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PRICE 2 CENTS.

VOL. XI.-NO. 7.

CALIFORNIA'S ORANGE CRISIS.

Middle Class Fruit Growers Are Completely at Mercy Given to Comrade Herron of Railroad Kinge

An Illustration of the Way Competition Ends in Monopoly-Small Business Men Deliberately Ruined-Must Look to Socialism if They Want Freedom.

BY W. A. COREY,

discoveries (at least two.) The first one

was that the very best he could do for

orange land was about \$500 per acre-from that to \$2,500 and he nearly fainted. The latter figure was nearly

all the old farm brought after three generations of toll.

Then, second, be learned that his land would be worthless without water

and that he would have to buy his

He was discouraged. But he had

burned his bridges behind him and be

began the unequal struggle. In one di-rection was the grasping landowner, in

another direction was the pitiless

water-company, in still another was the bank that held a mortgage on his-little ranch, while yonder loomed the

sinister tyrannical railroad that would

THE PRESENT CRISIS.

Now, regarding the present crisis, which is only the culmination of a long

period of wilful misuse of power on the part of the railroads. The railroads knew that the present orange crop would greatly exceed any previous

When the Northern Pacific attempt

ed to meet the emergency by means of a steamship line to a nearby scaport, the local roads charged such an exces-

sive rate to this seaport that the use of this new outlet was prevented, thus

legged hog gets enough he will lie in

the sinde and give other hogs a chance; but the human hog is not built that way. If he cannot drink all the swill no other hog shall have it.

What is the animus of this domineer

ing attitude of the railroads? It is a blow at Southern in favor of Northern California. The railroads have coa-stantly discriminated against the

San Francisco, yet the freight rate is the same. Tulare is twenty miles near-er to Los Angeles than to San Fran-cisco, yet the rate is \$5.40 more per ton

to the former city than to the latter.

Under Socialism a railroad would

serve the whole people. In the, most economical manner and not be used as a club by one interest to bent another.

The bright idea of co-operating

dawned upon the minds of the growers a few years ago and local as-sociations for the more economical marketing of the product were formed.

These associations, which never in-cluded more than half of the orange

extent the power of co-operation, but, as against the railronds, it is like a lit

much vannted Dingley bill, even, with its tariff of one cent a pound, could not save the child from the giant.

The attitude of the Los Angele

newspapers (all Republican) is interest-ing. Of course, the economic lesson has not been entirely lost even upon these nunskull middle class business

men. Some of the newspaper comments have been amusing. The "Her aid" of April 20 said:

"It is almost incredible that two great railroad systems should deliber ately adopt such a suicidal, far-reach

ately adopt such a suicidal, far-reaching policy, a policy that will not only indict great damage upon the country upon which the railroads must depend for support, but which must cast supicion upon the plan of railroad consolidation and concentration of power that is being pushed so vigorously at the present time. The people cannot help saying to themselves: If we are to be treated thus under the present conditions, how will it be when the

How much do the railroads care for "the people" or their "suspicion," "The people," under capitalism, are very small potatoes.

April 14, said: "Either the callroad syndicate must own the country or the country must own the railroads. If the syndicate is wise it will reflect."

the syndicate is wise it will reflect."

In effect these capitalistic paper's have got down on their kniess and, with hears in their eyen, have implored the railroad lords thus: "Oh, please be good! If not for the sake of these small ornage growers, at least for your own nakes. Don't you see where this thing is leading us all to? Don't you see you are playing us all right into the

COUNTS FOR LITTLE

tie child in the hands of a giant.

VOLUNTARY CO-OPERATION

not let him call his life his own,

The people of Southern California his father and grandfather had toiled a not live by bread alone. And they away their lives upon, bid good-bye to not even subsist entirely, as has been sarçastically infimated, up-climate and tenderfeet. They rai oranges to sell-though they do not ways sell them, Sometimes the fruit rots in the orehard; sometimes it rots in the cars in transit to market and is neeremoniously dumped on the round at some wayside station, and smetimes it arrives at its destination wing to delay in an unsalable condi-

The recent crisis in the orange indu The reseat crisis in the orange industry in this section dily illustrates the workings of capitalism, and is worth a brief survey. But before taking up the "crisis" proper a few preliminary remarks should be fuade.

Orange and lemon growing is the most important industry of Southern California, and the crop of 1901 has

en and eight million boxes have bee produced this year. The producers are nearly all middle class business men, It is a middle class industry. The market for the product is in the states entains, so that the distance from market and the absence of com-petition in transportation puts the in destry at the mercy of the railroads. There is practically only one railroad here since the Santa Fe have "agreed" as to freight rates and general attitude loward industry and section in general

THE POWER OF THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC

Southern Pacific, starting with irst transcentinental line, principall gh government aid, has for thirty through government and, has for unity years acted on the assumption that the state of California belonged to it in fee simple, to have and to hold for all time. There has never been a better example of the brazen and brutal tyranny of private equital than for a concretion has been practiced by the ru Railroad Con many on Califo in and the southwest. It has de-auched state politics and never both-yed to ask the people what they rould do about it. By "charging the raffic all it would bear" it has held he business of the state within its rasp and fattened upon the people's ndustry. By discriminating in freight ares between different cities and sec-ling it has rewarded servility and eamed of by any tyrant of ancien

DISAPPOINTING COMPETITION.

The Southern Pacific built to Los ageles in 1876. It immediately bess men began to ery, "Give us a coo g road." In a few years the Santa ached here. Did the covete-setition" arrive the same day? E, ans. I never arrived. The two ds "beld a consultation." They yided the traffic between them." sesumed business at the old stand, a these middle class chumps learn hing? It would seem not, for they rends to fight for a "competing to Salt Lake. They are simply to Salt Lake. They are simply ing franchises at Seintor Clark's and imploring him to hurry up e had other troubles besides the ids. There are, for instance, the nestion and the water question.

D AND WATER MONOPOLY.

nent and given, in immens to the Catholic missions and to als of the church. Thus then about a class of landed granders kept their cattle and sheep upon usand hills and who, with their ers, lived a life with few cares

lly the "Americano or Aringo along. He usually showed up at ach house in the guise of a young soking for work. He could throw y, "dust" a bronce, and speak a ords of Spanish. He was given ed title to a few tho

along to invoke the pity of other ole papers with other square es of land and other lovely senor nd the story was repeated many Then still more "civilization" d and the sir began to pulsate the "struggle for existence".

AN OVATION

at His Last Lecture.

A Splendid Reception Accorded to Splendid Lecture on "Socialism and

The series of lectures by George D. Herron in Cooper Union came to an end last Tuesday evening in a most fitting manner. Instead of the regu-tar lecture, "The Economic Goal." Comrade Herron, by request, spoke on 'Socialism' and Liberty." It was a peech that will not be soon forgotten

There was a splendid audience pros ent, splendid in more than numbers an audience that showed itself from the beginning of the meeting until the close, in strong sympathy with the speaker. Its enthusiasm was genuine and spontaneous. Every point in the discourse was taken up and approved with salvoes of applause.

water of a private company who held a cast iron monopoly. And he also learned that it would cost him \$1.204 There was a good reason for this enthuslasm, Comrade Herron was at his best. He spoke extempore and the sincerity of his convictions was affame to prepare ten acres of land, and bring it, in three years, to a bearing condiin every word.

> It was several minutes before Comrade Herron could begin to speak after he had advanced to the front of the platform. The welcome he received came not alone as a tribute to the man who has been on the firing line of the Social Revolution for several weeks, the victim of a pitiless percution by an unscrupulous enemy, but also as an endorsement of the princi-ples for the promulgation of which he has undoubtedly been made to suffer. It was a welcome from the Bearts of Socialists. It was not a leader, but a sourade, who was about to speak.

It is impossible to do justice to Com-rade Herron's speech, and space would vision in the way of cars to move it to usarket. The result was that hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of frail rotted in the orchards or were dried and used for fuel or plowed under as a fortilizer. forbid it if we could. The truth was spoken with a passion and intensity nat could be born only of a devotion exalted bleaks and noble principles It was as if the speaker was pouring forth his soul into a thunderous proest against the monstrons evil of the ime, "a protest that is also prophecy" for the closing words were indeed a prophecy of the coming Social Revoluwhich the hand of man cannot

If any man present doubted before the meeting that Comrade Herron un derstood scientific Socialism. his doubts must have been completely dispelled. There was no equivocation in the presentation of the claims of the Socialist movement. There could be no compromising, no reneway. The reforming the capitalist system. The mevement would not tolerate patching up a bad system that was wrong in its out its foundations. When centrale Herron summed up the case in these ferse words: "We don't want to reform anything; we want to revo-lutionize everything," he received his answer in a shout of approval from southern part of the state. For instance, the town of Bakersfield is 145 miles nearer to Los Angeles than to

The attitude of Socialists on confis cation, class-consciousness, and other points was clearly outlined and interpolated with applause. The final words were of thanks to those who had attended the series for their en-couragement, and contained a solemn appeal to all who believed in Socialism out that night prepared to work and give of their best ability to advancing the cause.

There were three cheers for Her-ron" and three cheers more for the So-cial Revolution given at the close with a will by the andieuce, and the peeting was over.

growers, were affiliated under the "Southern California Fruit Exchange."
This organization, while permitting a few individuals to steal several hat fulls of money, has illustrated to some extent the recovery of geometriation, but by. A pleasant couple of hours were spent and all went home at last sat-

AT JERSEY CITY.

On Wednesday evening of last week Comrade Herron spoke in Jersey City, Phillips' Hall was crowded to hear him. The address was evidently appreclated as the audience was enthu-siastic and liberally applauded. A considerable quantity of literature was sold. The usual personal attacks was sold. The usual personal attacks appeared in the local press, although fair reports of the lecture were given. All the papers agreed that the hall was half filled, that many left early and only Socialists remained. We owe a debt of gratitude to these falsehoods.

ELIZABETH

The meeting in Elizabeth on Thurs-day evening was not so well attended on account of bad weather and other reasons. It was held in Jacobs' The-ater, and those who gathered there warmly appreciated Comrade Herron's lecture. Elizabeth is not at all awake lecture. Elizabeth is not at all awake to Socialism, but the comrades there are determined to build up a movement. The Elizabeth "Journal" gave a fair report of the meeting, but the report of the "Times," a new Democratic evening paper, was scurrilous in the extreme.

being packed and the address received with enthusiasm.

Park Theater, Brooklyn, was well filled on Sunday evening to hear the final lecture, "The Economic Goal," and Courade Herron received a warm

MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

The Worker.

NEW YORK, MAY 19, 1901.

Carey Roasts Attorney-General for Arguing Against Labor Bill in an Adverse Opinion Rendered.

Recently the attorney-general of connecticut rendered an opinion upon labor law pending before the legis-ature declaring the law would be unconstitutional if enacted. This saved the members of the legislature from golids on record for or against labor. Attorney-General Knowlton of Massa-husetts took the tip from his Connecticut contemporary and followed suit in an opinion rendered upon a pend-ing bill which provided that all contractors on public work be subject t the same regulations regarding wage and hours of labor as those employed

rectly by the Commonwealth.

Mr. Knowlton not only rendered an adverse opinion upon the pending bill, declaring it unconstitutional, but also took eccasion to present an argumen against it, an action which gave ris to a warm debate in the Massachuserts house last week.

Representative Carcy, Social Demo-erat, took advantage of the opportun-ity offorded by the discussion upon a motion to reconsider an opinion ren-dered by the attorney-general upon two other bills, to protest against Knewlton's action on the contract labor bill, which, by the way, was being pushed by the Boston Central Labor

Carey said be desired to embrace the opportunity to give his opinion of the attorney-general. Then he charged the attorney general with exceeding his prerogatives in sending to the house an argument when asked for an opinion, of the Isili to require contracters on public work to pay the same rate of wages as is paid by state or numicipality. Mr. Carey said the at-torney-general had gone out of his way to argue against a labor measure After a lengthy criticism he ended by saying: "If he (Knowlton) wants

to electrocute the men now on trial in Cambridge, why all right, but he mu act attempt to electrocute the rights of the working people."

Representative Newton of Everett defended the attorney-general as an able official and entitled to the confi-

ence of the people. This was ap-

plauded. said it was cary for a member of the majority to win applause when de fending a member of the majority party, "but whatever I said of the at torney-general I will repeat. opinion was filled with argument rath er than with a statement of his opin-lou on the matter. Finder the guise of an opinion he has argued against 'the bill. I say it is demeaning the dignity of the official and degrading to his

Mr. Newton replied and was supp ed by Representative Saunders

against the usurpation of office by the attorney-general came from a Social

LABOR BILL VETOED.

Colorado's Fusion Governor Kitls Mine Ventilation Bill in Offerest of Mine Governor Orman of Colorado was

ciected by a fusion of Bryan Demo-crats, Populists, Silver Republicans, cic. These are the representatives of the middle class of small capitalists, Last week Orman verbed a coal mine ventilation bill, and the workingment of Colorado are indignant. Probably these workingmen scoffed the notion of there being a class struggle when the Socialists of Colorado tried to point it out, but Orman is only acting according to his class instincts an class interests. Workingmen need ex class interests. Workingmen need ex pect neither emancipation nor reli-from any other class than their own.

the miners always place their master profits above their own welfare when they go to the ballot box. Wheneve workingmen vote for a party of small or large capitalists they cheapen their own lives and lower the scale of their manhood beneath that of slaves. A class-conscious Socialist executive of Colorado would have signed that bill because the interests of his class required it, just as fusion Governor Or man vetoed it because the interests o his class dictated such action.

