No bills or receipts sent to individual aust ribers. *********************

The Worker.

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PRICE 2 CENTS.

VOL. XV.-NO. 8.

NEW YORK, APRIL 15, 1905.

THE SORT OF "HOMES" THAT SOCIALISM WILL DESTROY.

Two Careful Observers Show What Kind of Home Life Capitalism Allets to the Workers in New York and Philadelphia - Socialism Will Remove the Gause of these Infamous Conditions.

"Socialism would destroy the home." How often we hear that cry from politicians, journalists, professors, priests, and parsons who, either from Ignorance of actual conditions or far wore reasons, are engaged in defending the profit-and-wage system called capital sin.

It is a lie. Let us bring witness who are not Socialists to tell what kind of home life capitalism allows to seworkers. We give extracts from two articles in the last aumber of "the work." We give extracts from two articles in the last aumber of "the work. We give extracts from two articles in the last aumber of "the work of the Home," by Dr. Annie S. Daniel of the workers. We give extracts from two articles in the last aumber of "the work of the other on "Housing Conditions in thiladelphia." by Emily Wayland Dinwiddle.

The Tenement Sweatshops of New York.

steadily without stopping from four to six hours. When the work must be

work until midnight or until 1 or 2 a m.; nothing will be allowed to inter-

fere with it. . . . Unless the work was at the factory at a certain hour.

she could not get the money needed to

The hours are regulated solely by th

pay the month's rept, then overdue.

amount of work on hand or by the

DAYS AND HOLIDAYS, IN

MUST.

physical strength of the workers: SUN

NESS AND HEALTH, WORK THEY

The amount of pay received varies with the kind of work, from 1½ cents

an hour to 10 cents-very rarely more The little children, according to the

wages, earn from 50 cents to \$2.00 per

In no case in over 515 families was

any woman working other than from

dire necessity. The average weekly income from the man's work was

\$3.81. The average rent (the one item

in the living expenses which must be

paid and promptly) was \$8.90 per

month. The average family to be sup-

ported was of 44 persons. AS IT RE-QUIRES MORE THAN TWO WEEKS' WAGES TO PAY ONE

MONTH'S RENT, it is very evident that the women must work or the fam-

cessity of the women working-45 were

widows: with 14, the husband was

with 7, the man drank. The remainder

excused the condition by either slack work or insufficient income of the man.

The actual amount of money which the

week. The combined income of the men and women averaged \$4.85. The additional sources of income came

from the work of persons under 18

years and from what could be re-ceived from boarders. This made the

average income from all sources for over 515 families \$5.60.

The fact that despite the work of the

entire family the income is still too

greater evils of overcrowding.

small for living purposes, gives rise to greater evils of overcrowding. The

average number of persons in the

was 6.4 persons. The average numbe

of rooms occupied by such groups wa

2.6. IN ORDER TO MAKE THE IN-

COME REACH THE OUTGO, BOARDERS, LODGERS, TWO AND

women_corned gveraged \$1.04

The Tenement House Department; work until late at night, and on Sat states that there are "thousands" of apartments in which all rooms open.

The women usually begin about : apartments in which all rooms open on an air-shaft; in such an apartment I a. in., taking a cup of coffee, working attended a woman ill with tuberer sis, finishing trousers. During the summer, and then only for about two | finished at a fixed time, they usually hours, daylight (not sunlight) came in. | work until nidnight or until 1 or 2 a. This daylight insted two months, and for this place of three air-shaft rooms, ten dollars per month was paid. Three

years of life in this apartment killed the woman.

The finishers are made up of The finishers are made up on the old and the young, the siek and the well. As soon as the little child can be of the least possible help, it must add to the family income by taking a share in the family A child three years old car straighten out tobacco leaves or stick the rims which form the stamens of artificial flowers through the petals. He can put the coves on paper boxes at four years. He can do some of the pasting of paper be es, although, as a pasting of paper be es, atthough, as a rule, this requires a child of 6 to 8 years. But from 4 to 6 years he can sew on buttons and pull basting threads. A girl from 8 to 12 can finish trousers as well as her mother. After she is 12 if of good size, she can earn more money in a factory. The boys do practically the same work as the girls, except that they leave the home work

earlier, and enter street work, as ped-illers, bootblacks and newsboys. The sick, as long as they can hold their heads up, must work to pay for the cest of their living. As soon as they are convalescent they must begin The other day a girl of 8 was dismissed from the dichtheria hospital, Almost imme diately she was working at women's collars, although scarcely able to walk The particular dangers to the child's

health are such as can be induced by the confinement in the house, in an at-mosphere always feel. The bad light which the child works causes ; continual eye-strain, from the effects of which the child will suffer all its The brain of the child under years of age is not developed sufficient ly to bear fixed attention. Hence it st be continually forced to fix its attention to the work, and in doing this an irreparable damage is done to

the number of hours per week which person may devote to the work In the busy season a woman will frequently not have more than five hours

tend school begin work immediately

WITHOUT YARDS FACES ON

ALLEY VARYING IN WIDTH FROM

THREE FEET TWO INCHES TO THREE FEET ELEVEN AND A

HALF INCHES. A four-story build-ing formed the opposite boundary of the alley and also closed in the end

away from the street. The tenants were obliged to keep lamps burning during the day. The relation between

such conditions and the prevalence of

tuberculosis need hardly be pointed

Filthy and disease-breeding condi

tions are frequently seen in the courts. Some have no under drainage and are defectively paved and graded, so that

main stagnant before the houses. In one alley inspected a large stable adjoined the houses, not 'the pit into which the refuse was thrown partly

blocked the necess to the miserable tellet rooms used by the occupants of

seven of the houses. In this alley were fourteen families, consisting of eighty-three persons. These were housed in forty-one rooms.

heused in forty-one rooms. The water supply for the entire cour

consisted of one hydraut for ten of the houses and another for the remaining

in the alleys is that in the tenement houses. . . . There are a little over four thousand such buildings, most of

courts and usually the water-supply fixtures and sanitary accommodations

ORDER TO CROWD THE LARG

ILIES UPON THE LOT. Twenty-

eing sacrificed in each case IN

per cent. of the houses inspected no yards, either at the rear or

Similar to the state of affairs found

ps thrown out into the gutters re-in stagnant before the houses. In

THREE FAMILIES HUDDLE TO-CETHER UNTIL NOT EVEN THE school hours, and frequently GHOST OF DECENCY REMAINS. Workingmen's "Homes" in Philadelphia.

Insufficient lighting and ventilation
are common in the alley houses. A
large proportion have no yards and
crowding of land space. Because of are common in the alley houses. A even more important than the over-large proportion have no yards and where yards are found, they are fre-quently so small as not to deserve the name. Half the arey buildings in the first block investigated received no light or air from the rear or side and thus had no through yentilation.... Prequently the court on which they LIES, 123 PERSONS IN THIRTY-

front is but a narrow, dark passage FOUR LIVING ROOMS. One nundred and four single-room "housekeeping aftertments" were found in one block. Five instances were mer with in which as many as seven per sons of all ages and both sexes slept in one room, which served as kitchen, as well. One family was found sharir three rooms with eighteen lodgers

> Inadequacy of water supply fixture s an evil. In the first district invest gated more than one-fourth of th families were dependent on fixtures used in common by from six to elever families each. In a court where one hydrant was the sole provision for the supply of seven houses, the water supply was cut off for a period of ove

than the water supply fixtures. Health and decency are sacrificed in the cases where individual tollet rooms are used

were yard vaults. The foul, male ons wells still exist in the crowded blocks, with butchers' shops and bake-shops, kitchens and sleeping rooms closely adjoining. These vauits may be held in part respe for the high typhold fever rate in Phil-

four were occupied, had cellars flooder with sewage from a leaking pipe, the which were originally constructed for private residences. The tenants share the use of halls and yards instead of each of the buildings and one of the patients was told by his physician that his only chance for recovery lay in beof every kind are in common.

Lack of light and ventilation is fre-quently similar in the two types, yard ing removed to more sanitary quar

Apart from the insanitary co of the houses, many of the tenements were in a dangerous state because of lack of fire protection. Of the sixty-five tenement houses found among the buildings covered in the investigation. buildings covered in the investigation fifty-five made to pretense of comply ing with the law requiring fire-escapes

nyone with a brain and a pair of eyes can verify their statements and find them fall short of the horrible reality. These conditions are not exceptional. They are conditions under which hundreds of thousands of working people in New York, several million in all the great cities of the land, have to live And they are growing worse. Our grandfathers did not live in such "home They are a feature of up-to-date capitalism and "business prosperity." The ulcer is spreading. Rents are rising while wages are falling, and workers are compelled to crowd together in smaller and poorer quarters and

to work with frantic intensity, whenever they get permission to work, in or

der barely to exist. On the other hand, as Cleveland Moffett has shown (see The Worker April 1), there are 10-day in the United States 10,000 women who spend an average of \$6,000 a year each on dress alone. THEY OR THEIR HUSBANDS ARE THE EMPLOYERS AND THE LANDLORDS OF THESE April 1), there are to-day in the United States 10,000 women who spend MILLIONS OF TENEMENT DWELLERS AND SWEATSHOP SLAVES.

That is why the Socialists say there are classes in this country, that there is class rule and exploitation, that there is and ought to be a class struggle until the working class, by its collective effort. Shakes off these parasites and takes late its own hands the means of production it creates and operates, controls its own opportunities of employment, and establishes in practice the good rule, "He who will not work, neither shall be eat."

If an effort to wipe out the contrast between the paintial mansions of the non-producing capitalists and the injecrable dens of the overworked and underfed tollers is an effort to "destroy the home," then every Socialist will

plead guilty. Tolstoy has well said: "The rich will do anything for the poor except to

GET OFF THEIR BACKS." The tich (some of them) offer delusive makeshift reforms-laws which, if enforced, would not remove a hundredth part of the accumulated and still growing evils, and which, when enacted, are not enforced in one case out of a bundred, because the power of enforcement is in the hands of the political agents of the very class of employers and landlords whose riches are drawn from the workers' poverty-the class that would have to go to work if

The rich (some others of them) offer CHARITY-insulting charity, degrading charity, demoralizing charity, charity which compels the honest worker to humble himself and cringe before idlers, and which, even so, does not relieve more than one for every ten that capitalism hurls into the abyss.

Socialists demand JUSTICE, no more and no less, and they know that justice will not be handed down from above, but must be won by the united. and defiant struggle of the oppressed.

NEW YORK'S MAY DAY CELEBRATION.

On or about the First of May class- | known vocal and instrumental soloists 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.

cratic Party has decided that its stration this year shall take the form of a grand meeting and revolutionary concert in Carnegie Hall on Sunday afternoon, April 30.

There will be two speakers—Benja-

min Hanford, Socialist candidate for Vice-President in 1904, and John W. Brown, a National Organizer of the Socialist Party. Both are workingmen, both Sociaints, both orators worthy of

tion of Platon Brounoff, and an excell Broadv lent program will be rendered by well street.

To cover expenses all seats will be reserved and tickets sold at 15 and 25 made will go to the fund for the im pending city campaign. Comrades should push the sale of tickets now. Those who buy earliest will have th choice of seats. Tickets are to be had at the following headquarters: The Worker, 184 William street.

and workingmen's band and singing so

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

sixth street. Harlem Socialist Club, 250 W. One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street. Platon Bround's studies, 271 th. Broadway and 32 E. Twenty-third

ANOTHER PROFESSOR WALKS THE PLANK.

Rockefeller's Chicago University Forces Prof. Veblen, One of the Strongest Men. Out of the Faculty- Students Tamely Submit.

Once again word comes from the Standard Oil University that the crime of lèse majesté against King Bocke-feller is to be punished by official de-capitation. This time it is Prof. Veblen whom the financial pirates are forcing to walk the plank. The procession is now a long one: Hourwich, Bemis, Triggs. Dewey, and probaly others whose names have become less known in this connection.

Yet no protest comes from faculty or students. At a time when the students and professors of the universities of Russia are enduring the knout, the dungeon, Siberian exile and death for the sake of freedom from political autocracy, the American students are cringing like whipped curs beneath the whip of American plutocracy.

Even worse, in some cases they are serving as scabs to assist in the fur-ther degradation of those whose toll makes possible these higher educational opportunities. If there were ten anything with more resistance than a tow-string in the place where their spinal column is supposed to be, then they would at least send forth to the world a protest against their intellec-

tual slavery.

As a grim commentary on all this we offer the following quotation:

The university is the prophetic school or which come the teachers who are to lead democracy in the true path . . . It is the university that lights the battles of eracy, Its war cry being: "Come, let

The university is the prophet who is to The university is the property the hold high the great ideal of democracy, its mission for rightcousness; and by repeated formulation of the ideal, by repeated preformulation of its claims, make it possible sentation of its claims, make it possible for the people to realize in tangible form the thought which has come up from their deepest heart. The university, I maintain s the prophetic interpreter of den phet of her past, in all its viciss tudes; the prophet of her present, in all its complexity; the prophet of her future, in

Read that over again and then try and imagine who wrote it. It was not a Socialist, it was not an intelligently rebellious student of Rockefellerdom, but it was the Arch-priest of that very institution. The man who has kicked into the street every person who dared to stand for what he hypocritically prates about. It is from William Rainey Harper's latest book.—Chicago

the strongest men in the Chicago facul-ty. His "Theory of Business Enter-prise" and "Theory of the Leisure Class" are great contributions to socio-logical literature.

PORTLAND C. L. U., STANDS FIRM.

Industrial Reorganization Manifeste and Gompers' Anti-Socialist Circular Both Turned Down.

Both Turned Bown.
PORTLAND, Me., April 8.—At Tuesday's meeting of the Central Labor
Union the manifesto and call for a convention to be held in Chicago on June 27 to reorganize the trade-union movement on industrial lines in oppo-sition to the methods of the American sidered. The plan did not find a gle supporter on the floor of the C. L. U., while several delegates character-ized it as an unwise move.

President Gompers' circular to add iated unions, attacking the Socialist Party and particularly Eugene V. Debs and accusing them of trying to disrupt the unions, was also received. It was sharply criticized by severa delegates who declared that it was full of false statements and was itself a Sample of real disruptionist methods.

