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The Worker

AGENTS, ATTENTION!

Agents sending in subscriptions without remittance must state distinctly how long they are to run.

VOL. XI.—NO. 50.

NEW YORK, MARCH 16, 1902.

PRICE 2 CENTS.

HOW TO GET A DAILY PAPER.

We need a daily paper. We are all agreed on that point. The only question is how to get the funds.

and that your example will encourage others. Pledge as much as you can spare during the next year—\$25, \$50, \$100—to be paid in monthly installments.

MAY DAY NUMBER OF THE WORKER.

The May Day issue of The Worker will be an 8-page number and will be full of valuable matter—articles of interest to militant Socialists.

demonstrations and propaganda meetings and get into as many hands as possible.

PLEDGE.

To Job Harriman, Dr. Julius Halpern and Leonard D. Abbott, Socialist Daily Finance Committee:

Table with 2 columns: Name and Amount. Includes names like Lena Babnowitz, William Edlin, Siskind Goldfarb, etc.

Next? Who's Next? Forces are gathering for the Socialist Daily.

The Work is Now Under Way. It rests with the comrades and sympathizers who want the paper to hasten its appearance.

Amounts Pledged. Following is a statement of amounts pledged for the Socialist Daily Fund up to March 12:

Table with 2 columns: Name and Amount. Includes names like Lena Babnowitz, William Edlin, Siskind Goldfarb, etc.

SEATTLE TO THE FRONT.

Vote of the Socialist Party Trebled in City Election. Two years ago the Socialist Party put up its first ticket in Seattle, Wash.

MORE SUPPRESSION.

Attempt to Shut Seattle "Socialist" Out of the Mails. "Madden's gag" is now to be applied to our valiant little co-worker, the "Socialist" of Seattle, Wash.

IN MASSACHUSETTS TOWNS.

In the town election of Amesbury, Mass., last week, Jason Spofford was re-elected as selectman on the Socialist ticket by a vote of 789.

"SOCIALISTS DEFEATED."

Under this significant headline the Boston "Globe" prints a dispatch from Barre, Vt., as follows: The great contest in the city election was for mayor.

THE WAY CAPITALISM WORKS.

The "Railway Employees' Journal," commenting on the recent reported raise of 10 per cent. in wages, and 37 per cent. in the price of food stuff, says:

Notice to Contributors.

Pledges should be sent and checks and money orders made payable to the Socialist Daily Finance Committee, 184 William Street, New York.

PRINCE'S RECEPTION A FROST.

Massachusetts Legislators Felt Snubbed Instead of Honored.

Socialist Members Congratulated on Having Had No Connection with the Affair—Debate Begun on Carey's Strike Bill—Queer Admission by One of "Labor's Friends."

Prince Henry of Prussia marched up Beacon Hill, bestowed a wintry smile upon the legislators assembled to greet him, and then marched down again.

A Dismal Farce.

Everything was arranged to make the State House reception a brilliant event. The common multitude that has the temerity to infest the corridors of the State House was excluded.

Woman Suffrage Debate.

The Wednesday afternoon session of the House was interesting in several ways. The Woman's Suffrage bill was on the calendar and drew a full house.

Socialists Congratulated.

Next morning when Carey and MacCartney appeared at the State House, they were congratulated by their fellow members on their absence the day before.

Carey's Strike Bill.

But this was not the only way in which Mr. Callender distinguished himself that afternoon.

The hearing of the Prince while in the State House has been generally regarded. At no time did he appear interested and he was plainly ill at ease.

LABOR AND THE CHURCH.

To the Catholic Workmen of the State of New York: The Catholic church of this state has declared war on the Social Democratic Party.

This attack was in no way provoked by the Social Democratic Party. The Social Democratic Party is a purely political party. It represents the common interests of the workingmen, regardless of race, color, or creed.

Why, then, did the Reverend Archbishop and the Reverend Bishop and their reverend subordinates single out the Social Democratic Party for their attacks?

Why, we ask again, do they single out the Social Democratic Party? The answer lies in the politics of the Church and its war on the Social Democratic Party.

THE MAY CONCERT.

Arrangements are rapidly progressing for the Danrosch concert at Grand Central Palace for the benefit of the Socialist Daily Fund.

MISAPPLIED PRAYERS.

Many of our capitalistic Christians are decidedly inconsistent in their prayers. A wealthy man not long since prayed for a war.

Have you a friend who is a Red-headed worker?

Have you a friend who is a Red-headed worker? Give him a copy of the "Handbook of the United States," asking him to read it and pass it on.

NEW YORK STATE COMMITTEE, SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY, 64 EAST FOURTH STREET, NEW YORK.

The Worker.

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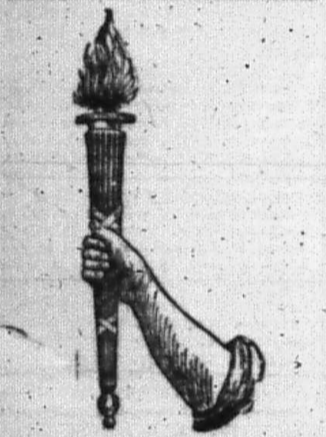
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Communications concerning the editorial department of the paper should be addressed to the Editor.

Entered as second-class matter at the New York Post Office on April 6, 1901.

SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1892 (Presidential).....	2,068
In 1896 (Presidential).....	13,334
In 1898 (Presidential).....	21,127
In 1899 (Presidential).....	35,133
In 1900 (Presidential).....	90,564
In 1901:	
S. L. P.	82,204
S. D. P.	9,545
In 1900 (Presidential):	
S. D. P.	96,918
S. L. P.	33,450



THE PARTY'S EMBLEM.

An amusing bit in the reports of the grand inquest given to Prince Henry at the Waldorf is that which relates that the instant the Prince left the table the waiters "whisked away the fine Venetian glass and Dresden china" before the other distinguished guests should have a chance to steal it. Truly our "upper ten" are a fine lot!

A beautiful illustration of the way in which Socialism stands for practical human brotherhood is found in the fact that the natives of the Dutch East Indies are raising the campaign funds of the Socialist Party in Holland, because of the official Comrade Van Kol, member of the Dutch Parliament, who has made against the abuses of the Dutch colonial system.

The atrocities committed by American soldiers in the Philippines are not at all surprising. "War is hell" always and everywhere, but especially when it is a war of "civilized" people against "barbarians" for commercial advantage. The blame rests on the capitalist system.

The United States government holds that women injured or the relatives of women killed in the blowing up of the Maine have no just claim for damages. If they had been capitalists whose property had been destroyed, the government would have been ready to go to war again to enforce their claims. But women are only wage-workers, and they do not count.

WHAT WE OWE TO THE POOR.
One of the most striking teachings of history is that a ruling class is always a food class. The attempts of a ruling class to stifle the expression of discontent on the part of the ruled seldom succeed even in their immediate object, and they always react with doubled force against the rulers.

It was so with Bismarck's "Exception Laws" against the Socialists in Germany; with the Russian Tsar's use of the gallows, the knout, prison and Siberia; with Pope Leo's experiment of Catholic "labor unions" to scab on the same "labor unions" in Italy. So it will be with Bishop Quigley's campaigns of excommunication, boycott, and rival unions in Buffalo. And so it will be, too, with the attempt of Roosevelt's men, Madden, to exclude the Socialist press from the mails. Madden did not succeed in stopping the "Appeal to Reason." He succeeded in driving "Wilshire's Magazine" to Canada; but he increased its circulation in the United States. He will probably fail in the attack upon the "Socialist" of Seattle—and if he should succeed, the increase of our vote in Seattle at the impending city election

and in the next state election in Washington will be a sufficient answer.
We owe much to the ages, the heroes, and the martyrs in Liberty's cause. Perhaps we owe still more to the fools who have tried to defend Fraud and Oppression. If Madden keeps on, he may yet win a place in history, though a dishonorable one, for his master, the strenuous Teddy, if not for himself.

A LESSON ON "HARMONY."
About a year ago there was organized in St. Louis a so-called Public Ownership Party composed of very heterogeneous elements—disappointed Democratic, Populist, and silverite politicians, "reformers" and half-way Socialists who were too "broad" to support the Socialist Party on a working-class platform, a few labor leaders, etc. This, advocating public ownership for the benefit of the middle class of small capitalists, not for the working class, entered the municipal campaign and polled a surprisingly large vote. It succeeded in carrying off their feet a large number of men who had for the first time voted a straight Socialist ticket at the preceding national election, so that our vote in St. Louis was materially reduced.

All the critics of class-conscious proletarian Socialism were jubilant. They pointed to the sudden rise of the P. O. P. as an indication of the wisdom of what they called "practical Socialism," and the folly of those who insisted on basing their political movement on the class struggle between Labor and Capital. They predicted rapid growth of the P. O. P. and the speedy downfall of the Socialist Party. Some of our comrades were discouraged, but only for a short time; soon they all put their shoulders again to the wheel and recommenced the year 'round campaign of education and organization. The results became evident within a few weeks. Some of the best men in the rank and file of the P. O. P., finding that they had been deceived by their leaders, came over to our party. The membership of Local St. Louis of the Socialist Party has steadily increased; and at the same time our influence in the local trade union movement, founded solely on activity and faithfulness to the cause of Labor, has grown from day to day.

Meanwhile, the P. O. P., which began to show its weakness immediately after the election, has steadily disintegrated. Its discordant elements had been held together merely by the campaign of the hope of speedy victory—the leaders by the hope of a distribution of spoils, the rank and file by the hope of some immediate, though only partial, reforms. Failing of actual victory at the polls, even the large vote which had been gained (which would have been a source of renewed determination and enthusiasm in a revolutionary party) was not enough to hold them together. The clash of discordant ideas and, still more, the clash of personal interests began to tear the party asunder. It is now clearly divided into two factions, bitterly fighting each other, and accusing each other of all manner of political trickery and corruption (most of the accusations on both sides being true)—and harmony does not reign even inside either of the factions. The latest news of the affair comes in the following paragraph from the "St. Louis Labor" our party organ:

"The Chambers fiction of the Public Ownership Party is to start a weekly paper. We may now rest easy; they will so effectively show each other up that all we will have to do will be to sit back and let about it. Let the Socialists of St. Louis take fresh hold and go after the common enemy; the 'factions' will take care of themselves this campaign and they can be treated to play into our hands. A half-baked, unsteady, uncertain, Republican mess, Bill Phelps' organization of that sort is the very best means through which the working class is beginning to realize its position in the political field, and its necessity for concerted class-conscious action for the overthrow of capitalism. Hold up a good vote next fall, boys, and the next time we will make their hair stand on end."