Workingmen, put not your faith h any party that is not organized on the lines of revolutionary, class-consciou-

ANOTHER POINTER FROM THE COURTS.

Justice McAdam, Democrat, of the New York Supreme Court, has issued an injunction forbidding the members or officers of the Brewery Workers Union or anyone else in any way to take part in or assist the boycott of the Everard Brewing Company.

This is line with the acts of other

Democratic and Republican judges of this and other states and should help to show the workingmen how friendly the two old parties are to Labor's m-

—Order 112 FOR SIXTY at the Socialist Literature Company, 184 William street, New York.

INDIANA TO THE FRONT.

Fort Wayne Social Democrats Raise the Vote by 350 Per Cent.

The Social Democratic Party has made another splendid advance at Fort Wayne, Ind. The city election was held on May 7. The Social Demo-crats were in the field with a ficket upon which both factions were united and for which all worked enthusias tically.

Not until a week later could the re-

turns be procured. But they were go enough to compensate for the delay. We polled 716 votes, as against the 160 are delighted with this gain.

BALTIMORE ELECTION.

Social Democrats Increase Their Vote in a Total Decline of 40,000 Under . New Ballot Law.

The election for members of the menicipal council of took place on Tuesday, May 8, and the results of the Social Democratic Party is gratifying, a good increased vote be-ing polled over that of last November. The municipal council is elected every two years, and is composed of two branches, the first being made up of representatives from each of the twenty-four wards, the second of represent atives from four divisions, made up of

ex wards each. The Social Democrats had candidates for the first branch in five wards, the Third, Fifth, Seventh, "Eighth, and and that was in the fourth division: composed of the Seventeenth. Eighteenth. Twenty-first, Twenty-sec-ond, Twenty-third, and Twenty-fourth

The vote was as follows in the wards for candidates for the first branch Third. Sacks, 115; Fifth, Jacobson, 84 Seventh, Dvorak, 95; Eighth, Mareck Twenty fourth, Harlis, 96. This shows a total vote for candidates for the first branch in five wards of 470. Comrade Albert, the candidate for the second branch from the fourth division, polled the following vote in the various wards: Seventeenth, 59; Eighteenth, 59; Twenty first, 68; ty-second, 60; Twenty-third, 40; Twen-ty-fourth, 94, a total of 380. It should be noticed that there was only a dif-ference of two in the vote for Hartig and Albert in the Twenty-fourth ward

and Albert in the Twenty-fourth ward.
The total yote in only ten wards was
763, whereas the vote in Baltimore altogether for Bels and Harriman last
fall was only 619, a splendid gata. It
should be noted also that this was the
first election in Baltimore under the
new election law of Maryland, which
has disfrinchised as many white and has distranchised so many white and black workingmen. Under this law the Democratic vote fell off 25,640, the Re-publicans losing 14,805, the latter car-rying the city and electing a majority of the council. The Social Democrats are the only ones who increased their vote in a decline of the total vote of pyer 40,000.

Naturally the contrades are greatly elated and will push the campaign for the fail election.

THE MACHINISTS' DEMANDS.

The demands of the International Association of Machinists for a ninehour day will take final effect on Mor day, May 20. Wherever it is not granted, strikes will be resorted to. The national officers have issued or ders to this effect and 150,00 men may be directly and 600,000 indirectly at fected through this order. President O'Connel, in an interview

in Washington on Tuesday, sald: "The members of our association wil not be called out in shops where an agreement for a nine-hour day and a 32% per cent increase in wages has been signed, except in cases where the

same firm has slops in different cities and refuses to make the agreement ap-plicable to all their properties. "About one-fifth of the employer or 200 firms in all, have already signs the required agreements, and addi-tional signatures are being announced. The instructions are that men shall not go to work next Monday in shops where their demands have not been

all the local districts of the associa all the local districts of the associa-tion, and these will probably result in conferences between the employers and the men. It is possible all will ac-cept the demands, and in such an exput a strike would be averted.

"Trades dependent upon the machin-ists will be affected by the strike and must necessarily stop work during its continuation.

"Every effort has been made by our association to avoid a strike, but there can be no further deferment if the can be no further deferment if the men expect to secure their rights. The employers will not submit the matter to arbitration, their only proposition being to permit each firm to act inde-pendently. This suggestion is not sat, isfactory to the association, as a com-plete settlement of the controversy would not be reached for a long time if ever.³

"The railroads are not embraced in the strike order as promulgated. Whether this will be dene in the future must await developments."

A conference in Washington attended by officials of the International Association of Allied Metal Mechan-ics, Pattern Makers' League of North America, Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers and Brass Workers' Union of North America determined upon a before May 20.

This is the dictum of General Man-ter McNannara of the United Trace R. M. Egisley of the Civic Federation, and as he was the compromise candidate of the drew up a scheme for an agreement. Elekers and the Republicans against "We lated to rin our cars if it men concerned, they called up Inter-national President Mahon of the Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employees at Buffalo. After submitting the agreement to him over the telephone he gave his assent to that method of settlement. International Treasurer Orr was then consulted by Messrs. Easley and McMackin. When Mr. Orr learned that the agreement had the approv: of the interna tional president he gave his consent also. The agreement was then sub-mitted to the railroad officials, and

their approval was obtained without

returned. Both propositions were re-fused by the company.

dent Prynn of the company exclaimed: "If it takes a million dollars we will run this road." He then held a

conference with Chief of Police Fos-ter, at the close of which Foster de-clared that police would be put on the cars to be run by scals.

An ordinance is still, in force that

was passed by the common council at the instigation of the mayor, Daniel

E. Conway, upon the occasion of a

former strike by the Troy division, about fifteen months ago. The "pro-gressive" mayor was pointed out as a friend of the laboring man, and his

action was loudly praised by the un-

ions. 19 was not taken into consider

ation that at that time he was bitter ly disposed towards the controlling in terests of the corporation, inasmuci

as a company in which he was inter-ested was defeated by them in its at-tempts to secure the valuable fran-

chise that the company then operated. But Mr. Conway is seeking the nomi-

TO USE FORCE.

THE STRIKE AT ALBANY AND TROY.

Twenty-Third Regiment, with Its Unsavory Record, Sent to

Break the Strike.

The Twenty-Third Regiment, Which Bravely Shot Women in the Brooklyn Trolley

of the Strike Outlined What Social Democrats in Office Would Do.

Strike, but Feared to Face the Spaniards in 1898, Is Now on Hand History

The Twenty-third Regiment has a long and unsayory record. It is large-ly composed of the sons of the aristothe knowledge of the employees. When this "settlement" was crats of Brooklyn and New York and indignant. Many declared that Mr. Orr played Judes to the strikers, while others thought that he had allowed himself to be trapped and used its a is always eager for service which in-volves little or no danger—especially In 1877 the regiment did good serv tool where he ought to have, known better. Orr was roundly denounced

ice to the capitalists at Hornellsville. In 1882 it fixed on the striking switchmen at Buffalo. The "agreement" was, of course, re-In the Brooklyn trolley strike of 18 H it shot men, women, and children pudiated and a statement was issued, penceably passing along the streets in its zeal to break the resistance of the giving the reasons. The first objection is that the plan had never been submitted to the men. Further, it provided for the men returning to work, the questions at issue to be arbitrated afterward by a board consisting of one But when the Spanish war broke out in 1898, this valiant collection of capi-talist bravos, along with the equally aristocratic Seventh Regiment, refus-

representative from each side and a third chosen by these two. The men point out that either arbitrator could indefinitely delay the decision by fall ed to go to the service of "our cou try" under the flag that it had re-edly stained with workingmen's b The cowardice displayed three year ing to agree upon the third man. They offered two amendments: Either, that ago is now to be atoned for by the shooting-if any pretext can be had-of the defenseless working people of the matter be arbitrated before the men returned to work, or that the Albany and Troy.

HISTORY OF THE . STRIKE OUTLINED. COMPANY DECIDES

On Tuesday, May 6, the trolley sys-tem operated by the United Traction Company of Albany and Troy was completely fied up. The Albany divis ion struck Monday night, while the Troy division followed suit twenty-four hours later. ... The trouble had been brewing for a long time and many propositions had been offered tending to its solution, but without avail. The company showed no dis--position to grant any concessions to the men, and a strike was the natural

ger MyNamara of the United Tracion Company of Troy and Albany:

"We intend to run our cars if it

And it looks as though the whole ational Guard would be ready at his

On Wednesday, as this paper goes to

press, more than two thousand diers have been sent to the scene the strike to "protect" the scabs

ported in violation of law, to provok

riot if possible and intimidate and dis-organize the workers, and in every way to assist the company in bringing

the men to complete subjection.

against strikers.

vorkmen.

takes the entire National Guard of

New York State to protect us."

were recognition of their union and uniform wage scale. At conference held since the strike the company re held since the strike the company refused to agree to these issues, whil needing the minor demands, such as relate to inspectors, privileges, etc The company advertised extensively for scales to take the strikers' places but finding the supply unequal to th

ATTEMPTED TRICKERY. On Sunday, May 11, Labor Con

TWELVE MILLIONS

Of Labor's Product Divided Among Capitalist Parasites.

The Gigantic Profits of the Standard Oil Company Show What Labor Would Gain, on the Purely Material Side, by the Establishment of Socialism.

week declared a dividend of 12 per cent. upon its stock of \$100,000,000, payable June 15 next. This is the secnd dividend for 1901, 20 per cent

having been divided in February

The stock reached 842 last week a record price. That means that the original investment of \$100,000,000 has grown, through the labor of the thou-sands of employees, to the value of \$812,000,000.

Besides this increase in the value of the stock, dividends have been paid as

1801	\$12,000,060
1802	12.000,000
1808	12,000,000
1994	12,000,000
1895	12,000,000
1806	
1897	33,000,000
1898	30,000,000
1899	33,000,000
1900	48,000.000
1901 (balf year)	
	0.25020320330400332

There is an old proverb to the effect that "You can't eat your eake at,d keep it, too." That proverb is out of date. If, your cake is in the form of Standard Oil capital you can eat it at the rate of more than 25 per cent. a year, and at the end of ten and one-half years find that you have a cake more than eight times the original size. To put it in another form: The capitalists who, on January 1, 1891, held the stock of \$100,000,000 in this company, have by this time received \$257,000,000 in dividends and could now self

their shares for \$842,060,000-making a clear unearned profit of \$1,000,000,000 every cent of it created by the work-

If the number of employees exploited If the number of employees exploited is put at 160,000—which is probably too high a figure, rather than too low—each of them has contributed to these profits at the rate of about \$961 a year.

If the number of employees exploited is should come, and they do now another than the probable to the field by the practice of economy while we are so well employed."—Win. Mekinley, President of this Rapch.

even these figures do not fully repre-sent the amount of surplus value ex-tracted from the workingmen's labor. For besides the dividends and the increment in the value of stock ther should be counted in, if we had access to the figures, large amounts paid un-der forms of rentals, interest, discounts, commissions, exerbitant salar-ies to officials, and minor "pickings and stealings."

John D. Rockefeller alone holds 31 per cent of the stock. On that basis, his share of the dividends since Janu-ary 1, 1891, has been \$82,770,000, and his share of the increment in value of stock is \$230,020,000.

These figures will give some idea of what the working class would gain, on the purely material side, by the establisliment of Socialism.

FARM IMPLEMENT TRUST.

Charles H. Deere of Moline, head of Deere Farm Implement concern. and a prominent figure for years in and a prominent applities, probably lilling Republican polities, probably will be the president of the trust of farm implement makers. W. B. Brp. fon of the Peru Plow and Wheel. ton of the Peru Plow and Wheel. Works at Peru, III., declares that the plow combine will be merged with the ment trust. Ninety per cent, of

ARMOURS STILL EXPANDING.

Armony & Co. of Chicago have taken over the plant of the Sloux City Packing and Provision Company, formerly the International Packing Company, and it is understood they will begin the killing of cartle, hogs, and sheep at the Sloux City Stock Yards immediately. Negotiations were combined last week. The plant has a capacity of 500 hogs, 3,500 cattle, and 1,000 sheep ger lay.

was the compromise candidate of the kickers and the Republicans against less harmful politically to antagonize the workers than it would be to incur the workers than it would be to incur the displeasure of the corporations. The ordinance, according to best legal 4 excounsel, is still in effect, and under its provisions the company may be con-sidered to have forfeited its franchises, but the city government is in no humor to enforce it, and meanwhile the strike leaders have had their eyes open to the true state of affairs they have come to the conclusion that the dominant political parties are only dominant political parties are only millstones upon their neck and they are fighting their own battles, bravely

WHAT WOULD THE S. D. P. DO?

