VO. 7. XIV.-NO. 2.

THE FIELDMAN-DAVENPORT DEBATE.

Socialist Workingman Clearly Vanquishes Employers' Noted Champion.

Earnest Eloquence and Plain Logic of our Speaker Rouses Enthusiasm of the Audience - Fieldman Shows What Capitalism Is and What Socialism Will Be, While Davenport Spins Romances.

struggle now. Socialism will make all

who do their share of the world's work

away with the conditions which make

the needs and desires and spirit of

the working class. He said before the

Congressional Committee on Labor— that is, the Committee Against Labor

-that the trade unionists of this city

back; he says that since his speech

has been published numbers of trade

you had better consult these working-

change and evolve and that it is pre-

posterous to think that this one in-

ern machinery has brought about must

be followed by co-operation in distri

All the Old Scarecrows.

would result in a bureaucratic state

tyranny; that, as the commandments of the Old Testament and the sayings of Jesus recognized and endorsed pri-

vate property, there is war to the knife between Socialism and Chris-

would be no money with which to pay the national debt or buy products which can only be had in foreign coun-tries; that by breaking up the family Socialism would "get us out of the home into the public square," and

would necessitate a Bureau of Love Affairs to decide which man and woman shall become parents; that the state would have to dictate the life of

the individual and control religion

and finally, that the state will have to

drive out and exterminate those who will want to re-introduce capitalism! And, of course, he expressed his hor-ror at the idea of confiscation of capi-

tianity; that Socialism is uncontional; that under Socialism

which hav

human nature bad.

Do They Want More

wealth as plentiful and free to thos

BRIDGEPORT, Ct., April 3.-The debate between Sol Fieldman, Social-ist speaker, and Daniel Davenport, prominent lawyer and politician, and counsel of the American Anti-Boycott and as hard to get as other necessaries of life are to-day men would lie and steal for it, not because human nature is bad, but because conditions would force them to; and we would then Association, will undoubtedly result in talk of a heaven where water ran freely just as we talk to-day of a heaven where the streets are paved with the gold for which we all have to great gain for the Socialist movement in Bridgeport.

Fieldman spoke effectively and elo-quently and his arguments gained more applause than the efforts of his opponent, although the vast majority of the audience were non-Socialists. The newspapers of Bridgeport gave a great deal of space to the event both in announcement and report, publish-ing Fieldman's challenge in full and pictures of the debaters beforehand and extensive reports afterwards; the audience exceeded the capacity of the Opera House; the local comrades neg-lected nothing necessary to the comopera House; the local comrades neg-lected nothing necessary to the com-fort and the information of visiting Secialists and of the general public; the crowd was well managed and everything in regard to the meeting well arranged; the sale of Socialist lit-erature to the audience was well organized and a large number of sub scriptions for The Worker were taken; and the whole affair was of great pro-paganda value, and reflected great credit on Comrade Fieldman and the Socialists of Bridgeport.

the opening of the debate the theatre was almost full, and when the meeting was called to order there was not even standing room anywhere in the house from top to bottom. The crowd num-bered 3,000, at the least, and almost all of those standing in the back of the hall remained patiently and at tentively listening throughout the three hours of debate.

The resolution debated was: "Re-solved, that Socialism is just, neces-sary and desirable." In accordance with the division of time agreed upon Fieldman opened with a speech of 45 minutes duration, Mr. Davenport had an hour in which to reply, each speaker then had another half bour, and Fieldman then had 15 minutes in which to close the debate. Courtenay Lemon acted as chairman, and Com-rades Hanford, Bartholomew, Clark, Feigenbaum and other New York comles were present, as well as a num r from Connecticut cities.

Earnest Eloquence .

and Polished Levity

The earnest eloquence of the Social-fat speaker stood out in striking con-trast to the manner of his opponent. Mr. Davenport is a fluent and easy speaker with a comprehensive and ready command of the language, but having no cause at heart, having no high principle or great ideal to defend or advocate, unstirred by anything be yond the acceptance of things as they are. His air was that of politely sup-pressed boredness. He was typical of the capitalist class in its lack of any inspiring thought with which to appea inspiring thought with which to appear for support. As he talked one could imagine him saying to himself: "Oh, what's the use. I'm comfortable, and its a dull waste of time to get worked up over this social problem." This attitude was strikingly and amusingly illustrated during his first speech; turning to the chairman and asking how much time he had left, he was told that half an hour still remained to him: "Yet!" exclaimed Mr. Dav enport, in a tone of dismayed disgus as if he thought it a very dismal pros pect to have to talk so much longer about the problems of poverty and the good of the race.

Capitalism Indicted.

In his opening speech Fieldman stated that just as we can tell hard we can tell hard and soft, hot and cold, good and bad, by contrast, so we may know that Soand lame old "objections to Socialism" were summoned forth and trotted up and down the stage once more—the old by contrast, so we may know that so-cialism, the opposite of capitalism, is good if we can show capitalism to be bad. He then proceeded to analyze the effects of capitalism: Capitalism is bad because it divides up among the idlers the wealth produced by the bogie man of "anarchy!" was the only one missing; it seems to have died. Mr. Davenport said that Socialism would reduce all to a common level; that it is an impracticable dream; that it workers: Socialism would divide up the work. Capitalism breaks up the home by driving women and children into the factory; poverty drives women to prostitution and makes it impossifor men to marry. Capitalism makes men dishonest. As a lawyer, Mr. Davenport would not permit any-one to offer testimony without an oath and the fear of punishment for perjury. Even organized society cannot trust anyone on the witness stand to tell the truth to-day. Why? Because present conditions make the interests of men diametrically opposed and force them to lie and steal for a living. or honor from the work of his brain unless he has the capital to get a mon opoly and to pay lawyers to keep capi-talists from cheating him out of his invention. Under the present system ror at the idea of confiscation of enplital as an effort "to take from him who has not, which appeals to a base passion in the human heart that responds to it." The following quotation isa typical example of his profundity of thought: "You will have to provide for everyone's wants under this new system. How are you going to do it? Well, the state having made up its mind that there have got to be so many suits, so many pairs of shoes, etc., this year, calculating the number that is wanted, a gentleman who wants a pair of shoes comes to somebody in charge and says: I want a pair of shoes. Who is to deto serve the ruling class; the brains of the race are prostituted to the service of capitalism; religious minds are serving commercialism in the name of God from the pulpit just as the brains of writers are proslituted in the edi-torial room. Capitalism not only forces women to sell their bodies on the street for a price, but has made men prosti-tute their souls and minds for money. It is said that human nature must be the task that human nature must be changed before Socialism could be possible, but it is conditions that make

distribute these things will say: 'I don't think you need a pair of shoes.'
The man replies: 'Why, the other fellow has got a pair of shoes.' Who is going to decide in this new Utopia

that is proposed?"
In speaking of his work before the Committee on Labor in Washington, Mr. Davenport said that the President of the American Federation of Labor dignantly denied the charge that the trade unions were honeycombed with Socialism. To the amusement of the Socialists present, Mr. Davenport then went on to say that he read the constitutions of a number of trade union to Mr. Gompers to prove that many of them were Socialistic. Upon asking the trade unionists to state whether this was true or not and receiving many affirmative replies, Mr. Daven port said: "Then let it go forth as the pinion of a large number, although not the majority, of trade unionists at this meeting that they are what their representatives denied them to be-So-

by Christianity?

than Eight Hours? Referring to Mr. Davenport's work at Washington against labor legisla-tion, the speaker said: "Mr. Daven-port seems to be well acquainted with puestion of Christianity, Fieldma said: "Does your Christianity say the are opposed to an eight-hour law (cries of "Oh!" and hisses), Why, Mr. Davenport even pats himself on the unionists have congratulated him on his position there. Eight hours work is not enough for you. You want to work all the time. (Laughter.) You were born to work. Yes, you were born to work but not to work in order that some may live without work. You that the confiscation proposed by So-cialists will really be restitution to the people of things which are rightfully have a voice of your own, a will of your own, an opinion of your own; a great many of you no doubt are mem-bers of trade unions, and if you are not you ought to be. (Great applause.) I want to tell Mr. Davenport right theirs. The Socialist debater then punctured as many more of the objections to Socialism as his time allowed, remarking that some of them were too childish to be expected from a grown here, now that you have got him face to face with you, what is it you are after, more work or more pay? What after, more work or more pay? What you want is not only shorter hours, but the product of your labor. The reason the trade union movement wants an eight-hour day is because they know that even eight hours is too long. If it were possible for savages with nothing but a stone axe and a bow and arrow to get a living, why should we to-day, with all our improved machinery, work more than

guments were on a par with those of his former effort and ended with a condemnation of Socialism in the name of liberty and a warning that if it were ever established those who pro-posed it would be the architects of

proved machinery, work more than eight hours? Now I would like you to In closing, Fieldman said, in part open your mouths and tell Mr. Dav-enport whether you want eight hours or more. (A voice: "We want four hours.") Everyone that wants more than eight hours speak. (Cries of "No!".) Now, Mr. Davenport, the next time you make a statement in regard to the desires of workingmen I think men of your own city in preference to Mr. Parry." Taking up Mr. Davenport's statement before the same committee that "the relation of master and servant will never be changed in civilized so-clety." Fieldman showed that all things stitution will remain eternally the same, that this relation of master and servant is one of slavery under which the workers get only a living, the same the workers get only a living, the same as a horse or a mule gets, that the de-velopment of the modern complex means of producing wealth makes a change in this relation, and that the co-operation in production which modwhen a government becomes In his reply Mr. Davenport used all he old scarecrows and straw men

the prejudices of the people and fright-en them away from the Socialist movement. All these dust-covered, feeble

lational Organizer Bigelow Says Farm ers There Are Terribly Exploited and Ready to Accept Socialist Ideas.

"I find the Texas people as poor as they can be, it seems, both in town and country. At least half of the farmers or land. The merest shacks for hous

—This is a world of compensation, and he would be no slave must con-sent to have no slave. Those who deny freedom to others deserve it not for themselves.—Ernest Crosby.

—A trade union that is satisfac-tory to capitalists will be useless to workingmen.

whether he is to have a new pair of shoes or not? It may be that this Ward Alderman is somebody that is to

What Do You Mean

In the next half hour, taking up the it is just that a few men should live on the very heart's blood of your children? Does your Christianity say that little children should be sent to work in factories? Does your Christianity say that womanhood ought to be protituted? Does your Christianity say that we must have masters and slaves! Then we are at war with your Christianity. But if your Christianity says: Do unto others as ye would that they should do unto you, then we are not at war with Christianity, but we will make Christianity possible by making it easier for man to serve his fellowman than to rob him." In regard to confiscation he pointed out that the capitalists are confiscating the products of the workers every day and

In his next turn, Mr. Davenport's ar-

A Plea of a Doomed Order.

Every oppressor in the past has appenled for support in the name of lib erty. The nobility, when it saw that it was about to crumble, that society would no longer tolerate it, said: De strey the nobility and you will be the architects of ruin, you will destroy art and literature, for who will read and write, who will paint and who will own paintings? So Mr. Davenport cries out in the name of property rights. It we were all property owners, coal kings and railroad magnates, then we would desire the same kind of govern-ment as Mr. Davenport. Mr. Davenport asked if trade unionists were So cialistic. Thousands of them are and those who are not are rapidly becoming so, as conditions force them to see that the only way the can better the condition of their class is by Socialist political action. They are learn ing that begging favors of the old political parties is futile, just as our revolutionary forefathers found that they could get nothing by petitioning King George. But when those revelu-tionary forefathers found that they could get nothing they declared in the Declaration of Independence that when a government becomes op-pressive it is the right and duty of the governed to abolish it and set up a new and better form of government in its stead. Let the working class heed

CONDITIONS IN TEXAS.

National Organizer Bigelow, who has been for some weeks on a tour through Texas, writes of economic conditions

are tenants and the majority of the others are struggling under a heavy burden of mortgages. The renters commonly pay a share of their crops equivalent to from \$2 to \$5 an acre and barns grace nearly all the tenant farms. The owner will make no im-provements—replying, if besought to do so, that if the tenant doesn't want the place as it is he may go further, for there are plenty to take his place. These impoverished people are con-scious of their wrongs and profoundly desire relief. They are earnest and loyal-hearted and are liberal with their scanty means in supporting our work to a really surprising degree. Very few are clear on the class struggle; but they are only beginners, and clearnes, is a matter of growth and will coin a few years."

a distence plain truths ab

NEW YORK, APRIL -10, 1904.

Social Democratic Party Polls 17,000 Votes and Elects Nine Aldermen.

HURRAH FOR MILWAUKEE!

No Mushroom Growth, but the Rasult of Years of Steady and Thoughtful Work - Good News from Montana, Toa - Butto Elects a Second Socialist Alderman.

ie and Republican capitalist tick ts.

Judge Henny, the corporation law

yer nominated by the Republicans

was elected by a plurality of 557. The

Socialist candidate, Richard B. Cham-

berlain, polled 384. This giv.s us of

ficial standing, so that we will have

T. Woods, at 119 Governor street,

HAVERHILL, Mass., April 4.-Dur-

ig the latter part of the w.n.er en

of Haverhill's Socialist School Com-mitteemen and another Socialist who

worked Leside him were discharged

onsidered that they were discharged

without cause and without an excuse

being given. Aithough some pasons

because of being Socialists, the ac ive

Social sts suspended judgment because the shoe-manufacturer had a ways pos-ed as a liceral-minded and considerate

employer. Recently this same man.

facturer, C. K. Fox, refused another Socialist, ex-Councilman Carrig, who runs a large laundry, the privilege of

continuing to bring towels into his

factory for the employees. He said that he believed in helping his friends, while the Socialists believed in "cl-

viding up" and were not his friends.

A Republican laundryman began co.n-

ing to the shop, but the first week he

Another instance of such contempt

ible persecution was given recently by

a Haverhill banker informing a local

business man, who applied for a loan that he must get rid of Eugene Carey

who was a foreman in this gentle

brother and he did not believe in help

to such methods of intimidation

THE TAX-DODGING CLASS

face of the earth was a greater amount

of perjury ever committed within a corresponding time than in the of-

York City between Jan. 11 and March

31, the time allowed for making ob

jection to personal property assess-ments. All the captains of industry, all the eminent citizens, all the re-

spectable business men, all those who flaunt their wealth before the public gaze or quietly use it to gain power

over their fellow men, rushed with one accord to swear, "so help them

God," that they were poor men. There were Standard Oil directors (Rogers, Lawson's partner, who had boasted that

together they "made" forty-six million

dollars in a single recent deal, took solemn oath that he had but three hundred thousand); there were philan-

thropists, such as Gerry of Windson

Hotel shame; there were the Four Hundred in full force; there were mer

whose wealth has bought ducal coro

nets for their daughters and outdon

old World kings in vulgar estenta-tion. Some swere that they had no such wealth as was supposed. Some swere that their debts outweighed

their property—and yet would resen the appellation of bankrupt. Many

swore, while maintaining mansions o

Fifth Avenue and offices in Wall

Street, that they were residents of Rhode Island or some other state. And it is safe to say, too, that Mr. McClel-

lan and his colleagues will no more

think than did their predecessors of prosecuting one these wealthy perjur-ers. The big tax-dodgers are in Tam-

many Hall, some of them; and others are in the Citizens' Union and others high in the council of the Republican party; and they will all stand together

WHY MOVER WAS ARRESTED

The arrest of Charles H. Moyer a Ouray and his re-arrest at Tellurid

after being released on bond is a piec

after being released on bond is a piece of petty tyrniny that will act as a boomerang to those who perpetrated it. The Citizens' Alliance seems to have an idea that Moyer and Haywood are the Western Federation of Miners and that their imprisonment will break the strike. Apparently Moyer is in jail for an indefinite period, but he work will be carried on by the strike.

il for an indefinite period, but—the
tork will be carried on by the thou
nds of earnest and determined mer
no will not permit their organization

in their common crime.

of the Tax Department of New

It is safe to say that nowhere on the

PETTY FEISECUTION OF

MILWAUKEE, Wis. April 5 .- The I lawyers as they are used on Democrat andidate of the Social Democratic Party for Mayor, Victor L. Berg r, gets 17,000 votes. We elect n'ne A!dermen and five Supervisors. The S. L. P. got a great many votes, which were intended for us, through confusion in the voters' minds. Voting machines were used for the first time in V. L. B.

