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TO ENSLAVE THE SAILORS.

An Infamous Bill Introduced at Washington.

Should Be Entitled "A Bill to Authorize Kidnapping of Sailors and Deprive Them of Civil Rights"—A Thing to Be Remembered at Next Election.

Resolutions adopted by the Central Labor Union of Portland, Me., call attention to an infamous attempt being made by the "representatives of the people" at Washington to fasten the yoke of slavery still more firmly upon the sailors, who are already the victims of most outrageous laws devised in the interest of ship-owners, merchants, and fishery companies.

The resolutions, which we here reproduce, state the matter so clearly that comment is hardly needed:

"Whereas, An amendment of great importance to seamen and others has been introduced into Congress, Jan. 21, 1902, by Amos L. Allen, Representative from this district, which is known as H. R. 9685, to amend Chapter 7 U. S. Rev. Stat. as amended Dec. 1898, by the re-enactment of Sec. 4599, and

"'Whereas, The purpose of this amendment is that

An Infamous Bill.

"'Whenever any seaman or apprentice neglects or refuses to join or deserts from or refuses to proceed to sea in any vessel in which he is duly engaged to serve, or is found otherwise absenting himself therefrom without leave, the master or mate, or owner or consignee or shipping commissioner may in any place in the United Staes, with or without the assistance of the local public officers, and also at any place out of the United States, if the laws of such place permit, apprehend him without first procuring a warrant, and shall if it is practicable convey him before a court of justice to be dealt with according to law, and may detain him in custody for a period not exceeding twenty-four hours and may if there is no such court at or near the place at once convey him on board.

"'If such an apprehension appears to have been made on insufficient grounds, the master, owner, etc., who makes the same shall be liable to a penalty of not more than one hundred dollars; but such a penalty, if inflicted, shall be a bar to any action for false imprisonment.'

"Whereas, The re-enactment of the above law would reinstate a law that is exceptional in jurisprudence; and which places an arbitrary power in the hands of private citizens which cannot but lead to abuse, and which further establishes a dangerous example for other employers of labor, and

In Interest of Ship-Owners.

"Whereas, The greedy and selfish nature of this law in the interest of the capitalist owner of the vessel is shown by the smallness of the $100 fine for false apprehension and by the fact that such a fine shall be a bar to an action for false imprisonment, and whereas

"The false arrest of a landsman would render the person causing that arrest to a fine from one thousand to three thousand dollars. Therefore, be it

"Resolved, That we the Central Labor Union of Portland emphatically condemn such a law as reactionary and obsolete, reinstating marine slavery and thereby contrary to the constitution of the United States; unjust because it discriminates against seamen more than landsmen; pernicious because it will lower the standard of intelligence among seamen; dangerous in the establishment of a precedent that may be used against other branches of organized and unorganized labor; and finally because it is detrimental to the best interest of our own merchant marine.

"Further resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to our daily papers, to our members of Congress, to the American Federation of Labor and to the House committee of merchant marine and fisheries."

Who Is Mr. Allen?

Mr. Allen is only one of three hundred and fifty-seven men—almost all either professional politicians, lawyers, or business men—elected largely by the votes of the wage-workers, but first nominated by the political machines endowed and controlled by the capitalist class. It is natural that he, along with his three hundred and fifty-six associates in the House and the ninety millionaires in the Senate, should carefully look after the interests of the class that owns the land, the factories, the railroads, the mines, the ships, the docks and warehouses, and the other capital of the country.

They will continue to do so until the men who work on the land, in the mills and mines, on the railroads and docks and ships—the wage-workers of the land—relegate them to private life and send men of their own class, on a working-class platform, to make the laws. That is what the Socialist Party is in the field for.

There are plenty of plain workingmen in Portland perfectly competent to take the place of the Dishonorable Amos L. Allen, competent to defend the interests of the sailors and other workingmen as well as he defends the interests of ship-owners and other capitalists. The same is true in every Congressional district in the country. Such men will be on the ballot next fall, as Congressional candidates of the Socialist Party. They, and they alone, should have the workingmen's votes. Votes are more effective than resolutions of protest.

Two men were arrested last week in this city, at the instance of officers of the C. M. I. U. on a charge of forging union cigar-box labels.

THE SMALL INVESTOR.

A Page for the Future Historian from the Last Days of Capitalism.

Haughty Contempt of Great Capitalists for Desires of Small Fellow Stockholders Shows the Irresponsible Power They Wield.

One of the favorite arguments of the defenders of capitalism at present is to point out that in all the trusts and great corporations there are large numbers of small stockholders, people who have invested a few hundred dollars, perhaps the savings from years of hard labor, along with the scores of millions of the Morgans and Rockefellers. In view of this fact, we are told that the ownership of capital is really more widely distributed than ever before, and the phrase, the "great middle class," which formerly applied to small independent property-owners, is now used to designate these small stockholders in corporations.

The Uses of Small Investors.

It may readily be admitted that there are very many such small stockholders. The promoters of a trust always send out their glowing prospectuses broadcast to tempt people who have some small savings to invest them in the new enterprise. But they are very careful not to allow these small stockholders to get control of the corporation or, in fact, to have the slightest share in its control. They are ready to use the small investors' capital, and by their own control of the corporation's policy they are able, when they will, to "fleece the lambs," to compel the little men to sell their shares at a heavy discount, or to do whatever suits the interest of the great magnates.

How completely the small stockholders at the mercy of the few great ones was shown in last week's meeting of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, called for the purpose of leasing the property of the company (the whole trolley system of Manhattan and the Bronx) to the Interurban Company organized by the Widener Syndicate. The scene, as reported in the leading capitalist papers, was so instructive that we only regret our inability to reproduce it in full. The partial report is taken from the "Evening Post." The Mr. Cleveland mentioned represented a numberof the stockholders who opposed the lease, considering it as a scheme to defraud them of their interest in the concern. The discussion, as reported by the "Post," dramatically illustrates the unbridled power of the greater capitalists and their contempt for all that opposes their will.

An Instructive Discussion.

"When Mr. Robinson had taken his seat and was looking from Mr. Widener to Mr. Anderson and Mr. Cleveland across the big table, Mr. Widener arose. He was dressed with most apparent care, and had a large pink flower in his buttonhole. He looked entirely cool and, in fact, remained so throughout the stormy meeting.

"'The tellers will now take the vote upon the proposed and recommended lease,' he said, as if there was really very little concerned in the matter.

"Mr. Cleveland, who evidently had been waiting for something to happen, arose and asked mildly:

"'Am I to understand that the lease embodies the contract?'

"'Yes,' Mr. Widener replied, 'the contract can be read while the vote is being taken, if any one wishes it; it will save time.'

"'We wish a discussion of this matter, Mr. Chairman,' Mr. Anderson said. 'Let us discuss it before we vote on it.'

"Mr. Widener's manner was eminently cold so far as this proposition was concerned. Mr. Cleveland saw it, because he said quickly:

"'How can we be expected to vote upon it until we have discussed it?'

"'Well,' Mr. Widener said, without a moment's hesitation, 'you can vote for it, and discuss it afterwards.'

"There was an amazed murmur which had no effect at all upon Mr. Widener's easy, semi-indifferent manner.

"'Do you mean to say, Mr. Chairman,' Mr. Anderson demanded, 'that we must vote and then discuss?' He looke dincredulously at Mr. Widener.

"Mr. Cleveland advanced a step towards the chair and said:

"'You wish us to be executed first and then tried, is that it? We object to voting before discussion.'

"Mr. Widener smiled, with a bored sort of expression, and said: 'Well, sir, you may withhold your vote until after the discussion.'

"The chairman looked as if he had settled the matter entirely, and was about to sit down, when John F. Doyle sprang up.

"'I move,' he said, 'to lay the resolution calling for a vote upon the lease on the table until the matter shall have been fully discussed.'

"But this, although seconded, had no effect upon Mr. Widener. He was just as cool as the pink flower in his coat. Mr. Doyle might just as well have kept silence, because the chairman gave no sign of having heard him at all. Mr. Doyle looked surprised, and was about to repeat his motion when Mr. Widener said calmly:

"'The motion is out of order. The chair orders that the vote shall be taken.'

"'Well, this beats Tammany Hall,' exclaimed Mr. Anderson in a loud voice aside; then to the chair he said:

"'I move that a committee of five be appointed to examine the lease of the Metropolitan to the Interurban Company, to ascertain the legal status of the Interurban Company, to examine the contract between the Securities Company and the Interurban Company and between the Securities Company and Kuhn, Loeb & Co., to look into any matter connected with the proposed lease, and to report to the stockholders.

"'Furthermore, I move that the meeting adjourn for thirty days to enable the committee to perpare its report.'

"Mr. Cleveland at once seconded the motion ,and Mr. Widener unbent far enough to say: 'The chair orders a stock vote upon the motion.'

"Mr. Cleveland voted 500 shares, Mr. Anderson 1,250, for Mrs. Cardezas; Mr. Scharps 500, for H. Content & Co.; Mr. Wormser 20,000; Mr. C. P. Chandler 700, Mr. Doyle 500, Mr. Henry J. Fink 102, Mr. Fromme, for Isaac Fromme, 150, and Mr. Cloyd 100.

"Then the corporation cast its vote, in the neighborhood of 400,00 shares, and Mr. Anderson's motion was swept out of sight.

"Mr. Widener beamed about him and made ready for the next move. About this time Mr. Cleveland, who had inconspicuously requested that a copy of the by-laws of the Metropolitan Company be given to him, asked Mr. Widener:

"'Have the by-laws been found, Mr. Chairman, or are they lost, strayed or stolen? I should like to see them.'

"'The by-laws have nothing to do with this meeting,' Mr. Widener replied.

Vote First, Then Discuss.

"'We will take the vote and then proceed to that matter,' the Chairman said. Here he gave the first sign of irritation. 'I don't see why you make all these dilatory motions,' he said. 'They will keep people here all day.' (Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Anderson were now standing near the large table, at the head of which Mr. Widener, with the cool, pink flower, was presiding. Mr. Cleveland strode forward and said:

"'Do you refuse to have the by-laws produced?'

"Mr. Widener looked at him as if he had asked for the moon and Mr. Cleveland continued:

"'I want to put you down as refusing to give them. Mr. Vreeland. I appeal to you. I want to put you down also as refusing these by-laws.'

"Mr. Vreeland was sitting some distance away with his back to a window.

"'I've nothing to do with this meeting,' he said. 'You can put me down as you please.'

"Mr. Cleveland appealed to Mr. Warren, the secretary, who then went out to get them.

"'I move we adjourn until we get the by-laws,' Mr. Cleveland said.

"'You're out of order,' Mr. Widener replied cheerfully.

"'Do you refuse to put my motion?' said Mr. Cleveland, warmly.

"'Yes, I do,' and the chairman sank back in his seat amid a storm of protests by Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Anderson.

"'Are not motions to adjourn always in order?' Mr. Chandler asked; then, sotto voce, 'I can move to adjourn until the Nile freezes over, and not be out of order anywhere but in these meetings.'

"Several minor squabbles occurred after this, the minority representatives seeking in every way to overcome the chair's declination to permit discussions before the final vote, but unsuccessfully. The agreement between the Interurban and the Securities Company was read, and Chairman Widener, for the tenth time, at least, said:

"'The question now before the meeting is the vote upon the lease.'

"But Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Anderson were at their guns. The former cried out:

"'I move that this Interurban Company furnish a statement of its debt, and to whom it owes what it owes, and how this is secured by stocks or other collateral.'

"'That's got nothing to do with it,' Mr. Widener exclaimed. 'You can't make any resolutions until the vote. The officers of the company are the ones to ask for the information you wish; this meeting was called to vote. Now, if no one else desires to vote we'll close the polls.'

"Mr. Cleveland protested in vain and appealed from the chair's decision. Mr. Andrews walked up close to Mr. Widener and said with vehemence:

"'I protest, too. How can you lease this valuable franchise to a corporation which possesses only four or five miles of railway and has no franchise, except in Westchester and the Bronx? As I represent 1,250 shares, I say I can't see how this can be done. I ask what guarantee can the Interurban Company give to pay 7 per cent., to live up to its obligations? I protest.'

"I'm Satisfied."

"Mr. Widener spoke up: 'I got a circular from the company which gave me all the information necessary, upon this point, and I'm satisfied. I'm here to vote.'

"As a director, Mr. Cleveland appealed to Mr. Widener again:

"'I ask you to refrain from insulting the intelligence of the stockholders, and give the information we ask for.'

"Mr. Widener's repty to this was:

"'The polls are closed, gentlemen.'

"A few minutes later the vote was counted, and the lease was ratified."

"I Am the State."

As Socialists, we have no interest in the battle between little and big profitgrinders. We are for the working class, against all exploiters, great and small. But it is worth while to observe such an incident as this. Mr. Widener's "I am ready to vote; you can vote for the lease and discuss it afterward," reminds one of the French king's "I am the state." Against the murmurs of the factious nobles the French king was all-powerful. But there came a day when the people said, "We will be the state," and king and lords went down together.

FOR THE DAILY.

Meeting Is Called for Permanent Organization.

Every Earnest Comrade Should Become a Member of the Publishing Association—Remember the Benefit Concert on May 4.

The meeting for the permanent organization of the publishing association for the coming English Socialist daily is to be held on Thursday evening, April 3, in the Labor Lyceum, 64 E. Fourth street. Every party member of New York City or vicinity who can, by any possibility, be present at that time should do so. Every party member should feel it his duty, not only to help in the establishment of the daily, but also to take part in directing its course from the first moment of its existence.

The Finance Committee makes the following report for the week:

Amounts Pledged.

Following is a statement of amounts pledged for the Socialist Daily Fund u pto Mar. 31:

Previously acknowledged	$3,013.50
A. Reinlieb	10.00
Matthew Kirsch, Niagara Falls	3.00
Geo. W. Melb	10.00
Joseph A. Goldstein	24.00
Pedro Jose Castano, Providence	5.00
A. Siff	5.00
Wm. Mohr, Lawrence, Mass.	3.00
Louis Martin, Lawrence, Mass.	2.00
Fred Tepper, Lawrence, Mass.	10.00
M. Abrahams, Methuen	10.00
Edward L. Shewenson, Cincinnatic, O.	12.00
Dr. F. E. Schelbe, Toledo, O.	10.00
Total	$3,117.50

Cash Contributions.

The following statement of cash received includes payments on pledges as well as a number of direct cash donations:

Previously acknowledged	$376.00
A. Reinlieb	1.00
P. Levine	1.00
Louis Rauch	1.00
B. 2, 20th A. D., Brooklyn	2.00
Otto Fricke, Corona	1.00
Joseph A. Goldstein	2.00
Dr. Robert K. Kneass, Baltimore	5.00
Pedro Jose Castano, Providence	.50
A. Siff	1.00
Richard Bock	2.00
F. Grossly	1.00
Ch. H.	15.00
Fred Schoettle	5.00
Geo. Volkert	1.00
Axel Wahlenberg, Suffield, Conn.	10.00
Wm. Mohr, Lawrence, Mass.	1.00
Br. 181, W. S. and D. B. Fund, Lawrence, Mass.	10.00
Total	$435.50

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. Communications may be addressed to Henry L. Slobodin, 60 Second avenue, New York.

The Worker will contain, each week, a list of contributions received up to Monday preceding the date of issue.

