should not only stand by their union they should also vote and work for their own political movement—the So-cial Democratic Party.

The speaker was loudly applauded and given a unanimous vote of thanks.

#### ESSEX COUNTY MEETINGS.

Local Essex County of the Social Democratic Party meets every Wednes Market stret, Newark. All who are in terested in Socialism are invited to come and make themselves acquainted with the Social Democrats of Essex County.

## ANOTHER STRIKER.

The authorities of Stanford Univerity are fikely to regret their hasty ac tion in driving Professor Ross from the faculty because of his independent expression of opinion. A month ago we noted the resignation of Professor Lovejoy, who gave as his reason that, on investigation, he had concluded that the dropping of Ross was a violation of necessary academic freedom and that he could not remain under such condi-

me to the list of resignations. This is certainly encouraging news will rejoice in the exhibition of un resistance to the growing practise of expitalist dictation in educational in-stitutions, what ever the political views of the victim.

## GRAND SUNDAY PICNIC.

The Social Democratic Party of the West Side have arranged a grand picnic to be held on Sunday, May 26, rt Lienesche's Hudson County Park, cor-ner of Fifth street and Bergenline ave-nne. West New York, New Jersey.

Arrangements were completed at a well attended meeting held last Monmatters necessary to make the affair a great success, so that anyone who goes will carry away a pleasant memory and want to attend another.

There will be anusements for all-bowling, shooting, ball, etc.—with numerous prizes for the winners and plenty of fun for all. Admission, 10 cents. Hudson County Park can be cents. Hudson County Park can be reached from the Forty-second. Four-teenth. Christopher street, and Barciay street ferries. Come and have a good time. The more, the merrier.

## A WOMAN'S WORD TO WOMEN.

It is not church-going that make ation that will soon come and el vate the human rate as a whole.

all will be workers and masters

—You praise Carnegle for giving E-braries to the poor; but you shut your eyes when the poor give Carnegle three-fourths of what they produce.— Missouri Socialist.

OF LOCAL HUDSON COUNTY, S. D. P. TO RICHMOND BEACH, Staten Island,

SUNDAY AUGUST 25, 1901.

Branches should not fall to send one Delegate each to next meeting of the Committee, Tuesday, June 4, at 321 Central Avenue, Jersey City.

# KNOCKS OUT "THE

RIGHT TO WORK."

The old saying "it never rains but it The out saying it hever thin so that pours," can be applied to the growing number of court decisions against labor. Following rapidly upon adverse decisions and opinions rendered by judges and attorney-generals all over the country, comes one from Chicago which declares that it is legal for employers to maintain a blacklist. The ployers to maintain a blacklist. The ruling came from the Superior Court in the case of Annie Condon against several stock yard packing firms. The plaintiff was a labeler and can painte nd joined in a strike last year against a reduction in wages. Since that tin she has been unable to secure work The court ruled that the firms had right to take protective measures against persons who had quit the em-ployment of other firms, without valid

This is an interesting decision in view of the hub-bub being raised anent the reported interference of the "right to work" at Albany, and which right the state troops have been to work a prerogative to be enjoyed also by this girl. Annie Condon? And if this right is denied her, what are the reasons for it?

According to the court quitting work According to the court quacing safe for higher wages is not a valid reason for leaving the employment of any cor-poration. In substance this means that the workers have not the right to enforce a demand for better conditions or higher wages. If the employers do not the employees must not quit work, else they have no standing be fore the law.

The capitalist press are insisting that The capitalist press are insisting that the poor fools who went to Albany to betray their fellows should be proteried in "the right to work," but there will be no insistance of protection in the right to work of thousands of a capitalist court. Annie Condon and all those who dare protest against the tyranny of employers can starze upon the street. or meet a worse fate, but the right or meet a worse fate, but the right of employers to dictate employment to the wage workers, and the conditions un-der which those workers must labor, must not be interfered with—and it shall not while capitalist courts interpret the laws.

calling out and using the troops to as-sist and enforce that blacklisting is also legal. Fortunately it is not yet illegal for workingmen voters to black-list the capitalist parties that are the instruments used by the capitalists to enslave the workers. That right still remains and workingmen should use it while they can.

#### KIND WORDS.

"Truth and Freedom" of Fitchburg.

Mass. commenting upon the change of name of this paper, says: "The new name is a good one, and the paper is a good one—in fact, it is without doubt the best general Socialist newspaper. a good one—in fact, it the best general Socialist newspaper published, and gives a greater amount and variety of matter then any other; and while it stands true to its princi-ples, it is fair and just toward all. avoiding bitter controversy and innu-

The Syracuse "Labor World" also says: "The paper is a bright and newsy one, and ably presents the prin-ciples it stands for. " \* We wish success to The Worker."

success to The Worker, "L'Union Speaking of The Worker, "L'Union Des Travailleurs" says: "This paper is one of the most interesting of our exchanges in the English language. It is published in very good form, and costs only fifty cents a year. We adcosts only fifty cents a year. We are vise those of our readers who would like a good English paper to subscribe for The Worker."

who visited Fall River recently gave a different version of the possibilities of unionism among textile operatives in acouraging news.

not, as has been
But Socialists the South from that commonly accepted in the North. All that is needed, they said, to create a strong trade union sentiment in Southern mill towns is that the operatives there should learn as much as the delegates, had about the conditions in Northern cotton mill towns, brought about largely, they believed, through the strength of labor organizations and the consequent labor organizations and the consequent effect politically. A large majority of the operatives in many Southern dis-tricts cannot read, and they are content will their conditions of long hours and small wages paid in store orders, the delegates said, only because they do not know that they have it in their power to better these condition power to befor these conditions. These assurances greatly encourage the Fall River labor men. They predict that a great textile union movement will sweep over the South within the next two years, thus equalizing conditions as between the mills in Massachusetts and those in the Carolinas. and those in the Carolinas.

-If you like The Worker, show by sending in at least one new st scriber every month. That will meat

#### A STORY OF TO-DAY. TWO MEN AND SOME WOMEN.

BY WALTER MARION RAYMOND

LEONARD D. ABBOTT: "I hav not enjoyed anything so much in a long time as I have your fragrant book." ROWIN MARKHAM: "No one can

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concerning the quality of three publications. "The Class War is Idaho," by Joh
Harriman, is having a circulation larger
than any other Socialist pumphlet in the
English language. It has made many converts for Socialism and is still in demand.

Whether or not you are a trade unlouist.

The Chass the large that the socialist of the socialism are to the socialism are bound to benefit by reading them.

The "Communist Manifesto" is one of the great interest to you and you are bound to benefit by reading them.

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