The workingmen of Albany, Troy, and vicinity are learning what the "love for labor" of the Republican and Democratic governments means. When it is a question of labor laws,

it means the defeat of bills in the legislature or their amendment into laws injugious to labor—as in the case of the employers' liability bill; and it means decisions of courts that any law favorable to labor is unconstitu-tional or void—as in the case of the

prevailing rate of wages law When it is a question of the inter-vention of city and state governments in labor disputes, it means the Issu ance of injunctions against strikers, the non-enforcement of ordinances for-bidding the importation of scabs and of ordinances under which corporations have forfeited their charters, and then calling out of police and soldiers, to protect the employers in their law-less career and to club and shoot the

workers. A Social Democratic city council woul appropriate money to aid the strikers, if needed—as Socialist city ouncils have done in France,

It would forbid the importation of scales and use the police to enforce the

provision.

It would, when the company's franchise was legally forfeited, take pos-session of the street car system and operate it for the public good—with an eight-hour day, union wages, and fair

treatment for the employees.

A Social Democratic governor would support the local authorities and would call out the troops, if needed,

to enforce such action.

And Social Democratic judges would declare the course of the Socialist council and the Socialist governor con-

Next election there will be a chance for the workingmen of Troy and Al bany and of the whole state to say whether they prefer the murderous course of the capitalist parties or the course of the capitalist parties or the revolutionary policy of a party founded solely on the interests of the work

HOW ECONOMY WORKS.

What we want to do now is to be prudent in our pl. sperity, save while re can and be strong if the storms

cur capitalistic government doesn't even understand the workings of the system he supports. In the same speech that he uttered the above he sang songs of praise about new markets. what does a market mean? What is a market? Why, bless you, a market is nothing more nor less than people who buy our goods. The working class con-stitute the bulk of those will buy prod-ucts for consumption, such as food and clothes. The more these working peo-ple stend the bigger is the market. ple spend the bigger is the market, Suppose the working people should suddenly decide to take McKinier's advice and save one-half of what they receive in wages, and should begin next week. The result would be that the hones market would suddenly be reduced to one-half its size, and those storms would come before Mack could reach the cyclone cellar. Within a week after the workingmen took McKinley's advice so seriously (pre-suming for argument that it were possuming for argument that it were pos-sible for them to hay aske one-half their wages), the manufacturers of each line of goods would say. "I see the sale of my goods is suddenly de-creased one-half and is likely to re-As each manufacturer would naturally do the same thing, the result would be that the working class would get a little vacation until it consumed its savings; besides there would be - a

savings; lessibles there would be a strong probability of a spell of hard times generally, as the outcome of a contracted market.

If we thought it wouldn't hard his feelings we might send our national figure-head a copy of the "Parable of the Wafer Tank." Missouri Socialist.

"God's Children,"

City Stock Yards inquegottations were concluded.
The plant has a capacity
5. 3.500 cattle, and 1,000

3.500 cattle, and

The Worker. An Organ of the Social Semecratic Party

. 184 William Street. New York By the Social stic Co-operative Pubme Call: 302 John.

TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS,

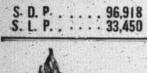
Weekly Bundles:

As far as possible, rejected communications will be retrained if so desired as super are exclused.

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



SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED 2.068 In 1888 (Presidential) In 1890 13,331 In 1892 (Presidential)..... 21,157 8. L. P. 82,204





THE PARTY'S EMBLEM.

Only those who profit by a bad ava tem need fear the establishment of a good one: ald talk

reason why Mr. Rockefeller should favor Socialism. An easy way to stop the conflict be-

With his present income there is no

tween capital and labor would be for Inhor to own the capital.

Contentment with present conditions is the bane of the workers. Wakem up by circulating The Worker kmong them.

Shipping subsidies should receive a since the formation of the internation al steamship trust

Some of those who suffered in the squeeze in Wall Street last week wil now be able to appreciate what squeezing the laborer means.

Mark Hanna says he doesn't wan the Republican nomination for the presidency in 1994. Evidently he prefers to be the power behind the throne.

Since General Otis reports that the state of vice in Manila will compare favorably with any city in the United States, we are ready to believe everything bad that has been said about Minntla.

The legislature has increased the salpries of indges of the New York Court is the prevailing rate of wages of capitallst judges. No danger of that act heing declared unconstitutional.

gressman Dick of Ohio is only for government ownership of all means of communication. Dick is one of Hanna's men. It will be a profitable tidag for the capitalist class to have envernment ownership while the captalist owns the government.

This talk of harmony between capi tal and labor reminds one of the prophesy about the lion lying down the lamb. In real life, the lion lies down with the insub inside. If workers would be less sheepish capital could not play the part of the lion.

According to the Baltimore returns all the illiterates voted against Social ism in that city last November. It is worth considering that under a new election law with a severe educational test, the Social Democratic Party is the only one that picked an increased vote.

andard Oil Company declares dividend of 12 per cent.-divides doyees. Think of that, you who

minds to werk and vote for the ove throw of the system which gives product of your labor to others.

BEGGING POLICY FAILS AGAIN. Governor Odelt has vetoed the Em players Liability Bill passed by th legislature. Now it will be in ord habit if thanking every politician who refrains from slapping them in the face to pass resolutions of gratitude Mr. Odell. It will also be in order for all workingmen to do a little thinking.

Some weeks ago The Worker pre dicted that the attempt to get a goo employers' liability bill from the capi tallst state government would be : failure. The prediction is verifiedand would have been verified if Odel had signed the Costello bill. The story is an interesting one.

Governor Odell recommended th passage of an employers' liability bill The trade unionists, without waiting see what the outcome would be, thanked him for the recommendation

'A bill which, it seems, would really have been of some advantage to the workers was introduced. The capitalists saw that there was danger of it being passed. So they got the bill mended in such a way as to make it nunitely cheaper than, it now is for employers to maim and slaughter their mployees for gain.

The result was that the unions, after lobbying for the original bill, had to turn around ond, lobby against it as amended. It was passed nevertheless, and then they had to petition the governor to veto it: This he did, evidentty-not daring to go quite the length ofsigning so infamous a measure.

Thus all the workers have got out of their vigorous and "practical" begging is represented by a big round zero.

It is now in order to ask: Why was not Governor Odell, who has shown himself able to dictate to the legislature on any matter valuable to business interests, able also to dictate to them on this matter? Why could be not get the bill acted on before the closing days of the session, so that the | can know it in theory. infamy of the legislature's action. could be exposed in time to get it rem-

But the one really practical question is: Will the organized workingmen continue to vote for their enemies and then spend their energies in fruitless begging for favors? Or will they re solve to vote for the only party which is unqualifiedly pledged to Labor's in

OUR WARNING WAS "TOO . PREVIOUS."

It will be remembered that in last two issues we have commented upon the appointment by the Republican mayor of Battle Creek, Mich., of Comrade L. C. Rogers to the board of public works, of that city-which was announced in such a way that we natgraffy inferred that the appointment had been accepted.

We are pleased to be able to inform the readers of The Worker that Comrade Rogers promptly declined the of fered appointment and that without waiting for the party press to pass judgment. We regret that we were led into an injustice to Comrad-Bogers, and we rejoice that the Battle Creek Social Democrats have thus given a good example to the workingmen of their city-not to take favors from the enemy:

The Saginaw "Exponent," on being sportsed of the true state of the affair.

"Contrades in Battle Creek are to be congratulated in hewing to the line. No compromise is the watchword there, as everywhere, and if indications are not deceptive, they will soon have forced a combination of the capiin the minds of the working class as to where their political interests lie." To which The Worker responds with

a hearty "Amen!"

"THE PLEASURES OF THE

, POOR."

We publish elsewhere an address on The Pleasures of the Poor." by a clergyman of Troy, N. Y. To our Socialist readers what is there said may seem neither new enough nor radical ough to call for especial notice. We think it worthy of publication, however for two reasons: First, that it may have its effect upon the many who are not yet Socialists to whom this papergoes, call their attention to existing evils, and arouse them to a sense of their duty in the matter; second, as indicating the ferment of ideas which is going on in society to-day, when, innite unlooked for places, men of independent mind are awakening to the exigencies of our rapidly changing social ondition and seeking a cure for our growing social evils.

The Worker has sometimes been hanged with being intolerant and "catering to class prejudice" because E holds firmly to the position that the foundation of the Socialist movement. if it is to accomplish its ends, must be hid in the class struggle, in the interests, the aspirations, the upward efforts of the working class. We do hold firmly to that position. But that does not prevent us from giving due credit to every other tendency which comes to the aid of the working class, or from scoleoming every man from actside our

hooses to throw in his lot with 'th truggling proletariat—the expropri ated producers of to-day, the destina and rightful inheritors of to-morrow. We welcome Mr. Greaves, as we have releamed others like him in the past We welcome him as a comrade; and b will not take it agains if we think necessary to emphasize certain point on which, as we think, lie has too light ly touched, and to speak somewhat strongly on the method by which his work and the work of nien like his must be guided if it is to be of any

Mr. Greaves rightly says of the ave age man of the upper classes that he will admit that existing conditions are shameful and ought to be remedies and "then he turns his aftention something else and the poor may go to by devil for all that most of his class will do to right their wrongs." This is an unpleasant shing to say, but it i the plain truth and it must be faced of only is it true, but it is exactly what we ought to expect. The man who has never had to work ten or twelve hours a day, week in and wee cut, to earn a bare and comfortless liv ng, who has never had to tramp the streets, ragged and hungry and cold begging for permission to work, who has never heard his family crying out for bread, who has never met these so ommon facts of our life either in his own experience or in that of hi friends, but knows them only by con mon report as prevailing somewhere he knews not just where that man cannot reasonably be expected to real ize what the words "overwork," "un employment," . "want," and despair

Those four bitter words run throug all the warp and woof of the daily life of the working class. Even the mos fortunate workingman has at some time met those facts face to face, if no in his personal experience then in th of men whom he counts his friends and equals. The working class knows the labor problem in practise better than any man of the "apper classe

What follows from this? There i only one reasonable inference: That the main burden of the emancipation of Labor must rest upon Labor itself that the workingmen must not look to reformers or philanthropists from above to help them, but must earnestly think together and feel together and act together to help themselves. If allies come from the ranks of the capitalist class or from those who do no feel themselves definitely to belong to either class, well and good. We need them. We welcome them. But we must not wait for them. We must not depend upon them to do our work And we must not modify our legitim ate methods to attract or concillate

Again, Mr. Greaves has rightly poin ed out the great crying present n the needs which are infinitely more pressing than the demand for libraries or parks or "social halls" such as ar now being planned by some New York philanthropists. These needs, he says age: First, the assurance of a chance to work; second, decent wages and reasonable hours of labor; third, de cent housing.

Let no one suppose that the Socia Democratic Party desires to see thes needs go unsatisfied in order that the working people may the sooner h ome desperate and ready for tion. There are ignorant or designing people who say this of us, but it is post unqualified falsehood. rejoice in any measure, by whomse ever taken, that really betters the condition of the working class.

"Immediate relief?" Yes, by all eans. But the question is: How are we to get real and effective immedia relief? Assuredly not by depending upon the philanthropy of individualor the lukewarm efforts of dilettant reformers. We have had enough ex perience to teach us that whatever little good a few individual capitalists may do by their sincere but spasmodic and unguided philanthropies and re forms, the cruitalist class, as an em-ploying and a ruling class, counterbal-

ances with evil a hundred fold. Employment can be guaranteed only by collective society-by the city, the state, the nation. Hours of labor can be effectively regulated only by the power of the law. The proper housing of the working people can be provided for only by that same public power. These steps-only partial steps, as they are, in the process of Labor emancipation-are too great to be taken by philanthropy; and they are too radical, to full of danger to capt talist privilege, to be seriously though of by any mere reformers in politics Only a revolutionary labor party such as the Social Democratic Party will earnestly undertake such tasks; and only such a movement will be able carry them through to success,

The Social Democratic Party stand for the complete overthrow of capitalism, the complete emancipation of the working class. It keeps that goal on stantly in mind, and is ready for every forward step toward it. We therefore call on all who hear the bitter cry of auffering and oppression about them and who recognize their duly to work for the relief of that suffering, the end-ing of that oppression—we call on them to fall in line with the militant

nrades in the ranks, under the red mag of human brotherhood, "to fight in the only battle wherein no man can

We are glad to be able to add, from ater information, that Mr. Greaves is in hearty sympathy with the Social Democratic Party and that he says My position will be better und when it is known that my first vote" (Mr. Greaves is an Englishman and has had as yet no chance to vote; "will be cast for the 8. D. P., for the simple reason that I have come to regard it as a crime for me, either by action or in action, to refuse to do my best to bring about the only state of society to be honest or to love their neighbors as themselves."

We extend our fraternal greeting to Comrade Greaves and say, "May there be many more like him!"