If any contribution sent is not promptly acknowledged the sender should at once inform the Committee, that the matter may be investigated and set right.

Those who have made pledges should remember to send in the monthly instalments promptly, saving the trouble and expense of notifying them. Let each one feel his personal responsibility for the work we have undertaken and his power to hasten the coming of the Socialist Daily.

The May Concert.

During the present month the comrades should lend all their efforts to make the greatest possible success of the Damrosch Concert at Grand Central Palace on May 4, the net proceeds of which are to go to the Socialist Party Fund. Each comrade in New City or vicinity should make it a point to sell as many tickets as he can and also to see that his union and other organizations to which he may belong are supplied.

H. C. Bowerman has charge of the distribution of tickets and he may be addressed at the W. E. A. Club House, 206 E. Eighty-sixth street. Every Sunday afternoon the committee in charge meets at the same place and all comrades who are willing to help should be present. So far as possible, money collected on tickets should be turned in before the concert, as a considerable sum is necessary to defray expenses.

Organizations in all parts of the country can participate in the work by purchasing the souvenir journal of the concert, "May Flowers." The price is, for single copies, 5 cents; in quantities of 25 or more, 3 cents a copy. The sale of 10,000 copies of this beautiful souvenir would add very materially to the fund for the daily. Send orders, with cash, before April 25, to H. C. Bowerman, W. E. A. Club House, 206 E. Eighty-sixth street, New York City.

GAIN IN MILWAUKEE.

Dispatches, suppressed by most of the daily papers, announce that the Socialist Party polled 6,500 votes in the city election in Milwaukee last Tuesday. This is a gain of about 1400 over the vote cast in the last election, that of November, 1900.

Our vote in Chicago is also about 6,500, in spite of the "public ownership" campaign.

—J. Pierpont Morgan has what might be termed a cinch. Any one who does not like Mr. Morgan's country can leave it only in one of Mr. Morgan's boats.—Chicago Daily News.

NON-PARTIZAN HUMBUGGERY.

Does Not Fool Toledo Workingmen.

Central Labor Union Sits Down Hard on Golden-Rule Get-Together Scheme—Bryanite Orphans Issue a Curiously Puerile Document.

The Central Labor Union of Toledo, O., at its first meeting in March, received a communication from the "Non-Partizan Federation." Delegate Jos. P. Keating of the Typographical Union, moved that the letter be returned to the writer, on the ground that there is an organized party in the field whose mission is the liberation of the wage-workers. Amendments to discuss the letter were made and amended until a substitute, providing to make it the special order at 10 o'clock on March 27, was at last carried, the discussion to be in committee of the whole.

When the day and hour arrived an effort was made to force adjournment, and thus prevent debate, but Business Agent Usher of the C. L. U. remarked that he saw too many there who had not been present for a long time, and who were no doubt present to hear the subject debated, and urged the delegates to be consistent and fair. Usher was selected as chairman of the committee of the whole. The letter was read as printed in the local labor paper, and in response to requests for the reading of the letter-head it developed that the following persons were named thereon as the advisory board of the Non-Partizan Federation: Hon. Samuel M. Jones, Eltwood Pomeroy, Frank Parsons, M. L. Lockwood, John R. Commons, Rev. H. F. Bigelow, H. D. Lloyd, Geo. McK. Miller, Louis F. Post, Geo. K. Sherman, Dr. C. F. Taylor, and Geo. H. Shibley.

Delegate Keating renewed his motion to return the letter to the writer. He opened the debate by reading from a recent magazine article by the promoter of this new enterprise, plainly showing how "non-partizan" he was. Keating also recalled the fact that this promoter, Eltwood Pomeroy, and Frank Parsons were the individuals who, on the eve of the last presidential election, for the obvious purpose of misleading the sympathizers with Socialism at a critical moment, issued a despicable letter urging Eugene V. Debs to betray the trust imposed in him as the standard bearer of the Socialist Party and withdraw in favor of their capitalistic idol—a practical example of the loving and beautiful non-partizan spirit. He further showed that most of those named as the advisory board were strenuous workers in "dumping" the People's Party at the feet of the same idol. He then took up the subject of the initiative and referendum, stating that his union had it in operation and that he favored it as part of a general scheme, but that in the field of capitalist politics it was a two-edged sword. To illustrate he said: "Supposing the question of hanging Eugene V. Debs had been submitted to the whole people when he was placed on trial for conspiracy, what do you think would have been the result? Why, he would have been hanged as sure as the sun rises. Why? Because of the misrepresentation of the capitalist press. Let me bring it closer home. How would the Metal Polishers have fared here in Ohio on a referendum on the matter of the National Cash Register strike, communities being flooded with illustrated papers from Dayton depicting the beauties of the N. C. R.? While the capitalistic press moulds the minds of the people of this country, I, as a trade unionist, am opposed to the placing of this means of outlawing us in their hands. Economic education will bring the initiative and referendum as a logical development, but must precede its adoption.

"Those who are informed know that the 'practical' methods of these professed 'non-partizans' wiped out the People's Party in Ohio, and that a party made up of several reforms was instituted with a single-plank platform, demanding the initiative and referendum. In 1899 it cast 7,799 votes in the state; in 1900 it received 4,284 votes; and in 1901 the votes grew to 2,718, which should make plain how people rally to a movement based on a means instead of an end."

He showed that parties are the organized representation of class interests, and pointed out which class each of the present parties represent—the Socialist Party representing the interest of the wage-working class. His reference to the promised $2 was pointed and pertinent.

Delegate J. J. Doyle of the Flint Glass Workers' Union followed in an address that was a surprise for its clear and forceful plea for class-conscious political action on the part of the workers. He said that Labor was just beginning to waken, and that to draw the workers' attention away from the most patent fact of history—the class struggle—the capitalists would try to divert and divide, and he warned them against such moves as this or local moves based on personality. Some of his epigrams were fine. He said he was proud of the fact that the national convention of his organization was on record in favor of economic and political discussions.

Delegate Charles Parker of the same union spoke briefly, showing the absurdity of "non-partizanship."

Delegate J. P. Egan of the Typographical Union took the floor, and in his characteristically fair manner dissected the letter, making plain its weakness and absurdity. Speaking of the promised political preferment he said that the bane of the American labor movement had been the members with political aspirations, and he pictured the development of a labor leader as a capitalistic politician in true colors. He congratulated the C. L. U. on taking the stand it had on this discussion, as it promised much for the future in the way of a knowledge of higher politics. He said: "I feel that I am right in my political position, but I can afford to work and wait until the logic of events brings you all to my way of thinking. I do not care to force matters. The changes on the industrial field are going on fast enough to suit me, and I know that the political plan which I advocate must logically follow."

Much to the surprise of all, not one word was said in favor of the "non-partizan" scheme proposed in the letter. Silence reigned until the question was called, and then it was a unanimous vote to return the letter to the writer—not a sign of a vote to the contrary.

Such is the fate of the "Non-Partizan Federation" in a city where the practical results have proven a disappointment to the hopes of many an ardent advocate. The concensus of opinion here is to the effect that the Bryanite orphans who constitute the advisory board of this latest scheme are trying to shape a lever to be used in forcing themselves back into a place in the house of their fathers. It will prove just as "practical" as some of their past work.

C.

Toledo, O., Mar. 28.

The Worker cannot spare space to reprint the whole of Mr. Shibley's curiously puerile circular, but the important parts are here presented. We have taken the liberty of putting some words and phrases in large type—an honor which they well deserve. Some comment will be found in the editorial coulmns.

"The time for electing aldermen is near at hand in most cities, and such is probably the case in yours. * * * The only question is as to the best plan of campaign. * * * You and a few friends can easily start in your city a movement that will at once establish majority rule—the referendum and initiative—and, in addition, will be heralded throughout the state and throughout the nation as a victory for organized labor, it being their movement. * * *

"It is almost no trouble to start an organization. A few of you can join together and adopt the constitution. * * * Then elect an executive committee. THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE WILL THEN ELECT A CHAIRMAN, SECRETARY, AND TREASURER, AND NAME AN ADVISORY COUNCIL. Then you are ready to publish your letter-heads and to begin the work. At the first mass-meeting of the trade unionists, they will endorse your plan; and probably you can get all your trade unions' to become members. Each organization that joins will elect a vice-chairman, and these will constitute the committee that controls the Federation for Majority Rule. You should also get as many of the other non-partizan organizations of your city as possible, the Merchants' Association, Municipal League, and other good government clubs, and possibly the young people's societies of the churches. The Turn Verein Society will join you, for they have in their constitution a demand for the adoption of the referendum and initiative. The Single Taxers will be with you; also the Populists, SOCIALISTS, Union Reformers, and most of the Democrats, for their national platform demanded this reform; and many Republicans. No politician will dare to argue against majority rule; while the ignorant objections that are raised against the proposed machinery for establishing majority rule you can quickly brush aside. * * * The Populists and Union Reformers will be especially helpful in explaining the benefits of the referendum and initiative.

"Try and take up the work. WE WILL PAY TWO DOLLARS toward your first letter-heads, upon receipt of one of them, giving the names and Post Office address of the officers and advisory council and the official headquarters. If you cannot act as secretary, do try and get some one to take hold of it. Surely there is some one who can do the small amount of work involved. The success of the movement WILL PLACE THE ORGANIZER IN LINE FOR TRADE-UNION AND POLITICAL HONORS, as well as being a personal satisfaction."

ADVANCE IN CATSKILL.

The ticket of the Social Democratic Party received 27 "straight" ballots in the village election—that is, 27 voters supported all the Social Democratic candidates and no others. There were many "split" ballots on which one or more of our candidates were voted for. The highest Social Democratic vote was 66.

This applies only to the village of Catskill, which does not include the whole of the township. In the last general election, we cast but 23 votes for the head of our ticket in the whole township, and but 28 in the whole of Greene County.

If all of the 27 voters in the village of Catskill who showed themselves firm and class-conscious Socialists at the polls last week will unite in the local party organization and work systematically during the next seven months they can register a much larger gain at the state election. At the very least, they ought to double the straight vote in their village and beside, carry the knowledge of Socialism into every town and village in Greene County.

VOTE IN RAMSEY, N. J.

The town of Ramsey, in Bergen County, N. J., cast 39 votes for the ticket of the Socialist Party in last week's election. The comrades in that place are pleased with the result and believe that they will do still better next fall.

MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

Representative MacCartney "Stirs Up the Animals."

His Speech on Trolley Franchises Makes a Genuine Sensation—Open Charge of Corruption Elicits No Denial.

F. O. MacCartney, Socialist member from Rockland in the Massachusetts Legislature, "stirred up the animals" last Thursday in a way that compelled the attention, not of the legislators only, but of the whole public. The Boston "Post," in introducing a two-column report, said:

"The members of the lower branch of the Legislature were given an oratorical lashing yesterday afternoon, which they will not soon forget, and the committee on street railways in particular is expected to feel the sting for some time. It was Representative MacCartney, one of the Socialist members, who administered the tongue-lashing, and he did it in a manner that created a sensation.

"The Legislature was not the only body caustically arraigned. The Boston Elevated Company, and its progenitor, the West End Street Railway Company, filled in as the dual object at which Mr. MacCartney struck with charges of corruption in securing legislation.

"The speech was one of the most severe of its kind ever made. Mr. MacCartney was fighting to have his new bill for public ownership of street railways adopted in place of the adverse report of the street railway committee on another bill of his. When he had finished the half-hour attack, he called on the members of the committee to make answer, but the answer was confined to moving the previous question."

The Socialist members spoke with such telling effect that a majority of the members did not dare go on record for cutting off debate and when, after the discussion, a vote was called for, it was found that many old-party members had "sneaked" and the sergeant-at-arms had to be sent after them to get a quorum.

MacCartney's bill was defeated by 98 to 61, but, says the "Post," "the friends of the street railway committee were obliged to do some active scurrying to get all their votes into the House."

MacCartney's bill makes it lawful for the state or towns and cities in the state to purchase, own, and operate any or all street railways. It requires a referendum on such purchase upon petition of 10 per cent. of the voters, and provides that the purchase price shall be the estimated cost of duplicating the plant, allowing nothing for franchise or good will.

Inside History.

In support of his motion MacCartney said in part:

"I will give an epitome of this Elevated railroad, and an expose which is based on facts. In 1886 the West End Land Company was formed by William C. Whitney. This company got a tract of land for $2,000,000. In less than a year the shares had gone up from $8 to $38. In other words, while the capital had invested only $2,000,000 the stock was sold at an advance of $30, giving a profit of $7,000,000.

"How could they give a profit of $7,000,000 on $2,000,000? They got control of the five street railway companies and combined into the West End Street Railroad Company. This company was incorporated for $5,000,000, yet the transaction had a bearing on the West End Land Company. The stockholders of the land company held 785,000 out of the 800,092 of the combined shares. In other words, the stock was absorbed.

"Then the West End Street Railroad Company came before the Legislature. What did the committee on street railways do?

Whitney's Graft.

"Mr. Whitney asked that these five companies, whose combined capital was only $6,000,000, be recapitalized for $12,000,000, or an over-capitalization of $6,000,000. The Legislature authorized that, through the committee on street railways. The Railroad Commission objected and allowed only a capitalization of $6,000,000.

"The dividends at this figure became so great that the capitalists could not hide from the public the outrageous conditions and the huge profits that were steadily accruing. In 1896, 'Joe' Meigs came here to this Legislature and got a franchise for an elevated road. He got that for nothing.

"In 1897 Meigs sold the franchise to Whitney, Kidder, Peabody & Co., J. P. Morgan and other capitalists for $400,000. That meant $400,000 clean profit. Again there began the necessity of hiding the dividends from the public. The West End Land Company was the pocket corporation at first. In ten years a second pocket corporation was necessary, and the Elevated company came into existence.

"The Elevated Company asked for a capitalization of $15,000,000, and the Legislature allowed it. The Railroad Commission allowed only $10,000,000. All the Elevated Company asked was a gift of $5,000,000. The Legislature was willing, but the commissioners cut it down 33 pe rcent.

What Is the Object?

"What is the object of this overcapitalization? First, to hide profits, second, to keep fares up, and, third, to prevent public ownership.

"The bill which the street railway committee offers us sweeps away the last vestige of protection, yet it was passed by the House and amended by the Senate. But the bill that stands amended is as bad as the original. The bill was sneaked through.

"This Elevated company and the corporation that controls all the other street railways of Massachusetts is the greatest menace to political purity we have in Massachusetts."

Corruption Directly Charged.

The next portion of MacCartney's speech drew the undivided attention of all the members. He read from a special report of an investigation made some time ago regarding the lobby return of the West End Company. The account was as follows:

To lobby expenses, $22,000; to attorney for influence in legislation, $10,000; to attorney, $5,000; to dinners for members of the Legislature at the Algonquin Club, $1,022; for carriages for members of the Legislature, $584; to expenses for publishing speeches, $7ias 000.

As MacCartney gave the figures he made interpolations that caused additional interest to be paid to his speech. "Have you ever dined at the Algonquin at the expense of the West End, or the Elevated Company?" he asked. "That is what your predecessors did. You're not up with them if you haven't.

"I want to say here that some people may think it well to commence suit against me for these statements, but I welcome any suit that can come. Have you ever ridden in carriages at the expense of these railway companies? If you haven't, you are not up to snuff."

FOR THE 7TH, 9TH, AND 25TH A. D.