This seemed to be the sentiment of the Morris Winchevsky: The Russian Revolu-

Two speakers condemned Mr Gom pers' relation to the Civic Federation and his nomination of Presiden Eliot of Harvard, an antagonist of us ionism, as president of the economic branch of the Civic Federation. The recent condemnation of the Civic Fed eration and its president, August Bel-mont, by the Central Federated Union of New York was also read.

So far as the union men in Portland ire concerned, Mr. Gompers has done

UTAH COAL MINERS JOIN W. F. OF M. News comes from Utah that Local Mine Workers, which were suspended from that organization for refusing to call off their strike at the command of the National Board, have applied for admission to the Western Federation

OCIALIST PRESIDENT OF

inlist veteran, Dr. Paul H has been elected President of the Municipal Council of Paris. He was voted for by the Radicais as we the Socialist members, the opposition being dominated by the jingo and cierical elements. Dr. Bronsse is a distinguished scientist, especially in matters of hygiene and sanitation, and has been active for thirty years in the last the mayament, paying particular socialist movement, paying parti

A WEW POINT IN GRAMMAR. The Intelligent comp

You have made a mistak

ON THE ALERT.

at Work.

Labor's Battle More Effectively.

sia Poland and Lithuania-commonly

vide for increasing the efficiency of the

retly in a Russian city, with twenty

five delegates present, and sat for sev

1.-Reports of local groups and com-

zation during open revolutionary out

V .- Agreement with other revolutionary

The reports showed that the Jewish working people had participated in

manner in the January movement, but they also showed certain weaknesses

in the methods used by the Rund. The

Conference accordingly declared it to be necessary to give a more popular

character to its written and oral pro-

paganda; to increase the independence of the local organizations; to effect a

more equal distribution of forces In

different cities and towns; to free some of the Bund's workers altogether

from the routine work of organization

in order that they may devote them-selves wholly to agitation among the

yet unorganized masses; to hold more

frequent public meetings and demon

strations, especially in places where

large numbers of working people con-gregate, such demonstrations to be ac-

ompanied by an armed guard in case

of need; and to give special attention

to the clerks and shop assistants, who have heretofore taken little or no part

Recognizing the existence of liberal and democratic tendencies among the

non-proletarian elements of the Jewish

the mark the make the effect to read the mark being them into sympath with Social Democracy, not by makin concessions to them, but by thoropy

concessions to them, but by thorough criticism of bourgeois ideology and of the weak practical program of the Lib-erals and assertion of the positive na-

ture of the revolutionary movement.

The Conference recommended that

local groups everywhere urge the workingmen, and assist them, if possi-

and to resist the brutality of the police

and military; that in every city where it is possible a regular armed force be

formed, to act under the direction of the local group of the Bund.

Steps were taken toward strengthen-ing the Bund in Poland and in the

It was resolved to print a leastet set-

ting forth in a popular manner the immediate objects and demands of the movement, another reviewing the events of January, and a pamphlet

giving a brief history of the past revolutionary movements of Western Eu-rope and the methods there used; also

to reduce the size of "Der Bund" and

publish it more frequently and to have more articles on questions of organiza-

tion and tactics in "Die Arbeiter

In towns where the Bund is organ

ized and the Social Democratic Party

is not, it was decided, the Bund should make an effort to reach the non-Jewish proletariat and hasten the formation

of a Social Democratic body among

The Conference attached special in

portance to the general strike as a means for interrupting the ordinary in-

dustrial and social life and drawing

the masses into the streets, but it in

sisted also on the necessity for arme demonstrations in moments of hig

imultaneous action on the part of the

simultaneous action on the part of the whole Social Democracy in Russia, the Conference expressed its gratification over the holding of a conference of various Social Democratic organisations in January [reported in The Worker last week] "as a first step to-

ward the real union of the class-con-scious projetarint of all nationalities included in the Russian Empire." It

urged local groups, while maintaining their autonomy, to co-operate heartly with the local divisions of the other

with the local divisions or the other Social Democratic bodies, excepting only certain ones which were trying to disrupt the Bund; in time of actual revolutionary rising the Bund should co-operate with all Social Democratic bodies without exception. With re-

gard to revolutionary organization which are not Social Democratic, st

which are not Social Democratic, such co-operation was declared to be admis sible only in time of actual outbrenks

stituent assembly based on universal direct, and secret suffrage" among

tion necessitates more friendly

ing that the present situa-

evolutionary excitement.

in the movement.

VI.-Work among the soldiers.

follows:

breaks.

Canadian Manufacturers Are Class-Conscious.

Their Association Warns Members Not to Give Information to Ontario Labor Russey Recourse Commissioner is a Workingman.

The "Voice," a labor paper of Winnipeg, Manitoba, publishes a document which shows that the Canment which shows that the Canadian Manufacturers' Association is quite as much awake and as capitalistically class-conscious as the National Association of Manufacturers in this country, many of whose tricks The Worker has exposed. The document in question is a circular seat out from headquarters to all the organized manufacturers in the province of Ontario. ufacturers in the province of Ontario in the following terms:

To the Ontario Members of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association:

Dear Sirs: If the practice of forme Dear Sirs: If the practice of former years is adhered to, you will receive within the next few weeks a circular from the Ontario Iturcau of Labor, asking for certain confidential information in conection with the labor conditions, and the wage list in your factory.

We simply wish to call attention to the fact that you are not obliged to give this fact that you are not obliged to give the

fact that you are not obliged to give this information, and even if you should choose to give it, the incomplete returns received by the department do not tend towards ummaries or conclusions.—Yours Canadian Manufactusers' Assodation, Incorporated. R. Y. YOUNG, Secretary.

Toronto, March 25, 1905.
P. S.—This circular is issued owing to

the fact that the Ontario Bureau is under the management of an organized labor of large numbers and in a most creditable

It is a saying that women always put the important part of a letter in the postscript. Evidently they are not The postscript tells the the only ones. whole story in this case. So long as the employing class have complete con trol of the government and know that the statistics they supply will be used only for the benefit of their case and will be properly juggled in the labor reports, as is the case at Washington, they are patriotically willing to give information. But as soon as even a pure-and-simple trade unionist is pu charge of the statistical work, they onsider the government, so far as the department is concerned, to be their nemy and all their law-abiding patriotism evaporates. Parry's association has not been

to the necessity of such mea sures yet.

A GAIN IN JAMESTOWN

At City Election the Social Democratic Yote Instants IV Par Deat Over Lest Year's Figures.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., April 5.-In the city election held here yesterday the city election held here yesterday the straight vote of the Social Demo-feratic Party was 400; hast spring we had 340—a gain of 35 per cent, in the year. The total vote this time was very light, as only minor offices were to be filled.

The Social Democrats made The Social Democrats made a straight campaign of education and are well satisfied with the result. The comrades are rejoicing over what has been accomplished and will go right to work again to make still more Social-

LECTURE CALENDAR FOR NEW YORK.

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

on. Admission, 5 cents, SUNDAY, APRIL 16.

West Side, Eureka Hall, 285 Eighth ave-America.

Independence Hall, 158 E. Twenty-sev

Hillquit: The Socialist State. Yorkville, 1528 Second avenue, nea

Eightleth street. Geo. H. Goebel. Harlem Socialist Club, 250 W. 125t treet, leador Ladoff, American Pauper

Verein für Volksbildung, Labor Lyceus E. Fourth street. Eugene J. Schoen Municipal Architecture.

Progressive Stage Society, 19-23 W. Fo ty-fourth street, at 3 p. m. Dr. Rudolf Broda: The Modern Prolegarian Drama in France. Admission, ten benta.

Brooklyn. PRIDAY, APRIL 14. William Morris Educational Society, To back's Hall, Thatford and Pitkin avenues Henry L. Slobodin: Bome Questions An-swered.

SUNDAY, APRIL 16. Miver Building, 315 Washington street E. R. Kearns: The Need of Organization Buffalo Hall, Fulton street, corner Bui alo avenue. J. M. Refliy: Social Svoic

People's Social Democratic Ciu Labor Lyceum, 949 Willoughby avenue, a B p. m. J. C. Frost: Ethics and Economic

WEDNERDAY, APRIL 19. Prospect Hall, Prospect and Fifth avenue. Algernon Lee: The Army of the

Wm. Morris Educational Society, To

SUNDAY, APRIL 16.

Special measures were taken for the disfribution of Socialist literature among the soldiers and the formation of branches in the army. the soldiers and the soldiers in the army. or branches in the single In case of the government providing for commissions of workingmen's rep-resentatives to state the needs and de-sires of the protestriat, the Bund rec-emmended that the class-conscious Phil Unfricht Hall, 350 Fullon street, cor or Rocksway Road, Jamaics. Bertha M raser: The Wealth Producers.

BUND CONFERENCE OVERREACHED THEMSELVES.

Russian Jewish Socialists A. F. of L. Officials Throw a Boomerang.

Important Meeting Hold in Russian Executive Board's Advice to Unions to City and Measures Taken to Fight Withdraw Support from Western Miners Galls Forth Angry Protests. Immediately after the events of Jannary, the Central Committee of the General Jewish Labor Union of Rus-

President Compers and the Executive Board of the American Federation have sent out a circular t known as the Bund—called a confer-ence to consider the situation and proaffiliated unions advising that they refuse to give any further aid to Western Federation of Miners in its fight against the organized mine own ers of the Rocky Mountain region. It ould seem that this move has hardly en days. The agenda, which was first discussed in the local groups, was as counted on. Even unions that have had no thought of leaving the A. F. of are disgusted by such an act, which II.—Preparation for the revolutionary outhreaks of huge masses of the popula-tion: 1 Extension of the Bund's influence; they characterize as desertion in the face of the enemy. One of many responses of this sort sent to Presiden Gompers is here given-that of the Brockton, Mass., Laborers' Union:

Mr. Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor. and small; 5. Literature. III. The Bund's work among the non-

Dear Sir and Brother: I am instructed by Laborers' Union No. 8105 of this city Jewish proletarians.

IV. Forms of revolutionary outbursts; 2.
The general strike; 2. Armed demonstra-licius; 3. Armed risings; 4. Form of organby Laborers' Chion No. 5100 of this city to acknowledge receipt of your communica-tion advising us to no longer lend material sid to the Western Federation of Miners. We regret to say that we are so financially situated that a donation to the Colorado sufferers now, while not an impossibility, would be an extravagance on our par-When our members get down to work, how ever, with the coming of our season, we ewer, with the coming of our season, we hope to prove practically our sympathy with the suffering and heroic miners than whom no better body of workingmen ever unfurled a fing of revolt against their industrial and political oppressors.

We regret that the American Federation

of Labor deems it wise to train its heavy tiefield, and we consider it more becoming to use all the weapons at our command against the common enemy. When the Constitution was trampled upon and all law desied by the judicial, logislative and executive branches of the law in Colorado to punish and crush the miners' organization, we made up our minds that the upholders of the capitalist system dreaded the Western Federation of Miners, and we immediately concluded that this organization mediately concluded that this organization had somehow or snother struck the key note of the industrial situation; that the solution of the labor problem; had the solution of the labor problem; in short that they were our friends and the vanguard of the army of industrial Hberty. We also acknowledge receipt of your "Federationist" editorials, and regret that you failed to send us the leading one, your

masterpiece, in which you seem to exulin the "satisfactory settlement of the Falkiver artike;"—that settlement which you said "would have a tendency to check any

No. sir, Laborers' Union No. \$105 e Brockton has neither the time nor the in clination to make war on the Western Fed eration of Miners, and we beg to be excused.—Yours Fraternally, WM. D. DWYER, Secretary

Brockton, Mass., Mar. 31 The officers of the American Feder ation seem in this case, as in many others, to have overreached themselves and defeated their own object.

workingmen participate, provided complete liberty of election and of delib eration is specifically guaranteed. Th would give a chance for Social Den cratic agitation; 2. Comrades elected to the commissions would have chance to put forward the Socialis minimum program before the public;
3. The foredoomed failure of the commissions would dispet the hope of legal reforms being carried out under the present political régime.

Some portions of the report of the Conference cannot be published at

MEDICAN AID FOR RUSSIAN REVOLUTION. Secretary Loopoloff and Treasure Ingerman of the Russian Social Demo

cratic Society of New York acknowledge the receipt of the following contributions for the assistance of the revolutionary movement in Russia Previously reported, \$2,045.38; coll through "Volkszeitung," \$56.75; W & D. B. F., Br. 106, Chicago, \$30; Br. 164, Roscoe, Pa., \$5; Br. 66, Chicago, per "Neues Leben," \$15; United Brewery Workers No. 99, Springfield, Mass. \$2; Local Mt. Vernon, N. Y., Socialist Party, \$2; Local Sag Harbor, N. Y. coll., \$6.70; Essex County Committee N. J., per D. Rubinow, \$5; Br. 7, Loca Essex Co., do., \$2; Local Logan, Ia. colt. \$3.35: Local Gashen, Ind., \$1.10 Socialist Club Vorwärts, Chicago, pe "Neues Leben," \$1.25; Int. Libert Club. Wilkes Barre, Pa., per F. Schad \$1.25; Young People's S. D. Club Brooklyn, \$5; Chas. II. Steuerman, San Jose, Cal., \$10; S. Raystine, Norwalk Conn., 25c.; Otto E. Parson, Bingham Utah, \$6; George D. Herron, per John Spargo, \$100; total to April 11, Contributions should be sent an

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

"Chokugen," the Socialist paper of Tokyo which takes the place of the "Heimin Shimbun," arbitrarily suppressed by the government, reproduce in an issue just received, a group plat tograph showing the nineteen con rades—fire of them. rades—five of them wemen—who were sent to prison for daring to advocate the cause of the Japanese working people against the expitalists and their lingo politicians. In Japan, just as in Russia and elsewhere, the way to free om is a rough and painful one.

-The Gold Fields Labor Council o West Australia has passed a re-favor of a six-bour working day.

CITY ELECTIONS.

Socialist Party Makes & Good Record.