The result announced in the foregoing dispatch surpasses anything that the Milwaukce comrades dared to express a hope for, though they felt confident of a good gain and worked hard to deserve it.

In the city election in the spring of 1808 the Social Democrat'c Party 10'1ed 2.430 votes in Milwaukee. In the city election of 1900 this was raise1 to 2.585. The national election that fall gave us 4.667. In the spring of 1900 the vote grew to 8,453, and in the information are welcome. state election in the fail of that year to 10,400. It will be se n, therefo e that this week's victory is not the resuit of a mushroom growth or me. temperary or personal cuthuciasm.

During all this time, but more or pecially in the prescut year, a steady educational campaign has been carried on, many meetings being held, indoors and not, but the chief dependence being put on good literature systenutically distributed. The "Social Democratic Herald," of which Fr derick S. Heath is editor and Comrade Berger a regular contributor, and for which the comrades have built up a strong local circulation, has done much education of the working-class for the voters.

The trade unions of Milwaukee have become very thoroughly imbued with Socialist ideas and the relations existing between the unions and the party organization are uniformly cordial and nutually helpful.

Milwaukee news will be looked for with interest from now on, for n'ne Socialist Aldermen, though they be but a minority of the Board, may be expected to make things lively for the capitalists.

GAIN IN MONTANA.

The Socialist Party Elects a Second Alderman in the City of Butte.

BUTTE, Mont., April 5.-Comrade Wainscott, candidate for the Socialist Party, was elected to the Board of Aldermen to-day. This gives us two members of the Board. P. J. C.

We carried one ward in Butte a year ago, electing one Alderman, who has still a year to serve. His record as a straightforward and incorruptible representative of his class has been a good one, and still better results may be expected now that he is re-

ANOTHER VICTORY

REPORTED FROM IOWA. BOONE, Is .- This little city now

one, as in the past year. S. E. Murphy has been re-elected to represent the First Ward and A. Coates loins him from the Fourth. There are five Aldermen-two Socialists, two Republicans and a Democrat.

IN HARTFORD.

Socialist Party Gains Official Standing -"Labor" Annex to Democratic Party Is Knocked Out. HARTFORD, Conn., April 4.-We

ave closed a memorable campaign today, the most stirring this city has ever seen.

The Republican Party was deter mined to defeat F. A. Sullivan, the "labor" Mayor, who was elected two years ago and who was renominated by the Democrats this year for a sec ond term. Money was used freely by the old party politicians. For the first time, the Socialist Party was able to get a good deal of matter into the lo cal dailies-two Republican and one Democratic. They had their own pur poses in this, of course, but we use the opportunity for bringing Socialis before the working people.

We challenged both old party car didates to debate with Ben Hanford. They both respectfully declined on the ostensible ground that outside men should not be brought into this munic ipal contest. It was very clear that they did not dare to meet a Socialist

We had Hanford here last Saturday ust the same, and he certainly did

THE ECONOMIC LEAGUE AGAIN.

'An Educational Movement to Oppose Socialism."

Like All Captalist Movements, it is Partly Grait, but as Against the Workers It is "the Real Thing" -Two Questions for Workingmen.

We have before us as we write the original of a letter recently sent from the office of the National Economic League to a business man in a neighborng city-similar letters evidently being cent to a great number of cap-Italists all over the country.

a "booth tender" in each of the ten The falsehoods in the letter-the wards in the November election and trebling of the Socialist vote and the exaggeration of the Federation's memcan make sure of having our votes all counted, here in J. P. Morgan's native bership-indicate that there is an element of graft in the N. E. L. But that is not surprising. Every capitalist or ganization is permented with graft be kept up here with all possible vigor. and most capital stagre trying to cheat each other as well as to exploit the workers. The Steel Trust promoters Those who wish to study the sold co and get acquainted with our literasure and directors have worked and are still should address or call on Cornel us working a big graft game on the investors; but that does not prevent the Fteel Trust from being "the real thing" as a labor-skinning machine. The ideal organization of the party meets every Friday evening at 234 Asylum street, room 10. All who seek The promoters of the N. E. L. are undoubtedly grafting at the expense of capitalists in general; but that do-s not make it any the less a real capitalist organization as against the work-HAVERHILL EDCIALISTS. ers, and we find the letter worthy of intelligent workingmen's thoughtful

attention. the letterhead includes the names of Ludwig Nissen, former President of the Manufacturers' Association of New York; Silas B. Dutches, President of the Hamilton Trust Company; Richard W. Jones, President of the Oriental Bank; Henry L. Swords, Deputy Collector of the Port of New York; Gustay H. Schwab of the Nor.h Gera.a. Lloyd Steamship Company; Chas. A. Schleren, former Mayor of Brooklyn and now Trensurer of the National Association of Manufacturers: Samuel Spencer, President of the South ra Railway Company; and John C. Maguire, former Surveyor of the Port of New York; together with two or three lawyers and A. H. Mattox, the "editorial manager."

We must, of course, withold the name of the recipient of the letter, which reads as follows:

succeeded in disposing of only eight towels, where Courade Carrig former-ly placed 175. Many of the shoemak-ers went to Carrig's laundry and brought armfuls-of towels for their "Dear Sir:-I beg to inform you that the National Economic League will ender its services in an educational movement to oppose Socialism and class hatred. We do not believe that you can possibly be aware of the dan-ger which lurks in the spread of Socialistic doctrines, nor to how great an extent these doctrines have spread. recent elections in the various man's factory. On being asked for an explanation, the banker replied that Eugene Carey was James F. Carey's tates of the Union show that the So cialistic vote has increased from 98, 000 in 1898 to 1,000,000 in the present brother and he did not believe in help-ing people who were "hurting business interests." Our good comrade "Gene, who became a Socialist even before "Jim," on hearing of the facts, re-signed his place rather than cause trouble for his employer, who had shown himself unwilling to be a party to such wathorks of intimideation. year, in many localities the increase ranging from 50 per cent. to 400 per cent., and this in a period of general prosperity.

"It is only a few years ago that the financial and business centers of the whole country were aroused by a proposition to so change our standard of values as would have resulted in cutting our fixed investments in two. and 20,000 votes in the contested states would have accomplished this result while to-day the doctrines of the Socialistic Party mean the taking of all our fixed investments with fiat

oney and all our property. "As an evidence of the efforts of the Socialistic Party to capture large bodies of organized labor, we refer to bodies of organized labor, we refer to their attempts made at the convention of the American Federation of Labor. ith its ,2400,000 members, held at w Orleans and Boston.

"The sincerity of purpose of the gen-tlemen connected with the National Economic League you will not doubt. Up to the present the public spirit of these men has been sufficient to put the workings of the League into operation at their own expense. We ask for your support to a small extent, believing that you are willing to do your part. "Will you kindly send names, ad-

dresses, and occupation of all you employees (to whom we will regular y send our publications), together with subscription of \$25 towards the

"We would also like to have you 'ad.' for our new magazine 'Labor and Capital,' the first (March) number of which will reach 75,000 wage-earners apployers, teachers, college profe-ors, ministers, and others, and wi be a very valuable medlum to many advertisers, beside being devoted er tirely to your interests, as enclosed prospectus will show. It will afford our Executive Committee great pleasure if you will become a member of its does not imply that any part of your valuable time is to be promised for this work. You may be requested at intervals to contribute an article on some topic in which you are personally interested. We earnestly un you in this way to co-operate wit and endorse the work of the League -Yours very respectfully, Ludwig Nis-sen, President."

sen, President."

Not much comment is necessary—just these two questions: Workingmen, when you see bankers and mangine-turers and rich old-party politicians spending money to provide you with free literature against Socialism, do 201 think they do it out of pure generality and good will to you, or do you think they have THEIR OWN AN TO GRIND? And since these men, who are organized in trusts and in em-

"WORTH THINKING OF," INDEED. In the New York "Times" of April, is a normal case, a case typical of the under the headline "Worth Thinking Of," we find this editorial article, founded upon a news report published

in the same paper the preceding day: "The case of Michael Farley is one which should give the intelligent wage carner a topic for profitable thought. He was a skilled workman" (forty years of age, according to the news report) "with especial experience in op-erating the hoisting machinery for lift-ing steel shapes and other structural materials to the upper floors of high buildings. Three weeks ago he was

'pulled off his job' by a walking delegate. Every morning since then he had reported at the work he abandoned, hoping that some arrangement satis actory to the arbiters of his destiny had been reached which would permit him to resume profitable industry. On Wednesday morning he received permission to go to work again, which he did gladly, since by his own admis-sion he had not had other food for three days than such scraps as he could find in the street. He went to work with enthusiasm, rejoicing in the opportunity, but before his first day was finished he dropped dead. Privation had so enfeebled him that his vital powers failed under the strain of labor, and he was carried home to his hungry wife, for whom want and privation are thus made permanent.

"It should need no argument to show that there is something wrong with system which imposes such sacrifices upon those obedient to its rules. If the wives of the mechanics connected with the building trades who are now planning to keep their homes and feed their children could be heard from in a ions meeting they might say som things which it would profit their hus lands to ponder."

We do not ourselves vouch for the ruth of this story. We give it on the authority of a reputable capitalist paper. If we find in it a most powerful argument against enpitalism rather than against trade unionism, it would ill become the capitalist advocates to deny the facts they have just alleged. If it be true, we agree that it is well 'worth thinking of"-and thinking of again. Here we are told that an especially

skilled mechanic, evidently an industrious and sober man (since lazy and drunken men do not get a good repute for skill), a man in the prime of life, who had been engaged during our late "period of unexampled prosperity" in doing useful and arduous and even dangerous work, was yet, with all his skill and industry and with all the blessings of capitalist prosperity, living on such a precarious tenure, so near to the verge of poverty, that eighteen days of unemployment rendered him so utterly destitute that he had nothing to eat during the three succeeding days but scraps picked up n the streets.

We are given to understand that this

wages and raise the prices of your food, are also organized to fight Sochilism, doesn't is seem likely that So cialism is a good thing for you, and isn't it worth your while to GIVE SOCIALISM A LITTLE CAREFUL

LIMIT PRODUCTION.

Cotton Mill Lords Say Factory Operatives May Work Only Half Time-

FALL RIVER, Mass., April 5 .- An agreement was made to-day by twenty cotton manufacturing corporations controlling about thirty-five mills to curtail their production because of the tions of the print and cotton markets. On Thursday night ten of the plants will shut down until the following Monday morning. After that they will be run only three or four days a week until further no-

When trade unions try to set a limit to the rushing and driving of workers by the bosses, a great bowl is raised against these wicked "conspiracles to restrict production and ruin industry. Here we have the organized capitalists issuing a ukase that only so much cloth shall be made, although the workers are willing to make more and other eople need more. Nor is this the first

WHO "MADE" THAT \$46,000,000?

Lawson and Rogers have "made" orty-six million dollars in exactly the ame sense that a burglar "makes" so and-so much by a night's "work." Only they did it with less personal exertion and risk, in a lazier and more cow ardly way, than does the burglar. How they cheated others of their own ilk who were "on the make" in the same fashion, or how they tried to cheat each other in a way that would make pals in ordinary crime blush for shame care not, except as it exhibits the de-mornlizing influence of capitalism and the depravity of the capitalist class. It is for the workers who really made-created, produced by labor-that \$46, 000,000 of value, that we are con-

WAR ON UNIONS IN DETROIT.

DETROIT, Mich., April 5.—The Builders' Association has decided to make a campaign for the open along Detroit has for the last seven or eight years had the reputation of being one of the strongest union cities in its Junited States. The unions of the building trades will oppose the employees' move, but a general lockout fareared.

workingmen's lot-and the only moral drawn from the tale is that every workman should keep away from the unions and stick close to his job. This capitalist editor SEES NOTHING WRONG IN A SOCIAL SYSTEM WHICH, on his showing, KEEPS EVEN THE MOST FORTUNATE PORTION OF THE WORKING CLASS WITHIN A FEW WEEKS OF STARVATION.

PRICE 2 CENTS.

For us, we suppose that the story is not altogether true. The case of skilled building mechanics is not, in fact, quite so desperate as is here represented; and their unions have provision for paying benefits to strikers for more than a period of three weeks and sufficient to keep them from actual starvation. But this does not affect our point, which is that this newspaper, one of the foremost defenders of the existing social system, believing or affecting to believe that the conditions are as stated above, yet justifies those conditions and advises workingmen, not to organize to change them, but to schmit to them and individually to strive each to get a bare living from day to day for himself.

No, the "Times" story is hardly robable, as told of a skilled mechanic belonging to a union of the building trades. But it might easily be true of workingmen in many other trades. SUCH CONDITIONS AS IT REPRE-SENTS DO ACTUALLY PREVAIL FOR A LARGE PART OF THE WORKING CLASS. For some millions of inborers, factory operatives, mine workers, and others in the United States who work and try to maintain families on wages of less-often much less-than \$9 a week, it is a sober fact that they live always, even in the most prosperous times, within a few weeks of absolute penury, that the interruption of their pay for even a month or two, whether by sickness or accident or by strike or lockout or by one of the periodical depressions of industry that capitalism itself produces, plunges them into debt to the limit of their credit and renders them dependent either on union benefits or on public er private charity so-called or-what counts for more than either of theseon the spontaneous assistance of friends and neighbors only less goor than themselves. And this in a country which boasts of ACCUMULATED WEALTH TO THE AMOUNT OF MORE THAN \$1,200 PER CAPITA OF ALL ITS PEOPLE.

This is "worth thinking of," indeedworth thinking of more seriously and more deeply than the editor of the "Times" or any other defender of capitalism wishes workingmen to think.

INJUNCTION RECORD IS BROKEN.

Justice Kavanaugh Issues Most Sweep ing injunctions to Date of junctions issued in a U 50 Seven Different Unions. Source CHICAGO, April 2 7500 th

powers of the courts, busiest powers of the police for the police for the police for the used to the limite in the war between capital and labor in Chicago this spring none will doubt who read the labor news items Wednesday incruing. Four injunctions issued in one day in the interest of the different employemployees, forbidding them from do-ing anything and everything from wa'king on the street to going on a sympathetic strike is the record of one day. The report of Chief of Police O'Neil the same day is an eloquent commentary on the injunction record.

While the city is infested with thieves, hold-up men, second-story workers and all kinds of crooks, so that the lives of people are unsafe on the streets at night from this product of capitalism, Chief O'Nell reports that over ten per cent, of the entire police force of the city are continually on "duty" around some factory where there is a strike or one is expected. However, under capitalism and a capitalist administration that is what courts and police forces are for.

Whenever the workers grow tired of being injunctioned and clubbed by the authorities their votes have elected they know the remedy,

WHY HE WAS FINED.

WHY HE WAS FIRED.

A judge out in Montana has fined. Copper King Heinze \$20,000 for contempt of court for denying inspectors admission to his mine. This would be startling and pleasing news, if the inspectors' business had been to enforce labor laws. Such was not the case, however. The inspectors were sent to enforce a claim of Copper King Clark, Heinze's successful business rival. Not till we get Socialist indiges are we likely to see capitalists pushider for impeding the enforcement of labor laws.

TWO FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS

This country with its insti Tals country with its institutions beeings to the peeple who inhabit it. Whenever they shall grow weary of the existing government they can exercise their constitutional right of amending it, or their revolutionary right to dismember or overthrow it.—

Los Angeles Socialist.

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

In the state of New York, on account of erfain provisions of the election laws, the orialist Party is officially recognized under he muse of Social Democratic Party, and is emblem is the Arm and Torch, as shown

terly opposes the on an abusive came the real Socialists the trade unions THE SOCIALIST VOTE.

The Socialist Party (the Social Democrati arty of New York) has passed through it second general election. Its growing power indicated and its speedy victory for indowed by the great increase of its votes shown in these figures:



GAMBLING AND GAMBLING.

Gambling is immoral. That cannot be successfully denied. It is demoral izing. It undermines character and leads to yet worse evils. From matching pennies to shooting craps, from crap-shooting to playing the races, from the pool-room to the stock ex change, it is dangerous as a pastimmissit as an occupation.

But if all gambling is bad, there are yet degrees of worse and worst. The sort of gambling which affects only those who go into it of their own will and with open eyes, the sort of gambling that is conducted "honestly" according to the rules of the game; the sort of gambling in which the players risk only what is their own, is the least injurious. Yet it is on this sort of gambling that our "reformers" ad most of their efforts.