Every reader of this paper residing in the 7th, 9th, or 25th Assembly District who is willing to join the Social Democratic Party is requested to come on Saturday evening, April 5, to the house of Comrade Chas. Wecklein, 508 W. Twenty-sixth street, top floor, where the organization formed last Friday will meet to perfect its plans of work. Come, and bring with you any friends who are interested in Socialism.

—Do not pray for easy lives; pray to be stronger men. Do not pray for tasks equal to your power, but pray for powers equal to your tasks.—Phillipps Brooks.

CHALLENGE ACCEPTED—

S. D. P. State Committee Takes Up Bishop's Defiance.

Workingmen of Buffalo Will Have a Chance to Hear Both Sides—The Question Clearly Defined.

The State Committee of the Social Democratic Party of New York has taken up the gauntlet thrown down by Bishop Quigley, as shown by the following letter which was approved at last Monday's meeting:

"James E. Quigley, Bishop of Buffalo.

"Sir:—In the Buffalo 'Volksfreund' of Mar. 20 appears a challenge, over the signature of Dr. A. Heiter, to the Social Democratic Party, to debate the two following propositions:

"'(a) Only Socialism can emancipate the working class from wage slavery;

"'(b) Everybody should join the Social Democratic Party.'

"Understanding that Dr. Heiter acted as your representative and that this challenge is issued with your consent and by your authority, we, the New York State Committee of the Social Democratic Party, hereby accept this challenge.

"We will discuss the questions at issue with you or with your representative at any time and place that may be agreed upon by your and our representatives.

"We expect to be notified to whom to address further communication.

"Yours truly,

"NEW YORK STATE COMMITTEE, S. D. P.

"LEONARD D. ABBOTT, "Secretary.

"New York, Mar. 31, 1902."

The workingmen of Buffalo will now have an opportunity to judge whether or not the Bishop was justified in his assault upon the Socialist movement. The discussion, according to the terms of the challenge, will bear solely upon the real question at issue—the aims and methods of the Social Democratic Party and its relation to the interests of the working class. This is as it should be. The Social Democratic Party takes no stand, on one side or the other, upon theological questions. It is neither for Christianity nor against it, neither for the Catholic Church nor against it. It is a political organization, having for its object the abolition of wage slavery and for its method independent political action of the working class to establish collective ownership of the means of production. Its members are free to hold what religious opinions their private judgment, experience, or feelings may dictate, Catholic, Protestant, Jew, and Atheist meet on terms of equality in the party organization and work harmoniously together for the interests of the working class. That our representative must now meet an official spokesman of a certain church in debate is due solely to the fact that the officials of this church have chosen to leave the field of religion for that of politics in order to make a direct attack upon our party and upon it alone.

If both the debaters will adhere closely to the question as it is formulated, much good may result from the discussion. Dr. Heiter is no doubt an able speaker and a learned man and will make the best of his side. Who will represent the Socialists in the controversy is not yet decided, but we have no fear of the result.

The Worker.

AN ORGAN OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY

(Known in New York State as the Social Democratic Party.)

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UNION PRINTER

SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1888 (Presidential)	2,068
In 1890	13,331
In 1892 (Presidential)	21,157
In 1894	33,133
In 1896 (Presidential)	36,564
In 1898:	
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.

The eight-page special May Day Number of The Worker will contain an article by William Mailly upon the record of James F. Carey and Frederick O. MacCartney in the Massachusetts Legislature. This will be good ganda matter, not only in Massachusetts, but all over the country.

Every party member and every reader of The Worker in Greater New York or vicinity should help in making the Damrosch Concert on May 4 a success. Now is the time to get tickets and sell them. Remember, it is for the Socialist Daily Fund.

READ AND THINK —AND ACT!

"Printers' Ink," a periodical devoted to the interests of publishers and advertisers, and whose information concerning newspapers is regarded as reliable, is of the opinion that the great "captains of industry" have thrown t their nets and are hauling in influential papers.

"It is rumored," says "Printers' Ink," "that Munsey represents the Steel Trust, and in buying the New York 'News' and Washington 'Times' has only made two steps in a journey. He will, it is said, be a bidder for the Philadelphia 'Record,' the object being, so rumor asserts, to control practically all the one-cent papers—a hunderd of them, one said a thousand. What is wanted is TO REACH AND INFLUENCE THE LABORING PEOPLE.

"If the Steel Trust succeeds, as it probably will, all the cheap papers of the large cities, the Hearst dailies excepted, will come under its control. Eventually it may acquire even the Hearst publications. A newspaper trust, by rendering publication of dailies devoted to the public interests impracticable, would strengthen all trusts.

"Instead of being used for the purpose for which freedom of the press is guaranteed in the constitution, the power of the press would be systematically employed to misinform and deceive the people and to maintain and strengthen privilege at the expense of equality. A free press is indispensable to free institutions."

This falls in very well with the following statement, taken from the columns of the "Editor and Publisher," another periodical published for circulation among newspaper men:

"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."

The power of the press is so generally recognized that it seems idle to dilate upon it. The molding of "public opinion" through the editorial columns, great as is the influence so exercised, is even less important—and, when under capitalist direction, even less pernicious—than the power wielded through the coloring and distorting or even the actual suppression and fabrication of news to suit the interests of those who control the newspapers.

The capitalists of this country are waking up to the necessity of defending their class interests and of thwarting the labor movement as represented in the mills and mines by the trade unions and at the ballot-box by the Socialist Party. They are always ready to use force to crush the resistance of the workers when this can be done in no other way. But they understand that fraud is generally cheaper and more effective than force. There is a saying attributed to Napoleon to the effect that one newspaper is worth thousands of bayonets. Our Napoleons of industry—as cold, as cruel, and as false as the Corsican—know the wisdom of that saying even better than he.

Whether or not the statements of "Printers' Ink" and the "Editor and Publisher" are altogether correct—and we have no reason to doubt them—at least no one can fail to see that the privately owned daily press is already largely dominated by the influence of organized capital and that this capitalist control is steadily growing more complete and being used more skilfully.

We can foil this invention of the enemy in only one way: By establishing a daily press owned by working class organizations—best of all, owned by the members of the Socialist Party—and therefore responsible solely to the working class.

The existence of one such paper would go far to offset the most powerful combination that Munsey or any other capitalist agent can form. But we need not stop with one. As the French say, "It is only the first step that costs." By the time a Socialist daily in the English language in New York has successfully completed a single year of its existence, the movement will have begun for a similar undertaking in Chicago, in San Francisco, perhaps in Boston, Philadelphia, St. Louis, and other cities. And every new paper in the series will be easier to found and to maintain than the ones that preceded it.

The task has begun here in New York. It has been taken up with a full realization of its difficulties, and with a firm resolution to carry it through to success. The only question is one of time; and that depends upon the sacrifices which the members and supporters of the Socialist Party, the progressive trade unionists, and the sincere sympathizers with the working class here and throughout the land, are willing to make.

Here and throughout the land, we say—and we say it advisedly. The Republican politicians of the Far West know how much they owe to the New York "Sun." The Democratic politicians of the Far West know how much they owe to the New York "Journal." What is true on their side will be still more emphatically true on ours. The Socialists of Massachusetts, of Ohio, of Illinois, of Montana, of California, should feel the same enthusiasm for the Socialist daily and work for it as enthusiastically as the Socialists of New York City.

Comrades, what will you do? How soon shall the Socialist daily make its first appearance? Let us hear from you. Show your interest by word, if you like; but do not fail to show it by deeds.

Literature Agents of subdivisions in New York and vicinity and of locals all over the country should order the journal of the May Concert. See advertisement elsewhere in this paper.

"NON-PARTIZAN HUMBUGGERY."

There can be no doubt that the success of such a nondescript, heterogenous, boss-ridden aggregation as the "Non-Partizan Federation" referred to in our Toledo correspondence would, as its promoter so naively suggests, "be heralded as a victory for organized labor." The capitalist press is always ready to herald Labor's defeats as victories and to misrepresent everything connected with the labor movement.

The instructions for "laying the wires" are also naive. "A few of you" can get together and elect an executive committee and this committee will then elect all the officers. This having been done, you will take the rest of the working people into your confidence—so far as suits you "At the first mass meeting of the trade unionists they will endorse your plan"—right off, without discussion or deliberation—unless, indeed, some naughty Socialist kicks over the traces by suggesting that they look before they leap.

This is, indeed, a very democratic method of procedure for a body that professes to advocate "majority rule"—very different from that of the "unpractical" Socialist Party, in which the officers are elected directly from and responsible to the rank and file and in which all important matters are regularly decided by referendum.

When Mr. Shibley so confidently assures his friends that the Socialists will fall into the trap, however, he does an inexcusably stupid thing—for not only does he know it to be false, but he should well know that it will deceive nobody. It is pretty well known by this time that the Socialist Party is proof against fusion and confusion.

The "merchants' associations," however, are not so intolerant—for a good reason. They are generally willing to play partners with labor organizations foolish enough to believe in them, on the one condition that the labor organizations be the silent partner.

Perhaps the affiliation of merchants' associations may explain the source of the two-dollar bills that Mr. Shibley is so ready to distribute among his wire-pullers. The Socialist Party continually calls on its members to contribute their nickels and dimes, instead of scattering money among them. The difference is a significant one.

Equally significant of the character of this movement which is to purge the political world of corruption, is the phrase near the close which we have put in large type. "The success of the movement WILL PLACE THE ORGANIZER IN LINE FOR TRADE UNION AND POLITICAL HONORS."

Against a "non-partizan" movement, founded on the attempt to unite capitalists and laborers, organized in the dark, ruled from above, supplied with money from some unknown source, and held together by the hope of personal honor and gain, we set the Socialist movement, founded on the interests of the wage-working class, public in its methods, directed by the majority vote of its members, depending upon its rank and file for its funds, and inspired by the sentiment of working-class solidarity. Between two such movements, we know which will remain true to its avowed aims and which will survive.

ARE NOT THESE THINGS PRACTICAL?

Americans pride themselves on being a "practical" people. They want to "see how a thing works" before they will believe in it, and even very small actual results have more weight with them than the most strictly logical arguments.

The record of the two Socialist members of the Massachusetts Legislature, as reported from week to week by Comrade Mailly in this paper is a very practical demonstration of what Socialist politics will do.

Carey and MacCartney have not been able to carry any important measures through the Legislature as yet. But their work has not been without results. They have been so alert, so consistent, and so aggressive in their advocacy of the interests of the working class that they have compelled the respect of the old-party politicians, not only for themselves as individuals, but for the movement which they represent. The capitalist agents at the State House have learned that the Socialist representatives cannot be bribed or cajoled or bullied into the betrayal of their trust or even into silent acquiescence; and this knowledge makes them very careful not to go too far in their accustomed violation of the interests of Labor.

To have accomplished even such negative results is a great gain. If two Socialist members can put the whole force of bi-partizan capitalist representatives on the defensive, how much more, in the way of positive progress, could be done by a minority of even ten or twenty Socialist legislators from different parts of the stae? And how well worth while it would be to send a Socialist delegation that could carry over the heads of both old parties its measures for the benefit of the working class. In each of the large cities and factory towns of Massachusetts may be found workingmen as honest and, in their several ways, as able as Carey and MacCartney, who, if elected on the uncompromising platform of the Socialist Party, would stand just as firmly for Labor's cause. The time for lobbying and begging for legislative favors is past. The time has come for the working class to elect its own men to make its own laws.

As examples of the sort of legislation for which, pending the final victory of Socialism, our representatives in the Massachusetts Legislature have fought, we need mention but two which they have introduced and advocated in the present session. Both are commendably brief and clear in their terms, and both have a direct bearing on the battle which the workers have to carry on, the year round, against capitalist aggression.

The first is to prevent one of the commonest methods by which strikes are broken—the use of deceit to entrap workers into a position where they cannot well refuse to scab. Its provisions are as follows:

"Section 1. If any employer, during the continuance of a strike among his employees, or during the continuance of a lockout of his employees, publicly advertises in newspapers, by posters, or otherwise, for employees, or by himself or his agents solicits persons to work for him, he shall plainly and explicitly mention in such advertisements or oral or written solicitations, that a strike has occurred among his employees, or that a lockout exists.

"Section 2. If any person, firm, association, or corporation violates any provision of this act, he or it shall incur a fine of one hundred dollars for each offense, of which sum one-half shall go to the person who makes the complaint against him or it."

The second assures to workingmen the same right of open and direct argument and persuasion in carrying on their battles that is already guaranteed to capitalists opposing them. It reads thus:

"In case of a strike or lockout or other dispute between an employer and his employees, it shall be lawful for the employees, or for other persons, to picket or patrol the neighborhood of the place of employment or any other place to which they have lawful access, and personally or by means of banners, posters, circulars, or otherwise, to solicit or persuade persons not to enter or not to continue in the employment of the employer."

These two propositions have raised a storm of denunciation in the capitalist press. That is a good reason why workingmen should give them thoughtful consideration.

Think of it, you workingmen who have had the experience of travelling to some distant city to answer an alluring "help wanted" advertisement, only to find that your prospective boss wanted you to scab—who have found yourselves stranded penniless, perhaps, in a strange place, with no alternative but scabbing or tramping—do you not think that first bill is a good one?

Think of it, you workingmen who have been enjoined against walking on the streets near the shop from which you were locked out or speaking to the men who, perhaps ignorantly, took your places—you who have been clubbed and thrown into jail for violating such injunctions—do you not think that second bill is a good one?

If you would like to see such laws enacted and enforced, you have but one course open to you. The Socialist Party is the only political organization that advocates such measures and your part is to join that party, help nominate its candidates, help spread its principles, and help elect the men of your choice to legislative, executive, and judicial office to carry out your will.

Now is the time to begin.

The United States Senate Committee on Rules has reported favorably on the following proposed rule:

"No senator in debate shall directly or indirectly by any form of words impute to another senator any conduct or motive unworthy or unbecoming a senator."

Such a rule is made necessary by the certain knowledge of every member of the Senate, that he and every other member is habitually actuated by motives unbecoming to any man who has sworn a solemn oath to guard the interests of the people. People who live in glass houses must needs have strict rules against stone-throwing.

Several labor leaders are reported to have recently discovered that "Hanna is no friend of labor." We congratulate these discerning ones upon their keen perception. If this intellectual development continues, they may ultimately discover that two and two are four, or that the robber is not the benefactor of his victim.

The capitalist papers can hardly find words to express their horror at the bill introduced by Representative Carey in the Massachusetts Legislature making it lawful for strikers to persuade other workers not to take their places. They have never suggested that it should be made unlawful for capitalists to hire private detectives and spies to disrupt trade unions and private policemen to bully and maltreat strikers. It makes all the difference in the world whose ox is gored.

CHILDREN WONDER WHY.

Cannot Understand Why One Has So Much and Others Have So Little.

Even the children of the plutocrats realize that the so-called civilization we live in is wrong. On Easter Sunday I was standing at the corner of Fifth avenue and Forty-seventh street, watching the parade of millinery and silks and satins. Not far from me stood four or five wretchedly dressed children—the products of poverty. They were gazing in open-eyed wonderment at the passing of the fashionable throng. I joined the line and started toward Broadway, taking up a position behind an aristocratic couple who were accompanied by an expensively gowned little girl who did not appear to be more than seven years of age. The little one noticed the group of juvenile wretchedness, and with much concern expressed in her voice she inquired of her father:

"Papa, why don't those children put on their Sunday clothes on Easter Sunday?"