Chicago Better Than First Reports St. Louis Boes Well - Victories in Small-Cities of Wisconsin and Other

The Chicago "Socialist" claims a much higher vote for the Socialist Party in the city election of April 4 than the 20,828 we reported last week. The figures we gave were from the police returns, and it appears that 187 police returns, and it appears that 127 precincts were missing. A fair estimate for the missing precincts would bring our vote for Mayor up to 22,900. It is noted, though, that in previous elections, the official count gave us about 25 per cent, more than the police returns, so that Comrade Collins' actual vote was probably not less than 27,000.

what higher, a certain number of new and half-baked converts having voted and half-baked converts having voted the Socialist ticket and scratched for Dunne. The police returns give us 22,822 for Aldermen, 28,812 for City Treasurer, 22,850 for City Attorney, and 22,764 for City Clerk. The official count, including the missing precinets, will probably bring all of these up to 29,000 or evan 30,000.

In the city election of 1903 we had 11,300 votes for Mayor. The increase, therefore, is at least 100 per cent. This gain is the more satisfactory in view of the sop offered by the old parties in

The rest of our candidates ran so

of the sop offered by the old parties in the shape of "immediate" or "uiti-mate" municipal ownership and also in view of the fact that our vote is very solid and that our gains are pretty evenly distributed throughout the city.

Gain in St. Louis.

The St. Louis "Arbeiter Zeitung" puts the vote for Brandt, So-cialist candidate for Mayor in the city election of April 4 at 5,506. This is unofficial and incomplete. It is believed that the official count will give us at

Last November St. Louis gave 5.130 for Debs and Hanford. In the city election of 1903 we polled 2,458 for Mueller, while in 1901 Greenbaum received but 827.

The fake Public Ownership party.

led by Lee Meriwether and engineered by a combination of old-party politi-cians and self-seeking "labor leaders," received only 3,236 votes this time, as against 29,566 in 1901.

Wisconsin's Good News. RACINE, Wis., April 5.—The Social Democratic Party elected three Alder-men and three Supervisors here yester-day. For this we have partly to thank the activity of the local Social Demo-

an industriat city and the last y has been marked by a bitter it waged by the employers, organized the Citisens' Alliance, against ev form of working-class activity. I has borne its natural fruit—has e

has borne its natural fruit—has edu-cated the workers and shown them that they must use the Socialist bellot as well as the trade-union strike and boycoit. Racine is the Haverbill of Wisconsin.

Our Aldermen are James E. Decker, L. P. Christianson, and W. J. Koster-man, representing the Fourth, Fifth and Ninth Wards respectively. In the same wards we elected John Fulds, George Paulson, and Wm. Dittmar as Supervisors.

In four of the six cases we had to

In four of the six cases we had to fight a Republican-Democratic fusion and got an absolute majority.

Our vote for Mayor was 1,776 as against 1,990 for the Republican and 1,381 for the Democrat. Our vote as a whole was very solid. A year against 1,149 votes and two years ago or 1,000 for the period of the six of the

670. MANITOWOC, Wis., April 8.—The city election here resulted in the elec-tion of a Social Democratic Mayor and wo Aldermen on the same Manitowoe is a manufacturing city of 12,000 population.

Henry Stolze, our new Mayor, is a

German-American, a Socialist for sev-eral years and before that a Populist of socialistic tendencies. He was elected by a plurality of 400. GREEN BAY, Wis.—The Social candidates in three wards got 129 votes, as against 93 in the same wards a year ago.

WHITEWATER, Wis .- Our candi-

WHITEWATER, Wis.—Our candidate for Mayor, Isaac Peterson, received 170 votes, or more than one-fourth of all cast. At the last city election we had 93. MILWAUKEE.-A vacancy in the City Council and one in the County Board were filled at this election, Our

candidate for Alderman in the Seven-teenth Ward ran second and got 32 per cent. of the vote. Our candidate for Supervisor in the Sixth ran third. getting 17 per cent, of the vote.

From Other States.

EDMUNDS, Wush.—At the re-cent school election, the saloons, churches, Prohibitionists, Populisis, Democrats, and Republicans com-bined to defeat us, and did so by a vote of 76 to 72, a majority exactly equal to that which defeated our can-We elected two Councilmen.

UDALI, Kas.—There were just two tickets in the field—"Independent" and Socialist. The former polled from 79 to 88 votes and the latter from 39 jo

OSWEGO, Kas. - The Socialist Party elects its candidate for Mayor.

POTEAU, I. T.—The Socialist Party
was organized here in March. At last

week's election we had a local ticket and our vote ranged from 15 to 25, out

HANGOCK, Mich.—For the first time the Socialist Party had a ticket f the field here. We poll St votes for Mayor, which is 9 per cene, of the total vote. For Justice of the Pence we have 143.

Space prevents our giving fuller extracts. But enough has been given to tall the story." There is no exaggeration in these charity workers' articles ----

184 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK By the Socialistic Co-operative Pub-

P. O. BOX 1512 Telephone Call: 302 John TERMS TO SUEPCRIBERS.

Publishing York, N. Y., Post Office un April &

B SOCIALIST VOTA arty (the Bottal Democratic has passed thrown section. Its growing I dits movedy victory a great increase of its ate of New York, on account of visions of the election laws, the next is officially recognized under of Booini Democratic Party, and is the Arm and Torch.

. Look out for a report to justify the Importation of coolies

rinn Isolin, the recently dec nd coal baron, is to have a statue in of the background of gold, we are in d. Quite right. The only ques is whether the whole state d not be of gold, like the calf that worshipped in the wilderness see be your gods, O Israel."

ie has piedged \$1,000,000 of \$25,000,000 to be raised for purpose of pensioning sur riters, hod carriers, coal and other manual workers want in their old age; It won at individuality. We have that hundreds of times on the respectable authority. Why is it allowable to pension soldier ichers? We await an answe

the workingmen of Madrid-thos Spaniards whom we American to go out and make a great dem on which thoroughly scared ent when, as a result of rascality of government contract or poor material and rushing work, a new reservoir burst and great loss of life. Here in York buildings collapse rs at their work, tenements burn d poor families are cremated alive, d the workingmen hardly raise a of protest. We begin to think eless rascal than the n capitalist, so the working of America are more cringing rds than those of any other coun

THE DEGRADATION OF THE PULFIT.

ing only by its own high pro a, the pulpit ought to be the pervility, the vulgarity, and the ationalism characteristic of talist society. That we cannot fely indee this or any institution by ions, let this prayer, offered by Chaplain Ber the Illinois Legislature last Tues

great nation personally and off-ty, and, as he is soon to reach the y, and, as my bunding grounds, on which a fixed his faraway gaze and whe wild beasts abound, whether the the mountains fee fre m in lear or fly at him in fury, may w of the iion and out of the w bear, and lot all the people se. Amon and Amen."

of in an eternal and righteou all that goes therewith, and a get up before a body of rep-

of righteously conducting the affairs of great state and make jokes out of what he professes to hold most sa

praying for the preservation of the Rough Rider President, with all his military guard and his staff of secretservice men, from the caged wolves and chained-up bears that he has gone out to shoot? Then what shall we think of the brains of this professed intrepreter of the Lord's will?

The fact is, capitalism corrupts everything that it touches. It has to terrible extent corrupted even the labor movement. To a far greater extent has it corrupted the pulpit, along with the press, the colleges, schools art and literature

In the discussion over the acceptance or rejection of the \$100,000 that Rockefeller has offered to the mission fund, this corruption appears. On the onhand are those who are morally cor rupted, who are ready to condone any crime, to excuse any perfidy or lawessness, if only the criminal will pay a percentage of his gains to maintain them and their institutions; who wil quote the words of the pagan emperor "Moneta non olet"-"Money carries no stench"-justify themselves in acting as receivers for a gigantic thief. And on the other hand we have those who will conceal the rejection of this par ticular gift, but who are willing that the church continue to depend upon the bounty of lesser criminals of the same stripe and do the will of their class who do not raise one word of protest against the system by which Rocke feller and ten thousand smaller para sites bleed the working class, and who go on advising the plundered peo ple to be moderate in the face of imnoderate wrongs, to be docile in the face of insolent exploitation, to usk only in humble tones for petty reforms of a monstrous system of inquity, to refrain from making any attack on the system which not only allows but ecessitates such infamy.

NOTE, COMMENT AND ANSWER This week The Worker has received

from two different party officials, un-der dates of April 8 and April 9, reports of different meetings held on dates ranging from March 11 to March ed for publication in this, the issue of April 15; that is, from over a month to almost three weeks after the said meetings took place. This is mentioned here only because it is not, an exceptional case of neglect on the part of these particular comrades. but an instance of what continually occurs through the tardiness of a very considerable number of our official correspondents who seem to have no idea evidently think of our party news department only as a sort of archives in filed away for the sake of preserving ancient history. It would obviously b that should the editors of The Works having it the comrades who are so slow to report would be very quick to otest. Correspondents snown. promptness, that a day's difference in ending may often make a week's dif-erence in publication.

rites to The Worker, in regard to the

histon, and consequent confusion, in ours We do know that if the party does not fac this matter with determination, it is goin to do us untold harm. No man is bigge an the Socialist Party, not even a Victo

Probate Judge Carpenter of Milwaukee was re-elected by a vote of 17,280 against 8,048 for his antagonist. Wallber. It would seem that Berger's rsement of Wallber did not have of the city, being unable to make a campaign of their own, disregarded the advice of "Wahrheit," and stayed at home and let the bourgeois candi dates and politicians fight it out among themselves. If so, they were quite right. The rank and file is generally

It is good to learn that Mayor Born of Sheboygan, Wis. the renegade from Socialism, was thoroughly defeated in his effort for re-election. He ran third, getting only 30 per cent of the total vote. Let us hope the Sheboygan courades will lose no time in enforcing the lesson, that the day of the traitor is a short one and that the party is er than any of its men, by work portunity. In this compaign they sim-ply abstained and let Born bang him-self. He has done it. Now let us hope a true Socialist will be elected

It is well that Socialists should learn to avoid bysteria, as well as to avoid apathy, in dealing with the thousa and one vexing or perplexing party affairs that are bound to arise every year in the future just-as they have in vidual comrade does something w is or seems to be in violation of Sc ist principles and is called in que therefor, we are likely to bear two

ties, should lose their heads in this than ence. What we urge is that the and perhaps smiling a little at the ex citement of accusers and protester yet see to it that the facts are weight and a judgment expressed, calm and is only the rank and file that can rea ly rule; if it fails, the "leaders" but

The New York "Evening Post" of April 4 says—and quite truly, we be-lieve—that the present agitation in Russian Poland is being carried on wholly by the Polish and Lithuanian Social Democratic organizations and the Revolutionary Socialist Party, and that the "Polish patriots," those who juggle with the name of Kosciuski just as certain Hungarians politician do with the name of Kossuth and cer tain Italians with those of Garibaidi and Mazzini, have nothing to do with it. Both the Polish National Conserva tives and the Polish Democrats have in fact, developed an astonishing se vility to Russian officialdom from the ment when they realized that the working class of Poland was revolting. not against Tsarism alone, but against on in any form. All their par riotic traditions, all their vows of un hostility to the Muscovite cound the workingmen of their ow suppressed nation learning to depend on themselves. That is about the mea ure of bourgeois patriotism every

W. P. Nichols of Vineland, N. J.

remarks in The Worker of April 1 under the bead, 'How We Waste Energy," and hope the comrades, all over the land wil take to heart what he says and see to it that the waste is stopped forthwith

The Worker joins in the hope. The eason for open-air meetings is a hand. In some parts of the country tings can be held even no and by the beginning of May they wit he practicable everywhere. At the same time, indoor lectures can be held for two months yet. Our speaker might to be at work. If every local will at once proceed to pick out the best places in its territory for outdoor meetings, will guarantee the very little money necessary to keep speaker; going on well planned routes, and wil promptly make arrangements with its mittees will lose no time in doing their part, all our national organizers can be got on the road in a very short time and more enrolled before long.

If only a few locals act, the expense are high, of course. If we ask a man to give up his job and go on a tour for the party we must expect to pay his wages and also to pay the railway fares and other extra expenses of travel. If, in a stretch of a thousand join in using and supporting him, the expense for each will be two or three limes as much as if there are twenty The shorter the rallway trips between dates and the fewer the days lost, the er of meetings. Experience has shown that, with the excellent system of rou if locals collaborate heartily, expense on he brought so low that collection not quite, cover them.

We have been too slow this winter not so bad as in most winters before it is true; but still altogether too slow Now that the outdoor season is open, let us see "something doing all along the line."

We are elad to see that in "Collier's for April-1 our comrade W. J. Ghen exposes the faisity of that alleged que tation from Abraham Lincoln be iming: "I see in the near future crisis approaching," which has been running the rounds of the So cialist press for several years, bor rowed by it from the Populist pres (from which it is never safe to quote) and shows it to be "a bodge-podge of forgery, misquotation, and verbal legerdemain." He quotes it in one of its most recent avatars, in five paragraphs, printed as if it were a con one beginning: "Monarchy itself is sometimes hinted at." 'the third which s less familiar, beginning: "In the early days of our race the Almighty said to the first of mankind, 'In the brend," the fourth and fifth running

It seems strange that any man should just Lord's assistance in wringing bread from the sweat of othe

And-This country, with its institutions, be

ngs to the people who inhabit it. Of the first paragraph Ghent says hat it "is almost certainly a forgery." of the second he says that it "is a corruption of what actually appears in the First Annual Message, Dec. 3, 1861," but that whole sentences hav en omitted and words inserted and hat the whole, corrupted and removed from its context, gives an entirely false idea of what Lincoln meant. The third paragraph, he says, is a fairly correct quotation from a speech delivered fourteen years carlier and relating to the tariff. The fourth paragraph is almost correctly quoted from the Inaugumi Address of 1805, but re-ferred there only to chattel slavery. The fifth paragraph is from the Inau-

It is a mistake to suppose that Lin-coln was a Socialist. He was a Jeffer-sonian—which is to say that in his time he was a progressive and that, if he were living now and held the same we be actually held then, he would a reactionary. It is wrong, from any point of view to misquote Linm or other great and good men of e past in this way. And, let us add, e fact that this farrage of half-truths and whole falsehoods has appeared in one or another of our party papers about once a month for five or six years past (Has The Worker so sincel? Who knows? We cannot aware that it has not), is just a proof-tiest our convenies make a big mistalle.

in establishing and trying to maintain forty or fifty poor papers, mostly edited at second hand, instead of buildedited at second hand, instead of building up four or five of good quality and putting them on a safe basis and then gradually branching out with new ones. No capitalist weekly expects to run with less than six or eight men on the editorial staff, all working hard; and most of our Socialist weeklies have to get along with one editor and many of them with half of one expecting him to edit and manage of dit and set type or edit and make speeches at the same time. No won-The real wonder is that such good work is done as actually appears The great need of the present momen for those that exist, so as to make them better in editorial and also in

mechanical quality. A subscriber naks:

How much does it cost the respectly trusts to put granulated sugar, kerosen oil, and hard and soft coal on the marke and about what is their profit over this

The question is a hard one to an swer definitely and authoritatively because the sources of information are controlled by those whose interest is

to keep the public from knowing. We can give only fragmentary answers.