This is the unvarying and inevitable fate of "reform parties" and "labor parties" that are not founded upon clearly defined principle and on a fearless recognition of the class struggle. The attempt to harmonize discordant elements by compromising a part of their varying principles and concealing the real facts at the bottom of our social problems can end only in disappointment, disruption, mutual recriminations, and ignominious failure. So long as the Socialist Party is true to its traditions, it has nothing to fear from such parties. Its growth may be a slow one for years to come; but it will be a real and healthy growth, and our work will gradually prepare the minds of men for the time when, perhaps with lightning-like swiftness, the great social change will at last come.

TO MASSACHUSETTS COMRADES.
Comrade Mally's reports of the activity of our two Socialist laborers in Massachusetts and of other news of the movement in the Bay State have attracted much attention throughout the country, as they certainly deserve to do. We now have a suggestion to make to our many readers in Massachusetts—and readers elsewhere who are not deterred from considering it. It is of the highest importance, comrades in Massachusetts, to let your fellow

low workmen know what your socialist representatives are doing to arouse their interest and show them the wisdom of sending other men next fall to second the effort of Carey and MacCartney at the State House. They get no adequate idea of the facts from the capitalist press. It is only through Comrade Mally's reports that they get this news.

Furthermore, you have in your state a large body of sympathizers, who vote the Socialist ticket, wholly or in part, more or less regularly, but who take no active part in the movement. This is evident from a consideration of state and local election returns. It is necessary to the success of the movement that you should educate these sympathizers more thoroughly upon Socialist principles, so that they will vote straight every time, and that you should enlist their active help in teaching those principles to the rest of the people.

Under present circumstances—and especially in view of the regular appearance of Comrade Mally's valuable correspondence—there is no better agency, whether for educating your sympathizers in the state or for stirring them up to activity, than that of *The Worker*.

At the present time a large proportion of the enrolled party members, even, are not subscribers to any party paper. This is a most unfortunate state of affairs. On the one hand, the party press, which is generally recognized as a valuable propaganda agent, needs liberal support in order to do its work well. On the other hand, the party members need the party press to keep them informed on all phases of the movement and to equip them with facts and arguments for their personal work for the cause. If the comrades in Massachusetts will see to it, first, that every party member subscribes, if not for *The Worker*, for some other party paper; and second, that every subscriber becomes an active agent for extending the circulation of our press—if they do this, they may be sure of a great improvement both in numerical strength and the activity of the organization and a rapid increase in the straight vote in their state.

Comrades of Massachusetts what will you do?
The Board of Education called for a little over \$5,000,000 for new school houses to be built this year. The amount asked for is not a dollar too much to supply the pressing needs of the school population. We shall see what the Board of Estimate does with it.

WORK AND WAGES

IN NORTH CAROLINA
The report of the United States Census Bureau on the manufacturing industries of North Carolina shows that in 1890 the average total yearly production per workman (factory value) was \$3,497. In 1900 it had risen to \$1,520. At the same time that the productive power of labor was thus increased, the wages of the workers were being reduced. In 1890 the average yearly wages were \$340.74; in 1900 they were but \$263.92.

The increase in the productivity of labor results partly from the introduction of improved machinery. This also enabled the employers to discharge a part of their men or lay them off a part of the time, thus increasing the number of unemployed men competing for jobs. This increased competition of workers, in turn, enabled the capitalists to reduce the wages of those employed and to drive them harder, making them tend more and more to machines run at higher speed.

If the machines and other means of production were held as collective property to be used for the public good, as the Socialists advocate, the result of such inventions would be either to reduce the length and intensity of the workers' tasks or to give the workers a better living, or both. Just the reverse of its effect under private ownership and operation for profit, where the whole advantage goes to the capitalist class.

THE SOCIALIST PARTY.

The party which this paper represents is known nationally as the Socialist Party, and which is its designation in most of the states. In New York, however, it keeps the former name of the Social Democratic Party, for reasons concerning the election laws. It has no connection with the Socialist Labor Party and does not approve of the "union smashing" tactics of the abusive methods used by that party. The Socialist or Social Democratic Party works in harmony with the trade unions, though without any organic connection. It holds itself free to criticize their policy when necessary, but it approves of the principle of trade unionism. It does not attempt to dictate to the unions nor is it dictated to by them. It calls upon all workmen to join the ranks of their respective bodies as a means of fighting the daily battle against the capitalist class and to join and work and vote for the Socialist Party as a means of putting an end to capitalism.

CLASS FEELING.
Prof. Walker A. Wyckoff has an article in the "Churchman" on "The Attitude of Wage Earners to the Church." What Mr. Wyckoff says may be condensed into two statements. First, the wage earners of America have a distinct class feeling. Second, the church is regarded by the wage earners in general as an organ of their oppressors.

With regard to class feeling, Mr. Wyckoff advances his experience as a day laborer. "During the eighteen months," he says, "which, ten years ago, I spent as a day laborer among wage earners, I received no less sense of class feeling than that which resulted from class feeling."—Social Democratic Herald.

THE WORK OF THE CHURCH.

An Original Document That Needs Little Comment.

Socialists are sometimes accused of attacking religion, because they point out that, in a large and increasing number of cases, the churches, instead of helping the workmen in the struggle against the capitalist, instead of even remaining neutral, actually devote their efforts, in many different lines, to the task of making the workmen contented slaves.

