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VOL. XV.-NO. 1.

NEW YORK, APRIL 1, 1905.

\$60,000,000 A YEAR TO DRESS 10.000 CAPITALIST WOMEN.

One Little Example of What Capitalism Costs the Working Class.

My Lady's Fine Apparel Costs as Much as One Hundred and Twenty Laboring Families Spend for All Their Clothing—What Are We Coing to Do About It?-Two Views.

ESTIMATE OF THE AMOUNT SPENT ON DRESS PER

YEAR BY MANY RICH WOMEN OF AMERICA		
Fur and fur accessories	\$5,000	
Dinner gowns	8,000	
Ball and opera gowns	8,000	
Opera cloaks, evening and carriage wraps	2,500	缀
Afternoon visiting and luncheon toilettes	3.000	
Morning gowns, shirt-waists, and informal frocks	3,000	
Automobile furs and costumes	2.000	穏
Negligées	800	
Lingerie	1.500	
Hats and valle	1.200	
Hiding habits, boots, gloves, etc	750	×
Shoes, slippers, and hosiery	1.300	
Pans, laces, small jewels, etc	2.500	
Gloves, cleaners' bills, handkerchiefs	2,050	
Gloves, cleaners blis, innukerchiers	2,000	
	ALCOHOLD PROPERTY OF	

Annual total On the whole then I see no reason their white faces bent over the made modify my estimate that SIX chines—a hundred sister women made THOUSAND NEW YORK WOMEN prisoners for you—mothers, wives. SPEND OVER FORTY MILLION DOLLARS A YEAR ON CLOTHES, And that leaves Chicago, Boston, Philadelphia and the rest of the country out of consideration. There are certainly ten thousand rich women in America who could have for the poor at least thirty million dollars a year by simply reducing their annual dress

by simply reducing their annual dress allowance to three thousand dollars. And after all a woman esuid manage on three thousand dellars a year!

In his "Social Progress" (1904), Jesiah Strong concludes (page 76), that the amount spent for clothing by the average tenement family is \$40.85 per year. That means clothing for the entire family of six or seven persons, and there are doubtless a quarter of a million such families in New York such families in New York So that even if a rich woman denied herself to the extent of spending only three thousand dollars a year on dress, she would still be spending enough to clothe sixty poor families. And the thirty million dollars that might be saved—that is, the excess above three thousand dollars now the ton the saved—that is, the excess above three thousand dollars now the tone of the saved—that is, the excess above three thousand dollars now the tone of the saved—the saved—th denied herself to the extent of spend

Maring Out One

Hundred Women's Lives. I stopped once at a quiet New York molerand in the dining-room happened to sit near a married co. who nearly always are stone. And I noticed that every evening the lady wore a new gown. After about a week I began to watch for the reappearance of gowns I had already seen, but she still appeared in new ones, each more elaborate, one would say, than the others. This setually continued for about als weeks, when I left the hote! I am sig weeks, when I left the hotel. I am sure I saw that lady in at least thirty gowns—costly gowns, imported gowns, ret gowns, embroidered gowns, lace was . . . I felt like saying to

am. I see that you have thirty ery handsome gowns. Each one of hem stands for days and nights of ary tollers. These few yards of fine lery kept a dozen girls working ours a day for weeks. That lace the eyes and nerves of a lace f for long, long months. Alto a lacether, when you wear your thirty was, you are wearing part of the eforce of a hundred wretched -do you see them plying their

frail girls giving their strength for

"It's Not So Easy to Die"

It is certain that the stern facts of poverty are all about us. I remember case at 58 Sheriff street, New York City, in a rear tenement, the home of a ragpicker who could only earn a few cents a day. Three children chad in scraps from the rag heap, one would say, were playing about the fifthy room, while the mother held in her arms a sick child absolutely naked ex-cept for a little shirt. It was a bitter February day and the room was cold. "How can you live like this?" some

one asked. And the woman answered bitterly. speaking in German: "Dogs live, don't they? Well, we live, too. It's not so easy to die!"

I remember another case, 120 Delancey street, of almost inconceivable misery. The husband was away at the hospital in the last stages of consumption. The mother and children was stricken with diphtheria and taken to another hospital. Then the baby got pneumonia and was sent to will earther hospital where the still another hospital, where the mother had to go daily to nurse it. So the third child was left alone. It had no shoes or stockings and there was no fire. The child stepped on a rusty nail which ran into its foot. These was no one to care for the wound and gangrene set it. The child was taken to a hospital and its leg was amputated.

New Shoes Daily for This Boy.

This case of a child without the reminds me of a story from Chicago -an absolutely true story, as I happe to know-of a woman there, the in the world. She always has her tle boy wear white kid shoes and to the smoke of the city and the bad condition of the streets, she has One day she met another mother who was also perplexed by the shoe-clean-ing problem, and she said with a nalve enthusiasm, as if she had made a great discovery: "You know I have solved the whole difficulty. I don't send little Johany's shoes to the cleaners at all any more. I just buy so many dozen pairs at a time and let him wear a new pair every day. Isn't that really clever? It's a great idea!

The foregoing are extracts from Cleveland Moffett's third article on "The noful Misuse of Wealth" in the April number of "Success." They give ut a few examples of the luxury indulged in by our ruling class. The almost incredible at first, but there can be no reasonable doubt that Ir. Moffett keeps well to the truth.

anch to clothe and adorn her precious person as one hundred and twenty everage families of the common laboring class can afford to clothe fathers, thers and children. And all those fathers and mothers and many of their children are doing hard and useful work all the time while My Lady Disdain does not even comb her own hair.

Think of it another way: The average yearly pay of all the workers in the factories of the United States, allowing for four weeks' loss of work as a fair average, is barely \$400; the average lady of the small class worch as afteen of those ware workers get for their labor to supply all the wants of themselves and those dependent upon them.

Has Mr. Moffett a remedy to suggest? Ob, yes! Here it is:

"I make bold to suggest an easy way for the rich to lessen the envy "I make bold to suggest an easy way for the rich to lessen the enzy and discontent not to say hatred that are new stirred by their prodigalities; let them give something openly to the poor at the moment of their grand entertainments; let them give it as a part of these entertainments so that a clear connection appears between the charity and the fête and that people may say: 'Yes, there were feasiting and frivolity but there were also gifts to the poor. We know that Mr. Bradley-Martin wore eight jeweled buttons on his Louis XVI coat worth a thousand dollars each, but he gave so many hundred tons of coal to perishing families. And we no longer laugh at Mrs. Bradley-Martin blasing with jewels and approaching her throne with two small boys to carry her twenty-foot velvet train, because the gave thousands of quarts of pure milk to sick children."

That is the best that a reformer—an earnest one at that—can propose

That is the best that a reformer—an earnest one, at that—can propo toward righting the horrible wrong his article exposes—let the rich be pro-dent and give a little alms publicly (he suggests 10 per cent. In alms and 90 per cent. In luxury as a wise proportion) to keep the toiling poor from be-

We Socialists take a different view. We are not so much concerned about the rich capitalists SPEND their wealth as about HOW THEY GET IT The facts that Mr. Moffett gives interest us just as so many PROOFS OF THE GIGAL CIC INJUSTICE OF CAPITALISM. What we are after is not keep the poor from growing cavious, but to put an end to the system that nds of non-producers may rlot in luxury.

No appeal to the rich will change this. They will give aims, of co ad all that they give in insulting charity with one hand they will take back testiling business" with the other—found a hospital and raise the price sat, endow a library and cut wages in a hundred mills. Neither for concider nor for prudence will the capitalists give up their names and nor for prudence will the capitalists give up their power and lettery, which depends on the toil and hardships of the producers ng class in the past has ever abdicated or even softened its oppre I forced to do so, and our capitalists are neither wiser nor more ju

We Socialists do not plead with the fine lady to give up half of the co a year that she now spends for dress and use it to help the poor. No:

we speak to those hundred and twenty workingmen whose families live in

"Who would be free, HIMSELF must strike the blow."
We say with Marx—

oskingmen, UNITE! You have nothing to lose but your chains; you have a world to gain." "Rise like lions after slumber

In unvanquishable number. Shake your chains to earth like dew Which in sleep has fallen on you. YE ARE MANY: THEY ARE FEW."

We say to them: You have right on your side, because you are useful orkers; you have might on your side, because you are the vast majority learn to get together before it is tog-late, to use your power peacefully t

NEW YORK'S MAY DAY CELEBRATION.

On or about the First of May class-conscious workingmen all over the world demonstrate in one way or another their fidelity to the principle of the international solidarity of labor, the united interest of the world's workers against the world's exploiters.

Local New York of the Social Democratic Party has decided that its demonstration this year shall take the form of a grand meeting and revolutionary concert in Carnegle Hall on Sunday afternoon, April 30.

There will be two speakers—Benjamin Hanford, Socialist candidate for Vice-President in 1904, and John W. Brown, a National Organizer of the Socialist Party. Both are workingmen, both Socialists, both orators the Socialist Party. Both are workingmen, both Socialists, both orators

worthy of the occasion.

The concert will be under the direction of Platon Brounoff, and an

The concert will be under the direction of Platon Brounoff, and an excellent program will be rendered by well known vocal and instrumental soloists and workingmen's band and singing societies.

To cover expenses all seats will be reserved and tickets sold at 15 and 25 cents each. Any surplus that may be made will go to the fund for the impending city campaign. Comrades should push the sale of tickets now. Those who buy earliest will have the choice of seats. Tickets are to be had at the following headquarters:

The Worker, 184 William street.

"Forward," 175 E. Broadway.
Socialist Literary Society, 233 E. Broadway.
Labor Lyceum, 64 E. Fourth street.

West Side Socialist Club, 533 Eighth avenue.

W. E. A. Clubhouse, 206 E. Eighty-sixth street.

W. E. A. Clubhouse, 206 E. Eighty-sixth street. Harlem Socialist Club, 250 W. One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street. Platon Brounds's studies, 251 E. Broadway and 32. E. Twenty-third

DETAILS OF ELECTION

IN SOUTH GLENS FALLS. In the village election held in South Glens Falls, N. Y., on Mar. 21, there were three straight tickets in the field except for one office, the Republicans and Democrats fusing on the nomination for Treasurer. The Social Democratic Party had 115 straight ballots, besides a number of "splits" for each cansidate. Calvin E. Mosore, our candidate for President, got 159 votes to 187 for the Democrat and 147 for the Republican, and was elected; Owen Conlin, one of our candidates for Trustee, got 158 votes and was elected; the except for one office, the Republicans tee, got 158 votes and was elected; the other, Frank D. Sherman, had 135; Robert Kennedy, for Treasurer, got 123 and John B. Bover, for Collector,

Comrade Danaby writes: "How was accomplished? A systematic distri-ution of Socialist literature has been carried on inside the International Pa per Company's mill for two years, with the result that more than 50 per cent. of the employees are Socialists. Last fall they nominated a full county Glens Falls) polled 102 votes for Debs and Hanford out of a total of 739. About a month ago a local of the party was organized with a membership of

"When the polls opened at 10 o'clock the candidates of the Deno-Republi-can party, their heelers and hangers-on, were on hand in full force, but to their surprise there was no great num ber of Socialists present, and apparently no preparation for the contest 'gold dust twins' at once concluded that the Socialists had given up all chance of winning, but when the voting commenced they were awakened that they were up against the real thing-votes. Immediately carriages dew in all directions, beer flowed fre ly, and cigars went up in smoke. But all to no avail. When the vote was counted 115 straight Socialist votes appeased, to the consternation of the canidates of capital. On the split votes of the Republicans and Democrats our candidate for village president, Calvin E. Moore, and Owen Conlin, candidate on our ticket polled the full vote of 115, clearly proving that the Socialists voted their ticket straight.

"While the candidates of the two old parties were wading in snow nearly to their knees in a blinding storm, straintheir knees in a blinding storm, strain-ing every effort and resorting to every means to secure votes, our candidate for president, Comrade Moore, worked all day in his barber shop and stopped only long enough to vote, and then re-turned to his ahop to resume his la-bors. Comrade Owen Conlin, our suc-cessful candidate for village trustee, who was working on the night shift in who was working on the night shift in who was working on the might sairt in the paper mill, stayed up until the polls opened to cast his vote, and then went home and went to bed to be ready to resume work again at 6 o'clock. Our other candidates went about dischargng their regular duties as if there were

no election.

"Last Sunday afternoon the local
met and elected two coursedes whose
names are to be presented by our newly elected representatives to the village
board for appointment to the only two
appointive offices, village cierk and
streat commissioner.

treet commissioner.

This proceeding was a revelation; to be asked to vote for candidates for appointive officers and to have a voice is politics. As one of the comrades, who is past sixty years of age, remarked at the close of the meeting: 'I have voted the Democratic ticket all my life, and thought all the while that I was a member of the party, but I have just learned this afternoon that this (the Socialist) is the only party that I ever restly had MEMBERSHIP in.'

"The comrades, encouraged by their victory, are preparing with receiped viger to enter the field agets next with a fall lows and county ticket are determined to repetit or the set of the set o

by the election of the full town ticke and a large increase in their

rae papermakers of south cases Falls have set the pace for other trade unionists. They learned something when William R. Hearst threw them when William R. Hearst threw them down after agreeing that he would not renew his contract with the International Paper Company unless they got the Papermakers. Union label on the paper. Willie has advised the workingnen to go into politics, but he didn't mean the kind that the papermakers are indulging in. Strike with the So-

strike."

LECTURE CALENDAR

FOR NEW YORK Lectures under the auspices of the Social Democratic Party or auxiliary organisa-tions, whether by Socialist or non-Social-Hone, whether by Socialist or non-social lat 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.

cialist ballet if you would win

FRIDAY, MARCH 31. People's Institute, Cooper Union, Eighth street and Third arenue. John Spage: Forces that Make for Socialism in America.

SUNDAY, APRIL 2. West Side, 533 Eighth avenue, near Thirty-seventh street. Algernon Lee: The locialist Movement

Independence Hall, 158 East Twenty he Capitalist?

the Capitalist?
Yorkville, 1528 Second avenue. James M. Reilly: Social Evolution.
Ularlem Socialist Club, 250 W. 125th street. W. J. Gheni: Getting Things Dove. Verein für Volksbildung, 64 E. Fourth street. Willy Blerbrauer, in German: Inventions the Products of Society.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 6 Harlem Socialist Club, 250 W. 125th street. Debate between West Side Socialist Club and Harlem Socialist Club: Re-solved, That Municipal Ownership Under the Capitalist System is Beneficial to 126

FRIDAY, MARCH SL Wm. Morris Educational Society. back's Hall, corner Thatford and all, corner Thatford and Pitkin Edward King: How Karl Marx avenues. Edward K Became a Socialist.

SUNDAY, APRIL 9 BUNDAT, APRIL Z.

Buffalo Hall, Buffalo avenue and Fulton street. Nathan A Cole: Co-operation and What it Does.

Young People's Social Democratic Ciub. Labor Lyceum, 949 Willoughby avenue, at 3 p. m. Jas. M. Reilly: Social Evolution.

FRIDAY, APRIL T.

