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VOL. XIV.-NO. 52.

NEW YORK, MARCH 25, 1905.

The Worker.

THE REAL HEROES AND THEIR FITTING HALL OF FAME.

reached safety.

President Receevelt and his imita- | with its freight of precious his tors are never tired of telling us of the social usefulness of war in that it prevents men from degenerating into "weaklings" and "keeps them up to concert nitch" of bravery and resolutione But we do not even have to go to the strenuous-life school. When it is a question of opposing Socialism, with its assurance of international peace, we find politicians and theorists of all sorts ready to glorify war and declare that Socialism is bad just because Socialism means peace.

The argument is a weak one. It is safe to say that to-day the pursuits of

peaceful industry do far more, propor-tionately to the number of men en-gaged, to call forth and develop a high quality of moral and physical courage combined, of instant and unostenta-tious facing of danger and of quiet fortitude, than do the pursuits of war with all its glamor of flags and uni-forms and shoulder-straps and medals. The example of the city firemen

wast at once spring to the mind of every thoughtful observer. To say hing of the stifling smoke and rching flames, of the dizzy heights be scaled, the uncertain footbolds. the falling walls, and all the more spectacular dangers, it is a certain fact that the men who drive the engines through the crowded streets of New York face greater chances of death than the men who man field-batteries in time of war.

The police must come in for their share of honor, too. There is enough of corruption and of brutality in the police force, we all know. But we are likely to overlook the other side of the account—the stopping of run-away teams, the unbesitating plunges into the river to save drowning per-sons, and a thousand other gallant

But these are at least in the public eye and have the inspiration that this fact gives. The chance of promotion if he survives and the assurance of help for the wife and babies if he is killed strengthen the policeman and the fireman, as well as the conscious-ness that his comrades in the ranks expect him to do his full duty and

There is heroism yet finer than this, because more spontaneous and less likely to be rewarded. The honor roll of the million railway workers will never be complied. But the facts are there and they are not the record of We cite three examples - but three out of daily instances—in the words of an anonymous newspaper

that of the locometive engineer. Joseph Lutz? A fine burst, filling his cab with scalding white-hot steam, while his express train was at full speed. He did not jump: he stuck to his post, while the flesh was cooked, and pecied from his hands and face cooked, and peeled from his hands and face and hody! He stopped his train and saved hie passengers, but he is crippled for life. What courage could excel that of the brave engineer, James Root, and the men clated with him, who ran the relief train that carried hundreds of persons away from a flery death in the forest fires that devestated a portion of northern Wiscon ence and their linhabitants roasted or suf-focated. A relief train manned by Root and his courades went upon an all but hopeless mission of rescue. It ran into the timber lands; great clouds of smoke enveloped it; flames licked their way to the roadbed; but names ficked their way to the roadhed; but the little hand of rescurers rode on, straight into the yawning, devouring furnace of heil. They went to save lives, and nobly did they do their work! Ever and anon the train some man made mad by the swful race with fire—on they went, never faltering, sever fearing, and at last, with axies welded to the bearings, with the woodwork of the cars affame and charred, with the en-gine cab entirely burned away, that train ters and wage-slaves.

AMERICAN AID FOR RUSSIAN REVOLUTION. Secretary Loopoloff and Treasure Ingerman of the Russian Social Demo eratic Society of New York acknowl edge the receipt of the following contributions for the assistance of the Previously acknowledged, \$1,406.62; Workingmen's Sick and Death Benefit Society, Br. 2, Jersey City Heights, \$5 Br. 152, New York, \$5; Br. 184, Toledo coll., \$19; Br. 141, Nashville, Tenn. O., coll., \$19; Br. 141, Nashville, Tenn., \$2; Br. 108, Evergreen, L. I., \$5; Br. 185, Brooklyn, \$8; Br. 148, Somerville, Mass., \$5; Br. 9, Hoboken, N. J., \$5; United Brewery Workers, No. 7, San Francisco, \$15; Local Humboldt, Neb., Socialist Party, coll. by C. M. Sterns. \$2,50; Local Clinton, Mass. \$1; Local Livingston, Mont., \$2; Local North Platte, Neb., coll. by C. A. Hoar, \$1,50; Local Burton City, O., coll., \$3; Br. 1. Manchester, Passaic Co., N. J., coll \$14.75; Central Br., Local Seattle, Wash., coll., \$16.50; Local Evansville, Ind., coll., \$1.52; Local Meriden, Conn., \$5; Local Sandusky, O., coll., \$3.25 through "Neues Leben," Chicago Brough "Neues Leben," Chicago. \$7.45; Arbeiter Sänger Bund, Rochester, \$15; Comrade Lass, Boston, coll., \$4; Dr. M. J. Konikow, Boston, \$2; do., coll., \$1.50; Women's Socialist Club. York, \$10; Ed. Wiborg, Conce den, Cal., 50c; L. I. Fortin, Oakland.
Oal., \$1; J. Stamm, Washington, Kau.,
\$1; F. C. Rivers, Harrington, Ark.,
\$56c; B. Manfred, New York, \$1; Dr. P. Robinson, Brooklyn, \$5; P. A. rp. Wylle, Minn., \$1; A. N. Ander Chicago, \$1; Henry Miller, Bloss Pa., \$2; Helen Silverstene, New

, \$2; cell. at meeting of Friend ussian Revolution, \$28; total to

Who remembers the heroic deed of the humble switchman, Timothy Quinlan, who gave up his life on Feb. 27, 1904, in savof human freight from destruction? The train was bearing down upon an open switch at lightning speed; an awful catas danger, and while there was not one chance in a thousand that he would be able to sacrificing his own life, he hesitated not an instant. He reached the epen switch and threw it fairly under the pilot of the on-rushing engine. The train with its pre-clous human cargo rushed on in safety, but what of brave Timothy Quinlan? The monentum of the train was so great that it icked up his body and fairly threw it ontn adjoining track directly in front of a moving engine, and in an instant all that

The coal mines have the same story to tell. They are very common mor tals, those miners—rude of manner often sadly ignorant, quite vulgar, in their habits and tastes sometimes. They would not look a bit pretty in an inauguration parade. To paraphrase and reverse the phrase the President so loves, little has been given them, but much is expected-and they do not fall short in action when the mome plosion, a flood of water or of suffocat ing gas, a fall of rock. A rescue party must go as into the jaws of hell. The call for volunteeers never goes unanswered. Fear and weariness are for gotten while any hope remains of helping those brother workingmen below And the mills and factories, the builders' scaffolds, the tunnels and trenches and excavations where common labor ers ply pick and shovel, even the pro-saic delivery wagon—all these hav their untold romances, in all these "the red badge of courage" has its

These that we have indicated are the exceptional cases—millions of them yearly in a country like the United States, but still exceptional, memora ble dangers and shining opportunities that come into a man's life but once or twice. After all, the noblest cour-age is that which does not know that it is noble, which does not call itself courage, which just goes on uncon-scious of self—the workingman forcing his weary limbs to the monotonous task day after day and year after year and on into old age in an ever failing struggle to provide for the family, to give the children a better chance his head as an honest man; and the workingman's wife, with less of strength repeating forever yet more monotonous tasks and enduring worries all the harder to bear because each is petty and hoping against hope all through her life. There is the real courage, the devotion that no battle fields can match. There in the work any deeds of slaughter that the world has ever seen.

Come, Mr. Carnegie, you who pro posed a while ago to endow a fund for the promotion of heroism, and you, Miss Gould, with your once so notori-ous "Hall of Fame," do you really wish to see people whose lives fulfil your sweet dreams. Here they are patient, generous working class. How will you reward them, how give honowhere honor is due? You will not. Bu how could you—you and your class—if you would? By giving back to them what is theirs, what you falsely call yours; by giving back to them the country they have made. Only one Hall of Fame can be big enough or beautiful enough for the real heroes— this whole land as really come or

drafts and orders made payable to J. Loopoloff, Secretary, 121 E. One Hun-dred and Twelfth street, New York.

NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON WOMEN IN INDUSTRY. annual conference of the Woman's Trade Union League will open at the Berkeley Lyceum, 19 W. Forty-fourth street, New York, Sunday, Mar. 26, at 3 p. m. Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, speaks on The Need and Value of Organization for Working Women and Miss Jane Addams of the Hull House in Chicago on The Decisive Power of Public Christon claive Power of Public Opinion. The discussion will be led by Miss Mary E. M.-Dowell of the University of Chicago Settlement and Mrs. Mary K. O'Sullivan of Boston, Secretary of the

THE CLINTON HALL FAIR.

The three days' festival and fair held in Clinton Hall last week for the benefit of the "Daily Call" fund was very successful. On the first day the attendance was small, but on Saturday and Sunday evenings there was a big crowd. The total receipts will run above \$800 and those in charge say that the amount netted for the Daily

SPECIAL MAY DAY NUMBER.

ANOTHER BIG

Marked Heroism of Workmen in Rescue Parties.

wenty-four More Added to the List of Deaths Chargeable Directly to Cap-Italism—Experts Say Mine Explosions Are Absolutely Preventable

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Mar. 19.-As the result of a double explosion in the Rush Run and Red Ash mines, near Thurmond, twenty-four men now lie dead in the two mines. Ten of these were killed in the first explosion, which occurred last night, and the other fourteen were a rescuing party who entered the mines this morning to take out the bodies of their fellow workmen. The rescning party were killed by a second explosion and the after-damp

FIRE CREEK, W. Va., Mar. 20 .-The second rescuing party, organized yesterday to enter the Rush Run and Red Ash mines to recover the bo of the twenty-four men who are be lieved to have been killed by the two Saturday and yesterday norning, finally was able to enter the mine to-day. The amount of gas in the mine after the explosion compelled the men to wait more than twenty-four hours after the second explosion third rescue party, led by Chief Mine Inspector Paul, subsequently entered the mine and joined the work of re-moving the bodies, which were terribly mangled.

A remarkable thing was the readi ness with which miners volunteered for the second and third rescue parties, in spite of the tragic fate of the

It is the opinion of the best experts that mine explosions are absolutely preventable, the only question being the willingness of the mine owners to bear the expense of forced ventilation to prevent gas from accumulating and the free use of water to keep down the dust. In other words, according to the best authorities, every mine explo sion is truceable to the profit-motive of the capitalist, who would rather risk workingmen's lives than reduce his own profits by spending more money than he is forced to spend in money than he is forced to work making his mine a safe place to work

LECTURE CALENDAR FOR NEW YORK

er the auspices of the Social Democratic Party or auxiliary organiza-tions, whether by Socialist or non-Social-ist speakers, and by Socialist speakers be-fore other organizations, are listed below. Unless otherwise stated, lectures are called for 8 p. m., and admission is free.

FRIDAY, MARCH 24. Liberal Art Society, 206 E. Broadway. Courtenay Lemon: Socialism and the State. SUNDAY, MARCH 26.

West Side, 533 Eighth avenue, near Thir y-seventh street. Algernon Lee: The Working Class.

Socialist Club, 250 W. One Hur red and Twenty-fifth street. Thomas J. Lloyd: The Enlarged Individualism. Yorkville, 1528 Second avenue. Leonard D. Abbott: The Society of the Future. Metropolis Theater Hall, One Hundred

and Forty-second street and Third avenu-Chas. Ufert: If Not Socialism, What? Verein für Volksbildung, Labor Lyceum 64 E. Fourth street. Dr. Stemple, in Ger WEDNESDAY, MARCH 29.

Hariem Socialist Club, 250 W. One Huntred and Twenty-fifth street. Jan E. Cowles: Evolution in Transportation.

FRIDAY, MARCH 81. People's Institute, Cooper Union, Eighth street and Third avenue, John Spargo:

FRIDAY, MARCH 24.

Wm. Morris Educational Society, To back's Hall, corner Thatford and Pitkir avenues, H. Waton: Life and Philosophy

SUNDAY, MARCH 26.

Silver Building, 315 Washington stre evenue, August Dreste: Lead and Bread.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 29. Prospect Hall, Prospect and Pifth ave-ues. A. B. Samuelson: The Division of

FRIDAY, MARCH MI

Morris Educational Society, Toback's Hall, corner Thatford and Pitkin avenues. Edward King: How Karl Mar

SUNDAY, MARCH 26.

Jacobi Hall, Myrtie avenue, near Fosdi venue, Glendale. Jas. M. Reilly: Social

DEBATE OF SOCIALISM

On Sunday afternoon, Mar. 26, at 2:30 o'clock, at Harlem Casino, Seventh avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fourth street, there will be a challenge debate between the Harlem Literary Society and the Students' Literary erary Society. The question to be de-bated reads: Resolved, That Socialism Would Be a Benefit to Mankind. The ----

HOSPITALS MINE HORROR. OVERCROWDED.

A Condition for New York to Be Ashamed Of.

Patients Lying on the Floor or Put Into Tents-Thousands Turned Away -It is the Toiling Poor Who Suffor Thus.

The New York hospitals are shap fully overcrowded. In the City Hos-pital over a hundred patients were lying on the floor last Monday, and so were fifteen at Bellevue, although at the latter place 112 of the sick had been put in tents on the hospital grounds. Similar conditions prevail in the other institutions.

The need for hospital accommoda ons not only increases proportionately with the growth of the city's population; it increases much faster, because the crowding of the tenements causes disease and the rushing of work results in innumerable accidents. This winter the amount of sickness has been much greater than usual, on account of the unemployment of great numbers of workmen and the consequent sufferings of themselves and their families. Actual starvation cases have been of almost daily occurrence

But the extension and improvement of the hospitals has not begun to keep pace with the growing needs. speak of the maternity hospitals alone away from the doors during the last year. For a large proportion of those women this meant death and for others it meant weakness and suffering for the rest of their lives. And the maternity cases are but a small part of the whole number of those who health needs temporary care and who die or become chronic invalids and paupers for the lack of such care at the right time.
... The public authorities and the phil-

anthropists have not come anywhere near the needs in this respect, not withstanding the "noteworthy pros-perity" of the class that makes "charity" a mantle for its sins and notwith-standing the great increase in the value of taxable property from which public revenues for this and other urgent purposes could be derived.

The explanation is simple. It is the

poor who suffer. When the rich mid-falls ill be has no lack of medical care and nursing and medicine and proper food. As for the poor, there are many of them anyhow—the evide of it is that a hundred thousand are out of work, the employers having no use for them. As Scrooge says: "They had better die, then, and reduce the surplus population." And die they do in stient misery. But the capitalist world goes merrily on.

MAY DAY IN NEW YORK.