The churchmen can hardly complain, however, if we simply present one of their own documents and ask our workmen readers to draw their own conclusions.

The document in question is a circular letter from the Hawaiian Evangelical Association, appealing to the capitalists for money to carry on missionary work in the Hawaiian Islands. The wretched condition of the plantation workers in those islands is well known. The circular, which we reprint from the San Francisco "Advocate" is as follows—verbatim in literature, headlines and all:

"We are making an appeal to the business men of Hawaii in behalf of the Hawaiian Evangelical Association. We are addressing you as business men, and not as Christians. We are not asking you to contribute to the spiritual needs (which some may lack) for giving us a contribution, but rather because we believe we are conducting a work from which you are deriving a financial benefit every day, and which, therefore, you will gladly support with a liberal contribution.

"We, therefore, describe in business terms what we believe an investment in our work will do for you. For instance, such an investment is, we think,

"A Cane Larder.
"You know how hard it is to get cane loading done; you know what trouble often comes of it—what threatenings and strikes.

"Well, the money you put into the work of the Hawaiian Evangelical Association sends peaceful in the persons of our missionaries to keep men peaceful, sober, and willing to work. Indeed, our work is

"An Insurance Policy
for you, for it prevents fires in men's hearts; and so prevents them in the cane crop. Our servants have done much to decrease the risk of fires in the cane during the past year, as you well know, and will do it again, but ought you not to pay a good round premium for this insurance? For whether you are directly connected with the sugar business or not, you know that the west of the islands is at present bound up in that great fire."

"A Supreme Court Injunction.
"Yes, it stops strikes better than the law can. How many times you have seen men flocking into town because of some grievance or other; yes, and you have seen them pick up their tools and go home, leaving the cane fields and other planting to another, leaving seeds of discord and strife. Our agents with the Gospel, work better than the law can. The law costs you money when you invoke it. Why shouldn't you contribute liberally toward this work of the Hawaiian Evangelical Association by which you so manifestly profit?

"A Warning Pan.
"In early days people used to send them here, around the Horn; probably because they didn't need them at home. Who would ever suppose they would be useful here? Missionaries found use for them, however, and, curiously enough, it was in the sugar business, too.

"Just now ours is especially in demand. Cold waves do come in the tropics. One is now left here now. Weather Bureau reports are clear and this: 'Sugar barometer rapidly falling with slightly heightened labor market. Indications of light snow. The cold seems to have struck the lower extremities of our humanity. What is needed is warmth, confidence, better circulation. This is part of the business of the Hawaiian Board. Its agents are at work on the whole system. Why not help pay for the 'warning pan'?"

"It's a Sleeping Poison.
"Doctor, I can't sleep, gloomy forebodings in regard to the future of the islands, the labor problem, my attitude toward it, etc., no me of rest continually. The doctor's query was: 'Upon what stock, do you? and his prescription was: 'Get the best you can, do what is right you yourself, and let God run His universe.' This started the cure, for the first thing he did was to back the hundred or more workers of the Hawaiian Board by an annual subscription on behalf of every member of his family; for one reason, he knew the Japanese and Chinese agents of the Board were doing something practical in the labor matter; just naturally faked away, Nellie said. That left Nellie all alone with not over ten dollars in cash to her name after the funeral expenses were paid.

"Well, Nellie hustled around and finally got a job in one of the big department stores at \$4 per week. Sixty cents of that went for car fare, \$3 for board and room, she had her forty cents to buy clothes, etc. What do you think of it, boys? On the dead, what do you think of it? As for me, I don't blame her for jumping at the chance when some four-eyed dude offered to pay her board and buy her clothes in exchange for her 'friendship.' Nellie tells me that over one-half of the girls start out that way—they make as honest a living as they can, then go 'on the street.'"

"There ought to be a law 'gain those big department stores," said the doctor.

"How would it do for the people to own them?" suggested the station agent. "The two or three millions that now go to the owners would still go to the owners, but the owners would be the people—the ones that buy the goods and make the goods sell cheap. Just you fellows put in that your plan and smoke it. I'm going home."—E. N. Richardson, in Appeal to Reason.

"It's Seed.
"The laborers in those islands have growing children and the work of the

Hawaiian Board among them is most plentiful where it will spring up to make good citizens. Better buy a bushel or two of this sort of seed, looking toward the permanency of your business, don't you think, so? But, what do you think of those islands but for past missionary labor?"—Finally

"It's a Safe Investment.
Look at the character of the men who are the directors and trustees of the work. Is not this a guarantee that any investment you may make in the work will be wisely and carefully administered?"

"Kindly send your contributions, therefore, and realize all these facts of value to you at once.

"Hawaiian Evangelical Association: 'Hon. J. P. Atherton, Pres. Hon. Henry Waterhouse, V. Pres. Rev. O. P. Emerson, Cor. Sec. Rev. J. Keeningsham, Rec. Sec. The Rev. Richards, Treasurer. 'E. J. Lowrey, Auditor.'"

We add only the comment of the Los Angeles "Socialist," in which we fully concur:

"We lay this documentary evidence before the wage-workers for their consideration. What does it prove? This: That the class interest of the rich, the capitalist, the employer, controls the government, the schools and the churches. Why? Because, as a rule, the preachers, teachers, and public officials have been chosen, elected, by the capitalists and depend upon them for their support. Now, to-day, is in the hands of the few, the rich, and power the working class will never get until it organizes into one-class-conscious body and takes possession, by the ballot, if possible, of all the means of production and distribution.