When Reggie Vanderbilt goes Saratoga, he knows what he is doing and the risk he is taking and he could stay away if he chose. When two Anom toss pennles on the street.

cal at pure game of chance and said: * to-day may be the winner to-day may be the winner When a six-dollar clerk thing ties himself an embryo capin the horses, he stands to s eeen the norses, no standard wages.

what we call business and espe cially that sort of business which is biggest and most "up to date" and which is reputed most respectable is, three counts, the worst form of gambling. Sully and Law and Gates and Schwab-and Morgan and Rockefeller, as well-play a game from which others cannot escape; will they nill they, when these industrial gamblers give the word, the cotton growers and textile workers must play, the copper miners must play, the iron workers and railway employees and all others must play-and play to lose. Again, the game is not a straight one. The cards are stacked, the dice are loaded-and if the men who run the game sometimes lose, in spite of all their tricks; the law allows them to "welch" and start a new game even. Finally, the stakes with which these capitalist gamblers play are not their own. If they win, the winnings are irs; but if they lose, it is the fruit of other people's inbor that they squadder. And wealth is not the only stake. An Allison gambles that the Darlington will stand till he has got the contract off his hands; he loses his bet-and twenty-seven workingmen's lives are the forfeit. The Vanderbilt gamble that their trains may run safe y through their murky tunnel; they se their bet-and a score of other men die for it. Clarke and Heinze ble for copper mines; and tens of sands of Montaun miners are kept in idleness and poverty to await th on of their game.

We repeat, modern business or capitalism is the worst form of gambling that has ever been devised. If the Italists choose to play, the worker ave no option. As between capital ugh the game is a crooked one yet as all the players are crooked, there is still an element of chance. But tween the capitalists and the

workers, it is always and everywher case of "heads we win, talls you

This sort of gambling, the respect ble reformers will never try to suppress. They are themselves habitue and beneficiaries of the game and their crusades against the smaller and less dishonest games are like the 'thlef's ruse of crying "Stop thief" to divert attention from himself.

But let us add, if the capitalists are playing, for the time, a winning game against the workers, they are at the same time playing, in the long run, a hopelessly losing game against Fateagainst the tremendous forces of huuan progress. Outside of the churches, outside of the schools, outside of the reformers' circles of sweetness and light, outside of all those elements that hypocritically condemn the lesser evil while sharing in the greater, there is steadily arising a new social force that makes for honesty as well as freedom. The workers learn slowly, but they are learning; they have distrusted themselves too long, but they are coming to feel their power. If their words are not always gentle nor their ways full of elegance, their instincts are sound, setting service to mankind as the test of human worth and, when need is, roughly setting aside old forms and phrases to go to the substance of truth. The time is coming when they will say-not "We want a chance to get into this game" nor "We want this game played according to the ancient rules." but-"We are sick of this game and we will play it no longer; let it cense." They will not plead; they will command-and the worse for those who disobey. A social system founded

DIALECTIC ANSWER TO A "CHOP-LOGIC" QUESTION.

on gambling, and dishonest gambling

at that, cannot stand against the re-

volt of social honesty.

A reader of The Worker submits to

is the following question: "Comrade M. maintains that a work ingman who has saved a hundred dollars out of his wages and put it into a savings bank is not a capitalist. Comrade P. declares that he is as much a capitalist in proportion as is Margan or Roykoftler. Morgan or Rockefeller. As there remains some division of opinion on this question among several comrades. I vas requested to ask you for your de-

Without any pretension to being an authoritative arbiter on such questions, we may try to throw a little light on what is, after all, we think, rather a difference between the two comrades in their use of words than n their conceptions on the subject.

But first let us repeat and somewhat expand what we said about a month ago in replying to a correspondent who asked us to draw the line between individual production and social or collective production. As a preface to our reply we said, in effect:

It must be remembered that, outside the field of pure mathematics, we very often cannot draw absolute distinctions-least of all in those sciences which deal with the most complex sub cts, such as the social sciences. all know what we mean when we speak of animals and of plants; yet the biologist knows that in some of the lower forms of life the animal and vegetable kingdoms meet and overlap, so to speak, so that no hard-and-fast line can be drawn. We talk of wise and foolish men, true and false be-liefs, good and bad actions; yet we never find a man absolutely wise or altogether foolish, in every belief that we may analyze we can find elements of truth and of falsehood mingled in varying proportions, and no course of conduct is ever altogether good or utterly bad. As Engels points out in the introduction to his "Socialism, Utopian and Scientific," we cannot say abso lutely just at what point in its devel-opment the foetus in the mother's womb begins to have a separate individuality nor can we absolutely fix the moment which divides life from death —even death being actually a some what extended and gradual process yet for scientific as well as practical es the words "living 'dead" have a sufficiently definite

As someone has well put it, definitions must generally be made by cen ters and not by circumferences. That is to say, we may define different classes of things by observing their typical and well-marked forms, although between any two clearly dis-tinct types there may be an almost infinite gradation so that a sharp line of division can only be an arbitrary

The occasion for this rather extend ed preface will, we hope, be evident Indeed, the preface involves our an swer to the question; for what our cor respondent asks is, in effect, that we draw a hard-and-fast line between the working class and the capitalist class and we must reply that this cannot be done, but that this fact does not at all negative the existence of classes and a class struggle.

A wage-worker or proletarion is

person who sells his labor-power to a capitalist and gets wages in return. A capitalist is a person who owns the means of produc tion which other people must use, who buys their labor-power and gets profit out of it. But the two classes may and do overlap. Many people who live chiffey upon wages and who could no live without working for wages have also some additional income in the form of profit; and some who live chiefly upon profits do some kind of ork and get wages therefor.

Comrade P. recognizes this when

cent, of his income. If one wishes to say he is a capitalist to the extent of course or to say that he is 1 per cent. capitalist and 99 per cent. wage worken But it is evident that thi man is dependent on wages for a living, that his proletarian interests so completely outweigh his capitalist interests that it is not worth while to consider the latter. For all practical purposes and for all purposes except that of fine-spun and rather fruitle argument, the man is a wage-worker

But suppose the man has a larger capital; suppose his profit-income is tenth of his whole income, or a third or half, or two-thirds, and the rest is the wages of his own labor. What then? Where shall we draw the line and begin to call him a small capitalist? And if he does not work for wages at all, at what amount shall we draw the line and call him a large capitalist instead of a small one? At \$1,000 a year? At \$2,000? At \$10,000?

We reply that we shall not try to draw the line. Any line we might draw would be arbitrary. There is no need of trying to draw such lines.

We are not concerned to decide

whether John Doe is a wage-worker or a capitalist nor whether Richard Ros s a small capitalist or a large one. We know that there is a great mass of men who are dependent on wages for their living, either entirely or to such an overwhelming degree that their pro fit-interests do not count. We know that there is a small class of men wh do not need to work for wages at all and most of whom do not work for wages at all and who enjoy enormou wealth and enormous power. We know that there is a borderland where these two classes run together and overlap We know, too, that there are some men who do not altogether fit into this classification. But we know, finally and this is the important point-that what counts in economics and politics and history is, not that vague border land nor those doubtful aberrant types, but the conflicting class inter ests and class instinct and class con sciousness of the two great and grow ing classes-the one great in number: and in social usefulness and in latent power, the other great in present pow er and in social injuriousness.

Our answer, then, to the question put to us is this: Comrade P. is right in a certain verbal sense; but Comrade M. is right on the vital point; and the question is as fruitless as the "choplogic" problems the medieval the ologians used to discuss so earnestly -whether or not God's omnipotence was equal to the task of making Mary Magdalene a virgin again and whether a hungry ass placed exactly midway between two absolutely equal bundle of hay would ever decide which way to turn for his dinner.

"TOUJOURS, L'AUDACE."

Frem time to time we observe within our party in one quarter or another a sort of timidity which comports ill with our aims and principles and with the nature of the enemy we have to fight. To lilustrate, in a certain large Eastern city-it is not necessary that we should name it-a prominent New York speaker who had been engaged to address a large meeting was called aside at the last moment before he went on the platform and begged please not to say anything that would offend this or that "respectable" element of society; it was decided in a committee of the same local not to invite another speaker-a propagan list of large experience and of national reputation-whom some of the local comrades wished to engage, on the word German or Jewish comrades as speakers, on the ground that we should not give our opponents any excuse for saying that Socialism is a foreign novement-and important occasions for propaganda and organization are neglected rather than allow foreignborn comrades to represent the party The general tone of the party in the place of which we speak is a pegative one; the minds of those who are guid ing its affairs are not occupied chiefly in devising things to be done, but in avoiding things which, so they think, should not be done. The natural result of this timid policy is that there is less propaganda work going on than in many a city having a population and a party membership not one-fifth as large, that the organization is lax and the membership cold and listless, that the party is out of touch with the lapor movement, on the one hand, and is treated with scant respect by the press the elergy, and other "respect

able" organs of public opinion, on the This is all wrong. Socialists ma well bear in mind as a maxim of con duct the words of one of the revolu nust dare, and again dare, and always dare." We have nothing to fear. We have no business to fear any ne or anything. It is our busin

Shall we try to ghide our con a negative rule, by trying to avo

attacking the home or stirring up the passions of envy and hatred? Let us be well assured that we shall not escape these reproaches unless by ut-terly disavowing all our principles and abandoning all activity. No matter how circumspect we may be, so long as organized capital considers us in the least dangerous, so long the subsidized agents and mouthpieces of capital will continue to hurl against us every accusation by which they may hope to injure our cause, regardless whether or not their charges have the slightest foundation in fact.

If we are active, if our rule of coaduct is positive and not negative, if we are uncompromising and fearless and aggressive, false accusations will have little effect upon our credit with thinking people. If we insist on making ourselves heard, the public will hear us, will know us for what we are. and will learn to distinguish between what we really advocate and what our enemies accuse us of advocating. If we are silent, if we try to avoid the issue, if we refrain from speaking lest our words be misconstrued, then the public will have good reason for taking as truth the misrepresentation of our position set before them by those who do speak against us.

Socialists should never be on the de fensive. It is our part to bring an indictment against capitalism and all its multifarious agencies and with relentless vigor to press that indictment to a trial at the bar of public thought and public interest and public conscience. We are the accusers and we do ourselves wrong and are recreant to our trust if we waste our time and humble our cause by demurring to any counter-charges that may be trumped up against us. Do these hirelings falsely accuse us

of attacking the home, of underm'ning domestic virtue, of planning the suppression of religion, of advocating lawless and violent sedition? To such slanders we should scorn to plead, but should expose them by driving home our true and demonstrable charge against the capitalist system which they defend and by which their masters profit-that it robs children of their childish joys and dooms them to ignorance; that it breaks up homes by driving wives to the factory and throwing husbands into the army of the unemployed; that it yearly forces multitudes of women to the alternative of destitution or a life of shame: that it makes widows and orphans for its profit and then exploits them for its further profit; that it, setting up the desire for wealth and the fear of poverty as the most imperative motives of conduct, fosters envy and arrogance, servile hypocrisy and cynical indifference to all high ideals; that it daily blasphemes against the creeds it professes to honor and daily outrages the laws and principles of civil order it affects to defend.

And do they venture to sneer at us s "ignorant foreigners" unacquainted with "the genius of American institutions?" Our best answer is to rebuke their degenerate lip-patriotism and combut the stupid prejudices they seek to foster by our own consistent practice. refusing to make any distinctions, open or facit, in word or deed, between native and foreign-born, between Jew and Gentfle or white and black, harmoniously joining all our forces in attack upon a regime that disgraces the memories of patriot heroes and de needs on race hatred and sectorian bigotry to divide and subdue its victims.

We have nothing to apologize for, nothing to diessemble, nothing to fear, ground that he was "too violent" and If we are but true to ourselves. As was likely to say things that would all men, we are liable to error. We give the papers and the clergy a have need to use judgment and tact. chance to criticize us; in the same local But our judgment should be exerobjection is always raised, and gener- cised in conforming our conduct to our ally with success, against putting for own principles and purposes, not in vainly striving to evade our opponents consure. And our tact should never carry us near to the verge of timid or ambiguous diplomacy. It is better for us to be active at the risk of making many blunders than to avoid indiscretions at the cost of lnactivity.

Grand Jury did right in holding Eugene Allison primarily and chiefly esponsible for the Darlington crime, for he was the capitalist highest in power in the affair. But to let off the contractors, Pole and Schwandtner, on the ground of their alleged stupidity is a rather queer proceeding. What tustification, what plea, what excuse for existence, can the capitalist have, if it is not that he directs and controls in dustry? Of course we know very well -we, mind you-that the capitalists do not do the work of direction, but only exercise the power of control for their own benefit, while hired men do the thinking for them. But can "the pow ers that be" permit this confession of the fact that the contractor is a mere parasite, a creature who knows no how to do anything useful, but only how to mismanage affairs. The verdict confirms the Socialist contentio that capitalists are not only useless but positively pernicious, to society.

The bricklayers and helpers of New York have had some object lessons in capitalist journalism of late. They have found that there was not on thfully their side of the ard to the strike. Many had

FOREVER FIRST OF ALL.

By Horace Traubel.

Forever first of all is justice. Is | learn and feach justice? Reft of just love. Not the food you cat. Not the clothes you wear. Not the luxuries you enjoy. But justice. Everything must stand aside for justice. You have a trade and you think your trade comes before justice. You are a man of business and you think that business comes before justice. Yes, before love. You practice a profession. Your pro-fession comes before justice. Fatal fallacy. Justice stands first. Justice precedes all the witnesses of life. Jus-tice is the only final witness to life. You may satisfy every other claim But nothing is done for life until jus tice is satisfied. You have ordered your life. But you have left no room for justice. You have taken all the details into account. But you have not taken the whole into account. You have forgotten or foresworn justice And justice is forever first of all.

Justice is the only thing that takes cure of all. Justice speaks the only

universal tongue. Anything short of

justice is parley, apology and surren

supreme debt. The debt of justice.

The human spirit owes itself a

Justice is the common providence. Look for justice. When you see jus-tice you do not see slavery. You do not see bonds bearing interest. You do not see lands paving rent. You do see the storekeeper pocketing pro-You see men refusing margins and bounties. You see men refusing to take advantage of their talents. Justice does not decree that talent shall invade. It tasks talent with its surrender. Talant does not belong to the individual. It belones to all. Justice is first of all. It starts man with man on the square. It keeps the race on loyal terms with itself. It gives life general not consider. general not special sanctions What is best your own is more than best the inheritance of the race. I cannot separate my personal gifts from the impersonal treasure. From justice. For justice is forever first of

I know what the professional logicians say. Justice is not logic. What the preacher says when he faces the money in his parish. Justice is not religion. What the statesmen say in their cabinets. Justice is not politics And when the doctor is filling me with drugs he says justice is not medicine. And when the painter is painting a picture for fame or for mo ney he says that justice is not art. And when the poet has dedicated his verses to a patron he says that justice is not song. And when the lawyer lies in his brief he says that instice is not how. And when the tradesman hogs his excesses he says that justice is not trade. And when the landlord evicts a tenant he says that justice is not rent. And wages he says that justice is not hire And so we have reduced life to bargain and sale. All are not giving life for life. Each man giving his all for every other man's all. But each man is making the sharpest dicker he can for life. Getting the most he can ge of life for the least he must give of life. And this adjustment is the currept adjustment of religion, of art and of law. This is what the world calls This is what the world calls ousness. And when I come righteousness. along crying for justice. Weeping for justice. My heart filled with sorrow seeing the lack of justice. Filled with elation seeing the inevitability of justice. They are all at my heels decrying my logic. The priest is at my heels. The statesman is at my heels. The poet is at my heels. The artist is at my heels. All the sellers and buyers are at my heels. Even the wage men, the innocents transgressed, are at my heels. And I barely escape with

my life. And yet justice is forever first of all. I am an alarmist for justice. I am an assurer of justice. You come to me bringing tribute. Science comes bringing tribute. Art comes with its dreams feel. Music comes with its lips full. Trade comes with its coffers full. But do you bring justice? You can learn things and teach things. But can you of all.

were sadly disappointed. Those papers give page after page to the recital of their proprietor's virtues, but the strikers' statements somehow always proved "unavailable" at the critical the