Wm. Morris Educational Society, Te-back's Hall, Thatford and Pitkin avenues. Leonard D. Abbott: The Religion of Social-Redmen's Hall, 55 Reeves Place. L.

Queens. SUNDAY, APRIL 2. Phil. Unfricht Hell, 220 Fulton stree corner Rockaway Road, Jamaica. Chan. Vanderporten: Municipal Ownership.

A. L. U. PRESIDENT RESIGNS

Daniel McDonaid has resigned to presidency of the American Labor In ion. This will bring Vice-Fresiden Dayld C. Coates to the head of the ganization. Mr. Coates, it will be membered, served one term as Discretanant-Governor of Colleges.

membered, served one term as fast tenant-Governor of Colorade and years ago, being elected on the De-cratic and Populist tickets. While holding that office he declared hims a Socialist, though, so far as we kno he is not a party member. The Butte "Miner" of Mar, 20 say "Mr. McDonhid's plane are at press unknown, but it is thought possit that he may have resigned in order take a position with the new organis

FOR THE DAILY.

Growth of Fund to Establish a Socialist Daily.

Pinancial Secretary Gerber Acknowl edges Receipt of Further Contribu tions-Meeting of New York Conference-Glinton Hall Fair Wetted at

Financial Secretary Gerber of the Financial Secretary Geroer of the Workingmen's Co-operative Priblishing Association acknowledges the receipt of the following sums for the fund to establish the "Daily Call":

PAID ON PLEDGES. Geo. H. Strobell, Newark, \$100; R

Geo. H. Strobell, Newark, \$100; R. Blechschmidt, West Hoboken, \$2; S. Heller, New York, \$10; A. A. Heller, New York, \$10; previously acknowledged, \$3,757.10; total, \$3,870.10. CASH CONTRIBUTIONS.

R. Zeibig, Chas. Gackenheimer, B R. Zeibig, Chas. Gracement, 25. Kaufman, Chr. Wuest, D. Albrecht, Chas. Krestschmer, H. Meske, J. Mueller, A. Ruckenbrodt, H. E. Ander-son, J. Meils, J. Strauss, D. O'Connor, M. Mulcahy, Bartholomew Gill, Geo. Fuchs, J. Schnacke, Brooklyn, 45c. nch: G. Michelson, Dorchester, Mass. Oc.: F. B. Forster, Pittsburg, 50c.; X. Y. Z., \$2; coll. at meeting of So. Brook lyn Div., S. D. P., \$12.34 Gilders' Un-ion No. 803, \$25; H. G., \$10; Punch

RECAPITULATION. Paid on pledges, \$122; cash contribu

tions, \$59.90; total, \$181.90; previously reported, all sources, \$16,685.96; total income to date, \$16,867.85. Letters containing contributions

Card 422, \$2; previously acknowledged, \$4,148.55; total, \$4,208.54.

should be addressed and checks and money orders made payable to Julius Gerhar, Financial Secretary, 64 E. Fourth street, New York, A regular meeting of the New York Call Conference was held on March 23

t the Labor Lyceum, Louis Gardnusen, from the 34th A. D., Branch 1: J. Spero, from the 32d and 33d A. D. A. B. De Millt, from the 34th A. D. D., and H. Kopelson, from the Social-ist Literary Society, were scated as de-graves. The report of the March 17-18-19 Fair Committee was rendered. 19 Fair Committee was rendered, showing that at 160st 1500 was realized and that it may reach \$400 when all tickets are accounted for, Roll call showed 21 delegates present. H. West was elected to the Advisory Board, N. was elected to the Authory Board, A. Friedman was elected sergeant-al-arms, Thomas Mufson was elected to the Credenital Committee. Delegates to the Board of Management were in-structed to recommend the arrange-ment of a mass meeting to be held on the East Side in behalf of the "Call." the East Side in behalf of the "Call." The accretary was instructed to write all locals of the party in New York and New Jersey asking them to elect com-nuittees of three, to be known as the "Daily Call" committees, to co-operate in collecting funds. A committee of three, J. Spero, H. West and L. Gardthausen, were elected to act with the secretary in this. Next meeting is to be held on Thursday evening, April 13, at 64 E. Fourth street.

THE NEW SLAVERY.

Under the feudal system the serf worked three days for the baron, in return for permission to work the other three days for himself on the baron's land. Under capitalism the workingman works are days for the boss in return for permission to work one day for himself with the tools of production and distribution owned by the master class. Under chattel alavery the master class. Under chattel alavery the master class. Under chattel alavery the mergre, once he had a master, need worry no more as to having sufficient food, clothing or shelter. The master, who had invested \$1.200 to \$1.800 in him, would see to that. It made no difference to the slave if the master had no work for him. That meant a holiday with plenty to est. Today when the master cannot make a profit by giving permission to work, it means a holiday—and starvation. When the slave onger wanted. Then the master as slave. Now the workingman a master—and worries for fear he w he government own and operate a neans of production and distribu-lewark Clarion Call.

e interests of the corporation and its em oyes, R. F. Yoskum, chalman of the ex utive committee of the Frieco system, he clared that a homestand will be providntive committee of the Prisco system, ag-clared that a homestrand will be provided revery employee of the system. By this sthod Mr. Youkum hoper to establish an untente cordiale" among the employees d a closer stillation with the corporate theresis of the railrood. One of the british shick it is expected to accomplish the mination of strikes. The idea is to sail to cry employee a parcel of five out, in acres-land tributary to the railrood, supplied or the strikes are the valuation, the paid in ten years, deferred paymints hear-the scheme is a good one for the rail-ser of the strikes of the strikes of the paid bere the workmen not on a desided them-yies to pay fectitions pieces for homes.

COAL MINE ACCIDENTS.

Occupation More Perilous Even than Railroading.

Fer Worse in the United States Than In Britain-Growing Worse from Year to Year-Pennsylvania Mine Inspector's Penert Shows' the Resson.

In connection with the series of coal many workingmen's lives which have been reported within the last few weeks, some extracts from the latest report of the Pennsylvania Bureau of Mines will be timely. This report is for 1903, the report for last year not being ready yet, and covers only the

During the year named 518 men and boys were killed and 1,325 injured in the anthracite mines. This means that of every thousand miners five or six were killed and of every thousand miners' laborers four were killed. The mine worker getting through an or dinary working lifetime in the mines without injury and there is at least one chance in five that he will be killed at his work.

This makes anthracite mining an even more hazardous occupation than railroading, which is more perilous than military service in the Philip-pines has been for the whole period since the battle of Manila. Each year railway workers are killed.

In the bituminous mines condition are in many respects still are in many respects still worse.

It is significant that just as accidents

on the railways in Great Britain are fewer, proportionately to the amount of traffic, than on the American rail ways, so is it with coal mining. Dur-ing the same year of 1908 in all the mines of the British Isles, the number of workmen killed was hardly mor than one in a thousand. Capitalist in terests undoubtedly have fuller sway than on the other side of the water and proportionately more working

and proportionately more working-men's lives are sacrificed.

James F, Roderick, Chief of the Pennsylvania Bureau of Missa, points out that in the authoracita field, great as is the loss of life from gas explo-sions, the danger from falls of rock and coal is six times as great, and he says that "there is no reason why the number of accidents from this cause should not be reduced by at least 50 per cent." The cause, as he assigns it, is the negligence of the mine own-

ers or their representatives. He says:
"The companies expect . . . that
the first duty of the foreman [whose special duty it is to look out for props and timbering) shall be to guard their interests, especially in seeing that the coal is taken out. The safety of the men at the working faces is the last thing that is considered. . . The companies should engage a sufficient number of assistant foremen for the very responsible duty of examining the working places in the mines."

The reason they do not is plain-it would increase expenses-and reduce

The statistics indicate that fatal accidents are becoming more numerous in the mines as the years go by—and the mining companies are at the same time making bigger profits.

AMERICAN AID FOR RUSSIAN REVOLUTION.

Secretary Loopoloff and Treasurer Ingerman of the Russian Social Demo-ciatic Society of New York acknowl-edge the receipt of the following con-tributions for the assistance of the Previously reported, \$1.002.11; Work-thgmen's Sick and Death Benefit Sohigmen's Sick and Death Benen. Sciety, Br. 126, New Britain, Conn., \$5; Hr. 4, Brooklyn, \$5; Br. 200, Bayonne, N. J., \$2; Br. 160, New York, \$2; do. coll. by members, \$4; Br. 75, Brooklyn, \$5; Br. 204, Plainfield, N. J. \$1; Social Democratic Women's Society, Phila-seiphia, \$3; Local North Yakima, Wash., Socialist Party, \$5.75; Local Paterson, N. J., coll. \$8.62; Local Albany, 51; Local Louisville, Ky., \$1; Local \$1; Local Louisville, Ky., \$1; Local Minneapolis, Central Comm., \$10; do., members—T. H. Lucas, \$4.50; Joseph Andre, 50c.; coll. through "Neues Leben," Chicago, \$14; Russian Social Democratic Society, Milwaukee, \$13; per Dr. A. Konikow, Boston, employees of Allis & Fisher Cigar Mfg. Co., \$2.30; do., emp. of Anthoni's, 85c.; emp. of Walt & Bund Cigar Mfg. Co., \$10, Lenh. \$270; emp. of Fra. emp. of Wait & Bond Cigar Mfs. oil. by Ch. Lamb, \$5.70; emp. of pr's cigar factory. Grady's floor, pr's eigar factory, Grady's floor, additional, \$2,30; Manchester Turayerein, coll., \$6,90; M. Schonen, Brookiye. coll., \$6,50; M. Schonen, Brookiye. coll., \$1, Louis Jacobson, Minneapolis, \$1; F. Schade, Wilkes Barre,
Pa., coll., \$1,25; P. L. Henneberg,
Roce Island, Ill., \$1; H. W. Polter,
Langolis, Ore., \$1; R. Ruddock, Goodpastne, Colc., \$2; M. K. Commander,
Burley, Wash., \$1; Mrs. S. Graebler,
New York, coll., \$2,50; Mrs. N. E.
Arnold, Dayton, Fla., \$10; R. L. Rigg,
Glenn's Ferry, Ida., coll., \$2,50; total
to Mar. 28, \$1,910.78.

Contributions should be sent and

Contributions should be sent and drafts and orders made payable to J. Lospoloff, Scriptary, 121 E. One Hundred and Twelfth street, New York.

HE POWER OF ENVIRONMENT.

BELMONT IN A DUAL ROLE.

Head of Civic Federation and Interborough Company.

Last Sunday's Session of Central Federated Union a Lively One-"Harmony" Tricksters Roundly Denounced by Delegates.

Not for many months has there been so interesting a meeting of the New York Central Federated Union as that held last Sunday. It was a bad day for the "safe and sane labor leader" from Gompers and Mitchell down. The Civic Federation was freely discussed and roundly denounced. At the close of the discussion a resolution was adopted calling on all affiliated unions that are represented in the Civic Fed-eration to sever their connection with that body. It was proposed also to exclude from the C. F. U. any delegates who are connected with the Civc Federation, but this was lost by a vote of 55 to 45. Finally, by an all unanimous vote a resolution was car-ried condemning Chief Stone of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers for his betrayal of the New York rapid trapsit strike

This ill-fated strike and the miser-able service that has since been given on the Subway and Elevated formed the starting point of the discussion Herman Robinson, Organiser of the American Federation of Labor, report ed for the committee sent b C. F. U. to interview August Be President of the Civic Federation and also of the Interborough Company, to ask him to take the strikers back. The committee got little comfort from Bel-mont. He refused to promise any-thing, said that eventually from 1,000 to 1,500 of the strikers would be taken number), but he was only concarned to look out for the interests of the stockholders; the men had given up their jobs and if they wanted to get hack they would have to take their chances along with other applicants. In a word, the committee's visit was absolutely without effect.

Comrade Morrie Brown of the Cigar Makers, made a supplementary report for the committee. He said that Belmont had declared that the Subway and Elevated service now being given was "the best possible under number), but he was only con

ing given was "the best possible un the circumstances"—which was a n polite way of saying what Vans polite way of saying what Vanderbit said so bluntly: "The public be damned! I'm not running this road for the benefit of the public. I'm running it for my own benefit." Belmont gave notice that he intended to have the roads run on the "open shop" plan from now on. He also declared himself in favor of compulsory arbitration.

Delegate Hatch took the floor to dis avow any conne

Federation. then became t' Delegate M had been fo the bosses

all we can agains.
labor movement." He introresolution calling on affiliated organizations to cut loose from the Civic
Federation.

Delegate Hand of the Wagon Work ers supported the motion in a strong speech. "Morris Brown told us many ers supported the motion in a strong speech. "Morris Brown told us many months ago," he said, "that the Civic Federationists were fakirs. Facts have proved that he was right. No honorable workingman can any longer have anything to do with it. Any union man who remains in the Civic Federation after this must be considered as a tool of the bosses. And if President Gompers remains in it, I say that of him." He spoke of the recent banquet of the Civic Federation, at which Mr. Gompers acted as toastmaster while scandalous attacks on unlonism were

scandalous attacks on unionism were being made, and said that the replies which Gompers and Mitchell rande were sorry affairs.

Delegate Dannen of the same organi-zation said: "Just what is now being said about the Civic Federation by many delegates the Socialists said of i the day it was established. They told ine day it was established. They fold us then, and they were right, that no harmony of interest between Labor and Capital is possible, that there is a class struggle and that under existing conditions there can be no peace. Gompers has attacked and abused the Socialists for this, but now Belmont Such labor leaders as Gompers have done the cause of unionism much harm, and this rapid-transit strike is harm, and this rapid-transit strike is an example of it. They could not have worked better for Belmont if they had been in his pay. Just the same thing was done at the time of the great American Raliway Union strike. The strike was on the way to success, when Gompers appeared on the scene, held a conference with other labor leaders of the same sort—and then the strike was killed. They did good service for the Pullman Company, as they have now for the Interborough Company."

Organizer Bohingon made a rather

Organizer Robinson made a rathe weak defense of the Civic Federation deprecating the bitterness of the at-tack and urging that the men in that body deserved respect, and made a vague charge that here in the C. F. U. there were enemies of the labor

not believe that Gompers was actually in the pay of the capitalists, but that they had bought him cheap with dat-

The Slaughter House Wor gate also spoke in condemns Civic Pederation and of "la who go around wearing "settling" strikes to lafaction."

PRICE 2 CENTS. WISCONSIN

LEGISLATURE

Work of the Socialis Members.

Pushing Various Bills of Vital In to the Working Class-Corporat Wide Awake in Opposition Majority Will See that Labo Do Not Pass.

MADISON, Wis., Mar. 13.—All the Socialist bills in the Legisla are having extremely hard sle Both, of the Eight Hour De one applying to city work other to employment in un factories and at unbealthy bave been reported back committee room for indefit ponement. This means thave been killed. Exception hard fight was waged against them hard fight was waged against them by the corporation attorneys, who are likewise waging war against the bills relating to contributory negligence. Two afternoons have already been given up to the hearings upon these measures and the antagonists are not yet through with their arguments. It is needless to say that our comrade legislators are also putting up a strong fight for the bills, but these measure will also be reported back for indeawill also be reported back for indenite postponement.

nite postponement.