Miss Tarbell ("History of the Standard Oil Company," Vol. 11, p. 227).

In January, 1903, oil was sold to [retail! dealers from tank-wagons in New York City at 11 cents a gallon. That oil cost the in ner, who paid full transports tion charges and marketed at the cost of cent a gallon, not over 6.4 cents. It cost

That is, out of the 11 cents that the retail dealer paid and the 12 or 13 cents that the consumer paid, 4.4 cents was retiner's profit in the case bought from independent reiners and 5.4 cents in the case of cought from the Standard-the latter saving a cent a gallon in cost by lower transportation charges and better or ganization of its business. The figures given for 1900 in the

Abstract of the Twelfth Census (Table

154, p. 315) apply only to oil refining, excluding the production of crude petroleum and the marketing of the profit. This one process may, how-ever, give us a fair indication of the proportion of profits to cost for the whole industry, from the oil well to the retail trade. The gross value of the product as here reported is about \$124,000,000; the cost of materials, chiefly crude petroleum, is about \$103,-000,000; by reference to Table 152 we may fix an extremely liberal estimate "miscellaneous expenses" at \$3,500. Subtracting the last two items from the first, we have \$17,500,000 as the new value added to the product in the refining process. Wages are less than \$7,000,000, leaving more than \$10, 500,000 as profit in the refinery alone If this ratio holds good in the pro tion of crude petroleum and in trans portation and handling-and we have no reason to doubt it-we must con cinde that at least three-fifths of the petroleum products is profit and that only two-fifths goes to the workers en-gaged in the industry. This tallies very well with Miss Tarbell's statement. of profit-or, to speak more strictly, includes some forms of profit as items of cost. Our estimate, based on the Census figures, is only approximate; that, so far as it errs, it errs on the side of making profit appear smaller than it actually is, not on the side of

exaggerating it. The actual amount of the Standard Oil Company's profits we partly know the average of \$45,000,000 a year that its stockholders receive in dividends; we know that there are other millions. we know not how many, going to ome of those stockholders and to some outside capitalists as rentals and royalties; and we have reason to be and many of them, turned over to its controlling stockholders in other forms their company to appear quite so rick

An examination of the figures for stract, p. 319), by the same method, making every allowance to avoid an overestimate of profits, will indicate that at least 55 per cent, of the price paid for sugar and molasses in the retail market goes as profit in various forms to the various capitalists con cerned and not more than 45 per cent.
as wages to all the workers directly or indirectly helping in their produc

For the production of coal we have et statistics at hand for even such ar approximate statement.

To collect the statistics, from public and private sources, for cost of produc-tion and transportation and wholesale and retail prices of a number of stand ommodities and to analyze these stat istics and digest the conclusions into a form suitable for ready use would be a most useful work for a corps of Socialist students—if only we had the means to set a sufficient number of competent men to work at it. The will probably never be practicable to the Socialist Party has the resource of some state with a bureau of statis tics supported by public moneys under its control. Meanwhile, we are glad to learn from the 'International Socialist Review' that some small beginning in the direction of such study is b

TOBACCO TRUST'S PROSPEROUS YEAR

The Tobacco Trust "earned" profits to the amount of \$22,000,000 last year to say nothing of any unre big and little—and has a surplus o \$12,000,000 in its treasury. This "note

AN ELEMENTARY COURSE IN ECONOMICS AND POLITICS.

XVIII .- Various Forms of Proletarian Action - Trade Unionism, Co-operation, Terrorism, Insurrection, General Strike, Political Action - The Last the Most Important, Especially in This Country

(This is one of a series of articles, be-un in The Worker of Dec. 4, as an attempt toward a systematic and correct an yet popular statement of the fundamenta assistance of those who really wish to study (not merely to read something easy and who have too little time to undertake larger and more complete treatises. Those who find any points not made clear or who these articles are invited to write to the Editor of The Worker, and are assured tha an earnest attempt will be made to auswe

XVIII. Methods of Proletarian Action

In every country where capitalism ains a foothold, there also the labo movement soon arises. The one is th normal outgrowth of the other, cannot exist without it. The movement could not have existed in the Japan of 1865; it cannot belo exist ing in the Japan of 1905; and, and great as are the differences of tra dition, custom, habit, and feeling be tween the Japanese people and those of Europe or the United States, the labor movement is now essentially the same there and here, just as capitalism there and here is essentially the san and is tending always to minimize dif-ferences inherited from the past and press the various inherited tradition and babits into the same genera

Sooner or later, in every capitalist

country, the movement of the wage

working class takes on the politica form, the form of independent political action founded on and guided by sentiments and ideals peculiar to this class and its growing consciousnes of its own distinct interests foundation which we have discussed at some length in preceding articles. This political expression of the work ine-class revolt-that is, the modern Socialist movement—appears earlier of course, in those countries where capitalism has most completely tri umphed over feudalism or other earlier forms of class society and especially where in so triumphing, capitalism has established some considerable and of education for the masses of the Yet even in Russia, where the people. Yet even in Russia, where the capitalist system is still far from having conquered the older forms of exploitation and where, from special his political institutions and of general cul ture has lagged still farther behind the a truly medieval form of governmen still persists along with an economic system half medieval and half modern even there, within the last twent; years, under the influence of the more advanced proletariat of Western Europe, the revolt of the wage-workers bas assumed the political aspect and we see a Social Democratic Party bat tling valiantly for the establishment of litical institutions, not a an end in itself, but as a neo dition to the further struggle for eco omic emancipation.

Why does the labor movement thus tend everywhere to take the political form, to use political methods? It is no accident. There is a reason, Anthat reason (in accordance with what we have said in our fourteenth artic and elsewhere) is to be found, not in the desire of the workers themselver but in the conditions of their struggle in the nature of their enemy, in the fact that capitalism itself, more active ly and uniformly than any previous system of class rile, makes govern-ment its weapon for maintaining its power of exploitation. Government is and always has been primarily means to an economic end, an agen-of the dominant economic class. It more clearly and exclusively so under capitalism than under earlier systems In order to emancipate themselves then, the exploited portions of society must wrest this weapon from the bands of the exploiters and turn i against them; especially is this need vious and imperative under the capi-

talist form of exploitation. alitical action is not the only meth od of the working-class revolution Others go hand in hand with it, gen erally or under special conditions plementing it or sometimes temporar ily supplanting it.

There is the method of trade union ism, with its wage scales and the like enforced or attempted to be enforced by strikes, boycotts, the use of the label, and other forms of collective ac tion. Trade unionism, properly so called, cannot be considered as a revo-futionary method in the full sense of the word and its own spokesmen ver commonly disavow a revolutionary in tent. It cannot promise the over throw of class rule nor hope to wis for the workers the whole value of their product or even security ent. The most that ca that It ameliorate the evils of proletaria life by restricting competition amountage-workers and so enabling the sell their labor-power at

somewhat better price (higher wage or shorter hours) than would preval under unrestricted competition-tha is, that it can get for its members, and to some extent for the unorganiz workers also, a somewhat larger share of the value of their product than the would get without trade unionism. W have said something of the possibili ties and the limitations of trade unio sm as a strictly economic movement in our seventh article. There is a te among those who are active ed in unioulsm alone to exagg ate its possibilities; there is a tenden among many Socialists, even tho who are themselves union members, es. We bel te its weakness d simple, has done interacting the forces w heir standard unefaller

I a defensive method, so far as concerns its purely economic activity, that it can hardly hope to win a positive imthe condition of the wage-workers, but only to restrain the downward tendency. But when we realize how much difference a daily hour of leisure or of toti or a little more or less food and clothing make in the physical and mental vigor of the workers and their moral stamina, when we observe that extreme misery, so far from making men fight better for their own emancipation, numbs their brains and makes them docile, we will not be inclined to minimize the importance even of this service. trade unions, however, serve a much more important purpose indirectly. In carrying on their daily fight over details of wages, hours, and conditions of labor the unions bring large bodies of working people together on which actually, though not always admittedly, is a basis of class, trains them in united action, and accustoms them to collective self-reliance an elf-control. In this sense it is value ble as a great primary school in which the workers are partly withdrawn from bourgeois influences and prepar-ed for a realization of the larger aspects of the labor movement. unionism, then, is a mormal form of hand with other methods, which not

Co-operation is a method of worl ing-class action which has served somewhat useful purpose at times and in some places. It is assuredly not a revolutionary method. Under certain conditions it can be useful as a source of supplies for the more aggressive forms of action and perhaps as a de fensive method. Its relative import seems especially impracticable in coun tries where great industry is highly de capitalist concentration well under way.

exclude nor conflict with political ac-

tion, but accompanies and supplemen

Terrorism-that is, deliberate and systematic political assassination-is method that is justifiable in auto eratic countries such as Russia, but only there. Even there it is a subsidiary method adapted only to the purpose of restraining the governing nowers from extreme tyranny, or, by rages, of helping to maintain among the oppressed a certain necessary sense of human dignity. Its great weakness, aside from the fact that it is merely destructive, not constructive, is the fact that it is necessarily a movment of small groups, not enlisting the active co-operation of the mass of the Insurrection is a method that is ap-

plicable only in critical stages of the erable part in the earlier manifestations of the proletarian spirit in France is 1850, in various parts of Western Europe in 1848, at Paris in 1871. It is probably destined to play a consider-able part in the Russian revolution der way. So far as the United States is concerned, now or in the near future, it need not be considered. To say nothing of the fact that the ma of the workers are unarmed, while the exploiting class, through its control of forces at its disposal, there is the nere inportant consideration that, so not know how to use for their own emancipation the ballots that they have, they certainly would not know how to use bullets wisely. Only an un balanced romanticist or a capitalist spy could to-day advocate an appeal to physical force by the exploited workers of this country. This does not, of course, preclude us from considering the possibility of changed conditions in future, of disfranchisement of larg numbers of workingmen and a wide use by the capitalist government of the ods of lawless dictatorship ap plied last year in Colorado, which might conceivably force the workers into violent revolt. Nor does it pre-vent us from profiting by the experithe matter of Socialist agitation among the soldiers, militia and police.

The general strike, as it is con

monly called, which might more ap-

propriately be called the politica strike, is a method of action is now much discussed by the Euro pean comrades, and which there is reason to believe, will be a "live sut among the Socialists of the United States in the near future. Experiouce has been made in this form of action in Belgium, Holland, Sweden and Italy, to some extent in France Spain, and Austria, and of late in Rue ia. Some account of this experience has already been given in The Worker tsee the issues of Sept. 18 and 25, Oct 2 and 9, Nov. 13, 20, and 27, and Dec 1. 1904, and Feb. 19 and Mar. 5, 1905) Space forbids us to discuss the ques-tion at length here. Suffice it to say that, in our opinion, the efficacy of the that, in our opinion, the efficacy of the general strike as a method of pevolu-lutionary action under ordinary con-ditions is being greatly exaggerated by the Anarchists and by those elements among the Socialists who are commonly designated as impossibilists, while by a curious but very easily explicable process, it comes about that, under cer tain circumstances, we find some pure and-simple trade unionists and som opportunists in our own ranks frater nizing with them on this question. The general strike has, we believe, a dis tinct usefulness in critical revolution ents, as in Russia to-day; but this presupposes an intense and wide spread revolutionary spirit which, in countries like the United States, would already have shown itself in paction. It may be used also in cessru; in other sunnar cases, pow-ever, such attempts have been worfully nasuccessful; under the most favor-able external circumstances, the mo-of the general strike for definite positi-

cal purposes requires a solidity and extent of organization and an effective discipline far beyond that which is necessary for the winning of an ordinary strike on questions of wages or hours of labor. In the present advocacy of the general strike as a substi-tute for, not merely a supplement to, political action and trade unionism we see a certain degree of calm apprecia-tion of capitalist conditions and proletarian forces mixed with a good deal

of ideology and petulant impatience.

Let us add one remark: While the Let us add one remark: While the question of the efficacy of the general strike as a method of revolutionary action is very commonly confused with the question of industrial organization as against craft autonomy in the trade union movement, the two questions are actually quite independent of each other and ought to be considered separately. The one is a question of revo-lutionary methods, the other a ques tion of the methods of trade unionism

Of all these methods that we have thus briefly passed in review, then, ac cording to our view, trade unionism is to be considered as a normal, general, and permanent feature of the labor movement, but as one whose value is defensive and educational, not aggressively revolutionary; the others are times and places, but not always and everywhere; and the method of politi-cal action takes precedence of all, while not necessarily excluding any one of

Especially in this country is the political method of primary importance, inst because in this country we have other texcept New Zenland and Austrails) and a pretty high measure of general education and because capitalism is so highly developed that some of the accessory forms of action are quite impracticable. The Socialist Party or Social Demo

cratic Party, as it is variously called, is the body charged with the conduct of this political action of the wage working class. In the articles that are to follow we shall speak always with especial reference to this organization. eaking to outline what seem to us the main rules that must guide it in its policy. A. I.