So Mr. Hearst has won a great vic lory for "the dear people" against the Coal Trust? We are not so sure, "We want to be shown." We observe that while this alleged victory is being heralded under big headlines, there are dispatches tucked away in obscure corners of the paper regarding the fact that the Coal Barons have forced a great part of their miners to accept reduction of wages and locked out many others for refusing to submit. We opine that this "death blow" to the Coal Trust is just about as effec five as the one Knox gave to the

for the "Call" demonstrated.

see if the Coal Trust is really hurt. SOCIALIST PLATE MATTER

Northern Securities Let us watch and

In reprinting the verses on "Feudal ism" from the "Wall Street Journal last week we should have noted the from which we directly took them. We would now make ame A project is on foot to issue, through ency of the American Press Asociation a page of Socialist plate matter for the use of weekly papers. The plan is to issue a six-column page

once in three weeks for the present-oftener in future, if the project is suc cessful-at a cost to each paper su scribing of \$1 a page. The matter, ac cording to the prospectus, "will all be purely educational, political only as touching fundamental theories and practices of government and organiza-tion, leaving you to draw your own les-sons of partisanship" and "thus es-pecially suited to independent, labor-and reform journalism." Magazet M.

tice all life is the strophe and antistrophe of emptiness. Science is empty without justice. I think that you have worked in vain painting your cauvas For you have not put justice there. And justice alone is what will fill your canvas. And every product of art; and all theory and specula tion, and all metaphysical learning must be empty, empty, forever empty, without justice. I do not say justice is logical. But I say justice is justice. I do not say civilization is not civilization. Let it be civilization. I will not quarrel with you about words. But I say that as long as civilization is not justice it might as well be nothing. It is nothing. You think society can be society with half of society forgotten or trespassed. Justice forgets no one Invades no one. To justice there is no for therefore any victor. To justic there is a common soul from which all personal souls emerge and to which all personal souls go for restoration. We are not millions of beings owing many debts. We are all of one being owing one debt. This may not be logic. Or religion: Or statecraft. Or science. Or anything the parsimony of the single consciousness can name. But it is justice. And justice is forever first of

tical. Say all the lord high gods of the regime. Be as I am, says the re-ligion that dares not. Be as I am, says the art that dares not. Be as I am, says the lover who dares not. And the boss says, Be as I am. And every man on top says, Be as I am. A am saddest sometimes when I even the slave say. He as I am. And wherever I go I hear voices. And the voices all say, Be as we are. What is it all for? I am to be logical. Be logical, says the world, and collect your rent. Be logical and hoard your gains. Be logical and sing false songs, Yes, paint false pictures. Yes, preach lying sermons. Be logical. Get on somebody's back, Oppress, Starve Rend. Murder. Only be logical. Who is to care who is to suffer? Logic will answer for all reproach. Justice would' be all right if it was not for logic. But logic supplants justice. Logic is any wrong that exists. Logic is the lie of the liar. Logic is the private greed of trade. Logic is the ship that puts out on the pirate seas. Logic is cruel in the bite of the economic north wind. Logic finds room for all the wrongs. But logic finds no room for the robel No room for protest. No room for the nt of a universal love. For And yet your love is forever justice. first of all.

I have thought that justice is the only logic. That the landlords and the money lords and the profit lords are not logical. That the priests and the poets and the suborners anywhere are not logical. That only the cryer for justice is at last logical. That though my brain may not weigh so many ices and my body measure so man inches I am built in noble proportions if I am the size and make of justice. That men may not admire me. men may hate my cry. My cry as I go forth crying for justice. But that if I answer the questions of justice logic will endorse my measure and ac knowledge the melody of my accen-I am not willing to follow logic in its ambushes. The logic of history the proprietor. The ascendent owner and the descendent slave. Somebody always very high up for many some-bodies very low down. Logic is the crack of a whip. Logic is the lockout and the strike. Logic is the gun and war. Logic is hate. At least the pro-fessors tell us so. Logic perpetuates the antithesis of broadcloth and rags. Logic has two sides to its shield the one side overplus and on the other side want. Logic has one foot on a side want. Logic has one foot on throne and one foot in the gutter. least the professors tell us so. And their kind of history tells us so. But I have thought that justice was the only logic. That justice is forever first

contains one of T. N. Richardson's 'Finnegan's cigar store" sketches, an article by Carl D. Thompson, Frances Willard's declaration in favor of So cialism, "The Satisfied Socialist From the "New Commonwealth," and a moment. Thus once more is the need | number of other articles, long and omething over thirty papers have subscribed for the service.

A CHEAP TRICK

It is a favorite trick of the "Su: the "Times," and some other capitalis papers in New York—and perhaps the trick is not unknown in other cities whenever a strike is on, to publish letters alleged to be written by union men, but invariably signed with mer initials or pen-names, telling how enger the majority of the strikers are to get back to work, stating that they are kept out only by the coercive methods of an insignificant minority These letters bear all the ear-mark of being composed in the newspaper office under instructions from the em-ployers' headquarters. But how gulli-ble the editors must consider the "general public" to be when they expecstories to be accepted as gosp haps the editors are not so far wrong

NOT GOD'S WISDOM, BUT

One thing that God in his infinit visdom didn't give the capitalists i the votes of the working class. That finite stupidity of the givers.-Eri-People.

-The prejudice against the me gether again and rename the tran nction.-Washington Star.

---- Write to your Senator for a cop. of the Colorado miners' statemen mitted by Senator Patterson. designated as Congressional Record

—Fraud ever sticketh betwee Buying and Selling as mortar betwee stones.—Jesus the Son of Sirach.

ARE FOR UNION LABEL BREAD

THE CONSOLIDATED POISONERS' COM

During the year 1903 the coroners | for three months, and it has of New York City reported 388 deaths resulting from poisoning by illuminating gas. Of these, 130 were alleged to be suicidal and 258 accidental. In nore recent months the frequency of this sort of fatal accidents has be still greater.

Ought these deaths to be counted as accidents? So far as the victims were concerned they were such, of course. But was no one responsible? Could not these hundreds of lives have been saved? Is the reason for these fatali-ties unknown? Is no one responsible or their occurrence?

The reason for such accidents is no bscure. It is well known and undisputed. It consists in two facts: First the use of water-gas in place of coalgas; second, the low and very uneven pressure in the pipes. For both of these conditions the corporations who control the gas supply and make enormous profits upon it are directly and in our opinion, criminally responsible At many times during the past win-

ter the pressure has been so low that jets turned on full would flicker and nearly go out. With proper pressure -an even pressure sufficient to give a good light when the jet is turned or full-a jet may be turned half of without danger, with assurance that it will continue to burn with a dim flame, consuming all the gas that comes through. In many cases it is onvenient and often-when, for instance, there is sickness in the house —it is almost necessary to leave one jet burning low at night, so that a light may be had at a moment's notice. But with a low and fluctuating pressure, such as our gas lords choo to supply, a jet so turned low is likely to go out unnoticed and then, the pressure again increasing a little, gradually to permeate the air of the

The danger from such a condition would be great, even were coal-gas in use. But for the sake of cheapness use. But for the sake of cheapness and of consequent greater profits, the capitalists in control have seen fit to substitute water-gas, which contains from four to five times as much car-bon monoxide—one of the most deadly poisons known to science. The dan ger to the consumers' lives has thus been greatly multiplied, solely in der to swell the profits of a l group of men who do none of the labor necessary to supply the city with gas, but who, by right of property, control the means of supplying it and dictate how it shall be done. Taking no account, then, of cases

gas-poisoning that have not been de tected or cases where death has not ediately ensued, 258 human lives have been the price of one year's extra profits for the gas capitalists.
THE COMMON PEOPLE PAY THE "EMINENT CITIZENS" REAP THE PROFIT.

During the years 1902 and 1903, Mr Low's Republican-Reform Administra-tion made not the slightest effort to punish or to prevent this wholesale poisoning for profit. Mr. Democratic Administration has now been in complete control

the first step toward stopping the famy; if anything, it has done what was in its power to prevent any steps being taken to that end. The District Attorney has, through his whole term of office, received almost daily official reports of deaths caused by the deliberately adopted business policy of the Gas Combine, but he has not lifted a finger to bring the criminals to jus-tice. He has spent much time and noney in a spectacular "crusade" on gambling—an attack from which no one expects any results except adver-tisement for Mr. Jerome—but he has no leisure to prosecute a gang of monopolists who levy atribute of FIVE HUMAN LIVES EVERY WEEK to

maintain their princely luxury.

Why this apathy? Or is it apathy at all? Is it merely neglect? No, it is not. Low and McCiellan and Jerome know well what they are doing and DELIBERATELY abstain from attacking the Gas Combine.

Why, then, this criminal complicity on the part of both Republican and Democratic public officials? Because both those parties are pledged to the maintenance of the capitalist system— the system of private ownership for private profit. Because this murderous practice of the Gas Combine is only one of the incidents of that system-along with adulteration of foods and drugs, along with "jerry" building along with preventable railway collisions and mine-explosions. Because these incidental horrors grow out of the fundamental wrong of capitalism and cannot be attacked without endangering capitalist power and profit. Be-cause the Republican and Democratic parties, pledged to the maintenance of capitalism, are fluanced and controlled by capitalists and managed from above by capitalist agents. Because gas capitalists, along with rallway and trolley capitalists, factory capitalists, bankers, landlords, and contractors, sit in the highest councils of both Repub-lican and Democratic parties of city, state, and nation and see to it that, while their political henchmen fight a sham battle in public over trivial is-sues, they act together in all that concerns capitalist interests. Finally, becerns capitalist interests. Finally, be-cause the masses of the people—they whose labor creates the capitalists' profits and whose health and very lives are at the capitalists' mercy—al-low themselves, to be DELUDED BY THAT SHAM BATTLE of the politicians, allow themselves to be DIVID-ED ON ISSUES THAT TOUCH NOT THEIR VITAL INTERESTS and vote into power now this set and now that set of the agents of Capital. There is but one way to vote against

the murderous Gas Combine. It is the same as to vote against high rents and miserable tenements and high prices and adulterated food. It is the same as to vote against lockouts and blacklists and injunctions and club-andhayonet law. The only way is to vote for Labor against Capital, to vote in favor of public ownership and operation of industry for public service in place of private ownership and con-trol for private profit—to vote for Socialism under the Arm and Torch.

THE WORKERS OF THE WORLD.

By John Davidson

bove the mists that veil the future Oft my fancy takes its flight And I see a wondrous prospect Spread before my inward sight a world by war unravaged Unscathed by want, unvexed by

fear; world of love, of peace, of plenty. Would, O would, it now were here tet these visions are no fleeting Day dreams of a mystic's mind,

But fair fore-gleams of a morning Bright with promise for mankind. Then work and watch and wait, my comrades, Grim Mammon's might is waning

The dreary-night draws near an ending; A better day will come at last. imbered millions watch with

The rising light to herald The rulers, they, of that new day— The Workers of the World.

Backward glance across the ages What a scene is there enrolled. ee the blood on history's pages, Mark the greed for land and gold. Yet each merciless despoiler

Sought one end, pursued one aim, The right to rob the helpless toiler Was the goal of every game. Slaves, the workers were, for ages, Ages chafed in serfdom's chains And though now in name they're fre men. Still the servitude remains.

Yet in spite of all oppression, Spite of all the galling load, Slowly, wearily, but surely, They have come an upward road, And now to gain the nearing goal They march with flags unfurled.

While hope of victory cheers their The Workers of the World.

ot through grace of greed repenting Will the new time come to pass Futile to expect relenting Of a robber ruling class). Only when th' awakened workers Realize their powers and rights Will they break the bonds which make

Slaves of social parasites There will be no place for shirkers In the new Society.
Of, and for, and by the Workers All of government must be, comrades shall we be and neighbor Priest nor plutocrat nor king hall live in luxury on our labors In the days of which we sing.

Then, comrades, speed our sublime, And let us proudly herald The destined heirs of Earth and Time— The Workers of the World,

Chula Vista, Cal.

-Inequality is the source of all take amends for inequality.-Aris

ALL ARE TO BLAME. The magnificence of private wealth

is a magnificence which is only made

possible by the drudgery of a multitude of weary workers, by their prac-tical slavery. When one criticises a tyranny, one must condemn both par-tics to it, both the tyrant who tyran-nizes and the masses who submit. nizes and the masses who submit. When one criticises a plutocracy one must be equally impartial, for a plutocracy is possible only where both rich and poor consent to the idea. In America, the unsuccessful man cannot plume himself upon being more righteons than the specessful one, for both consented to the idea; and we did this, partly because the operation had never with any very loud voice been called in question, and still more perhaps because the chances of gain were so great and so alluring that they blindso great and so alluring that they blind-of us in the real significance of what we were doing. We had a virgin continent to explore, field and forest and mine to be had for the taking, and we had, the more the pity, the captive black man of Africa and the disinherited white man of Europe to do the work. and yield us the profit. And this work of double exploitation, the exploitation of a continent and of a people, has gone on so unfalteringly that now, in stend of the democracy whileh started out to reslize, we have a coun-try with two classes in it, those who have, and those who have not. And of a continent, and this piling up of great wealth; but when the story of the last century comes to be well to we glory in our work. In this conone by a later and more moral hand, it will picture a century of black and white slavery quite as genuine as the slavery of the medieval centuries which we affect to discredit. And for this state of affairs, shocking as it undoubtedly is, no one class is to blame, neither the rich nor the poor. We started out somewhat even, at least we natives. We gambled for the most part honestly. Some won, some lost; but the sin of winning was no greater than the sin of losing. The sin was in the gambling. We are all to blame for we all consented to the idea, to this insatiable itching palm, to this profit-taking at a human cost. . . . I must regard the present individualistic administration of our resources as distinctly anti-social, since it is defeating the process of education, a process whose defeat is crime, and so defeating that social purpose which gives to this process its high compulsion as an educator with a turn for the practical that I want to see such a social administration of these bountiful resources as will make education gen

and the Larger Life." - You have founded an entire set ence of political economy on what you have stated to be the constant insti to defraud his

eral and coextensive with life. This can never be so long as we pull down our neighbors' stockades in order to

keep the wolf out of our own garden.

make common cause against the wolf. The administration of common justice has been found to be infinitely better

than the operation of private revenge

The practical method would be

PARTY NEWS.

se who expect to attend the na-Those who expect to attend the lab-tional convention should write to Jas. S. Smith, 181 Washington street, Chi-cago, Ill., in advance, and inform him of the day, hour, and train on which they will reach that city. All who are interested should write him at

once for particulars regarding hotel rates and so forth. The railroad passenger traffic of the United States is controlled by seven passenger associations, two of which, the Central and the Western, have granted a special rate of one and onethird fare to the national convention from points in their territory, on cer-tificate plan. Particulars will be tificate plan. Particulars will be given later. The TransContinental Passenger Association, controlling the Pacific States territory, will make no special rate, but they are selling spe-cial round trip tickets on certain days to Chicago and St. Louis, from all principal point in the Pacific Coast states. Negotiations are pending with other associations and definite au-nouncements of rates covering the en-tire country will be sent out at the the country will be carliest possible moment. Circulars containing explicit information will be furnished to the secretaries of each organized state for all their delegates will be contained by the contained by

and alternates. These circulars will be issued with the blank credentials. The Local Quorum of the State Com-mittee of Ohio adopted the following resolution: "The Local Quorum of the State Committee bereby enters pro-test against the action of the National Committee, when they decide that a state which loves for due stamps that have been sold by May I, shall not be entitled to representation at the national convention, on the ground that the National Committee has no author-ity to sent or unsent any delegate to ly to sear or unsear any designer to the convention. The committee holds that the convention alone has that power. The Quorum asks that the above protest be sent out with the next weekly report of the National

Secretary."

In view of the probable removal of national headquarters immediately after the announcement of the vote on location, which closes April 15, secretaries who are in need of supplies, such as membership applications, cards, charters, platforms, etc., should excluse the experiments of the property of the pro order at once, so as to avoid serious delays that will inevitably result from

delays that will inevitably result from packing, moving, and getting located in new office rooms.

The final report for March shows re-ceipts of \$1,123.85 for dnes: "A small part of this was for back indebtedness. There is still due the national office several hundred dollars, which, if paid before May I would enable the national observation to the paid of the national offices. al organization to wipe out the old debt and eater the campaign free from all current obligations. Wm. McDevitt of 79 Park street.

w. M. McDevitt of 19 Park street.
Portland has been appointed Acting
State Secretary of Oregon, pending
adoption of new state constitution and
election of State Committee.