To give the comrades so throughout the state an idea of the corporations take a hand for making and killing of laws, it moved the corporations take a hand for making and killing of laws, it moved the interesting to quote from two ters which have been sent to all Assemblymen. Both of the letter from Milwaukee firms and a aimed at the contributory negligabilis. Says one of them, from Milwaukee Malting Company.

Milwaukee Malting Company ediact such a measure would be taken to offering a premium drunkenness, carelessness, epile suicide and seneral diagrams. trunkenness, carelessness, micide and general dis arunaenness, careiesness, suicide and general disredanger. Thus, for instance, law were passed a factory an might deliberately, lift the bar ing the elevator state and hur self to the faor below with testion of committing suicideseriously maining himself with large of collecting dames. The do you think of that? I have time of all the workers in the chrowing themselves down the lor shafts, and being crippled frust in order to have the oppor of attempting to collect damage the boas! The letter continue proposed legislation is vicious archistic in the extreme, and wfore request you to use every to frustrate its enactment." It cisilists are going to have these to frustrate its enactment." To cialists are going to have these left framed as mementoes of their fill legislative experiences. The other later is from the Johns Manville Co. at it states "that the present law is a tirely satisfactory and impartial them), and that they would conside the massage of the bill as unfair, and detrimental to the comment.

ansage of the bill as unrais,
A detrimental to the come
terests of the state."
a comrades are also engaged
ing several measures which their purpose the lowering count of the jaboror's wages when the company the company is the company in the company in the company in the company is the company in the company in the company in the company in the company is the company in the compa s exempt from garnishment.
Comrades Alidridge and Brockha
have spoken against the bills upon
floor and they were listened to

great interest.
The fight of the railro the fight of the Fancaus the Rate Commission Bill centered in the Senate. The ortions are using all imaginable in their attempts to defeat the ure. They are even trying to grip on our Senator. Commandel was invited out to support the senator. other evening by one of the road officials, but it is needle that he ate his supper at with the rest of the Social tors. The railroad official and talk over the question Commission, but Rumme fused to be interviewed.

The experience which getting in the Legislature is or greatest value not only to the selves, but to the Social Democra Party as well. Two years hence Wisconsin sends about twenty men to the Legislature, our five who are now there will be the of the Socialist hosts upon the of the Socialist hosts upon the fle or perhaps they will then be in O gress! Who can tell!—Ira Cross, Social Democratic Herald.

mission against the granting of an more franchises to the Interbs Company which had shown itse able or unwilling to give decemice, and also to arrange a mass i ing in the interest of public owner of the whole rapid transit system.

It may be noted that German Typ graphical Union No. 7 set the examp several weeks ago of withdrawing its delegate. Oberwäger, from the C. F. U. because of his connection with the Civic Federation, which, the union held, was inconsistent with his duties as a representative of the union.

The few who, last Sunday, opposite principal resolution, did so on ground that men who belonged to Clvic Federation were there only their individual capacity, not as leleaders. The argument found favor bowater for everyon. or, however, for everyon we that these men were inv Belmont's "peace" organiza-because of the influence they

re supposed to have in the

"the feeling was that, i

utation as a labor."



d as second-class matter at the THE SOCIALIST VOTE.

at Party (the Social Democraty York) has passed through olection. Its growing point its spendy victory the great increase of its these figures:

tene of New York, on account of orisions of the election laws, the Farty is officially recognized under of Social Democratic Party, and a is the Arm and Torch.

TROM MILWAUKEE.

Milwaukee comes a piece of bout to be held to fill ial positions; the party olded by general vote not to candidates for these posi Wahrheit," the German party dited by Victor L. Berger, ad abstention; and now-in its March 18, "Wahrheit" has with an editorial declaring igh Socialists ought in gen abstaln from voting under roumstances, they ought to ne exception, ought to vote for er, candidate for Probate for the sole purpose of defeatpresent incumbent. Carpenter. standing for re-election; Carof Socialism and has also his official power to favor secreligious institutions while "understands very little or of the social question" but is of upright man." The article

merfluous here to remark scrious of judges in Milwau-w non-partizan. And in con-of the circumstances that Democratic Party decided majority to put up no ticket. r is free to vote for the who seems to him best. It w our task to help any one half dozen offices. On the it must be our first effort Carpenter out of the ofate. Wallber. his news is as surprising ainful. We could harded it on any less author and occasion to differ with and other of our Wisconsin as with many outside of we have believed them to ne Socialists; but the position ve now taken, as here briefly forth, is in direct violation of the titution and is utterly inconwith fundamental principles of

the plea that the judicial elections artizan is a quibble of the altry sort. The reason we opblican and Democratic cans is not simply that they are Re s or Democrats, but that they italistic candidates, candidates ly or tacitly pledged, if elected melutain the capitalist system serve the capitalist class. If the o old parties fuse and nominate a te ticket under the ope name other or under both or under some sen for the occasion—as ns' ticket, People's ticket, Indeat ticket, and the like-that does n the least alter the case, so far parties spilts, if a dis-

ame. In all these cases we ask: Is wote for this ticket a vote for or against Socialism and the working class? One or the other it must be There is no middle ground. If this ticket d a not stand for proletarian Socialism, o we, as proletarian So-cialists, must fif we fail to cialists, must lif we fail to do so, we fail to duty to the work We have seen non-partizan tickets of various sorts here in New York, and

we know that they are just as obnoxious to working-class interests as straight Republican or Democratic tickets-sometimes worse, by just s much as a disguised enemy is worse than an openly avowed one. In 1901 we had a non-partizan aggregation of 'municipal reformers' to the field in this city, whose sole effort was "to keep Tammany out of office." It suc ceeded. We got a "non-partizan re form" administration for two years; it was a very good administration for the capitalists; it did all the dirty work of the capitalist class cheaper than Tammany had done it beforewinked at the profitable violation of labor laws, building laws, sanitary regulations, and the like; allowed the organized employers of the building trades to carry on a lockout and blacklist campaign against the unions with out even paying one cent of forfelt money for thereby delaying the con struction of peeded schoolhouses; sent out its police when desired to club strikers-even to club women protest ing against the Meat Trust that was starving their children; and did all this, as we say, cheaper than Tammany had did it on a reduced tax-rate and with rather less than the customary "graft." Again in 1903 we saw a bit of non-partizanship—saw the Republi can and Democratic parties joining in renomination of Denis O'Brien for the Court of Appeals' because he had done good service in declaring labor laws unconstitutional. We saw the same thing in 1904, when they joined in nominating Judges Culler and Werner for the same court for the same reason. We know very well what non-partizanship means. know it always means one or the other of two things-either an alliance of the two old parties to save the trouble of a sham fight and amteably divide the reward for serving the capitalists, or else a trick to divert the working class voters' attention from the vita issue and use their votes to instal new capitalist agents in place of old one

who have been indiscreetly corrupt.

ing social conditions and the conflict

of class interests, is a myth, a super-

stition, a humbug. From Pilate down

to Jeffreys and from Jeffreys down to

Gary and Jackson and Denis O'Brien

there never was such a judge. There

cannot be, from the very nature of the

cases that come before them. A

statute restricting the employment of

children in factories or making em-

ployers responsible for the injury of

employeesattheir work or fixing a max-

improvements comes before the judge;

he must declare it constitutional or un-

constitutional: he must decide for the

working class or for the capitalist class

Employers ask for an injunction to for

bid strikers, under pain of imprison

ment without jury trial, to speak to

strike-breakers; the judge must grant

the injunction or refuse it; he must de

cide for the capitalist class or for the

working class. An employers' associa-

tion sues a union for damages caused

by a peaceful boycott; the judge mus

decide the points of law for or against

the plaintiff; he must decide for the

employers or for the workingmen. A

workingman who has been injured at

his work sues his employer for dam-

ages; the judge must decide the points

of law in this case also for or against

the plaintiff; he must decide for the

workingmen or for the capitalists. In

fact, with the present tendency to ex-

tend the power of the judiciary more

and more into the legislative and ad-

ministrative fields, to make and un

make law by court decisions instead of

legislative enactment and to make

maxors and controllers, county com-

missioners, sheriffs, village trustees,

and other local officers mere agents

for carrying out orders of the courts,

it becomes ever more and more in

portant that the action of the judges

vote of the workingmen.

our Milwaukee co

uld be influenced by the class-con

carry out their cherished plans, if they would put the Dick Law thoroughly into effect, if they would arm and train in the arts of war as many of the people of the United States as re so armed and trained in German and France-we are not so sure that The election of judges stands on just in the long run, it would be a bad thing for our working class. The rulthe same footing as that of legislative and executive officials. Just the same ing classes of Europe cannot do with issue is involved-the issue of work out their big armies, dare not dispense with the system of universal miliing-class interests against capitalist in terests. Legislative bodies make laws tary service. Yet they tremble before in the interests of one class or the the realization of the fact that this system puts arms into the hands and other; they cannot make laws in the interest of both classes at once. Exknowledge of arms into the heads of ecutive officials enforce or neglect to the mass of the workers whom they oppress and who are learning to hate enforce laws in the interest of one class or the other; they cannot act in their rule. They are doubtful whether the interest of both. Judges sustain they could trust their enormous armie in the event of their wishing to make or overthrow laws, interpret laws, de cide cases, impose sentences, issue in a reactionary coup d'état to suppres junctions and mandamuses, in the inocialism. Even in Russia, where of all countries militarism ought best to terest of the one class or the other they cannot do these things in the inserve the rulers' purposes, they are terest of both. The theory of an imdoubtful. partial judiciary, administering ab-The question is not yet before us it stract justice, without regard to exist-

its duty in the class war.

WILL MILITARISM DEFEAT ITS

OWN PURPOSE?

There can be no doubt about the in

ention of the Nevada militia bill re-

ported elsewhere in this paper, or of

the Dick Militia Law, or of the scheme

being pushed by the War Department

for the organization of rifle clubs. All

of these have a sinister motive behind

them. Militarism is, at the presen

stage of our development, one of the

most useful appendages to capitalism.

The chief function of our militia is "to

maintain order"-which, under exist

ing conditions, is just a sweeter wa

of saving "to break strikes"-at home

and its secondary function is to be a

training school and supplement to the

regular army. As for the regular army,

t also is used now and then to teach

the workingmen to "be contented in

the station of life in which it has

pleased God to place them," but its

chief use is, by war or the threat of

war, in Cuba and Porto Rico, in the

Philippines, in China, in Dominica and

Venezuela next, to open new market

and fields of exploitation for the

American capitalists. To train men to

march and wheel and shoot and

charge, to train them to think of

slaughter without pity and look on

blood without regret, to train them to

obey without a moment's thought of

the rightness or wrongness of orders

given-this is the ideal of capitalist

the capitalist politicians would boldly

nflitarism.

the United States. It is at present a nere theoretical speculation, whether thorough-going militarism might no defeat its own purposes and strength en the working class. But it is at least an interesting speculation.

NOTE COMMENT AND ANSWER Whether the fault be ours or ? of some of our readers, whether written ambiguously or that made them misundersta do not know. However that mber of letters that have us during the last four or fiv convince us that a considerabler have misunderstood our por regard to the "industrial reor tion" plan launched from Chi-We have been acc of being afraid to offend the can Federation of Labor, of going of our way to defend the against the former. This has not our intention and we therefore the liberty of restating here the po-which we have intended to make

1. We have insisted upon the par remaining neutral in regard to all co much as the active participation unionists or are not commonly as such tended to commit to efore the public in favor o in this present conflict, we to some pains to point out to some pains to po comrades acted as out authority from the p

2. We have reported c of fact tending to sho between the S. L. P. etion T. & 3. We have expi down only aght of as to be very ave part in such a mislikely to be con-acting for the r careful about dicts of ti

the A. F. of L., we have only to point out to their fellow workings say that he has more ingenuity train candor. We should have taken the same position in case some prominent Socialist not actually identified with the movement had taken part in a conthe injustice that occupies the b as well as the corruption that fills the legislative ball and the tyranny that sits in the executive chamber. That was bad enough. But when "Wahr erence for the purpose of disrupting the A. L. U. in the interest of the heit" goes further, when it changes a negative error into a positive one. and sharply enough criticized the when it advises Socialists to vote for a capitalist candidate, when it hold for instance, when it was sending its agents to the Rocky Mountain region out the delusive hope that the worktry to disrupt the A. L. U. and en it refused charters to unions of ing class can benefit by the electi "good men" on "non-partizan" tickets Mexican and Japanese workingmen in California who wished to affiliate and put up by old-party politicians with on many other occasions. It is not our business to defend either the Federa their labels off, then it commits a gross offense against Socialist morals, tion or the A. L. U. It is our duty to defend the integrity of the party and which should receive so prompt and emphatic a rebuke from Socialists all prevent its being used as a cat's-paw for either of these bodies. over the country as will recall it to

> We may quote with hearty approval a part of what the "Socialist" of Toledo has to say anent the case of one J. Carlos Becker, who has been making a meteoric career—or, perhaps w might better say, a rapid succession of sky-rocket careers—in Kansas, Ok-laboma, Indian Territory, and elsewhere, has been expelled from at least two locals and admitted again by oth ers through ignorance of his record and a shipshod carelessness which pre vails in some quarters in our party:

Comrades are too often prone to accept in good faith the pretensions of any on-professing to be a Socialist, without investi-gating, or at least making some inquiry in to his standing or record in the party. This is especially true in the case of adventurers endowed with a "gift of the gab." There have been a number of instances in which the party members have been held up by "free lances," who have shamefully violat-"free lances," who have shamefully violated the confidence and hospitality of their hosts. . Whenever the contades are deceived in such a manner it is their duty to send out a warning to the party at large to be on its guard. It is a mistaken sense of sympathy which prompts contrades to do otherwise. . It is not too much for locals to see that a speaker engaged as a Socialist is a member of the party in good standing before he is allowed to speak as a representative of the Socialist-Party. epresentative of the Socialist Party.