BUSINESS DEPARTMENT.

Last Week the Worst of the Winter-Situation for Friends of The Worker to Consider.

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

Single subscriptions14,074 14,012 Outside bundles Samples Exchanges Sold at office in bundles or at retail. 1.264 1,285 This is about the worst report we

circulation and especially a falling-off, even though a small one, in the numper of individual subscribers, does not present a cheerful prospect. This makes the third bad week in succes-sion. We lay the situation before the friends of The Worker and ask them to take it seriously into consideration. Literature Agent Moses of Rochester s: "At meeting to-night Local ester ordered 3,000 more of May Day issue and several ward branche will order 1,000 each, making abou can to push the best Socialist paper printed—The Worker. Shall do all I can to again awaken the members to

again startle your office with the number of subscribers."

Morristown, N. J., has ordered 2,500

copies of the May Day Number. It has been suggested that some loals may prefer, instead of getting a bundle for distribution, to have the apers sent direct to individual dresses. In this case we have to charge one cent a copy. Lists of addresses should be clearly written with black ink and cash should accompany each

QUESTION AND ANSWER.

The Chicago "Socialist" prints a letter sent to Charles H. Kerr, Socialist candidate for Alderman in the Twenty-first Ward, by the Chicago Federaion of Labor, together with his answed. The officers of the Federation vrote as follows: Dear Sir:-We have been instructed by

the Legislative Committee of the Chicago Pederation of Labor to submit to the can lidates for aldermen at the forthcoming city election the following onestions: if elected, will you work and vote for the immediate municipal ownership and

and operation of the street railway lines Will you work and vote for the immediate annicipal ownership of gas and electric

lighting plants? Will you vote in favor of a referendum n all ordinances affecting the general weifare of the people?

An carly reply will oblige, Comrade Kerr immediately wrote in

Gentlemen:-If elected to the City Counimmediate municipal ownership and operation of the street railway lines of this city. Also for the immediate municipal ownership of gas and electric lighting

Replying to your inquiry whether I would ote in favor of a referendum on all ordinmees affecting the "general welfage of th people," I have to say that the quest'on seems to me irrelevant, for the reason that there never have been and never will be any such ordinances. The "general welfare of the people" is one of the fictions used by the capitalist press to muddle the

brains of the laborers.

uld sote and work for the interests of the working class without regard to the so-called "business interests" of the capitallet class. I should favor a referendum on all measures involving new and important questions of public policy, and on all meas-

PROGRESSIVE STA

Several Interesting Lectures This Month-Ibsen's "Master Suilder" to be Produced on Sunday Evening April

Dr. Rudolf Brods will lecture on The dern Proletarian Drama in France for the Progressive Stage Society, on Sunday afternoon, April 16, 3 p. m., at the hall of the League for Political Sconomy, 19-23 W. Forty-fourth street, ew York. An admission fee of ten

Mr. Nathan Haskell Dole, the wellnown author and critic, will give two ectures at the same hall, under the dispices of the Progressive Siage. On Monday evening, April 17, 8:30 p. m., he will lecture on Symbolism, as Illus-trated in Hasen, Sudermann, Maeter-linek, and Others; and on Thursday evening, April 20, his subject will be George Bernard Shaw and the Irish Tickets, costing fifty cents for each lecture, may be obtained from Geo. J. Smith. 351 W. One Hundred and Fourteenth street, or at the door

The fifth production of the society

will take place on April 30, at the Murray Hill Theater, Lexington avenue, near Forty second street, when "The Master Builder," by Henrik Iben, will be given. The performance will be given in the evening, so as not to conflict with the great May Day celebration of the Social Democratic Party to be held at Carnegie Hall in the afternoon of the same day. Limited membership tickets enabling the holder to see this performance can be had upon payment of fifty cents. Those coming to the theater first take their choice of seats, with the exception of the lower boxes, which are reserved for guests. All moneys should be sent before the day of the performance to the Treasurer, Mrs. E. D. Bryan, The Ariston, Fifty-nifth street and Broadway. Confusion was caused at the last performance by settlement at the theater, and, therefore, all tickets must be accounted for beforehand in order to secure admission.

The New York "Herald" of Mar. 27

had the following to say about the last performance, the production of the second part of Björnson's "Beyond Human Power."

It was presumed to be a "scratch" per-formance, without adequate rehearsal, but it proved to be end of the most thrilling. effective performances seen in New York in many a day, semething worthy, from the viewpoint of the stage work, of any theater on Broadway. Even old playgoers present were deeply stirred by its reali

O TEMPORA! O MORES!

The capitalist class, as a class, is vulgar and corrupt everywhere, far paore so than any other ruling class the world has ever seen. Especially is this so in countries where capitalism has risen suddenly to complete dom ination, as is the case in South Africa 581 since the Boer war. The following extracts from a letter written by a trust worthy correspondent in Johannesbury

are alleged to be typical of "Society with a big 8" in that region under the domination of the diamond-field and bave had to be trefine our readers #5.7-mine capitalists: since we began making this weekly statement last August. A loss in total "Possibly you may have heard of Dale Lace diamond mine by market notations." It appears that Mrs. Dale Lace is a handsome woman and, al-though offee divorced from her present husband, she won him back by her fascinating manners, but in the second parriage she stipulated that she was to be allowed her own way in everything a privilege of which she avails herself on all occasions. One evening when at the theater her décolleté attire excitd considerable attention among the audience, but the lady, having partaken rather freely of champagne, was perfectly indifferent to the sensation which she created until one of her friends remarked to her that there were a considerable number of opera glasses directed toward the box they start a crusade for subs, and hope to were occupying. Mrs. Dale Lace re-

marked with astonishment; 'Oh, they are looking at me! I will give them something to look at?'-and immediate ly leaned back in her chair and put both legs over the balcony. Some idea of the 'unconventional' customs pre vailing at society balls in Johannes-burg may be gathered from the fact that at one of Mrs. Dale Lace's balls her husband found a gentleman on his wife's lap; still, he did not appear to be much disconcerted, as he only remarked, 'Lucky dog!' At the same ball, about 3 a. m., Lace proposed a visit to the swimming bath in order to stimulate the drooping energies of her guests Bathing suits being served out, the and gentlemen indulged in Indies mixed bathing. It is stated that one young ledy remarked to her friend that she objected to the attire on the ground that it did not matter where

sure to show?" All this would be unworthy our attention, of course, if only certain individuals were concerned. that these incidents represent the moral tone established by the sudden triumph of the dollar aristocrats. And after all, if one will call to mind what he knows of our American "400," with their Seeley suppers, Bradley-Martin balls, the peculiar functions of Harry Lehr, and the never-failing crop of divorce suits and other scandals, we will recognize that the chief difference between the bourgeoisie in South Africa and in the United States is that in the former country they are more open and frank.

a girl was vaccinated, the mark was

CHILD LABOR EVILS. There are plain evidences of physical de-terioration in the cotton mill districts of

England, says Professor Samuel McCune Lindsay. Children who go to work young are on the average three inches or morshorter in height and weigh less when they reach the adult years than the porms height and weight of the working popula tion. This alone proves the loss of power in all directions, for which the wages received in childbood are no compensation The state must set up a standard and must be willing to help its citizens adjust themselves to that standard even if it is neces guarantee to children whose parents are numble to do so the necessary reach the legal working ago. The school must be adjusted to meet the needs of all classes and enable especially the children of the working classes to improve to the full the lelsure thus granted them by the

CIALISM THE GREATEST PHENOMENON OF THE CENTURY.

By Rufus W. Wooks.

[An address delivered by the Second LAB address delivered by the Second Vice-President and Chief Actuary of the New York Life Insurance Company at the last annual dinner of the Alumni Association of the Newark High School.]

That great movement of which we teenth century, and of which the twentieth century is very likely to s consummation, is the uprising of the working class. Before speaking of this working class. Before speaking of this movement, let me spend a few uninteresting moments in definitions. By the term working class is meant those people who work with their hands for wages; the term, therefore, does not include all workers, by any means, but largest section of the work. only that largest section of the called the manual proletariat, on the conditions of their employment force into a potentiality of com mon feeling and thought; of a common

Other workers have not this potentiality of community-consciousness; for instance, there are the farmers, the elerks, the professional workers. The farmers imagine themselves indepen-cent units, and do not know the trick of coalescing for common advance; the elerks all imagine themselves to be on the road to be head-clerks or even cor she road to be head-cler's of the country of the professional worker is dominated by pride in his individual ability and training. and so he cannot grasp the notion of mutual help as the main hope.

gnation, a sense of common needs,

The Class Struggle. The working class, then, the prole-tariat so-called, means those who are hired in herds, mostly by corporations, and mostly to work at machines of one kind or another; from the point of view of the corporation they are simply an extension of the machine. This very merging of these men into the machine throws them into an unity with each other; it is an education; it teaches the hopelessness of resistance except by the way of mutual help; and so from guerillas they are forced to ome a phalanx. Slowly, slowly, th lesson is ground into them, slowly the phalanxes themselves learn the trick of grouping into an army. An army of resistance, not essentially of ag-gression; for their effort is to resist that inexorable, inevitable, constant pressure which is inherent in the capi-talist system of production—the pressure by the employing class to get the utmost possible product out of the worker for the least possible share of that product. It is this pressure and he answering resistance which are class struggle; the class unic fact, though so many of our pastors and masters unite in plous re-bukes of the wicked agitator who

point out that fact. Now what is the weapon with which, Now what is the weapon with which, thus far, the working class has been fighting in this war? Only that poor, pathetic weapon, ceasing to work, comically miscalled "striking." Their own starvation is their weapon, coupled, of course, with clumsy efforts to enforce the dictates of class ethics upon those weak-conscienced individuals who shirk the call to starvation.

The New Weapon. But now it is dawning on the mind the proletarian giant that there is another weapon handy; we of the "bet ter classes" created it for him when we established universal suffrage, and we put the possibility of the use of it into his mind when we established uniwersal education. Gifts, these the suffrage and education), which having once given, we can never take back. The new weapon is the ballet; and so that will it mean when the working class awakes and takes this weapon in hand to work out their mind? The ballot means the whole power of th state: courts, police, army; and what takes in hand all these powers to es-tablish and enforce the idea of justice innate in its mind?

Even in this country the numerical derance of the working class tell the story in such items as these The rapidly diminishing ratio of farm owners to the entire population, the to powerless ness of the small independent business men, the deposition of the male clerk by his sister, and, greatest of all, the enormous increase of the factory population. The coming dominance of the working class even here is as sure as mathematics; in Europe it is already a numerical fact; and twenty years ago I heard James Bryce say that the dras tic use of this power is only a matter of a few years, being a corollary of the universal suffrage. The ballotarmed proletariat, awake and aware will then be able to work out its pur pose: the grave question now is: What will that purpose be? There is in the world a group of

thinkers who think they know the answer to this question. This group is international. Its members are most numerous in Germany, next in France but increasing now in Great Britain and rapidly in this country. These men are unsparing analysts, and inex-orable forecasters; they have sounded the depths of the self-unconscious pro letarian mind, and they have an-nounced what the will of the working class is to be, as fast as it comes to its sense of itself. Of course there are critics aplenty in the cultured classes who handle the conclusions of this group with all shades of condemnation and contempt; but these critics are themselves of many and shifting schools, and amidst them all wha slone remains unchanged is the terri ble certitude of the Socialists, for by this name is known the group I mean. They alone feel they know the future: none of their critics dare speak with any confidence of an alternative out-

Standing, as I do, before you, and speaking of the Socialist movement, I feel something as a possible ancient incarnation of myself might have felt. standing before an audience of cultured and refined persons in Rome at the and of the first cautury, trying to talk

I to them of the Christians. For, as soon as the word "Socialism" is pronounced the average person thinks of some thing subterranean, something fantas-ile, a mixture of a lovely dream and a dynamite nightmare; and that is just what the educated Roman thought of if anyone said "Christian" to him. Th ment looked with aversion upon the Christians as underminers and over throwers of the existing social order and institutions, just as to-day the onne kind of person looks upon the Socialists as workers towards some cataelysmic borror.

The resemblance goes further. Even as the disreputable Christians were at that moment the potential lords of the future, so may at this moment be the rensons. The Christians had the future because they were the only set of men possessed of a clear and passionate conviction in the midst of a tumultuus world of weltering half-beliefs an that the Socialists have the future, be cause the world of to-day is a tumultu-ous sea of half-held beliefs, and of the cross purposes of the self-seeking powerful; and the Socialists are the only compact body of men in sight who know what they believe and what they are resolved on.

Further runs the parallel; the Chris-

tians succeeded because the doctrine they preached was one which had an irresistible fascination for the masses in the promise it held out to them of a world of bilss close by, only separated from them by the easy door of martyrdom; the Socialists, it seems, must prevail because their doctrine has an irresistible attraction for the masses of to-day-promising, as does, a surcease of sordid strugglewith only one door to pass before of a triumphant election.

How the history of these times to be written by and by will speak of the Socialists may, perhaps, be guessed from what the venerable German his-torian Mommsen said of them a year or two since: "To-day this is the only

No Product, no Income!

Supposing, then, that the Socialists have read truly the subconscious mind of the proletariat which is to fix the ways of the future community—let us go on to ask what those ways are to be. What, first, is to be the standard of right and justice? To this, the Socialists say that the workers' law will be: "No product, no income;" that every man 2007 be a producer, or be actually useful to the producers, or else be scorned and denied share in the product. One puff of the giant's breath will blow away all that fine mechanwhich we now mulet the product of the worker on all sides under such guises as rent. interest, profit, fee and salary. The only citizenship held honorable will be economic citizenship-comradeship in production and in the

sharing of product.