W. H. Pierce of 708 S. Main street

Butte has been elected State Secretary of Montana to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Comrade Cooney, made necessary by continued

E. W. Perrin of Arkansas has re-ceived the endorsement of the State Committee of his state and asks to be placed on the Reserve List. Unless objections are made in the National Com-mittee and a direct vote called for, his name will be placed on the Reserve List in three weeks. 19

NATIONAL ORGANIZING FUND.

The National Secretary acknowledges the following contributions to this fund since last report: Coin-eard 143. sent by Local Corona, Cal., 80c.; 1403, Alfred Hammond, Weatherford, Tex., 35c; 4693, W. H. Wooton, Trenton, N. J., \$1.75; 1758, Will Weldenmuller, Jr., New York, City, \$2.59; 1718, Local Ware, Mass. 30c.; 1243, Fred L. Schwartz, Allegheny, Pa., \$1; 1077, Duran Hunt, Page, Neb., \$1; 769, Soeinlist Club, Saugus, Mass., 90c.; L. Maier, Fresno, Cal. Soc.: A. L. New York, 25c.; R. K. Swope, Santa Clara, Cal., 83; Geo. Plumerfelt, Fremont, O., \$1.50; Jos. A. Thomas, Medford, Orc., \$1; total for week, \$15.35; previously seknowledged, \$3,101.01; total to noon

April 1, \$3,115,36. The National Secretary adds: "In has week's bulletin a contribution was acknowledged from the Arbeiter Sing-ing Society of New Haven, Conn. The following letter accompanied the contribution and would have been given then but for the delay in having it translated from the German: Inclosed you will find \$25 from the Socialis: Propaganda Fund of New Haven to National Propaganda Fund. We wish the national office to issue ap ap-peal to all the party papers of the peal to all the party papers of the United States to do the same as the contrades in New Haven, A German Parliamentary Election Fund was founded here about fifteen yeas ago by some German Socialists, the weekly dues amounted to five cents per mem ber, and considerable sums were sent to Germany, Belgium, Sweden, Italy, Puerto Rico, Haverhill, etc. After the appeal for funds of the national office to all Socialists and sympathizers, a special meeting was called and a reso-lution passed that all money on hand and outstanding still be distributed during the coming presidential elec-tion. Half of the amount shall be turned over to the national office and the other half shall go to Local New Haven. We changed our name to "Socialist Propaganda Fund" and since the last two weeks our member-ship has increased from 42 to nearly

MARCH REPORT.

The National Secretary's financial report for March shows \$1,123.85 received for dues, more than in any pre-ceding mouth except December, 1903, and February of this year; total re-celpts for the mouth were \$1.525.30, which has been exceeded only in September, 1903, and February of this year. The dues paid in the last three months would indicate a membership of 22,372.

The dues-payments by states were The dues-payments by states were:
Adama, \$13.50; Arizana. \$13; Arkansas, \$5; California, \$137.50; Colorado,
\$28; Connecticut, \$30; Florida, \$10;
Idaho, \$35.15; Illinois, \$85; Indiana,
\$26; Iowa, \$25; Kentucky, \$10; Maine,
\$10; Massachusetts, \$50; Michigan,
\$25; Minnesota, \$25; Missouri, \$50;
Montana, \$10; Nebraska, \$17; New

have made no difference in the result.

Chas, Gotthardt wrote that he would
probably be able to organize a local
at Salamanca. A communication was
received from the secretary of Local
Queens saying. "At a special borough
meeting of Local Queens, on motion,
the comrat—present protested against
Section 4 of the State Committee's dis-

Jersey, \$100; New York, \$50; North Dakota, \$4.20; Ohlo, \$90; Oregon, \$44.55; Pennsylvania, \$50; South Dakota, \$5; Texas, \$11.75; Vermont, \$5; Washington, \$63.10; locals in unorgan-lzed states—District of Columbia, \$3; red states—District of Countries, 82, Georgia, \$3,50; Indian Territory, \$28,70; Maryland, \$7,50; Mississippi, 60c.; New Mexico, \$16; Rhode Island, \$8; Tennessee, \$8,80; Utah, \$4,60; Vir-ginia, \$3,50; Wyoming, \$5,80; members-

at-large, \$3.30.

Contributions to the National Organizing Fund were \$240.79. Local Milwaukee paid \$100 on account of getting speakers for the city campaign.

Expenses for the month were \$1,564.36; balance, Mar. 1, \$114.84; balance, April 1, \$75.87.

The chief items of expense were: Salaries, \$263.33; office help, \$93; agitation and organization, \$344.20; spe-cial speakers for Milwaukee, \$102.46; printing and supplies, \$279.08.

NATIONAL ORGANIZERS,

James F. Carey will enter Ind'ana and fill the following dates: Kokomo, April 15; Marion, April 16; Terre-Haute, April 17; Evansville, April 18; Richmond, April 19, A few more dates may be made in Indiana and Ohio before he leaves for the East. State Secretary Pierce, of Montana,

reports that twenty or twenty-five dates will be filled there by John W. Brown who will enter the state on Robert Saltiel, German Organizer,

reports good meetings at Indianapolis the past week. After the Cincinnati engagement he will fill three dates at Columbus on April 13, 14 and 15, and then go to Toledo for a week beginning Saturday, April 16. Geo. E. Bigelow will close his work

in Louisiana at Abita Springs, April 18, and fill dates in Mississippi at Bi-loxi, April 20, and Laurel, April 21 and 22. He will then enter Alabama at Fairhope, April 24 and fill about 15 dates on his way North and home,

The work of Chas. Pergler, Boheminn Organizer, has been delayed a few weeks, he having returned to Chicago after the Cleveland engagement. He will resume his work about May 1 and go to Cleveland for about one week and continue on to Pennsylvania as originally planned. Comrade Pergier's report shows the organization of two branches in Milwaukee with eight and nine members respectively and one at Racine with fifteen members.

The tour of Silvio Origo, Italian Organizer, has been temporarily abra-doned, owing to unforseen obstacles at the time of his starting out. He will probably work under the direction of the State Committee of Pennsylvania for a few weeks and it is hoped his work will centinue westward in May or June. Meanwhile he has re-turned to his home in Springfield, Massa, and is willing to fill Sunday dates in towns which can be convenfently reached from there.

George II. Goebel will close his work in Pennsylvania at Oil City, April IS, and will fill dates in Ohio and Indiana

up to May 1.

A report of John C. Chase's work in Rhode Island will be given next week. with additional reports from Bigelow's work in Texas and A. M. Wikins' work in Idaho. Wilkins will close his present engagement in Idaho on April 13; but Acting State Secretary Workman is anxious for him to return early in the summer and an effort will be made to comply with this request.

New York State. At the last meeting of the State Committee, on Mar. 22, Comrades Ger-ber, Slobodin, Neppel, Lemon, Thei-

mer and Phillips were present; absent and unexcused, Lackemacher, Bub, Peters, Dixon and Reich; excused, Spargo. It was decided to issue the call for state convention at Albany on May 20 and 30, as twenty-one locals had nominated this place and date and no other place or date had been nomi-nated. Local Albany was instructed to endeavor to secure the Senate or Assembly Chamber in the capitol for the state convention. Locals reported having made the following nomina-tions for delegate-at-large to the national convention and alternate: Johnstown, delegate-at-large, Slobodin, adternate, Wm. Butscher; Troy, delegate, Hillquit, alternate, Hauford; Yonkers, Chas. R. Bach, alternate, Butscher; Gloversville, Slobodin; Jamestown, S. B. Early: Fort Edward delegate Chas H. Vail, alternate, Butscher; Rich-mond, delegate, Spargo, alternate, Hanford; Peckskill, delegate, Hanford, alternate, Spargor Queens, deleter, delegate, Bach, alternate, Spargo; Schenectady, delegate, Fred. M. Dennis, alternate, W. R. Merrill; Kings. delegate, Spargo, alternate, Bach; Albany, delegate, Herron, alternate, Geo. H. Warner. (Since the meeting of the State Committee all have declined except the following, who stand as the candidates: For delegate-at-large, Spargo. S. B. Early, Fred M. Dennis; for al-ternate, Wm. Goeller, W. R. Merrill.) Queens County reported the election of Otto Wegener as their delegate to national convention, with Robert Wood-ruff as alternate, Monroe County (Rochester) reported the election of Frank Sleverman as their delegate to national convention, with Joel Moses as alternate. The nominations of Chas. P. Bush of Falconer and Theo. F. Schorr of Buffalo as candidates for delegate to the national convention, and of Edward F. Souier of James town as alternate, in the division con-sisting of the counties of Erie, Chau-tauqua, and Steuben, were reported. It was decided to extend the time for election of delegates to the national convention to April 12. Locals Rome and Rochester reported having in-creased dues to 15 cents to help the State Committee meet increased ex-pense of having John C. Chase, and Kings County Committee reported that it would issue a call for pledges, for the same purpose, to be collected by financial secretary each month. Lo-cals raising dues to help pay Chase's salary are requested to do so beginning April 1. A letter was received from the National Secretary stating that the vote of New York state on National

Referendum A. 1994, was received too late to be counted, but that it would have made no difference in the result. Chas. Gotthardt wrote that he would

position which reads: 'If any county fails to elect a delegate to the national convention the State Committee will furnished by the State-Committee and one duplicate must be given to the delegate and one mailed to the State Secretary before the date of the con elect a delegate and charge the ex pense of said delegate to the county falling to elect a delegate. The com-rades thought that the State Commit-

TRADE-UNION RESOLUTION.

tee was going the limit when they force countles to elect delegates whether they feel so disposed or not. It did not seem at all democratic." As the State Committee made no such rul-

ing, and as the ruling referred to real

ing, and as the ruling referred to really read: "If any division falls to elect
the delegates apportioned to them the
State Committee shall elect and pay
the expenses of delegates enough to
complete the full number which the
membership of New York State entities it to," it was therefore decided to
publish the following statement: "The
State Computers easily the attention of

State Committee calls the attention of

the comrades to the fact that if they have any protests or complaints against the State Committee they

should first ask explanation of the State Committee before protesting in print, and thus discredifing the work of the State Committee," Kings Com-ty denied its indebtedness to the State

Committee, and Comrades Neppel, Slo-

bodin and Gerber were elected a com-mittee to visit the Kings County Com-mittee and settle the matter of their

indebtedness. Comrade Abbey wrote that a local could probably be organ-

ized at Fulton and asked for a speak-er. In view of a rumor that Queens County had decided to withdraw from

the State Committee, and in view of

gate, it was decided to notify Comrade Bub to give reasons for his absence or

be dropped for non-attendance.

Comrade Uffner reports that the general vote for delegate and alternate to the national convention from West-

chester, Orange, Rockland, and Suttivan Counties resulted as follows: For delegate, Local Sparrowbush gives 15 for H. W. Wessling; Local Newburg, 3 for Wessling; Local Yonkers, 6 for

Paul J. Bauerberg, 5 for John J. Hele-ker, Jr., and 1 for Wessling; Local Mt. Vernon, 10 for Bauerberg; Local Peck-skill, 24 for Heleker and 1 for Wess-

ling; Local New Rochelle, 17 for Wess-

ling and 1 for Bauerberg; totals-

Wessling, 37; Heleker, 29; Bauerberg, 17. For alternate, Sparrowbush gave 15 for John Hall; Newburg, 3 for Ev-

eritt L. Holmes; Yongers, 9 for A. Gas-telger and 3 for Holmes; Peekskill, 24 for Holmes and 1 for Gastelger; New Rochelle, 10 for Holmes, 7 for Gas-

teiger, and 1 for P. J. O'Connor; totals

—Holmes, 40; Gasteiger, 17; Hall, 15; O'Connor, 1, Local Port Chester de-clined to participate in the election.

Local New Rochelle has voted to give

\$15 toward the delegate's expenses

The other locals should make appro-priations and notify Louis Uffner, 72

. Massachusetts.

The Socialist Speakers' Club of Bos-

Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Simons will lec-

neull Hall, Friday, April 15, 8 p. m. The tickets cost ten cents. The profits will be given to the fund for estab-

lishing a Socialist weekly paper in Boston. This is the fourth meeting

in the lecture course given by the Socialist Women's Club of Boston. A ball for the benefit of the "New

A ban for the benefit of the Killerator" fund will be given by the Boston Socialist Educational Association on the eve of Patriots' Day, Mon-

day, April 18. A concert, with vocal

music, will be given from 7.30 to 9 o'clock. Merritt's orchestra has been

The Socialist Women's Club of Bos-

the first and second Fridays of each

The Boston Socialist Sunday School meets in the hall of the Metaphysical Club at 30 Huntington avenue, each

day afternoon. The next meeting will be held at the same place, 469 Main street, on May 1, at 2 p. m. Local Haverhill has public lectures

monthly or oftener at headquarters, charging 10 cents admission to defray expenses. The audiences range from

100 to 200. Franklin and Marion

Wentworth and Dr. Glbbs have spok-

en in this course. On Thursday even-ing, April 14, A. M. Simons and May

(Continued on page 4.)

The following call for the election of delegates to the state convention of the Socialist Party of New York has

been issued by State Secretary Slobo-

"All locals, about twenty-five, which

voted on the question of place and date of the state convention have unani-mously voted for Albany as the place and May 29 and 30 as the date of the

state convention. The State Commit

state convention. The State Commit-tee of the Social-Democratic Party hereby calls upon the locals to elect delegates to the state convention in ac-cordance with the following provisions of the state constitution: "At the state

convention the representation shall be by counties, each county being entitled

to one delegate and one additional dele

gate for every fifty members or major fraction thereof."

The delegates must be elected at con-

ventions or primaries in accordance with the following rules:

"If the county contains only on

party organization, the delegates to the state convention may be elected at the primary.

"If the county contains more than one organization, the delegates to the state convention must be elected at a

"Only members of the party and

"In cities containing more than 5,000

"In cities containing more than 5,000 population a notice of primaries must be posted in six different public places three days before the primary is held.

"The primary must be opened before 6 p. m. A chairman and secretary must be elected, who must sign the credentials of the delegates.

"A convention may open at any time. A chairman and a secretary must be elected, who must sign the credentials of the delegates.

"Duplicate blank credentials will be

voters of the district can participate in the primaries or be elected as dele

county convention.

STATE CONVENTION.

THE NEW YORK

engaged. Tickets cost 25 cents.

month at 8 p. m.

Union avenue, New Rochelle.

four months' work.

the continued absence of their dele

To the Editor of The Worker: We of the Socialist Party full to live up in our trade-union practice to our trade-union resolution.

To the Editor of The Worker: We of the Socialist Party full to five up in our trade-union practice to our 'trade-union resolution.

The resolution accords to the trade-union movement, equal importance with the Socialist was a second to the trade-union movement, equal importance for the Socialist movement.

The resolution accords to the trade-union movement an exclusive sphere of act vity. In our practice, we continuity invade this sphere.

The resolution enjoins on all Socialists the dity of joining the unions and of assisting the bulling action. The trade-union purposes and advantages only.

In practice, we consider it the daily of every Socialist to propagate Socialists in the movement. If he devotes himself to the movement. If he devotes himself to the movement. If he devotes himself to the movement if the devotes himself to the movement. If he devotes himself to the movement of the affairs of his trade-union only.

The resolution declares that trade-unions are by historical necessity organized, on the state of the second of the socialist is necessary. In practice we never the of our endeavors to have the trade-union declare, in some way or other, for the Socialist larity.

The recolution assumes that all the trade-unionists know of the class struggle.

In practice we complain that only few are cognized to the resolution as succession of it to some other time. It is evident that there is smething the practice. As to our trade-union practice, it is a vast subject, and I will postpone it disconnected the disconsion of it to some other time. The resolution is defective because—It fails to point out clearly the significance of the Socialist movement.

It offers no warrant for the activity of a Specialist as such in bis trade-union, and no guide, or only a misleading oue, for his art.

The trade-union movement and independent of the socialist movement and independent of the socialist movement.

The trade-union movement and independents.

guide, or only a misleading one, for his activity as a trade-unionist. It is self-contradictory in its several parts.