The Appellate Court of Illinois is not outdone by its contemporaries in other states. As an earnest of its intention to fully merit the friendship of the capitalists, a decision was handed down in Chicago the other day denying the right of striking workmet to "picket" a shop for the purpose of dissuading others from entering the works. This decision was given on appeal from Judge Holden's court, in contempt proceedings against strikers who had violated an injunction prohiblting them from "picketing" during the strike two years ago. The trade unionists have been advertising Judge Holden's favorable ruling as an stance of the awakening of the cour o Labor's right. By and bye trade unlenists will learn that only the capi talists have rights that the capitalis courts are bound to respect. That's

Says the "National Labor Tribune"

rotes of workingmen elect them.

what capitalist judges are for, and the

"Laboring men get the worst of i "Laboring men get the worst of it at Harrisburg right along. The passage of the anti-oleomargarine bill in the house last Friday was in the face of protests from all the labor unions in Pennaylyania. The bill increases the cost "oleo" by taxing it will be as dear as butter. It is cer

tainly an outrageous performance. When did the laboring men ever fai to get the worst of it at Harrisburg or any other state legislature? Every state in the union presents the identi cal situation prevailing in Pennsylania. And there will be no chang while the laboring men continue to elect representatives of the capitalist class to make laws for the working class. The situation would be ious if it were not absolutely traciwhen one considers how much there is at stake; how the workers suffer while the capitalist class callously pursue blood strewn profit grabbing course. The capitalist class never sends class-conscious workingmen t the legislative balls to represent capi

Dr. Edward S. Mende, an instructo a the Wharton School of Finance and Economics of Pennsylvania University, has come out with rather start ling frankness as an ultra-expansion ist. He uses such language as this: "The great financiers practically con-

trol this government, and as a conse quence the time will soon come when they will step in and assume contro over those governments. If this will conduce to the economic welfare of their countries and ours, there are r moral or political reasons which should restrain us, Of course, we must find some euphemistic way to accomplish this. IT MAY VIOLATE DEMANDS IT. WE ARE NOT PRO-HIBITED BECAUSE OF THE DECLARATION . OF INDEPEND ENCE FOR THIS CONSISTS-MERE-LY OF RHETORICAL PHRASES, AND WAS MADE FOR ANOTHER TIME THAN OURS."

And again, in explanation of his m terances, he sald:

"I mean that people have a right to live their own lives in their own way. so long as they don't interfere with the economic progress of the rest of the world. If they interfere with the development of their natural resource which are necessary to the rest of th world, there is no injustice in establishlag enough control over them TO SECURE THE INVESTMENTS OF FOREIGN CAPITAL." Now it will be in order to ask: Whi

is not Dr. Mende driven from his professional chair, as other professor have been, for expressing what wer alleged to be "revolutionary" sent ments on matters of current politics Dr. Meade openly says that the principles of the Declaration of Independ ence, the Monroe Doctrine, and other 'sacred" paraphernalia of our political ampaigns are so much worn-out rubbish to be thrown to the winds in the chase for foreign markets. The idea that "government derives its just pow ers from the consent of the govern is, according to him, an exploded fallacy which should be relegated to som should be set up the idea that it is the function of government to secure the

femor Roser Not, a let of it. And

ances are far more revolutionary than those of the Stanford man, they are in harmony with the interests of the cul-

Certainly we should be sorry to se Dr. Mende driven out of the facultyand that for two reasons. First, we ing. Truth is to be guarded, not by the censorship of constituted authorities but by zealous investigation and free

In the second place, Dr. Meade is a far right, that he is clearly and frankly expressing the tendencies of the present time. Socialists can cheerfully agree with aim that the political theo ries of 1776 are now antiquated and un workable. Reverence for establish ed Institutions, veneration for old ideas because they are old, is the greatest obstacle to social progress,

"New occasions teach new duties

Time makes ancient good uncouth Let Mr. Mende and his like go on, i the service of the great financiers, destroying the outgrown prejudices and political superstitions, which no longer serve any good purpose, but keep so many men's attention fixed on false and impossible ideals and so preven them from arraying them lves un compromisingly on the two sides of the great question of the present day-Socialism versus Capitalism. The soon er these inherited ideas are over thrown, the sooner will the presen problems be clearly understood. We repeat the prayer of Ajax-not for help, but only for light, that we may see our enemy face to face. And so. when men like Dr. Meade come out boldly on the capitalist side, we re joice only a little less than if they came out on the Socialist side. Bette friend than a foe; but better an open foe than a wavering neutral standing between the lines. :44

There is no occasion for much con ment on the Stock-Exchange panic Why any honest man should pity the speculators who lost is beyond ou owers of understanding. Not one of the participants in the whole affair was there for any good purpose. Not one was a producer. They were all exploiters of labor, gambling for the wealth that labor creates . The work ing class delther loses nor gains by what happens in Wall Street, any more than by the manipulations of policy roulette or faro in the acknowledged gambling hells.

There is only one aspect of the at fair in which we have much interes It is worth while to note that the loser were not the Morgans, Rockefellers Hills, or other really great capitalists but the small fry in the exploiting class. Many of these, who hoped to reach a position of security, where they and their heirs forever might live in idle luxury, have been completely stripped of their wealth. We, who stand for the working class and the working class alone, can view with en tire satisfaction the expropriation of the small capitalists by the big ones The sooner the line is clearly drawn between the trust kings and the indus trial serfs, the better for the serfs.

But let the producers not imagin that this process is going to work out their emancipation automatically. Capitalism, by its own development, cor entrating wealth and crushing out the middle class, creates our opportunity It is for us to seize-upon that oppor tunity by organizing the workers, edu ating them to a knowledge of their rights and of the way of attaining them, and inspiring them with a firm resolution to emancipate themsel

"Times" represes Mr. Harrin and Mr. Hill for having demoralized SOME OF OUR, IDEAS AND, the stock market and rulned many control of the Northern Pacific. "The pillory of public censure," says the "Times," "is the just penalty of their abuse of power." Much Harriman, or Hill care for the "pillory of public censure!" Crear is above the law. These men move in a public quite apart from ours. The ill opinion of the ordinary public annoys them no more than the buzzing of a mosquite on the other side of the globe.

President Hadley's naïve plan of "social ostracism" will not touch them. As well advise the down-tredden millions of Russia to "ostracize" the Tsar. The thing to do in Russia is to put, an end to tsarism. The thing to do in America and all the world is to put an end to capitalism—not to waste breath in trying to distinguish between good capitalists and bad ones, to praise the good and "censure" the bad.

It is said that when the Kentucky colonel heard some one speak of bad whiskey he exclaimed: "Sir, there is no such thing as bad whiskey. Some whiskey is better than other whiskey." So we say: There is no such thing as a good king or a good capitalist. Some kings and some capitalists are worse than others; but all are bad; all must be abolished.

President Schwab of the Steel Trust dis young men that they do not need college education, that manual and industrial training is enough. This is cetting to be a popular opinion amon, the capitalists-as applied to the work ers. They wish to have the mass rained into efficient working machine and nothing more. Social Democrat

only the legal right, but the practica opportunity-for such an integral training-physical, manual, scientific and literary—as would develop all his powers of mind and body and enab him, not only to produce the good things of life, but also to enjoy them to the utmost. And when we say "every man" we include the women this phrase. We will get such really practical universal education only when the Socialist movement brings in a just and fraternal organization society.

THE PRICE OF SUCCESS

Mr. Charles M. Schwab has been telling the youngsters how to succeed and some day draw a salary of a million dollars a year. Our industrial captains are nothing if not encouraging. They are not foo great to tell the boy how fame and fortune is the reward of application, frugality, industry, and all the rest of it. All this is laudable indeed, but Mr. Schwab apparently fails to see that he gets the enormou salary he does because there are many other employees of the steel trust who get very little.

If all the workers for the trust got what they should then Mr. Schwab would be receiving much less than he now does. It is not clear, there fore, how every boy could succeed in finally being in a position to draw one million dollars a year. A few men receive large incomes because other get only enough to live upon. Success and a million dollars cannot come to every one. In order that Mr. Schwa should receive his present salary thou sands of workingmen must be robbed of the fruits of their labor. This is harsh, but it is true. Our Schwalls and Carnegies and Morgans are successful because myriads of their fellowmen are fallures and failures not of their own volition, but because the indus trial system demands failures so that a few men can be exalted

The prosperity of trust kings is built upon the toll and sweat, the blood and agony and soul torture of fellow human beings. They are fortunate be cause others are unfortunate. The only excuse for such a condition is that all men are not equal, that some are born to suffer so that others can live easy. care free lives and that the desires an luxuries of the few men are more precious that the happiness and freedom of the many. The present condition of society can find no other justification than that, but such a belief belongs to a past age, not to this one.

Socialists believe that all men as born equal, and that they are entitled to equality of opportunity in the pursuit of life, liberty and happiness. they are denied equality of opportunity now it is because the means by which small class that corners opportunity for its own profit. Humanity will b able to live freely and nobly when access to the things which make lif worth living are free to all whose labo creates them.

The Schwabs and Morgans may b useful in a way, but the price paid for their usefulness is too high: There ar. too many tears shed, too much blood shed to pay it and too costly. In the coming time, when society owns so ciety's means of livelihood, the man agers of our industries will ask and expect no more than what their serv ices and justice demand. They will consider the confidence and good will of their fellows the greatest reward that their work for society can bring them. And their lives and the lives of and more useful for it.

There is little or no comment upon dent McKinley and his party in their present trip is supplied free to them by the railroad corporations. The Puliman Company furnishes the cars, while the railroads haul them and furnish the meals. This amounts to no small item, but the corporations know upon whom they are invishing their gifts. They are not in the habit of bestowing favors upon their enemies. The peculiar feature about it is that the mass of the people accept this proceeding as quite the proper thing. Nobody attemps to disguise it any more. Everybody recognizes that the administra tion is one that represents the wealth of the country, and the people soon content to be allowed to gaze upon their "servant" and how their lungs out at him. No king or emperor ever had the snap that McKinley has.

-The "Times" publishes figure showing the rapid industrial develop-ment of the South. The production of raw cotton has doubled in forty years, in spite of the long intercupition caus-ed by the Civil War and Reconstruction difficulties. At the close of the war there was no cotton milling in the South; in 1885 Southern cotton mills Nouth, in Page 2016 apindies, as against only 13,700,000 in the North: five years later, in 1990, the South had 4,540,000 a gain of about 45 per cent, while the North had 14,050,000 a gain of only 3 North and is assessed, a gain of only a per cent. In the forty years since 1800 the railroad mileage of the South grey from 9.555 to 40,750. Evidently the South is undergoing a wonderful change it is significant that trude unionism is beginning to show considerable strength and that the Sacial Democratic Party Scoke the ground in several Southern states last fall.

Current ## # Literature

All books and pamphlets mentione n this ugh the Socialist Literature

HOW IT CAN BE DONE. By John Rich Press. Cloth, 81.

All down the paths of the ages at the footprints of those who have built imaginative Utoplass beauteous Islands in resplendent sens. Plato, More Bellamy, and Morris who that has read the descriptions of the "Ideal Commonwealths" of these dreamers has not asked blusself: "How can it e done?" To every Socialist the ques tion has been put: "How can Socialism be accomplished?" and the replies, generally, it must be confessed, have been as unsatisfactory as that of the author of "Merrie England," who said "I confess that I approach this question with great reluctance; the estab lishment and organization of a social-istic state are the two phases of the subject to which I have given least at-

The title of this book, "How It Can Be Done" implies that, in the author's opinion, Socialism is not only practi-cable, but that he is able to show us HOW it may be established. The book to teach what Socialism is, as to sho a natural and easy way of putting its principles into practice. The author, Mr. John Richardson, is a distinguish ed engineer, a member of the Britis's Institute of Civil Engineers, and a very successful man of business; and he brings to the question a technical knowledge and experience of indus cannot be over rial affairs, that Mr. Richardson begins with the chil-

dren, and advocates a more rational system of education. He sketches a curriculum that would delight the educationalist; and viewed merely a a book on educational reform. "How it Can Be Done," would be a really valuable, "work. From their earliest days, he urges, all children should b taken in charge by the state, which should educate, feed, and clothe them and, where necessary, house them Under the system which sketches, the children would first spend some years in the "first grade schools," which would be founded upon the most approved kindergarten principles. From this school they would pass into the "second grade ' in which the curriculum pro vides for manual instruction in ill branches of industry upon a produc-tive and profitable scale, and so with the "continuation schools" and unive sities, in which every student would have to devote a certain number, of hours each week to productive en-ployment. Their educational course completed, all the students would have to serve four years in the National Workshops as al Workshops as a return to the for the cost expended upon them. From this stage on to the state organ ization of industry is an easy transi-tion. All this Mr. Richardson believes. is possible even with the present meth-ods of production, and in a chapter on "Cost," he shows a satisfactory bal-

ance in favor of the state.

In the second portion of the book he considers a number of alternative proposals such as, e. g., the Single Tax. Bimetallism, Land Reform, etc., and points out where they fail when con-sidered as solutions of the social prob-lem. Quoting from Mr. John Morley. that "The grandest moral movement if they have any practical or political side at all must all end in a bill." the author, bas, in one of the appendices to the book, given us a draft bill read;

for presentation to the British House of Commons, embodying his proposals. There are, of course, some things in Mr. Richardson's book with which we do not quite agree, but on the whole, we regard it as a great book, and in in the Socialist movement. "How It Re Done" has had a big sale in can edition, with annotations giving the statistics for America which correspond with those for England given in the text, and reducing all money to American terms, would be a great and worthy addition to our literary propaganda forces. No Socialist propagar dist can afford to miss rending "How It Can Be Done."

THE POVERTY OF PHILOSOPHY, By Karl Marx. Translated by H. Quelch. London. Twentieth Century Priss. Cloth, St.