Sunday afternoon, April 80, a grand labor demonstration will be held at Carnegie Hall. Benjamin Hanford and John W. Brown will cert under the direction of Platon poff, with well-known sololets man Singing Societies, and the Se-

cialist Choral Union.
All seats reserved. Tickets 15 and 25 cents; to be had at the Labor Lyceum, 64 E. Fourth street; The Worker, 184 William street; Socialist Literary Society, 238 E. Broad. way: Workmen's Educational Asso West Side Socialist Club, 513 Eighth W. One Husdred and Twenty-fifth street; "Forward," 175 F. Broadway; Platon Brounoff's studio, 72 E. Twenty-third street, or 251 R. Broadway; GET YOUR EARLY.

ANOTHER UNION HIT.

ourt Awards Damages Against Plumb ers' Union to Expelled Members

NEW ORLEANS, Mar. 17.-Judge Ellie the District Court to-day ordere mbers' Union to restore Stephen Schne der and Edward Shekeler to memberahl and to pay them \$1,000 each, with inte for expelling them some months ago. Schneider and Shekeler were plumbers and members of the State Boar

Examination of Plumbers. They were dered by the union to vote in the Board ordered by the union to vote in the Board for a certain candidate for Inspector but declined to do so, exercising their indi-vidual preference and declaring that the union could not control their votes. For this they were expelled.

The verdict for damages is against the union itself and analysis.

union itself and against all its official and its individual members. The defend ants were further enjoined from interferin with Schneider and Shekeler in their bus with Schneider and Sheksier in their busi-sess and from discouraging and interfering with any person working with them or employing them, whether by threals as force or otherwise.—New York Sun.

This decision shows what an e honor is the "representation" of labor organizations on such special boards, so long as the main power of the state remains in capitalist hands. The workers must elect their own men to the bench and the legislative hall and executive chamber, if they would be truly represented.

PROTHERHOOD OFFICERS BLAMES

The Secretary of the United Gar-bent Workers' Union Local No. 4 at a regular meeting on Mar. 17 adopted

SUGAR AND ECONOMICS.

An Object Lesson for Workingmen.

Refineries Shut Down and Mon Thrown Out of Work, Not Because of Low Prices, but Because Small Sales at Monopoly-Price Pay Better.

The Sugar Trust's four big refinerie in Brooklyn were shut down last week, throwing 3,000 poorly paid men out of work. They have no way of knowing how long they will have to wait for a chance to earn a bare living by hard labor. If the shutdown lasts long it will cause much suffering.

the shutdown by saying that it was "due to decreased consumption of sugar, growing out of the advance in Every housewife is keenly ware of the advance in price which, four years ago, cost 15 or 16 cents for three and one-half pounds now costs 22 cents—and other grades

n proportion. The laid off refinery workers and th other workingmen who are getting along without sugar in their coffee because they cannot afford it have a fine object-lesson of capitalist eco before them .illustrating the beautiful theory that "the interests of capitalist and laborer are identical." The capitalists having combined and got a practical monopoly of the industry, raise the price much above the competitive prices at which they were already making big profits. The raise of prices reduces consumption. Then it pays the capitalists better to limit produc tion and keep the prohibitive price, on the one hand keeping some workingmen in unwilling idleness and on the other hand depriving vast numbers of workingmen of a prime comfort if no necessity of life-this pays them let their men work, and sell more

But it would be dangerously pater nalistic and un-American for the per ple collectively to own the sugar re fineries and run them for the public good without profit to non-pr Better drink sweetening and take it out in barm ess grumbling.

HUNGRY CHILDREN.

Charity Inspector Makes Shocking Report.

Of Eleven Thousand Children Investigated, Less Than One-Fifth Ordinarily Get Real Breakfast Before Going to School.

ALBANY, Mar. 20,-Some amazing figures bearing upon the extent to which children attending the public schools of New York suffer from hun ger was made public to-day in a re port of Inspector H. M. Lechstrecker to the State Board of Charities.

Mr. Lechstrecker says he found tha

out of 10,707 school children only 1,855, or less than one-lifth, began the day's work with an adequate break fast. Four hundred and thirty-ninchildren frequently came to schoo without any breakfast at all. Nearly 1,000 children, whose ansemic condi tion led to an investigation by their teachers, never had for their morning meal more than bread only or coffe-Two-thirds of the whole ber, that is to say, 7,415, had both bread and coffee or tea. Only 1,855 partake of a breakfast of cereals, vegetables, eggs, or meat, with bread and coffee besides, before beginning their school day.

The greatest destitution was foun at the newsboys' school at 14 Cham pupils frequently came to school with no breakfast. Other schools where large proportion of the children were forced to do without any breakfast of with an inadequate one, are the Ave nue B School, at 537 E. Sixteentl street; the Eleventh Industrial School at 241 E. One Hundred and Third street, and the West Side School, at 410-W. Thirty-eighth street.

His investigation, Inspector Lech-strecker says, covered those institu-tions in which the morning work for the children is both mental and industrial. Continuing, he says:

the general points of inspection prescribed by the department I could without devoting much extra labor at the same time mak-inquiry and, with the assistance of princi ers and students of sociological matter namely, the sugestion of Mr. Robert Hun-ter, that 'there must be thousands, very likely 60,000 or 70,000, children in Ne hungry and unfitted to do well the worl

so deplorable a situation, the Salvatio the lower east aide of the city.

"I would call particular attention to the fact that the thirty-two industrial schools canvassed are located in the very poor dis-tricts wherein the alleged 70,000 would be likely to be found, and are by reason of

e annual convention of the West-Federation of Miners will be held alt Lake City, Utah, this year. It begin its sessions on Monday.

COOLIE LABOR ' FOR HAWAII.

Planters Trying Hard to Introduce It.

Offer Many Promises to Win Workingmen's Consent, but Vainly --Hawaii Would Be Stepping-Stone to United States-Southern Capitalists Pushing Similar Plan.

The sugar planters and other capitalists of Hawaii are making a strend ous effort to induce Congress to amend the Chinese Exclusion Law so as to allow the introduction of coolles into that territory. The proposition is that a special act be passed authorizing the importation of 30,000 Chinese laborer inder contract for plantation work for a period of ten years, such coolies no o be allowed to enter into any other industry and to be compelled to return to China at the end of the decade.

Labor Unions Hostile to Plan.

The organized workingmen of Hawaii are strenuously opposing the plan They see in it, not only a thing bad in itself, the establishment of virtual slavery within certain limits, but also the entering wedge for still greater and elsewhere shows that the Chines contract-labor system has all the evils of out-and-out chattel slavery without any of the permanent personal rela tions between master and slave which somewhat ameliorated the horrors of negro slavery in this country before the war—that, in a word, it is chattel slavery in a commercialized and bru-talized form. Aside from the degrading moral and social effect of such system, its economic effect is dreaded.

To throw into the Hawaiian labor market 30,000 more laborers—men used to a low standard of living, shut off by differences of language and cus tom from any practicable solidarity with white laborers and, furthermore bound by penally enforceable con tracts which would make it impossi ble for them to demand higher wage or assert their manhood in any way-this, it is felt, would be a death-blov to the aspirations of any other laborers in Hawali toward better condi-

Planters' Delusive Promises. A joint commission consisting of three representatives of the Planters

and Traders' Exchange and three o the Trades and Labor Council was ap consider the question. The capitalists were liberal with promises in their ef-fort to get a unanimous report—offering to sign an agreement to submi to arbitration all disputes between themselves and the unions; to fill all skilled and semi-skilled positions on the plantations with citizens, thus ex-cluding Orientals from them; to spend \$25,000, in part under the direction of the unions, in an endeavor to induc the immigration of whites, and, if suc cessful, to spend more. The three labor members, nevertheless, refused to sign the report in favor of the introduction of coolies. They probably reflected that capitalists' promises have often enough been proved to be worthless whenever the capitalists have the eco nomic power and motive to break them; that arbitration generally favors the stronger side—and the capital-ists would have the stronger side, once they got their 30,000 coolies in; that the guaranty about skilled labor would provide only for comparatively a few men and would not prevent unemployment on a large scale, resulting in competition for jobs and reduction of the wages of skilled labor, and that the stimulated immigration of whiteket would only be adding a lesser evil relaxation of the law would be de-mended, admitting the Chinese to do-mestic service and to manufacturing and mechanical occupations and gen

Chinese Slaves vs. Free Japanese. Ostensibly, the planters' reason for lesiring Chinese contract laborers is only their wish to counterbalance Japanese who come as free wageworkers, whose children born in Hawaii become citizens, and who are too aggressive," resembling the white men in aspiring for better conditions and in acting together to obtain them. In spite of a strong prejudice against the Japanese, the white workers pre fer them as free and organizable com-petitors to an army of contract-slaves working under the lash.

An Entering Wedge.

If the plantation owners get what they are asking for—and it is at Wash-ington that the matter will be decided -not only is it safe to predict that the thing will soon go much farther in Hawaii than is openly proposed, but it is certain that it would be considered as a great step toward the intro-duction of the same system into the United States proper, where, especially in the South, it has already powerful advocates.

John M. Beall. General Passenge

Agent of the Mobile and Ohio Rail-way, a corporation which is, of course, closely connected with all large capi-talist interests in its territory, is carrying on an active campaign for the repeal of the Exclusion Act and the importation of coolles to the South. Good-Wage-Slaves,

The St. Louis "Republic" quotes with editorial approval his account of the Chinaman's virtues as a wage-slava. He says in part:

and occomment, not only in his awa in-terest, but also in that of his employer. He is faithful and painstaking to a re-markable degree. It is argued againer him that he somes to this country for the pur-

UP WITH THE ARM AND TORCH! --

The Administration of New York, in each being clearly due to the viola-City can afford to spend \$12,000 in ten days for meal-tickets for policemen on special duty to help break a rapidtransit strike. But it holds up its hands in holy horror at the idea of providing breakfacts for poor children who come to school hungry.

The District Attorney and the Grand Jury make short work of indicting six strikers for alleged interference with the running of Subway and Elevated trains. But they cannot think for a moment of taking any steps against the officers and agents of the Interborough Company for violating the law regarding employment agencies in their importation of strike-breakers. for endangering the lives of passengers and actually causing several deaths by putting inexperienced and ncompetent men in charge of trains, nor for having caused the safety devices to be removed at the beginning of the strike, nor for persistently violating the Ten-Hour Law, nor for any other of their criminal acts.

This same District Attorney and the Police Commissioner can make most sensational pretenses of "suppress ing" gambling-for a day or two at a time in some particular district. But they could not, it seems, with all their policemen and detectives, catch the capitalist who is under indictment for the Darlington Hotel murder—the busnless-like murder of twenty-five workingmen-whom they deliberately allowed to make his escape after the crime was laid at his

And last Sunday and Monday elever more buildings in course of construction collapsed, and it was by the merest chance that it happened at a time when no one was at work and no lives were lost. But the Building Commissioner is off on a vacation, spending his salary and perquisites, and leaving the contractors to play what rascally games they please.

And the Tenement House Commissioner is as negligent and, as chance would have it, with worse results After a tenement fire last summer killing fourteen people, after one only a year and a half ago killing twenty-six. and several minor ones, the fatalities

pose of accumulating what he regards as | STRAWS SHOW HOW a competency and then returns to China Admitting this, has this country suffered No. And in this respect is he different from the Hallan? No. And while he has olourned with us has he not given full

As a laborer in the field the Chinamar is most excellent. As a house servant he has no superior. And with it all he is so quiet, so tructable and so unobtrustve. China has a superabundance of the clasof labor we need and it is to be hoped that ent laws of exclusion are modified, if no:

value for every dollar his employer has

It is perhaps inconceivable to the em ployers and their spokesman that our one objection to the coolie is just what the capitalist values him for—that he not only "gives full value for every dollar his employer pays him." but al lows the capitalist to squeeze even more surplus-value out of him than the white worker does.

PROGRESSIVE STAGE.

Biornson's "Beyond Human Pow be Produced this Sunday at Murray Hill Theatre. Sunday afternoon, March 26, at 2:30

p. m., the next production of the Pro gressive Stage Society will take place at the Murray Hill Theatre, Lexingto avenue, near Forty-second street when the second part of Björnsterne Björnson's "Beyond Human Power will be given. This drama consists o two parts, each part being complete in the religious problem, was produce by Mrs. Patrick Campbell. The sec ond part has never been produced on any English stage. This second part deals with the struggle between Laborand Capital. This drama is undoubt edly one of the greatest revolutionary plays of the age.

Limited membership tickets have been issued for this performance at fifty cents each and can be had in any quantity at the office of The Worker or from the President, Julius Hopp 215 E. One Hundred and Thirteent street. The price is uniform throughout the theatre and those coming first will take their choice of seats.

The lecture by Mrs. Von Ende or Björnson and His Works, which was a social gathering was held instead, has been postponed to the Sunday ollowing the performance, namely, April 2.

TWO SOCIALISTS AMONO

BROCKTON, FIRE VICTIMS. BROCKTON, Mass., Mar. 21.—Ern-BROCKTON, Mass., Mar. 21.—Ernest Carlson, formerly a Socialist member of the City Council from Ward 3, is among the missing at Monday's terrible shoe shop disaster. Another courade, Aklerman Geo. A. Monk, was bedly injured—how seriously, it is impossible as yet to say.

UPPER CLASS REPARTER "Kuicker-"Why do you call your Taxes'?" Bocker-"Because folks dod on."-New York Sun.

tion of the law with the connivance of the authorities, comes the Allen Street fire with its record of twenty dead.

PRICE 2 CENTS.

So it goes in one case after another. Now it is this department, now that, that has looked on quietly while profit was being made by violation of law and at the ultimate cost of human life. And none of these law-breakers are punished, nor are their guilty accomplices even removed from office, por is a hand raised by those in place and power to prevent the recurrence of like crimes.

Is Tammauy, then, so weak, so stupid, so incompetent that it cannot even begin to enforce the law? Not at all. Tammany is very alert to catch petty law-breakers whom Tammany wishes to catch, and its hand is heavy upon them. Tammany is very keen of sight, very shrewd, very capable to carry out the plans that it wishes to carry out.

We remember, too, that just the same sort of record was made by the Reform Administration of 1901 to 1903. And we cannot think that those "eminent citizens" were utterly incompetent.

