The Worker.

AGENTS, ATTENTION!

Agents sending in subscriptions without remittaness must state distinctly how long they are to run, Agents are personally charged and held responsible for

unpaid subscriptions sent in by them. Only duly elected and approved agents acknowledged.

VOL. XV.-NO. 6.

NEW YORK, MAY 6, 1905.

INTERNATIONAL SOLIDARITY OF LABOR.

That Is the Inspiring Note That Is Sounded in the Socialist Party's Celebrations of May Day.

Large and Enthusiastic Audiences Fill Carnegle Hall and the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, and Morris Hillquit, Benjamin Hanford, John W. Brown, and Walter Thomas Mills Speak for the Working Class.

afternoon, and so was the Brooklyn abor Lyceum in the evening, for the celebration of the international holiday of the working class.

The Brooklyn meeting was one of the most successful ever held in that borough.

The large hall was filled to its utmost capacity by a most appreciative and enthusiastic audience made up of the Brooklyn comrades with their dience as only Socialist sentiment can cupied the chair and opened the promarks on the general principles of So-cialism. He then introduced Alexander Jonas who delivered a stirring address in German, which was received with tumultuous applause. Walter Thomas Mills of Kansas followed with a masterly address in English on The Labor Problem and Party Politics, to which the audience listened with the closes attention, charmed as much by the speaker's eloquence as by his logic. During the course of his address he answered the stock objections to So-cialism in a manner at once clever, witty, and convincing, and pointed out that the only hope of the wage-worker for an amelioration of conditions lay in the Social Democratic Party.

The next feature of the entertainment was a song by the Lassalle Man-nerchor, followed by a one-act play, "The New Reporter," produced by the that a great deal of dramatic talent exists amon gthe young Socialists of Brooklyn. The parts were exceedingly well played, Master Sobol being par-ticularly Gever in the character of Freddy, the copy boy. The ladies of the cast were presented with handbouquets of flowers in the final scene Mr. Murphy's singing and the exhibi-tion of the moving pictures brought an excelltn program to a close. The floor was then cleared for dancing, which

was kept up until a late hour.

Morris Hillquit presided at the New York meeting, and both his introducrades Hanford and Brown made deep impression. The musical part of the program was well rendered and added much to the effect of the meet-

we are able only to present to our readers a report of Comrade Hillquit's address and in part of Comrade Han-

Our Day and Our Heroes.

The chairman said: "In the name of the Social Demoeratic Party I welcome the working men and workingwomen of the city of New York, assembled here to celebrate the great international holiday of Labor-the First of May, "Through generations of struggle the

Socialist labor movement has evolved an ideal world of its own. It has its own history and battles, its heroes and martyrs, its traditions and holidays. The heroes of the working class are not the men trained and skilled in the wanton, brutal slaughter of their fellow-men for the sake of territorial enrichment or other capitalistic plunder Our heroes are the intellectual and moral giants who led the bosts of the workingmen in the courageous fight against the combined and powerful ing battle for liberty, equality and ing battle for liberty, equality and human happiness. Not Alexander, At-tila or Napoleon, but Marx, Blanqui and Lassalle are the names we revere. "Our martyrs are not the rulers and despots who succumb by the hands of their outraged subjects, but the mer and women who gave their lives to the noble cause of labor, who fell in the buttle against darkness, tyranny and the 30,000 men and women who died on the streets of Paris in 1871, arms in homes and their class against the bloodthirsty hordes of the Versaillian youths who, in the silent fortresses of St. I'etersburg, in the desolate snow fields of Siberia, on the dread island of Sakhalin, suffered hundredfold death for their oppressed and unfortunate people; the nameless legions of men and women who suffered exile, prison, aye death, in the cause of liberty, and whose blood has fertilized the soil of

"The holidays of labor are not me morials of national vanity nor monu-ments to the dead past, they are re-minders of the great tasks to be accomplished, and the great battles to be fought by the working class. "And chief among such holidays is the First of May.