Cloth, \$1. The appearance for the first time in English of a work by Marx is an event of more than ordinary importance to English spenking Socialities. Especially is that true of this first English edi ion of his famous and epseh-making Misere de la Philosophie." The an ther altegether apart, this book is a remarkable work, and ranks high as a brilliantly written 'class' of polemic literature, cor this is a refutation of the the class of 'the immortal Proud-hon," at his disciples love to call him hea." at his disciples love to call him Pronquon published a work "La Philosophie de la Misere" and Marx retorted with a work, the title of which was a dever and characteristic play upon that of the anarchist. This is the book which has been translated by our good comrade, Quelch, the editor of the London "Instince," and thus given for the first sine to the English readfor the first time to the English read-ing public. The book is of great inter-est from several points of view; it shows how Marx already indicated the groundwork of those theories which he elaborated twenty years dater in "Das Kapital." it shows the formidable power of Marx as an au-lagonist and that truly wonderful era-dition which nurks his greater work. There probably was never a more consummate master of all the wear-ons of controversy that Marx. He

consummate master of all the wear-ons of controversy that Marx. He smites poor Proudhon bip and thigh and spares not. Ridicule, sarcasin, it-resistible logic, and forestial elequence, these are the weapons with which he overwhelms his antagonist, of whom, by the way, he speaks somewhat distainfully. The spirit in which he entered into the arcus of debate with Prozeflou may be gathered from the species of capit.

Not less interesting than the book-itself is the preface by Eagels, who discusses at considerable length the charge that has often been levelled at Marx by his opponents, that he, pillaged his ideas from another Ger-man economist, Rodbertus. Eagels calls, this "a calumary which is only is be explained by the natural ill-humor of a misunderstood genius and his ig-norance of everything occurring ett-side of Prussia, and notably of Socialside of Prussia, and notably of Socialist and economic literature." Prouden, it seems, had accused Marz pillaging from HIM, a charge which Marx replied by pointing out that the very ideas for which Proud-hon claimed originality had long been expressed by English writers from whom he quotes. The same, ays Engels. Is true of Rodbertus Not only does he never present anything which has not been at least well said before, but his expositions have all the defects of those of his predecessors." The idea of "labor notes" as a mediun of exchange, for which Rodbertus been held by at least two English vriters - John. Gray, who published it in systematic form in 1831 and Bray in 1839, It is interesting to know upon

this couplet from Georges Sand wiff

"Combat or death; bloody struggle

"It is thus that the question is irre-

Not less interesting than the book

istibly put."

this preface by Engels. Our comrade Quelch is to be con-gratulated upon the excellence of his ranslation of this remarkable book, for which we predict and hope success in this country.

the authority of Engels that Marx of

had already been expressed in Eng-

and." We do not remember ever hav-ing read such an interesting contribu-

tion to this old-time controversy as

fered Rodbertus "every facility convincing himself that long be

ither of them these conclusions

Every local or subdivision of the S. D. P. in the state of New York should make use of the little pamphlet Sound by the State Committee, "Why Workingmen of New York Should loin the Social Democratic Party." !t is a sixteen-page pamphlet, of conven-ient size for pocket or envelope, con-mining the arty platform, the "immediate demands" for the state of New York, a statement of the general pur of the party and of its attitude poses of the party and of its attitude toward trade unions, instructions for organizing locals, table of the yote and other valuable information. Every comrade should carry a few in his pocket, to give to inquirers whom he may meet in workshop or union hall. in order to make it pe pamphlet to be widely circulated, the price has been put so low as barely o cover cost of printing and mailing Single, 2 cents; 25 copies, 20 cents; 50 ders to R. Reich, 184 William street, New York.

Our Exteemed Contemporaries BBB (and OTHERS) BBB

Omaha Workers' Gazette.

Prof. George D. Herron, if they have to dig into his private family relations and tear out the broken heart of an inhorent woman. Jesus fold the truth. about the legalized robbers of his day, and he was condemned for working of Sunday. Herron is telling the truth bout the legalized robbers of this day, and he must be condemned for not be ng conjugally adapted to his wife.

The Missouri Socialist.

In Passale, N. J., the girls employed by the cigar trust went on strike and the police treated them with no more consideration than if they were mea, say the press dispatches. Most of the are a man, just lay aside for a me n civilization it is that makes a things possible. Did these young engage in rioting for the pleasure or because it was a question of h and butter? Is there anything pe worthy about a system that puts ; daughters or sisters for daughters sisters of some one clse-4t's all's same, in a position where they in ugage in rieting in order to cor ely employers to pay them enc. to enable them to have a spark of man! in you, you would not tyst until the control of the contr groups as these are righted?

GENEROSITY AND GALL The gall of our millionaires is

exceeded by their generosity s times. John D. Rockefeller concl. becture before a young men's k. class last week with these words "In conclusion, I want to say thing, and that is that I consider chance to work the greatest gift, can give. For the past thirty year, have been connected with a busic which pays out \$70,000 a day to laing men. In the thirty years the have been connected with it it paid over \$600.000 for work done laboring men."

Rockey's magnanicalty is deliving the connected by the connecte

overwhelming. Think of it. He a ally gives about 40,000 pien the chi-to work every day to prosince we for him and pays them for H! 1 for this and pays the is true

Rockefellur receives about \$65.00
day, or \$45 a ministe for giving people a chance to work but Reuity misst receive some curousages
For what would the laboring min Rockefeller should die?

It is also time that the laboring produced every cent they receive averse, and in addition every cent tained by flockefeller and his as at atos. On the other hand, like kell and his associates produce noth Self the syrkingmen are indicated

Over the Water

The Federation of Workingmen's Associations has been holding its au-nual meeting at Heisingfors; Finland. presents about forty association has 1,900 members, of whom 3 are women. The associations publish a newspaper and are going to build a house for meetings, etc., at Helsing-

The Norwegian trade unions have

The Servian Socialist Party was much persecuted by King Milan's gov-ernment, but recently there have not been so many prosecutions. A news paper, the workmen's paper, "Rad-nitchki List," has just been founded and is doing well. .Till now the move-ment has been confined to Belgrade. but it is now spreading in the agricul-

The seventh annual conferen the Social Democratic Party of Holland was held at Utroott, commencing on Easter Sunday and lasting two days. Fifty-eight branches were esented. Comrade Henry Polak pre-ided. The party has over 4,000 mem-sers, but influences 40,000 people. This is recognized by the capitalist parties. The conference decided that in the gen The conference decided that is the gen-eral election candidates should be run independently of the other parties, and in the second ballot the candidates supported who favor the revision of the constitution to Flear the way to universal suffrage. A committee was appointed to make a report mon a appointed to make a report upon a colonial program to be published be-fore the next conference to be held at Groningen. Sympathy was expressed with the anti-militarist propaganda. and the organization of the youth on the lines of the influential Jeunes Gardes in Belgium. A resolution was endorsed which had been previously organizations of trade unions, co-opera should be recognized as mere of the one organization of labor parts of the one organization of the class struggle, and that they should work together more and more so as to arrive at a lasting alliance. A Jong election program was approved ngrarian question was debated, it was resolved that the subject again appointed chief editor of the

A congress of the Socialists of Sax ony met recently near Lelpsic, and was attended by fifty delegates. Com-rade Gager gave an account of the po-sition of the party in Saxony. He said there were at the present time 25,000 Socialists belonging to political groups and the party had obtained 300,000 Notes at the general election in 1898. Questions of organization were discussed at length, and with regard to tactics it was decided that there was no need in Saxony for political oppor-

THE RUSSIAN OUTRAGES.

Address of the international Socialis Bureau on the Subject.

The International Socialist Burea at Brussels has addressed the follow-ing circular to the Socialist and labor irties of the world: To the Labor Parties of All Coun-

the reports given by the press and

ational Socialist Committee have ten, the events of the last few the mark a turning point in the ary of the empire of the Tear. The dust the brutal forces of tsar-

s and thousands of citizens of all es are full of courage in the great they have before them and full of dence in the solidarity of their others in Europe in America, in Austin, and in Asia, because they know at in battling against capitalism and sinst Russian despotism they are

have been held for the purpose of rous-ing public opinion to the revolutionary situation in Russia. In Belgium meet-ings are being organized. It is hoped at the Socialist parties of England eratory. Austria, Denmark, Hol-nd, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, the al States, and all other countries will follow this example, in order that the international proletariat may be pusulmous in its protest against the grutalities of teation.

We tree that, in an large cities, in-rial centers, and university circles, chars be organized, and that resolu-s of protest be submitted to the of the audience and, if practica-ench protests be circulated for sig-eres. We propose to you the fol-ing form of resolution to be ratified

with the Russian revolutioniets encourage them to continue the ic to a victorious end."

in this matter and to transmit to his ment of condemnation against the acts of an odious and barbaric government.

"Fraternally,
"THE INT. SOCIALIST BUREAU, VICTOR SERWY, Secretary." Brussels, April 21, 1001.

CALIFORNIA.

(Coptinued from page 1.)

hands of those disreputable Socialists Don't you see you are putting sto their hands to throw at us? Oh, please

To their credit it-must be admitted that many business men have not only seen the light but have not hesitated to let their light shine. It has been an object lesson not only to those imme-diately interested, but to the whole country. Recently Hugh Craig, a promineut San Francisco merchant, speaking before the Onkland board of trade

"Let me call your attention to anoth-Jonquin Valley Railroad was built to aid the people of the Central and Southern part of the state. It was sold and ostensibly became the property of the Santa Fe. Southern Pacific and Santa Fe charges, Lowever, are now ime through the San Joaquin Val-The people lost again.

"I do not claim to be a pessimist, but this sort of thing is not right. The people should nationalize the rail and run them just so they will pay expenses." The newspaper report of the address says: "The speaker was

repeatedly intercupted by appla But Hugh Craig and the Oaklas hoard of frade can afford to speak their minds, for they are not being pluched. The orange growers and newspapers of the South are being pinched, and it is They are showing the groveling spirit which middle class men generally when their interests are men-

On April 23 Presidents Hays, of the Southern, Pacific and Ripley of the Santa Fe happened to visit Los Angeles at the same time. They were visited by a committee of the Fruit and they both expressed day were full of such expre comforting assurances," "gratifying promises," etc. When these railroad lopds meet the representatives of San Francisco business interests they will doubtless promise to "be good" to them also. And all the while they will without any arging.

Los Angeles, May 4.

MAY DAY.

How It Was Observed by the Class-Conscious Workers of the United States.

Reports from different parts of the country where Socialists are strongest show that May Day was celebrated on more widespread in the United States as the Socialist propaganda and the class-conscious spirit become increased among the working class. Before long the capitalist press will be forced to, give these demonstrations of the uni-versal solidarity of labor as much attention, and more, as the meetings of

our European comrades receive.

From the far Pacific coast con report in the columns of the Seattle "Socialist" of a most successful cele-bration held in Germania Hall in that city on the evening of May 1. The hall was crowded to the doors by an appreciative and enthusiastic Speeches were delivered by Comrades seph Gilbert (who presided), and A. Seibert, followed by a program of

In Haverbill a celebration, held in The Haverini a celebration, Seid in Central Labor Union Hall, was well attended. Comrade Class. A. Fraser presided, and ex-Mayor J. C. Chase, Representative J. F. Carey, and Editor Wes. Fellip, of the Havarbill "Social Democrat," Democrat," were the speakers. Cour-rade Geo. Whitney, assisted by others,

rade Geo. Whitney, assisted by othera, gave a musical entertainment.

In San Francisco a successful meeting was held in Metropolitar Temple, ever which Comrade Cameron H. King, Jr., presided, and Comrades H. Gaylord Wilshire, Anna Sirunsky, Jos. J. Noci, and Cameron H. King, Sr., were the speakers. In the afternoon a parade was held with over a thousand men in line. Comrades Emil Leiss and A. R. Andre were the speakers at a meeting held after the parade in Germania Garden.

in Germania Garden. The Social Democrats of Cleveland held a fine celebration on the after-noon and evening of May 5, in which active trade unionists tank part. There was speaking, singing and dancing, and other aunsements and the "Citi-zen" says everybody who attended voted the occasion a grand success in every particular. Social Democrats and trade unionists from Massilion were present.

ONE FOR THE WAITERS

One hundred of the leading hotels and restaurants of this city have united in a plan which, it is said, "is develope a trust in wait-

ers."

The organization has opened a free employment bureau in West Twenty-ninth street. Seven hundred waiters rushed to register on the first day, but few names were taken.

"It is proposed," say the press accounts, "to investigate the record of each applicant. If he does not stand the test he will be placed on a blacklist and it will be impossible for him to get work."

PARTY NOTES.

The Socialist paper formerly knowns "Farmer's Review" is now issue 40000000000000000000000 under the name of "The Social Eco omist." It remains under the edite ship of Comrade W. E. Farmer, and ned by Comrades A. J. Hampt and Farmer. The editorial page is it variably good, and as the big state of Texas undoubtedly acrels a Social paper we wish "The Social Economis

Dugan, secretary of Local No. 83, L A. of M., have articles in favor of Socialism in a recent issue of the "Carriage and Wagon Warkers' Journat." This sort of work is well worth doing. The trade union hall and the trade journal are good fields for Socialist pro

The Cleveland "Citizen" has got th inside track of the Combination Leaers Union, and is publishing regular reports of its meetings. Has Max Hayes got spies in the enemies camp?