FINNEGAN'S CIGAR STORE.

The usual gang was gathered around the stove in Finnegan's little cigar store "just around the corner."

"McSweeney was in here to-day," said "Finnegan, as he passed out a cheroot to the grocery clerk. "He has been working in the city all summer, you know."

"What did Mac have to say for himself, anyhow?" asked the station agent. "He had just come and took his place alongside of the insurance agent."

"Oh, a little of everything. Who do you suppose he says he met in one of those basement dives on Clark street?"

"Anyone that we know?" queried the insurance agent.

"Yes, everyone of you know'd her. Used to live here. Finer girl never lived than pretty Nellie Brown."

"What are you giving us," said the station agent, "McSweeney's a liar by the clock if he says that."

"Well, here he comes. Just you fellows ask him for the story."

After the usual greetings McSweeney was asked to corroborate Finnegan's rather startling statement.

"Well, fellows," said Mac, "I don't blame you for not believing it. I wouldn't have believed it myself if I hadn't seen it with my own eyes. One night, you know, I was taking a little stroll along Clark street and as it was dreadful hot I turned into one of those basement places to get a glass of beer, you fellows have been in."

"Well, I ordered my beer and sat down to a table by myself, and while waiting for the waiter to get back with my schooner, I sipped up the crowd, 'What a drinker he was, and how he talked away from me, but Nellie Brown drinking beer and having a h-o-f, a fine with a lot of stockmen. I haven't seen her since she was a little girl, but I knew her the minute I set my eyes on her. It kinder startled me at first and I couldn't make up my mind that it was her. Why, when old Brown sold out here and moved to the city to go into business, he was worth fully ten thousand dollars."

"Yes, make it twenty thousand," interrupted Finnegan.

"Well, maybe it was. Anyway he was well heeled. Well, I just made up my mind I'd get next to her and find out what it all meant. The stockmen went out in about a half hour and I got up and went over to where Nellie was sitting. 'I'm awfully dry,' she says, without hardly looking at me. 'What are you doing here, Nellie?' I said. 'My! she jumped and turned kinder red, at least I thought she did. She was' palpitated up so it was hard to tell."

"My name isn't Nellie and it ain't Brown," she said kind o' leely and started to get up. 'You sit right where you are, I said. I am not going to hurt you, but you are Nellie Brown just the same, and you might as well tell me where and room the way with it. We fenced back and forth that way for awhile and she finally gave up and told me her story. It seems that her mother died shortly after they moved to the city and her father busted up in business about two years ago. He was running quite a retail establishment over on the West Side somewhere, but the big department stores knocked him out. The old man only lived a few months after he failed in business. Just naturally faked away, Nellie said. That left Nellie all alone with not over ten dollars in cash to her name after the funeral expenses were paid.

"Well, Nellie hustled around and finally got a job in one of the big department stores at \$4 per week. Sixty cents of that went for car fare, \$3 for board and room, she had her forty cents to buy clothes, etc. What do you think of it, boys? On the dead, what do you think of it? As for me, I don't blame her for jumping at the chance when some four-eyed dude offered to pay her board and buy her clothes in exchange for her 'friendship.' Nellie tells me that over one-half of the girls start out that way—they make as honest a living as they can, then go 'on the street.'"

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BUY UNION LABEL GOODS.

LITTLE FORAYS OF A FREE LANCE.

BY FRANK STUHLMAN.

"I am not here to hit fifty-fives or 'postals,'—Edgar Saltus.

Judging from the article, "Three Months of President Roosevelt," in the February "Atlantic," Henry Loomis Nelson seems to be in the lead for the office of chief lunacy for the administration in the field of literature. A more disgusting piece of fulsome adulation has seldom found its way into the pages of a high-grade magazine. Some of the little stories told remind the reader of the G. W. Hatchet fable foisted upon the gullible public by the veracious Parosh Weems. The unpardonable boorishness and arrogant display of authority toward General Miles is made a theme for extravagant laudation. In the building up, by the President, of a well-oiled machine of his own, the ingenuous Mr. Nelson can only see a desire to serve the public by putting the best men in office. OF COURSE, the best men in office, the best chosen assorted spooks, the best administrators are the "salt of the earth," and to appoint them to a place at what is known in slang parlance, as the "picnic" is the survival of the fittest.

This reminds me of the position of a former mayor of Chicago in interpreting the civil service principle to which he was pledged. The logical gentleman reasoned like this: "The best man should have the office. The last man in all business, the Conservative, the Republican must go." And they went. When it comes to the spoils there is not much difference between a bold, bad Democrat and a strenuous representative of the party of moral ideas and culture. Anyway, to return to Mr. Nelson, we hope he will receive an appointment. A man who will put such a strain upon his conscience, as this article must have imposed, ought to have something."

It is a matter of regret that a magazine, with the traditions of the "Atlantic" and an average of literary merit far above its rivals, should be conducted in a soulless and supercilious manner toward reform ideas and movements. A recent issue contains a review of Scudder's "Life of Lowell," presumably by the editor as the article is unsigned. This contribution by its laudatory tone, which, also, permeates the entire publication, renders Prof. Perry unfit, ethically, to hold the chair that has been occupied by Lowell and Howells. He rejoices that Lowell, in spite of certain deplorable radical tendencies, did not "degrade his art" completely by actually joining the Abolitionists. These rude agitators were not ultra-refined enough to meet the approval of the aesthetic editor of the "Atlantic." They really believed that endeavor for a series of months of importance than writing vacuous, inane fiction and bloodless criticisms with polished phrases and nothing else worth consideration, after the manner of Bliss Perry.