We may add that modesty frankness should be regarded as desirable qualities and their presence or absence looked for as a test of the quality of new acquaintances in the ent. The man who "blows into own" from nowhere in particular, who talks in large and vague ternis about the work he has done for the party and the martyrdoms be has suffered, and who undertakes to "put new life into the mevement" right off wherever ws up, is pretty often just the per One above all and, if given a free hand, supplies the comrades with a arger store of "experience" than they really have time to digest and assim The party is not in the habit of victimizing men who honestly for it, any more than it idolizes and the really straight and useful man

We take the following curious mix ture of truth and error from "Collier's Weekly" of Mar. 18:

The union bricklayers and the employing adders in New York have concluded a renty which helps to explain why Socialis and so much difficulty in converting trade mions. Under this arrangement the regu ents per hour-for an eight-hour day. Fo all overtime the rate to to be doubled \$1.40 per hour. For an ordinary day the wages per hour. For an ordinary day the wages would be \$5.00. In the busy season the men often work twelve hours a day, which would raise the rate to \$11.20, or \$67.20 per week. Thus a bricklayer, even allowing for ong vacations in dull times, may expect to lege professor or minister. He could him the average clerk as a private secretary. He can earn more in an hour this be could have earned a hundred years ago in a day. When a certain school of Socialists tries to proletariat against the bourgeoisle," t hard to reach such a worker as this. He is a member of the bourgeoisie bimself. Other workmen, whe have not been able to make such satisfactory terms, have brought this very charge against the bricklayers. They ay that these men have sold out the inter

vis of labor in general for high wages for pelves. The brickingers' contract cona stringent provision against sympa betic strikes. Like the locomotive engi eers, the bricklayers meet capital on its

The statement that the union brickan eight-hour day, with double pay for overtime, is true. The intimation that they can regularly make over-time is not true. The work is so heavy and so. "rushed," that eight hours' work is all an average man can stand, except new and then for a few days, at a time. Moreover, the average bricklayer loses many weeks, iften three or four months, in the year account of weather and other contions. His pay, the year round, is no means so big as it looks. Yet s true that the bricklayers' pay is

h above that of most workingmen; it is to be remembered that, while is an agreement now, it was not without long fights; it was by ig together and fighting the again and again, through long that the bricklayers compelled make such favorable terms;
y well know that they may
ight again to keep what they
As against the advance in
the abortoning of the work.

his i

presst. cal an

As against the advance in the shortening of the work-is to be considered the ever tensity of the labor. The in the trade has to lay eight hours now than sinute, and the physistrain uses him up ider man at thirtywas at fifty. Thi dark side ient to or inform "Ca ally, we have to

We do not try to We do try to

he bricklayers, as in other trades music as good progress, it nother traces—oute as good progress, if not better, on the whole, in the skilled and relatively well paid trades as among the matched laborers and factory operatives. We would suggest that "Collier's" guess again—and especially that the editor study out the real meaning of the word "bourgeoisle," which he now utterly mistakes. of the word "bourgeoisle," which be

The Chadwick mystery has ces to be a mystery. Mrs. Chadwick wasn't a hypnotist nor a sorceress nor anything else so very wonderful. She was just a rather "nervy" swindler and she had to do with eminently re spectable, conservative, plous bank of ficials who were willing to take th a liberal percentage of the loot. Nov we can easily guess why Rockefeller' personal counsel, Virgil P. Kline so active right after her arrest. sel, Virgil P. Kline, can guess, too, why Carnegie was no required to appear as a witness. In the investigation of irregular transactions such as this of Mrs. Chadwick's great care must be exercised lest the real big pillars of society be disturbed

BUSINESS DEPARTMENT

Bad Week, Showing List of Individ ual Subscribers Stationary and Loss on Total Circulation-Shall This Con

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

Week ending Single subscriptions....14,007 Outside bundles 1,350 14.016 Samples 521 569 or at retail..... 1,268 1.50

Loss for week This is one of the worst weeks we have yet had to report since opening this department last August. of only three on the list of individual subscriptions! At this rate it would take us half a century to get the pa per on a self-supporting basis. Is this to continue, comrades? Or will you continue, comrades? Or will you see to it that two or three hundred week in future? If one out of each ter readers of The Worker would bu make sure that he gets at least on new subscription a month, we should be in a position before next Election Day to make great mechanical and editorial improvements in the paper Is it not worth while? Answer

The agency of The Worker in River side, Cal., heretofore very efficiently filled by C. B. Phillips, is now in the hands of J. F. Burkhart, 152 E. Tenth street. Comrade Philips does not qui work, however. Comrade Wolf of Bridgeport is de

ing good service in pushing th lation of The Worker there and Com rade Cedarholm is about to join him in a special effort in that line.

MILITIA RULE IN NEVADA.

The following, taken from the col-nums of the San Francisco "Examiner," shows the trend of legislation by which corporate and commercial amerity hopes to subjugate the rebellion of labor against the despotisn of exploiting aristocracy:

EENO, Nev., Feb. 23.—Senator Lord of Storey county introduced the most impor-ant measure of the session in the Leg-lature at Carson to-day. It practical of the governor. The law provides the governor shall, when occasion remake his wants known to the clerk of encounty, who will draft the required number of men for service. The bill from presen ns will meet with strept

If the Nevada bill becomes a law then the clerks of the various coun-ties of the state will become the draft ing agents, or, in other words, recruit ing officials, empowered to place the national guard of the state upon a war footing. Why has this bill been introduced in the legislature of Nevada?

For years the population of Nevada has dwindled to such an extent that the matter of attaching Nevada to other state or relegating it to the some other state or relegating it to the territorial domain has been seriously considered During the past two years the corpse-like state has put on the vesture of a new life, and thousands of brawny men from other states and terrifories are searching for the hiddle wealth that is supposed to be locked in the vaults of Nevada's mountains.

The working population of the state is rapidly iscreasing and the future prosperity of Nevada looks bright and promising. Tonopah, Goldfield and other small mining camps in the famed gold district have resurred Nevada from the grave, and this bil which has been introduced in the leg islature tells the old story of the capi talist making preparations to enslav the class whose labor has snatche the class whose labor has snatched Nevada from the precipice of bank-ruptcy and established once again her credit among the constellation of

The bill introduced by Lord is the product that has sprung from the mer-cenary brain of a mine owners' association that is now arranging the pre-

ciation that is now arranging the pre-liminaries of an assault upon the mem-bership of organized labor in the far-famed gold belt of Nevada.

The miners who have planted civ-ilization in this wilderness of the Sage-brush state will prepare for the threat-ened attack, and when the mine owners' association encroaches upon eight or liberty that is sacred to un ism, it will find a "solidarity of labor that will be worthy of the best stee that can be drawn from the sca italism.-Miners' Magazine.

The Pioneer Boot Works, a co-opera-tive society of Socialists in Northams on, England, has turned \$680 into the reasury of the Social Democratic Fed England, asury of the Social Democratic Fed-tion in the last ten months. It is proposed to enlarge the enterprise of increase its value as an anxillar,

AN ELEMENTARY COURSE IN **ECONOMICS AND POLITICS.**

XVI—The Ethics of Opposing Classes—The Capitalist's Morality of Contract versus the Wage-Workers' Ideal of Fellow-Life, so wild and so pittless, once sto ship in Useful Work.

[This is one of a series of articles, begun in The Worker of Dec. 4, as an atempt toward a systematic and correct and assistance of those who really wish to and who have too little time to unlarger and more complete treatises. Those have pertinent questions suggested by these articles are invited to write to the Editor of The Worker, and are assured that an earnest attempt will be made to answe them. sively accepted from the master class

XVI.—The Ethics of Opposing Classes.

We tried last week to make clear the relation between the moral and the material forces in evolution ideals, sentiments, and beliefs, on the one hand, and the economic inter of individuals and classes on the o Directly, we said, the moral force often seem the stronger of the two and always play an important part. But these moral forces are controlled by material conditions. The ideals, senti-ments, and beliefs of the members of various classes are shaped and colored by their economic environment. In the struggle for existence between various ideals, sentiments, and beliefs, only those survive and influence the of any certain class which are adapted to the conditions under which that class lives and to the interests of its members and which are in harmony with the efforts which that class is bound to make in order to hold its own against an opposing class. While, therefore, men are directly and consciously influenced to a great extent by what are called "higher" or "spiritual" or "ideal" motives, we are perfectly correct in saying that in the last unalysis-tracing these motives back to determining environs movements are governed by the economic interests of classes. If a class should—if, indeed, it could—be guided by ideal motives contrary to its clas

he course of events. Let us apply this principle to the wo most important classes in existing society—the capitalists and the wageworkers

that it would exercise no influen

interest that class would assuredly

and would cense to exist as a class or

would be reduced to such subjection

fail in the struggle with other class

I take the liberty, in so doing, of ap propriating the expressions used by W. J. Gheut in his "Mass and Class." because I think they are hardly to be improved upon for the purpose. The ethic or moral code of the capi-

talist class is the ethic of contract the belief and feeling that the fundaagreement that anyone else will acent and that the fundamental duty is to fulfil the terms of agreements one

We do not mean to say, of course that capitalists always keep their agreements. That would be far from true. Capitalists, like other men, do things that they feel to be wrong and even sometimes excuse of ers-especially others of their own class-for doing such things. But the fact remains that, in the capitalists minds, the prime right and duty are bose we have named and the grea made or the restriction of the right to unke contracts.

The theory of free contract is the very basis of law under the capitalist system: it is modified to some extent matters, but it remains the whole. Capitalist judges grow ele quent in enforcing this principle upon the working class when they declar

labor laws unconstitutional or sen tenen strikers for "conspiracy" to in terfere with the "right" of each indi-vidual workingman to sell his laborpower separately—a right which, from the workingman's point of view, is a great wrong, since its enforcemen omnels every workingman to becom at the mercy of the employers.

Not only in law, but in other fields. even in theology, we may see the in-fluence of this theory of contract; Protestantism, particularly in its Calvinistic form, which is distinctly the theo logical expression of capitalist as dis-tinguished from feudal life, constantputs its dogmas-of the Fall, the of purchase and sale.

In the economic activity of the capitalist class and the political activity following from it, contract reigns triumphant. "Caveat emptor" is the rule of capitalist business—"Let the buyer beware." Does he complain because I sold him shoddy clothes and adulterated food? He has no right to grum-ble. I did not force him to buy. It was a free contract. If he lost by it, that is his affair; I am not responsible. Is one of my employees hurt by reason of my failing to provide proper guards for the machinery in my will? He has no claim on me. I did not compel bim to work in the mill. It was a free contract between me and him by which he took the job. If he suffered by it, so much the worst for him. Sup-pose he has informed me that the ma-chinery was in bad condition? Doubly the worse for him. He knew the dan-ger then. If he did not wish to take the risk of getting hurt, he should directly to the corruption, the "reign

of graft" that we all know too well.

This ethic of contract holds sway among the capitalists because it is just the sort of moral code that perjust the sort of moral code that per-mits a man to be a successful capital-ist if he can and yet keeps their mu-tual aggressions and deceptions suffi-ciently within the rules of the game to make it possible for society to hold

To a very great extent, of co this ethic is accepted by the productiones, even by the wage-work. The ruling class in any society, ing such organs of education "methers of public opinion" as a state and colleges, the pulpit, being also the class of successful mer who are envied and admired and aped by the less thoughtful or less scri to a great degree to impose its ethical code upon those subordinate classes. "The workingman with a capitalist mind" is a sadiy common type. But he is not the almost universal type that he was a generation or two ago The producing classes are developing rapidly developing, certain moral culiarly their own and gettin rid of the contract morality once pas

a great influence—the belief and feeling that it is right to live by useful work of some sort and wrong to live therwise if one is able to work Farmers and other independent lucers share this equally with wageworkers.

Along with this, however, we find the wage-workers developing more and more strongly their own proper ethic of fellowship, and we see at once how it results from their economic conditions and interests-from the facts that they work together in large num-bers and that, under the pressure of one-sided competition, they feel the need of united action and mutual aid. The wag-worker of to-day vaguely or learly feels, and the more or less class-conscious one thinks, not only that it is every man's duty to do useful work and his right to get the opportunity to live by such work, bu also that it is every workingman's duty to help all his fellow working-men and his right to be helped by all; not only that it is wrong for a man that it is wrong for even a useful worker so to act that his advancement means a fellow worker's debasement; and, as against the capitalist, he feels or thinks that any contract by which one man takes advantage of another man's poverty or ignorance or other weakness or any contract which tends to set useful workers into hostility inof mutual helpfulness is a wrongful contract, which ought not to ne entered into ought not to be on He likes the scriptural saying, "He that will not work, neither shall he other sayings Scripture, "No man liveth unto him self or dieth unto himself" and "Ye are members one in another." The words of Charles Sumner, "Anything for human fights is constitutional." "human rights' ppeals to him; and by ierstands the right to live by

of separate and jealous equals,

to it, nor that any live up

Certainly we do not pretend that all

wage-workers live up to this ideal, nor that all even consciously try to live up

fectly. "ust as well as the capitalist the wage-worker does wrong some "ust as well as the capitalist,

times, does what he knows or feels to

be wrong. All we say is, that this is the ideal by which the wage-workers

are more and more inspired, the code

by which they tend more and more to

judge themselves and each other, and that they follow it at least as faith-

fully as any other class has ever fol-lowed its special ideas of right.

It is not only in the beroic sacrifice:

that this morality of fellowship show:

itself, but also in the daily life of the working class. When a capitalist is in

trouble, the commonest thing is to see

is fellow capitalists gathering like

vultures, each eager to hasten his

downfall and snatch away a good share of his business. In the factory

and the tenement house, on the con

trary, a man hardly realizes what friends he has until he needs them.

Their means are small, they have lit-

tle leisure and little faculty for mak-

ing sweet speeches or doing things gracefully, perhaps. But when a

workingman is hurt or falls sick, his

fellow workers are there, freely con-tributing a little out of their hard-

earned wages, denying themselves some customary comforts, if neces-sary, to belp him and his family

through the time of trouble. There

can be no doubt that the amount of aid given to workingmen in sickness

and unemployment by workingmen

only a little more fortunate than

much greater than all that is given

through public and private charities;

neighborly aid is given promptly.

without red-tape and long investiga-tions about the "worthiness" of the case and without the feeling of insult

that always accompanies alms-giving.

same feeling is shown when

ies of workingmen go out on strike, as

they so often do, even in the face of great odds and with the certainty of incurring hardship, for the sake of

foreing the reinstatement of a man

mjustly discharged or blacklisted or

in sympathy with other bodies of

workers less able to fight their own

This then is the contrast between

the morality of the wage-workers' class and that of the capitalists: The

first makes for harmony and security

and efficient production; the secon

makes for war between classes and etween individuals within the class

for distrust and turmoil, and for the

enthronement of personal acquisition instead of social service as a motive to action. The one is social, the other

Note.—Many requests are being made for the back numbers of The Worker from Dec. 24, containing the earlier articles of this series. Such re-

A. L.

battles.

anti-social.

his old friends deserting him, to

sharpened my judgment, and now, like into my soul and wounds me all the "Speak to her more boldly," pleaded his companion; "don't begin to whim-But the man continued: "Would useful labor in harmony with other useful laborers. He does not wish to that your tyrauny would grant me a little breathing space! Oh, leavy to for one short minute to en' have a master; no more does he wish to have a servant; he does not wish to have an enemy, except he be an enemy of mankind-that is, of the useful workers-and then he is not afraid to fight him, shoulder to shoulder with his brother workingmen. A world of comrade workers is his ideal, not a

Life had now a fresh st old sheen of ice.
"Tell me," she said, "do x of me as a favor?" "I ask it as a favor," ans man, like at echo. world of masters and slaves nor even

It is intended to issue the crift siderably revised, in book for

pefore her face to face.

letion of the serial

A TALK WITH LIFE.

Two men who had been deceived by

What do you want of me?" asked

One of them answered in low tones

as follows: "The cruelty of your con-

tradictions appears revolting to me; my mind tries in vain to solve the rid-

die of existence, and my spirit is veiled by the darkness of doubt. But my rea-

on tells me all the time that man is

the most perfect being in all crea-

terrupted Life, with sphinx-like face.