George B. Kline, M. D., of Sligo, Pa is writing interesting letters on Social-ism for the "National Labor Tribune," Pittsburg.

ing held by the 21st A. D. at Colonial Hall, corper One Hundred and First street and Columbus avenue, will be held on Sunday evening, May 19, Jas Allman will speak on "Democracy versus Plutocracy." Algernon Lec will speak on May 26. All are invited

Comrade O. I. Richardson of Alpe writes the "Exponent" that the cause is making good headway in that coun ty, and that even ministers sometime speak of it in a respectful maneur The comrades are distributing litera tyre and agitating continuously, the result of their efforts being an increase to the vote from 80 last fall to 148 this pring for the state ticket. Saginaw

Calhoun County, Michigan, includ ing Battle Creek, gives 853 votes for the Social Democratic Party and 157 for the S. L. P.

Social Democratic Women Society, Branch 13, Philadelphia, accepted eight new members at its last meeting. A committee of three was elected for purpose of co-operating with the quarters with a reading room: rade Johanna Greie address eeting on the subject: "The Ralsing of Our Children." The next meeting of the society will be held on the 2d

Social Democratic Women Society an agitation meeting on the 6th o June at the club house, No. 3300 Third avenue. The speaker for the evening will be Courade Johanna Greie, and her subject: "The Attitude of Women Towards Socialism." The women So cialists living in this vicinity are requested to be present and to do al they can to make it a success.

The 31st A: D. will hold its m ings hereafter at C. Elfel's Hall, East One Hundred and Teath street, entrance on Fifth avenue. The will take place on Friday.

Socialistic Leidertafel, Jersey City take place on June 23 in Union Hill Schützen Park.

New York Socialist Literary Society on Sunday last at the club rooms. The on Sunday last at the cuto rooms. The meeting was presided over by Com-rade J. Grunzberg. Three new mem-bers were enrolled, New officers elect-ed are as follows: Pfullip Lane, finan-cial secretary and treasurer; William Krollinsky, recording secretary; J. Gunzberg, corresponding secretary.

Social Democratic Women's Society Branch I, Long Island City, has arranged an entertainment for Saturday, May 18, at Hettinger's Broadway Hall enth avenue, Long Island City,

SOCIAL CRUSADERS

IN THE EAST.

Comrade George D. Herron is to pro dde at the Russian Uprising Mas-Meeting at the Academy of Music Philadelphia, on Saturday evening May 18.

Comrade Marion Craig Wentworth speaks at the rooms of the Brooklyn Single Tax Club, Friday evening, May 17. at 8 o'clock. Subject: "The Demo-cratic Spirit in Literature and Art." On the following Friday, May 24, Com-rade Franklin H. Wentworth speaks at the same place. Subject: "The Leisure Class; the Crime of Indol-ence."

On Thursday, May 23, a meeting ha been arranged for Mr. and Mrs. Wentworth at Mercantile Library Hall Tenth and Chestnut streets, Philadel phia, Pa., to which all Socialist comrades and friends are invited.

THE SAME EVERYWHERE

A Dublin disputch states that the police have seized all the copies of William O'Brien's paper, the "Irist People," because it contained an arti-People." because it contained an arti-cie againet King Edward, Cardinal Yaughan, and other high personnges dear and useful to the capitalist class. So it goes, all over the world. It is not only the Rossian and German gov-ernments that suppress free speech, 'Anglo Saxon' capitalism is equally afraid of freedom. The British govafraid of freedom. The British gov-ernment suppresses papers in Ireland and in South Africa that dare to tell the truth about the conduct of the gov-ernment and of thuse who stand back of it. And the United States govern-ment does exactly the same thing in the Philippines, in Puerio Rico, and in Cuba. And on a smaller scale the same crime was committed at the City College here in New York, a few days age. Capitalism in the same every

The Economic Struggle.

Striking textile workers of Danville Va., have issued an appeal for aid, endorsed by the A. F. of L. This is the first instance of any textile workers the Southern states striking for s shorter workday. Henry Walker, P. O. Box 216, Danville, Va., receives contri-

American Federation of Labor issued charters during March to one state branch, five central bodies and seven ty-seven local unions.

The "Midland Mechanic," trade on paper of Kansas City, Mo., he suspended. It was twelve years old,

It is said that the bricklavers and asons have an eight-hour day in 153 cities in the United States.

Job printers of Utien, N. Y., wou

Railroad officials in Chicago have re eived information that an attempt being made to revive the American Railway Union, according to the "Times-Herald," under the name of the United Brotherhood of Bailway Employees, and to make it even more far-reaching and powerful than in't days previous to the Pullman strike. Great secrecy is maintained concerning the movement, both by the men supposed to be engineering it and by the railroad officials. So far as could be learned, the movement originated with the employees of the Southern Pacific and the telegraphers are night to be the moving spirit. All brought into the organization.-Cleve land Citizen. .

The strike of 2,000 textile workers

Daniel McLaughlin, formerly of Ilileis, and one of the ploneer agitators for the miners, died of cancer in a Chiago hospital three weeks ago.

The Brotherhood of Rallroad Train nen is a dozen years old, has a men bership of 43,200, and last year paid in insurance, benefits \$1,410,828.42.

The Western Labor Union, Dan J. McDonald, president, which was formed in 1808 in order to more completely organize the workers west Rocky Mountains, reports increasing membership and the formation of many local unions. Annual convenmany local unions. Annual convenl'ederation of Miners, Ed. Boyce, pres

J. R. Sovereign has become the "Idaho State Tribune" again,

Wm. Hawksworth of Brooklyn has been elected by the American Can adian Connell of the Amaigamated As sociation of Engineers to represent general society, which meets at Manchester, Eng., May 27.

or strike or awaiting permission to quit work for an increase in wages. Eight cities are affected—Montreal, where 000 are out; Philadelphia. Wilkes Barre, Ottawa, Ill., Buffalo Utica, N. Y., and Nashua, N. H. President George W. Perkins of the International Union announced recently that there are more strikes on and plated in the trade than at any

KRANKEN KASSE CONVENTION

The national Workingmen's Sick and Death Benefit Fund of the United States (Arbeiter Kranken und Sterbe Kasse was opened at the Labor Ly-ceum, Wednesday forenoon. Dele-gates were present from all parts of the country.

The organization had 179 branches a nincteen states at the time-chea the report of the executive com-nittee was drawn, March 3, and has since organized a branch in Washing on, D. C. The report shows a mem-ership of about 26,000.

FROM THE WORKERS.

Comrade Harry Lavin of Canton, O. keeps up his reputation as a hustler by ng in ten three-months and two months subscriptions to Th

Worker, It tells a few things that the capitalist dailies do not print," says Comrade Richards of Baltimore, while sending in his subscription for a gear.

Comrade Corey of Los Angeles, Cal., crites: "Your May Day paper was

Comrade Bullard of Schuyler courage substruction for a year and says: "I would not like to do without the paper; it is very edifying. I always pass my copies around affer reading them." A good plan. Comrade Evans of Massillen.

sends in a bunch of six yearly sub-scriptions and asks for some extra cop-ies of The Worker for distribution, which he says will be a good invest-ment. Coursels To a nent. Comrade Evans never stops working-for the cause.

One of the most energetic laborers for the cause is Comrade Harry O'Neal of South Brooklyn. One day last week he picked up five yearlies for The Worker, and three yearlies for "Avanti." the new Italian organ which should be widely circulated among Italian workers.

Comende S. Levin of Newark an-nonzaces his belief that The Worker is the less all around Socialist paper in America. Levin's long experience in

THE PLEASURES OF THE POOR.

The Workers Robbed of Their Right to Human Life -False Philanthropy and Futile Efforts at Reform.

And when these children grow up there is practically no pleasure what-ever in life for them; and if they be

work and are not compelled to keep at

may perhaps have energy enough t

or, in places where such things

CAN IT BE RIGHT?

what may perhaps by courtesy be call-

not case-hardened is asking himself if

is nothing that we can do to make

so far as society as a whole is concer-

labor, and also that pleasurable recre

ation is almost impossible to a man who has to be continually worrying

because he cannot make decent provision for his family. Every one of us who knows what it is to work.

us who knows what it is to work knows how absolutely essential recre ation is to its successful accomplish

ment. Remembering that the word

not but have noticed the intimate con-nection that there is between health of body and any form of work what-

ever, and how can a body be healthy or even a mind, for that matter—if the worker is gradually committing sui-

cide either by his own neglect or

through stress of circumstances over which he has practically no control?

But it is not merely necessary, in or

der than a man may give the best serv

ice of which he is capaple, that be should have a sound body; his work

retain the characteristics of play:" in other words be must enjoy it. Now think of the girls in Chicago, who are

making overalls, all but the cutting out, at 80 cents a dozen; those who

what sense of enjoyment, or of any-thing else but louthing they can get out of the work that they have to do.

INDIVIDUAL AND SOCIAL INTERESTS.

As we have said, it is only so far as society AS A WHOLE is concerned

that it pays to see that the worker i not deprived of necessary recreation. It is not so, so far as the individual

cause, in our inane short-sightedness, we consider the interests of the indi-

vidual employer rather than thos

ation is a thing unknown among th

who are really poor. In the individualistic anarchy under which we are all struggling to "survive," the life or the

power of endurance of the worker i

generally of but little moment to the employer. A skilled workman who cannot easily be replaced must be an

object of more or less consideration

but as to unskilled labor, it is easy

the starving, despairing poor, and so

long as a man is dishonest enough to pay less than a living wage to those whom he employs, it is of no conse.

onence to him want nappass white slaves in his sweat shops so long white slaves in his sweat shops so long

as they can be replaced. And the result is that many of the "pillars of the

churches" are to-day compelling thou-sands of better uses and women than themselves to submit themselves to be murdered for the sake of gain as sure-

ly as if they forced them to take a daily dose of arsenic; and it is worse than useless for us to say that they should not submit—there is no course

open to them, in by far the greater number of cases, but submission, or suicide, or worse.

The people must have leisure, time for recreation and for culture, before they can possibly serve their genera-tion to the best advantage; and yet so

low has humanity sunk in the mire of selfish competition that even with most of those of us who cannot be ranked among the poor the main thing in life

man nature. We know that the harder

enough to get all the workers wants from the teening thousan

must-to use the words of another

eans, literally, a re-creation, we can

ed a selfish standpoint, we note that

The following address was delivered by Rev. R. H. Greaves of the First Unifarian Society of Trey, N. Y. We

Lost Monday hight at about 9 o'clock was disturbed in my reading by the sound of many voices and much laughter in the streets. I went out that I might know the cause of such a cou-course, and found a crowd at least a hundred strong watching with interest it until thred out, they can go off to engage in debasing sports, in licen-tiousness, in drunkenness, or at the and applause the antics of two tluy girls from one of Troy's alleyways who were dancing to the music of a street organ. It was a real treat, both for the crowd and for the two neglected and in couptries where they are not atoms of humanity who were performing when they ought to have been asleep; but my heart was saddened as go over to some dram shop, where they can enjoy a "Free-and-Easy" and I looked and then turned slowly wards the room that I had left, for felt most keenly the difference between the pleasures of these children of the smoke and drink and gossip heart's content, forgetting a cares under the influence of the weed; ople and these of many others I have own. It was not their fault that they provided, they may possibly find their way to some Mechanics' Institute were born in hovels, and not in pal acces; and, being human, it seemed as way to some Mechanics Institute, where the influences that will be brought to bear upon them will be if a condemnation and a responsibility were resting on my head, as a member of society, for the awful disparities tairly good. that we have forced upon the all but helpless world. "Why," said a voice Having said this much, we have about exhausted all the sources of as persistent as that of the daemon of Socrates, "why should your father" ed the "pleasures" of the every one of us whose con child have pleasures and privilege that are denied to these? Why should the children of one man have all that the world can give to make life pleasit can possibly be right that there should be such a difference between us and our brother men, and if there ant, and the children of another, and perhaps 4 better, have almost nothing? Why should one have spacious pariors or nurseries in which to disport their lot more tolerable.

Looking at the matter from what is, itself, while another equally the child of the Eternal-has nothing but the the laborer needs pleasurable recrea-tion that he may be fitted for efficient

It was then that I knew what must be our subject for to-day - The Please ures of the Poor."

DO THEY HAVE ANY?

I came across an old man whose h was bald with thinking, and who had shared the bread of poverty for over seventy years; and I said to him: "I want to speak about the pleasures the poor. Zell me; what are they?" His eyes opened wide with astonish-ment at such a foolish question, as he mswered slowly—and it seemed to me dinost pumfully. "The pleasures of the coor? The PLEASURES of the POOR? Why. Mr. Greaves, they DON'T HAVE ANY." Then his thoughts wandered back through the years to the wife of his youth and the little ones whose arms once twined about his neck, and be added: "Yes. They do have a little pleasure, some of them; in their fami-lies. But that is all." And even while he spoke I was thinking of the many homes into which I had gone where abject poverty made even such pleus ures an impossibility.