"Perhaps they haven't any," carelessly replied the man.

"Well, why haven't they?" persisted the little one.

"Oh, keep still. Don't talk so much," was the man's reply.

"Tell me, won't you, papa," persisted the child, who evidently thought the parent was keeping some knowledge from her.

But the little girl obtained no more information as to the reason why wretchedness should strike some of God's people and not others, and it is doubtful if her father knew or had ever given the subject a thought. This incident goes to show that the innocence of childhood notices the misery that has so unjustly been dealt out to the youth of the poor.

HENRY T. JONES.

Brooklyn, N. Y.

—If you want Socialism in your time, you should not only vote for it but get others to do so. If you wait for others to do the work you have no right to expect it even in your children's time.

GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP AND CLASS RULE.

The Working Class Must Become the Ruling Class—Government Employees Under Class Rule—Would Capitalist Public Ownership Make the Transition to Socialism Easier?

BY COURTENAY LEMON.

Government, national, state or municipal, by its every act shows itself to be the instrument of class rule. The class that rules is the class that owns the tools used in producing the necessaries of life and is thus able to dictate to the people the terms under which they may live and labor. Government is the weapon with which this owning class keep the workers in subjection and maintain their own supremacy. The use of militia and police against strikers, the subserviency of all law-making bodies to the capitalists, the action of the courts in declaring labor laws unconstitutional, the constant injunctions against strikers, the subsidies to various capitalistic interests—in short, the whole attitude of government, both national and local, should make it obvious to the most obtuse intellects that the powers of government are used to protect and further the interests of the capitalist class and aid them in plundering the workers of the product of their labor.

THE WORKING CLASS MUST BECOME THE RULING CLASS.

But, notwithstanding the fact that government is now the instrument of capitalist class rule, it is often contended that mere government ownership or municipal ownership would better the condition of the people and liberate them from wage-slavery. This is often thought to be the Socialist position. It is not. Socialists want first a change of the governing class. Government ownership will be for the benefit of the class in control of the government. If the capitalist class controls the government, government ownership will be for the benefit of the capitalist class. If the working class controls the government, government ownership will be for the benefit of the working class. Socialists believe in government ownership only when the working class has become the governing class; and the first and only step towards Socialism is, therefore, the gradual capture of the powers of government by the working class, in order that by its own victory it may abolish the system which gives rise to classes and class rule and establish industrial democracy in its stead. The working class must become the ruling class for the very purpose of abolishing class distinctions.

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES UNDER CLASS RULE.

If those who advocate public ownership, irrespective of a change in the ruling class, do not comprehend the fact of class rule or realize its importance, an examination of the condition of government employees and "public servants" should convince them of the futility of municipal ownership of "public utilities" or government ownership of railroads under a capitalistic municipality or government, as far as any benefit to the working class is concerned. Let us investigate the condition of government employees, and then consider what would be the condition of motormen and conductors on street railways under public ownership, or railroad men under government ownership of railroads, as long as the government remained in the hands of the capitalist class.

Letter carriers, postal clerks, policemen, firemen, street cleaners and public school teachers are all overworked and underpaid. Congress is now being petitioned to better the condition of the letter carriers. In New York City the policemen are pleading for the abolition of the "three-platoon system" under which they have to be on duty for an almost incredible number of hours. Only a short time ago Chicago school teachers were carrying on a campaign to make corporations pay their taxes in order that they might get living salaries. In Pittston Township, near Wilkes Barre, Pa., fifteen public school teachers went on strike last November on account of the nonpayment of their salaries, and have just won the strike and returned to their schools. At West Point a number of waiters employed by the government recently threatened to strike; the head of the commissary department quietly sent to New York for new men to take their places and then discharged them, notwithstanding the fact that some of them had held their positions for twelve years.

The members of the working class employed by the government are always overworked by the government and underpaid and always have been under both Republican and Democratic administrations. Both of these old parties are in the service of the capitalist class, uphold the capitalist system, and hold the working class in contempt except at election time. Between the two they split the working class vote, and not until the workers join the political party of their own class and elect workingmen to office will there be any relief or any possibility of government ownership for the benefit of the working class. Government employees are overworked and underpaid because the expenses of government are paid by taxation and taxes are paid out of that part of the product of labor which would otherwise go to the capitalists. Taxes are money out of the pockets of the rich and therefore capitalistic governments economize by exploitation of their employees.

Municipal ownership of "public utilities" or government ownership of railroads would mean still greater concentration and consequently, under a capitalist government, a reduction in forces and an increase in the army of the unemployed; while the direct control of this body of workers by a capitalistic government would render them more helpless than ever.

However, it is not probable that government or municipal ownership will be established by a capitalist government except as a last resort, since the middle class, the small capitalists, who would profit most by it, are an impotent and dying class. But there is danger that much time and energy will be wasted in the advocacy of public ownership which should be devoted to pointing out the class interests of the workers and organizing them for the class struggle on the political field.

IN EUROPE.

Some Socialist sympathizers think that if public ownership is inaugurated by one of the capitalistic political parties under pressure of a popular sentiment which threatens their power, that administration for the benefit of the workers will quickly follow. This supposition is not justified by conditions in Europe. In European countries government ownership of railways and of the tobacco industry prevails to a large extent, but the exploitation of labor still continues and democratic administration has not followed state ownership under capitalist class rule; on the contrary the slavery of the workers has been increased by the direct application of governmental power, as when the Italian railway employees were recently put under martial law in order to prevent a threatened strike.

WOULD IT MAKE TRANSITION TO SOCIALISM EASIER?

Those who advocate any kind of public ownership may contend that if public ownership was established, even by a capitalist government, it would make the transition to Socialism much easier because the Socialist Party would have the "public utilities" owned by the state already in its hands as soon as it gained control of the government, and would thus be relieved of the necessity of wresting them from private owners and would be left free to the task of inaugurating democratic control for the benefit of the people and proceeding to the socialization of all the means of production. It may be claimed, for instance, that if Socialists gained control of the government of a city or state, while the national government still remained in the hands of the capitalists, they would be unable to take over privately owned "public utilities," et cetera, because the capitalistic national government would prevent them from doing so; whereas, if the city or state owned these "public utilities" the Socialist officials could simply proceed to raise wages, shorten hours of labor and operate them in the interests of the people. But it must be remembered that if a capitalistic government inaugurated public ownership of public utilities it would buy them out, giving bonds. Payment of interest upon these bonds, if continued, would correspond to the profits now drawn by the private owners, and a Socialist local government would no more be allowed to repudiate these bonds than it would be to confiscate the railways, et cetera, had they remained in the hands of private owners. And Socialism will not advance in any particular state alone, but simultaneously in all states. When the Socialist Party has captured any large state, a national victory will not be far away.

And in the case of national government ownership of railroads the repudiation of bonds would meet with just as great opposition from the capitalist class as would the direct confiscation which Socialists propose.

To sum up, government ownership under capitalistic government would be of no benefit to the working class, its indiscriminate advocacy is now a distinct hindrance to Socialist propaganda; and its existence could be of only incidental aid in the transition to real Socialism.

BOLTON HALL EXPLAINS.

Bolton Hall requests us to state that his failure to appear as expected at the Club House in Eighty-sixth street on Sunday afternoon, Mar. 23, was due to a misunderstanding for which, he thinks, the committee was to blame. He writes: "The letter of request said nothing about the hour; therefore I supposed it was to be in the evening and appeared in good time, only to learn that the audience had been there at 3 o'clock in the afternoon and gone away. This is an instance of the loose methods of arrangement that make most reform meetings only qualified successes."

Mosquito Bites

By PETER E. BURROWES

A Danish diplomat, disgusted with the avarice and crookedness of American patriots, but wanting, on behalf of his own government, to sell an island and the human stock thereon to this crooked generation, was obliged as vendor to become as crooked as the vendees, and therefore added the bribe they demanded to the price of the islands, but made a report of the filthy ways of our public press and rulers to his own ruler. Some of our public men, called Democrats, who were unfortunately not in office and therefore were offered no bribe, are squeaking and have demanded an inquiry. A committee has been appointed, but as the press sagely says, that is probably the close of the incident.—NEXT!

Sometimes fits of moral enthusiasm strike all sorts of people. The strokes are very erratic and any one is liable to be hit. Even political magistrates whose whole moral bringing up has been the immoral "pull" of the boss are sometimes stricken by it, and the way of its coming is unknown to men. But concerning the times and seasons, we know that in our country the fit comes before election, and then the patient sleeps it off during the term of office. Messrs. Roosevelt, Low, Jerome, and others are now in the somnolent period.

The New York Telephone Company, which never had a moral fit itself, is nevertheless giving fits of it to Justices Hinsdale, Wyatt, and Mayer of New York. First the company offers bribes in the way of rewards to ex-convicts and policemen for finding boys that steal pieces of wire. Out of the amount of the bribe the ex-convicts and police can afford to pay boys to steal wire and then catch them. Human lives are plentiful and the state can afford to blast a few more innocent youths for the support of that dear old god, "The Company's property."

It seems to be so startlingly new to these judges to discover that policemen, private detectives, old convicts, and wealthy corporations should all be banded together to make criminals, that one almost doubts whether these gentlemen were lawyers before they became judges. What! Not know that the property lawmakers of the world have hardly any other trade than the creation of artificial crimes and the consequent incrimination of the innocent. Oh ye Rip Van Winkles, where have ye been slumbering?

They tell us, those who don't know or don't want to know, that the Quigley bishop and Corrigan, the New York dignitary, are not acting officially as the Catholic church. But they cannot tell us what constitutes an official action of that organization, or in what other way the church could act officially but through Quigley, Corrigan et al. The struggle is not at Rome. It is here, between Labor and Capital, in this state of New York and all other states; and official Leo stands ready to endorse whichever seems to be the sure winner.

It is reported that over in France Brother Vanderbilt, one of them, has been locked up for tearing madly through the streets on his automobile. France either does not know him or France wants to pick a quarrel with this great country which endorses Vanderbilt's pranks and all the pranks of the automobility. Or else poor old Lawrence Stern was simply in the right when he said, "They order these things better in France."

Mr. Morgan has given evidence before a committee properly appointed to believe him, that all he sought to do in the Great Northern gamble known as the merger, was to obtain "moral control." Now will any one tell us how Morgan could obtain moral control by the methods revealed as his own and fellow conspirators'? Granting that capitalistic society provides no other means of obtaining control but immoral means, it is relevant to ask whether the control of one rogue may not be more moral than that of another. In this case we must know whether the sleek Morgans and Rhodeses are more of a moral control than the plain, old-fashioned highwaymen hanged at the cross roads in the last century.

Her profound simplicityship, that dear, sly, sleek, old dotard who wears the feathers and goes by the name of the Brooklyn "Eagle," gravely informs her readers that Cecil Rhodes was a Socialist. Of course the wheezy old biped says this in good faith. Everything she does not understand, or does not quite like, is Socialistic. Socialism is to American newspaper hacks what adverbs used to be to grammarians. Every word they could not classify was an adverb.

Our Esteemed Contemporaries (and OTHERS)

The Wage Worker.

Honest men and women, whether Catholics or Protestants, will resent the appearance upon the political field of their church oracles as political bosses.

Boston Herald.

A dispatch from Berlin states that it is estimated that in the coming elections for members of the Reichstag the Socialist Party will poll a little over 3,000,000 votes, which would give them something over 100 seats out of the total of 397 deputies, and, therefore, place them in a very strong position politically. In the last twenty years this Socialist Party has advanced at a rapid rate. In the elections of 1880 the total vote for Socialist candidates amounted to about 312,000. In the elections of 1884 these figures had grown to 550,000 votes; in 1887, 763,000 Socialist votes were cast, and in 1890, 1,527,000 votes were recorded for this party, the first time that its total exceeded that obtained by any other political division. Nor did the growth stop at that point. In 1893 they polled 1,787,000 votes, and in 1898 passed the 2,000,000 mark, receiving 2,107,000 votes, and now, according to this Berlin dispatch, it is expected that in the approaching elections they will obtain about 1,000,000 more votes than they did in 1898; and will, therefore, continue to occupy by far the strongest position in the German parliament. As the Socialists are the Kaiser's pet aversion, this steady growth in their number must be a far from pleasant tribute to the German Emperor.

Cleveland Citizen.

Mark Hanna's sub-committee of the "Peace Committee" of 24 to 12 of the Civic Federation to conciliate and arbitrate labor troubles is composed of the following gentlemen: M. A. Hanna, Samuel Gompers, Oscar S. Strauss, Chas. Moore, Ralph M. Easley, Archbishop Ireland, Bishop Potter, Franklin MacVeagh, John Mitchell, Frank P. Sargent, James Duncan, J. Kruttschnitt, William H. Pfahler, and Marcus M. Marks. From the looks of things this sub-committe is now 10x4 in favor of capital, or two and one-half to one, and, of course, the workingman will be well taken care of. Rah for Hanna!

A GOOD EXAMPLE.

A Socialist railroad man in St. Louis, in sending in a second order for Hanford's "Railroading in the United States," writes:

"I find 'Railroading' an excellent educator. My six copies have been read by twenty-two people so far. I have every book returned to me just as soon as the borrower finishes it, and I take particular pains to see that none are idle. By this method a great army of workers are making Socialists in St. Louis."

This may serve as a suggestion for many comrades. For half a dollar you can get twenty copies of Hanford's pamphlet; or, if you want a varied assortment, you can send 40 cents for the twelve pamphlets advertised elsewhere in this paper under the head "An Offer." Then you can keep those circulating among your friends so that they will reach scores of workingmen every month. Try it.

Current Literature

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

WHERE WE STAND. By John Spargo. A lecture originally delivered under the title: "Our Position, Economic, Ethical, and Political." New York. The Comrade Publishing Company. Pamphlet, 24 pages. Price, 5 cents.

Comrade Spargo has delivered this lecture on many occasions—we suppose some hundreds of occasions—in Great Britain and in the United States and Canada; and wherever it has been heard it has received most enthusiastic encomiums. Doubtless this praise has been due partly to the speaker's magnetic eloquence, to the way in which he throws the whole force of his personality into his delivery, whether in a set lecture or in extemporaneous discussion; but very much of it is also due to the lecture, as apart from the lecturer—to the excellence of the literary style and the clarity of the argument.

The title sufficiently indicates the breadth of the field covered. It is a somewhat ambitious undertaking, to present the position of the Socialist Party from the economic, the ethical, and the political point of view within the scope of an evening's talk or, in print, within twenty-four not too closely printed pages. Certainly much that the author would wish to say must be omitted, much that he would wish to explain must be merely hinted at; only the great lines of the argument can be carried out in full, for in order to impress them upon the hearer's or the reader's mind there must be some reiteration and much use of illustration. Comrade Spargo has shown good judgment in this difficult task and the lecture in its printed form should be of great service to the cause.

We must commend the publishers for the excellent form in which they have issued the pamphlet. Not only is the paper good and the print clear, but the work is very free from typographical errors. We hope it will not be considered hypercritical in us, however, to protest against the legitimation of such a word as "alright" in place of "all right." We doubt if even the newest padded dictionaries would sanction it.

In last week's issue we gave the price of Father McGrady's "Clerical Capitalist" as 5 cents. The price is actually 10 cents a copy.