No, the whole explanation is, not that these laws cannot be enforced. not that these criminals cannot be caught, not that these crimes cannot be prevented, but that neither Tammany nor the Referm coalition wish to have them prevented. These are the crimes of capitalists. These are the crimes of business. These are crimes for large and sacred profit, not for small and vulgar swag. They are privileged. The law was not made to catch these big and respectable criminals, who found fortunes in fraud and build mansions with lawlessness nor will the law touch them nor restrain them until the working class, which produces all and suffers all, takes into its own hands the power of making and judging and executing

Therefore because it means bon esty, because it means safety, because it means peace, because it means liberty and order-up with the Arm and Torch of the Social Democracy, the emblem of the working class!

THE WIND BLOWS. Social Democratic Party Wins in South Gienz Falls and Makes Good Gain In

Gions Falls. SOUTH GLENS FALLS, N. Y., Mar. 21.—The Social Democratic Party has scored its first victory at the polls in this little balliwick of the Paper Trust. We have elected our candidate, C. E. Moore, as President of the Board of Trustees, besides one other Board of Trustees, besides one other member. Comrade Moore's vote was 159, against 154 for the Democrat and 147 for the Republican. Last fall we had only 152 in the whole of this

(Saratoga) county. The new Board consists of two Socialists, two Demo-carts, and one Republican. At Glens Falls, across the line in Warren County, our ticket received 98 votes, but none of our candidates was elected. Jast fall we had 101 votes in the whole of that county.

Social Democrats Put Up Full Ticket for Spring Election and Expect to Make a Good Record.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., Mar. 20,-The

Social Democratic Party has nomi-nated a full ticket for the spring election and hopes to make a good record. Our candidates are: For Supervisors, Geo. W. Reader, Dr. A. D. Young, and Peter C. Robertson; for Jus-tices of the Peace, Theo. F. Van Dusen and

Fred T. Williams: for Assessor, Leon Carlson; for Constables, Sidney Smith, Chan. Ingwall, Chas. Castner, John A. Anderson, Magnus Anderson: for Senier of Weights sagnus Andreson; for Sealer of Weights and Measures, N. M. Ackroyd; for Alder-man, First Ward, Thos. Kidd; Second, Joh Dolson; Third, J. Francis Buck; Fourth, Gust, C. Peterson; Fifth, Eugene Corn-well; Sixth, E. J. Squier. The platform, a copy of which is being put into every he

consists of a general statement of the principles and purposes of Socialism, followed by a series of immediate demands applicable in city government, among which are:

gas plant, and telephones, to be run for

iren who need such asistance:

public service, not profit;
A free public hospital and bath-houses; A municipal fuel yard, wood and coal to e sold at cost: Free clothing and meals to all school chil-

Abolition of the contract system for pub-He work; union men to be employed so far as posible, and eight hours to constitute a

Rigid enforcement of Child Labor and Compulsory Education Laws. f land held out of use at full value:

The Social Democratic Party made big gain in this city and county in be election of 1903 and increased its

vote still further last fall. The

The Worker. AN ORGAN OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY (Known in New York State as the Social Democratic Party.)

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All communications should be written All communications should be written with falk and on one side of the paper, words should be abbreviated; every letter should be abbreviated; every letter should be the writer's name and advantage of the should be put in as few words as possible, consistently with clements of the should be put in as few play with these requirements are likely to be disregarded. Rejected manuscripts will not be restraned unless stamps of enclosed. Receipts are never sent to make the same serbers. Acknowledge of the wayper, the words of the same properties of the same serbers are not so morey.

As The Worker goes to press on Wednesday, correspondents sending news should mad their comminant tools in time to reach falls office by Monday, whenever possible.

Complaints about the busiless or editorfal management of the paper should be addressed to the Publishing Association, 184 Wittlam street, New York.

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

THE SOCIALIST VOTE. The Socialist Party (the Sorial Democratic Party of New York) has passed through its third general election. Its growing power is inducted and its speedy victory for-shaduched by the great increase of its vote as shown in these figures: the difficulty:

1902 (State and Congressional)....229,769 In the state of New York, on account of certain provisions of the election have, the Beclaisist Party is officially recognized and the the name of Social Democratic Parander ties employs is the Arm and Torch, as shown

abore.

The Socialist Party (or Social Democratic Party in New York) should not be confused with the so-called Socialist Labor Party. The latter is a small and morbund erganization which bitterly opposes the rade unions and carries on an abusive campaign of stander against the real Socialist moreonent, which supports the trade unions.



THE COLORADO "CONTEST."

What has gone on at Denver during the last ten weeks under the pretense of an investigation to determine th result of the election is certainly the most asionishing and the most disgusting thing in the history of American politics for many years. And yet we are perhaps not quite right to call it astonishing, for it has been quite in character with the actors, as capitalist politicians in a place where capitalism has the freest sway.

That Democratic frauds have been unearthed no Democrat dares to deny. That Republicau frauds have been intentionally ignored no Republican cares to deny. The "investigation" has been as purely a matter of form as that investigation of the cellars that is made at the opening of each session of the British Parliament in memory of the Gunpowder Plot. What the pollticians have been waiting for was not to examine evidence and discover the truth about the election, but simply to arrange, by a series of huckstering caucuses, the details of an impudent usurpation of power and negation of republican institutions.

Alva Adams, Democrat, was temporarily seated as Governor, with the understanding that he should later be unseated, and on his promise to make certain appointments at the dictation of the Peabody managers. Then Peasign the office immediately. And now Macdonald is Governor, not by elec-Ron, honest or dishonest, but by a virtual coup d'état, in which he is one

Enough has been shown to convince ws of two things: First, that we need not lement over the smallness of the Secialist vote in Colorado last fall, for we have no means of knowing whether it was 4,304 or 43,040-the Republicans and Democrats did the counting second, that our comrades in Colorado -and perhaps elsewhere, too-will have to consider very seriously what is to come next, whether it is possible to get votes counted and elected candidates seated and, if not, what else the accession calls for We think it is possible. But we think it will not

be an easy task. scornfully put aside by many well meaning people during the campaign. that the Socialist Party stood abso lutely alone against the murderous martial-law gang in Colorado, that the Democrats were as deep in the mud as the Republicans in the mire, is fully and frankly endorsed by an influentia Roosevelt paper, the Kansas City "Times," in an editorial article of Mar.

18. We quote: 18. We quote:

"In view of recent developments in
the gubernatorial situation in Colorado the public outside of the state
will watch the contest between Peabody and Adams with equanimity. So
far as can be determined at a distance,
the cause of peace and righteousness
is not bound up with either candidate
and speedem will not shrick whichever
shall happen to fail.

"While the canvass was in progress.

While the canvass was in progress

ex-Governor Peabody was supposed to be the candidate favored by the great corporate interests and Mr. Adams to be the man of the people. But it now appears that the solid men of Colo-rade and the commercial interests have no implacable hatred toward the people's candidate,' who is one of the wealthy business men of Pueblo and all of whose instincts and inclination a group of Denver capitalists is figh ing for Peabody, but there is reason t believe that its members would bea up bravely under his defeat.

"At least there is a story current in Denver that the support of this group was pledged to him simply as a r ward for his keeping hands off in the latest municipal election when the corporate interests were anxious fo choice of a 'safe' man for mayor e Peabody backers are said to faithfully keeping their promise though they would not be frightened

"Possibly this view of the situation is wrong, but there is a cynical in-pression in Denver that the employing interests which are now dominant in Colorado controlled both party conven tions last year and arranged th nations on the old principle of, 'Heads win: talls, you lo

The "Times" deserves honorable mention for such unaccustomed truthtelling. What it says, and what we have all along said, of the two old par ties is true, of course, not in Colo rado alone, but all over the country It is just a little more crudely, glaring ly, brazenly true in Colorado.

What will the Colorado workingmo

THE HIRED GIRL'S LIFE.

We can hardly pick up a Sunday newspaper or a weekly or monthly magazine without reading of the 'servant problem"—the trouble American "ladies" have in getting "women' to do their household work. Perhaps these facts will throw some light on Miss Lillian Brandt, statistician fo

he Committee on the Prevention of Tuberculosis of the New York Charity Organization, finds that the highest portality from tuberculosis among women is found among domestic serv ants. Three out of 1,000 die of it. against 1 out of 1,000 women factory workers. Not only has this occupation the highest consumption rate, but the highest general deathrate-17 out of 1,000, as against 4 out of 1,000 omen textile operatives. This in spite of the fact that many of them are stout peasant girls. For instance among Scandinavian immigrants. noted for their sturdy bealth and physique, the men have a deathrate three points below the average deathrate for American men; while the women, who go largely into the kitchens, have a deathrate six points above the average among women.

Bad as is the condition of the indus trial workers and especially of the women among them, the condition of the domestic servant is generally much worse. She is worse driven and worried and humiliated, gets less rest and outdoor exercise, and-often the worst thing of all-has to sleep in an unventilated little closet in which the "lady" of the house would never think of housing her pet poodle.

Men of the working class, it is you sisters and daughters who suffer these injuries and justilis. Do you like the system that keeps your class in poverty and compels your womenfolk to submit to such conditions to give case and comfort to your bosses' wives and daughters? YOU have the ballot and you can change the system if you will.

NOTE COMMENT AND ANSWER

In spite of repeated warnings, many communications, referring to subscriptions, change of address, advertise ments, and the like, to the Editors of The Worker or even to one or the other of them by name. Once more we request our readers to take note that only letters intended for the editorial reom-articles, matters of news, com-munications bearing on the editoria conduct of the paper, and so forth-shrould be so addressed. All busines letters should be directed simply "Th Worker, 184 William street, New York." A great deal of confusion and delay will be avoided by the observance of this simple rule.

A sign of the times is the increase interest in Socialism being shown of late by students and even by profes-sors in a number of colleges and universities throughout the country-an that in spite of increased efforts to dis-credit it on the part of the more reactionary men in the faculties. Very lit-tle has been done by the Socialist Party in the way of systematically canvassing the institutions of learning but where it has been attempted the results have been almost uniformly good. This observation will partly balance the disgraceful exhibit college men volunteering to break strikes. The fact is, the class division is to be found in the student bodies, as well as in society at large.

Some opponents of Socialism have chalof labor-saving nuchinery on a large scale throws men out of work. They claim that it requires as many men to make a ma-chine as the machine displaces. Please enlighten us on this point.

So writes one of our Western com-rades. Let us analyze the contention of these critics and we shall soon sec

us suppose that the average life of the machine is five years—that is, that is the course of five years' use the ma-

what arbitrary, of course, but they are approximately correct—rather too mod-erate, if anything.) What does the proprietor of the shop gain, then, by proprietor of the shop gain, then, by installing machines? On the one hand, for each machine installed he saves the labor of two printers for five years, or ten years of labor. But against this saving must be offset the cost of the machine. Now, says our critic, it will take the labor of two one year, or its equivalent, to make the machine. If this be so, then the the machine. If this be so, then the proprietor of our printing shop, when he buys the machine, will have to pay a price based on ten years' labor—he will have to pay as much for each machine as he would for the hiring of two printers for five years. The cost to him will counterbalance the saving: lebit and credit will be equal; there will be no net saving whatever. Ob-viously, our master printer would be fool to go to the trouble of installing the machine) it is going to cost hi just as much to get a million ems of type set by the new method as by the old: but our master printers and other capitalists are not fools-not in this particular, at least; they know business: they do not instal machine for fun. If, then, a certain sort of machine costs as much labor in the making as it displaces in the using, that machine will not come into use; it may be tried in a few shops, the conrictors miscalculating and thinking that its use will be profitable; but experience will show that there is no et saving, and the machine will make o further headway-unless it can be improved in such a way that it will displace an amount of labor greater thus give a net advantage to the own-In a word, machines have displaced simple tools and more complex machines are constantly displacing

simpler ones just because, with each improvement, the amount of labor necessary to make the new machine plus the amount of labor necessary to operate it and turn out a certain product is less than the amount of labor necessary to make the old machine of tools and use them in creating the same product. A machine that is not a labor-saving machine has no reason for existence; and what is from the

lacing machine. Let us quote from John A. Hobson "Evolution of Modern Capitalism," ch. S. sec. 1—the whole chapter and, indeed, the whole book is well worth

capitalists' point of view a labor-sav-

workers' point of view a labor-dis-

reading) on this point:
The motive which induces capitalist employers to introduce machinery . . . is a desire to reduce the expenses of production. (In the case of improved machines displacing old-fashloned ones] the expense neurred in making, maintaining, and work given output will be less than the corre ponding expenses involved in the use of of making and working the new machines is paid at no lower rate than the labor it displaces It must follow that the reduction of expenses signifies a net dis production. . . . The actual displacement of labor will commonly be larger than is represented by the difference in money price of the two machines. . . . When new process is first taken over by machinery, the expenses of making and ing the machines, as compared with the hand labor, will have a net diminution of THE FACT THAT THE NEW MACHINERY IS INTRODUCED IS A PROOF THAT THERE IS A NET DE MINUTION OF EMPLOYMENT AS RE WISE NO ECONOMY WOULD BE EF

We do not mean to say, of course that all those displaced by the intro-duction of machinery, minus the smaller number employed in the mak-ing of machinery, remain permanently unemployed. To some extent the lower ing of cost of production, making possible a lowering of prices, stimulates consumption and consequently, cause increased production; this counterbal ancing effect, however, is commonly much everestimated, as Hobson very well shows. The lowering of cost of production by the use of improved ma chinery in certain countries make but this is limited by the tend other countries to introduce similar machinery and supply their own mar-ket. More important is the fact that as less labor is required to supply the demand for staple commodities and as the surplus in the capitalists' hands increases proportionately, a large and increasing proportion of the total labor-nower is devoted to the produc of articles of luxury and to per sonal and professional service for the capitalist class. Yet, after allowing for all these things, there remains a net displacement of labor, a constan tendency for the supply of labor-pow er to outrun the demand; unemploy ment on a large scale is a normal fea ture of capitalist society, not a tempor ary nor an accidental pheno

The Brooklyn Central Labor Union last Sunday seated Rev. W. W. Wil-Presbytery. We may be very irrever ent or perhaps we are, as we have so often been told, very intolerant—but really, this seems to us about the funniest thing yet. We wait to be informed whether the Central Labor Union is developing into a "Congress of Re ligions" or whether the Presbytery is leveloping into a labor organization

A subscriber asks us to "name the five richest men in the world and tell the amount of their income and how they got their money." That is, of course, quite impossible. The wealth of our millionsires is not a matter of public knowledge during their lifetime; and even when one dies, the inheritance tax (where there is such) does not reach all of his possessions. John D. Rockefeller is undoubtedly the richest man in the United States and probably the richest in the world. A subscriber asks us to "name the the richest man in the United States and probably the richest in the world. He is commonly reputed to own one-third of the stock of the Standard Oli Company; that alone would represent a westle of over \$250,000,000 at year; the amount of his other proporty—stocks and bonds of the scores of carporations is which he is anount to be interested.

ater part of the wealth of rich men e-day is in the form of shares in cor-corations and is not published to the world. The New York "World Alman-

ac" of 1902 gives a list of about 3,000 residents of America who are with good reason supposed to be millionaires, but does not attempt to estimate the wealth of each.