"The first day of May was set apar by the International Sociafist Congress for a demonstration by the working-men of all countries in favor of an eight-hour day, as the first step in the march of labor toward the emancipa-tion of their class; it is also a demonstration in favor of universal peace since the working class alone has the will and power to maintain peace among the nations, while the govern-ments of the competing capitalist classes are bound to breed war and de-struction, in spite of all their pious protesfations to the contrary; but above-all the First of May is a mani-festation of the international brother-

4-4-1-1-1-1-1

Carnegie Hall was well filled Sunday | hood and soldarity of all workingmen | ences with each other. What, then, of the world.

"While we are assembling here, the workers of all other civilized countries celebrate our May Day by meetings, parades or demonstrations in their re-spective fatherlands. They are miliions in number; they are separated by oceans and mountains, they are separated by race, tongue, customs and traditions, but on this day all barrier that have divided them for many ages disappear. Their thoughts meet in the great ideal of a purified, regenerated society, their hearts throb in unison in the common cause of the emancipa tion of their class, the redemptio mankind-they are one to-day, the sons and daughters of toil the world "From this hall in the city of New

York we send greetings to the three million Socialist workingmen in Ger many, the sturdy vanguard of labor's powerful international army; we send greetings to the workingmen of France who alone uphold freedom and progress in their country; we send greet-ings to the workers of Italy who, by their recent general strike have given example of courage and determination we send greetings to the heroic work ingmen in Russia, who, at this very moment are demolishing the iniquitous throne of blood-stained Russian au tocracy at the peril of their lives; we send greetings to the workingmen of Japan, who are fighting their first skir ishes with the capitalist hydra rapidly developing in their country; we send greetings across the Atlantic and the Pacific to all four quarters of the globe, where our brothers and sisters toil, suffer and struggle alike with us and work and hope for ultimate deliv erance alike with us.

"On this solemn holiday of Labor, comrades, let us remember that we are a part of a grand and noble movement the duty to realize the great world wide mission of the working class in this country. From the example of our brethren abroad let us gather new in spiration and new courage for our struggle at home. Let us vow to consecrate our best thoughts and endeavors during the coming year to the cause of the downtrodden millions of workingmen in this country, to the cause of their elevation tion, to the noblest of all causes-In ternational Socialism.

ward in the struggle for light and lib erty! Onward in the struggle against darkness and oppression! new battles and new victories! Long live the working class of the world, long live international Socialism!"

Hanford's Address. Comrade Hanford spoke in part a

"Ladies and Gentlemen, Men and

Women, Lemons and Lemon-Squeezers Robbers and Robbed, Slaves and Mas ters, and-last, but most important of "As the chairman has told you, we

meet to-day to celebrate not merely a memorial of past battles in the cause of labor, but May Day is peculiar among all holidays in being the cele bration of a future victory which is sure to come. It is peculiar among al holidays again, in that it is celebrated by people of every race, of every creeand every color, and of both sexes May Day means that the day is yet to dawn when the world and all its fruits Day means that the day is yet to com-when this world shall no longer be a world of masters and slaves, but a every side. In every quarter, in every ndustry of the globe

"There is not in all the history of the past, there is not to-day in all the dreams of the future, anything that promises more, there is not anything that promises a fractional part as muci as the eventual and ultimate and cer the earth, and it is your part, it is the child in this audience—to be one at least in the ranks of this great army of the earth that is going to make a new world, a world fit for humanity,

"All this in regard to May Day in its general aspect; but when it comes to leaving for a moment the special condition which will shortly be intolerable, not merely intolerable to the working class, but no onger tolerable even to the masters

A World of War.