In an article on "The Pleasures of In an article on The Freesures of Poverty," recently published in a de-nominational paper, the writer says. "The wife came with empty hands to a husband who had no rich gifts to be stow; but while she is struggling and saving, and he is tolling and denying himself, the consciousness of doing it for the other's sake confers a happi ness nothing can equal." It sounds well; but the only thing that is amiss with it is that it positively is not tri of these who can rightly be called poor-and I think that I can speak from a deeper experience than any man who so lightly talks of the bless elness of privation. It is true that there is no greater or surer source of truest happliess than self-succince; but when self-sacrifice itself is powerles provide those whom we love with even so much as will barely su

their needs it is madness to talk of ha the New York journals publish article on the swenting system, in which we were told that "A man, preof squalid men and women and hope less little children in a noisame room where pestilential vapors arise from filth and recking human kind, looked cer: 'Don't talk to us about disease. It's brend we're after, bread'." Last June in the great metropolis of this June in the great metropolis of this land of plenty and prosperity a broken-hearted mother literally sold her baby that she might save it from the starvation that threatened the whole family. Less than three months ago the papers were telling us that a mother, crased by destirution, had mardered her six children by drowning them in a well; children by drowning them in a went, and so we might go on, giving instance after instance to show that there are many thousands of the poor, in our own country, so utterly and helplessly destitute that love for busband, wife, or children but adds to the misery in which they live; and their only hope for over a passing happiness, is in for even a passing happiness is is moments when continuous suffering has caused the mind to wander, of when reason has been dethroned, or hardship has reduced the sufferer to a state beneath the level of the brute.

WHAT KIND OF PLEASURES!

Have the poor, then, no pleasures To be honest, as a class, they have but they are generally of a kind to make one shudder and be moved to pity. We have seen their children dancing on the streets hard by their miserable tenements, to the music of the barrel organ. We have seen them enthusiastic over a game of baseball the ball a tim can picked from some one's ash barrel. We have seen them take pleasure in all forms of mischief, from comparatively innocent fun, to stealing and throwing stones at windows; and far worse than all else, we have seen them when not more than six years old taking the first steps in the way of the rake and the prostitute—an almost inevitable result of the way in which our Christian eivilization compels them to live; and we have never been surprised when we have read, as we sometimes do in the daily papers; of some little girl of thirteen or fourtees who has been "on the markef" for years, a hardened apprentice to the most characteri of all wades. dows; and far worse than all else, we

of the greatness of our "Christian Civilization."

THE RIGHT TO PLEASURE. It is the special boast of the two great Angle-Saxon races that the love justice; and we Americans have

even put ourselves formally on record as believing that all men are created free and equal. We can hardly, then escape the question as to whether the poor have not a RIGHT to recreative pleasures. That they have, no human fiend will ever question schouge it seems to us that society, while acknowledging the right, has deliberately refused to grant the opportunity. It is women, for many of them there is ab-solutely none. The men are a little more free and more favored. They can leave the women in their squalid rooms or cellars, and, if they have had an unequivoca? distate of the mora law as written indelibly on every cor science, that every man has a right of a sufficiency of all that tends to the welfare of his body or his mind, and the right is based simply upon the fact of his oneness with the race. We do not say that there may not be circumbest, they can find their way to some park on Sunday, and get a breath of fresh air, and a sight of green grass, stances under which he may forfel that right; but we do say that every child that society allows to be bornalways obliged to work so hard for a and we know well enough that have in this country an iniquitous law framed by those who are interested in keeping the number of the heldess poor as high as their conven -poor as high as their convenience re-quires, which practically DEMANDS that tens of thousands shall be bora each year who never ought to be even thought of—every child that society allows to be born is entitled to as thor-ough an education and as good a chance in life as every other child. But not only is this demanded by the mora inw, it is being practically recognized in the spasmodic charities with which in the spasmodic charities with which we insult those who are less fortuna'e than we and a still more partial ac knowledgement seems to us to be de ducible even from existing legislation We are continually making laws re enreling tenement houses, hours of la bor, conditions of labor in sweating establishments, the employment of ablishments, the employment o things, which show that the social conscience is awakening. It is true that such legislation only touches the outer edge, as it were, of the great social diedge, as it were, of the great sactal de-ease from which we suffer. It is only a sorr of external application which may, for a time, serve to remove the most apparent signs of the scrofulous condition of society's life-blood; but it is a beginning, and we have hopes for the future. the future.

Again we may notice that the poor have a right to the good things of this life that is based directly upon a law in which, personally, we do not, or ought not, to believe—the law of inhe-tance. It is claimed that the children or the relations of a man who has su eeded in amassing wealth have a pe fect right, by reason of their relation the fruits of his labor or his manipulation of the labor of oth ers, as the case may be. Suppose, to the sake of argument, that we allow the claim to pass unchallenged, and see how this law affects the poor.

THE SOCIAL INHERITANCE

No man can ever attain success in life without the aid of others. The successful capitalist may, perhaps, be a skilful manipulator of labor, but a part from the laborer he would be as helpless as a naked savage. The suc-cessful inventor owen his success. essful inventor owes his success perhaps tens of thousands of men who work ten hours a day making coats at \$3.50 a week or those who, in our own city, stand behind the counter all day long for \$3 a week and and s entirely dependent upon the m the moulder, and the men of all th different trades that are needed before the finished invention can be put upon the market; but he is also indebted to the inventors, the scientists, the labor ers of long ago, for it was they who javed the way for his success. It is true that an Edison would be a great man in any and among any people, and perhaps also a successful man; but his greatness and his success are increased a thousand fold by reason of his indebtedness to others. Now if it be true that our law of inheritance is founded in righteousness, it must also be true that the men whose fathers were the chief instruments in building up the fortunes of others are also entitled to inherit the fruits of their labors—and to our way of thinking the inheritance of the masses ought to be the greater part of that which is inherited. Yet they get absolutely nothing nothing but the right to earn a scanty substatence by increasing the pperogatives of the capitalistic class, and that only so long as they appear to be of more use to the employer than those who are re unfortunate than they.

oughly discuss the subject at the pres ent moment; but whether our conclu sions on this matter agree or not, we cannot but be agreed that as a class, the poor are entitled to at least such recreation as will keep them in per-fect health, both of body and of mind. And we are further agreed that they do not get it.

"That is true," says the impracticable philanthropist of the present day.
"but their condition is improving all the time, and we are constantly providing fresh means of recreation;" and he tells us of the parks that have been laid out at both public and private ex-pense, of the outdoor recreation leagues and their noble work, of the great libraries that are being built ex-pressly for the tollers, of mechanics' in-stitutes, institutional churches, boys' clubs and other such sporadic proofs of the coning reign of love. And we are thankful for these things, and wel-come them as heralds of the glorious spring-time when "the desert shall re joice and blossom as the rose,"

among the poor the main thing in life has come to be to "get a living"—the very phrase we use bearing an impli-cation that we do not expect to get more than we need, and, having in the month of the poor, a meaning so full of hardship and of heartache as to make us bow our heads in shame, and BEGINNING AT THE WRONG END. By all means let such works go ch, and let no word be said against them; but let us not hide from ourselves the fact that so far as accomplishing the best results for the masses, and any remake us flow our neads in shame, and aimost wish that we had never been, born, "Tell' me," says Blatchford, "why should not the best that art, and science, and literature, and music, and poetry, and the drama can do be placed at the disposal of the humblest work-er?" and our own consciences answer "Why?" We know that the harder wan nature. We know that the harder sults at all for the people who most need our sympathy and help, such phil anthropists are beginning at the wrong end. What is the use of a park or a library to a man who has to work night and day, or at least until he is night and day, or at least until he is too fired to care for anything at all save sleep, in order to eke out the scan-tiest livellhood? "In all our great cit-ies," says the "Sunday School Times," "there are bables dying of starvation at this very moment. While the chi-dren of the rich are fancifully picking at the dainty dishes provided for them at the proper sand care hunand the more disagreeable the task the more the worker needs change, and rest, and pleasure. And in our benefimore the worker needs change, and rest, and pleasure. And in our beneficence we adlow him to have a run shop in which to get drunk and a miserable hovel in which to sieep, add, alas, to bring into the world a family of unhealthy little urchins, most of whom must suffer as their parents have suffered before them. And yet seme of an have the hardibook to talk

nate when they find enough of su refuse to still the awful geowings of

We know that the picture is not over drawn and those of us who do not, ought to know it—and yet we talk of parks and libraries and open-air concerts. What infuy of the poor need most of all is WORK. Work that will enable them to live without having to act the part of buzzards, and that will keep body and soul together without the aid of offal.

cores of people of all ages and both sexes, "making a living" on the dump heaps of our great cities, of women whose bales are but a few hours old being turned out into the streets in the depth of winter because their hus bands cannot possibly get steady work, or work of any kind, enough to pay the rent, of men and women being found dead in their little hovels, stary ed to death in the midst of a land of plenty, and in a city in which good fruit had but a little while been ruthlessly destroyed because the owner could not get the price be wanted; and when we read of many other things of a like import, it makes one wonder if the average philanthropist is not one of the most foolish of men; and we instinctively compare his crazy schemes for social amelioration with the common sense methods adopted by General Rooth and the Salvation Army, who know from actual observation and exserience that the first step in true phils anthropy is the providing of work for those who cannot find it for themselves.

The next step in philanthropy is the nsuring that every worker shall have decent wages and reasonable hours of labor Montague Williams, a police friend to many of the friendless, de-scribes a cheerless room in London where a man and his wife were work-ing "for dear life" at their respective occupations, while the youngest of the six children dozed away the minutes a corner, and the older ones were ently "helping father." The woman was making button-holes in a heap of valsteasts, and the husband bent over

bench, stitching uppers to boots.

No one spoke, no one looked up even for a glance from the window, and after, standing some time in silence the isitor ventured to address some cheerful commonplace to the man. The latter, however, neither spoke nor moved an eyelash. The remark was repeated but still there was no answer. Mr. Williams, believing the man to be deaf and dumb, turned an inquiring look on

"What is the matter?" he asked. "Oh." said she, "he's got no tir talk. Every minute is precious to him. All that lot of uppers him got to be finished by 10 to-night, and took back, and then he'll bring me and the little 'uns a bite of food. If he wastes even

into a life of rood. If he waster went free minutes to jaw, maybe he'll be too late to deliver the work, and we'll have nothing to eat afore to-morrow, unless I take half o' my work back." She spoke uncomplainingly, as if She spoke uncomplainingly, as if such a state of things were quite to be. expected. When her own sewing was hurriedly finished she drew a quick breath of relief, wrapped the waist-coats in a ragged bit of paper, slipped an old shawl over her head and hastened out, still in sflence, to-carry home

This is not an isolated case. Our great cities are full of them. But even if it were, a very little consideration of the lot of the "upper ten" amoug the poor is quite enough to prove the necessity for a universal movement in the direction of the bettering of their conditions. It is no excuse for us to say, as some of us do, that we often work as much as fourteen or fifteen hours a day ourselves. If we do, we are better paid for it than they, we do largely the kind of work we want to do, and not that which stress of cir-cumstances forces us to do, and we are not obliged to work so hard by reason of necessity. The only answer that any man who cares whether he is called honest or not can afford to make to a plain statement of the facts con cerning the wages and the hours of labor of the poor is that it is a shame, and that it ought to be remedied; and then he turns his attention to some thing else, and the poor may go to the devil for all that most of his class will do to right their wrongs. But their do to right their wrongs. But their claim to justice is not vitiated by the seitish indelence of the men who do not know the meaning of poverty and hardship, and who are more inclined to make their burdens greater than to reduce them; and to-day the voice of the exercal law deployer. the eternal law demands more persist-ently than ever before, that every man shall recognize the inationable rights of every other member of the human family and shall seek in every possible way to bring about the fing when all economic questions—and the question of wages and hours of labor among them—shall be decided by a rational and fraternal interpretation of the Golden Rule.

THE "HOMES" OF THE POOR. A third step in true philanthropy com-

dists in the providing of decent ho for the poor; homes in which they will not be crowded together as if they were cattle, and where the children will not be all but compelled to graw up into vicious' men and women by reason of the most disgusting over-crowding. The rector of Spitalfields wrote to the London "Times" a few years ago an article in which he said that-there were there "23,000 souls upon seventy-four acres of ground." an average of 311 per acre. And speaking of some of the people, their "homes," and daily atmosphere, he said: "Ill-born, Ill-fed, ill-housed. ill-clad, many of them at best are poor animals and 'inefficients' by birth degeneration. The conditions under which they are berded together make impossible. Children gaze upon the brutal fight and the brutsed face with-out emotion; and I have seen a child at play upon a floor still red with its curses that would torrify most men and women scarcely diturb the chil-dren's play. A murder is little clso than a passing sensation. Dark stair-cases even at neouday; unlighted land-ings at night, ven in 'models,' a com-mon office for a number of families; throughout the year, admirring to

D. H. YORK.

Redlands, Cal.

Our correspondent does not occure a statement that the Socialists of New You have had alumdant opportunities to access money and favors from capital at poli-cians. That is because he has not been e-ggred in the Socialist movement in Ne York. A ratalogue of the religification of Socialists to Tammany and Republican po-ticians in this city would make interes. In-

As to the Liebknecht case: We advise a correspondent to study the lives of L salle. Engels, and Liebknecht, and fabiliaries himself with the policy of Fasarek-who tried gold, before he resorted "blood and tron" in his attempt to the the Socialist movement. But these this

Letter Box

Advocates of social justice and of liberty

attitude of the Social Democratic Farry we have yet received.