The next question we ask of the So-cialists is how this fine canon of justice is to be put into action-in what answer of the Socialists is that that will be the affair of the experts wh comes. The proletariat, familiar with machinery and with its exact sequence of effect from appliance, reverent als of science, will entrust to scientific men the direction of its processes, precisely as now do the stockholders of corporation. There is now developing in various parts of the world-notably in England and Belgium-a science of co-operation, which is producing a corps of specialists in that best and tinest of all sciences and an army of of specialists in that best and workers disciplined in applying it. And task will be entrusted of replacing our present antiquated, clumsy, indirect process of production and distribution

by a simple direct process. At this point it is likely that some called our present system a fine mechanism and now you call it a clumsy process." Well, it is either—according to the point of view. As a machine largest possible share of his productmainly in insensible ways-it is a marvel of ingenuity and effectiveness, while, on the other hand, looked at with regard to its economic function only true reason for existence-which is the production of the largest possi ble volume of useful commodities the distribution of these commo as widely and as evenly as possible-i-

Co-operation the Principle.

The experts in co-operation whor the dominant proletariat will place in harge of affairs will certainly abolish this absurd system; their problem will be to devise or rather discover, the new direct, co-operative process. I will also be their task to arrange the transition from the old to the new with such precision that no disastrons jar shall intervene. The case is like that of replacing an old railroad bridge by a new-as we have seen it don here in Newark; the new bridge built and ready, but the trains continuing to cross the old on schedule to a cer tain moment of a certain day, when the new is slipped into place, the old drawn away, and the trains run on

without stop or deiny.

But to resume: If in this attempt to read the social mathematics of the times I have read aright, it appears that the working class are to be our masters! Let us hope they will be good to us. After all they will demand no more of us than the Northern states anded of the Southern-to come in and be one with them on equal terms We of the "cultured" and business classes will have to go into the gan on the new condition—the condition

ON EVERY STREET CORNER

By Horace Traubel.

ing the recognized and familiar achates me. The new instinct in your heart loves me. I am to be set aside for nothing else. I stand for the new world. I voice the oracles of the re juvenated earth. I am to destroy. I am to remake. Through me the pri-mary forces are refashioning the social order. The living law is using me as its divine exponent. I am not to be frightened off my course. Never frightened. Nor persuaded. Nor bribed. I have only one eye and that one eye sees to only one paradise. The general welfare. I am the forerunner of the era of the crowd. The crowd that is going to save the individual. The crowd that is going to sign and seal the individual for all voyages of personal discovery. I cry my cry above posing evidences are massed. I speak the first word and the last word. Yes, I speak that central word straight the heart. I am the easiest to satisfy and the hardest to satisfy. The ensiest if you believe in all men. The hardest if you believe only in yourself. Do you not see me wherever you go? You, brother, workman of this world? You, brother, the loafman of this world? Do you not see me? I walk by your side on the streets, I follow your plows. I haunt your offices, I stop at the counters in your stores and inquire the prices of goods and buy or excuse myself and pass on. I am the most inocent of forces and the most dangerous of forces. I can destroy this wor and I can rebuild this world. You may not like the tone of my command. No matter. The command is given. I may visit you and find you do not welcome me. I do not need welcome. You need welcome. I welcome you. I am preparing great things for you. Things you may not altogether like when you try them by your private interests But things you will like well enough when you see what they mean instead of what your property thinks they mean. Look at me. Look at me well. Look at me so that you will know me next time. For whatever bappens 1 will come again and again until my work is done. Again and again. Until to-day and forever have settled their

quarrel over the soul of man. I hear men talk of me. They say they would rather manage the world they would rather manage the world without me. That justice is all very well for some other worlds, but is all ill for this world. That I disturb the economic world at its prayers. they do not exactly like my size and shape. That they are not altogether pleased with my account. That my emphasis is insulting. That I know two little about the practical world to arbitrate its destinies. Which may be all true enough. But here I am. What are you going to do with me? What I going to do with you? You say you logical? Your logic has made and mess of anairs. Let's try my love. I do not claim that everything I say will come true the way I say it. But will come true the way I say it. But I do say this: I say that nothing that rent and interest and profit have said would come true has come true. I do not say I deserve to be tried. But I do say that you have been tried and

fessors, storekeepers, bankers, lawyers, insurance men, speculators, gen-tlemen all—and there, without any producers to make a living out of, trying to get salaries or profits out of one an

This discussion ought to be summed up in a concluding definition; but So cialism is a living phenomenon, and like all live things, cludes definition.
A live thing can be viewed at so many different angles, and, besides, it changes so insensibly from moment to moment, that to sit down and make an all-round definition of it is a task nearly hopeless. The militant move-ment of to-day known as Socialism, I should define from the point of view

of this present treatment as follows: Militant Socialism is the attempt to formulate the sense of justice and the is the doctrine that that will ought to be, and must be, and will be the scheme of life of civilized mankind in the near future. The humble origin of this doctrine makes it hard for the educated classes to grasp its intellectual worthiness; and the seeming fact that the doctrine is against the interests of the educated classes makes i hard for them to see its moral worthiness. Hence not many of the educated may be counted on to rally around the standard of Socialism, and here atain we may find a close parallel with the early days of Christianity. It was said "Not many wise men, not many mighty, not many noble are called; but God bath chosen the foolish things of the world to confound the wise; and God hath chosen the weak things of the world to confound the things which are mighty; and base things of spised, hath God chosen, yea, and things which are not, to bring to naught things that are."

The record of the Gospels, especially the Gospel of Luke, suggests to those who will read it over without bias, a view of the Carpenter of Nazareth very different from the traditional view. There are many such students who hold that be was a thoroughgoing letarian, and that one large s of his religion has been ignored from the start by the ecclesiastical machines which have claimed to represent him and that the social justice and universal brotherhood which he proclain ing of the working class.

"LISTED OF "CHARGE"

"You don't recognize titles of nobility to this country?" said the distinguished for-eigner. "Oh. res, we can," answered Mc. Cumrox. "Mother and the girls can not only recognize 'em. but they can quote their market valuation of hand."-Wash-ington Stat.

failed. If love fails it will be the last failure. If the world of love cannot succeeded when the world of hate has not succeeded then the world will pass horizon into the abyss. I do not say you have not been of use in the sys-tem that has spent its last cent and must now go into bankruptcy. I only

You find me on every street corner and at every cross road. My figure is the omnipresent figure. I am becomsay you have no capital in supply and demand and such outlived trumpery demand and such outlived trumpery that will serve any practical end in the reawakened earth. I do not say I am anything much. I only say you can-not get rid of me. You have had your day. I am next to come. I am the soul and body of the crowd. I am next to come.

This is my challenge. My eternal

challenge. Destroy me if you can. Postpone me if you can. I cannot hurry myself. You cannot delay me. The strikers strike. I am still here. The strike succeeds. I am still here. The strike fails. I am still here. You see me when the conductor takes your fare on the car. You see me when you stop to talk with a friend. You see me when you drive your truck from the farm to the station. You see me when you bay your rent. I face you on every lien and lease. The criminal on the dock knows me firstrate. I have got to be settled with. You dream. I come to you in dreams. Dreams are my specialty. I take my place with the child at the loom. It is a fearful place. But you find me there, and I am very fiercely in earnest, do you not see, when I take the hands of the early-ripe children? I have got to be calculated for. Among costs I am going to become the greatest cost. I, the spirit of the crowd. The enemies of the crowd may carry the flags and make a noise. But I can wait for the hour when the curtain is down and the patient because I am very sure. I am oreparing to take the dear world's will save the world from suicide. The world has so dosed itself with dollars and cents that another grain of the evil will finish the job. Now it is my time to appear. Now my little turn is call is given. I appear. My little turn is appointed. Rent has had its turn.
And interest. And profit. And graft. And all the vagaries that are entailed. Now the crowd is summoned. Love turn. Work for all and result for all has its turn. The equitalist has had his turn. Classes have had their turn. The overgrubbed and the under grubbed have had their turn. Mastership and slavery, authority and obedience, upper and lower, too much and too little, such things, such erying opposites, 211 of them hating all of them, have had them. Now the crowd will have its turn. Possess its world

in its own name.

That is the prophecy within my wail.

That is the love within my hate. That is the thing I see in the thing I do not see. That is the right within every You find me on every street speaking the language you know. At every cross road speaking the lan-guage you know. Do not close your ears or eyes against me. That would You will hear and se me still. On every street corner. At every cross road.

BAKERS MAY WITHDRAW FROM AMERICAN FEDERATION.

New York Local No. 164 of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America has sent out an address to all sister locals ask ing them to join in a movement to withdraw the B. & C. W. I. U. from the American Federation of Labor and affiliate with the American Labor Union on the ground that "the officers of the A. F. of L. and its Executive Board have during the past few years not acted in the interest of organized labor, as their actions during the Pullman, coal miners', Fall River, and New York rapid-transit strikes prove" and that "our interests will undoubtedly be served in a better and more efficient manner by the A. L. U. They call especial attention to the fact that the latter body "advocates independent political action for the working class which, in our opinion, is to-day the only means left for the workingmen to enforce their rights."

DO YOU WISH TO JOIN

THE SOCIALIST PARTY? This paper goes every week to several houseand persons who are favorable to 80 inliem, but do not belong to the organized ochlist Fariy. All of these ought to John he organization. To carry out our princiles, it is necessary to have a large, well isciplined, and self-governing body of schilists to conduct the year-round canalign. Our party is not run by leaders. It is not controlled from above me financed rom above. That is why it keeps to the light path—because it depends on its organized rank and file for guidance and for supert.

t. f YOU are a Socialist, we want YOU, is your DUTY to Join, to do your little ti in the work, to contribute your little ti in the work, to contribute your little tre to the 'expectise, and to exercise your all influence in selecting the party's canates, framing its platforms, controlling officers, and directing its whole policy, the dues vary in different localities from cents to 25 cents a month—5 cents going the National Committee, 5 cents to the te committee, and the rest to the local its subdivisions. When a member is unlet to pay by reason of sekhouss or member to its excused and does not loss of the contribute of the contribute

standing.

If you can contribute more, of course standing.

If you can contribute more, of course there is always use for it, but it is not required. You will be expected, if you join, to attend the monthly or fortulatily meetings of your local or branch and to give some of your lelevue to the work of the party—for the greater portion of the work igs of your locarion of the work of the work of your leisure to the arty-for the greater portion of the work of th

For information as to the time and place of meeting of the branch which you should If in New York County, address Organ-zer U. Solomes, 64 E. Fourth street, New

n Kings County, address Organi Schooler, 23 Stockton street, Bro ya: If cinewhere in the state of New York, address State Secretary John C. Chase, Si. F. Fourth Street. New York; If it any other state, a cord of inquiry to National Secretary, J. Makhar Sarman, and Dearhorn street. Chicago, will bring you a rounget reply, girling the majoran of your taste necessary and other necession informa-

DON'T DELAT. FIND OUT WHERE

AND AT EVERY CROSS ROAD. National Platform of the Socialist Party. IF THERE ARE AND GERMANS

own interests.

Our political institutions are also bring used as the destroyers of that individual property upon which all likerty and opparintly depend. The promise of conousilindependence to each man was one of the faiths upon which our institutions were founded. But, under the graise of defending political institutions to make it impossible for the vast majority of human brings ever to become possessors of private property in the means of life.

Cardialization is the access and destroyer of

in the means of life.

Capitalism is the enemy and destroyer of essantial private property. Its development is through the legalized confiscation of all that the labor of the working class produces above its subsistence-wage. The private ownership of the means of employment grounds society in an economic slavery which renders intellectual and political tyranny, heritable.

Socialism comes so to organize industry and society that every individual shall be secure in that private property in the

re in that private projecty in the so of life upon which his liberty of settlength and action depend, it cunes see the people from the fast increased successful assault of capitalism the fiberty of the individual.

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to be.

The Socialist program is not a theory inposed upon society for its acceptance or rejection. It is but the interpretation of what is, sooner or inter, inevitable. Capitalism is already struggling to its destruction. It is no longer competent to organize or administer the work of the work, or even to preserve itself. The capitalism of industry are appalled at their own in ability to control or direct the rapidly socialising forces of industry. The so-called in forces of industry. The so-called

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itin to the New York "Times," but the editors of that paper were evidently afraid it would "soil the breakfast-cloth" of some of its rich advertisers.

The melancholy days have come for New York tenants, who, by the way, constitute over 90 per cent. of its population. Days when Mr. Shylock refuses to order the steam turned on or to buy any more coal because, forsooth, the calendar says it is April. Days when the xicious rat-s-tat-tat on resonant pipes awakes no answering hiss from the subterranean regions. Days when the flat-dwellers shiver in their refrigerators (emphatically called steam-heated apartments) or burn gas for heating purposes or lie in bed to keep warm; when the overworked theory of the identity of and the ten-tween the landlord class and the tenof the identity of interests be surdity; days when despairing tenant and petition the landlord they have already overpaid for. season of pheumonia cars and pneu-monit flats would mean an immense amount of business for the Board of of phenmonia cars and pneu-

of modern dwellings by the municipal-ity with ample provision for light, air and privacy to be let at cost.

ants of Greater New York, stand ber which is absolutely committed to your interests, the interests of the working class, the Social Democratic

HILLQUIT'S OPINION ON THE BERGER CASE.