"As we look over the earth at the present moment, we see an immense war going on in the Far East; thou other, who have never had a quarrel, who know not what their difference is, shooting each other down; and then as we go on back deep into Russia, we few rays of light cast by the scatter-ing groups of the Social Democratic Party. And then, as we go to Western war, but ready at any moment to be driven to war. What for? Quarrels of their own? No, they have no differwill it be that drives these hosts to take each other's blood in the future? The very same thing that is respo war that now goes on. And then, when you leave Continental Europe and come to the British Isles, you find it with its immense navy, which must constantly be kept equal to any two or three other natio when you leave that and come to the United States, you find that we have laws passed here which, while we are not already enlisted in the army, pro-vide that at any moment, upon the whilm, caprice, or desire of the Presi-dent of the United States, every man in this country can be put into the army

"Do you think for a moment that the world can have always these armieready to be thrown at each other's throats, and never use them? No indeed. It means that the powers that be in the world, in this nation as in all -that is, the powers that control the world's property, the powers that have the deeds to land, machinery, factories, mills, and mines-it means that those powers, at any time that they think that their profits are threatened, or when they think they can see a larger of war and raise every man's hand against his brother

"And then again, leaving out the military aspect of the case, there is one even still worse. What is that? It is a fact that in industry itself there is nothing but war. There is the fact that every man in business is against every other man in business. He may call him 'brother' in the lodge, he may call him 'brother' in the church, but the very moment that a fractional percentage of his profits is jeopardized, then these brothers think nothing of taking each other's heart's blood, driv-

ing each other to bankruptcy.
"Again, in the working class itself, what do we find? First of all, we find that the working class is confronted with two questions-the question of getting any kind of work at any price. getting a living wage for the work.

Can This Thing Last?

"Can this thing last? No, it canno last, and it should not last. What, then there is but one way on earth to do away with the war within society, and war. We say that the cause of all the ills—of all the ills, not some of them—in this society is to be found in the fact that one man owns another man's means of livelihood-in the fact that a group of-men own the means of livelihood of practically all the rest of society. That condition is a slave dition, and slavery is not only robbery, slavery is homicide; not only homicide but-knowing what it is-slavery be-comes murder in the first degree.

Where in all the world to-day can you find a man who has the despotic power of a single man who does business in the city of New York every day in the week. Your Tsar of Russia wants a loan of a hundred or two hundred millions; he must ransack all the narkets of Europe to get it. But you have got one man in New York City who does not desire a loan of two hun already to his credit in his strong-box. You find the Mikado wants a loan of a hundred millions; he sends all over the world to get it. You have one man in New York City who, wanting a hundred million himself, must simply make a few scratches on a place of the control of the cont make a few scratches on a piece of paper. Where will he get it? He will take it right out of your sweat and toll -I might say he will take it out of your very life. The man who takes the product of my labor without giving me an equivalent takes my life. What does the murderer do? He shortens another man's life by a day, a week, a year. But what does the man do who has taken the product of my labor without giving me an equivalent? He has shortened my life And if all my my labor, he has kept me in an indus trial penitentiary and called it free

Only One Fatal Error.

"Now what are we to do? At the present time we see in the United States great activity in the trade union part of the labor move ment. We may think, some of us do think, that in many respects the trade union movement in the past has made many and great mistakes that it will in the future. But there is one thing you want to understand about the labor movement in generalthat the only really criminal mistake errors of activity, but it cannot stand stagnation. So in the future as in the past, we undoubtedly shall and will make one error after another, but all you will see a larger and larger pro-portion of the trade union movement and of the world at large, coming more and more to the Socialist position. So and more to the Socialist position. So, in the future we can expect to see in the United States not merely a hundred thousand, not merely four hundred thousand, but probably before many years, in the United States you will see four million, yes, or even four-teen million Socialists casting their

votes.

"And what is that going to mean!
It is going to mean that when we So

cialists have the political power, we are going to use that power to take that private property in the means of production which are to-day own-si will find our laws constitutional. It is and President will execute our laws to our interest and against the interest of every parasite on the human race in this entire country and the world over.

A Judicial Dice-Box.