The first number of the "Socialist" in its new form and under its new management appears under date Mar 18. Its form and contents promise well. An interesting feature is the abridged translation by Herman Simp on of an article written a year ag for "Iskra," the Russian Social Demo cratic organ, by "Parvus" on the was in the Far East and its relation to the revolutionary movement in Russia; a second article is to appear in the next number. The "Socialist" while in Se-attle was of good service to the cause and no doubt it will continue so in its new home at Toledo, and we may hope that it will have a less arduou struggle for existence.

We intimated two weeks ago that we considered W. E. Clark's statemen a pretty weak and inconsistent excus for the acts for which he was dis charged from employment in the tional office. Comrade Mailly's state ment to the National Committee which we repeat in another column goes to the root of the matter. From was weak enough to be used as a too to attack the principles and methods for which Mailly stood in his two years of service as National Secretary out tool. For Clark we are rather sor ry; as for those who used him ther for Mailly, his record is public prop-

BUSINESS DEPARTMENT.

a Better Gain-Than-for Some Weeks Past, Though Total Circulation Gains But Little.

The following table shows in detail the circulation of The Worker for the last two weeks: Week ending

Single subscriptions. . . . 13,815 14,007 Samples 464 591 Exchanges

Sold at office in bundles or at retail............ 1,260 1,268

obscribers-192 this time-is better then it has been for some weeks past The bundle circulation is expected to fluctuate much from week to week, and it is only on the single subscriptions that we can count securely,

The situation in Russia is one of timely interest, especially to all So cialists and trade unionists, the world over. At our request Morris Hillquit, who is well qualified both by his special knowledge and by his habit broad and clear thinking to give a review which will be intelligible and entribute to our May Day Number an article upon this subject.

SOCIALISM IN LITHUANIA

Attention has not perhaps been suf-ficiently directed to the heroic efforts of the Lithuanian Socialist Party ich works in the Baltic province of Russia, having its headquarters a Plen At that town the workers to the number of 60,000 have left work and the railways running from there can get no freight. The secret printand not only is a newspaper, the "Zitina" (i. e., the "Fighter") publishleaflets which are spread broadcas nmong the strikers. The printers work naturally under great difficulties and are literally working day and night. phomme, in Justice

IN SWITZERLAND.

The debate in the Zurich Cantons Council on the political police afforded some remarkable revelations on what is possible under a bourgeois democ racy. The relations which Comrade Greulich proved to exist between the Italian government and the local po-lice for watching the labor movemen were well calculated to make any bon orable democrat blush, and to rouse all the remains of democratic feeling which linger behind the phrases of these parties. For example, the se creey of the post was proved to have been violated, and the professors at the Polytechnic to have been pressed for information regarding their pupils In short, the Zurich police had comto regard themselves as the agents of foreign governments—even taking pak agents of these governments into their tion being accepted by a large major-ity which unhesitatingly condemned the police.—J. B. Askew, in Justice.

ITALIAN PAILWAY WORKERS.

"The Italian railway workers are showing the world that they know how to make the best of their opportunities and have, with their n tunities and have, with their policy of obstruction, already caused the Italian government a great deal of inconven ience. The whole train service of Italy is, in fact disorganised. It is to be hoped that they will succeed in forming the withdrawal of the obnox-ious clauses against strikes, and in defending the right of coalition. The rending the right of coamon. The policy of obstruction, which consists in nothing else than a literal carrying out of all the regulations, some of thirty years ago, seems to me an excellent one." So writes J. B. Askew in Lon-

AN ELEMENTARY COURSE IN ECONOMICS AND POLITICS.

XV.-The Nature of the Class Struggle - Relation of Material or Economic Conditions and Interests to So-called "Spiritual Forces" - Why Wage-Workers Develop Clearer Class-Consciousness Than Other Exploited Classes.

[This is one of a series of articles, ben in The Worker of Dec. 4, as an at tempt toward a systematic and correct and yet popular statement of the fundamental principles of scientific Socialism for the study (not merely to read something easy and who have too little time to undertak larger and more complete treatises. Those who find any points not made clear or who Editor of The Worker, and are assured that an earnest attempt will be made to answe

XV .- The Nature of the Class Struggle

We have said that all history may be regarded as the record of struggles, of the antagonisms of various classes based upon economic con ditions. This is no less true of the present than of any period in the past The central fact of the world's life to-day is the antagonism between interests of the capitalist class and the wage-working class, the "irrepressible conflict" which they wage, not because they wish it, but because they must

ecause conditions compel them. We Socialists who lay so much stres-upon the class struggle did not invenit; we do not set the two classes at war, any more than the Abolitionists created the slavery question. It is a fact. We recognize it as such. We proclaim it as such. We guide our enduct in accordance with this fac that we observe. If it is an unpleasant fact-and assuredly we find it that is all the more reason for facing it fairly and studying it in order to learn how to get rid of it. Indeed we may truly say that Socialists con sciously wage class war for the sake of peace, in order, by the victory of the wage-working class, to do away with class division and class conflic and class rule. We refuse to imitate the ostrich and try to escape the fact

by refusing to look at it. Class interest we allege has been nd now is the controlling force in all ocial movements. This does not mean that every man is actuated solely selfish motives; often it neans !ast the opposite. It does not mean that the members of the various classess are always conscious of their class interest and knowingly follow it: oftener this is not the case. Nor, fina ly, does it mean that bread-and-butter interests, "crassly material" motive (as the goody-good people put it), are le influences at work; it does not exclude what are sometimes called "spiritual forces"—beliefs, sentiments, ideals.

We know very well that men's

moral and religious beliefs, their per sonal affections, their love of truth, or

beauty, of goodness, of justice, of lib-erty, and other motives of the sort in ence them to action, often agains their personal interest. But we point out that men's beliefs and sentiments and ideals are themselves formed and moulded by their economic environment. The feudal lords of the Middle honestly believed that it was eternally and necessarily right for them to bear rule and for the serfs to obey; they honestly believed that this was the will of God or an immutable law of nature. The slaveholders o the Old South, in the same way, hor estly believed in the rightn slavery. But other classes, living un-der different conditions, just as honestly believed serfdom and slaver, to be wrong. Again, the virtues that seemed most important to the medieval baron or the Southern planter were quite different from the qualities that were counted most virtuous in the serf or the slave. Nay, what was a virtue in the serf or the slave-felt to be suc self as well as by his master would be counted as disgraceful faults in the master; thus cowardice was no idered a great fault in a serf or a slave and humflity was con great virtue, but cowardice was accounted the worst of faults and pride was a cherished virtue in the baron with elevebolder And all the ple, we must recognize, were just as sincere in these conflicting beliefs as we, in modern society, are in our vari-ous contradictory beliefs. The slave was not a slave because of his slavisi and beliefs; the slave was slavish in his ideals and beliefs be cause he lived the life of a slave.

Just so to-day, if one will observe the different classes of society, he will find that the employer and the em-ployee, with equal honesty, take ex-actly opposite views on many subactly opposite views on many sub-jects; what one considers assuredly right, the other feels to be utterly right, the other Icels to be utterly wrong; what one will make sacrifices to effect, the other will perhaps give his life to oppose. The professional man, again, or the independent farmfrom that of either the capitalist or the wage-workers. And the personal servant very commonly, instead of having a distinct class feeling of his ply reflects the feeling of the employing class.

These spiritual or moral forces, then, are in general the product of economic conditions and relations. When they are in harmony with the economic ten-dencies of the age they are effective; if they conflict with those tendencies they are futile.

The chief class interests, the do nant interest and the diametrically op-posite one, whose conflict is the gov-erning factor in all modern sociaerning factor in all modern social movements, are the interests of the capitalist and the wage-working class. We disregard, for the present that mixed or doubtful class of farmers, small business men, professions men, and so farth, just because though large, it has not sufficient coherence or definitions. It is to more and well-interest, it is to more and well-interest.

develops into a clearer and clearer

In this respect we have to compare the modern wage-working class or pro-letariat with the exploited classes of earlier systems—with chattel slaves, serfs and peasants. We know that times revolt, were never able to free themselves. We know that their re-volts have been reactionary rather than progressive. We know that the revolutions of the past have been accomplished by new exploiting classes overthrowing the old ones-with the aid of the exploited, certainly, but not by their initiative and not for their benefit. Have we then, in view of this experience, a right to hope that the exploited class of to-day, the proletariat, can emancipate itself?

We base it on the fact that the life

of the proletarians differs in several

serfs or slaves. They work together

mportant respects from the life

in large numbers, and are thus enabled dividing prejudices. They work under similar conditions, see each other bearing the same burdens, suffering the same wrongs, and are thus enabled to think of these as being the burdens and the wrongs of their whole class, not only of their individual selves. Insecurity of employment and industrial changes compel them to go from place to place in search of work ective character of their labor suggests the possibility and propriety of united action. The impersonal and temporary nature of their relation to their employers does away with that feeling of reverence for and loyalty to superiors which was such a fetter upon every movement of discontent among the exploited classes of earlier times; it makes active opposition to the master class easier; and, finally, it tends to direct their opposition against the employing class as such, rather than against individual employers. The experience of competition work and of its effects, along with the observation, of common burdens and wrongs which we have mentioned, dea consciousness of interdepen dence and of mutual duty among the members of the wage-working class The rapid social changes effected by capitalism itself—for the capitalist system is essentially an unstable oneuggests the idea that further change is possible. The wide and uniform de velopment of capitalism and its gigan tic proportions teaches that such change must be both general and thorough. Finally, the civil liberties political rights, and general education which they must have in order to make capitalism itself practicable, give them self-reliance and power of self-control. In all these respects the economic environment of the modern proletariat differs from the economic environment of slaves or serfs or peas ants and gives it, as a class, a differ ent character-gives it greater energy and initiative and greater power more important yet, causes it to think

for the future where earlier exploited classes dreamed of the past. To use Marx' expression, "What apitalism especially produces is fts own grave-diggers, the proletariat." The very qualities developed in the wage-working class by the conditions of capitalism are the qualities which will enable that class to overthrow capitalism—and not only to overthrow capitalism, but simultaneously to build up the system that is to replace it. To day, in the heat of the battle, when i ian movement that is most obvious when it is at war with established in ed customs and beliefs, when it is only regarded as only a disturb er or a possible destroyer, the carefu and sympathetic student can see in the life of the working class, under the forms of capitalism the growing germ of a radically different society

We have yet, before proceeding to a gle, to speak of the ethics of the wage of its interests and its ideals to the

THE BASIS FOR RUSSIAN REVOLUTION

A writer in the "Le Courrier Euro

peen" points out that the true revolu-tionaries in Bussia are not the Social Democrats or Father Gapon, but those French financiers who lent the money which has turned Russia into a capitalist country and given her a prole tariat. These have dug the grave of tariat. These have dug the grave of Tsarism. And these are the people who to-day maintain the Franco-Rus sian Alliance, despite that Jaurès has shown that this has absolutely no value for France; that Russia, since she became engaged in the Far East, has lost all power to help France in the West. But what does that matter to people who are only concerned in guarding their dividends? But there are no revolutionaries like the divi end hunters! They pave the way for Socialism more effectually than any Socialist, and if by any chance you to the feeble attacks of the paid apologists of capitalism on municipalism,
etc., the practise of the limited companies is sure to provide it. The lack
defenders of capitalism have got to
learn that capitalism has passed the
stage it was in a century ago. Then,
if they did so, could they defend capitalism? That they certainly could not.
It is the mission of capitalism to render itself superfluous.—J. B. Askew, in
London Justice.

WILL THE WARRIES BE RESPENT

SO YOU ARE GETTING TIRED OF THE ETERNAL FIGHT, ARE YOU?

By Horace Traubel.

nai fight, are you? I was tired of it long ago. But I was willing to wait until you got tired. I knew you could not stand it forever without a complaint. Now you complaint. Now you say it is not worth while. Which is all to the good. But what are made of the standard of the good. all to the good. But what are you do pelong to the employers' uniondoing? You who are a membe some trade union-what are ing? You who are talking lo in favor of the open shop or the closed shop—what are you or you doing? For the fight will last as long as your up ions last. It will last as long as your closed shops and open shops last will last as long as the slaveholder and the slave last. It will last as long as wages and profits last. What ar you doing to shorten the regime of fight? The fight will not stop of itself. It will only stop when you say it mus stop. It will only stop when its causes stop. It will only stop when property and poverty stop. It will only stop when authority and obedience stop. It will only stop when the man who ge too much and the man who gets too little stop. It will only stop when sur feit and starvation stop. Do you think you can keep things as they are and things as they are is fight. The world we have is rooted in fight. What are you doing to turn the world we have into a world that is to be? A world

that is to be. A world that is rooted Tired of the fight? By God, yes Tired to death of the fight. Yet im mortally willing to wait until you al make up your mind to declare for the ace You have fight now era of peace. You have ught now with plenty for a few and little or nothing for the rest. Why should w not have peace then with no specials for anybody and enough for all You do not like fight? Then why don't you go to work of get rid of it? You must like it. Fight is what you are working for. What you go down town for every morning. What you collecinterests and rents and discounts fo What you give wages and take wages for. What you live in luxury for. What you suffer poverty for. You must like it or you would not allow it to remain. You, whoever you are, who are doing nothing for revolt. You, whoever you are, who are an indiffer-You, whoever yo ent or a bourbon. are, whether boss or workman, whether robbing or robbed, who suffer the present system to exist without a protest. I say to you that you can lift your thumbs and bring the change. And I say that the evil exists because you want it to exist. For if you, you the mass, you the crowd, you the noble body of producing men and women, meant that the old thing should stop and the new thing begin, meant it fiercely and lovingly enough the great change would happen to-morrow, this evening, this afternoon, this minute: Would come as the im ediate crown of an undeniable demand. If the sorrowful present is pro longed it owes its aftermath to your lax or ignorant will. If the fight goes on and on and on after fight has done

you are getting tired of the eter- | all that fight can do for man, it goes on as the witness of your own imper-fect spirit. Fight looks you in the face this minute. Fight says to you: If you dare, and the man who dares may do, transmute me into love. Dear brother. I do not blame or damn you I only ask: How long are I do not appoint you duties, I do not set out a creed and exact your approval. You hate fight. You are sick

of fight. You employ men. You are sick of having them distrust you and

of being full of distrust yourself. You

are employed. You are sick of being afraid to look your employer in the face. You are sick of wages that you have to fight for and sick of profit that you have to fight for. Whatever you do you do in the midst of fight. The atmosphere is one of antagonism. hate men you want to love. shrink from theft and yet theft is the keystone of proprietorial safety. You shrink from sycophancy and yet syco phancy is the keystone of the safe job. The integers are integers of fight. You are sick of the endless pro and con of supply and demand. You go home in the morning sick of it. Owner o owned you are sick of it. Dear broth er, are you sick enough of it to do the one thing that will produce a cure? Are you sick enough of it to throw every effete objection out of the way of the new order? Are you sick enough of it to forswear your benefits in the interest of the divine call to ence? Are you sick enough of it to give up your unions, both unions, for union itself? Are you sick enough of the scheme of private interest in fore go its privileges, acquired or hoped for, in behalf of the common fund? This is the test of your faith. The fight will go on. You will remain sick and get sicker. Better will sink to bad and bad to worse in the more and more accentuated fight of the classes. What are you doing, what are you will what are you willing done, to replace fight with love? organization for antagonism will do Organization for love will do. This is the trial of your nerve. You are sick of fight. What will you do to cure yourself? You cannot call in doctor for this disease. You must be your own doctor. The questions of your ailing spirit address themselves to you for an answer. You have tried all the nostrums that taught you to go it alone. To hog a piece of the earth for yourself. To separate your self into proprietorial isolation. Now try yourself with the instinct of segre gation. To go it with the race. To ask for nothing in your own name. To join yourself with the crowd. By that token shall the new man be known The new state. The new political economy. By that token of resistless love. When men are cured. Cured by their own insight. Cured by their own surrenders. After the long years of fight. What are you doing for that, dear brother? Fight has done its best for you and has failed. Give love a chance to do its best for you. Love can never fail. O my sick brother. give love a chance. Love can never