"I want happiness! And in order that I may be able to realize it, I must

conciliate the two opposed principle

"You have simply to desire what you ought to do for me," answered Life

"No! I cannot desire to be your vic-

tim!" cried the man. "I who would

like to rule you, I am condemned to

live under your laws. Why?"
"Don't talk so boldly," entrented his

companion, who stood a little nearer to

But without paying attention the

"I claim to have the right to live in

harmony with my ideals. I do not wish to be compelled either to be the

my own sweet will, obeying only my own inclinations. I cannot be happy

while Society disposes of me as a kind of lifeless stone which is only good to

"Say no more," remarked Life, with cold smile. "You have said a great

deal, and anything you could add

would be simple platitude. You de-mand liberty? Why do you not fight

for it? Try a battle with me! Sup

pose you are victorious! Become my master, and let me be your slave! You

know with what resignation I yield to

my conqueror! But you must conquer first! Do you feel able to cross swords

with me in order to free yourself from

your chains? Do you feel sure that you will triumph over me? Have you

And the man replied with a very dis-

couraged look on his countenance:
"You have forced me to an inner bat-tle with my own self. Your words have

confidence in your own power?"

rother or the slave of my

I want to be either brother or sla

build up the prison walls of the

and I ought to be free!"-

"Den't talk so boldly!"

that divide my heart in m want' agree with 'You ought.'

in rather harsh tones.

man went on:

"What do you seek from me?" in-

Tuen you speak as a know, poor fellow, that Life never be stows aught from motives of charity.

And then, don't you remember, you are a free man, and you can with your own right hand take away my gifts own right hand take away my gifts from me! But you—you are only the obedient slave of my will; He clone is free who knows how to give on everything else in order to fix his heart on some chosen goal! Have you understood? * * And now, go?"

The man had understood, and now, like an obedient dog, he crouched hum-bly at the feet of Life, and licked the crumbs which fell from the table.

But the austere face of Life turned away from the groveller, and soughthe man who had not yet asked also question of her. He had a heavy face that are made in the battles of the unions and of the Socialist movement but his look was kind.
"What do you want to get?" do manded Life

"I ask nothing. I demand something as a right.'

"What can that be?"

"Justice! Where can Justice be found? Give me Justice; I know afterwards how to get at everything else! At present I seek only for Justice. I have waited for Justice long and patiently, out in the night with sle eyes! I have waited—but the ho at length come! Where is Justice?" "Take Justice!" answered Life, wit same sphinx-like

Gorky.

TRY TO DISRUPT AUSTRIAN UNIONS.

The trade-union movement having recently developed great strength in Austria and its members showing a strong inclination also toward Socialism on the political field, an attempt is being made to divide and weaker it by the organization of "Christian trade unions" under the leadership of the priests, as has been done in Holland, Belgium, parts of Germany, and elsewhere and even, in a hulf-hearted and ineffectual way, in this country, In the long run, it is sufe to say the scheme will defeat itself, the

UNIONISM IN GERMANY Since the coal strike in Germany last

may do much harm to the working

class for a time.

January, the Catholic trade unions in Westphalia have increased their membership from 40,000 to 75,000. Miners' Federation, however, which is in sympathy with Social Democracy and to which the Catholic unions are bostile, has grown from 00,000 to 120,000. What is still more satisfactory, the members of the Catholf unions are by no means so docile under priestly leadership as in previous years. The weekly organ of the Min-ers' Federation has now a circulation of 155,000, as against 99,000 at the beginning of the year.

HOW ACOUT THE REST OF US ?

The world "do move," as Uncle Jaspet spould say. The Nebraska Legislature Bus-passed a law making it a crime to work a munkey in connection with a hand organ for more than eight hours a day. May the good work go on until similar previsions are made for the balance of our trins.— Mational. W. E. Farmer of Denison has been cted National Committeeman of ed Comrade Kerrigan. Woodside of Calhan has led a National Committee-

a of Colorado. 1 T. Behrens, 1200 E. Third street has been elected the addition-tional Committeeman of Mis-

A charter has been granted to a new cal at Poteau, I. T., with fifteen

National Committeeman Trautman submits a motion calling upon the State Executive Committee of Wiscon-sin to institute an investigation in Milwankee to ascertain whether the en-dorsement of candidates running on capitalist party tickets in a Social-list paper has had the sanction and approval of the party members." The evote closes on April 6. National Com-mitteeman Berger of Wissensi mitteeman Berger of Wisconsin has requested the members of the National mittee to withhold their vote upo Committee to withhold their role and submit an exfanetion to them.
Robert Saltiel, National German Or

nizer will start on his tour in April filling the following dates: April 5, LaPorte, Ind.; April 6, Springfield, Ill. April 7. Staunton; April 8, Terre

ELECTION OF N. E. C.

The fifth ballot for members of the National Executive Commintee was Inconclusive. The vote was as fol-

For Robert Bandlew of Ohlo-White of Connecticut, Carter of Idaho, Berlyn of Illinois, Work of Iowa, Towner of Kentucky, Fox of Maine, Ray of Nebraska, Hilquit of New York, Maschke of Oklahoma, Kerrigan et Texas, Zimmerman of West Virginia—total, 11.

For John Kerrigan—Lowry of Arkansas, Richardson of California, Healey of Florids, Potum of Louislana, McHugh of Montains, O'Neil of New Hampshire, Headley 15 New Jersey, Hastings of Wyoming—total, 8.

For A. M. Simons of Illinois-Andrus

Alabama, Floaten of Colorado, Lamb of Allebigan Trautmann of Ohio, Gilbert of Utah, Arcidson of Vermont-total, 6. For Clarence Stedman of Illinoisachtsetts, Holman of Minnesota pehn of Missouri, Berger of Wisconsin

For Chas. G. Towner-Reynolds of In-Blans, McAllister of Kansas, Kearns of New Jersey, Bandlow of Ohlo, Raup of Dregon, Flord of Rhode Island-total, 6. Not Voting-Barnette of Arisona, Lamp-dum of North Dakota, Lovett of South Da-kota.

In accordance with a motion made Hiliquit and adopted simultaneous-with this ballot, only the two high-candidates—Bandlow and Kerrigan -will stand in the sixth ballot, which close on April 8.

New York State.

Dan A. White's tour closes at Earl-fille on April 1. Good reports of his week he had exceptionally good meet-ings. Comrade White was taken sick at Utica, and was obliged to miss his tes at Rome, Auburn and Syracuse All dates afterward were filled, and rades speak very highly of his

James F. Carey, of Massachusetts will start on a tour of the State at Berlin on April 13. He will then confar accepted are as follows: April 13 rin: April 14, Glens Falls: April 15, April 18, Schenectady; April 19, Johnstown; April 22, Watertown; April 23, 27, Springville; April 29, Gowanda: ril 30 and May 1, Buffalo; May 4, disville; May 6, Corning; May 8, akers; May 10, Peekskill; May 12, Rochelle. Locals that have yet accepted dates assigned them are pested to act at once. Calls are ng in every day for Carey, and tate Secretary must know what als accept dates, so that the tour can be arranged accordingly. Handbills will be printed at the state office for use at all meetings, and will be sup-plied to locals that ask for them in ations covering this point have been

Report blanks for the financial state— Sent of locals for the quarter ending with March, together with report blanks for members of locals, have Why the Socialist Party Is and Must cretaries, and pro return to the State Secretary is urged.
There has been a decided improvement in the condition of the organizafion throughout the state as a fifther throughout tours so far made, and it is apped that the good work will con-tinue. Locals in all parts of the state that have had the speakers as they tame along show a marked increase in anterest in party affairs, and the duespaying membership is constantly growing. The quarter ending this month shows an increase of several hundred in dues-paying members. If the same rate of increase can be kept up, the State Committee will be able to do niuch toward organizing the unor-ganized places in the state during the

Meyer London will lecture in New Rochelle on Sunday afternoon, April 2, 3 p. m., at Music Hall, Mechanic street, on The Dawn of Industrial Demogracy. Before and after the lec-ture Mr. John McLane and Miss M Thierfelder will entertain with violin and riano duets.

Buffalo comrades have issued the first number of a monthly paper, the "Buffalo Herald," to serve as the or gan of the local movement. One year 25 cents; six months, 15 cents. 33 Washington street.

New York City.

The women members of the Harlem Socialist Cinh will hold a special meeting at the clubrooms, 250 W. One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street, on Sunday, April 2, at 2 p. m. This meeting has been called for the purpose of the women members devising ways and means for advancing the interests of the club; for establishing study classes, and to arrange for discussion meetings for women. A cordial invitation is extended to all women party members and to all women in sympathy with the Social Democratic Party to be present.

The New York Hungarian Social

social entertainment on Saturday evening, April 1, at Manhattan Ly-ceum, 60-68 M. Pourth street. The the-atrical part will be an interesting pisce, "The Honorless," portraying the corruption of the present social sys-Dancing will take place after-

new visitors. . . The paragraph in this departm porary organization of the 24th A. D.' should have read 20th A. D.

The Down Town Young People's So cial Democratic Club will boid as apron and necktie party on Saturday, April 1, at 64 E. Fourth street. Good talent for entertainment and dance

lies are to bring aprons and neckties. Comrades in New York City will be sorry to learn that Ed. Lewis, after undergoing a severe operation and spending several weeks in hospital luring the winter, has again had to go into that forced retirement He expects, nevertheless, "in spite of the world, the flesh, and the Devil," after a little rest in the country which he hopes to get this spring, to be in trim for street-corner work in the city campaign.
Dr. Rudelph Broda of Austria will

cture on The Socialist Movement in Austria, Friday evening, Mar. 31, at Vienna Hall, 65 Columbia street, unler the auspices of the 12th A. D.

BROOKLYN.

Comrades in Kings County are or-ganizing a musical society, to consist of chorus and orchestra, for the purpose of giving concerts, the proceed to be used for the propaganda of So cialism. Soprano, alto, tenor and bass voices are required; also all orchestral instruments. Members of the lo cal who desire to join are requested to send their names and address they expect to supply, to P. J. Flana gan, 36 Somers street, Brooklyn, as soon as possible. The 9th A. D. will have a reading

from "The Struggle for Existence" on Sunday, April 2, 10 a. m., at head-quarters, 131 Imlay street. Friends and comrades in South Brooklyn are

Notwithstanding the waning of the entertainment season, the Brooklyn comrades are not relaxing any in their activity. This is especially true of the Park Slope comrades, who will vary their lecture course by giving a musical entertainment in Prospect Hall on Wednesday evening, April 12. An ex and a fine array of talent secured, including Miss Ernestine Gresser, violin ist; Mr. Immanuel King, planist, and the South Brooklyn Liedertafel. Tickets cost 15 cents, and may be had from member of the Sth, 11th or 12th The 6th A. D. is conducting a cours

of lectures in the Bedford Club House 900 Bedford avenue, near De Kalb The first of the series was held on Wednesday evening, and took the for of a mass meeting, the success of which is a happy omen for those that are to follow. It is to be hoped that the comrades in the Bedford and the neighboring sections will attend in large numbers and thus encourage the unlertaking. The meetings will be held every Wednesday evening until further notice.

The many comrades in New York

and Brooklyn who know Frederick E. his wife in the loss of their nine-year old daughter Edith, who died on March way.

New Jersey.

Lectures will be held by the Eighth Ward Branch of Jersey City at Ar-canum Hall, Jackson and Clinton ave-nue, as follows: Thursday evening. April 6. Morris Hillquit on The Socialist State; April 20, Courtenay Lemon, Do We Need the Capitalist? May 4, J. C. Frost, The Class Struggle in New Zealand; May 18, Bertha M. Fraser, The Wealth Producers; June 1, W. J. Ghent, Mass and Class; June 15, Algernon Lee, How to Get Immediate Relief. The lecture course is proving a success and audiences in

BOSTON.

nein Develutioners

A dance and entertainment will be given by the Boston Socialist Women's Club on Friday, Mar. 31, 8 p. m., at Knights of Honor Hall, 730 Washing-ton street. Tickets, 25 cents. Part of the profits will be given to the state

The May Day festival of the Bosto Socialists will be held at Knights of Honor Hall, 730 Washington street, Monday, May 1, 8 p. m. Two new plays will be acted; there will be music, tableaux, and a Socialist ad-dress. The tickets cost 15 cents. Children pay 5 cents admission.

Boston Socialist Sunday School will hold its last session for this sea son on April 2., 11 a. m., at 330 Shaw son on April 2., It a. m., at soo saw mut avenue. A rehearsal of songs for May Day will be held at 330 Shawmut avenue every Sunday in April at 11 a. m. All Socialists who sing are invited to attend.

The West End Club is arranging a

meeting for James F. Carey of Haver-hill. The last meeting was well at-tended and new members were admitted.

Comrade Carey will visit Boston on April 7, 8 and 9 and clubs desiring to engage him for any of these date should inform the Organizer at once. The Organizer desires to hear from some Italian and Polish comrade

with a view of organizing the Italian and Polish Socialists of Boston. Ad-dress: Socialist Party, Box 48, Rox-

Ward 10 has "pulled liself together and held a satisfactorily attends meeting. Another meeting is contem-plated to which the Agitation Commit-tee will be invited.

are to be divided-30 per cent. going to the state debt fund, 20 per cent to The Worker and 10 per coaf, to a Bel-gian labor paper. The club meets the first Thursday of each month at 164

Canal street.
The German Club has just heard the report of its committee on arrangements for the Commune celebration and elected a committee to arrange for an outing during the month of May. At its last meeting several new me were admitted.

nrade Cutting spoke on The Trade Union Movement at a meeting of Wards 17 and 21 at Warren Hal to a fair sized audience.

East Boston is now making arrange

ments for outdoor meetings during the summer; also hustling for subscrip-tions for The Worker.

Leaflets for propaganda work, organ-izer's postal cards to be used at meet-ings, application blanks, etc., can be had by the clubs from the Organizer.

The number of speakers on the list for Boston is twenty-two and there

are still a few more who have not been heard from. Clubs are requested to forward the names of speakers among Ward 19 and 22 have appointed

dues collectors; the system has proven a successful one wherever introduced Roslindale has been resurrected fler several weeks of silence we hear that new members are taken in and that the agitation is carried on with

vigor.

As result of recent referendum the seat of the State Committee has been changed from Eric to Reading, and from April 1 all communications or business to be transacted should be adnotice. A provisional committee has been elected by Local Reading to transact the business of the state until the committee can be organized in accordance with the provisions of the até constitution. Gaylord Wilshire spoke in Old

City Hall, Pittsburg, Sunday, to an audience of 1,800 persons. The com-rades were greatly pleased with his address and his answers to questions Over a hundred subscriptions for "Wilshire's Magazine" and about fifty for other Socialist papers were taken.

The Second Ward Branch admitted two new members after the regular Sunday afternoon lecture at 412 Diamond street. Readers of The Worker are cordially invited to attend these lectures.

PHILADELPHIA.

Henry L. Slobodin will lecture on Socialist Philosophy in the Socialist School course, at 1305 Arch street. Sunday, April 2, at 230 p. m. and 8 p. m. He will be followed on the sucp. in. He will be followed on the socceeding Sundays by Algernoon Lee in five lectures on Socialist Economics and John Spargo in six on Socialism and Social Problems. The price of a membership ticket for the course of nineteen lectures (thirteen still to be given) is \$1; single lectures, 10 cents.