The General Committee of Local New York has adopted a resolution against Victor L. Berger, of Milwaukee, based on certain editorials in his paper, the "Wahrhelt," in which he aded his renders to vote for a candidate running on an old-party ticket. A similar resolution was adopted by Local Rochester, and copies of both were sent to the National Committeemer

from New York. In view of the Interest manifested by the New York comrades in the Berge incident. I consider it my duty to explain to them my attitude on the ques tion involved, and my action on th matter in the National Committee. The editorials of Berger mentioned above gave rise to two motions now pending before the National Committee. One before the National Committee. On was made by Comrade Trautmann o Ohio, and is as follows:

National Committee calls upon the State Executive Board of Wisconsin to proeeed at once with an investigation as to whether a collusion or accret or open un-reanding exists in the city of Milwaukee Social Democratic Party organ resentatives of capitalist parties nt of state candidates running on cap sauction and approval of the part ers. In either wase, if parties t ialist Party ethics, they to be discipl on the State Executive Committee, to

The other, made by Comrade Lamb f Michigan, is a motion to table the raumann resolution. I voted against Trantmann's and in

> of or the following comment: erger in the "Wahrheit" an and I believe that Comrad an the dity of Milwankee. or open understanding" be

ideally, with any capital ligd upon to exticis, the llwanker comrades to re sting candidates for the certons in Milwauk figuree of political can

be said that there are this rule. The reaso spation in the pending weighty; and beside: prates are the bat vaukee ander the erive been to take no

s justing. at Carpenter Walther bas is generally to "Rerger's on that th to me, are of the Sc nyariab e pokesmen or oppos ent admi which we effect will rigid line the old po bralization

Health if appeals from the sufferer would result in any relief. And the tragedy of the tenant lies to

the fact that the vast majority of those who are blindly complaining q the landlord graft system under which we exist (not live) to-day, and who are not only suffering bodily discomfor and confronting the liability of sick ber and endorse this system of pett robbery by voting the same political ticket as their landlord masters (who evicted over 60.000 families in 1903 in New York alone), instead of casting in every campaign for the interests of the tenant class as opposed to the in terests of the landlord class, for the wage-working class instead of for the industrial lord class, the Social Dem-Party, which pleages its candidates to such measures as the erectio

It is for these reasons that I consid-

tactics. But from that it does not follo by any means that Comrade Berger, and still less the state organization of Wiscon sin, or the local organization of Milwaukee upon by the party, and may be a good sulject for the next National Committee with. In the meanwhile, if Cournde Trant is of our constitution, the proper way for him to proceed is to prefer charge the party in Wisconsin. Fhould the state organization endorse Comrade Berger se sees it fit, may proceed against the said state organization in the mann for by the rules adopted by our party at the meeting of the National Committee he'd in 1903, but I do not think that the Namal Committee has any warrant or au of any state to make an investigation of the induct of any member of the state organ ization.

My vote and comment were mailed National Secretary on Mar. 30that is, before the adoption of the New York and Rochester resolutions. But tions have not changed my views and would not have changed my vote on the subject.

I have my doubts as to the wisdom

of the decision of our Milwaukee comrades to abstain from participation in their recent local elections, and I disapprove absolutely of Comrade Ber editorials. But neither the astance, nor the other, in my opinion presents a case of treason to our move ent or even a violation of any provis

titution provides that no state or lo nominations IN ORDER TO FAVOR A CANDIDATE OF ANOTHER POsimply a prohibition of a certain favortte form of political deal or fusion, and in view in adopting that provision of the constitution, was the California sts of San Francisco "omitted" nominate a candidate for Mayor, in chmitz, while the Union Labor Party by a reciprocal fit of forgetfulnes nee of our party.

Where, however, the comrades of any locality decide in good faith to refrain from a local campaign, not in order to favor the candidates of an believe that the campaign would rath er weaken than strengthen their their our national constitution, even though their policy may be entirely wrong.

We have no right to assume that our 1 believe, however. by corrupt motives in deciding not to put up a ticket in their late city elec tion. The resolution was adopted by an overwhelming majority of the party members, on a referendum vote, and it is preposterous to assume that practically the entire membership of our party in Milwaukee acted in collusion with some old-party politicians.

Thus the Milwaukee comrades found themselves without a ticket of their own in the election for certain local judges, and before the alternative of ignoring the election entirely or throw ing their support to what they considered the less objectionable of the can didates in the field in order to defeat the more objectionable one. Comrad wiser one, and advised his readers ac cordingly. Again, I repeat, I think he was altogether wrong in advocating that policy. But the situation was a novel one, our party has never pro-nounced itself officially on the subject and Berger has not violated any express party rules or laws. His act has merely shown the necessity of the enmerely shown the necessity of the en-actment of definite rules to guide us in similar situations. When such rule will have been adopted, the Wisconsin comrades, I am confident, will cheer fully submit to them. Should such rules, if adopted, be yiolated by the comrades in Wisconsin or elsewhere, then and then only the party will have the right and the duty to step in and enforce its authority.

All told, the Milwaukee incident w certainly very unfortunate and deplor able, but I do not believe that we are rendering our movement and our party a good service by magnifying the gravity of the case. Our party is new and weak with the weakness of youth. It devolves upon us, especially in these early stages of its development, to maintain it in the absolute purity of a proletarian movement. No one is more opposed to any fusion or com-promise with outside elements of any description that I am. But I also

mehacing a striy, that mutual distrust, heresy punishments and expulsions punishments and expulsions. I, for earty like ours, as are ch ong such dangers. I for one an our party, except for cases of treason to the cause of Socialism or deliberate MORRIS HILLQUIT.

PARTY NEWS.

**************** Mational.

John W. Kelley, of Marlon, Ind. and George D. Brewer, of Girard, Kans., have been elected additional National Committeemen from their re

Robert Saltiel, National German organizer, will fill dates in Maryland and Virginia after concluding his work in Pennsylvania. His dates are as follows: April 22, Youngstown, O.; April 23 to 28, Sharon, Pa.

The secretary of the International Socialist Bureau informs the National Secretary that the Socialist Party is entitled to one delegate on the bureau. sent, the delegate being Daniel De

A meeting of the National Execu tive Committee is to be held within ew weeks. Meanwhile two members are to be chosen to audit the accounts at the national office.

Massachusetts.

The Socialist Party club of Springield celebrated the twentieth anniver sary of its organization by opening its opposite the Chicope tional Bank, with a meeting of music reminiscence and refreshment. room has been prettily papered in red and newly furnished, while the club also keeps its smaller room in the rear. Uniter and mandelin duets were given by S. C. Roberts and Theodore Sheldon. A. E. Fenton, Organizer, opened the meeting and Mrs. c. C. Roberts was chairman. R. S. Brooks read a historical sketch of the club, beginning with its organization as a section of the Socialist Labor Party, on April 4. 1885, and following through its varied experiences, including its adherence to the anti-DeLeonite wing, when the party split in 1800, its reorganiwith the Social Democrats as a local of the Social Democratic Party in 1900, and its change of name to the Socialist club in 1962. August Pritz-laff, the first organizer, related his experiences as a Socialist in Germany and gave an interesting sketch of the Socialist history of Springfield up to and including the organization of the party here. D. H. Sievers, who was resent at the first meeting and had a hand in starting the section, and Mar cus Klemmer, who has been active in the club during most of its history, followed in the same vein. Francis Grohowski, another old-time member. spoke especially of the difficulties of ocialist propaganda in Galicia, and S. B. Brooslin related his interesting experiences during five years of active ervice in Itussia. G. H. Wrenn exwhich led to the split in the old Social st Labor Party, Mid N. J. West gav a history of the Social Democratic branch before its union with the rival Socialist body. L. F. closed with a general talk on Social ism from the point of view of present conditions. It was announced that the new room will be open hereafter threevenings a week as a free reading

The Socialist Educational Associa tion held its annual meeting on April 3 at 629 Washington street. Report of treasurer referred to auditors. 2 board of directors was elected, consist ing of G. G. Hall. Dorchester; F. W Wolffer Somerville: M. J. Konikow Boston; Louis Marcus, Roxbury; Sam P. Leyenberg, Roxbury; Geo. Kiefe. Cambridge: Eugene Hough, Newton: J S. Gidney, Hyde Park; Herman Brancit, Boston. It was decided to cal a meeting early in June. Members are requested to pay their dues. An in-formal talk upon the possibilities of publishing the "New Liberator" took members were eager to get to work and place a paper in th field. The Board of Directors met and organized directly after the association meeting: President, Eugene Hough, o Newton: Clerk G. G. Hall, 259 West ville street, Dorchester; Treasurer, M. J. Konikow, 330 Shawmut avenue, ston: Auditors, Louis Marcus and Herman Erandt. The Board of Directors will meet the second Friday even ing in June. The old board of three

smoking-room

trustees still retain their office. BOSTON.

Wards 6 and 8 held a well attended meeting, with Jas. F. Carey as speak-er, at 164 Canal street on April 7. A number of attendants made application for membership. Literature was distributed, and the meeting was very successful.

On April 8 Carey addressed a good sized meeting for the district at Brighton, and the club was reorgan-ized, eight men making application for membership. Comrade Coyne pre sided. Another meeting will be held at the same place, Roddy Hall, Market street, N. Brighton, at which officers will be elected. The Organizer will attend.

Charlestown fell in line, and the first agitation meeting was held last Sunday at Monument Hall, with a fair attendance. Comrade Carey was the spraker, and he gave an excellent and comprehensive presentation of Social-ism. The chairman, Comrade Weigel, appealed to those present to join the

ganizers' cards were distrubuted. The Flemish comrades are adding new features to their program for the new features to their-program for the first of May. Several speakers are go-ing to explain the position Socialists take in regard to the International La-bor Day and the principles of Social-ism in general. Tickets cost one dol-

The German Club held its regular meeting and several candidates were proposed. The proposition to estab-lish a library was favorably consid-

Secretary of the Commo wealth has, upon inquiry of Organizer Weige, replied as follows in regard to the official standing of the party: "Non-ire informed that inamuch as the Bocialist Party falled to cast 3

per cent, of the entire vote cast for or at the last State election, i has censed to become a 'political party as defined in the Election Law, and lost the rights and is relieved from the duties granted to and

imposed upon such party. Ward Club 17 and 21 held a meeting at 80 Regent street which was fairly One new member was pro d. Meetings will be held bere at the above place on the second and fourth Fridays of the month. Nex

meeting April 28. Comrade Roewer, Jr., addresse Wards 7, 9 and 12 on April 9, and the meeting was well attended. A dis cussion followed.

The Dorchester club intends to ar range for meetings in Neponset, so a to make it easier for members who live far away from present headquarters to attend at least once a month. believe that "if the mountain does no come to the prophet the prophet must go to the mountain." The club contains a number of active workers and

The Charlestown club held a bust ness meeting which was fairly at tended and paid their assessment of the debt fund. They intend to con tinue the agitation now started by the

South Boston is increasing in mem bership, slowly but surely. Comrade Coveney has been after the scalps of the delinquent ones, and will miscone. So, all readers of the Worker should see Comrade Coveney, other wise he will see them.

Chas. Baxtram will speak on Indiiduality at Homestead Hall, 724 Washington street, on Sunday evening

Connecticut.

Members of Local New Haven will be prepared to distribute 10,000 copies of a special edition of The Worker on Sunday, April 16. The papers will be at hendquarters, 746 Chapel street, Fri day evening, April 14, from the various ward flubs may get their supplies there Platforms. lots, and envelopes are also ready. Let every Socialist in New Haven do his duty. Election takes place on Tuesday

Bertha M. Fraser of Brooklyn will speak on Socialism in Bridgeport at headquarters, 176 Fairfield avenue, on Sunday afternoon, April 16, 3 p. u This will be the first time that Bridge port has had a woman Socialist speak and members and sympathizers seize the opportunity their wives and neighbors. Admission

New Jersey.

Contrade Nichols of Vineland writes "We expect to have Walter Thomas Mills here to speak on April 25." Mills will be the May Day speaker at New

Pennsylvania. Nominations of locals for caudidate place for state convention to conven-

on May 28 are now open and will clos

on April 18. The new State Secretary, Robert B. Ringler of Reading, addresses the lo

we are very anxious to accomplish results. In order that we should succetl we must have your co-operation We intend to put a competent man on ulate locals, as soon as you make it possible by supplying as with funds, for we will not go into debt. A thoroughly equipped man is ready to take up the work at very low cost to the mittee; so we have decided to ask dollar a month, or as much as able toward a fund for this purpose, and we assure you it will be a good invest

ment. "The committee is without a co plete and accurate list of locals and secretaries, and would ask all friends of the cause to drop a postal to the State Secretary giving names of locals and addresses of secretaries. This very important and should be attended

by every local in the state.
"It is our intention to route speakers through the state, and in order that the State Committee accomplish the best results at minimum expense, it would be well if all locals desiring speakers secure them through the State Secretary, and not engage in independent enterprises along that line as it might frequently interfere with engaging in individual undertakings, If we have the co-operation of all lomuch lower rate than any local can are individually, and none but cou petent persons will be engaged by the

State Committee. "Upon all comrades with whom the State Secretary will transact business, he earnestly urges the necessity of prompt replies to communications. postal card will usually be sufficient. and sometimes a tour of twenty or thirty days may be held back by delay in answering on the part of one or two persons who may have been among the first to receive announcement of routing of a speaker. Now, don't make us beg for promptne

Local Darby has opened a headquar ters at the Damon Building, 4 Ninth street, in connection with a cigar and tobacco business in charge of Comrade Netherry, former Organizer of

Local Camden, N. J.
A Dithuaman Socialist weekly, "Kova" (The Struggie), is being started in Philadelphia. Address, 412 Siegel street. "J. O. Sirvydas will be the

PHILADELPHIA.

Last Sunday Comrade Lee gave the first of his lectures for the Socialist School, an Introduction to the Study of Economics. On April 16 and the three following Sundays, at 2:30 p. m., he will continue with The Law of Value. Wages, Surplus Value, and Economic Tendencies of Capitalism. This course will be followed by six lectures by John Spargo in May and June. Course tickets for the remaining ten lectures cost 50 cents; single, lectures, 10 cents; tickets to be had at the hall, 445 N Fifth street.

At the last meeting of the Sta Committee State Secretary Gardne was instructed to reply to the Ric Grande Woolen Mills Company, giving was instructed to reply to the A-Grande Woolen Mills Company, giving the reasons for tabling its request for a list of locals. A similar-request from H. H. McCline of York, Pa., was tabled. He is not a party member and bled. He is not a party member and wanted a list to arrange dates for him

State Secretary was instructed to re

est the co-operation of Local Cleve and to affect re-organization of Loca

The State Committee is voting upo the following motion made by Com-rade Prevey of the 19th District: "That any member of the Ohio State Committee who for three consecutive times neglects taking action or tions submitted for vote shall forfei his office and rights as a member o trict shall be notified to that effect."

Frederick G. Strickland held a very series of meetings at Shel by from Mar. 24 to 29.

Kentucky.