Current # # # Literature

Franklin H. Wentworth, who has spent some time at the national capi-tal, studying capitalist politics at their converging point, devotes his review in the March issue of the "Comrade" to remarkably interesting study of the Senate and the Senators. He takes up the case of Senator Platt, the repre entative of the United States Expres Coompany, who has publicly declared that he will oppose all legislation "injuriously affecting the company's in-terests," and of Senator Warren, who is charged with a series of acts signed to fill his pockets. What Went-worth relates about the influence of the senators upon the press will make good material for our street speakers. His article about the Standard Oil Company discloses facts which so far no other American publication has seen fit to publish. Every Socialist should read how the Standard Oll banks got hold of the whole \$28,000. ury had put at the disposal of the bankers of the country, to relieve the stringency of the money market. Equally Martling is the article about the Phillipine Internal Improvement Law, passed for the exclusive benefit of a few capitalists. The March number of the "Comrade" is enlarged by four additional pages and contains a vest amount of reading matter. Dr. Howard A. Gibbs contributes an arti-cle on "Statistical Jugglery," in which the product of Carroll D. Wright's figure factory is taken under the miscre scope. It's enjoyable reading. The struggle for freedom in Russia finds expression in two articles, and a great number of cartoons. A little sketch by Maxim Gorky, a selection from the work of Belfort Bax on the Paris Commune, and several other articles complete the issue. The book review contains an apprecia-tion of the posthumous work of Karl Marx, just published by Karl Kautsky. A new department, the International Review, deals with the new program

A 25-cent paper-bound edition of Ghent's "Mass and Class" is to be is-sued next month. This is good saws, for the book is so thoroughly in ac-cord with Socialist teachings and yet imest of our Socialist books and pamph-lets that it is a most valuable addition to our literature for propagands and education. The paice of the cioth-bound edition, \$1.55, has restricted its circulation among those whom espe-sinily it should much, but the forth-

of the Social Democrats of Switzerland, the municipal resolution of the German Social Democracy, the concoming cheap edition should sell well at every Socialist meeting. The So-cialist Literature Company will handle the paper edition as well as the cloth

Jack London has written a new book entitled "The War of the Classes," which will be published later in the season by the Macmillan Company.

The March number of the "Interna tional Socialist Review" opens with an article by Ernest Untermann, which is distinct contribution to Socialist thought on a side that has been too much neglected—"The Evolution of the Theory of Evolution." The article discusses the foundation principles of the erialistic conceptio nof history is a reof a recent paper by Paul Lafargue entitled "The Woman Question" La fargue's way of putting things is always fresh and strong. The article should make a Socialist out of every sufffragist who reads it. Peter E. Bur ence and the Science of Religion' in his usual original and striking style. There are articles on the miners' strike in Germany and Socialist unity in France, and an editorial on the situation in Russia in the light of in-

formation from Socialist sources speaks of Clarence Darrow's namphlet "The Open Shop" as follows: "The eubject matter of this pamphlet is certainly a live one in the trade-union world to-day, and it is difficult to imigine a much stronger indictment o the open shop policy than the ope of presentation the booklet fills an excollect place in trade-union literature

FRENCH BARRERS CONDEMN TIPPING The Barbers' Assistants' Union of

France at its last national convention and decided to confer with the em ployers to arrange, if possible, for the abolition of that custom. The move is in the right direction. That honest workingmen should be compelled to take their pay wholly or in part in the form of a personal favor, dependent on the whim of the customer and on gress of Italian trade unions, the war against Socialism by the Catholic church in Italy and other matters of the servility of the worker, is degrad ing and demoralizing servery step that can be made toward the abolition of tips in the barbers', waiters', porters' and other occupations will make it so much the easier to form strong organi-zations of self-respecting men capable of bettering their conditions.

> -"I trust I have now made myself per-fectly clear," observed the Cuttlefish, after discharging his luk.-F. Austey, "Parables of Piljosh."

that she fell sick of a surfeit of nectar, She

Metional.

The National Committee is now vot-The National Committee is now vering on the following motion submitted by National Committeeman Hillquit of New York, Referendum No. 5, Motion No. 5: "I move that should no election result on the fifth ballot (now pending) for the seventh member of the National Executive Committee, that the two candidates receiving the highest and next highest votes shall go on the sixth hallot and all others shall be dropped The object of the motion is to put an end to see-sawing and to get down to Vote closes Mar. 25. National Committeeman Towner of Kentucky made a motion with similar in-tent. The fifth ballot closes Mar. 21 and announcement of the result and the issuance of the sixth ballot will be held until the vote closes on this mo-

National Committeeman Trautmann's motion, to postpone election of representatives on the International Socialist Bureau "till the National Secretary shall ascertain whether the So-cialist Party of the United States has the undisputed right" to elect two representatives, has been adopted by a vote of 20 to 6, with 12 not voting. The Official Bulletin" for February and March will contain the letters o rades Trautmann, Hillquit, Corline

Brown, and Mailly on the subject.
Former National Secretary William
Mailly has submitted to the memthe Ntaional Committee a repley to the statement of W. Clark (noted in these columns on Mar. 12), in so far as that statement con-sisted of charges or insinuations against him in his official capacity. He confession, alleges that the publication of that confession was forced by the fact that Clark was telling a different story in other quarters, and further says: First, that "it is utterly false that the publication of the Ricker correspondence was arranged with a view to 'making Wayland's misfortune Mailly's good fortune when he began " as hinted by Clark; secwas not personal. Ricker having ex-pressly asked that his letters be kept on file for future reference, and Breckon referring to them as official records in January, 1904; third, that he (Mailly) never denied having written the letter of Oct. 18, 1903, of which Clark sends out a copy, but that he did truthfully deny having written such a

letter as Futvoya and Turner stated. The Michigan State Committee sub-mits the name of Philip Engel for the reserve list of national speakers and organizers. The Massachusetts State Committee

submits the name of Heinrich Bartel of Lawrence for the reserve list of speakers and organizers, Comrade Bartel is a German speaker. John M. Work has been re-elected

National Committeeman, and W. A. Jacobs, 307½ Harrison street, Daven-port, has been elected additional National Committeeman for Iowa.

Received for the Agitation Fund duce last report, \$16.43. Of this amount \$10.07 was received from the Socialist Propaganda Fund of New Haven, Conn., C. Kahlenberg, Secre-Haven, Conn., C. Kahlenberg, Secre-tary, Previously acknowledged, \$23.57;

Samuel Lovett has been re-elected National Committeeman of South Da-

kota.

Both branches, German and English, of the Socialist Party of Newport News, Va., passed the following reso-

fertile field for agitation for a German or-

gonizer, as there are many Germans in sym-pathy with Socialism, and Whereas, Locals Newport News, Richad and Norfolk, Va., would be excellent

base for agitation, be it Resolved. That the agitation tour of Comrade Robert Saitiel, National German Or-ganizer of the Socialist Party, should be

extended to the South, and

South being in entire accord with the motion made by the German branch of the Socialist Party at Grand Rapids, Mich. (relative to agitation), be it further solved to second the above motion by

the German branch at Grand Rapids,

New York State.

Rochester: Mar. 25. Gowanda: Mar. 26, Buffalo; Mar. 27, Jamestown; Mar. 28, Saismanca; Mar. 29, Hornellsville; Mar. 30, Corning: Mar. 31, Ithaca; April I, Randallsville. Comrades are well pleased with White wherever be

James F. Carey has been engaged to make a tour of the state in April. Applications for dates are coming in from all parts of the state. His tour bids fair to be much more successful than any made so for. The Schenec-tady consudes are making big preparations for him and expect to have large audience. Carey spoke there last Labor Day and made such a good impression that the comrades think can fill the largest hall in the On the First of May he will be in Buffalo. All locals should bear in mind that Carey is "a big drawing card" and that people will turn out to hear him when they will not for other speakers who haven't the same reputation as a Socialist Legislator. Carcy's tour as originally made up would begin at Albany on Sunday, April 16, but there have been se many demands for him from unexpected quarters that he will have to start a es to express its appreciation of his energetic work and hopes that his voyage will be pleasant and his return speedy. The district will hold an open meeting for ecussion on Monday, Mar. 20. at Comrade Tied's Apollo Hall, 975 First avenue, and it is hoped that the comrades and friends will be present on masse. tew days earlier. Dates are already fixed for Berlin, Glens Falls, South Giens Falls, Albany, Schenectady, Johnstown, Watertown, Rochester, Springville, and Buffalo. All locals that have been assigned dates must accept them without delay or take the

chause of missing him altogether.

The general vote to elect three Na al Committeemen has resulted in choice of Benjamin Hanford of the choice of Benjamin Hanford of Brooklya, Morris Hiliquit of New York and John Spargo of Yonkerson-Hudson. Hanford received 859 votes; Hiliquit, 601: Spargo, 532: Chase, 418; Fuman, 405: Passage, 196; Klenke, 60: Detains, 62: Yeung, 45: Moreau, 28; Moody, 24; Walsh, 22

G. D. Freiwillig of 15 Dunne ave-lace. Schenectady, is the Literature Agent of the S. D. P. local and will be inserted in the minutes of the minutes of the explain how this erroness report came to be inserted in the minutes of the

buy Socialist literature or or a Socialist paper.

Executive Committee, reported that during a discussion held at a meeting of

tee, he remarked, "should the rule that members must join the organization of the Assembly District in which they

reside, be made strictly compulsory, the 6th and 10th A. D. would suffer in its agitution, as most of the active members of the 6th and 10th A. D. live out-

ous of transferring every time they

change their residence;" this was re

Agitation District Committee to the

City Executive Committee, and mis taken by the secretary as a report that

the 6th and 10th A. D. is in bad condi

tion, and was accordingly so entered in the minutes. Reports of delegates to the Call Conference and the Volkszei-

tung Conference were accepted. Delegates to the General Committee were

instructed to move in that body that

committee, be instructed to arrange to

official organ, as propaganda during

the coming municipal campaign, and to

instruct its delegate to the State Com

nittee to do the same in that body for

state propaganda. Comrade Gailer was elected delegate to the Second Agi-

tation District Committee in place of

Comrade Rainer Several articles were

W. J. Ghent will lecture on Mass

and Class, at Independence Hall, 258

East Twenty-seventh street, Sunday evening, Mar. 26.

The comrades in the 8th A. D. are

busily engaged in preparation for the coming municipal campaign. Various

means have been devised to raise suffi

cient funds to enable them to open

headquarters. Among others is a con

cert and literary evening, to be held Sunday, Mar. 26, in the Educational

Alliance building, E. Broadway and

secured to make an enjoyable and in-

structive evening. Miss Ducze, so

prano; Mr. Morris Nitke, violinist, and

Messrs. Blank and Maisel from the

Jewish Actors have volunteered their

services. Reserved seats, 15 and 25

BROOKLYN.

Branch 1, 15th A. D., has arranged an cutertainment and ball for this

Saturday evening, Mar. 25, at German

Ritter Hall, 83 Bartlett street, be

tween Broadway and Throop avenue

admission, ten cents; proceeds for agi-tation. The branch has decided to send The Worker for three months to

enrolled S. L. P. voters, purchased a share in the "Daily Call" in the name

of one of its members, and donated \$2

The regular meeting of the 16th A. D. and Br. 1 of the 18th A. D. will be

held at Northern Star Hall, 1898 Ful-ton street, between Ralph and Buf-

The attention of the Brooklyn com-

rades is invited to the series of So-

cialist lectures now being given in that borough, the educational value of

which apparently is not fully appre-clated. The speakers at these meet-

ings are usually men of deep thought

who have given years of close study to the philosophy and economics of Socialism; it is therefore a privilege to

hear them, and a phvilege of which

Furthermore many of the lecturers

made considerable sacrifices of tim

the lecture committees and, of course,

receive no remuneration therefor, the

courtesy, should make an effort to

give them the encouragement of large audiences. Convades, improve your

opportunities to become well grounded

in the principles of your faith, the necessity of which is of steadily grow-

ing importance. There never was r

time in the listory of the movement

perhaps when so much inquiry was

made by nor-Socialists as now; it be

hooves us, therefore, to fortify our-selves in order to be still more agres-

sive in our work of propaganda. Study the lecture calendar in another col-

umn, go to the meetings and take a

falo, Sunday, Mar. 26, 2:30 p. m.

to the Russian Social Democrats.

Jefferson street. Good talent has

Hall for Call Fund.

advertise and use The Worker,

a discussion held at a meeting of cond Agitation District Commit

subscribe or a Socialist paper.