Jefferson Hall was packed to the Pemberton read her original parable in verse entitled, "The Automobile," which proved very entertaining, and the debate that followed between Fred Long, Socialist, and Irvine Dungan Republican congressman, called forth rounds of applause as Comrade Long scored his points. Members of the Socialist Quartette and others who sung and recited rendered good service also. The meeting marks the close of the indoor lecture season in Southwark, with Comrade Forbes as of the indoor lecture organizer.

The Chicago Socialists are making a red-hot city campaign. For the seven days ending Friday no less than fortysix hall meetings were announced and probably several more were actually held. As soon as weather permits there will be plenty of street meetings. literature is distributed on a large scale. If in this city election, with a municipal ownership campaign being made by the Democrats and unlimited boodle to support it, the Socialist Party just holds the enormous gains it made in Chicago last full, it will be a signal victory; but the comrades believe that they will do much better even than

Local Cook County admitted 325 applicants to membership during the month of February, breaking all records. Three new branches were organ-

ticket in the field. There was an ef-fort on the part of the radicals, Popu-lists, and other reform elements to get the Socialists to join with them and nominate some "good man." but the nominate some "good man," but the proposition was rejected with a plain statement of the Socialist Party's pos-tion—absolutely independent action and a campaign for principles, not for

persons.
The Socialist Party has a full ticket in the field for the approaching city election at Jacksonville. "The comrades throughout the city

and state will be sorry to learn that our State Secretary, Jas. S. Smith, is unwell and has been compelled to take a vacation for a few weeks. Com-rade Smith is one of our most experienced campaign workers, and we will miss his counsel and help very much during the present campaign. A. W. Mance will look after the correspondence during Comrade Smith's absence."—Chicago Socialist.

Colorado.

At a recent meeting of the Local Quorum of the State Committee Com-rades King and Lore, selected to investigate the charges against the Ar menian local which were filed by the Denver County Committee, reported that they had two meetings with rep-resentatives of the Armenian local and used every effort to arrive at a settle-ment; that there was no disposition to conform to the requirements of the constitution of the Socialist Party in bury Station, Soston, Mass.

Ward 10 has "pulled itself together" and held a satisfactorily attended meeting. Another meeting is contemus for advancing the interests of the club; for establishing study class, and to arrange for discussion meetings for women. A cordial invitation a extended to all women party members and to all women party members and to all women party members and to all women in sympathy with the Social Democratic Party to the present.

The New York Hungarian Social Democratic Club will celebrate its

Denver, and to establish loose and uncallst Party; and the charges pre-ferred by the Denver County Commit-tee are sustained. ds that the charter Armenian local be revoked. The report of the committee was accepted and the recommendations were concurred

The State Secretary was instructed generally to beware of the many itincrant speakers who are representing themselves as Socialist speakers or or themselves as Socialist speakers or or ganizers. There are several expelled members of the party now trying to ar-range speaking tours in this state. Lo-cals will please notify the state office at once of speakers applying for dates so that they may be investigated.

The quorum desires to secure date during the last two weeks in April of Haggerty. The Denver County Com mittee wants him for April 30, and will raise more than their share toward ending him over the state if the other locals will help out.

California.

Local San Francisco desires all traveling speakers who are working in har-mony with the regularly organized Socialist Party and who wish to make ecture engagements in that city to corto make arrangements with private individuals or with rival organizations.

Organizer George Williams and Secre tary Alfred T. Regan may both be aded at Socialist Headquarters, 230

Van Ness avenue.

A San Francisco dispatch of March 28 says that Jack Lendon underwent a severe surgical operation two days carlier, but was on the way to recovery, He has been suffering for some time from a stomach trouble resulting from an injury received while he was in London making the studies of life in the East End which were embodied in his book, "The People of the Abyss."

Here and There.

The Socialists of Ohio will hold their state convention at Columbus on May

The Socialist Labor Party has been lenied a place on the ballot in the St. Louis city elections on the ground that its name was an infringement on the rights of the Socialist Party, which had won prior right under the law Thus the S. L. P. gets a dose of its own medicine.

Local Perry, Okla., adopts resolu-

tions disapproving of the employment by Socialist organizations of speakers who charge exorbitant fees-as, in its judgment, is a charge of \$20 a lecture

and expenses.

The local movement in Louisville Ky., has lost one of its strongest and best leaders by the removal of F. L. Robinson to St. Louis, but rejoices in the return of Charles Dobbs from New

Monta has a city ticket in the field. The platform includes, among measures of immediate relief, demands for the establishment of a free city hos pital, free baths and laundries playgrounds, free employment bureau; municipal ownership of street railways, lighting plants, water works, ice houses, and fuel yards; abolition of the contract system on public works and provision of meals and clothing or school children.

The "New Time" of Spokane has

quit the weekly field and will appear but once a mouth hereafter. Insuffi-cient financial support is the reason

HOW WE WASTE ENERGY.

To the Editor of The Worker:-I havenst been reading in a copy of "The Voice" of Chicago, the leading organ of the Pro hibition party, that at the spring election in Penusylvania on Feb. 21 that party elect in Pennsylvania on Feb. 21 that party elect-ed, so far as heard from, 315 Prohibition-ist candidates to office. A full list of them appears from fourteen counties. Wm. If. Berry heads the list as Mayor of Chester, a city of 40,000 population.

a city of 40,000 population.

Is it possible that such a wave of dissatisfied voting has swept over Pennsylvania and not left any trace in an increased vote for Socialist candidates. If this is
so, our present organization there might as
well be blotted out, for all the good it is.
And yet, supposing that it is so, we in New
Jersey caunot afford to throw sup stones.
Our spring election has been abolished and
therefore we cannot test the results of our
work. It might not have been any better.
But it is a good time to say some things to But it is a good time to say some things to

State and National Committees have been inexcusably backward in starting after the presidential election, to judge from the many letters appealing for a chance to do party work we have been receiving from party workers. It is no excuse to say that-there has been no money. That could not have been the case in sending out Comrade Goebel of our city, because the record o his most extended trip, to the Pacific his most extended trip, to the Pracific, cost the office hardly snything; he secured his salary and expenses in the field, and others did nearly as well. All the national office needed to do was to start them off. But here he has been at home for four and a half months awaiting orders. This inactiv-ity is murderous on the party workers. Just look at the lack of competent service secur-ed by the states. Each state should have a paid organizer or secretary devoting his paid organizer or secretary devoting his

When I think what competent energy and billity might accompilsh in New Jersey or a Pennsylvania, I get out of patience with he stupidity that prevents such usefulness. good organizer or secretary would not ecome a charge on the comrades at all, but become a charge on the comrades at all, but would raise two or three times his salary in the field. I could name a dozen men in the party who could do this, but who would not take such a position because of the distrest and absurd prejudice they would be subjected to. It is time we changed in this respect. Ability and energy should be appreciated and used for the welfare of the party, whereas now it betokens a candidate for the blackiest. The best thing to do with the restless spirits that keep our party in bot water is to set them at work along propaganda lines. Then we shall have peace.

peace.

I hear constantly some tals whispered around that this, that, or the other comrade, is striving to run or control the party; and it makes me smile. There is a hard common sense comsmile. There is a hard common some coming into party councils as the party grows,
which will speedily dominate and change
our political methods considerably for the
better. These we will begin to elect men
and put our ideas into practice.

G. H. STROBELL,
Newark, N. J., Mar. 25.

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By Clara Ruge.

Like an enormous burden capitalism is pressing down the progress of art in this country. So heavy is this burden, that art can scarcely lift it. It is crushed down to an extent that artists through the constant hindrance of free movement, lose also the ability of a free conception of causea and effects. Many of them are not aware wherein exists the obstacle which prevents the complete development of art.

"Republics are not favorable to art," is an oft repeated saying, "The partronage of potentates and aristocrats is tacking. The art Maccenases of past Like an enormous burden capitalism

ng. The art Maccenases of past ries were mostly rulers of princi-es or high dignitaries of the arch." Many even prophesy the ag out of art altogether in a repub-on a socialistic basis. But it has been already shown that

But it has been already shown that he republican form of state is capable of producing and promoting high art. In the XVIIth Century during the epublican era of Holland, Dutch art reed itself from the arms of the hurch. It received orders, as well as well as motives, from the people, from he state and the clites. Even then he patronage of art through the durch and the aristocracy had seached a decline.

sached a decline.

A new free art sprang up in the cert. An awakening in all branches f knowledge was the result of this last republic of modern age. The free commonwealth did not last, it is true. sumonwealth did not last, it is true-bogress slways goes in spirals. But at Rembrandt and his contempor-les stand to this day unexcelled as schers of modern art, this demon-rates the fact that art may grow and spish in a republican state. In our more the "art bouveau" (new art) in rance, which has influenced the arts ons, furnishes another exam-republic in itself is certainly e that a republic lu itself is certainly a adverse to artistic development. In the highest degree a republic on a challstic basis would be favorable to

socialistic basis would be favorable to all arts and crufts, because great tal-ents and gentuses would no more he raised through the struggle for exist-ence, before they are able to give to the world the results of their work. Daily life would be a stimulant instead of a hindrance, because favorable cir-cusstances would transform and har-monials life, freelag it from cire and worry.

d on highly developed capitalism,

lubs (the German new art) exhib-at the St. Louis world's fair, because the German Emperor is not in favor of the new art centres. The we reached the press of the United ates and was widely circulated, not by in art circles, but among the pub-

except those who are closely connected with art interests, how art was px-vented from showing at St. Louis its wonderful development of the last decade. It is astonishing, and a proof of American talent, that our art has ome so strong, defying the adverse numsiances. The public's ignorance conditions prevailing at the world's ir, at the Pan-American Exhibition, the museums and other art centres ows the supreme reign of capitalism of commercialism, the lack of all in-

at in artistic matters. uffalo, in 1900, the arrangement of the art exhibition was postponed to the list moment. Pictures were then last moment. Pictures were then gathered in a hurry from private galleries to fill the space in the art palace. Of course artists did not gain the least from this management. The younger generation was entirely excluded from nonstrating its achievements. Very

It was heartly wished that in St. Louis a more favorable arrangement should prevail. The news was spread that art and art industries would be

favored by that exhibition.

It has to be admitted that as far as art industries are concerned, a change took place. Hitherto art and crafts had been treated entirely in a commercial way. Never were the names of the action of the contract cial way. Never were the names of the artists published, who were designers and makers. Their personalities have been lost in the firm which owned their talent. Many French and German artists who came here with wrong ideas of the easy possibilities of success, had to submit, in order to make a living. A young and strong generation of American artisans has now grown-out of our own art schools. These young Americans were not willing to submit, and asked the same privilege granted to artisans in the French Salon. To prove that we are up to modern appreciation of art, it was granted that artisans should sign their work, and they were personally benored with prizes. This was, however, not done in quite a fair way, but afficence and partiality had their play.

Sculpture was also under favorable

lipture was also under favorable tions as far as it was needed for conditions as far as it was needed for the decoration of the grounds and buildings. Of course influence and connections helped some artists to great orders, while others among them some of the best in their art-hal to be satisfied to serve as hire-ling helpers. But as a whole it was permitted to sculpture to give an idea of the great progress of this art in our country during the last twelve years, it has to be regretted that this could ally be done in temporary material, smely, in plastercasts.

) far the St. Louis Exhibition was mprovement. But concerning the tings, almost the old conditions railed, except that an able saleswalled, except that an able sales in helped to procure some sales. If yew aritists of reputa-mostly being to the more conventional setting to the more conventional setting to the more conventional setting of the exhibition to send in setting of the exhibition to send in bers of their own-class, are-allowed to see their art collections. Even artistics, were easy saked a few weeks

before the opening of the exhibition to submit their work instantly to a jury. Under such conditions many had to stay away. Not knowing if and when they would be asked, they were not stay away. Not knowing if and when they would be asked, they were not ready at a moment's notice to send representative, work. Some did not approve of the composition of the fury, because it seemed to be a clique. This, however, can scarcely be avoided in our exhibitions altogether, as long as the struggle for existence is so hard for artists and protection and influence are therefore about the only means to come to the front. These conditions degrade the character!

onditions degrade the character!

The reason why artists were asked so late for their contributions to the world's fair at St Louis is that the suffice, especially not for the Eastern states, where art is more cultivated fore the opening of the exhibition \$5,000 more was appropriated for each state. Only then could a state shows that the government mostly caused the delay. If the board of the exhibition would have been willing to pay transportation expenses, etc., the matter could, of course, have been hurried. But if art is left alto vitations sent to rich collectors to fill empty spaces with the contents of their galleries was again the result. Instead of giving artists at large a opportunity to show and sell their paintings, the wealthy men had again an opportunity to brag of their patron-age of art. A patronage that until lately has cut out American art nearly altogether and introduced foreign ar only so far as the dealer was willing

A Japanese artist said lately before very fashlonable audience in New York: "Patronage of art is an insul to art. Society ought to try to under-stand art and sympathize with R."
The man was applauded, because he was a Japanese. But the so-called patronage of art through capitalism proves an evil which these same peo-ple who applanded would never cor-rect. Should not the private galleries o art. Society ought to try to under of the wealthy be generally open to the public as in European states? But a World's Fair should certainly not

a world's Fair should certainly not depend on collectors to fill space. Anybody who is acquainted with the prevailing conditions in our art museums will not be astonished to hear of the little support that the gov-ernment gave to the World's Fair Art

Our Metropolitan Museum has existed only since 1870. It was founded and supported with private means. When the collections had accumulated the city consented in the year 1879 to erect the museum building in Central Park. The city has for several years election and purchase of art works is left to private initiative. In other cities the governments are

entirely left to private people, to rich donators, the taste of these donators will, of course, be prevalent. One can not claim that it differs always favor ably from that of the German Emperor. Very often donations were no accepted if they did not please the taste of the leading authorities. Especially among artists it has caused great offense that very valuable art works have been refused because they did not suit our politicians or money magnates. This mostly happened with gifts from artists or art clubs. In other cases such donations have been accepted, but buried in the basement forever, "want of space" being the excuse. But a dona-tion from an influential millionaire will never be refused, and space for it can always be allotted, whether the gift is worthy or not Further, one is always much more anxious to have the name of the rich donator pubcustomary even when a statue was erected, only to name those who gave the money, but not to mention the sculptor. Lately this has changed to sculptor. Lately this has changed to some extent since our sculptors have organized and acquired a more im-portant position. But only very few monuments are now erected by the government. And only lately official bullings begin to be decorated with sculpture and paintings. Most of these government orders could, until now, only be secured by political influence, and politics and capital are hitherto closely related.

Concerning the denations to the mu-Cencerning the donations to the museum even, our capitalists are not very extravagant. They loan rather than give. Their names will in the first case also be thankfully remembered, and the loans can be made when it with the family: namely, in cases of the toyans—the museum is a safe evenge house—or when the palaces of the wealthy men are reconstructed. Through such an incident the museum came for a few years into possession of the wonderful gallery of W. K. Vanderblit.