The trade-union movement and independent political action are the chief enamicipating factors of the wage-working class." I will not discuss the bad kg; of asserting two chief factors of the same category. I will not discuss the bad kg; of asserting two chief factors of the same category. I will admit the possibility. But if we admit this, we lose all right of reason to at tach greater importance to the political factor of the political factor over the trade-union factor in importance and efficacy. This, in fact, was the real real factor over the trade-union factor in importance and efficacy. This, in fact, was the real real factor over the trade-union factor in importance and efficacy. This, in fact, was the real real factor over the trade-union factor in importance and efficacy. This, in fact, was the real real factor over the trade-union factor in importance and efficacy. This, in fact, was the real real seminary of the resolution failed to express it property. This swincure should read something like-tids: Socialist political action and acateving its condition and acateving its real real fails in its union movement is the natural result of capitalist production and represents the economic side of the working class movement."

The first part of the sentence is sententions but vague. The secton part is realized that both the trade-union movement from independent political action. We are agreed that both the trade-union movement trom independent political denamas represent and struggle scale, for its own trade mainly and for the organized members of the trade oxily. The Socialist movement of the variance and failst movement will accure these demands through legislations and controlled favolutions.

This passage should read as follows:

ton has closed for the season after turn on "Class Struggle in America" and "Socialism and the Home," in Fa-

through castract. The Socialist movement will secure these demands through legislation and fevolution.

This passage should read as follows:

get of the working class for a better iffe, and of the capitalist class for greater profits.

"We consider it the duty of the Socialists to join the unions of their respective trades and assist in building up and unitying the trades and labor organization. It is the first of the socialists of the changed as suggested, the alone will not express sufficiently, the mission of the Socialists in the trade unions. It should therefore be changed as full was "We consider it the duty of the Socialists to join the unions of their trades and to promote there the spirit of socialists to join the unions of their trades and to promote there the spirit of socialists and identity of the interests of the eather workers compile, that trade unions are by historical necessity organized on neutral grounds, as far as political affiliation is concerned.

This passage does not "hang together"

working class. Next.

"We recognise that trade unions are by listorical necessity organized on neutral grounds, as far as political affiliation is controlled to the second of the second trade of the second

Sunday at 3 p. m.

The Hampden County Socialist Federation had a well attended meeting at the quarters of Local Springfield Sun-

the recognize, however, that the main activity of the trade unions is confined within the narrow limits of the day of the constraints the fact that the class of the constraints that he fact that the class of the constraints of the day of the constraints that he fact that the class of the constraints of the day of the working class in the struggle against the trade unions to realize the fact of the class truggle and its consequences and one along the constraints of the working class in the struggle against the trade unions are of great advantage to the working class in the struggle against the trade unions are of great advantage to the working class in the struggle against the trade unions are of great advantage to the working class in the struggle against the trade unions are of great advantage to the working class in the struggle against the trade unions are of great advantage to the working class in the struggle against the trade union and the struggle against the trade union are only when the latertuments of the constitution of labor will come to an end only when the latertuments of the constitution of the working class to political actions, as the constitution of the consti

HENRY L. SLOBODIN.

FOREIGN-SPEAKING POPULATIONS.

To the Editor of The Worker;—It must be conceiled that Silvio Origo's point of which ought to the special property of the state of the second of the seco FOREIGN-SPEAKING POPULATIONS.

National Platform of the Socialist Party. SEABOARD

The Socialist Party of America in nationa

feriority, political subservience and virtual slavery.

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

limits and extent their commercial domains alroad and enhance their supremacy at litt the same economic raines which developed capitalism are leading to Socialism, which will alsolish tooth the capitalist class and the class of wage workers. And the active force in bringing about this new and higher order of society is the working class. All other classes, despite their apparent or actual condicts, are alike interested in the upholding of the system of private ownership of the instruments of wearth production. The Democratic, Republican, the other parties where the presentation of the complete overthrew of the capitalist system of production, are alike political representatives of the capitalist representatives of the capitalist class.

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

IMMEDIATE DEMANDS.

While we declare that the development of economic conditions tends to the overthrow of the rapinisit system, we recognize that the time and manner of the transition to Socialism also depend upon the stage of development reached by the protetariat, We, therefore, consider it of the utmost importance for the Socialist Party to support all active efforts of the working class to be under the protection of the socialist statement of this end.

As such means we advocate:

1. The public ownership of all means of

attainment of this end.

As such means we advocate:

1. The public ownership of all means of transportation and communication and an other public utilities, as well as of all industries controlled by meanspoles, trusts, and combines. No part of the revenue of such influences were applied to the reduction of the such influences. On part of the revenue of such influences, no part of the revenue of cases, but to be applied whelly to the increase of waxes and shortening of the hours of labor of the employees, to the improvement of the service and diminishing the rates of the consumers.

2. The progressive reduction of the hours of labor and the increase of wages in order of labor.

3. State or national insurance of working people in case of accidents, lack of employment, sickness and want in old age; the funds for this purpose to be collected from the revenue of the capitalist class, and to working class.

4. The language of accidents of a service of while

be administered under the control of the working class.

4. The inauguration of a system of public industries, public credit to be used for that purpose in order that the workers be se-cured the full product of their labor.

5. The education of all children up to the sace of eighteen years, as. "are and muni-cipal all for books, ciothing, and food-men and women. 6. Equal civil and pources:
6. Equal civil and pources
men and women.
7. The initiative and referendum, proportional representation and the right of recall
of representatives by their constituents.
But in advecating these measures as steps
in the overthrow of capitalism and the

troiled by American comrades, but who as membership is held to discuss internal party matters, may, vote upon party measures, of which it knows only far in hearsay. Under such conditions it will be used to be a successful of the English language and some "gift of gab" may take advantage of their matility to follow events by read ag the party's press and may force upon them on every occasion their own personal ideas and wishes. Now let us ask ours-levs whether it is in the interest of Socialist propaganda of their party's connecting Baks, independence of mind and maturity of thought.

The same can be said of the Polish immigration. There, as the writer knows from personal experience, it was proven beyond doubt that the courades speaking the Polish tongue have been getting on much letter since they united all ithis organizations into the Federation of Polish Socialists, than when they were split up it is a subject of the party, and state committees. They have since largely gained in membership and influence among their campatriots. With a mational executive committees are party in the every polish socialist can mow form an unblassed intelligent opinion of the respective city, county, and state committees are party in the every polish Socialist can mow form an unblassed intelligent opinion on matters pertaining to the welfare of the movement among the two millions of the matter what language their party. Bowever, the great that it is in the lighted States.

We all agree that it is in the lighter of the movement among the working men and small cities do not take containing to the welfare of the movement among the party. However, the great half of the different antional lifes populating our large and small cities do not take contained to the less, being very strongly influenced by Socialist propaganda, but that none the less, being very strongly influenced by the aggressively anti-Socialist Roman church, they are propinited against the thing which they do not know but frair, No sooner do these people settle is the D

SOCIALISM AND TRADE UNIONISM. The following resolution was adopted along with the foregoing platform, by the National Convention at Indianapolis, July 1991:

along with the foregoing piatform, by the Mational Courention at Indianapolis, July, 1901:

The trade-union movement and independent political action are the chief emancipating factors of the wage working class. The trade-union movement is the natural result exceeding factors of the wage working class. The trade-union movement is the natural result economic side of the working-class movement. We consider it the duty of Socialists to lois the unions of their respective trades and assist in building up and unifying the trades and labor arganizations. We recognize that trade unions are by historical necessity organized on neutral grounds, as far as political affiliation is concerned. We call the attention of trade-unionists to the fact that the class mugace unions are superficiently of the control of the control of the class of

RELATIONS OF PARTY AND UNIONS.

RELATIONS OF PARTY AND UNIONS.

The National Committee of the Socialist Party in annual session assembled, hereby resulting the attitude of the party toward in the resolution on the subject adopted by the Indianapolis convention of 1901.

We consider the trade-union movement and the Socialist movement as inseparable parts of the general labor movement, produced by the same economic forces and tending towards the same good, and we deem it the duty of each of the two movements and the subject of activity.

But we are also mindful of the fact that each of the two movements has its own special insisting the same good, and we down it the duty of each of the two movements as its own special insisting the same good, and we down it the two the same good activity.

But we are also mindful of the fact that cach of the two movements has its own special insisting to perform in the struggle for the canneripation of labor, that it devolves upon the trade unions to conduct the economic struggles of Socialist barry to high the political battles of the working class, and that the interests of labor as a whole will be best conserved by allowing each of the movements to manage the affairs within its own sphere of activity without allowed the latery will conflue to gift in the struggle, and will take no sides it any dissensions or strifes within, the trade-union movement. The party will conflue to gift in the struggle, and will take no sides it any dissensions or strifes within, the trade-union movement. The party will conflue to gift in the struggle, and will take no sides it any dissensions or strifes within, the trade-union movement. The party will conflue to gift in the struggle, and will take no sides it any dissensions or strifes within, the trade-union movement. The party will conflue to gift in the struggle party.

ANTI-FUNION RESOLUTIONS.

ANTI-PUSION RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas, The history of the labor movement of the world has conclusively demonstrated that a Socialist Party is the ono political organization able to adequately an account of the working class, and Whereas All "graffice, and reform", no

consistently conduct the political atruggles of the working class, and Whereas, All "radical and reform" pertues, including the so-called "Union Labor l'arties," have, after a brief existence, nuformly succumied to the influence of the old political parties and have proven disastrous-to the ultimate end of the labor movement, and "Whereas, Any alliance, direct or indirect, with such and the solid superois to the political transport of the political party and the Socialist movement, Resolved, That no state or lecal organization, or member of the party shall, under any circumstances, fuse, combine or compromise with any political party or organization, or refrain from making nominations in order to further the laterests of candidates of such parties or organization.

fatherland, show a liveller interest in this movement here. Of these, comparatively few are induced to engage actively in the warfare, and even these few will stay away for the control of the control o



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LABOR SECRETARIAT.-Office, 3 Broadway, Room 701; office hours on week days, from 9 a. m. to 6 p. m. Delegates' meeting every last Satur-day of the month at 64 E. Fourti street, at 8 p. m. Board of Direc tors' meeting every second Monday of the month, at 320 Broadway. Room 701. Address all correspon-dence to the Labor Secretariat, 320 Broadway.

CIGARMAKERS' PROGRESSIVE INT. UNION No. 90—Office and Employment Bureau, 64 E. 4th St. Tha following Districts meet every Sat urday: Dist. I (Bohemian)—331 E. 71st St., 8 p. m.; Dist. II (German.—50 E. 1st St., 8 p. m.; Dist. III. Glubhouse, 206 E. 83th St., 7.30 p.m. Dist. IV—342 W. 42d St., 8 p. m. [6] Dist. V—3300 Third Ave., 8 p. m. Dist. IV-342 W. 42d St., 8 p. m., Dist. V-3300 Third Ave., 8 p. m., Dist. VI-1907 Third Ave., 8 p. m.; Dist. VII-1432 Second Ave., 8 p. m.; The Board of Supervision meets every Tuesday at Faulhaber's Hall. every Tuesday at Faulhat 1551 Second Ave., 8 p. m.

CARL SAHM CLUB (MUSICIANS* UNION), meets first Tuesday of the month, 10 a. m., at Labor Lycoum, 64 East 4th siroet. Secretary, H. Frey, 171 East 57th street.

MUSICIANS' CO-OPERATIVE UNION, Local 273, A. L. U., of Hudson and Bergen Counties. Meets every Friday, at 11 a. m. at headquarters, 573 Ceutral avenue, Jetery Ci'y, N. J.

LOCAL 476, MACHINE WODD WORKERS AND TURNEIS. United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Johners of America, Meeta value of the Carpenters of the Carpenters and Johnson of Carpenters, New York 13d street, New York tary, Win. E. P. Schwartz, 8 Mill street, Astoria, L. I. Recording Secretary, Jos. Noelter, 774 E. 150th street.

THE SCANDINAVIAN SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY OF NEW YORK meets first Sunday of every month, 10:30 a. m., in Link's Hall, 233 E. 38th street, New York. All Scandinavians are welc Agi tation meetings every third Sinter at 7 p. m. Secretary, G. Sjoholm, 261 Onderdonk avenue, Brooklyn.

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The above saciety was founded in the year last of workingmen imbued with the spirit of workingmen himbued with the spirit of workingmen himbued with the spirit of workingmen who believe in its numerical strength socialist thought is numerical strength socialist thought is numerical strength socialist thought is numerical strength who had the spirit of the modern labor movement. Workingmen between 15 and 45 years of age may be admitted to member the second of the modern labor movement. Workingmen between 15 and 45 years of age may be admitted to member the spirit of the second class receive made the spirit of the second class receive under the same for the second class receive under the same for the second class receive under the same for \$25,000 is guaranteed for every men and the wives and unmarried dumpater in and the wives and unmarried dumpater in and the wives and unmarried dumpater in many be admitted to the layer dimensions between 15-and 43 years of the many be admitted to the layer dimensions to the initiation of any properties.

cities and towns where no branch existent new branch can be formed by 16 workit incu in good health, and men adhering it the above principles are invited to do a Address all communications to HENRY STAHL, Prinarical Secretary, 1-3 Third avenue, Room 2, New York City. Workmen's Children Death Benefit Fund

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2,000 EVICTIONS IN A WEEK.

Some fifteen hundred eviction warrants were issued by the various courts of New York City during the first three ays of the present week, and the tonumber for the week will undoubty run far above two thousand. The lower East Side is at the fever

ch of excitement, and well it may Here live hundreds of thousands the city's poorest tollers. They rk from morning tiff night and from ildhood to the old age-and live iu sery under the iron hand of capital-Their dwellings are perhaps the miserable on the face of the It is sufficient to note that, acding to the official report of Tene nt House Commissioner DeForest, re are in the city 350,000 "dark s"-rooms without any window intever-and most of these in the

And these poor victims of capitalism, dwell in dark, foul, disease-breedg, fire-trap tenements and who pay m a quarter to a third of their me wages for the privilege of even h shelter-they have been served of increases of rental in any cases of as much as 30 per cent. The increase is general, affecting all erts of the city, but most bitterly ffecting the poorest and hardest rorked and most helpless of the workrs. Uptown raises of 10 per cent. are r-and even that is keenly

For a large part of the East Side enants-what with low wages, what with high prices of food, what with inwilling idleness by the employers' orders-it is simply a matter of impos sibility to pay the increased rates.

It must be said that these people ave shown a fine spirit of resistance and solidarity-a spirit that the workers of other parts of the city, who ometimes pride themselves on their fancied superiority to the East Side Jews, might well imitate. "House strikes" are numerous-fue whole poplation of a great tenement, thirty or forty or fifty families, with one accord refusing to pay more rent, holding their ground as long as possible, and then allowing themselves to be put on the street altogether.

There is talk of rioting. It is not the victims of oppressions who talk of violence, but the cowardly and heartless class that exploit and oppress them. Their consciences accuse them. They know that they have done every ing to provoke their tenants to vio-

lence, and if riots should break-out they will have only themselves to blame. It is proverbial that "eyen a worm will turn," and the fears of the landlords may prove to be wel

The pretense that a raise of rents is justified by the increase of taxes is, to use plain English, a lie out of the whole cloth. Real-estate assessn in general, have not been raised, and especially is this true of tenement properties. "Reform" and Tammany administrations alike, having rich city landlords among their leaders, have been careful not to increase their taxes.

great Rhinelander estate. Orders have been given that all tenc

tate must pay 10 per cent. more rent after May 1 and the agents allege that es. As a matter of fact, the total amount of taxes paid by this estate under the last assessment is about \$600 LESS than under the assessment of the year before. Such is the general

Of course there will be no solution of this problem, there can be no real solution, so long as the homes of-the masses of the people remain the private property of a few of the people, On the one side is toll and need; on the other side is power and greed. The solution will come only when the class whose labor feeds all and clothes all and houses all and does all the useful work of the world shall decide to own the homes where they live and the shops where they work and no longer to pay tribute to idle misrulers. cialism alone will put an end to the war between landlord and tenant as well as to the war between employer

Yet, for its immediate effect, it is to be wished that the other workingmen enants of all parts of New York City would follow the example of united resistance offered by the East Side Jews. If next week, not two thousand, but twenty thousand dispossess orders should be necessary, on the West side. in Yorkville, in Harlem and the Bronx, and wherever the attempt is being made to raise rents-if the tenants would stand together and refuse to bow to the arbitrary dictation of the landlords, it is likely that for the time the concerted movement of the proprietors to push rents up would be defeated and they would be glad to sue for peace.

MAY DAY CONFERENCE ...