"Wilshire's Magazine" for April will not be out till the middle of the month. It will contain an article by Julian Hawthorne on "The Soul of America."

The leading article in the March "Craftsman" is a thoughtful treatment of "The Gothic Revival," explaining Gothic architecture as an embodiment of the social forces of the age to which it belonged. A. M. Simons contributes a valuable paper on "The Economic Foundations of Art."

ANOTHER PAPER EXCLUDED.

"Push," a monthly paper published at California, Mo., has been refused admission to the mails as second-class matter under Madden's rulings. "'Push' is devoted more especially to systematizing religion into a science," say the publishers. It supports the Socialist Party. Its subscription price is 50 cents a year or 5 cents a number.

OFFICIAL

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, Leon Greenbaum, Room 427, Emilie Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

NEW YORK STATE COMMITTEE—Secretary, Leonard D. Abbott, 64 E. 4th st., New York. Meets every Tuesday at 8 p. m., at above place.

CALIFORNIA STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary; Thos. Beraford, 609 Stevenson street, San Francisco. Meets on first and third Fridays in the month.

COLORADO STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, Chas. La Kamp, P. O. Box 144, Goldfield.

CONNECTICUT STATE COMMITTEE.—A. B. Cornelius, Secretary, Room 8, 746 Chapel street, New Haven. Meets second and fourth Sunday of the month at above place.

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

INDIANA STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, Jas. Oneal, 831 N. Third street, Terre Haute.

IOWA STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, W. A. Jacobs, 216 E. Sixth street, Davenport.

KANSAS STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary-Treasurer, W. L. Nixon, Abilene.

KENTUCKY STATE COMMITTEE—Secretary, A. A. Lewis, 331 Alcott street, Covington.

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

MASSACHUSETTS STATE COMMITTEE—Secretary, Squire E. Putney, 4 Belmont Court, Somerville.—State Committee of Massachusetts Socialist Clubs. Secretary, Winfield P. Porter, 614 Windsor Building, Boston; Organizer, Wm. Maffly, same address, to whom all matters concerning organization should be addressed.

MICHIGAN STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, John A. C. Menton, 1315 Saginaw street, Flint.

MINNESOTA STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, Geo. H. Lockwood, 125 Nicollet avenue.

MISSOURI STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary-Treasurer, E. Val Putnam, Room 9, 22 N. Fourth street, St. Louis.

NEBRASKA STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, George E. Baird, 1804 N. Sixteenth street, Omaha.

NEW JERSEY STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, M. M. Goebel, 11 Bridge street, Newark. Meets second Saturday of the month, at 7:30 p. m., at 124 Market street, Newark, N. J.

NEW HAMPSHIRE STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, Louis Arnstein, 18 Watson street, Dover.

NORTH DAKOTA STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, Math. Hildness, Fargo.

OHIO STATE COMMITTEE—Secretary, W. G. Critchlow, 26 Pruden Bldg., Dayton. Meets every Monday evening.

OREGON STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, W. S. Richards, Albany.

OKLAHOMA TERRITORIAL COMMITTEE.—Secretary-Treasurer, Dr. H. B. Dean, P. O. Box 1116, Oklahoma City.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE COMMITTEE—Secretary, J. Mahlon Barnes, 1322 Arch street; Treasurer, Jos. K. Edelman, 806 W. Cambria street.

PUERTO RICO TERRITORIAL COMMITTEE.—Secretary, Saturnino Sone, San Juan.

TEXAS STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, S. J. Hampton, Denham.

WASHINGTON STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, Geo. W. Scott, 86 Virginia street, Seattle. Meets first Sunday in 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 announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesday, 9 p. m.

MASSACHUSETTS.

OFFICIAL CIRCULAR.

To the Socialist Clubs of Massachusetts.

Comrades:—International Labor Day is close at hand, and Socialists throughout the world are preparing to celebrate, more thoroughly than ever, the day dedicated to the cause of Labor. Wherever the workers are struggling for emancipation, there will the First of May be observed in a dignified and fitting manner. As time passes, the necessity for the class-conscious workers of the world having one day upon which they can emphasize their detestation of the present wage system and their desire for Socialism grows more and more imperative. Especially is this the case in our own country where the legal holiday set apart as Labor Day by a capitalist government is becoming less and less proletarian in its observances and character.

In Massachusetts the Socialists should observe International Labor Day as much as possible. Nowhere else in America have the workers more reason to rejoice than in this state, where the voices of Socialists are heard daily in the Legislature contesting against capitalism and its horrors in the name of the working class. Nowhere else have the Socialists made themselves felt so much as a living power in the political life of the people, and nowhere else have the capitalists been compelled to throw aside their seeming amity and reveal themselves in their true light as exploiters and decrers of the working class.

Your State Committee therefore urges all clubs in Massachusetts to make preparations to celebrate the workers' day, the First of May, as generally and unanimously as time and circumstances will permit. Meetings should be held and trade unions should be invited to participate. Capable speakers should be secured and literature distributed. Your attention is called especially to the May Day number of The Worker, which will consist of eight pages and will contain articles of special value and interest for propaganda purposes. Extra copies should be ordered and a large circulation given this number.

We trust you will see the wisdom of making this celebration universal within our state, for by so doing we not only identify ourselves with the international character of our movement, but we shall also show the enemies of Socialism that the Socialists of Massachusetts are always active in the cause and alive to the opportunities of the hour.

FINANCIAL SECRETARY.

Your attention is called to the fact that W. E. Dixon has resigned as Financial Secretary-Treasurer, and all orders for due stamps, due cards, and other supplies should be addressed, until further notice, to David Goldstein, 37 Maywood street, Highland District, Boston, who is acting as financial secretary-treasurer temporarily.

CHANGE OF PARTY NAME.

The legal party name has been changed by legislative enactment from "Democratic Social" to "Socialist." This fact should be advertised as widely as possible in all printed matter, at public meetings, etc. This is important and will save much confusion in the next campaign.

QUARTERLY REPORTS.

Secretaries of clubs should see that the quarterly reports of membership, finances, and progress, are made immediately, as the new quarter begins April 1.

MONTHLY DUES.

Clubs are urged to see that the regular monthly dues are regularly remitted. The work of the State Committee is hampered through lack of funds, and as the expenses of the legal political party are defrayed by the Massachusetts Socialist Clubs, comrades should see the necessity of dues being paid promptly. The national organization asks needs every cent available to carry on its work.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, MASSACHUSETTS SOCIALIST CLUBS.

(Note.—The price of the May Day Number of The Worker, referred to in this circular, is the same as for regular issues: Bundles of less than 100, one cent a copy; 100 copies, 75 cents; 200 copies, $1.20; 300 or more, 57 cents a hundred; cash must accompany all orders for the May Day Number, as the prices barely cover cost of paper, press work, and mailing.—Pub.)

STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Meeting held Mar. 30 with Page, Goldstein, and Porter present and Goldstein in chair. Minutes last meeting read and approved. Voted that the call for May Day celebration as prepared by Maffly be accepted, forty mimeograph copies be secured for sending to clubs, and that it be published in The Worker. Financial Secretary authorized and instructed to order one of the new record books from National Secretary. Voted that bills for two rubber stamps, 80 cents, and for postage, etc., $1.40, as presented by Temporary Financial Secretary Goldstein, be paid. Voted to endorse Secretary's letter of the 21st instant to National Secretary Greenbaum. Voted to adopt form of charter presented by Goldstein and one hundred copies ordered printed. Auditing committee reported progress. Copy of tabulated results of national referendum A, prepared by Maffly, filed. Totals of said vote as follows: Question No. 1, yes, 294; no, 60; majority for yes, 234. Question No. 2, yes, 95; no, 153; majority for no, 58. Question No. 3, yes, 223; no, 40; majority for yes, 183.

Adjourned to meet Wednesday, April 9, at 7:30 p. m.

W. P. PORTER, Secretary.

Don't write on both sides of paper.

CORRESPONDENCE

Don't send anonymous letters.

School of Social Economy.

Editor of The Worker.

It is proposed to start a local branch class of the International School of Social Economy in New York City, which will be open to all who wish to join until the limit of twenty members is reached. The course consists of twenty lessons and the tuition is only one dollar for the entire course. The series of lessons covers all the matters most frequently in dispute between Socialists and others and is a great aid in the work of better preparation to defend the cause of Socialism as a writer or speaker or in daily conversation with others. Job Harriman says in regard to the course: "These lessons are based on a sound premise, are historically correct, are linked logically together, are self-explanatory, are of the highest merit and supply a want long felt in the propaganda of Socialism in America." More than one-tenth or over 1,100 of the members of the Socialist Party are taking these lessons at the present time. It is proposed that the class meet weekly. The first meeting of the class for organization will be Friday evening, April 4, at Beckmann's Hall, northeast corner of One Hundred and Forty-second street and Eighth avenue, when fuller details will be explained. A teacher with the highest qualifications has been secured to conduct the class and it is hoped that the remaining vacancies in the class will be speedily filled. For further information address Edward Perkins Clarke, 501 West One Hundred and Sixty-fourth street, New York City.

EDWARD PERKINS CLARKE.

Jesus and Private Property.

Editor of The Worker.

The church of to-day is so vociferous in the defense of private property that some one should rise right up and show them that, if they are right, then their professed Master and his followers for over a thousand years were wrong. Why "scholars" do not teach this may be a mystery, but they are earning the suspicion and contempt of the "uneducated" workers.

Every scholar should have read at least a part of Josephus' works, and there we read of the Essenes, a sect of the Jews which included many thousand persons, that taught their property in common, and had attained a virtue "unequaled any other men, Greek or barbarian." This sect is referred to here in order that it may not seem improbable that another group of people "had all things in common."

Of course these scholars have read the Bible, and there have learned that Jesus taught his followers to say "OUR Father," "Give us this day OUR daily bread." Is that competition or brotherhood? He owned no house to which he could go as his home. His disciples placed their money in a common purse.

Jesus said "Come unto me all ye that labor . . . and I will give you rest." Stripped of its sophistical paint, here was an appeal to the laboring class to join a communist body and so gain a security which would relieve their restless anxiety. So, while the other sects strove to thwart the young movement, the Essenes never appeared in that role. The propertied class, however, were so enraged that according to James "the RICH" put Jesus to death. Many other savings will readily occur to the scholar and can easily be found in the Gospels by the uneducated.

After his death this common ownership was kept up and none of them said the things in his possession were his own, for they "had all things in common."

Some scholars have said that this was a temporary arrangement, but the facts prove that claim to be false. For a study of this, the scholars are respectfully referred to a book entitled "Catholic Socialism," by Francesco S. Nitti, professor of Political Economy in the University of Naples. Prof. Nitti has made a study of this subject and his book contains many quotations from the writings of the Church Fathers. On page 64-71 may be found the following, together with the name of the writings from which he quotes them:

"All is in common with us except women."—Tertullian.

"We carry on us all we possess."—St. Justin.

"Nature gave all things in common for the use of all. Usurpation created private right."—St. Ambrose.

"The rich . . . are truly as robbers."—John Chrysostom.

"Property is not a natural right."—St. Augustine.

"Opulence is always the result of theft."—St. Jerome.

"Private property . . . the fruit of iniquity."—St. Clement.

"Rich man . . . is a thief."—St. Basil.

"Private property originated in usurpation."—St. Augustine.

The writers here quoted show how private property was regarded down to about the middle of the fifth century.

"It was not," says Prof. Nitti, "until the thirteenth century . . . that ecclesiastical writers came out openly maintaining the right of property."

So little regard was given property that "to refuse to help the poor was worse than to rob the rich."

What a change from this old church to the one of to-day. To-day the church upholds the use of the courts and the army and navy to protect what the old church called theft and usurpation.

The prayer, "Give US this day OUR daily bread," should now read "Give ME and MINE this day the daily bread and give us only monthly mouthful at the communion supper."

NELSON J. WEST.

Springfield, Mass., Mar. 27.

On Separate Organization for Women.

Editor of The Worker.

I note in The Worker of Mar. 2 two letters from women comrades of the Socialist Party against separate organizations for women, and as I believe that women readers of The Worker may be considering what course to take with regard to such organizations, I beg the favor of space for a reply.

It is inevitable that there will be differences of opinion among Socialists as to methods of propaganda and such differences are best reconciled by time and practical experience. I will, however, state the position of the women of the Socialist Party who are joining separate organizations, as it appears to me.

The woman who has worked earnestly and conscientiously in a political organization for Socialist propaganda, must have learned much that is of value to her. By no outside observation or passive paying of dues, could she have gained the knowledge of Socialist principles, their practical application to politics which she has gained, if intelligent, by her own participation in organized work for political purposes. In no other way could she have gained so clear an insight into the character, reasoning, and aims of those who have undertaken to work in this line, or have been so well able to comprehend their ambitions, temptations, and discouragements. In short, she should find herself at the end of any considerable period of such work a wiser, more charitable, broader woman than at the beginning, and should be glad to give credit to the political organization in which she has gained her experience.

But should such a woman confine her energies entirely to the political field? As we think Walter Thomas Mills is forgetting his project of a School of Social Economy, and give all his strength to the political movement?

Active work in the interest of Socialism is to-day being carried forward in two ways—by instruction along economic lines, through our party papers, magazines, and all possible use of the public press; and, secondly, by the use of political power. The political action is at present mainly a means of practical education, while the educational activity is intended to develop political action. The two movements supplement each other.

The Socialist Party is organized primarily for political action. It does not attempt to cover the whole educational field. It confines its work mainly to the adult man, the voter. Possibly it is as well that it should. Concentration gives power. But there is a new crop of voters coming on to the polls each year. How about them? Before they have arrived at the age of sixteen they have formed opinions upon political questions. They hear little about Socialism, and the probability is that what they do hear is not favorable to it. Yet it is only reasonable to say that it is in this very class that the strong pro of Social ism is.

It is not usual that a man takes his wife and children to the Socialist meetings with him. We must suppose either that it is impossible for the wife to come, or else that the husband has not succeeded in convincing her that it is a desirable place to come to. Out of an organization of fifty members, how many wives of members belong to the party? Apparently, then, if women are to be converted to the principles of Socialism, the women Socialists must do the converting.

I have been told by German Socialists that in Germany there are what are termed socialist Sunday-schools, schools for the teaching of Socialist principles to young people, but I know of no such school in connection with the Socialist Party here. Why is it that so little interest is taken by the party in the work for women and children?

There is a very simple explanation for the slowness of the men in the political organization to take up such work as the education of women and children, and that is that the Socialist Party is organized primarily for political purposes and naturally concerns itself with those individuals who have political power, and the women and children have none. The confusion of thought arises from the fact that the organization has been doing propaganda work. If women will consider that this propaganda is being carried on inside the party only as an aid and adjunct of the political action, and must be subordinate to it, they will then understand why time is not spent upon non-voters.

The Socialist Party is mainly a training school for Socialists as voters and public officials. The natural road to public office in the interest of Socialism is through service in some capacity in the Socialist Party, consequently the offices in the party are but the stepping stones to public office. But, in most of the states of the United States women are disqualified for public office or even as electors. Here I would call attention to the influence of our present political institutions upon the internal affairs of the Socialist Party. If men must hold the public offices it is only reasonable to expect they will be put into the offices of the party, which are only a training and a test of their fitness for broader service. In short, as men must eventually represent women under present conditions, they will control the political party, even though the number of women members greatly increase.