The comparative exhibition held this fall had also a commercial back-ground. It was certainly a great ar-tistic success, and made every one feel immensely sorry that these treasures immensely sorry that these treasures of art cannot be seen at all times. But the reason for showing them on this occasion was not to give to the public the pleasure of once viewing them, to artists the benefit of studying them or to the charitable societies a money donation—but to advertise the pictures, because failing of them will be put on auction in the near future by their wealthy owners.

MAY DAY NUMBER OF THE WORKER.

The Worker for April 29—which will go into the mails on April 27—will be a special May Day Number, intended particularly for use in propaganda. It will consist of eight pages instead of four, but will be sold at the usual prices.

Among the features of this May Day Number we are now

Almong the features of this announce the following:
announce the following:
State Secretary James S. Smith of Illinois will write on the work of the two Socialist members in the Illinois Legislature, State Secretary E: H. Thomas of Wisconsin on the work of the Social Democrats in the Legislature of that state, and Alderman Frederic Heath on the record of

the Socialist delegation in the Milwaukee City Council.

Morris Hillquit will contribute a review of the recent progress of
the revolutionary movement in Russia and of its present situation and

Benjamin Hanford, our Vice-Presidential candidate in the last cau paign, will give us an article, and Eugene V. Debs, who headed our ticke

W. Long, Franklin H. Wentworth, Jos. Wanhope, and W. J. Ghent have promised special articles—and the mention of their names is a sufficient guaranty that the articles will-be good.

There will be a plain exposition of the main principles and purposes of the Socialist movement, intended particularly for the man who

as yet knows nothing of Socialism but is willing to learn. There will be another article about our party organization and its cs and methods of work, showing why Socialists should not only

tactics and methods of work, showing way,
vote the ticket but also join the party.

There will be a general review of the progress of the Socialist Party
at home and abroad during the past year, showing the achievements of
the international army of labor which we invite all lovers of liberty to

These and other articles—to the exclusion, so far as postine or controversial matter—will make the May Day Number an especially good one for distribution at public meetings organized by the party, in shops and unions, in its house-to-house work, or otherwise. Every local

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are the slaves of capital.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

By Lucien V. Rule

The short-sighted self-interest

and smort-signed self-interest of some capitalists is amusing. The other day a Louisville merchant advertised for a workman. He was so over-whelmed with applicants that he wrote to the "ad." editor thus: "I

placed an 'ad.' in your want column on the 28th of February. There has

so overwhelmed. I believe I have

so overwhelmed. I believe I inte-enough I dresses to make a small di-rectory." And the only meaning he got out of this small army of the un-employed looking for a job was that the paper in question "is certainly a great advertising medium."

I have another striking proof of the

pressure of unemployment on the "in-tellectual proletariat" of Leuisville. A

ing young woman of my acquaintance had me recommend her the other day

for a position in Carnegie's nev library in Louisville, to open shortly

cles at this time, and perhaps I ough

outh and West to investigate cond

talist perspicacity, thus delivers itself editorially on the farmer problem:

editorially on the farmer problem; "The American map is dotted with

twice as much as they received ter

The afternoon edition of the same paper contains the following news

item from Indiana, not thirty miles

Scott County have been sent to the

insane asylum. Schaefer lost his mind

by worrying over short crops and hard times." Capitalist editors either do

not read or do not understand their

outlook for the small farmer in America leads to the mad-house."

The last United States Census re-

"Poverty," by Robert Eunter, is a book that should be in every Socialist club-room and should be studied by the mem-ners. Price, \$1.56. Socialist Literature Co., 154 William street, New York.

-" I wander they allow such a crael contrivance as that 'Catch 'on allve, ch!' paper," said the Buider tearfully as about in her web.-F. Analey, "Farables of Filipah."

ago. This gratifying fact may

r in England in the country

een a constant stream of men calling

Here is an instance of Mar 17 St

their names are famous enough to be A ST. PATRICK'S DAY INCIDENT.

invited to a reception. And American artists have a hard struggle to become

Patrick's Day, that we overlooked at the time, but that is still too good to Therefore the private ownership of pass over. art works does not even benefit the art students. Money buys art. Artists

ass over. Arthur Muldoon was an Irish railway worker, employed by the New York Central. He was killed at his work some time ago one of the thou-sands killed during the year for the sake of bigger railway profits. James F. Muldoon, Jr., his brother, sued the company for damages, on behalf of the widow and orphans.

In the course of the trial Channes Directors and United States Senator or the New York Central was subpoenaed as a witness. Mr. Depew saw how ridiculous it was to expect a capitalist like him to be bothered about a little thing of the sort—just a day laborer... He rafused to come.

And it was on St. Patrick's day that Judge Dowling of the Supreme Court denied a motion to declare Depew in contempt of court. Imagine the case reversed—a Muldoon summoned in a reversed—a Muldoon summoned in a case of interest to a Pepew, and failing to appear. Imagine how quick in officer would have been sent to hile him into court and then throw him nto fall to teach him respect for the

judicial dignity.

Depew is enjoying the joke. How about all the Muldoons and others who are working hard and risking their lives to make Depew's profits? They will need a strong sense of hu-mor, we fear, to get much fun out

SOCIALISM WELDS HOSTILE RACES

One of the prominent trusteees replied thus to my letter of recommendation: "The truth is that there are no vacan-Berlin "Vorwaerts" publishes a let-ter from a correspondent in the Cau-casus on the civil war which has to confide to you that a sufficiency of applications are on the waiting list to officially populate half of the libraries in the United States." broken out there. One of the most in Social Democratic agitation has taken hold of the mixed proletariat of that H. Rider Haggard is now on his way tions amongst the farmers and report to the British government. "I am free to say," says he, "that the outlook for the poor in England in the country leads to the poorhouse gates." A Louisville paper, with the usual capi-

region—a proletariat consisting of Armenian Christians and Turkish Mohammedans—sist is trying to joint these heterogeneous elements in a compact movement. In this, as in so many other respects, there seems lit-tle doubt that the Russian proletariat is destined to give a valuable lend to the International Social Democracy.

prosperous farms. The statistics of the past year show that American farmers are receiving for their crops I am glad to hear that "Gleichheit," the organ of the women Socialists in Germany, has reached a circulation of 18,000. It says all the more for the women, because it is an organ which has never in any way panaid in overcoming discontent and in-ducing men to remain in the country. It may prove to them that wealth is possible on the farm, and that they principle—in fret, it was always reproached with being over the heads of the working women-but the working women have are taking great chances in moving to the city. It may thus simplify the shows otherwise. There is no doubt that the circle of readers extends far beyond the number of subscribers—each copy passing through the hands of a large number of readers. It is interesting to note that since the unlicky failure off the Crimmitschau strike, the number of men who have turned their backs on the organization has been considerably greater than the women. I am told on good asphority that the women have shown themselves on the whole the best trade unionists. This probably has its special economic explanation, and it need not be used to prove too much: but taken in connection with the history of recent strikes in Germany and Russia, it shows that the proletarian women are capable of playing a very vatuable part in the battle of progress, instead of being, as is often asserted, necessarily the tool of priests.—J. It. Askew in Justice. ay: "Both being in a demented adition, Joseph Schaefer and wife of own news columns. If Rider Haggard made a truthful report of the small farmer in America he would say: "The

A PROGRESSIVE UNION.

The last United States Census report makes the following revelation regarding how the working class of Louisville are housed: Homes owned, free, by capitalist class, 8,361; homes owned, mortgaged, by middle class, 2,692; homes, whited, by working class, Smeltermen's Union No. 74 of Butte, ont. is one of the most progressive unions the West. The membership of this local smeitermen's Union No. 74 of Butte, Mont. is one of the most progressive unions of the West. The membership of this local organization are thoroughly convinced of the fact that the greatest enemy of labor is ignorance. The membership of the Butte Smeltermen's Union realize that the laboring man must first know what he wants before he can be expected to march to the polis on election day and cast an intelligent ballot. The local union is spending hundreds of dollars annually is purchasing and apreading literature that is opening the ayes of the tollers to the class struggle, and the ways and means that must be utilized in the emancipation of humanity from industrial slavery. The union hall of the Smeltermen of Butte is a forum of discussion and debate, and the membership are climbing to heights of intelligence that show the active brain and digestive intellect.—Miners' Magazine. 2,682; homes, rented, by working class, 81,640. The local small capitalists are squealing lustily at the pressure of a notoriously corrupt municipal government. There is \$160,000,000 worth of taxable property in city and county. The present tax rate is \$4 cents on \$100, the highest in the history of Louisville. The money is to be expended on the new jail and armory! City charity commissioners report more misery than ever was known before. The houses for the fallen women and girls are overflowing. The orphan institutes turn away applicants for institutes turn away applicants for lack of room. And Socialists know this is both a local and universal cou-

A POYAL JOKE.

While the loyal Germans of Australia are entuminatically celebrating the fact that Kniser William is twelve mentla more a fool than he was this time last year, in Germiny thielf, beheld, carlcaturies are heldy out to full for pictorially insinuating that the passing of thise but serves to ripes the content of the conten hat the passing of these per schuelder the imperial folly. Also, pass Schuelder to be governed by a standing joke and presecuted for laughing!—Brighans Worter.

ARKED PASSAGES FROM GOOD AUTHORS.

VI .- From Karl Kautsky's "Social Revolution."

The contrast between reform and volution does not consist in the ap-leation of force in one case and not in the other. Every juridical and po-litical measure is a force measure the state. Neither do any particular forms of the application of force, as for example, street fights, or executions, constitute the essentials of revo-lution in contrast to reform. These lution in contrast to reform. These arise from particular circumstances are not necessarily connected with revolutions, and may easily accompany reform movements. The cons of the delegates of the Third Estate at the National Assembly of France, on June 17, 1789, was an emirevolutionary act with no apuse of force. This same parent use of force. This same France had, on the contrary, in 1774 and 1775, great insurrections for the single and in no way revolution purpose of changing the bread tax is order to stop the rise in the price of

Measures which seek to adjust the juridical and political superstructure of society to changed economic condi tions are reforms if they proceed from the class which is the political and sconomic ruler of society; they are re forms whether they are given freely or secured by the pressure of the sub-ject class, or conquered through the power of circumstances. On the con-trary, those measures are the results of revolution if they proceed from the of revolution if they proceed from the class which has been economically and politically oppressed, and who now have captured political power and who must, in their own interest, more or less rapidly transform the political and juridical superstructure and cre-ate new forms of social co-operation.

While the bourgeoisle were tall revo lutionary, the catastrophic theory still ruled in natural science (geology and blology). This theory proceeded from the premise that natural development came through great sudden leaps Once the capitalist revolution was ended, the place of the catastrophic theory was taken by the hypothesis of a gradual imperceptible development proceeding by the accumulation of countless little edvances and adjust ments in a competitive struggle, the revolutionary bourgeoisle thought of catastrophy in nature was very acceptable, but to the conserva-tive bourgeoisie these ideas appeared irrational and unnatural.

In the case of Darwin we know positively that his natural science hy-potheses were influenced by Maithus, that decisive opponent of revolution. It was not wholly accidental that the theories of evolution (of Darwin and Lyell) came from England, whose his tory for two hundred and fifty year has shown nothing more than revolu tionary beginnings, whose point the ruling class have always been able to break at the opportune moment...

There is a synthesis of the old catas-

trophic theories and the newer evolu-tionary theories, similar to the synthe-sis that is found in Marxism. Just as Marxism distinguishes between the gradual economic development and the sudden transformation of the juridical and political superstructure, so many of the new biological and geological theories recognize alongside of the slower accumulation of slight and even infinitesimal alterations, also sudden profound transformations - catastrophies-that arise from the slower evo

The idea of the gradual conquest of the various departments of a ministry by the Socialists is not less absurthan would be an attempt to divide the act of birth into a number of consecutive monthly acts, in which one organ only would be trans formed from the condition of a fetus to an independent child, and mean while leaving the child itself attached to the navel cord until it had learned

Among the great nations of modern times England is the one which most resembles the middle ages, not eco-nomically, but in its political form. Militarism and bureaucracy are there the least developed. It still possesses an aristocracy that not only reigns but governs. Corresponding to this, Eng-land is the great modern nation in which the efforts of the oppressed which the efforts of the oppressed classes are mainly confined to the removal of particular abuses instead of being directed against the whole social system. It is also the state in which the practice of protection against revo-lution through compromise is farthes developed. Ever since the Reformation the

weapons of war have become more and more perfect, but also more costly. They thus become a privilege of governmental power. This fact alone separates the army from the people, even in those places where universal conscription prevails, unless this is supplemented by popular armament which is not the case in any great state. Most important of all, the lead ers of the army are professional sol-diers separated from the people, to whom they stand opposed as a privileged class.

Money capital is that form of capi Money capital is that form of capital which most inclines towards violance, which easiest leads to monopoly and thereby attains boundless power over the laboring class, which is most estranged from the laborer, which imnost threatens the capital of the private industrial capitalist, and more and more comes to rule the whole capitalist system of production.

Much more important for the prole-tariat than the co-operatives are the trade union. This is true, however, only when these are fighting organisa-tions, and not when they are organisa-

dispensable, unions may be for the bat tling proletariat, they must seoner of later reckon with the union of employ ers, which, when it takes the a close agreement, of a cartel, or of a trust, will find it only too easy to be-come irresistable to the union.

. . . All this operates so that not seldom the government, with all its reaction-ary attitudes and hostility to labor, still does not proceed with such blind rage as does the ruling class, with its little bourgeois and agrarian tail, little bourgeois and agrarian tall which stands behind the government The parliament, which was formerly the means of pressing the government forward upon the road to progress, be-comes ever more and more the means to nullify the little progress that conditions compel the government make. In the degree that the cla which rules through Parliamentarism is rendered superfluous and indeed in-jurious, the parliamentary machine oses its significance.

In the United States the battle against the unions is carried on much less through the representative bodies than through the courts. In the same way it is the decision of the House of Lords, and not the legislation of the popularly elected House of Commons, whereby the road to an attack upon the unions has recently been opened in England; and how the spirit of the abolished laws of exception still lives in the German courts, the German laborers can tell many a tale.

This conquest of political power by the proletariat is of the highest value exactly because it makes possible a higher form of the revolutionary struggle. This struggle is no longer as in 1789, a battle of unorganized as in 1789, a battle of unorganized mobs with no political form, with no insight into the relative strength of the contending factors, with no profound comprehension of the purpose of the struggle and the means to its solution; no longer a battle of mobs that can be deceived and bewildered by every rumor or incident. It is a buttle of or ganized, futelligent masses, full of sta bility and prudence, that do not follow every impulse or explode over every insult, or collapse under every misfor

On the other hand the elections are a means to count ourselves and the enemy, and they grant thereby a clear view of the relative strength of the classes and parties, their advance and defects. They also grant the possibility that the opponents will themselves recognize the untenability of many positions and freely surrender them when their maintenance is no life and death question for them. So that the battle demands fewer victims, is less sanguine and depends less upon blind

But it is not alone the relief of the proletariat from its misery that makes the activity of the proletariat in Parliament and the operation of the proletarian organizations indispensa ble. They are also of value as a mean tariat with the problems and method of national and municipal government and of great industries, as well as to the attainment of that intellectual maturity which the proletariat needs if it is to supplant the bourgeoisle as ruling

To be sure wages are rising, but still faster rises the mass of profits. Cer tainly the number of Socialist repre-sentatives in Parliament is growing, but still more sinks the significance and efficaciousness of this institution while simultaneously parliamentary majorities, like the government, fal into ever greater dependence on the powers of the high finance. So, be-sides the resources of the proletariat develop also those of capital, and the end of this development can be noth ing less than a great decisive battle that cannot end until the proletariat has attained the victory. . . .