The attention of the locals is called to the tickets that have been sent out by the State Committee. The summe to send out speakers and literatu must be had.

election of a committeeman to succeed Comrade Custard is now progress. Ballots must be returned by April 21. The votes of locals mo than one month in arrears will not b counted

Financial report for month shows ceints during month, \$22.35! expendi tures, \$20.24; balance, April 1, \$17.49. Illinois

The S. L. P. was denied a place o the official ballot at the city election in Chicago. The majority of the sig-natures to the nomination petitions of fered were spurious.

William Johnson, who was unex-pectedly elected on the Socialist ticket two years ago as Alderman from the Thirty-third Ward, and who himself so unworths of the place tha the party had to discipline and repudiate him, tried to run as an "independent Socialist" in this spring's election, but could not get the number of signatures—5 per cent.—required by law for nomination by petition.

Notwithstanding the fact that at the national election last fall the Socialist Party held third place in the returns polling far more votes than the Probibitionists, the Election Commissioners the city election just held.

Michigan

During March the state office pur-hased \$50 worth of dues stamps from the national office, the largest amount n record. Since the state convention has taken State Secretary all his time to keep up with the work. New locals have been chartered at Tri-Cass City, and Springwell Township.

The State Quorum has given the constitutional committee appointed at the state convention sixty days further

time to prepare its report.

William Mailly spoke in Flint, or
Sunday, April 2, in Central Labor Union Hall. There was a good crowd The Lockwoods n Friday, Mar. 31, and spoke to a ful ouse. Local Flint is in good couli tion and an active numbered ampaign was conducted. There are nearly 70 Tabers in the local.

Montana.

The Socialists of Livingston, Havre and Great Falls, Mont., have put mu-nicipal tickets in the field. A local has been organized at Darby and one at Gardiner, Mont., making four in Ravalli County and four in Park. Father Hagerty finished his lectur ing tour in the state on April 2, having

spoken thereen times in eight cities.

J. H. Walsh started on April 10 fo speaking and organizing tour through adwater, Gallatin, Park, Sweetgrass, Carbon, and Yellowstone

About April 20 an organizer is to risit Flathend County, speaking ten days there and then going to Valley.

Here and There.

W. S. Dalton, formerly of Chicago has removed to Salt Lake City and be come editor of the "Crisis." The state convention of the Socialist Party of New-Hampshire will be held

at 97 N. Main street, Concord, on Thursday, April 20, at 10 a. m. Mrs. Ida Crouch Hazlett ad

three or four meetings in Wheeling. W. Va., this week, and will speak a Bellaire, O., on April 13 and 14; Mar tins Ferry, O., Opera House, April 15 McMechen, W. Va., April 17, 18, and tour under the direction of State Sec retary Kline of West Virginia

Local San Francisco does things on a large scale—raised \$120 for the Russian revolution at a single meeting. expressing very severe condemnation of the action of Victor L. Berger of Wisconsin in the matter of his en-dorsement of Judge Wallber, declaring that he has shown himself "a traito party" and that he ought to be expelled.

James F. Carey spoke in Bath, Me. Thursday evening, April 6. The local secured the city hall for the occasion and it was filled with an intelligent and appreciative audience. Comrad-Carey was at his best and "delivered the goods" in a logical and convincing Local Fostoria, O., adopts resolution

calling on the Ohio National Commit teemen to ascertain the true status of ations of the party organization in that state to the national organization and to advocate the taking of men sures to ensure compliance with the provisions of the constitution. The Cincinnati City Central Commit

endorses National Committeeman Trantmann's action in the Milwauke matter, expressing its disapproval o Comrade Berger's "personal attack on our National Committeemen in the 'Social Democratic Herald' and other papers," and urging that Berger be un scated from the National Committee. Local Louisville, Ky., sends out long resolution expressing its emphatic approval of the Industrial Reorgan ization Manifesto issued from Chicago

New York State.

Comrade Killeen of Yonkers writes apropos of Comrade Dennis' letter in The Worker last week, to explain why als local has not participated in th arrangement of tours for speakers un der the direction of the State Commit der the direction of the State Commit-tee. He says the organization of the People's Forum in Yonkers was what stood in the way and is of the opinion that it was a mistake to let this inter

fere so with regular party work.

All indications point to a very successful tour of the state by James F.

Carey, of Massachusetta. Altogether

he will have four weeks in the state. Practically all the dates have been accepted, and all that remains now to make his tour productive of much good is for the comrades to advertise the meetings properly. They should bear in mind that Carey was a member of the Massachusetts Legislature for five consecutive terms, elected as a So-cialist, and that his wide experience enables him to "deliver the goods.

The speaker to follow Comrade Carey has not as yet been decided The State Committee leavoring to get the right kind of man for organizing work in new terri tory, and the speaker engaged will be everywhere in the state should once commence arrangements to hold open-air meetings and keep up a con stant agitation through the summ

National Secretary Barnes has arranged an Eastern tour for Rob Sattlel and desires to place him in New York late in May or early in June. Any locals desiring a German organizer and speaker should communicate with the National Secretary direct about Comrade Saltiel.

The State Secretary, by Instruction of the State Committee, has issued call for donations to the State Organ zing Fund, and all locals should do their utmost to comply with the re quest. A great field is open to the plished if the proper support is given There are many cities and large town during the coming summer if the State Committee has the support of the lo-cals in its work. In all probability Mother Jones will tour the state late in the season for at least two weeks It is expected that John Collins, of Chi eage, will also be engaged.

Locals which have not yet sent in their financial reports for the quarter ending March and their reports of attend to the matter immediately Those that hold back reports seriously Super the work of the State Secre tary. Blanks are provided all locals and but little time is required by the local secretary to fill them out.

New York City.

The General Committee at its repr lar meeting last Saturday adopted resolutions emphatically condemning the action of Victor L. Berger, editor of "Wahrheit," as reported in the party press, and calling on the National Committeemen from New York to vote in favor of a thorough investigation of being proven correct, to move and vote for his withdrawal from the National

The 12th A. D. has arranged a con cert and banner presentation for Friday evening, April 14, at Apollo Hall, 120 Clinton street, Comrades Chase, Sk dip, and Jonas will presut the banner in behalf of the City Executive prominent comrade in behalf of the district. Good talent has been engage ed for the concert. Admission, 10 ents. Profits to go to the campaign

.The next regular meeting of the 21s A. D. will be held on Friday evening April 21, at the Harlem Socialist Club 250 W. One Hundred and Twenty-fift!

The 32d and 33d A. D. has new head quarters at Harlem Terrace, 210-212 E. One Hundred and Fourth street, near Second avenue, and beginning with Thursday, April 13, its meetings will be held on the second and fourth Thursdays of the month.

There was a gratifying attendance at 250 W. One Hundred and Twentyfifth street. Wednesday evening, spite of the inclement weather, on t occasion of the debate between the West Side Socialist Club and the Har cialist Club on the question, solved, That Municipal Ownership Un der the Capitalist System Is Beneficia to the Working Class. The affirmative was championed by Comrades Spindle and Murphy of the West Side, the neg ative by Comrades Egerton and Slob-din of the Harlem Club. Comrad Spargo decided the debate had been won by the affirmative. After the general discussion of the subject, 'n pol of the audience was taken on the met its of the question, resulting in twen eight for the negative. The debate and discussion revealed the necessity of taking up the subject of municipa ownership frequently in view of its approaching importance in the munici

pal campaign. J. W. Helfrecht has been expelle from the party for enrolling as a Democrat; Wellenbeck, who falled to appear at his trial, was suspended until he accounts for tickets; and it was ruled that Comrade Searing be not per mitted to speak for the party for on year, on account of his having made a motion at a Cooper Union meeting en dorsing a certain water bill introduced at Albany. Charges against Comrade Typernass were dismissed.

Owing to circumstances the Wes Side Agitation Committee had no con trol over it was found compulsory to va cate the premises used as headquar ters, and as no suitable place could be found between the time this became known and the date to vacate, the bal ance of the lectures will be continued at Eureka Hall, 285 Eighth avenutwo flights up, where a pleasant con modious room will cheer our comrade and other visitors. Comrade Spargo's lecture last Sunday was attentively listened to by a large audience, consist ing of an unusual number of strangers
The 7th, 9th and 25th A. D. wil

meet at 255 W. Twenty-seventh street 8:15 p. m. Preparations for their sum mer campaign are in order, and also

The 15th and 17th A. D. will hold their district meeting at 437 Fiftieth street on April 14. BROOKLYN.

The Brooklyn "Call" Conference wil meet at the Labor Lyceum Thursday

evening, April 13.

The attention of Brooklyn comrades is called to the fact that the Speakers' Club meets every Friday eventing at 8 o'clock in the Labor Lyceum, Willoughby avenue, near Myrtle. This club was formed for the purpose of preparing speakers for our political campaigns, not only to provide them with material, but to train them in the art of public speaking so that they may be ready at any time and in any place to attack the capitalist system



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MAY DAY NUMBER OF THE WORKER.

The Worker for April 20-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,

are now able to announce the following:

A. M. Simons 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 Milwankee City Council.

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

Benjamin Hanford, Fred W. Long, Franklin H. Wentworth, Jos. Wankope, W. J. Ghent and Gustavus Myers have promised special arti-cles—and the mention of their names is a sufficient guaranty that the

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 tactics and methods of work, showing why Socialists should not only

There will be a general review of the progress of the Socialist Party at home and abroad during the past year, showing the achievements the international army of labor which we invite all lovers of liberty to These and other articles—to the exclusion, so far as possible

tine 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 in snops and unions, in its door or branch should get a bundle. To ensure prompt delivery it is desirable that orders should be sent in as far in advance as possible.

Bundle prices are: 100 copies, 75 cents; 200 copies, more, 50 cents a hundred; as these prices hardly cover cost of paper, press work, and mailing, cash must accompany all orders.

If preferred, locals may send in lists of addresses (plainly written with black ink) and single copies will be sent them at the rate of one

cent each, cash. THE WORKER,

184 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK.

ticket but also join the party.

with vigor and with logic. The meeting of Mar. 30 was exceedingly interesting. The program consisted of two half-hour speeches, followed by quetions, after which the meeting thrown open to the comrades for gento take a little different form, as the mrades thought it wise to return to the original practice of having bates and a question box. The club is doing an important work and should be encouraged in every way. furnishing the ammunition and train therefore, whether in the organization or not, should make an effort to at-tend these meetings and avail themselves of the opportunity given equip themselvee for the aggressive

At the last meeting of the Kings County Committee a communication from State Quorum was received, stating that the case of Comra could not be reopened. Kings County states its position on the Eichwald case as follows: On a certain night in the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum Comrade Platz accused Comrade Eichwald of being a stool pigeon in the employ of the police: Eichwald preferred charges against him to Local New York, of ance Committee decided against Eich wald: Kings County, not satisfied with the decision, appealed to the State Committee, which refused to reopen the case on the grounds that the con shall have the right to appeal and not the accuser: Kings County then appenied to Local New York and was refused and then again appealed State Committee and was again refused. The following resolution was Platz of Local New York be notified to local financial secretary more promptly. prefer charges against Comrade Eich-wald in writing or be branded by Local Kings County as a slanderer. ommunication from Comrade Searing was received stating that he had been suspended from the party platform unjustly and appealed to Kings County to intercede in his behalf. Organizer Searing that Kings County could have nothing to do with his case since he is a member of Local New York. A lively discussion on the Municipal Ownership League took place and the following resolution was passed: Resolved. That Local Kings County considers the Municipal League a political party and that no member of ou party be allowed to take active part in or join said Municipal Ownership League. The following resolution wa passed, to be forwarded to the National Committee through the State Committee: Whereas, Comrade Victor L. Berger of Local Milwaukee has viclated the constitution of the Socialist Party by editorially endorsing a capi-talist for judge; therefore, be it Re-

ere admitted. Courtenay Lemon will lecture for the Wm. Morris Educational Society. Toback's Hall, Thatford and Pitkin in place of Elsa Barker, who was fornerly announced to speak, but who has already left the city for the sum mer. Comrade Lemon's subject will be the same as announced for the same hall for Mar. 17, when he did not ap pear, owing to a misunderstanding in regard to an exchange of dates, name ly: The Race Question. Negroes and Southerners are especially invited to attend this lecture, which will deal more particularly with the negro prob-

QUEENS.

At the recent borough meeting of Lo-cal Queens, held in Wyckoff Heights,

Comrade Macchler presided. The Pic-nic Committee reported that the Ridgewood, Jamaica, Metropolitan, Maspeth and Newtown branches of the Workingmen's Sick and Death Benefit Fund had chosen committees to co-

April Comment

solved. That Local Kings County de-

nand of the National Committee that

Comrade Berger be disciplined for

such action. Twenty-six new members

operate for the May 28 picuic. Leaflets and finance books for their branches were apportioned among the comrades. Branches College Point, Woodhaven, Long Island City Robemian and Winfield Bohemian were absent. Other branches reported as follows: Corona, two new members; Maspeth, held suc cessful festival April 2: Evergreen hely successful restival Nar. 18 and Fresh Pond, lost by death of its active comrade, Louis Roth; Glendale, will donate \$50 or more to the Executive Committee for campaign purposes from the proceeds of its Mar. 4 festival; Jamaica, two new members; Wyckoff Heights, has 34 members in good standing, will hold a festival soon; Woodside, progress. Comrade Maechler of Long Island City reported

that the party was in bad shape there and that the secretary of the local progressive workingmen's societies was expected to address this meeting in explanation of this fact, but he was absent. Comrades Uhl, Wentzel, and Maechler were thereupon chosen as committee to visit the progressive or ganizations and urge the join the party. East Williamsburg is a new branch and Comrade Uhl, who organized it, promises great things for this branch in the future. It was decided to hold the next branch meeting in Long Island City. Organizer was instructed to call primaries for April 19, to elect delegates to city conven-tion. Financial Secretary reported for quarter: Stamps on hand Jan. 1, 149; bought during quarter, 200; sold, 249; \$10.65. Treasurer Doeller will report at the next meeting of the Executive The workings of the State Committee were discussed at length and the rep resentative on that body was instruct-

Better get your tickets NOW for the Carnegie Hall meeting

Branch 24, Harlem, Arb.-K.-n. St.-K. sse.

All members are hereby informed that after April 1st Dr. ALFONS MUELLER,

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