This is no new position of the dilettante school of non-thinkers. We have heard walls of regret over the downfall of Wendell Phillips because he so forthrightly endeavored to consort with Socialists and threw his mighty intellect on the side of the Brotherhood of Man and the rights of the toiler. They express deep sorrow that Whittier should have wasted his talents in making his genius a weapon of reform instead of writing superficial verse to please flaccid critics who prate of "art in literature."

Great was the grief of the cultured "molly-coddles" that grand old William Morris wrote "Chants for Socialists," and demonstrated by distributing their literature in street corners, rather than repulse an "idle singer of an empty day" as he termed himself in the days before the soul's awakening came.

But when were the true poems—the ones that stir the heart and uplift the soul—written? Some of Lowell's poems have no superior in all literature. Who can ever forget that ringing protest against evil in "The Present Crisis," with its splendid faith that though wrong prevail it is but for a day for "Standeth God within the shadow ever watching for his own;" that keen thrust at a pseudo-Christian church and civilization in "A Parable?" I pity the person who can read that wonderful poem of sympathy and tenderness and unapproachable beauty, "The Vision of Sir Launfal," without a spiritual uplift. All these were written in the "struggle and distress" of the poet. Then follow the "Highland Papers," the humor but a cover for the bitter irony that pierced every joint in the armor of the Imperialists (which, by the way, are not a new creation, but old as human greed) of his day; and Lowell's life work was ended. He became respectable and a score of pages would contain every vital line written in the long period of his death. His fame is secure, but it rests upon his early poems—the songs of revolt and protest.

And Whittier, did he value his more finished work of later years above all I think not. For his plea for himself was this, that

"My voice, the not the loudest, was always raised in Freedom cause."

"The work he cherished was the late hymns of liberty with which the free-hearted Quaker moved the souls of men."

What William Morris did for Socialism will surely longer than the man's veridical witness of verse and art of construction of "The Earthly Paradise" and the "Defense of Guenevere." The poet is not greatest when he strives for faultless but soulless art. Only does he reach grandeur when he fulfills his true mission of a prophet of the Truth—the Right—the Good; and the Ideal of his perfection is no mere praise, but service in the cause of man, which is, also, the cause of God.

The English Slave law has, until now, had the distinction of being America's most infamous public document; but the Sedition Law adopted by the Philippine Commission is its twin brother. The Case of Russia or the Sultan of Turkey never issued a more tyrannical edict. George of England imposed no sicker bitter affront to a people's sense of justice as the offensive code. It betrays ill for America's cynicism in which majority of its people acquiesce in which opponents at this infringement of civil rights. The late John Paine observed in his "American Revolution," written long before we

had blossomed into a "World Power," that the downfall of all nations began in the misgovernment of their colonies and dependencies. A fact easily proven. If we, as a nation, permit the practice of injustice and ruthless disregard of right toward a weaker people, it will not be long before the engine of oppression will be turned against the producers at home. Evil done of others always recoils upon those by whom evil came. This is the nightly, unswerving law of cause and effect—the inevitable. As true to-day as ages ago are the words, "The wages of sin is death."

This nation cannot dodge responsibility. As units we may say: "I did not help to do this wrong. The men in control of the nation brought this about, and I protested to the extent of my power."

And as individuals great numbers of the people are free from the blood-guilt that stains us as a nation. But when Nemesis hovers over the nation returning, jot and tittle, the woe meted to others, as it surely will, the innocent will suffer with the guilty. Retribution, like nature, never spares the individual. This is not a dream but a stern truth written upon the pages of what Emerson called the only true Bible, "the Book of Universal History."

That strenuous warrior, General Funston, has been denying charges made of cruel treatment of the Filipinos by American soldiers. With a war-woop and brandishing a verbal tomahawk, à la Roosevelt, he denounced everybody making such charges as liars, traitors, drummers, and other choice assorted spooks. After proclaiming that at the top of his voice that the practices charged never occurred, he winds up with the remarkable anticlimax, as Associated Press reports him that anyway. "The cases have been few and far between, scattered infrequently over a great area of country during three years of conflict, among thousands of troops."

It is curious, but no champion of the administration since the miserable and unholly war commenced has attempted to refute grave charges made against the methods employed in the Philippines, without virtually admitting the very things he started out to deny.

Moral: In the service of the administration are many cheerful liars but very few competent ones.

Editor and Publisher.
The trust magnates are taking a great deal of interest in the newspaper business now. John W. Gates, the steel magnate, is said to have furnished the capital with which George W. Hinman purchased the Chicago "Inter-Ocean." Senator W. A. Clark owns six of the leading newspapers of Montana. James J. Hill, the most prominent railroad figure in the central west is the proprietor of the St. Paul "Globe," and owns a controlling interest in the "Pioneer Press" and the Minneapolis "Tribune," and holds a \$300,000 mortgage on the "Post-Intelligencer" of Seattle. It is said that he also owns a controlling interest in the majority of the papers along the line of his railroad.

Current Literature

All books and pamphlets mentioned in this column may be obtained through the Socialist Literature Company, 184 William Street, New York.