In New Socielle Music Hall on Sunday, April 2, 8 p. m., Meyer London will speak in the Dawn of Industrial Democracy Last Sunday Isador Ledon deliver a lecture on The Struggle for Rusan Freedom and Its Relation to the Labor Movement of the World. The audience, though small on account of the stormy weather. on account of the stormy weather showed theininterest in the subject

showed theininterest in the subject by the questies propounded.

The movemat in Sag Harbor is growing rapid, new members being added to the bil at every meeting.

The lectures of the Rev. Baker, who resigned his point in order to devote himself to the propaganda of Social-ism are arousing great interest. The Sag Harbor coundes hope that Local Patchogue will pon revive and that Sag Harbor con Patchogue will Patchogue will oon revive and that other locals will e organized on Long

Edwir Markhn will speak on A Poet's Philosoph of Life at the Yonkers People's Forum, Odd Feilow's Hall, North roadway, on Sun day afternoon, Ma. 26, 3 p. m. The poet will give an informal talk in which he will rea from his poems. Music. Admissio

New You City.

A regular meeting of the General committee will take place on Saturday, Mar. 25, promptly at 8 p. m., at the Labor Lyceum 64 E. Fourth the Labor Lyceum 64 E. Fourth street. Important futters will come up for action before his meeting and the delegates are urgit to be there in time. The regular bill could not be had for this evening, at in the future the meetings will be held as before at 206 E. Eighty-sixth street.

A temporary organization of the 21th A. D. was effected last Friday with nine members, eich of whom took names and addresses of enrolled voters in his vicinity to visit and request them to be present at the meeting to be held on Friday evening, Mar.

ing to be held on Friday evening, Mar. 31, at 206 E. Eighty-sixth street. permanent organization will be decided upon Readers of The Worker living in that district are requested to On Friday evening Mar 31 John

Spargo will lecture for the People's In-stitute in Cooper Union on Forces That Make for Socialism in America

Down Town Young People's So cial Democratic Club will hold an apron and necktie party on Saturday. April 1, at 64 E. Fourth street. Good talent for entertainment and dance music has been arranged for. The price of admission is 10 cents and adies are to bring aprops and neckties. Comrades are invited to take part in a pleasant evening and help

the club along.

On Wednesday evening. April 5, there will be a debate at the Harlem Socialist Club, 250 W. One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street, between representatives of this club and the West Side Socialist Club, on the subject: Resolved, That Municipal Ownership, under the Capitalist System, Is Bene ficial to the Working Class. The West Side Club takes the affirmative, the Harlem Club the negative. Comrades Slobodin and Egerton will represe the Harlem Club and T. Murphy w probably be one of the West Side debaters. The principals have fifteen minutes, the seconds ten minutes and the principals ten minutes each for rebuttal. John Spargo has consented to act as judge of the debate and the question will be thrown open to the house for five minute speeches after the judge has rendered his decision. A poll of the audience on the merits of the question will be taken at the close of the discussion. Some music has been arranged for and Socialists throughout the city who want to hea this question of municipal ownership which bids fair to be one of the lead-ing issues in the coming municipal campaign, thoroughly threshed out from a Socialist standpoint had better date. A cordial invitation is extended to all, and nothing would please the two clubs better than to have the three rooms of the Harlem Club crowded to overflowing on the evening

friend with you. The Fourth A. D. was organized on The Second Agitation District Com mittee has arranged a mass meeting to be held on Wednesday, Mar. 29, 8 p. and Kent avenues. The organizer is Leonard Davidson, 118 Walworth street, to discuss the subway and ele ford avenue. Comrades will be notivated railroad strike, and the lesson taught. J. C. Frost will speak in Engfied of the next meeting. lish. Other prominent speakers, in-Dan A. White's dates for the next cluding one in German, will also ad-. All trade u

trict and the matter of refilling them was laid over to the next business

Committee. As the district is with out an organizer at present it was re-

solved that all communications be sent to the Recording Secretary, Louis Gardthausen, 332 E. Fifty-third street.

As Comrade Jarvis is leaving for

short stay in London the district wi-

es to express its appreciation of his

present en masse.

At the last meeting of the 6th and

10th A. D. branch, that part of the re-port of the delegate to the General Committee bearing on the paragraph of

Regular Sunday night lectures have been arranged for Greenpoint, and the first meeting was held last Sunday should attend this meeting. This will be the second of a series of propaganevening. George M. Marr delivered a very interesting lecture. The meeting was not so well attended as it might da meetings arranged by the Secon Agitation District. It is the purpos have been if all the comrades of the of the committee to continue these meetings until next election. The 24th A. D. held a special meetmuch as those who were present. Here is an opportunity for the comrades to bring their friends every Sunday evening on Mar. 15. It was resolved to send a present to the "Daily Call" ing and assist in building up the mem bership in proportion to the votes cast in the district. Next Sunday Chas. fair. Comrade Maurer was elected in the district. Next Sunday Chas. H. Matchett will speak on the subject delegate to the General Committee to replace Comrade Jarvis. Comrades Brey and Gardthausen were elected delegates to the "Call" Conference. Comrade Wellenbeck was withdrawn from the offices he held in the disof Capitalism and Progress.

The arrangements for the Brooklyn May Day Festival to be held at the Labor Lyceum on Sunday evening. Labor Lyceum on Sunday evening, April 30, are being completed. The Socialist dramatic society, which has been organized by English speaking comrades under the name of the Mor-ria-Shaw Society, has volunteered its meeting. In response to Comrade Jar-vis' recommendation the district could only contribute 83 (because of lack of funds) to the Murray Hill Agitation talent. Two speakers will address the assemblage in German and in English There will be vandeville, a comic sketch, illustrated sougs and moving pictures; the wind-up will be a dance. The proceeds will go to the campaign. which will be opened at once. nission, 15 cents. Tickets are out and a novel method will be adopted to dis-pose of them, which will be explained at the meeting of the County Commit-tee on Saturday, Mar. 25.

On April 6 the 19th A. D. and the 15th A. D., comprising the Williams-burg Division, will meet jointly at the Labor Lyceum to elect a division or-

Washington Division, comprising the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th and 10th A. D., is to elect a division organizer Tuesday, Mar. 28, at 121 Schermerhorn street.

New Jersey.

John C. Chase will speak on Politics, Past, Present and Future, on Monday evening, Mar. 27, in Harmony Hall. 663 Broad street. Newark, under the auspices of Branch Seven. The last meeting, at which Robert Hunter spoke, was crowded to the doors, many of the most prominent men is

the city being present, with much interest shown, a large amount of litera-ture sold, and a collection of almost \$25. Mr. Hunter contented himself with pointing out in a quiet way th actual conditions of the working class to-day. Comrades Walker, Brill, Petri-elia, Levin, Green and others took up where he left off and pointed out the

Pennsylvania.

A very interesting debate will be held in Philadelphia between Mr. Frank Stephens, Single Taxer, and Comrade Fred Long, on Sunday after-noon, Mar. 26, 2 p. m., at Garrick Hall, 507-509 S. Eighth street. This debate is held under the auspices of the 3d, 4th and 5th Ward Branch. Comrades are urged to bring their friends.

The Socialist School at 1805 Arch street was well attended last Sunday. Henry L. Slobodin's lectures were lis tened to with much interest. The third and fourth lectures of his course will be given at the same place on April 2, at 2:30 p. m. and 8 p. m. The price of a membership ticket for the course of nineteen lectures (thirteen

Sunday evening, Mar. 26, at Jefferson Hail, Ninth street, below Dickin on, there will be a debate between Fred Long, Socialist, and Irving Dungan, formerly Republican Congress-man from Ohlo, on the proposition: That the Republican Party Represents the Interests of the Capitalist Class and the Working Class Equally. There will be a good musical program and Caroline H. Pemberton will read an original parable in verse, "The Auto nobile." Admission is free.

John Spargo will deliver the address

at the March celebration on Friday

Continued on page 4.

TRAUTMANN DENIES.

To the Editor of The Worker:-My atlast issue of The Worker, wherein a statewhich is apparently intended as a knock reginst the "industrial union movement." the conference in Chleago, or in Chleago, emanating from Dan DeLeon, in which he Were it true that Comrade Dan DeLeon had been approached prior to the confer-ence and had given his open approval of the plans, I, nor either one of the callers of the conference would not for a moment hesitate to openly say so, but as it is the statement as contained in The Worker is an absolute, deliberate and malicious falso-hood. Comrade Dan DeLeon—I do not need the kind permission of The Worker to call him a comrade-did not, nor could be know anything of the conference contemplated. nor did those who were invited foreses what results that conference would show, nor has Comrade Dan DeLeon ever in his life communicated or exchanged letters latter could not, nor has he made any such statements as The Worker maliciously makes the readers believe. The letters of those who were invited, but could not at received of Comrade Dan De Leon, and all evidently intended to create bias and prelidice against the movement, by intimating that Comrade Dan DeLeon has promoted

and secretly inaugurated it, though it would not have been a crime if he had. This is in no way aimed at casting dis when in the framing of the manifesto the osition was made to insert: "Working nen bringing union cards from industrial unions in foreign countries should be free

I made reference to comments made in European Socialist and individual union papers to a negarious proposition submitted to the Amsterdam Congress by three repre-sentatives of the Socialist Party of America, although I still dispute that they had a right to represent that party. It was of the emigration and exclusion question, when the American delegation referred to propose that amendment containing the words "inferior and backward races," and in quoting these comments of Paepulow of Hamburg and 'the "Zurich Arbeiterstim-me" I showed that Dan DeLeon had really represented the sentiment of Socialist nen who submitted that ridiculous amond ment and made a laughing stock of the So-cialist Party of America. I was frank enough to say so in a discussion of that question in the columns of the "Brauer reference to this in advocating this clause in the manifesto I had a right to give the nan who represented genuine Socialis principles and methods the due credit, an would do so any time irrespective of what The Worker may deign to feel about.

As to the other matters contained in that item I will let other conferees make the necessary explanation, but in Worker does not desire to present the case of the industrialists fairly, even though opposition-for reasons which I know to

I trust you will give this statement the same prominence in the paper as you have with the false allegations and conclusions drawn therefrom.

WM. E. TRAUTMANN.

Clucionati, Mar. 15.

INote.—We believed ourselves credibly informed when we made the statement which Comrade Traumann defense; but of formed when we made the statement which Comrade Traumann defense; but of the course we are glad to be entire Trautmann has brought up the question of the ameadment to the resolution on immigration moved at Amsterdam by Schlueter, Lee, Billiquit. Van Koi and Verdorst, that he will "be frank enough" to admit that he has inadvertently misquoted it. There was not a word about "Inferior" races in that ameadment. The word "backward" was used, and if it was ridiculous to use that word to describe peoples less advanced in capitalist development, which was the point under discussion, then the framers of the resolution were in good company, for that is the word commonly used. Further, we protest against his use of the word "married and the west of the protest against his use of the word "infarious" to describe the resolution in question, and we will gladly give him space to justify it if he can. If three of the party's designates and a assarious thing, it is high time the party knew it.

Finally, we remark that Comrade Trautmann has no right to say: "I feel that The Worker does not strive to present the case of the industrialists fairly, even though in opposition—for resons which I know too well." He is mistaken in his feeling and he say what is not true in the last Cincinnati, Mar. 15.

phrase. He does not know and such rea-aons, for there are he such reasons, there is no such desire on our part as he pre-tends. The Worker would be very gind to give any reasonable amount of space to some of the signers of that more or less famous manifesto to state their cleves. It is easy to use orie words like "malicious"

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It is recorded that after the eviction of the laborers of England from the land to make room for sheep, a process which was finally completed by the confiscation of the. Abbey lands and the dispersion of their retainers, Henry VIII hanged 72,000 of these workless may as an example to the Henry VIII hanged 72,000 of these workless men as an example to the rest. Yet Sir Thomas More had wit enough to see that this punishment of men for other men's crimes was rather fruitless as an object lesson. "If you fruitless as an object lesson. "If you do not remedy the evils which produce thieves," he says, "the rigorous execution of justice in punishing thieves will be in vain." We do not yet seem to have attained the wisdom of Sir Thomas More, potwithstanding the ex perience of several centuries, for we still punish by starvation those to whom we deny the privilege of work. and salve our consciences by the asser-tion that the cause of unemployment is individual, and not social. We read ily quote the statistics of drink, the unwillingness to work of those degenerates who have acquired habits of sness and hopelessness through life-long training under victous condi tions, as proofs positive that there is no such question as an enforced un employment. Yet the fact remains that the unemployed army varies from nth to month and from year to year and that in good times men who are willing to work are in bad times refused the opportunity, and cast out of the employed army. There has been for a century and more, even in the best of times, a fringe of unemployed to every trade-greater in some trades than in others. In Mr. Bernard Shaw's "Common Sense of Municipal Trading," there is a concrete example given of the creation of this fringe of given of the creation of this fringe of unemployed, strikingly descriptive of every trade in the country, though few trades vary so extremely as his exam-ple, viz., dockers' labor, which varies from hour to hour, whereas most trades vary only from season to season. "Near the docks." he says, "three institutions are sure to be workhouse, an infirmary, and a police station. The leading and unloading of ships is dangerous labor, and to a great extent, casual labor, because the ips do not arrive in regular numbers or regular tonnage at regular intervals nor does the work average itself suffi ciently to keep a complete staff regu-larly employed, as porters at a rail-way station. Numbers of men are n on and discharged just as they are wanted, at 6d, an hour, or less This is convenient for the dock com pany, but it surrounds the dock with a demoralized, reckless, and desperately poor population. No human being however solid his character and care however solid his character and care-ful his training, can loafe at street corners, waiting to be picked up for a chance job, without becoming more or less a vagabond. One sees a similar result in the artistic professions, where the same evil exists under politer con ditions as unmistakably as in the ranks of casual labor. The dock labor er can walk at any moment into the workhouse by announcing himself as destitute person, and compel the mardians to feed and house him at the expense of the ratepayers. This expenditure out of the rates on the use is part of the cost of po erty and demoralization, and if these are caused in any district by the em-ployment of casual labor and its remuneration at less than subsistence wage, then it is clear that a large part of the cost of casual labor is borne by the ratepayers, and not by the dock convany. The dividends, in fact, company. The dividends, in fact, come straight out of the ratepayers pockets, and are not, in any real s profits at all. Thus it is one of the ironles of fate that the sacrifices the ratepayers make to relieve the poor, go to subsidize the rich."