O. Keipplain, Fail Creek, Wis.—Insumpth as this paper has steadily, worked for unity and has given the least possible attention to internal party troubles, we show of no better way for your to advance the cause of unity than by extending the circulation of The Wordstein controlling the circulation of the Wordstein controlling the party of the Wordstein controlling the wordstein controlling to the best duter in the year. We assume that other factions have agreed to this convention in good faith, as we have, If this is true, the unity question certainly should not stand in the way of any man working for the party and the party press now. If, on the other hand, it is not true, then it is of still great importance that every Socialist work now for the party which considerating advances and the party which considerating advances and the party of Socialista is to work for unity.

HARRIMAN TO SPEAK. rade Job Harriman will lectu

at the Young Men's Club of the First Union Presbyterian Church, at Eighty

sixth street and Lexington avenu

A SOCIAL STUDY.

BY WALTER MARION RAYMOND.

WHAT THE REV. W. T. BROWN, of

"From a literary view, it is as beautiful and artistic as a cameo. But what makes it so delightful to me is the transparent truth and unusual winsomeness with which it is saturated. It is a poem. * * It is the best thing of the sort I over rend."

workers. See that they read it.

-The Worker is published for th

SOME WOMEN.

Monday evening, May 20.

TWO MEN AND

stairs and landings used as sleeping places by men, women and children; the reigning squalor on every hand; the shifting character of the people; e are things that baffle and perple: any means the only place in which such conditions are to be found. On block alone, in New York, the most densely populated in the world, con-tains no less than 6.888 people, and the borrible condition of these tains no less than 6,888 people," and the borrible condition of these "homes" of the people cannot even be

judged by those who have not seen them by the statement that in less than twenty four hours on the 18th of July last the bodies of thripy, five chilfrom what the press has called "the tenement hells of New York City."

Is it any wonder, seeing that these things are so, that when Ruskin was asked to contribute to the purchase of a park he wrote: "I have been asked beg, you, my working readers, to un derstand, once for all, that I wish you HOMES to be comfortable and refued; and that I will resist to the utmost of my power all schemes founded on the modern notion that you are to b crowded in kennels till you are nearly dead, that other people may make money by your work, and then taken in squads by transway and railway the revived and refined by science art?

This, then, is the only practical way of giving the recreation that they need and are entitled to, to the tolling mass es; to see that every one who wants to work shall have every opportunity, that all workers shall have decent wages and short hours of labor, that their homes shall be such as we our selves might be content to live in; and when they have got these things it will be time enough to talk of parks and libraries, picture galleries, and other

These things, and many more that now they never even dream of, the poor shall have, though all the Sellish ness in the world be arrayed against voices of the pessimist and the self seeker who tell us that there is no cure and then go to work to increase the diseaser for poverty is nothing but a diseased state of society—shall be stilled, and at last, after many of the champions of the rights of men have champions of the rights of men have died of broken hearts under the persecation of church members and-hice-ling preachers who know something of the form of "godliness," but nothing of its power, the dreams of the conseerated moralist of Nazaveth shall b re than fulfilled and mankind shall

it to this end the cause of this, the he most degraded of the beseech you not to dismiss this matter beseech you not to dismiss this matter

To one whose thought has evolved, as my own has done, from the narrow est exclesiasticism to a breadth of freedom that many conservative slaves to tradition find it difficult to distinguish from a more or less philosophical Athelism. It appears as an upnecessorable not naturally and at once become an ardeat disciple of the great social idealists who have applied the spirit of the teachings of Jesus of Nazareth to present day conditions; yet nothing is more apparent than that some of us have not, and to such we would say as the parting thought for his morning that with regard to outworn social errects as well as the "religious" dogmas which you have long since relegated to the abliviou they merit, it were well for you and for the whole world if you would

Sweep down the cobwebs of wornout

And throw your soul wide open to the

Then, and not rill then, can any one of us see with anything like clearness wherein lies the salvation of human

MINE AND THINE.

o words about the world we see to do anoth the MFNR and TMINR they be a might we drive them forth and wide to substitute the two drives them forth and wide free, anoth rest and power side in the mean and women though it were more and women them and wine or the sees and up the Milne. manufactor then the wide world over

n might feed them therewithet he their limbs and since their feet a simple life and sweet.

But now desireth nothing less That all the world, and all his ewn; And all for him alone.

OFFICIAL

THE SOCIALIST LITERATURE CO.—
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WASHINGTON STATE COMMITTEE-

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

MASSACHUSETTS.

be it

"Resolved/That in the death of Comrade
Rooney, Local Boston has lost a worthy
and respected member; and he it further
"Resolved. That a cony of these res intions is spread upon the records of the
Local, and that said resolutions be sent to
the Nocialist press with a requiest to publish."

Corresponding Secretary Local Boston.

NEW YORK.

To the Subdivisions of Local New York, S. L. P. Courades: Pionse take notice that the primaries to elect delegates to the city, county, borough, pasembly, and alderman c district conventions will be held on the first desc.—Pieuse take notice that the s to elect deleggies to the city, borough, assembly, and althouse of ouverations will be held on the first and weeks of June. Courades, if to watch for the primary notices Vorke and the "Volkszeltung." lier of the City Executive Commit-ty P.

J. GERBER, Organizer,

CITY CONVENTION. Party in the City of New York.

Contrades: Piesse take notice that the city controller. Piesse take notice that the city controller is nonlinate candidates for city officers for the election of 1801 will be hardened from the following the controller of Manhattan. The Fourth arrest, berough of Manhattan. The Fourth arrest, because the following the foll

A regular meeting of The Worker Conference and I be held kinday afternoon, May 19, or all be held kinday afternoon, 6 k. Fourth of real and the Labor Lyceum, 6 f. k. Fourth of real all chapters be on hand, the contact of the CERTH. Secretary.

A meeting of the 22d A. D. will be held in the recent of the Workmen's Educational Lengue, 312; K. Piffy, second street, on. Thursday, May 23, at 8,50 p. m. Any persons wishing to join are requested to attend.

T. NICHOLSON, Sec. 7.

WORKMEN'S EDUCATIONAL LEAGUE. WORKSIEN'S EDUCATIONAL LEASUE.

This lengue, which was organized three months ago by the committee of the 22d and challen. Our former quarter with the Society of the Committee of the Committee

Commode Low-couldness with as at any Commode Low-couldness was insecuring a piano, which is quite an addition to the attractions, and leaf, but by no means least, our lady members are arranging as ice cream festival to be given on activitary expensity. June 1. They have engaged predessations insect and they promise and readers of The Worker and all comrades are invited to join, and kelp along the good work.

Our speaker for sext Sunday evening is Algernon Lee, who will take as his subject. "Socialism are the company of the co

STATE COMMITTEE NOTICE
All secretaries of ufficient or unaffiliated
locals, organizers, speakers, and friends of
the Socialist party are requested to send
their numes and addresses to the indersigned. Also information as to the literafure you can beel make use of it your locality. Suggestions will be welcome, and
will receive prompt attention from the
committee. Welcomed Forward pour information as soon as possible.

Beuing/vania State Committee, Socialist
Party.

J. W. QUICK, Secretary, Woodland Avenue, Philadelphia.

NOTICE.

The meeting called for Saturday evening, 'lay 18 to be held in the La-ber Lyceum, 64 E. Fourth street, to consider the publication of a daily pa-per, has been postponed by the com-mittee until further motice.

Don't write on both sides of paper. ORRE- P P SPONDENCE

Don't send anjonymous letters. Playing With Edged Tools.

Playing With Edged Tools.

Editor of The Worker.

The meeting at the Chamber of Commerce of the Sational Civic Federation would be annaling if it were not insidious.

It is not to be a subject to the subject of the Sational Civic Federation would be annaling if it were not insidious.

It is not to the subject of Socialism of the subject of Socialism is committed by an annaling up and in dread fear hold out the trembling hand of makebelleve conciliation to labor.

Posig ignormat labor, how long will you play godgeon and goose?

How long is it going to take you to discover that the vestith of the whole world is the product of the labor of brain and Aspat?

Ethat ALL capital which implies all the tools of production and all the weight of the world is the accumulation of exploited inburg past and present from the time society was first organized to the present day.

What land, cap in hand, asking for a few when have given their intelligence to her phalid up capitalism, don't inagine you are one wint less stupid than the man who works with his hands under your direction. You, too, have played the dupe's part by cheating yourself, into the bellef that you were not a inborre, but something above and superfor.

What is your reward? When brains are

ying the first and second sycophant.c.

dies.

Workingmen, for your children's and for

rown sake, pray try and think. The

rist I utter are solemn truths, Read the

return so cheap to-day, and, so easy of

ves, and find out for yourselves individ
ige for yourselves. The sake yourselves

ge for yourselves. What are you g.

to do about 11?

a the history of this great country what

re have been charted to benefit the work

or improve his condition? None, Eighty

recut, of the houndless wenith of this

at country all created by labor is can di
the per cent, of the population and 35 per

it, of the population only own 5 per cent,

it you houset workers have not even the

ser cent, when My right you should have

all.

WILLIAM SAUL Jersey City.

Still Disagrees.

Still Disagrees.

Chitor of The Worker.

"Trotost and Reity" at hand. I press the case, not because our editor expresses an reson that the numerous articles on the subject in The Worker emphasize its importance, and going unchallenged would seem to fix upon us objectionable tactics. I have always held the present editor of the Raverbill "Social Democrat" in the highest esteem and approve his actions in Texas. Such articles are disastrous to the solidarity of the movement, and can serve no merul purpose unions it he to relieve an overworked editor, of a disagreeable task!) It night have been well, however, had he explained the matter under discussion more at length.

It seems you make a distinction between

sion more at length.
It seems you make a distinction between trade unious and cities in considering the matter of establishing libraries. At first sight I did not understand, but upon an alysis find that a trude union is an association of individuals for mutual benefits, while a city is an association of familes for mutual benefits, while a city is an association of familes for mutual benefits. The argument was laded intended for a joke, and it does seem to me The Worker is impaired upon the point of it.

point of it.
You claim to be practical. The Brookly
Laisor Lyceum is offered \$1,000 to enlarg
its educational facilities. You do not wis
to appear sentimental, so for practical;
reasons appure the offer. I must insist the
it would be quite practical to accept the
\$1,000.

ers of government. Our means to that is the education of the working class. Lycentm is established for this educat-propose, or will be if funds are forth-log; and while, comrade editor, you

Sent on receipt of \$1.00 by SOCIALIST LITERATURE CO.,

SPECIAL OFFER.

think not and doubt his willingness to give The Worker's IRC wum.
You write of Lie'Shaecht refusing favors from German crown. Unfortunately I am not acquainted with German politics, but 112 Pamphlets and Leaflets, including the latest publications, for SIXTY CENTS.

Redlands, Cal.

The distinction, we draw, so far as we do draw one, between the action of cities and that of trade mions, in regard to the acceptance of dopations, is not at all what Comrade York thinks. The distinction is this: A trade union is a working class or content of the description and the property to select the selection.

Unions

"Base-lopment of Socialism from Ut p

Bee-lopment of Socialism from Ut p

Beierer

"Gamminist Manifesto"

"Qamminist Class"

"Som and Then"

"Socialism and the Trust"

"Socialism and the Trust"

"Socialism and the Trust"

The above pamphlets and leaflets will be postpaid to any address up a received cents. Mention "112 for 60."
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THE REPUBLIC OF PLATO. THE REPUBLIC OF PLATO.

For centuries before the formulation of the doctrines of scientific Socialism its ideals had been pletured by the Etaplans. The first-and greatest of these was Plato, and his "Republic" has been the source from which all asbesquest writers have trawn for more or less of the late the transition of the control of

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"The Development of Socialism from Utopia to Science," by Frederick Eagels. With a picture of the author. Price, 5 cents; 50 cepies, \$1.50, 100 copies, \$2.50. Every local should purchase some of these pamphlets and sell them to the members.

"MODERN SOCIALISM." BY CHARLES H. VAIL.

to make any public statements on such a such a such as to the animous of the attacks upon him by a set of pharisees of a association, with one or two known, libertiness in that exity. You will rempene that Mrs. Herron—who would seem to be the chiefly aggrieved person, if there had been any justification for the attack—has plainly said that she believes that attack to be prompted by positives motives, and that she helieves that attack to be prompted by repudiates it.

If the public will make the correct inference that the doctrines of the S. D. P., which Comrade Herron why, attocates are very distasteful to the millionaires who employ certainly spides fournities and certain spideswer preachers, and that these lackers are willing to go to any depth of ignominy to serve their masters, and if we should get about apologising and explaining where my apology is in 1975. In order to the dishonest portion of the public may draw, we should not no time for anything else.

Advocates of assial justice, and of liberty The Meaning of Socialism. The Origin of Socialism. The Crigin of Socialism. The Economic Evolution. Advantages of Socialism in the Production Distribution and Consumption of Weath The Postulutes of Socialism in Regard to Money, Value and Wages. The Question of Interest, Competition vs. Combination. Industrial Democracy, or Democratic Government. The Mora Strength of the Co-operative Common wealth.

wealth.

Socialism and Modern Problems: The Liquor Traffic, Poverty, Labor Saving Machinery, Taxatton, Hilteracy, The Solution Industrial Depressions and Crises, Timodition of Labor, Part and Present-Comparison, Capitalism and Economic

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