The "Comrade" for March is especially, though not exclusively, a Commune number—containing various articles, poems, and pictures relating to the great uprising of the proletariat of Paris in 1871. Tolstoy's story, "Forty Years," and the reprint of Morris' "News from Nowhere," with illustrations by J. Maciejko, are contained. Prof. Perry unfit, ethically, to hold the chair that has been occupied by Lowell and Howells. He rejoices that Lowell, in spite of certain deplorable radical tendencies, did not "degrade his art" completely by actually joining the Abolitionists. These rude agitators were not ultra-refined enough to meet the approval of the aesthetic editor of the "Atlantic." They really believed that endeavor for a series of months of importance than writing vacuous, inane fiction and bloodless criticisms with polished phrases and nothing else worth consideration, after the manner of Bliss Perry.

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FOR CONGRESS OF AMSTERDAM.

Call from International Bureau to All Socialist and Trade Organizations.

Comrades—The International Socialist Bureau in its conference (Brussels, the 20th of December, 1901), has entrusted us with the duty of sending you an invitation to the next International Congress, which will be held in August, 1902, in Amsterdam.

In agreement with our Dutch comrades, we are, from this very moment, preparing the organization of our sixth Congress, so that it may be worthy of the still growing power of the International Socialist Democracy and worthy of the ever more important part that it has to play in the life of the world.

We beg you to put the question of participation before your organization at its next meeting or at your next congress; we beg you at the same time to examine the points, which in your opinion, ought to be discussed by the Congress in Amsterdam.

Be so kind as to send us the text of your proposals before the first of November this year. You will need to hand us in due time a report on each of them.

According to the resolutions taken by the International Bureau the 30th of December, we recall the resolutions taken at the London Congress (1896), completed by the conference at Brussels (1899) and confirmed by the Paris Congress (1900), admitting at the International Socialist Congress:

1. The representatives of those organizations which seek to substitute Socialist property and production for capitalist property and production, and who consider legislative and parliamentary action as one of the necessary means of attaining that end.

2. Purely trade organizations which, though taking no militant part in politics, declare that they recognize the necessity of legislative and parliamentary action; consequently Anarchists are excluded.

3. All organizations which agree with the principles of Socialism; Socialization of the means of production and exchange; international union and action of workers; Socialist conquest of the public powers by the proletarians organized as a class party.

4. All trade organizations, which, considering our fight as a class struggle, and recognizing the necessity of political action, consequently legislative and parliamentary, nevertheless do not directly take part in the political movement.

5. We will send you, after the first of November, the preliminary list of the points to be discussed at the Congress; second, the measures taken by our Dutch comrades and by ourselves to secure the success of the international meeting of the organized workers and the Socialist Party.

Please write to the International Secretary, Comrade Victor Storm, Middelburgse Dijk, No. 10, Rotterdam, Holland.

THE SECRETARIAT: VICTOR SERWY, Secretary. ED. ANSELE, E. VAN DER WILDE, Members. Brussels, Belgium, Jan. 21, 1902.

CROSBY-HARRIMAN DEBATE ARRANGED. The debate between John S. Crosby and Job Harriman on the respective merits of the Single Tax and of Socialism in relation to the interests of the working class, which was held before the Socialist Propaganda Club of Brooklyn, about a month ago, was so well attended and aroused so much interest that both speakers have consented to repeat the debate where a larger audience can be accommodated.

Arrangements have finally been completed to hold the debate in Cooper Union on Friday evening, April 11. The statement of the question is agreed upon by the debaters, it is as follows: "Resolved, That the interests of the working class would be better served under a Socialist state—that is, under the public ownership of productive capital, where all the industries would be conducted by the government—than under a state where the principles of the Single Tax were enforced—that is, where land values would be taken by the state for public expenses, and all industries except public utilities would be left to private ownership and control; a public utility being any necessary service that cannot be performed without special aid or permission of the state, or any necessary enterprise that cannot be conducted without exercise of the right of eminent domain or the grant of some privilege, corporate or other."

This statement, while not altogether satisfactory to Socialists, defines the question clearly enough and all who attend may expect a fair and instructive discussion of the two movements.

COMMUNE FESTIVAL AT ARLINGTON HALL. The organizations of the Second Agricultural District—Gth, 10th, 14th, and 16th A. D.—have arranged a grand Commune Festival to be held in Arlington Hall, 15-25 St. Marks Place (Ninth Street) on Tuesday evening, Mar. 18.

Courtesy Lemon will be the speaker of the evening, and will discuss "The Merits of the Commune." The principal feature of the entertainment following the lecture will be a one-act play, "Herz and Frau Schwepperman," produced by members of the Dramatic Society. Karly, a "Soviet" musical number will be given by well known artists.

The entertainment will begin promptly at 8 p. m., and will be followed by dancing, with music by the Carl Salm Club. Tickets are 15 cents each and the proceeds will be used for Socialist propaganda.

Philadelphia school teachers are organizing for the purpose of securing increased wages and of preventing any attempt on their salaries for securing re-employment.

OFFICIAL

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Secretary, Louis Greenbaum, Room 67, South Bldg., St. Louis, Mo. NEW YORK STATE COMMITTEE—Secretary, Leonard D. Abbott, 48 E. 4th St., New York. Meets every Tuesday at 8 p. m. at 400 Broadway.