It is therefore vain to hold out to the women the suggestion that if enough women should join the Socialist Party to gain strength for their opinions, the Socialist Party would itself begin the education of the young. If women should ever gain control of the party one of two things must occur, either the women themselves must become eligible politically, or else the organization must lose its political character and become merely educational. It is impossible that there should be complete equality for men and women inside a political party while women have not equal political power with men.

It is safe to say that not a man or a woman inside the Socialist Party would be more delighted to see the women come into it than the very Socialist women who are starting the separate organizations. It is because they are not coming in that some of the Socialist women are going out after them. They see that there is a broad field for education which is untouched. They aspire to enter this field and do their little best to enlighten some corner or corners of it, and like thorough Socialists they believe that they can do this better by acting co-operatively in an organization than by working separately as individuals. They have not resigned from the party organization; they are not preventing other women from joining the party organization; they have not established a rival political movement. They simply propose to undertake certain educational work in the way which seems to them most likely to be successful.

There are those who think that all that is necessary to bring into immediate realization the Co-operative Commonwealth is to vote the Socialist ticket. What would vote ing the Socialist ticket do? It would simply put into office a set of men calling themselves Socialists. Unless the public is informed as to what it needs in the way of measures for the Co-operative Commonwealth, it is educated in the principles of economics and administration of affairs, the common people will never gain anything of benefit to themselves.

In all questions bearing upon the welfare of the human race, there is only one sure road to improvement, and that is to increase the enlightenment of the masses; a slow road, one that offers small prospect to the enthusiastic or the ambitious, but the only road to human betterment. Upon the gradual uplifting of the great mass of mankind rests the only sure hope of every project for better conditions.

The field of education, then, is an honorable and a useful one. Education must PRECEDE political action, whether in the case of men, and it must do so in the case of women. If women will not or cannot come into the Socialist Party to be educated, we must go out where they are and educate them.

It will be asked why we exclude men from active membership in women's organizations. The reason is an excellent one. To educate women in methods of organization, which is necessary if you would have them intelligent thinkers and active workers in the economic field, you must allow and encourage them to take prominent and active part in the work of an organization. Now, it is at present the case that women from force of habit yield to men the leadership almost invariably in any association which is composed of both men and women. By this means the women get no experience. The men hold the offices, they handle the money, in short, they run the business of the organization, and the women are mere helpers and lookers on. As a case in point I will mention the Laundry Workers' Union of this city, in which at least half the members are women, yet in which I was informed very recently that there was not one woman officer.

A woman's organization in which women take an active, self-dependent part in all matters is doing more to educate them for their future place in a Socialist Democracy than any organization in which women must be content to play, as one writer says, "the old role that we have played for thousands of years, and cajole and persuade and so forth."

A self-dependent, open, fearless character is the attribute to be cultivated for the woman of the future. She who must stoop to cajolery to hold her own in an organization composed partly of men, while she looks to the future for independence has not yet found the secret of Socialism. The woman who cajoles no man, flatters no man, has already in spirit cast off her chains.

This activity on the part of women is an encouraging sign, and should be hailed with delight by all Socialists. The fact that women are independent enough to attempt separate organization, instead of dangling meekly to the coat-tails of an organization which must be run by men, speaks hopefully of a time when women will form as many organizations as they please, whether with men or without them.

JOSEPHINE R. COLE.

San Jose, Cal., Mar. 9.

(Note.—In general, we cannot publish communications so long as the foregoing, but in this case we make an exception, because it is an unusually clear statement of one side of the case. We would, however, earnestly request correspondents to be brief, as our space is all too little for the matter we have to publish.

We may observe that, however it be in the West, the German and Jewish comrades in New York and vicinity maintain a number of such schools as are referred to in this letter; also that we have, in the English speaking movement (which includes a large portion of the children of German and Jewish comrades) young peoples clubs, which combine Socialist and general education, social pleasure, and practical party work—raising of funds, distribution of leaflets, clerical and committee work, etc. These institutions are not so numerous nor so efficient as they might be (or as they will be in the future), but they are doing good service. And experience shows that they are useful in direct proportion as they are kept in close connection with the party organization. It may be remarked, too, that these clubs are most successful, in every respect, when they include both girls and boys in a single organization, thus interesting the young women in the political movement and training the two sexes to work together in comradeship.

Both in New York and elsewhere, there are many women who are active party members and serve on executive and campaign committees, as secretaries, as party speakers, and in other functions in the political organization. So far as our observation goes, their work is efficient and they have just as much influence as if they were men. By this working together in one organization for a common end, not dividing the field but living up to the party declaration for the political equality of the sexes, both men and women learn to understand each other and prepare themselves for the time when this equality will be realized in the political organization of the state. In a word, we think that what our correspondent declares to be impossible is not only possible but actual.

As to the criticism of those "who think that all that is necessary to bring into immediate realization the Co-operative Commonwealth is to vote the Socialist ticket," we would suggest that the very fact of voting the Socialist ticket implies that previous education which our correspondent rightly thinks so needful. People vote the Socialist ticket because they have found out what Socialism is and have become Socialists. What more do we want? The work of the Socialist Party is distinctly a work of education and the most important part of this education—more important even than a theoretical understanding of the doctrine of surplus value and the class struggle—is the practical education which is won by actual work in the labor movement.—Ed.)

FOR THE NATIONAL PROPAGANDA FUND.

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

To the State and Local Organizations of the Socialist Party.

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

The purposes of this fund are to enable us to continue the great and far-reaching task already begun of giving the greatest possible degree of general publicity to the aims and methods of the Socialist Party; to extend the influence of our party as a vital political factor, especially in the various economic organizations of the working class; to be the means of communicating advice to and co-operating with comrades in their efforts to agitate, organize, and educate the proletariat; and to assist the local and state organizations and the Socialist press in general in extending the scope of their respective activities.

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

During the past six months the demands of all kinds upon your National Committee from every section of the country have been far beyond our resources, and we have been repeatedly handicapped by lack of funds. At this writing, while the business of the party is increasing heavily from day to day, our financial receipts are not sufficient to enable us to meet the most important requirements of the party work, and it is urgently necessary that the comrades render immediate financial aid to the national organization.

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

LEON GREENBAUM,
National Secretary.
427 Emilie Bldg., St. Louis.

By order National Committee, Socialist Party.

Donations to the National Propaganda Fund have been received as follows:

Amount reported to Mar. 22	$217.28
Dr. R. L. West, Monett, Mo.	1.00
Chas. Babbitt, St. Louis, Mo.	.25
Local Wheeling, W. Va.	1.50
Local Taunton, Mass.	8.50
28th A. D., New York City	2.00
31st Ward Branch, Chicago, Ill.	5.00
Local Albany, Oregon	1.40
Total received to Mar. 29	$266.93

NO THEOLOGICAL DISCUSSION.

The Worker is requested to publish the following resolutions adopted by Branch 2, Waterbury, Conn.:

"Whereas, Socialism as a science is not concerned with theological dogma, nor can the world-wide Socialist Party, which must include the people of all religious and forms of beliefs and unbeliefs, have an established religion, but must exercise the broadest tolerance toward all, ignoring such differences, therefore be it

"Resolved, That we decidedly object to the discussion of theological dogma or religious questions in our weekly party organ, because such things are foreign to our propaganda and likely to stir up controversy and bitterness.

"We have trouble enough of our own over differences upon questions which are our proper concern. In controversy with people of religious prominence or position, care should be taken to confine discussion to questions of politics and ethics only."

The Worker quite agrees with the position here defined.

CARNEGIE'S CONFESSION.

In his address at the opening of the Stevens Institute of Technology, in Hoboken, Andrew Carnegie, in accepting a casket containing a piece of the first steel rail rolled in America, said: "I had no inventive mind, simply a mind to use the inventions of others. I think a fit epitaph for me would be, 'Here lies a man who knew how to get around men much cleverer than himself."

Here is an open capitalist confession that genius is the prey of the ruling class. Carnegie's only title to his many millions is his ability to "get around" better men—by a species of low cunning to separate them from the fruits of their skill and genius.

Truly, this is a perfectly legal title, but one which is morally indefensible. Carnegie's confession accords perfectly with the Socialist claim, viz., that no great fortune is the result of its owner's exertions, but comes from filching the product of others' brains and brawn. A self-confessed parasite, Mr. Carnegie is nevertheless held up before the youth of our country as one whose example should be emulated.

"There would be no incentive under Socialism," says the capitalist press. And Carnegie's testimony is to the effect that the reward of genius under the present system is to be robbed by cunning manipulators who know how to get around their intellectual superiors who are less versed in the intricacies of commercial crookedness.

There is no pretense on Carnegie's part that inventions would not have been just as numerous had he not been on earth to "get around" the inventors. He has added not a mite to the world's store of knowledge, has never created a single useful thing in all his life, yet by the tortorous tricks of trade he is able to amass three hundred million dollars, while thousands of "cleverer men" have gone down to the grave "unwept, unhonored and unsung."

But Carnegie had a mission to fulfill, and it is completed in the formation of the great Steel Trust, which has demonstrated the folly of competition and the superiority of a highly organized and centralized system of production. He has taken one of the necessary steps toward the collective ownership of industry, which will be inaugurated by the Socialist Party. It will be all the easier for a working class government to take possession of one trust than of a score of similar industries, and to establish the Co-operative Commonwealth, in which there will be small place for the kind of ability that is used to "get around" men much cleverer than its possessor.—The Exponent.

—A professed Socialist who doesn't work for Socialism is as bad and as foolish as a professed Christian who violates the Ten Commandments.

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SPECIAL NOTICES.

Under this heading any matter of interest to the Social Democratic Party (Socialist Party) will be inserted at FIVE CENTS PER LINE EACH INSERTION. Six words about equal one line. Cash must accompany advertisement IN EVERY INSTANCE.

18th and 20th Assembly District, S. D. P. Business meeting Thursday, April 3, at 421 First avenue.

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BOROUGH MEETING LOCAL KINGS COUNTY APRIL 5, AT LABOR LYCEUM.

To discuss the needs of the movement in the county.

"The Christian Church and Slavery in the Middle Ages," lecture by Edward King at club rooms of the Young Men's Educational Club, 331 Broome street, on Sunday, April 6. Admission free.

Young man (19) wishes to work in a brewery. Address I, care The Worker, 184 William street.

NOTICE.

Providence comrades who wish to join an English speaking local of the S. D. P. are requested to meet at my house Sunday, April 6, at 10 a. m. Those who cannot be present are requested to communicate with the undersigned.

A. P. WORKMAN,
74 Gay Street, Providence, R. I.

AN IMPERTINENT SUGGESTION.

The cost of living among the workers of Manhattan is being investigated by the United States Labor Bureau. Why is it that the working people are always the ones investigated? Why not have an investigation on the living expenses of Carnegie, Rockefeller, Morgan, Schwab, and the other great employers of labor? Such data, if given publicity, would raise such a furore that the wage-earners employed by these men would have the sympathy of the public when next they asked for an increase in wages of ten cents per day. By all means let us investigate what the employing classes expend for their living. A comparison is only just.—Typographical Journal.

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PARTY NOTES.

At last Friday's meeting of the 4th A. D., in the headquarters at 209 East Broadway, a committee of five was chosen to take charge of outdoor agitation. The report of the Organizer that the Fourth is entitled to the banner by its vote cast in November was received with great applause, and it was resolved to hold a festival early in May to formally receive the banner. Comrade Wood's lecture was well attended. On Friday, April 4, there will be a free public meeting in the Pacific Hall, 209 E. Broadway, with good speakers. All sympathizers should bring their friends with them.

The 12th A. D., at its meeting last Friday, decided to hold an open-air meeting at the corner of Broome and Suffolk streets, on Saturday evening, April 5. On Friday, April 4, before the regular business meeting, there will be a public discussion on "Political Action as a Means of Propaganda," in the regular meeting room of the district, 96 Clinton street.

At the last meeting of the 18th and 20th A. D., Comrade Paulitsch presided. The vote on the proposed amendment to the national party constitution empowering the N. C. to arrange interstate propaganda tours was in the affirmative. Five dollars was voted to the National Propaganda Fund. Tickets were accepted from the Socialist Band. J. N. Wood was elected as delegate to the May Day Conference. Comrades Boettger and Kramer were elected as Auditing Committee. It was decided to obtain lists of enrolled voters in the districts, to send them The Worker and begin a house-to-house canvass. Committee on the Klippell case reported progress; a committee from the Tailors' Union was given the floor to make a statement on the case and Comrades Wunderlie and Wood were elected to act with them.

The 19th A. D. at its last meeting instructed its delegate to the G. C. to get 25 more tickets for the May Concert for the Socialist Daily Fund; a first instalment of 25 had already been received. The district also accepted 25 tickets from the Socialist Band. Comrade Funk was elected to take charge of tickets. Comrade Klauber was chosen as delegate to the May Day Conference. It was voted that half the net proceeds of the picnic of West Side organizations should go to the Socialist Daily Fund. Dues were raised from 10 cents a month to 25 cents a month, beginning with May 1.

The 23d A. D. has ordered 300 copies of the May Day Number of The Worker, and got a thousand copies of the leaflet, "To the Catholic Workingmen," for free distribution.

The "smoker" held by the 30th A. D. last Friday was a great success. The large hall in the Club House was well filled with comrades of the Thirtieth and visitors from neighboring districts. Emil Freese kept the crowd laughing throughout the evening. A fine beer stein, donated by Adolf Jablinowski, was disposed of by auction, adding $11 to the handsome sum which was netted for the district treasury. If the comrades of the Thirtieth will skew as much interest in their district meetings during the next seven months as they did in Saturday's festivities, the prize banner which the Fourth now holds may grace the Club House in Eighty-sixth street next year.

The 21st A. D., Brooklyn, will hold an important special meeting Sunday, April 6, at 2:30 p. m., at Keystone Garden, corner of Pennsylvania and Glenmore avenues.

Miss Frances Nacke of San Francisco, who is in the city for a short time on her way to Germany, will speak at Colonial Hall, One Hundred and First street and Columbus avenue, on Sunday, April 6, at 8 p. m. Her subject will be: "The Child and Socialism."

The New York Socialist Literary Society, 117 Forsyth street, will hold a special meeting on Monday evening, April 7, which all members should attend. As the building in which the present headquarters are situated is to be torn down, new quarters must be secured at once, and the committee chosen for that purpose will make its report at Monday's meeting.

The Young Men's Educational League will hold a public meeting Sunday evening, April 6, at 331 Broome street. Edward King will lecture on "The Christian Church and Slavery in the Middle Ages." Admission is free.

John Spargo will lecture on "The Meaning and Message of Socialism," Friday evening, April 18, at Beckmann's Hall, One Hundred and Forty-second street and Eighth avenue.

The Washington Heights Branch of the New York Public Library has refused to put the "Appeal to Reason" on the reading room tables, on account of the seditious doctrine it advocates.

Maine Socialists are reported to be very active. Comrades in the different locals should send occasional notes of their doings to The Worker.

Ben Hanford will be the principal speaker at the May Day meeting in Boston.

The Boston Central Committee at its last meeting adopted local constitution and by-laws as approved by referendum. Comrades Mailly, Mahoney, Cutting, Dyer and Worcester, all trade unionists, were elected as a committee to arrange the May Day Celebration, it being hoped to make this a still greater success than the Commune celebration just held. Officers of the Central Committee were elected: Organized, Wm. Mailly; Recording Secretary, L. Marcus; Financial Secretary, I. E. Worcester; Literature Agent, S. Touvin; Auditors, Jos. Muff; B. Glasser, Jos. Spero. All branches gave favorable reports except Brighton and Ward 8, which are in bad condition and will be visited by the Organizer.