There are recurring periods of so-called over-production, but really of mption; the demand for commodities grow less, and the em-ployer is obliged to discharge some of his hands, and as a matter of economy and common sense, the employer will discharge the least capable of his men. It does not matter to the employer whether the incapacity arises from physical, mental, or moral weakness whether it arises from physical injury, old age, drunkenness, or weak intel-lect; these incapables will be among the first to lose their work. To the casual observer, it looks as though the intimity were the cause of the dis-charge, but if no demand existed for their labor, men would have to be dis-charged, as at the docks, whether they were good or bad workmen, for few manufacturers can continue for a lengthened period to produce for stock. to the causes of unemployment, with a strange similarity in the results. The English ones, by Charles Booth, are well known, and show that 18 per cent. only are due to personal mis-conduct, 14 per cent. of which are from drink. In America the causes to the individual himself are 21 ployed, as a rule, are the least efficient part of the workers, it only removes the question one stage further back, our societary arrangements, which are admirably adapted to the end seem-ingly in view: the starvation of miliions for the production of a set of aristocrats and millionaires generally, to whom we give all and exact little or nothing in return. When we con-sider that in London alone there are 316,000 in chronic want, and a mili-fon and a half whose carnings are be-low a guinea a week, it is matter for suprise that there are so few whose personal conduct is responsible for their state of unemployment. The exil, unfortunately, does not end with the individuals themselves. This terrible poverty, with its fluctuations in employment, and its uncertainties, in thrift but a temporary absence from the workhouse, eat, drink, and are merry, fer to-morrow they are out of

It is recorded that after the eviction | hunger, and with the demoralizing spectacle of casual labor and a hand to mouth existence always before their eyes, can we expect a moral uprigh ness, a strong mentality, or a physi which will enable them to hold the own in the battle of life? The par that requires explanation in this p lem is the exceeding smallness of percentage of unemployed due to per

> The sad position of the laboring lasses, with education forcing a high er standard of living and creating as pirations which cannot be gratified under existing conditions, is so grave that at whatever cost to the wealth! members of society, public opinion will insist upon some drastic change as soon as the nation realizes its com-munal responsibility for the terrible state of anarchy in the industrial world. On what lines are these society there is plenty of evide pointing to the new principle on which the society of the future is to be based. and to the new form that it will a sume in the course of its evolution. If we survey the principle on which the society of the future will be founded and contrast it with the principle which animates it to-day, we shall know in which direction to seek the so lution to our present problems. There true society given us by nature in the constitution of the human body. Every corresponds to the parts and function of a perfectly constituted human so-If we examine it, we disco that the underlying principle in the human body is the principle of use; we find it in every cell, muscle, nerve tissue, and organ; there is no single part that does not exist solely for use and to perform necessary service the human economy. If on the othe hand we examine the body politic, we but an accidental accompaniment to that the principle of profit is the main-spring of modern industry. Each man working for his own hand, and benefiting others accidentally whilst in pur of profit for himself. Here two essentially conflicting principlesservice to self and service to the com munity. In the "Contemporary Re-view" for April, 1899, Dr. Wood Hutchinson works out the analogy be a striking and suggestive article. body." he says, "is conceived of as a cell state or cell republic, composed of innumerable plastic citizens, and its government in health and disease is cells, by the cells, for the cells. ninety-nine cases out of a hundred." e continues, "any group of cells loyally in the interests of the body; a hundred times a group act and disease is the result." In industry we may reverse this proportion, and say that once in a hundred times the individual acts in the interests of the community, and ninety-nine in his for surprise that the community suf fers, as the body would under similar circumstances, from disease and corruption, which, for the majority of the soor, make life a pligrimage, if not a emplar provided by nature as a guide to us for the body politic, we shall see that the principle of service to the community must be substituted that of profit to the individual .- T. D. Benson, in a pamphlet: "The Workers' Hell and the Way Out," published by the Independent Labor Party of Eng-

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-F. Anstey, "Farables of Pilloch,

THE PROGRESS OF SOCIALISM IN NORWAY.

In Decembar of last year took place the municipal elections in all the citles of Norway. The results of these elections are no less important and noteworthy for the student of events than are the political contests in larger and more populous countries. The political and industrial development of Norway is of especial interest to the large part of the people of the Amerilarge part of the people of the American northwest who ose ancestral home are in the great little land of the midnight sun. A brief outline of the political situation in that northern cour

and international comrades. Socialism as a distinct political sociansm as a distinct pointent movement is of comparatively recent origin in Norway. The reason for this fact may be found partly in the na-tional character of the people. The typical Norwegian is by nature pos-sessed of a very independent and self-sufficient spirit, which, through false education, leads him to shun united and organized effort to promote the common welfare. The Norwegians are also, as a rule, conservative in their views, slow to give up time-honand life. This is shown by the almost utter failure of new religious move-ments in Norway. After long and strenuous propaganda by other sects, the non-Lutheran population of Nor-way at the present time is almost a negligible quantity. Another and chief reason for the youth of the Sofact that only in recent years has modrn industrialism become dominant in Norwegian life.

During the last quarter of a century the two leading parties in Norway have been the Conservative and the Liberal, or, as they are commonly alled, the Right and the Left. The former is the party of the official and proprietary classes and their dupes among the common herd. The latter has been the political representative of the radical bourgeoisie, and has styled itself the party of the people. By its comparatively liberal principles and with its able and popular leaders, the Left was heartly supported by the farmers and wage workers, thus gaining control of the government and maintaining its sway for many years. But it failed to materialize the golder promises of freedom and plenty with which it lured the masses into its fold. True, it must be given credit for many valuable democratic reforms, such as universal manhood suffrage and, lately equal suffrage for both sexes. In many phrase), in the world, and this result is largely due to the Liberals, who. however, introduced these reformatory sures more as means of getting class than as outbursts of the profess ed love of the Liberal politicians for failed to solve the ever pressing bread and-butter question. It expended vast amounts for military and naval budgets and other unproductive purpo and sorely neglected the industries and resources of the land. In this way is contracted an enormous national debt while it allowed hordes of foreign cap italists to exploit some of the nation's chief sources of wealth. The struggle for existence among the distressed working classes, especially in large cities, became more and more intense The time was ripe for revolutionary political action along the lines of the international Socialist movement. A re-alignment of political forces has

the new century. The Left has been subject to a general dissolution. The reactionary element has joined the Right: Many of the most able and popular leaders of the Left have desert ed it, some to support the policies their traditional antagonist on a re vised platform. Among these is Björnstjerne Björnson, world-famous es povelist, poet and dramatist. It is tolerably certain, however, that Björn son's progressive and liberty-loving spirit will not find lasting satisfaction in the bureaucratic circles of Con-servatism. Without waiting for the benests of their erstwhile politica leaders, the wage workers in the cities and the small farmers in the rural dis tricts are fast rallying about the stand ard of Socialism. Owing to the universal franchise spoken of above, the political expression of the Socialis movement in Norway is not hampered by the electoral restrictions prevalen on the European continent. Norwegian other characteristics which are noteworthy. For instance Norway is the only country in the world with a monarchical form of gov world with a honarchical out of ac-ernment, that has no titled aristocracy, all titles of nobility having been abolished by legislative enactment. practically unknown An American practically unknown. For sobriety, too, the Norwegians hold first place among nations, the per capita consumption of intoxicants in Norway being less than that in any other country in Christen-

The first Socialist organization in Norway was formed in Kristiania about fifteen years ago. It consisted of some thirty members, Mrs. Emil Lawritz Mengshoel, wife of the editor of "Gan Paz," the Minneapolis Socialist weekly, being the only woman member. Of the party's organ, "Social Demokraten," Mr. Mengshoel tells that it was a first only with the control of the party's organ, "Social Demokraten," Mr. Mengshoel tells that it was a first only a fail." ciai Demokraten." Mr. Mengahoei tells us that it "was at first only a 'slip' published once a week and was edited by Carl Jeppesen and printed by Christian Knutson, both of whom did the work for years without wages, as the little weekly brought no more money than scarcely enough for the paper and ink. At the present day (1903) "Social Demokraten" is a daily with more than ten thousand subscribers. Its present editor is the able writer Olaf Kringen, who formerly spent sev cral peers as journalist in America."
Among the other Socialist papers is "Arbeidet" (Labor), a daily published at Bergen, the second largest city.
In 1807 the Socialists cast only 657

votes in Kristiania, In 1900 they had increased their voting strength to 4,055, a little less than half that of the Left. A large percentage of party members are women, many of whath whose husband was elect-ian at the same time on a

rival temperance ticket. That's a "new woman" for you. In the parliamentary elections of 1903 the Socialists broke into the Storthing, electing five representatives, of whom the most prominent are Rev. Dr. Alfred Ericksen and Prof. Jürg Berge, both from the northern part of the country. Our cause had now won a bearing both lo-cally and nationally, and agitation and organization was pushed with vigor

and zeal.

The municipal elections last December show a most remarkable growth of the Socialist Party, with a correspond daily paper of Kristiania, "Verdens Gang" (Conservative), says editorially: "The results of the municipal elections ndicate that hereafter the struggle, between the allied party (the Right and its ex-Liberal supporters) and the Socialists. [Remember Mark Hanna's prophecy, 'ye 'Americans'] The Left has been assigned the temporary role cording to circumstances, can strength en one or the other of the great par

is a rapid, and for many, a surprising change from the time, only a fev comparation, the most powerful of all Norwegian parties, even in the cities, while Socialism had just made its existence known by a few unimportant figures."

Continuing, "Verdens Gang" says

Most characteristic is the situation is the capital and in Troudhjem. In port of the Liberais who make a deter ned stand against the demands of in 1901 to 18.943, a gain which corre-The growth of the Socialist vote, on the other hand, bears no such relation to the Increase in the total vote and is considered danger-threatening by those who understand its meaning. The number of Socialist votes has increased in three years from 4.485 to 9,513. that is, it has more than doubled. The Socialists will constitute the second largest group in the Kristiania city council, with more than twice as many representatives as the Left." So far rdens Gang." In the new council the Right will have 46 representatives. a loss of 2, the Socialists 23, a gain of 9, and the Left, 11, a loss of 5. In Frondhjem, the famous cathedral city of the Scandinavian north, the resul is even more remarkable. Here also the Right is the strongest party, but without absolute majority, and its 2.543 votes is closely followed by the Socialists' 2,008. The Left, as in the capital, has only half as many votes as the Socialists, with less than one-third as many representatives. In the council will be 28 Conservatives, 22 Socialists and 7 Liberals. Three years ago the Socialists of Trondhjem conrolled only 350 votes. In Bergen, the Right, as in the two cities mention above, is the strongest party, with a vote of 4,936. The Left has here suceeded in maintaining second place by a narrow margin, as it cast 3,085 votes to the Socialists' 2,740. But the bour-geois press admits that it is the last time the Socialists reach only third place in Bergen, as well as in other leading cities. The municipal council of Drammen, an important industrial center, will consist of 36 Conservatives, 13 Socialists, 7 Liberals, and ndependent temperance men. Six of Stavanger, a large sea coast town, the Right and Moderates get 28 seats, the seats, in the council. In Sarpsborg 11 candidates on a socialistic Labor ticket were elected, the Right and the Left electing 10 each. Socialist representa tivs were elected in other places as

follows: Fredrikstad, 4; Kristiansand, 7; Haugesund, 7; Aalesund, 6; Narvik, Complete returns are not at hand but the Socialists are known to have made important gains and elected their candidates in several other cities dens Gang," quoted above, remarks "The elections show, in short that thousands are flocking from the Left to Socialism."—Albert N. Gilbertson, International Socialist Review for

HAPPINESS AND ADVERSITY.

A writer in the "Academy" makes a sill; attempt to prove that adversity has no effect upon the happiness of the individual. "The happinest man I know," he says, 'is -would it afford that cripple no added It certainly would, unless his capacity for happiness is so small that he can bold no more. A brimming tumbler is fuller that the ocean, but it doesn't contain as much.

John Burns, writing to "Smiler" Hales, says: "If Australian democracy is to suc-ceed it must exait the national above the class." A high-sounding phrase enough, but one that is utterly fallacious. While the nation is divided in a class war the democ racy must battle for its class. No demo-crat who understands his creed can desire to promote the well-being of the landlord the usurer, and the profit-sweater-yet al these are "comprised "In" the "national" reconcliable interests both cannot win; a any rate, victory for both can be attained only through the vanquishing of the side that is in the wrong. What is progress but the exalitation of the exploited class above the exploiters?—Brisbane Worker.

A certain Ant that had lost its All owin to the sudden collapse of the Bank in whic its savings were invested, applied to a Grasshopper for a small temporary ad-

"I am sorry, dear boy," chirpily replied the Grasshopper, "but, although I am playing to big houses every creating. I have not put by a single grain. However, I will get up, a matinee for your benefit."

This it did with ruch success that, next wrinter, the Ant was once more sufficiently prosperous to discharge his chilgation by effering the Granshopper a latter to the Charity Organism the Boulety.—F. Austry, "Parables of Filjesh."

PAY THE TAXES?

The question is, "Do the workers pay the rates?" and the real issue involved in that question is, not whether—out of what they receive as wages—

part of what they pay back to the master class is labelled rates and part rent, and part profit, and so on; bu whether the fact that there are rates paid by the tenant apart from the rent, and sometimes compounded for by the landlord and included in the rent, makes any difference to workers, as a rule. That is the real

What I contend for is that, as a rule, the rates make no difference whatever; and it does seem to m that to argue otherwise is to deny the whole economic basis of our So-cialism—that it is as proletarian producers that the workers are exploited and that surplus value is created in the workshop and the factory and fleeced from the workers the how, although its proportion to the total product, as well as the propor-tion of wages thereto, is affected by the cost of subsistence of the work

ers.