The preparations for celebrating the May have begun this year arly enough to make the necessary ar ers have been sent out to all labor organizations, Workingmen's Ben-efit Societies and sub-divisions of the party inviting them to participate in this parade and to send two delegates meetings of the conference Two well attended meetings of the May Day Parade Conference have so made by the delegates it is safe t say that all the progressive organiza ate with us and en success. While there were some objec-

ons against a parade on account of the high prices for music, and the prices, yet the general sentiment was At the first meeting, the following ganizations were represented: Brot ood of Painters and Decorators No Louis Kellsen and G. Armingham no and Organ Workers No. 15, d Spielman and Frank Vesper; Igamated Walters No. 1, Herman h and Berthold Korn; Amalgam Meat Cutters No. 174, L. Reiss and Cherickhofen: Gilders' Union NG. A. Catanach and J. A. Kep-Bakers and Confectioners' No. 1, Grunwald and G. Victor; Bakers Confectioners' No. 93, G. Diemer 35 Martin Sand: Working

nd G. Cohut: Bakers and Confectioners No. 50, Paul Gerl and Chas. Preuss; Suspenders Makers' No. 9560, B. Lester and Nathan Cahn; Bricklay men's Sick and Death Benefit Socie ty No. 180, K. Mutze; Cigarmekers No. 90, August Lange and Henry Heim; Bakers and Confectioners' No. 164, Herman Lewkowitz; International Association No. 335, A. Schaschinger Cloth Spongers' No. 9100, Frank Schupflin: United Engineers No. 1, Oscar Liebers; 6th and 10th A. D., M Tanzer and B. Kern; 16th A. D., M Glassner and E. Pfister; 22d A. D. Chas. Hertle and Wm. Goetz: 26th A D., I. Phillips and G. Beauer; 30th A D., C. Kappe and E. Ramm; 31st A D., Harold S. Nathan; 32d and 33d A D. A. Dittman: 35th A. D., Herman Meyer; Annex A. D., Br. 1, Charles Y. Hohman, U. Solomon was elected sec-retary of the conference. The dele-dates from the Cigar Makers' Union No. 50, S. D. P., 30th, and 32d, and 33d, ported that they had been instructed their respective organizations to te against holding a parade and to vor a demonstration at the Grand Central Palace, This, however, wa rejected by the conference, and it wa decided to hold a parade and the delegates from the various organizat were urged upon to lay this matter be-fore their organizations and induce them to parade in full force. The dele-gates were also requested to appeal to their organization for funds towards defraying the expenses of this parade

second meeting of the May Day The second meeting of the May Day Parade Conference was held on Thursday, Mar. 31, at the Labor Lyceum, 64 E. Fourth street. The following new delegates were seated: 7th, 9th, and D., U. Selomon and Sam Panzer; A. D., Br. 1, Chas. A. Gall and der; 12th A. D., E. Levine and Ainson; 21st A. D., E. S. Egerion 2dw. Cassidy, founded.

An example of this is found in the

the raise is due to an increase of tax-

ind wage-worker.

The reports of the delegates showed

that even those who were opposed to a parade at the last meeting have de-cided to participate and to make the parade a success. The committee appoitned to visit the United Hebrew Trades reported that they were successful in their mission and that the United Hebrew Trades had decided to take part in the parade and have selected two delegates to the conference. The Hebrew Trades has also issued a call for the organization affiliated with them to send delegates to a May Day Conference of all the labor organizations of the East Side. it was afterwards decided to send committees to visit the progressive East Side labor organizations not affiliated with the United Hebrew Trades and Comrades Sam Panzer, E. Levine

and A. Samuelson were elected. Chas. F. Hohman was elected as committee to visit the District Council of the Brotherhood of Carpenters. U. Solomon and M. Tanzer were elected as a committee to visit the Music Rand, H. L. Slobodin, E. Ramm an C. Kappe were elected as a committee to visit the Executive Committee of the Industrial Exposition. M. Tanze was elected as a committee to visit the Bohemian Sokol. Sam Panzer and M. Tanzer were elected as a committee to visit the Bohemian Trades. B. Korn and A. Samuelson were elected as a committee to visit the Lithographers' Association. The Central Federated Union and the Hudson County Drum and Fife Corps will be invited by let

An executive committee of the co ference was then elected whose duties will be to look after all the details of the parade, such as route, transparencies, music, literature, etc., and port at the meetings of the conference. The following comrades were elected as the executive committee of the conerence: U. Solomou, Sam Panzer, M. Tanzer, B. Korn, H. S. Nathan Jo. Cahn and C. Kappe. This executive committee will meet each Sunday at o'clock at the organizer's office, 64 E. Fourth street.

The parade will start from the Labor Lyceum and will disband at the In-dustrial Exposition in Grand Central Palace at Forty-third street and Lexington avenue

The May Day Parade Conference will meet from now on every Thursday evening at the Labor Lycenm, 64 E. Fourth street. All subdivisions of the party and labor organizations that have not sent delegates as yet to the conference are urged upon to elect two elegates at once.

SEEMS NEAR AN END

As this edition of The Worker goes to press the general lockout of lithographers is still in force, but a settlement favorable to the employees seems likely in the near future. Representatives of the unions and of the employers' arsocution have been in conference since Monday at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Wednesday night all the points on which the unions insist had been conceded except their demand for the strict unionization of offices. This is, the vitual point, without which the men feel that they would have no guarantee that the other concessions would be kept in practice. The lithographers are unanimous in refusing to sign the "individual contracts" offered by the organized bosses. As this edition of The Worker goes

FOR THE DAILY.

September I is Fixed as the Date of Issue and Now Is the Time for Every Socialist to Put His Shoulder to the Wheel.

The comrades of New York pave de cided to issue the first number of the New York "Call," our Socialist daily newspaper, on Sept. 1 next. Do they realize the amount of self-sacrifice and devetion for work needed to bring out the daily at that time? It does not mean simply to pass a motion to issue the daily, but that every com rade in Greater New York and within two hundred miles of the metropolis shall prepare to devote all of his spare time to obtain subscriptions, distribute advertising matter, visit trade milon and other labor organizations, and generally to call the attention of work ingmen to the fact that on Sept. 1 the first Socialist and trade-union daily

paper will be published.

We publish below a call to action which is being sent to every local of the Socialist Party in the New England and Middle Atlantic States. We hope to see that solidarity which we so often preach about abundantly man ifest itself and that the response from locals and comrades everywhere to act at once will meet our most sanguine expectations. Comrades, rally every one of you for the daily; by united action we can build up a subscription list that will strike terror to the proprie-tors of the capitalist dailies, and at the same time enlarge the Socialist family by educating the to become class conscious workingmen. Comrades, let the cry of the "Call" be heard in every town and hamlet in the East. You can do it if you will. Socialist workers, unite! Let us make a great success of the Socialist daily. The following letter is now being sent to all lo-cals in the states mentioned above. We shall be glad to furnish subscription blanks to locals in other states upon

application for them. To All Locals of the Socialist Party

After two years of hard preparator; work, the comrades of Greater New York have definitely decided to publish the Socialist daily newspaper on Sept. I next, in time for the Presi-dential campaign. We need not dwell long on the im-

portance of having a Socialist daily to uphold our principles against the mal-ignations and misrepresentations of the capitalist press, nor of the good it can do to educate the working class to see with us the justice to be derived through Socialism.

When we state that Sept. 1 is the date of the first issue, we positively mean it; the comrades in the greater city are now hard at work canvassing r subscribers and completing ar-ngements for the festivals to be held for the benefit of this fund.

We are now considering and formu-lating plans as to the plant, editorial staff, etc., and expect in a reasonably short time to inform the comrader through the party press the result of our deliberations in this direction.

Ever since we have started this en terprise we have solicited douations and pledges and we now request all comrades of your local who have as yet not paid their pledges in full, to kindly do so at once. We also request, if possible, that another donation to the fund be made from your treasury or a collection be taken and forwarded Kindly see to it that outstanding pledges are immediately collected and the money promptly forwarded.

We further call your attention to the importance and necessity of secur ing as many subscribers as is possible before publication. We propose to se cure before Sept. 1 at least 40,000 sub scribers for the month of September and in order to accomplish our aim we must enlist the co-operation of all our comrades in the New England and Middle Atlantic States.

In all cities and towns wherever cossible, the "Call" will be delivered through the newsdealers, so that all who subscribe will have the paper de livered as early as any other New York

Our main object in securing subscribers for the first month is to obtain as many readers as possible in advance and it will then depend upon the char-acter of the "Cail" to interest them sufficiently to prefer reading our paper in preference to others, and to call the attention of their friends to it as well.

The subscription prise is 45 cents per month for Sunday and daily edition and we are ready to forward as many scription blanks are printed in books of ten each, all numbered, and must

In New York we are carrying on a systematic house-to-house canvass for subscribers and we recommend to your local to adopt the same method.

We are also securing subscriptions by going direct to the trade unions, distributing our leaflets among the members and asking them to We also recommend the adoption of this plan as well by the cor rades of your local. If you will adopt either one or both of these plans w will gladly furnish the literature for distribution free of charge. We urge you to carefully consider these plans and hope every member will make up his mind to werk hard from now on until Sept. 1, securing subscribers and advertising for the coming Socialist

Comrades our battle cry has always been, Workers, unite: We therefore be-seech every one worthy of the title comrade, to unite in harmonious action for the publication of the "Call" on Sept. 1 next, so that the miseries of the toiling masses can be shown to the world, the piratical doings of the capitalist class and the old party poli-ticians brought face to face with the truth, and the cause of Socialism car-ried on to victory. Awaiting your prompt response informing us of the action you have taken, we remain,

WORKINGMEN'S CO-OPERATIVE PUBLISHING ASSOCIATION.

Please address reply to William Butscher, 279 Hooper street, Brooklyn, New York, Chairman of Committee on

se for the "Call" has buckled to serious work and will push it and with system and energy. At last meeting of the committee s were adopted with a view of lug a thorough canvass for sub-

assembly districts in Greater New York will be requested to call specia York will be requested to call special meetings, at which representatives of this committee will be present. Comthis committee will be present. Com-rades Wegener and Edlin were ap-pointed as a sub-committee to write the necessary circulars. It was de-cided to print canvassers' sertificates. Every assembly district will be asked to elect a circulation organizer who is to become part of the House-to-house Circulation Committee.

Circulation Committee The next meeting of the committee will be held on the coming Monday, 7:30 p. m., at 64 E. Fourth street, Members should try to be present prompt-ly at that hour so that the work may be done without delay.

DAILY CALL BOOTH

AT THE EXPOSITION

The Workingmou's Co-operative Publishing Association and the New York and Brooklyn Daily Call Confer ences have decided to maintain a booth at the Labor Exposition and Food Show as a means of raising funds for the benefit of the Daily Call. A suitable location for the booth has been secured on the ground floor. The committee has designated the

following places for the receipt of any donations of articles that may be made: Downtown-the home of H. L. Slobodin, 60 Second avenue; Uptown the home of Frank M. Hill, 1787 Madion avenue, or of Mrs. T. Malkiel, 186 Lexington avenue; Brooklyn-with Comrade Steinbock of the Labor Secretariat, at the Labor Lyceum, 949 Willoughby avenue.

Comrades are urgently requested to rally to the support of this enterprise and make the booth a great success. Every comrade should donate some ar-Every comrade should donate some ar-ticle and all donations, large or small, will be put to good use. Some may prefer to give money for the purchas of prizes by the committee, as it is de sfred to have a large and well selected stock at the booth.

The committee will meet on Monday evening, April 11, at 64 E. Any comrades who are willing to help in attending the booth on one or more days during the continuance of the exposition are requested either to attend this meeting or to notify the committee of their willingness

PARTY NEWS.

(Continued from 3d page.) Wood Simons of Chicago will be th speakers.

New York City.

The General Committee of Local New York will meet on Saturday, April 9, promptly at 8 o'clock, at the Labor Exceum, 64 E. Fourth street, first floor. The vote for delegates to the national convention will be can vassed and announced, and other very important business will be transacted. The delegates from the various assem bly districts are therefore urged to do their utmost to be present in time.

The comrades are reminded that the

subscription lists for raising the neces sary funds for defraying the expenses of our delegates to the national con-vention are returnable to the financial secretaries of their respective assem-bly districts with whatever amounts collected not later than April 15, and the secretaries will please forward these lists with the amounts collected to the Financial Secretary of the Local, U. Solomon, 64 E. Fourth street not later than April. 20, and the amounts collected will be acknowledged in the party press. Each com-rade ought to contribute as much as possible towards this important fund. The 12th A. D. will hold a special eeting on Friday evening, April 12,

ers are urgently requested to attend. The regular meeting of the West Side Agitation Committee will be held on Monday, April 11, 8 p. m., at 342 West Forty-second street. All com-rades residing on the West Side are carnestly requested to be present.

Local New York's vote on the elec tion of the National Committeeman was as follows: 1st. 3d and 5th A. D., Morris Hillquit, 2; lt. B. Hunt, 4; Butscher, 2; 2nd and 8th A. D. did not vote: 4th A. D., Hillouit, 15: 7th, 9th and 25th A. D., Hillquit, 12; Butscher 4; 6th and 10th A. D., Hillquit, 11; 11th A. D., Hillquit, 6; 12th A. D., Hillquit, 12: 13th and 14th A D did not vote: 15th and 17th A. D., Hillquit, 2; Hunt, 8; 16th A. D., Hillquit, 10; 18th and 20th A. D.; Hillquit, 6; Hunt, 1; But-, Hillquit, 10; Butscher, 2; 22nd nd 23d A. D. did not vote; 24th A. D., Hillquit, 12: 26th A. D., Branch 1, Hillquit, 7; 26th A. D., Branch 2, did not vote; 28th A. D., Hilquit, 20; 3t0h A. D., Hillquit, 274 31st A. D., Hill noit 10: 32nd and 33d A D Hillouit 13; Butscher, 1; 34th A, D. did not vote; 35th A. D., Branch 1, Hillquit, 14: 35th A. D., Branch 2, Hillouit, 8 Butscher, 3; Annexed Branch 1, Hill quit, 2; Butscher, 4; Annexed Branch 2 did not vote.—Total, Hillquit, 199; Butscher, 17: Hunt, 13.

The general yote on the election of the seven delegates and alternate from Local New York to the nation convention closes on Saturday, April 9, at 6 p. m., and the return blanks properly signed, together with the in dividual ballots, must be sent to the Organizer on or before that date to b counted. Votes received after that date will not be counted.

A call for the election of a del gate and alternate-at-large to represent the state of New York at the national convention has been sent to the various assembly dis-stricts to be voted upon. The follow-ing comrades have been nominated: for delegate-at-large, John Spargo of New York, S. B. Early of Buffalo and Fred. M. Dennis of Albany. For al-ternate the following comrades have ternate the following comrades have been nominated: Wm. Goeller of Queens and W. R. Merrill of Schenee tady. The vote will close on April 15, and assembly districts that do not meet before the close of the vote are equested to call special meetings.

Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Lease will lecture on "World Movements" in the
Hebrew Educational Alliance audiorium, E. Broadway and Jefferson
street, on Wednesday evening, April
13, under the anspices of the New York
Socialist Literary Society. Five cents
admission will be charged.

I. Isadore Bernstein, till lately secretary of the 12th A. D. and a member
of the Gammittee and the City ed to call special meetings. Mary Elizabeth Lease will le

ton, D. C., and transferred his mem

bership to that local.

All members of the 16th A. D. are urgently requested to attend the next meeting on Friday, April 8, 8 p. m., a Labor Lyceum, 64 E. Fourth street. BROOKLYN.

The Brooklyn May Day Conference

J. A. Well, Secretary, addresses the comrades of Kings County as follows: "As you are aware of the fact that our party organization has called a conference to celebrate the First of May, the large hall of the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum is engaged for the cele bration, and it is up to you to make a success of it. I am sorry to say that thus far only one of our district or-ganizations has had a representative at the May Day Conference. If our party is to be the leader in the battle for Labor's emancipation we ought to be in the front in this demonstration. I cannot think of a leader who follows the army instead of heading it. Le this be sufficient to remind you that every district is expected to be represented at the Conference, which meets every Sunday at 2 p. m. in the Brook lyn Labor Lyccum."

The Kings County Committee will

meet Saturday evening. April 9, in the Labor Lyceum.