While the former revol uprisings of the populace against the government, the coming revolution with perhaps the exception of Russia will have more of the character of the struggle of one portion of the people against another, and therein, and only therein, resemble more the struggle of the Reformation than the type French Revolution. I might almost say that it will be much less of a sudden uprising against the authorities than a long-drawn out civil war, it one does not necessarily join to these last words the idea of actual slaughte

It is wholly different to-day. Capitalism does not like fendalism lead to under-production, but to overpro-duction, and chokes in its own fat. It is not a lack of capital, but a superflu-ity of capital which to-day demands profitable investment, and in pursuit of dividends draws back from no risk The governments are completely de-pendent upon the capitalist class, and the latter has every reason to protect

One means which is peculiar to the proletariat for battle and the exercise of influence is the organized withholding of labor—the strike. The more the capitalist manner of production develops and capital concentrates, the more gigantic the dimensions of the strike; and the more the capitalist manner of production presses the smaller industries, the more will the whole of society become dependent. upon the undisturbed continuance of capitalist production and the more will every important disturbance of this latter, as for instance, a strike of great dimensions, bring with it national examilies and political results. At a certain height of conjunction and the more will the height of conjunction of the strike as a means for political struggle. It has already appeared as guelt in France and Balgium, and has been used with good results. In my Weinedney at 300 E. Epity-eight street. One means which is peculiar to the proletariat for battle and the exercise of influence is the organized withholding of labor—the strike. The more the capitalist manner of production de-

TENTH ANNUAL ENTERTAINMENT AND BA

PROGRESSIVE WORKINGMEN'S SOCIETIES OF THE BROW

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE 34th and 35th Assembly Districts of the Social Democratic Party. TO BE HELD AT

Ebling's Casino, 156th Street and St. Ann's Avenue. ON SATURDAY EVENING, APRIL 1, AT 8 P. M. TICKETS IS C NTS.

opinion it will play a great role in the

general strike is foolish in the A general strike is rooms in the sense that all the laborers of the coun-try at a given sign shall lay down their labor presupposes a unanimity and an organization of the laborers which is scarcely possible in present society, and which, if it were once attained, would be so irresistible that no general strike would be necessary. Such strike would, however. stroke render impossible the existence not simply of existing society, but all existence, and that of the proletar-ians long before that of the capitalists, and must consequently collapse essly just at the moment when its uselessly just at the moment when its revolutionary virtues begin to de-

The political strike is a powerful proletarian weapon that is applicable ply in a battle which the proleteriat fights alone, and in which it enters against the total bourgeois society. In this sense it is perhaps the most revolutionary weapon of the proletariat.

The ethics of the proletariat flows from its revolutionary efforts, and it is these which have strengthened and ennobled it. It is the idea of the revolution which has brought about that wonderful elevation of the prole-tariat from its deepest degradation. which elevation stands as the greatest result of the second half of the nine-teenth century. To this revolutionary idealism we must above all cling fast then come what will, we can bear the heaviest, attain the highest, and remain worthy of the great historical urpose that awaits us.

DO YOU WISH TO JOIN THE SOCIALIST PARTY?

This paper goes every week to several thousand persons who are favorable to Socialism but do not belong to the organized Socialist Party. All of these ought to foit the organization. To carry out our principles, it is necessary to have a large, well disciplined, and self-governing body of Socialists to conduct the year-round campaigh. Our party is not run by lesdera. It is not controlled from above no financed from above. That is why it keeps to the right path—because it depends ou its organized rank-and file for guidance and for support.

port.

If 1011 are a Socialist, we want TOU, it is your DUTA to join, to do your little part in the work, to contribute your little part in the work, to contribute your little spans in the contribute your little spans in the contribute your little spans in the contribute to party and the contribute to the locality of the work of the little from 1s central of 5 cents at month—5 cents going to the National Committee, 5 cents to the State Committee, and the rest to the local or its subdivisions. When a member is unable to pay by reason of sickness or unemployment, he is excused and does not lost standing.

as done by vounteers.

Are you a real WORKING Socialist, or only one who is willing to TALK Socialism, and yote for it when it isn't too much thousie? If you're the real thing, join the

For information as to the time and place of meeting of the branch which you should

If in any other state, a cord of inquiry to National Secretary, J. Mahlon Barnes, 260 Dearborn street, Chicago, will bring you a prompt reply, giving the address of your state secretary and other needed informa-DON'T DELAY. FIND OUT WHERE YOU BELONG, AND JOIN NOW.

PARTY DIRECTORY FOR NEW YORK COUNTY.

Organizer and Financial and Correspond-ag Secretary, U. Solomon, 64 E. Fourth 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

School Committee meets every Tuesday, 8 p. m. sharp, at Brevoort Hall, 154 K. Fft-ty-fourth street; Secretary, John Spargo, 23 Belmont Terrace, Yonkerson-Hadson. Branches of the party meet as follows: 1st. 3d and 5th A. D. meets fourth Tues-day in month at 126 Varick street; Organ lzer, David J. White, 50 Bieceker street.

2d and 8th A. D. meets first and third Tuesdays at Odd Follows' Hall, 90 For-sythe street: Secretary, Sol. Solomon, 315 E. Thirteenth street. Ath A. D. meets second and fourth Fridars at 23 F. Broadway; Organizer, Meyer Gillis, 186 Henry street.
6th and 10th A. D. meets first and third Thursdays at Labor Lyceum, 64 E. Fourth street; Recretary, Peter Weldner, 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 533 Eighth avenue; Secretary, P. Nensius, 404 Ninth avenue. 12th A. D. meets every Tuesday at 233 5. Broadway: Secretary, Chas. Zimmer-nan, 206 Stanton street.

man, 256 Stanton street.

13th A. D. meets first and third Saturdars at 342 W. Forty-second street; Secretary, G. Graf, 753 Teath avenue.

14th A. D. meets first and third Thursdays at 256 E. Teath street; Organizer, Edw. Meyer, 250 Avenue A.

15th and 17th A. D. meets second and fourth Fridays at 633 Eight Avenue, Organizer, George Klinger, 250 W. Fortysinth street. fourth Finance of Congressians, George Klinger, 320 W. Followships, George Klinger, 320 W. Followships, Grant Street, 18th A. D. meets first and third Fridays at Lafayette Hell, 8 Avenue D: Organizer, A. Fishman, 286 E. Second street, 18th and 28th A. D. meets first and third Thursdays at 339 E. Twenty-sixth street; Organizer, Fred Paulitsch, 300 E. Thirty-Organizer, Fred Paulitsch, 300 E. Thirty-Organi

31st A. D. meets second and fourth Fri-lays at 250 W. One Hundred and Twenty of the street: Secretary, John Wilkins, 2803 at and street; Secretary, John street; Secretary, John and and A. D. meets second and a unit of the second and the Wednesdays at 1997 Third avenue; Jos. Spero, 121 E. One Hundred weitth street.

A. D., Br. 1, meets second and
Fridays at 2000 Third avenue: Or.

Edward Winteler, 487 E. One Hunand Forty-seventh street.

A. D., Br. 2, meets first Tuesday at

V. One Hundred and Twenty-fifth
Organizer, A. B. Demilt, 256 Secenue. 13th A. D. Br. 1 (German) meets first and second Fridays at 3300 Third avenue; Secretary, Ousinf Linke, 227 E. One Hundred and Sixty-Efth street.

35th A. D. Br. 2 (English), meets second and fourth Thursdays at 3300 Third avenue; Secretary, Class E. Jones, 764 E. One Hundred and Eighty-third street.

35th A. D., Br. 3, meets second and

Honges et al., Class F. Jones, 764 E. One.

Honges et al., Eighty-third street.

John J. Hr. S. meets second and
fourth Fridays at Realty Hall, corner Ogden avenue, Mariam street, Highbridge;
Secretary, A. S. Mariam street, Highbridge;
Secretary, A. B. H. Meets first and
dird Saturdays at Heide's Hotel. Tenth
street, Williamsbridge; Organizer, Joph
Haas, Thirteenth street, Williamsbridge,
Annexed A. D., Br. 2, neets every
Wednesday at Lahrman's Hall, Morris
Park avenue, Van Nest; Organizer, Chas,
F. Hohmann, Morris Park avenue and Union Port Rond, Van Nest, N. Y.

PARTY DIRECTORY FOR KINGS COUNTY.

The following is a list of the branches of the Social Democratic Party in Brocklyn with three and places of meeting. For further information, address Fred Schae-fer, Organier, SS Stockton attreet, 1st, 2d, and 10th A. D. meets the last Tuesday in the month at 121 Schermerhorn street; Secretary, Henry Selden, 305 Atlan-tic axenue. alreet; Secretary, 1995.

3d A. D. meets the third Thursday of the month at 208 Columbia street; Secretary, Geo. Lathweg. 5d Rapelye street.

Geo. Lathweg. 5d Rapelye street.

Thursday at M. Shark at weane; Secretary, H. J. Heuer, 1000 Myrtle avounc. 7th A. D., Br. I., meets on second and fourth Mondays of the month at 8866 Bay Twenty-seventh street. Servetary, A. O. Jenniuss, 1670 Stillwell avenue.

7th A. D., Br. 2, meets second and fourth Pridays at 4822 Fourth avenue. Secretary, Right. McCovern, 362 Fifty-eighth

7th A. D., Br. 3, meets at homes of members on second and fourth Tuesdays: Secretary, Theo. H. Otter, 644 Sixty-fourth street.

Sth A. D. meets third Friday at 556 Bal-ic street; Secretary, Gos. 'H. Lewis, 314 Sth A. D. meets
the street: Secretary, God. H. Lewis,
Usrroll street. Secretary and third SunPih A. D. meets first and third Sunthy and the street. Secretary,
I have a second and fourth
Thursdays at StS. Union street: Secretary,
Arthur Cheatle, 17 Sterling place.

Arthur Cheatle, 17 Sterling place. Arthur Cheatle, 17 Sterling place, 12th A. D. moets first and third Fri-days at 255 Prospect avenue; Secretary, H. A. Crygier, 374 Twelfth street. 12th and 34th A. D. meets first and third Saundays at Eckford Hall, Eckford and Colyer streets; Secretary, L. Bernhardt, 561 Morgan avenue.

561 Morgan avenue.

15th A. D. meets first and third Fridaya at 157 Montrose avenue; Secretary, Comrad Weler, 30 Montrose avenue.

Figh and Arr. 1, 18th A. D. meets second and fourth Sandays at Northern Star Hatt.

1878 Fulton st., bet. Raiph and Buffalo avenues: Secretary, P. J. Flanagan, 35 Soniers Street.

17th A. D. meets every Wednesday at 551 Gates avenue; Secretary, C. Turner, 1251 Fulton street,

18th A. D., Br. 2, meets first and third Fridays at 12 E. Seventh street; Secretary, Geo. Peterson, same address. Frindys &C. L. Sevenin street; Secretary, Geo. Peterson, same address. 19th A. D. meets at Labor Lyceum, 949. Willoughly avenue; Organizer, Julius Ger-ber, 461 Bushwick avenue. 20th A. D. meets second and fourth Thursdays at Greene and Hamburg avenues, Organizer, Wu. Spubr, 1386 Greene ave-

nuc. 21st A. D., Br. 1, meets second and fourth Wednesdays at 675 Glenmore avenue; Seretary, W. Koenig, 349 Januaica avenue, 21st A. D., Br. 2; Secretary, Isador Kayfetz, 48 Ambor street.

FOR LECTURE COMMITTEES IN NEW YORK AND VICINITY. the use of committees in New York, be vicinity in getting lecturers and ers we print the following itst, which in pretension, of course, to cometebess: Alken, J. C .- 9 W. Sixty-third street, New York: No. 22 I. One Hendred and Eighth Herlin, 8.-22 II. One Hendred and Eighth Herlin, New York, Bonding, L. R. 220 Broadway, New York, Bonding, Peter E. 11 Corper Squire, Burrowes, Peter E... New York. Edilin, William—404 Westminster Road, Fattonsh, Brooklyn. Felgenbaum, B.—122 Rockaway avenue, Prostyn.

France, Mrs. Bertha M.—803 Union-freet. Brooklyn.

Frost, J. C.—160 Bleecker street, New. ork. Furman, Dr. Charles L.—121 Schermer-orn street, Brooklyn. Ghent, W. J.—260 W. Fifty-fourth street, New York. Goebel, Geo. H.—14 Bridge street, New-Brik, N. J. Hanford, Ben—181 Marcy avenue, Brook-

Hillquit, Morris 320 Broadway, New York.

Jonas, Alexander—184 William street,
Kearus, Henry R.-253 Beach street,
Arlington, N. J. Arant, Frederick-29 Reservoir avenue, ersey City, N. J. Lee, Algernon-184 William street, New ork. fork.
Lemon, Courtenay-184 William street,
Lewon L.
Lewon E. J.—1924 Broadway, City,
Leveloy, Her. Owen E.—24 N. Ninth
strente, Mr. Vernon, N. Y.
Maikiel, Leon A.—1861 Lexington avenue, Lovers, Mt. Vernon, 1561 Lexington avenue, Maiklel, Leon A.—1561 Lexington avenue, Maiklel, Leon A.—1561 Lexington avenue, New York, Neben, E. T.—52 Westcott street, East Orange, N. J.
Phillips, I.—216 E. Seventy-sixth street, New York, M.—285 Barrow street, Jer-Reilly, Jas. M.—285 Barrow street, Jer-Reilly, Jas. Dr. Ellas P.—363A Fourteenth ey City, N. J.
Robisson, Dr. Ellas P.—365A Fourteenth
treet, Brooklyn.
Ruge, Mrs. Clara—8 E. Eighty-fifth street.
Sackin, L.—11:13 Avenue D. New York.
Schlueter, F.—801 Flatbush avenue, Schlucier, F.-501 Platbosh avenue, Broklyn.
Brok

sixth street.
Wilshire, H. Gaylord -125 E. Twenty-third street, New York. MEEDS OF THE NEW TIME.

Old weapons, like the strike and boy-ott, are well-nigh obsolete. They have outlived their usefulness, because they are met on almost every hand and rendered owerless by either legislative action or ludicial decision. This being the case as argument is necessary to prove that the class which elects a legislator and appoints a judge is the class which will be always In the right and therefore successful -Ma-chinists' Monthly Journal.

THE TRANSFORMATION.

The transformation of scattered private property, arising from individual labor, into capitalist private property, is, naturally, a process incomparably more protracted, vio-lent, and difficult than the transformation of the capitalistic private property, already practically resting on socialized production into socialized property. In the cance we had the expropriation of the manes of the people by a few ususpers; in the latter, we have the expropriation of a few usurpers by the mass of the people.—Karl