There is a Scottish proverb, I be lieve to the effect that "It is ill takin the breeks off a Hielandman." In oth er words, you cannot rob a trouserle man of his trousers nor a naked mat of his shirt. That is practically the position of the proletarian. And if he is not stripped by the first process that is only because there are other processes to follow on. He is mistaken in thinking, however, that it is these subsequent processes which matter, or that what he retains until these are called into operation would be left to him altogether if these processes were

abolished. Say the total value of the produc of one workman in a week is £4. What difference does it make to him whether his employer pays him 15s, a wee wages and provides him a cottage to live in rent free, or whether he re-ceives 20s. in wages and has to pay 4s. Gd. in rent and Gd. in rates: or whether, again, he receives 19s. 6d. and pays 4s. 6d. in rent and no rates? The rate of wages may, and does; rise and fall white other things remain equal, as the demand for labor rises or falls. Apart from such fluctivition the basis of wages is the cost of sub sistence, and wages always tend to that level, rates or no rates. s obvious that the workers do not my rates, and that whether these igh or low makes no difference to the

workers. . All I contend for is that while here and there, employers will be found who pay higher wages than they are actually compelled to pay: and while, also, it is only a minority of the workers who live at the bare subsistence level, nevertheless it is the ost of subsistence which determine wages. So also, while a rise in rates may sometimes depreciate the standard of living of the workers, and or the other hand, a reduction in rates may sometimes afford them a little relief; yet, on the whole and as a gen-eral rule, the rise or fall of rates is no concern of theirs as they will be skinned anyhow, because the return to labor is based upon this cost of sub-

But it appears, according to my co But it appears, according to my cor-respondent, that it is only when the worker pays the rates directly that he pays them at all. Now, I contend that he pays them every time and all the time, as I am also prepared to show that he does not pay them at all. He pays them in precisely the same way that he pays everything else, seeing that it all conies from the results of his labor; but he does not pay them in the sense of having to part with some thing which, but for the rates, he be able to retain, ... It would, all e taken from him, anyhow.-Tattler,

Q: E. D. ... Sports

When the people make our laws.

As some think they do to-day, Trusts are strong, you cannot crush 'em, But the Socialist can show How they tend in that direction.
Which things must and ought to go.

Ego demonstravero.)

Competition is too wasteful-Nature always said must go, Though it burt and though it kill us, Combination's come to stay.

That you must already know.)

It will neither hart nor kill no In our contest with the foe Long ago they taught the people That the king could do no wrong Foolish people, clever masters— But at last they changed the song

Louis XVI, too, you know.)

Yes, the mad and wicked people, Darkness overcoming light. Let us too be up and doing. Let the people, let the workers, Seize their own and hold it fast. (Viam nobis monstraverunt, Engels, Marx and Debs the last.)

Arms and force, we do not need Thanks to heroes gone before, By the ballot, by wise voting We shall win from abore to abore. Vote that we the savereign people Own the trusts, our right is plain Labor made them, clabor-nourished

PARTY NEWS.

(Continued from page 8.) Mar. 24, 8 p. m., at the Labor Lycetto

Sixth and Brown streets, Philadelphia.

A Russian Revolutionary Aid Society, a non-partizan organization, has been organized in Pittsburg. The first mass meeting and concert will be held at the Bijou Theater on Sunday, Apri 2, 2:15 p. m. Admission, 25 cents Tickets on sale at Muchnick's Drug Store, corner Forbes and Marior

BOSTON.

Ralph Albertson will speak at Home-stead Hall, 724 Washington street, Sunday evening, Mar. 23. Subject. Why I Am and Why I Am Not a So-

A dance and entertainment will be given by the Boston Socialist Women's Club on Friday, Mar. 31, 8 p. m., in Knights of Honor Hall, 730 Washington street. The tickets cost 25 cents state debt fund.

The Boston Socialist Women's Club meets on the first and third Thursdays. of each month, 8 p. m., at 330 Shaw mut avenue.

The City Central Committee held a

well attended meeting, at which much business of importance was transacted. Comrade Levenberg was chairman. The amendment to the constitution of the local was voted upon favorably by the different Ward Clubs, according to the report of the secretary. It was re-solved that in future no officer shall be allowed to answer any attacks, no matter of what nature, made by the capi-talist press, upon the party or the principles of Socialism, unless he is so authorized by the organization. A Press Committee was elected for the purpose of considering any such matter of im have to be submitted to the C. C. C. This shall deprive no Socialist as an the right to express opinion, but it must not appear as being the utterances of the party. A number of leaflets, "Why Socialists Pay Dues" and "Socialist Methods." ordered for agitation purposes financial secretary-treasurer re ported a continued increase in the sale of stamps. The Picnic Committee was instructed to secure some prominent speaker for the occasion.

Ward 17 and 21 will have a lecture at Warren Hall, 67 Warren street, Mar 26, 8 p. m. Comrade Cutting will speak on Trade Unionism.

Courade Hall visited Charlestown Club and delivered a short address. The club is determined to inaugurate an extensive agitation.

The German Club held its Commun. festival in Kossuth Hall last Sunday and the affair was a success in every respect. About 600 people attended the affair, and the entertainment was pleasing to all present. Comrade Bar-tel delivered a stirring address, and was loudly applauded; so were all par The Roxbury Maenuercho sank a few songs, which were much appreciated.

Local New Payen has arranged for special edition of 10,000 copies of The Worker for use in the city campaign sary of the Paris Commune at Aurora Hall, on March 20 with a stereopticon lecture by Commile Alexander F. Irvine of the People's Church. Comrade Irvine had over forty views. He drew many compalisons between the Communards and the workingmen of New Haven, which were unfavorable to the latter, saying that the Commun ards were workingmen and they knev Haven have not yet become class-con scions. The Communants were forces to resort to powder and lead, while the workingmen of New Haven car take possession of their government through the ballot box. He showe the superiority of the orderly reign o the Parisian proletariat is contraste with the corruption and bloodthirst tyranny of the government of the mas

West Virginia.

Gaylord Wilshire will lecture at Mc Mechen, W. Va., on Saturday evening

Mar. 25. Mrs. Ida Crouch Hazlett will make a tour of West Virginia, extending over forty days, beginning at Wheel ing, April 10 to 15, inclusive. Mrs. Hazlett spoke in the state last fall and

Ohlo.

State Secretary Gardner's financia State Secretary Gardner's manetal report for February shows receipts of \$257.29, expenditures of \$237.57, and a balance of \$108.85, as against \$80.13 at the end of January. Of the income \$227.10 was for dues; of the expenditures, \$69.70 was in payment of old debts. Ninety-seven applicants were admitted to the party during the month. Locals were chartered at month. Locals were charte Bowling Green and Saybrook.

The State Committee has decided that the next state convention of the Socialist Party of Ohio shall be held Socialist Party of Ohio shall be held at Columbus on May 28 and 29. In view of the fact that the representation at this convention is figured by the reports made by the secretaries of the locals for the twelve months preceding the first day of May it is im-possible to tell how many delegates each local will have until after May 1. The locals will be informed by the State Secretary as soon as possible how many delegates they are entitled

The National Secretary is at pres ent arranging a tour in this state for Robert Saltiel. Comrade Saltiel is a German speaker and organizer and wherever there are German working-men meetings should be arranged for him. The terms are \$3 a day and colnim. The terms are \$8 a day and col-lection. The tour is arranged by Na-tional Secretary J. M. Barnes. 269 Dearborn street, Chicago, to whom all letters in regard to it should be ad-dressed.

AN ENEMY OF MANKIND.

The soldier overywhere is the world's enemy; from burning farms in South Africa to chooking down unarmed workers in Jugasia, his track is one of blood and crime. He cake no questions, he acruples nothing about sight or wone, he holds himself ready, for a shilling a day and his tucker, to perpetryte any piece of villatny his heaven tell him.—Brichane Worker.

National Platform of the Socialist Party.

Ecclelism means that all those things upon which the people in common desend shall by the people in common be owned and administered. It means that the tools

PARTY DIRECTORY FOR NEW YORK COUNTY

hat private property in the e upon which his liberty of be-and action depend. It comes e people from the fast increas-

Organizer and Financial and Correspond-ing Secretary, U. Solomon, 64 E. Fourth street. General Committee meets second and fourth Saturday evenings of each month, at 206 E. Eighty-sixth street. City Executive Committee meets every Monday evening at 206 E. Eighty-sixth

Branches of the party meet as fellows: 1st. 3d and 5th A. D. meets fourth Tues-lay in month at 126 Variet street; Organ-zer, David J. White, 60 Bleecker street. 2d and 8th A. D. meets first and third Tuesdays at Odd Fellows' Hall, 90 For-sythe street: Secretary, Sol. Solomon, 316 E. Thirteenth street. 4th A. D. meets second and fourth Fri-days at 233 E. Broadway; Organizer, Meyer Gills, 186 Henry street.

Gills, 186 Henry street.

6th and 18th A. D. meets first and third Thursdays at Labor Lyceum, 64 E. Fourth street. Secretary, Peter Weidner, 44 E. Third street.

Third street.

7th. 9th and 25th A. D. meets second and fourth Fridays at 533 Eighth avenue: Organizer, Edw. M. Martin, same address. 11th A. D. meets second and fourth Mondays at 535 Eighth avenue; Secretary, F. Neasius, 40 Minth avenue. 12th A. D. meets every Tuesday at 233 i. Brondway: Secretary, Chas. Zimmer-ian, 255 Stanton street. 20th A. D. meets every Tuesday at 232
E. Brondway: Secretary, Chas. Zimmerman, 235 Stanton street.

13th A. D. meets first and third Saturdays at 342 W. Forty-second street; Secretary, G. Graf, 735 Tenth avenue.

14th A. D. meets first and third Thursdays at 266 E. Tenth attent; Organizer, Edw. Meyer, 200 Avenue A.

15th and 17th A. D. meets second and fourth Fridays at 533 Eight Avenue, Organizer, George Kilnger, 220 W. Portyninth street.

16th A. D. meets first and third Fridays at 15th and 20th A. D. meets first and third Fridays at 15th and 20th A. D. meets first and third Thursdays at 330 E. Necond street.

18th and 20th A. D. meets first and third Thursdays at 330 E. Theraphylist street, Organizer, Fred Faultisch, 330 E. Thirtyfifth street.

19th A. D. meets second and fourth Wednesdays at 1924 Broadway; Secretary, N. D. Short 1944 Street, Organizer, Garl Gassen, 214 E. Forty Servent first and third Fridays at 250 W. One Hundred and Theraphylist street, Organizer, Edw. Cassidy, 168 W. One Hundred and Tried street.

22d A. D. meets second and fourth Fridays at 25th A. D. meets first and third Fridays at 1652 Errst street.

22d A. D. meets second and fourth Fridays at 25th A. D. meets second and fourth Fridays at 25th and 15th and

fith atrect: Secretary, John Bayesto servents are second and Sevents are second and sevents at 1907. Third avenue; Secretary, Jon Spece, 121 E. One Hundred and Twellth street.

Seth A. D., Br. 1. meets second and rough Fridays at 1900. Third avenue: Organism and the second and the second and seco

treet; Organizer, A. B. Demilt, 2367 Sec-nd avenue.

35th A. D., Rr. 1 (German), meets first and second Fridays at 3366 Third avenue; Secretary, Gustaf Linke, 727 E. One Hun-An Arthur M. Rr. 1 (German), meets first at he and Fridays at 1300 Third avenue; Scretary, Gustaf Linke, 727 E. One Hundred and Sixty-fith street.

30th A. D., Br. 2 (English), meets second and fourth Thursdays at 1300 Third avenue; Secretary, Chas. E. Jones, 764 E. One Hundred and Eighty-third street.

35th A. B., Br. 3, meets second and fourth Fridays at Resity Hall, corner Og-Geretary, A. S. Bartholomed, 152 Woody Crest avenue, Highbridge, Annexed A. D., Br. 1, meets first and third Naturdays at Helde's Hotel, Tenth sireet, Williamsbridge; Organiser, Joseph Haas, Thirteenth street, Williamsbridge, Annexed A. D., Br. 2, meets every wednesday at Lahrman's Hall, Morris

PARTY DIRECTORY

FOR KINGS COUNTY

The following is a list of the branches of the Social Democratic Party in Brooklyn with times and places of meeting. For further information, address Fred Schae-fer, Organiser, 83 Stockton street. Ist. 2d, and 10th A. D. meets the last Tuesday in the month at 121 Schemechorn street; Secretary, Henry Seiden, 305 Atlan-dreet; Secretary, Henry Seiden, 305 Atlan-The stay in the month at 121 Schetmerhorn street; Secretary, Henry Seiden, 305 Atlantic Secretary, Henry Seiden, 305 Atlantic Secretary, Henry Seiden, 305 Atlantic Secretary, Geo. Bailweg, 94 Rapelye street.

4th, 5th, and 6th A. D. meets every Thursday at 30 Sunner avenue; Secretary, H. J. Heuer, 1000 Myrtle avenue. H. J. Hener, 1020 Myrtle avenue.

7th A. D., Br. I. meets on second and fourth Mondays of the month at 8546 Bay Twenty-seventh street; Secretary, A. O. Jennings, 1979 Stillwell avenue.

7th A. D., Br. 2. meets second and fourth Fridays at 4422 Fourth avenue; Secretary, Robt. McGovern, 362 Fifty-eighth street.

Tit A. D., Br. 3, meets at homes of members on second and fourth Tuesdays: Sectory, Theo. H. Otter, 644 Sixty-fourth street. street.

8th A. D. meets third Priday at 556 Baltie street; Secretary, Geo. H. Lewis, 311 Carroll street.

9th A. D. meets first and third Sundays at 131 Imby street; Secretary, Peter Thorsen, 233 Van Brunt street.

11th A. D. meets second and fourth Thursdays at 805 Union street; Secretary, Arthur Chentle, 17 Sterling place.

Thirsdays at 803 Union street; Secretary, Arthar Cheatle, 17 Sterling place.

12th A. D. meets first and third Fridays at 333 Prospect avenue; Secretary, H. A. Crygier, 374 Twelfth street.

13th and 14th A. D. meets first and third Saturdays at Eckford Hall, Eckford and Colyer streets; Secretary, L. Bernhardt, 561 Morgan avenue.

15th A. D. meets first and third Fridays at 157 Monirose avenue; Secretary, Conrast Weber, 30 Monirose avenue; 15th A. D. meets every Wednesday at 551 Gates avenue; Secretary, C. Turner, 1257 Philos street.

15th A. D. meets every Wednesday at 551 Gates avenue; Secretary, C. Turner, 1257 Philos street.

15th A. D., Br. 2, meets first and third Fridays at 12 E. Seventh street, Secretary, Geo. Peterson, same address.

15th A. D. meets at Labor Lyeening, 283 Willoughby avenue; Ornanizer, Julius Gerber, 461 Bushwick avenue.

20th A. D., Br. 1, meets second and fourths Thursdays at Green and Manufacture.

her. 461 Inshwick avenue.

20th A. D., Ilr. I. meets second and
fourth Thursdays at Green and Hamburg
avenues: Secretary, Jes. Scin.k. 190
Wyckoff avenue.

21st A. D., Ilr. I. meets second around: Secretary, W. Koenig, 3th Janadea avenue.

21st A. D., Ilr. 2; Secretary, Isader Kayfetz, 48 Amboy street.

- The Brooklyn "Eagle" strike is still on. Socialists should not buy it.