On Sunday, April 24, beginning at 2:30 p. m., a general ineeting of party members of the borough of Brooklyn will be held in the Labor Lyceum for instruction of delegates to the Chicago

The 1st and 2d A. D. will hold a high-class concert and entertainment Wurzler's Hall 315 Washington street, Sunday evening, April 24. Tickets cost 15 cents.

The secretary of the Brooklyn Daily Call Conference wishes to Impress upon the delegates the importance of being present at the next meeting on April 14, 8 p. m. at Brooklyn Labor Lyceum. Plans to assure the success the Fourth of July picnic mu formulated at once. Every Socialist or labor organization in Brooklyn should be represented by two delegates and

that they attend.

Members of the 1st and 2d A. D. Brooklyn, are requested to attend a special meeting at Wurzler's Hall next Sunday, April 10, after the lecture Comrades interested in the success of the concert in aid of the lecture course are-also requested to attend.

Here and There.

The Bollermakers' and Teamsters Unions of Boone loaned the use of their hall on their regular meeting nights to the Socialists when Comrade Bennett was there. The attendance at his meeting exceeded one hundred and the Boone comrades are well pleased with the result.

State Secretary E. B. Latham of Texas recently requested the National Secretary to announce the suspension of Local Houston, pending an investigation and action of the State Committee. Since receiving that request, the minutes of the State Committee meeting have been received and the action of the committee was as fol lows: "Motion by Kerrigan that the State Secretary in suspending Local No. 51 be not sustained, and that said local be called upon to expel W. F. Morrison within ten days of the date of receiving notice of the action of State Committee, as shown by regis-tered mail, and that the secretary of said local be instructed to place a mo tion to that effect. Yes-Kerrigan, Jarnigan, Simpson, Stopple; No-Palmer. Carried."

The Socialist women of Kansas met and organized a state auxiliary of the Woman's National Socialist Union. The state convention of the Socialist Party of New Hampshire will be held at Socialist Hall, Blanchard building, 97 North Main street, Concord, April 21. The convention will open at 11 a. m. The State Committee will be session at the same place on the evening of April 20.

The Socialist Party of New Haven has nominated the following candi dates for the city election to be held Tuesday, April 19.—Selectmen: William E. White, William Bartells, Jos. Kligerman, Constables: John Seuberg, William Loefstedt, Anton Frank. Aldermen: First Ward, David O. Swift, Third Ward, Albert Somers; Fifth Ward, Arthur B. Cornelius; Sev enth Ward, Henry Laine; Ninth Ward Isaac Hollander; Eleventh Ward, Leo M. Hill; Thirteenth Ward, Louis Sta-penbeck; Fifteenth Ward, John Gendernalik. Sol Fieldman will speak at Aurora Hall, Friday, April S. Courte-nay Lemon will speak Sunday, April 17. Silvio Origo and others will also

speak during the cambaign. Mr. B. L. Thomas of 6 Adelaide street, Jamaica Plain, N. Y., is delivering lectures upon child labor, and if any of the comrades in New York or Philadelphia can give him any information upon this subject it will as sist him in his lectures and he will be greatly indebted.

rd Wilshire lectured in James town Thursday night and in Erie, Pa. last Saturday. He had good audiences in both places.

GOOD FOR UNION PROPAGANDA

The "Appeal to Reason" (Girard, Kas.) has issued in the form of a sixteen-page pamphlet entitled "Spies in the Trade Unions" its expose of the Corporations Auxiliary Company and milar schemes of the organized capitalists for disrupting the labor union The pamphite is sold for 5 cents a copy or a hundred copies for a dollar. Com-rades who belong to unions will do well to distribute it among their fellow workers in conjunction with Lee's "Labor Politics and Socialist Politics Spargo's "Shall the Unions Go Into olitics?" These two pamphlets are to be had from the Socialist Literatur Company, 184 William street, New York City, at \$1.50 à hundred and hundred, respectively.

TO SAVE THE FAMILY.

In their hearts the privileged lasses well know that it is not because the Socialist DOES NOT desire to preserve the family that sets them quaking with concern. It is because at last HE DOES. For the first time in history the workers of the world are now evincing a determination to preserve the family;—to preserve it from exploitation. And when the from exploitation. And when the worker actually begins to preserve his own family, and demand for its connumption the product of his labor, the dier knows he will have at last to estir bineself to pro-in H. Westworth

AN IMPRESSIVE PROTEST MEETING.

Thousands Join in Protest Against Landlords' Exactions—Speakers Show that the Only Settlement Is by Social ist Agitation.

Thousands of workingmen and women who are suffering from the cruel extortions of landlords and other capitalists responded to the call of the Social Democratic Party and the Young People's Social Democratic Club for a great meeting of protest at Grand American Hall on Wednesday evening. The hall was packed to its utmost capacity and hundreds wer turned away from the doors. The au-dience was closely attentive and enthu-siastic by turns. It was a question of life and death for them and their little ones with which the speakers dealt and they deeply felt its importance. Edward Meyer of the Young People's Club opened the meeting and intro

duced John C. Chase, formerly Mayor of Haverbill, as the chairman. Chase read first a telegram from

Milwaukee announcing the splendid gain of the Social Democratic Party in the city election there, which was greeted with loud applause. He ther spoke briefly on the purpose of the meeting and urged upon his hearers the necessity, if they, would do any thing to relieve their own sufferings, of making a prolonged, energetic, and well organized effort. To protest and stop with that would do no good. The master class care nothing for protests It was necessary to educate and or ganize the workers and to use the po-litical power of their numbers to over come their oppressors. So long as the men who toll in the shops and facto-ries and who live in the miserable tenements, making profits for employ ers and then paying an extra tribute to landlords, shall continue to divide their votes between the two old par-ties, both of them dominated by em-ployers and landlerds, so long the

evils complained of would continue.

A M Simons of Chicago was intro duced as the first speaker. The ques-tion of high rents and high prices The que which had taken such an acute form here in New York of late was he said. but one phase of the "Class Struggle in America"—the subject on which he was announced to speak. Capitalism has overrun and conquered the United States, and everywhere under capital-ism the working people live in pov-erty, exploited and robbed on every or Wisconsin. This was not a question for New York alone nor for America alone but a question for the working class of the world. So long as we submit to a system which puts the means by which we live in the hands of other men, so long we have no right to call ourselves free. He sketched the development of the class struggle be tween capitalists and workers in the United States and the prostitution of all public powers to the service of the

unite and use our ballots for our own Benjamin Hanford was the next speaker. He too dwelt on the class struggle. We have no need of Rockefellers and Morgans, he said, no need of bosses and landlords. Our class builds the houses as well as the factories and railroads, and they who do the work must come to own their whole product or else we shall con tinue to suffer poverty and class rule The newspapers had been telling of the probability of riot, he said. The capitalists grind the workers down and drive them to desperation and then cry out in horror at the thought of resistance. He did not believe in violence. not so much because it was wicked to kill capitalists and landlords as be-cause it was foolish. The only way to kill capitalism and landlordism was to use the penceful method offered by the Social Democratic Party. Let us vote to put our own class into power. When at the balllet-box the working class takes command of legislature and courts and police and military force, then no power on earth can pre

possessing class, and showed that

though to-day we are not free men

we have the power to win freedom whenever we have the intelligence to

vent the coming era of peace and happiness for all. Mrs. Simons spoke on Socialism and the Home." She showed how capital ism destroys the workingmen's homes for the capitalists' profit. The children of the master class have every oppor-tunity for education; but the public schools are neglected and poverty compeis the workers' children to go into the factory and grow up in ignorance. The poverty of the workers, on which the capitalists' profits depend, drives the women of the working class to leave their homes and go out to work in order to keep the wolf from the door. For an increasing proportion of the working class true home life is an impossibility and the pretense that So-cialism will destroy the home is a cialism will destroy the home is a piece of capitalist hypocrisy that the tollers must resent and rebuke. So-cialism is the hope of the workingman, but still more is it the only hope of the women and children of the work-

Alexander Jonas closed with an address in German. He would not find fault with the landlords, he said. The rault with the landlords, he said. The people have given them the right to own the people's homes and exact rent for them. Under the system that the voters have endorsed they have a right to whatever they can get out of their voters have endorsed they have a right to whatever they can get out of their property. But now we see that this right of theirs means wrong to the workers, destruction to their happi-ness and the welfare of society. We should not blame the landlords. Every man who has voted to uphold the capitalist system should blame him-self for his sufferings under it, and should resolve to correct his mistake. self for his sufferings under it, and should resolve to correct his mistake. We have in our hands the power to decide and enforce our decision that a non-producing class shall no longer wed to live in luxury by ou be abowed to Not "Down with the landlord," but "Down with capitalism and up with Social Democracy and Freedom!" must be our cry.

-We shall not be happy until we have at least Fifty Thousand readers. Comrades, get busy.

-If you get a half-dozen copies o this paper, you may know that you are thereby requested to distribute them among your neighbors.

-How many of the members of our local or branch are regular sub-cribers of The Worker? Get these

SOMETHING NEW AND INTERESTING!

... GRAND ...

LABOR EXPOSITION AND FOOD SHOW

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE LABOR PRESS,

APRIL 23 TO MAY 8, 1904.

GRAND CENTRAL PALACE

LEXINCTON AVENUE. 43RD AND 44TH STREET WONDERFUL PROGRAM EVERY DAY! CONCERT, SINGING AND DANCING!

> HIGH CLASS VAUDEVILLE! ARTISTS OF ALL NATIONS!

AMUSEMENT FOR EVERYBODY!

Bavarian Brewery in Operation, Little Germany, Japan Tea Parlors, Wild West Inn and Other Attractions.

ADMISSION, . . . TEN CENTS.

THE INDUSTRIAL

EXPOSITION.

lumber of Organizations Interested Increases and Many New Features Are Planned. Each meeting of the general com

mittee in charge of preparations for the Industrial Exposition to be held for the benefit of The Worker and the Volkszeitung" shows greater enthusiasm than the preceding one. At last Sunday's meeting new delegates were scated from the German Engineers' Union No. 334, Carpenters No. 309, and Machinists No. 335.

Delegate Krueger of Carpenters No 476 reported on the plans for the exhibit of the woodworking industry. which promises to be a very attractive and artistic one. Comrades Kohloi and Eggert are associated with him in arranging this part of the exposition Among the other features will be a Tyrolese—real Tyrolers, as was ex plained, not Tyrolers form New Jersey

A representative of the Malkasten Club--a painters' club, to-wit-presented a communication on the intentions of that organization, which is willing to make a very interesting exhibit of interior decoration in the Renaissance style-a proposition which was very gladly received.

Arrangements were also made for the decoration of the hall, for the mu-seum for the Japanese ten booth, for the flower stand, and other matters. The ladies have also been at work prizes were reported as the result of their work. Mrs. Semmos' proposition

to arrange a wax-flower booth was The Brooklyn comrades have like wise gone actively to work, as shown by the meeting held in the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum last Wednesday. The Brooklyn conference will meet again ext Wednesday morning at the same are requested to be present then.

BRICKLAYERS AND LABORERS WIN.

Mason Builders' Association Compelled to Submit to Arbitration of Points at

Issue. The close of the bricklayers' and helpers' strike must be regarded as a victory for the men—not a very big victory, perhaps, but yet a victory well earned by their honorable and united ction. They have forced the Mason Builders' Association to respect the standing agreement and to submit to arbitration of the question of recogniz-ing the laborers' unions, which it had stubbornly refused to consider. The Mason Builders' Association "saved face" by allowing its defeat to comthrough the act of the General Arbiration Board of the Building Trades instead of giving in directly to the

The men went back to work Thursday morning, pending arbitration. The questions to be arbitrated include the questions' demand for the recognition of the laborers directly, as well as the demand for a uniform scale and, on the other hand, the employers' proposi-tion to reduce brickingers' wages by 5 cents on hour on May 1.

Throughout the fight the bosses have resorted constantly to "bluffs" and the circulation of false rumors and the capitalist press has been a unit in publishing their misrepresentations of the unious' position.

LECTURE CALENDAR FOR NEW YORK.

Lectures for the week under the auspices of the Social Democratic Party and auxiliary organizations, whether by Socialist or non-Socialist peakers, and by Socialist speakers be ore other organizations, are listed be-w. Unless otherwise stated, lectures are called for 8 p. m., and admission is free.

FRIDAY, APRIL 8. West Side Socialist Club, Ciark's Hall, northwest corner Twenty-fifth street and Eighth avenue, second foor. Elsa Barker: "The Individual and the

Collective Ideal." MONDAY, APRIL 11. Freeland League, Etris Hall,

168 W. Twenty-third street. Gaylord Wilshire: FRIDAY, APRIL 15.

West Side Socialist Club, Clark's Hall, northwest corner Twenty fifth street and Eighth avenue, second floor. Henry L. Slobodin: "Equality Before

SUNDAY, APRIL 10.

Wurzler's Hall, 315 Washington street, Elsa Barker; "The Individual and the Collective Ideal." Buffalo Hall, Buffalo avenue and Fullon street, W. W. Passage; "Some Fallacies of To-day."

inded is a declaration of war.

LABOR SECRETARIAT WINS VITAL POINT.

Decision of Court of Appeals in Gmachie Case Defeats Attempt to Render Employers' Liability Law Useless to Workers.

The Labor Secretariat has won a signal victory in the Gmachle case, in-volvin gthe interpretation of the Em-ployers' Linbility Law, of which some secount was given in The Worker two weeks ngo. Morris Hillquit of the firm of Hillquit & Hillquit, the regular ounsel of the Secretariat, argued the case before the Court of Appeals and won a favorable decision. The de-fendant employers were represented by David Steckler.

The case is that of a young man who, while employed at laying brick, was fatally injured by a fall, due to a defective scaffold. His father sued the employer for damages and the defense was based on the fact that notice was not given within 120 days after the ac-cident as provided by the amended act of 1902,

This provision was incorporated in the law two years ago, for the obvious purpose of impeding successful prosecution of negligent employers. Partly through negligence and ignorance the law on the part of the workers and often through physical inability or for other reasons, it often happens that the victim of an accident or his representative delays giving notice for somtime was juggled in with this fact in

Whether this provision repealed previous legislation on the point has been in doubt, different lower courts giving contradictory decisions. In the pres-ent case of Gmaehle vs. Rosenberg & Aaronson the Supreme Court decided for the plaintiff and on appeal the Appellate Division held for the employ ers. The Secretariat then carried the case to the higher court, where the question has been definitely decided in favor of the plaintiff.

favor of the plaintiff.

The trick by which the old-party legislators hoped practically to destroy the effectiveness of the Employers' Liability Law is thus defeated, a reuit which will do much to make em ployers in New York more caution about risking the lives of their e

The usefulness of the Secretariat as a legal agency of the labor movement is growing ever more apparent and it is to be hoped that in the near future many more unions will avail themselves of its services.

MAY DAY NUMBER OF THE WORKER.

usual The Worker will have a May Day Number (the Issue of May 1) of double the usual size, adapted specially for propaganda purposes. It fill be the aim of the editors to make this special issue such that an utter stranger reading it will be able to get correct general idea of what the Soclalist movement represents and how he can best aid its work. As Socialand other demonstrations will be held everywhere on and about May Day, the paper should be widely distributed. Although of twice the usual size, the onner will be sold at the regular prices 2 cents for a single copy, 75 cents for hundred copies, \$1.20 for two hundred, and larger quantities at the rate of 50 cents a hundred.

WHY NEW YORK CITY'S POSTAL SERVICE IS BAD.

That the people of New City get very bad postal service, that the ostal clerks and carriers here have to vork under bad conditions, and that of proper buildings, are well known facts. A little observation of the debates in Congress in recent months discloses the reason for the delay in providing the needed accommodations -the mutual rivalry of the New York Central and the Pennsylvania Rail-road, each of which is planning to enrich itself by selling or leasing a site or building to the government. The Postoffice is often cited as a Socialistic institution. It is only partly and very imperfectly so. But a study of its merits and of its faults and failings shows that the former belong to its Socialistic side, its public owner-ship, while the latter groy out of its relations to private capitalist business, and especially to the rallroads.

PREPARATION-WAR-PEACE. Labor does not know its own case.

It is full of contradiction. Full of conflict. It tries weapons first in its own household. Labor quarrels with labor. Labor measures strength and reason with labor. This is preliminary to the real declaration of war. Any-thing less than one hundred per cent. is preparation. One hundred per cent. One hundred per cent. won is peace.— Horace Traphel