Geo. G. Cutting will speak on "Law versus Labor" for the Somerville Socialist Club, Hill Building, Union Square, Somerville, Sunday evening, April 6.

Local Providence, R. I., of the Socialist Party, meets on the second Sunday of each month at the hall of the German Dramatic Society, 9 Elswald street, Olneyville. Emil Bernstein is Organizer and Paul Loegel, Recording Secretary. Workingmen and workingwomen are invited to attend the meetings and join the organization.

The Polish comrades in Philadelphia have been holding a series of meetings in different parts of the city with good results. Good speakers, in Polish and English, addressed attentive audiences at Nordling's Hall, Eidrich's, Kosciusko Hall, Polish Hall, and at Manayunk. Comrades Fischler, Moore, Kuppinger, and Caldwell all took part in the work. Many subscriptions were taken for the Polish Socialist paper, "Robotnik."

Comrade Geo. E. Bigelow spoke in Wilkes Barre on Sunday afternoon and evening, Mar. 30. The afternoon meeting at Reilly's Hall was free and was attended by about fifty persons; a collection to help defray expenses brought in $1.65. Admission to the evening lecture in the C. L. U. Hall was by ticket; 150 tickets at 10 cents each were sold, and over 100 persons attended. Thus all expenses of the meetings were well covered. Both audiences were very enthusiastic. Comrade Bigelow quickly sold all the Socialist books and pamphlets he had with him and many would-be buyers were disappointed that he had no more. A quantity of leaflets and papers was distributed free. The Wilkes Barre comrades are well pleased and will soon have other good speakers in town. Local readers of The Worker should watch for announcements.

H. Gaylord Wilshire has made a number of dates for lectures during the next two months. On April 3 he is at Louisville, Ky.; April 5, at Cincinnati; April 6, Covington, Ky. Massachusetts will have his services April 24 to 29 inclusive, and for May 22 to May 31 he will be speaking in Michigan. All his engagements are made under the management of locals of the Socialist Party.

State charter has been issued to Colorado.

Wetherford, Okla., has applied for chatrer.

Comrade McCaffery, taking advantage of a strike, succeeded in organizing a local of the party in Nebraska City, Neb. He also organized Lincoln.

City Clerk refused to file nominations of Socialists in Lincoln, Neb. Mandamus suit to compel him to do so has been won by the party. Republican and Democratic party both filed objections, showing they are two wings on the same bird. Both old parties have combined against the Socialists in Plattsmouth, Neb. Feeling is running high. Comrades have hopes of election in Omaha City, Neb., because of late strike and action of trade unions.

Comrade Boomer has reorganized Locals Lehi, Silver City, and Salt Lake City, Utah. A convention will be held shortly to perfect state organization.

Comrade William Mahoney of Indianapolis had an exceedingly able article on "Trade Unions and Socialism" in the February issue of the "American Pressman."

THEY APPRECIATE CAREY'S WORK.

Portland, Me., C. L. U. Extends Greeting to Him and Also to the Boston Strikers.

The Central Labor Union of Portland, Me., at its meeting of Mar. 19, passed the following resolutions bearing upon the Boston strike and on Comrade Carey's record in the Legislature:

"Resolved, That the Central Labor Union of Portland affirms its belief in sympathetic strikes whenever the cause is just.

"It affirms that the sympathetic strike is founded upon unselfishness because it jeopardizes the existence of the workingman's home for the cause of the brotherhood of unions.

"It affirms that the labor unions and the capitalist unions called 'Trusts' are both legitimate unions and will remain so as long as the present competitive system shall be allowed to exist. Believing that the strike of the teamsters of Boston was founded on justice and endorsing the sympathetic strike of the other unions, the Portland Central Labor Union extends its sympathy to the united labor of Boston for the recent strike and further believes that the action will greatly stimulate the cause of unionism throughout the nation.

"And be it further resolved, that the Portland Central Labor extends a vote of thanks to Hon. James F. Carey of Haverhill for the introduction into the Massachusetts House of Representatives of a bill for the re-establishment of the right of labor to picket and patrol in time of strikes, which means the legitimate use of moral suasion. And we further heartily endorse the words of Mr. Driscoll before the committee at the State House that 'Labor is not here to beg, but to demand justice."

The C. L. U. recently addressed to the two United States Senators from the state of Maine a communication in favor of election of Senators by direct vote of the people. They got very little recognition from those august gentlemen, however. Mr. Frye gave a formal answer, acknowledging the receipt of the letter, and Mr. Hale could not spare time for even that hollow courtesy. The Senators are too busy attending to the interests of the capitalists to waste time in considering the opinions of workingmen.

The election of a few Socialists to the Maine Legislature would at once compel the respect of these "servants of the state" and strengthen the hands of Carey and MacCartney, who are so bravely fighting the battles of Labor in the State House at Boston.

MAINE'S PLATFORM.

Declaration of Principles, Demands, and Resolutions Adopted by State Convention of Socialist Party.

Through some mishap or misunderstanding the report of the state convention of the Socialist Party of Maine failed to reach us at the proper time. We are requested, however, even at this late day, to present the platform and resolutions there adopted, which are as follows:

State Platform.

"The Socialist Party of Maine, in convention assembled, endorses the constitution and platform of the Socialist Party of the United States of America.

"It also affirms its allegiance to the International Socialist movement, now organized in eighteen nations of the world, as the only salvation of the workingman from the growth of the international trusts.

"Private ownership of the means of production and distribution is responsible for the ever-increasing uncertainty of livelihood and the poverty and misery of the working class, and it divides society into two hostile classes—the capitalists and wage-workers. The once powerful middle class is rapidly disappearing in the mill of competition. The struggle is now between the capitalist class and the working class. The possession of the means of livelihood gives to the capitalist the control of the government, the press, the pulpit, and the schools, and enables them to reduce the workingman to a state of intellectual, physical and social inferiority, political subservience and virtual slavery.

"The econmic interests of the capitalist class dominate our entire social system; the lives of the working class are recklessly sacrificed for profit, wars are fomented between nations, indiscriminate slaughter is encouraged and the destruction of whole races is sanctioned in order that the capitalists may extend their commercial dominion abroad and enhance their supremacy at home.

"But the same economic causes which developed capitalism are leading to Socialism, which will abolish both the capitalist class and the class of wage-workers. And the active force in bringing about this new and higher order of society is the working class. All other classes, despite their apparent or actual conflicts, are alike interested in the upholding of the system of private ownership of the instruments of wealth production. The Democratic, Republican, the middle-class public ownership parties, and all other parties which do not stand for the complete overthrow of the capitalist system of production, are alike political parties formed by the propertied classes.

"The workers can most effectively act as a class in their struggle against the collective powers of capitalism, by constituting themselves into a political party, distinct from and opposed to all parties formed by the propertied class.

"While we declare that the development of econmic conditions tends to the overthrow of the capitalist system, we recognize that the time and manner of the transition to Socialism also depend upon the stage of development reached by the proletariat. We, therefore, consider it of the utmost importance for the Socialist Party to support all active efforts of the working class to better its condition and to elect Socialists to political offices, in order to facilitate the attainment of this end.

"We declare that the aim of Socialism is to give the wage-earning class the full product of its labor. To this end we advocate the following

Immediate Demands.

"1. The collective ownership of all means of transportation and communication and all other public utilities as well as of all industries controlled by monopolies, trusts and combines. No part of the revenue of such industries to be applied to reduction of taxes on property of the capitalist class, but to be applied wholly to the increase of wages and shortening of the hours of labor of the employees, to the improvement of the service and diminishing the rates to the consumers.

"2. Eight hours shall constitute a day's work on all state work, whether under contract or not, with the ultimate abolishing of the contract system on all state work.

"3. A strong and effective employers' liability law.

"4. Strict enforcement of the child labor law with penalty for non-fulfillment of the law. The law is now defeated by the inability of the parent or parents to provide support for their children, owing to a low wage, therefore clothing and food for children should be furnished by the state or municipality when necessary.

"5. Reorganization of the State Department of Labor. The members of this department shall be selected from bona fide members of trade unions, and their duties shall be to look after all interests of Labor.

"6. Inauguration of a system of public works, which in times of business depression or involuntary idleness shall give employment and relief to thousands of workers, saving them from terrible suffering and misery.

"7. (a) Equal civil and political rights for men and women. (b) Equal pay for equal work performed regardless of sex.

"8. We declare that corporations must bear their just proportion of taxation; and franchises and wild lands shall be taxed to their market value.

"9. A law should be enacted permitting cities or towns to own franchises if desired.

"10. Progressive decrease of the military forces of the state. We denounce the system of military instruction in any school in the state and demand the withdrawal of state aid from schools having military instruction.

"11. We advocate the initiative and referendum, direct primaries, proportional representation, and right of recall of representatives by their constituents.

Resolutions.

"(a) We advocate the inauguration of a system of public markets to do away with the middle man and speculator between farmer and consumer.

"(b) We advocate a strict enforcement of the pure food laws, and of the law upon oleomargarine.

"(c) The liquor question is primarily a national question. We favor the national manufacture and complete national control of the sale of pure liquor at cost.

"(d) We call the attention of the Postal Department to the fact that the Third Assistant Postmaster General has exceeded the limitation of his office in declaring the Socialist paper, the 'Challenge' to be disqualified from entering the mail as second class matter, and in maliciously obstructing the 'Appeal to Reason.' We therefore demand that these matters receive immediate attention.

"(e) We protest against the arrest of Santiago Iglesias in Puerto Rico, organizer of the American Federation of Labor, upon the charge of a 'conspiracy to raise wages.' This old Spanish law permitting imprisonment upon such a charge is contrary to the spirit of American institutions; but it clearly represents an example of laws made by the capitalist class in the interest of the capitalist class as opposed to the interests of the working class.

"(f) We also endorse the following Farmers' Resolution: Whereas, The farmers of this country and especially of this state are directly affected by the Railroad Trust, the Manufacturing Trust, the Storage Corporations, and by the new and gigantic machinery in use on the great capitalist farms of the West, and Whereas, The result of these trusts have been to increase mortgage indebtedness and landlordism whereby the small farmer is being gradually crushed out or reduced to the position of a mere wage earner or wage slave on his own land, therefore be it

"Resolved, That the interests of the farmer are identical with the interests of the wage worker in the abolition of the system of capitalism and in the adoption of the public ownership of the trusts through Socialism and the establishment of the Co-operative Commonwealth as the only means whereby the farmer shall receive the full product of his labor."

SOCIALIST DODGERS.

So, "Brother" Abner McKinley was "seen" by the agent of the Danish government in the distribution of the $500,000 bribe fund for the purchase of the Danish Islands by the United States. It seems that grief over the death of his brother has not impaired Abner's patriotism. Hats off before Abner the Patriot!

Congressmen bribed. Associated press bribed. Senators bribed. Wild dance of bribers, bribees, and bribes. Nothing new.

Our father, wherever thou art; give us our daily Socialist paper and we will try to make a little heaven on earth. We will give it to our enemies as they give it to us—you bet. Amen.

The Catholic church is at its old-time tricks. The ancient, crazy creature is licking its chops at the sight of so many Socialists that gambol about un-roasted. The poor thing cannot get even a smell of burnt Socialist flesh. Unregenerate times!

Here are a few facts as to the intensity and productivity of the labor of the American miner. The figures are mostly Dr. Foster's and for 1900. Coal production of the world, 767,636,204 tons. By the British Empire, 248,000,000; by the United States, 245,000,000; by Germany, 150,000,000.

The number of coal miners throughout the world was about 4,500,000. The British Empire had 1,500,000, the United States had 500,000, Germany had 733,000.

Tons of coal mined in 1900:

By the British miner, 165; by the American miner, 490; by the German miner, 205.

The death rate from accidents per thousand for the world is 1.92. For the British Empire, 1.29. For Germany, 2.19. For the United States, 3.29. For Belgium, 1.05.

An editor of a successful daily newspaper writes in the "Atlantic Monthly" on the subject "Can a Newspaper Editor Be an Honest Man?" His answer is a most decided negative. Jerome should be asked to write on the subject "Can a District Attorney Be an Honest Man?"

Ten dollars will not make you nor break you; but ten dollars will help considerably to make the Socialist daily and to break up the capitalist's heaven and workingman's hell.

The state legislature has relieved the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company and the Metropolitan Street Railway Company of a state tax amounting yearly to $150,000 by virtually abolishing the state tax on corporations, except railroad corporations. How then are the above companies relieved of the tax? Well, it so happens that each of them is incorporated as a security company. See that curve?

You do not need to wait with your donation until others swell the Socialist daily fund to a considerable size. For others wait for you. Show the way. H. S.

IN PHILADELPHIA.

Local Philadelphia of the Socialist Party has handsome headquarters at 1022 Arch street, which are open every afternoon and evening. All who are interested in Socialism are invited to call.

Lectures are held every Thursday evening. The program for April is as follows:

April 3—Fred W. Long, "The Time for Action."

April 10—Geo. E. Bigelow, "The Fetish of Private Property."

April 17—Leonard D. Abbott, "Socialist Poets and Painters."

April 24—R. Albus, "Universal Brotherhood: Through Socialism or Mysticism?"

On Wednesday, April 23, Comrades McGrady and Bigelow are to speak in the Academy.

The Pennsylvania State Committee meets at the headquarters on the first and third Monday evening of each month; Local Philadelphia on the second Sunday evening; and the Central Committee on the first and third Wednesdays.

—Life without labor is guilt; labor without art is brutality.—Ruskin.

THE MOVEMENT IN NEW JERSEY.

Secretary Goebel Presents a Statement of the Existing Conditions in That State.

A meeting of the new State Committee of the Socialist Party of New Jersey will be held on Sunday, April 6, at 3 p. m. sharp, at headquarters, 124 Market street, Newark. Every member is urged to attend without fail. Counties which have not yet elected their delegates should do so at once. Delegates are requested to urge their counties to send in all moneys due the State Committee, in order that the work may be not be delayed.

GENERAL CONDITION.

There are on April 1 forty branches in New Jersey, with a new one practically ready for a charter. These branches are located in eleven different counties, Hudson leading the list with sixteen branches. This leaves seven counties unorganized. Comrades living in these unorganized counties are requested to aid the state officers in effecting organization. While some of the branches are doing very little, the conditions in the state are an improvement over the conditions of even six months ago., and by hard and systematic work this state can be put in position to poll 10,000 votes in the next presidential election. To do that every comrade should push the following lines of work:

1. Circulation of literature and getting subscriptions to the party press.
2. Letting nothing stand in the road of service to his branch.
3. Trying to get a branch in some neighboring unorganized place.
4. Holding as many open-air meetings as possible.

ESSEX COUNTY.