CALIFORNIA STATE COMMITTEE—Secretary, George Smith, 370 Exchange Bldg., San Francisco. Meets on first and third Fridays in the month. CONNECTICUT STATE COMMITTEE—A. B. Corning, Secretary, Room 8, 7th Chapel Street, New Haven, Conn. Meets on first and third Sunday of the month at above place.

ILLINOIS STATE COMMITTEE—Secretary, Chas. H. Kerr, 58 Fifth Avenue, Chicago. Meets first Tuesday of the month, at 1202 Ashland Road. INDIANA STATE COMMITTEE—Secretary, Jas. Ouellet, 831 N. Third Street, Terre Haute.

IOWA STATE COMMITTEE—Secretary, W. A. Jacobs, 216 E. Sixth Street, Des Moines. KANSAS STATE COMMITTEE—Secretary-Treasurer, W. Mason Adams, 217-219 West 10th Street, Topeka. KENTUCKY STATE COMMITTEE—Secretary, F. J. Hays, 421 W. Chestnut Street, Louisville.

MAINE STATE COMMITTEE—Secretary, Fred H. Irish, 22 E. Riverside Street, Weymouth. MASSACHUSETTS STATE COMMITTEE—Secretary, Soule E. Palmer, 4 Belmont Street, Boston. State Committee of Massachusetts Socialist Clubs, Secretary, Winifred F. Porter, 614 Washington Street, Boston. Meets every Monday evening, 8 p. m., at 614 Washington Street, Boston. Meets every Monday evening, 8 p. m., at 614 Washington Street, Boston.

MICHIGAN STATE COMMITTEE—Secretary, Clarence Neely, 917 Johnson Street, Saginaw, Mich. Meets at 121 N. Room Street. MISSOURI STATE COMMITTEE—Secretary-Treasurer, E. Val Pineson, Room 21, 212 North 1st Street, St. Louis. NEBRASKA STATE COMMITTEE—Secretary, E. E. Hays, 1808 N. Sixteenth Street, Omaha.

NEW JERSEY STATE COMMITTEE—Secretary, M. M. Gould, 14 Ridge Street, Newark. Meets every Monday at 8 p. m., at 124 Market Street, Newark, N. J. NEW HAMPSHIRE STATE COMMITTEE—Secretary, Louis Aronstein, 15 Watson Street, Dover.

NORTH CAROLINA STATE COMMITTEE—Secretary, Mark Edmondson, Towson. OHIO STATE COMMITTEE—Secretary, W. M. Critchfield, 1145 W. Third Street, Dayton. Meets every Monday evening, 8 p. m., at 1145 W. Third Street, Dayton. OREGON STATE COMMITTEE—Secretary, W. K. Hickey, Albany.

OKLAHOMA TERRITORY COMMITTEE—Secretary-Treasurer, Dr. J. M. Dean, P. O. Box 1118, Oklahoma City. PENNSYLVANIA STATE COMMITTEE—Secretary, J. W. Quick, 1022 Arch Street, Philadelphia. TEXAS STATE COMMITTEE—Secretary, S. J. Hampton, Houston.

UTAH STATE COMMITTEE—Secretary, M. H. Wilson, 1112 W. Seventh South, Salt Lake City. WASHINGTON STATE COMMITTEE—Secretary, Joseph Gilbert, Box 627, Seattle. Meets first Monday of the month, 8 p. m., at 220 Union Street. WISCONSIN STATE COMMITTEE—Secretary, E. H. Thomas, 614 State Street, Milwaukee.

NOTICE—For technical reasons, no Party nominations can go in that are not in this office by Tuesday, 3 p. m. MASSACHUSETTS EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE. Last meeting held Sunday, Mar. 9. Minutes for and approved. Communication from Worcester requesting a date for the next meeting, and suggesting the 12th and 14th A. D. in place of J. B. Thayer, resigning. Credentials were received from National Secretary, Greenbaum, and from J. Sherman and J. H. Hays, and a meeting was held on Tuesday, Mar. 20, at 150 W. F. PORTER, Secretary.

NEW YORK LOCAL KING COUNTY. Regular meeting of the Kings County General Committee was held Saturday, Mar. 15, at the Kings County Club. Present: W. J. Hays, Secretary. The Credentials Committee reported favorable on credentials of H. B. Hays, resigning, and of J. B. Thayer, resigning. Credentials were received from National Secretary, Greenbaum, and from J. Sherman and J. H. Hays, and a meeting was held on Tuesday, Mar. 20, at 150 W. F. PORTER, Secretary.

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THE FIRST OF MAY.

Call for Conference to Arrange the May Day Demonstrations.

To the Trade and Labor Organizations of the City of New York. Follow Workingmen—It again becomes the duty of the Social Democratic Party to remind you of the approach of the First of May.

Sixteen years ago the American Federation of Labor chose the First of May as the moment for a united demand for the eight-hour work day. Year after year that demand has been renewed, and every year some advance has been made, while the working class has grown stronger and more united through the struggle which it carried on.

In 1889 the International Socialist and Trade Union Congress, meeting at Paris, gave to the First of May a broader and greater significance, selecting it as the day upon which the working class of the world should join in demonstrating its class consciousness and demanding its rights.

The First of May stands for the solidarity of Labor, the world over, regardless of differences of race and creed. It stands for the hope of a better social order, when class rule shall be abolished and real liberty shall prevail. It stands for the determination of the working class to struggle for its own emancipation by all means within its power