Among the branches that should be mentioned as doing valuable work for Socialism is Branch 7 of Newark. This branch was formed only about ten weeks ago, with a membership made up almost entirely of Socialists who had never before been connected with the party work, and was organized with the purpose of giving all its energies to propaganda work as far as possible, and especially to the circulation of literature and enlarging the circulation of the Socialist press. It has already secured nearly 150 subscriptions to Socialist papers, besides the sale or distribution of a large quantity of leaflets, pamphlets, and books. Its meetings have been largely attended, usually taxing the capacity of the meeting place, among the speakers being Comrades Cole, Strobell, Burrowes, Dey, Goebel, and Parsonette. Leonard Abbott is listed to speak at the next meeting. A fact rather unusual and perhaps worthy of note is the variety of occupations represented among the membership, there being four physicians, a Baptist preacher, a novelist, two chemists, a mechanical engineer, contractor and builder, and masons, printers, engravers, etc., enough to make it a representative organization—every one of them standing squarely upon the principle of the class struggle.

Another branch in Newark that is doing good, steady, persistent work for the cause is the Thirteenth Ward Branch. They are preparing to try to enlarge the subscription list of The Worker, their plan being, thanks to the generosity of Comrade Rubinow, to send The Worker to a selected list of names for a month and then call upon them and solicit their subscriptions. If this plan were generally followed the result would be surprising.

Branch 4 of Newark is making steady progress and reaching the trade unionists more effectively than has previously been the case in Essex County. Comrade McIntosh has been especially valuable in this work. They hold public meetings every Sunday night at 124 Market street, to which all are welcome.

OCEAN COUNTY.

It is compartively easy to work in a county where there are from 300 to 1,800 men who think as you do. The men that deserve especial mention are those who are willing to be pioneers. Such is the branch at Point Pleasant, in Ocean County. There were only five votes cast there for Vail, but they have organized with six members and keep adding to their numbers and holding meetings right along. Being all poor men they lack the means to do what they feel should be done. They make a special appeal for literature from any comrades able to spare it. Send to E. M. Davis, Point Pleasant, Ocean County.

UNION COUNTY.

Elizabeth as usual is doing good work, thanks to the able assistance of Comrade Paul Koch and many others. They have a very good singing society and good headquarters. They have elected as organizer Comrade Gerhart, formerly a faithful worker of Essex County.

Plainfield Branch is getting ready to take its proper place in the ranks. It has not made much noise, but has circulated a large amount of literature and worked in a quiet and effective way for the cause.

BERGEN COUNTY.

This county seems to be getting alive all over. Comrades Dobbelaar, De Yoe, Dabo, Thompson, and Blenckstone being factors in this result. Comrade Thompson, as secretary of the county local, replies more promptly to communications from state headquarters than any other in the state, unless it be Comrade Glanz of Passaic. There are branches at Ramsays, Fort Lee, Carlstadt, Woodridge, Pietzburg, and now word comes that a branch is ready to start at Ridgefield. The Pietzburg branch held a very good meeting on April 24, with Comrades Dabo, Blenckstone, and Goebel as speakers. They are trying to organize at Hackensack. Any comrade there should write Comrade Abram Thompson, Ridgewood. "Let not him that hath a mouth say to another: Blow." The only good Socialist is the one that takes at least one Socialist paper and belongs to an organization. If there is none, so much the more reason for starting one. Steam is no good unless you have a boiler to put it in. Ditto Socialist sentiment unless you have an organization to make it count a hundred and a thousand fold.

HUDSON COUNTY.

This county has been alive a long time, and is likely to be more so, judging from present indications. The West Hudson branches have just closed a fair that has cleared at least one hundred dollars. A year ago there was but one branch in West Hudson, that at Arlington. Now there are four—including two in Harrison and one in Kearney. They have nominated a local ticket.

Hoboken is also making good progress, Branch 2 especially, every meeting seeing new members added.

Jersey City branches are steadily at work, and will show even better results at the next election. Hudson County Socialists may disagree now and then as to party tactics, but that is never allowed to interfere with any comrade willing to work being used in whatever direction his ability fits him for. The result is steady progress and good feeling.

CAMDEN COUNTY.

Local Camden County reorganized recently as a result of a visit of the State Organizer there. It has taken in some valuable new workers to build up an effective organization. The Philadelphia comrades should help Camden all they can, even though it is not in their state. Socialism knows no such things as state or national lines. And the Camden comrades should go over and take a look at the Philadelphia headquarters, 1022 Arch street—the best in the country.

PASSAIC COUNTY.

Comrade Glanz as organizer is one of the faithful in this county. They have recently organized a new branch in Paterson—the branches at Haledon, Passaic and Second Ward Paterson are also working and doing what they can. There should be a Socialist band in Paterson—and lots of open-air meetings this summer.

GEO. H. GOEBEL,
State Secretary.
14 Bridge street, Newark.

MAY DAY CONFERENCE.

The first meeting of the May Day Parade Conference was held on Saturday, Mar. 29, at the Labor Lyceum. Delegate Sjoeholm of the Journeymen Tailors was elected temporary Chairman and Julius Gerber Secretary. Delegates Taufer, Cohn, and Heidelbach were elected as Credential Committee, whereupon a recess was taken, after which the committee reported the following organizations represented:

Social Democratic Party—4th, 6th and 10th, 12th, 14th and 15th, 17th, 23d and 28th Assembly Districts.

Dramatic Society Karl Marx, Socialist Liedertafel, Arbeiter Liederkrantz.

Workingmen's Sick and Death Benefit Society—Branches 24, 68, 70, 158, and 160.

United Engineers, No. 1; Amalgamated Wood Workers, Local 172; Metal Polishers and Buffers, Local 34; Coppersmiths' Union; Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butchers, Locals 174 and 175; Ship and Machinist Riggers, L. A. 1635, K. of L.; United Journeymen Tailors' Union; Custom Upholsterers' Union, Local 44; Harlem River Freight Handlers' Association; Cigar Makers, No. 90; Cigar Packers, No. 213; Architectural Iron Workers, Locals 335, 401, and 434; International Association of Machinists; International Bakers, Nos. 1, 50, and 164; Bakers' and Confectioners' Association; Brotherhood of Carpenters, Locals 309, 375, 476, and 513; German Waiters' Union, No. 1; East Side Waiters' Union, No. 3; Children's Jacket Makers' Union; Vest Makers' Union, Local 16 of U. G. W.; Bricklayers' Union, Nos. 11 and 35; Locals 15 and 18 of the Piano and Organ Builders' International Union.

The committee recommended the seating of all delegates. The delegates of Brotherhood of Carpenters protested against the seating of the delegates of the Amalgamated Wood Workers' Union, claiming that that organization is not a bona fide labor organization, and that it was only organized to injure the Carpenters of this city. After some discussion it was decided to seat the delegates of the Amalgamated Wood Workers, the opinion being that it is not for the May Conference to decide or determine which is and which is not a bona fide labor organization, as long as they are recognized as such by the local and national bodies; whereupon the delegates of the Carpenters withdrew. A committee was elected to visit the Carpenters and explain to them the reasons for the action of the Conference.

Delegate B. Korn of the German Waiters was elected as Chairman and J. Gerber as Secretary. Delegates Haufman, Morton, Eiser, Simon, Panzer, Cohn, and Miss Ginsberg were elected as an Executive Committee to make all necessary arrangements. It was decided to hold the parade on Saturday, May 3. All arrangements were referred to the Executive Committee.

In order to cover the expense of the Conference, it was decided that each organization be requested to contribute as much as possible, but not less than $2. Decided to meet every Saturday evening until the parade. All organizations not represented are requested to send delegates to the Conference which meets every Saturday at the Labor Lyceum, 64 East Fourth street.

Adjournment followed.

J. GERBER, Secretary.

LOCAL 41 REPUDIATES PRESIDENT JOHNSON'S ACT?

The Worker has received the following communication, on the official letter-paper of the Musicians' Mutual Benefit Association, Local 41:

"To the Editor of The Worker.

"Dear Sir:—In view of what has transpired at the meeting of the C. F. U. Sunday, Mar. 23, referring to the trouble between the Brewery Workers and the Engineers and Firemen, Local 41 desires to be set right before the labor public.

"Our delegation on the floor of the body took no part in the proceedings, therefore Local 41 should not be held responsible for the actions of the Chairman of the C. F. U.

"Respectfully,
"LOCAL 41."

"New York, Mar. 26.

We are not in a position to say whether or not this letter is official—whether it enamantes from Local 41 as a body, from the officers as such, or from officers or members as individuals.

The occasion of the letter is the general disapproval of the arbitrary rulings of President Johnson of the C. F. U., a member of the Musicians' Local 41, against the Brewery Workers.

We would add only this comment: President Johnson is still a member of Local 41 and one of that union's representatives in the central body. He is still under their jurisdiction. If they disapprove of his action they have power to hold him responsible. If they approve of his action they should not try to escape their share of the responsibility.

It pays, in the labor movement, to be frank and fearless. The question involved in the Brewery Workers' fight is an important one and it cannot be dodged forever. The unions that take it up seriously and honestly, determine their position by careful discussion, and then declare that position openly and directly will command the most respect and fare the best.

CAREY AND MacCARTNEY WILL BE BUSY IN APRIL.

Comrades Carey and MacCartney, the two Socialist members of the Massachusetts Legislature, have a good deal to attend to outside their official duties. They are constantly called upon to address meetings in various parts of Massachusetts and the neighboring states.

Carey spoke at Somerville last Sunday evening for the Socialist Club. His dates during April so far are as follows: April 2, Cambridge, before a students' club; 4, Milford; Sunday, April 5, Salem, Knights of Columbus, afternoon; Lynn Liberal Forum, 71 Munroe street, evening, 8, Lynn Central Labor Union; 10, Charlestown Socialist Club; 11, Neponset Socialist Club; 15, Waltham Socialist Club; 18, guest at the Lawrence Central Labor Union's annual ball; 19, guest at the banquet of the Lawrence Typographical Union; 20, Mass Meeting of the Boston railroad men in Paine Memorial Hall; 25, Farmington, N. H.; 26 and 27, in Bristol County; 30, Springfield Socialist Club's May Day Celebration.

MacCartney addressed a good meeting at Webster on Monday, Mar. 24, for the local Socialist Club and on the following Thursday he spoke upon invitation before a large and enthusiastic meeting of the Lumber Teamsters' Union in Boston. His dates for April so far are as follows: April 2, Walpole; 8, Brockton fair; 11, Cambridge Socialist Club; 18, New London, Conn.; 20, Mass Meeting of Boston railroad men in Paine Memorial Hall; 21, Woman's Club, Allston; 25, 26, and 27, in Bristol County; 30, Springfield Socialist Club's May Day celebration.

National Platform of the Socialist Party.

The Socialist Party of America in national convention assembled, reaffirms its adherence to the principles of International Socialism, and declares its aim to be the organization of the working class, and those in sympathy with it, into a political party, with the object of conquering the powers of government and using them for the purpose of transforming the present system of private ownership of the means of production and distribution into collective ownership by the entire people.

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

Private ownership of the means of production and distribution is responsible for the ever increasing uncertainty of livelihood and the poverty and misery of the working class, and it divides society into two hostile classes—the capitalists and wage-workers. The once powerful middle class is rapidly disappearing in the mill of competition. The struggle is now between the capitalist class and the working class. The possession of the means of livelihood gives to the capitalists the control of the government, the press, the pulpit, and the schools, and enables them to reduce the workingmen to a state of intellectual, physical and social inferiority, political subservience and virtual slavery.

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

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

The workers can most effectively act as a class in their struggle against the collective powers of capitalism, by constituting themselves into a political party, distinct from and opposed to all parties formed by the propertied classes.

While we declare that the development of economic conditions tends to the overthrow of the capitalist system, we recognize that the time and manner of the transition to Socialism also depend upon the stage of development reached by the proletariat. We, therefore, consider it of the utmost importance for the Socialist Party to support all active efforts of the working class to better its condition and to elect Socialists to political offices, in order to facilitate the attainment of this end.

As such means we advocate:

1. The public ownership of all means of transportation and communication and all other public utilities, as well as of all industries controlled by monopolies, trusts, and combines. No part of the revenue of such industries to be applied to the reduction of taxes on property of the capitalist class, but to be applied wholly to the increase of wages and shortening of the hours of labor of the employees, to the improvement of the service and diminishing the rates to the consumers.
2. The progressive reduction of the hours of labor and the increase of wages in order to decrease the share of the capitalist and increase the share of the worker in the product of labor.
3. State or national insurance of working people in case of accidents, lack of employment, sickness and want in old age; the funds for this purpose to be collected from the revenue of the capitalist class, and to be administered under the control of the working class.
4. The inauguration of a system of public industries, public credit to be used for that purpose in order that the workers be secured the full product of their labor.
5. The education of all children up to the age of eighteen years, and state and municipal aid for books, clothing, and food.
6. Equal civil and political rights for men and women.
7. The initiative and referendum, proportional representation and the right of recall of representatives by their constituents.

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

Grand Symphony Concert

By the full Damrosch Orchestra of sixty pieces, under the direction of FRANK DAMROSCH, assisted by a Chorus of Six Hundred Voices from the People's Choral Union.

SUNDAY AFTERNOON, MAY 4,
—IN—
Grand Central Palace.

Three beautiful Living Pictures: "THE FIRST OF MAY," "STRUGGLE," "VICTORY."

FOR THE SOCIALIST DAILY FUND.

TICKETS, 25 CENTS. ADMISSION AT THE DOOR, 35 CENTS.

For tickets and information apply to H. C. Bowerman, Financial Secretary, at the Club House, 206 E. Eighty-sixth street.

Where to Lunch and Dine

Comrades, patronize those who advertise in your paper.

ABBOTT BROS.
Bakery, Coffee and Lunch Room
110 Bleecker Street, New York.
Kangaroos are welcome; no line drawn on smaller animals.

PATRONIZE . . . .
FRITZ'S COFFEE AND LUNCH ROOM. 373 Bowery, bet. 4th & 5th St. N.Y. OPEN DAY AND NIGHT.

WATCHES.
FACTORY TO POCKET.
Every day more and more people are BEING CONVINCED that we do save them 25 to 75 per cent. on Solid Gold, Silver, Gold Filled and Gun Metal Watches. W. F. DOLL MFG. CO., 175 Broadway. Estab. 1876.

BROOKLYN BOROUGH MEETING.

A Borough Meeting of the Social Democratic Party of Brooklyn will be held at the Labor Lyceum, 949-955 Willoughby avenue, Saturday evening, April 5. Every comrade should make it a point to be present promptly at 8 p. m., as important business is to be taken up.

IN THE BRONX.

On Friday evening, April 4, a meeting will be held in Webster Hall, One Hundred and Fortieth street and Third avenue, for the organization of the Social Democratic Party in the 34th A. D. All Socialist voters and sympathizers in the 34th A. D. are urged to attend.

SPRING'S MEETINGS.

State Organizer Spring will address the following meetings during the week:

Friday, April 4—Eleventh A. D., at 436 W. Thirty-eighth street.

Saturday, April 5—Street-corner meeting, Broome and Suffolk street.

Sunday evening, April 6—Socialist Educational League, 215 E. Fifty-ninth street.

Monday, April 7—Fourteenth A. D., at 238 E. Tenth street.

Wednesday, April 9—Twenty-second and Twenty-fourth A. D., at 215 East Fifty-ninth street.

FAILURES OF THE WEEK.

"Bradstreet's" reports 183 failures in the United States during the week, against 197 for the previous week and 189, 178, 190, and 226 for the corresponding weeks of 1901 to 1898. About 87 per cent. of the total number of concerns failing had capital of $5,000 or less, and 7 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000 capital. As usual, it is the little capitalists who fail.