"The Sucreme Court of the United for the Supreme Being-has declared recently that the law passed by the the employment of any man in a bakery more than ten hours in a day or sixty hours in a week, is unconstltutional. But I want you to know one the Supreme Be-I mean the Supreme Court. (Laughter)—it seems that it is not entirely unanimous. The vole was five to four. And you will note right along lately that the decisions of this Supreme Court, one after another, have been five to four. You will notice another thing-that they have been ilmost without exception against the working people. I want to put it to you, if we are to have five-to-four de-cisions, and if the decisions are to be universally against the working pro-Court, should we not have an official dice-shaker and shake dice to se we would have two principles working in it which are superior to the present Court; one is, that the decision would lways be unanimous, and the other is that, if we could only decide the juestions by shaking dice, in the long an we workingmen would get the get one. I merely mention this because if there is any person in this hall-which I doubt-who looks up with reverence to the Supreme Court of the United States, I want them to understand that it has just about as large a neasure of folly, if not rascality, embedded in its nine members as there s in any other nine men anywhere an the face of the earth.

"Rut when I tell you to have all possible contempt for the Supreme Court. do not imagine for a minute that I we telling you to disobey the orders of the Court. That is a different thing. You may have unlimited contempt for the Court in your mind, but as long as that Court has got United States Marshals ind a United States army, and a United States may to back up its opin-ions, you are in a position where you are physically compelled to obey its deessions. But you can change the de-cisions of the Supreme Court of the United States. You can change frem. As Mr. Pooley well said, "The Concisions. But you can change As Mr. Pooley well said, "The Gen-stitution may not follow the fing. but the Supreme Court follows the election returns." You will find that as the Socialist movement grows in the United States, even the United States Supreme Court will begin to respond; and if it does not, it will be not so much worse for the people, but so much worse for the Supre

"Now we are going in the near fu-ture to approach another great election in New York, and while this is not exactly the night before election, in one sense all nights are the nights be-fore election with the Socialists, and I am going to speak of one feature in connection with this coming ecause it is very important. In this coming election, in all human proba-bility, you will have what we Social-ists call a reactionary party, or rather of street cars and perhaps gas works, might even go so far as electrict-light-

works. "Now, first, I want to say that we Socialists want municipal ownersh of street cars, gas works, and electric works, and of all these other industries that work for the city-but I want

to tell you how to get them.
"The way to get municipal owner ship of these various municipal indu tries is not to join an 'independent' pe litical party for that purpose, is not in join a party with the idea that yet are going to 'get something right now,' and 'one thing at a time.' If you want to get municipal ownership of the street cars of New York City and of street cars of New York City and of the gas works and the electric-light works and other municipal industrie into the Social Democratic Party. make your warfare on the private trolley companies, but of all the ind

A Great and Good Man.

"I call attention to this at this th for this reason: There is a man in city who is known throughout its length and breadth as a very and good man. I know that known as a very great and good a for the reason that he publishes editions a day every day in the year Now, Mr. William R. Heurst—that the great and good man to whom refer (hisses)—don't hiss him, it won't hurt him—now Mr. Hearst this won't hurt him—now Mr. Hearst the that we Socialists are very wicked, cause we will not quit our adher-to the principle of the socialisation all industries and help his program municipalization of a few industries take William R. Hearst for you litical guide want to remember. Mr. Hearst's was the principal, a the oaly, newspaper to Roy

which supported the 'Honorable' Robert Van Wyck for Mayor of the city of New York. There was one case where Mr. Hearst, while he was jus of production which are to-day owns! by a few people, and make these means of production the property of all the people that use them. It is going to mean that our Socialist hwe makers will pass laws in et interest. Another thing: Mr. Hearst was the leading expositor and defender and supporter of the 'Honorable' Mr. while the work is the leading expositor and defender will find our laws constitutional. It is going to mean that our Socialist Judges leading supporter, expositor and defender of Judges. fender of Judge Alton B. Parker, and of Mr. Watson (laughter) for President of the United States—he supported both of them. Now, when you look at a man's course and find it of that mature, judged by the experience of the past, I simply want you to take a good at his propositions before you make up your mind to join his party.

"We Socialists want municipaliza tion of all municipal industries, but we do not want to municipalize these industries on the basis of swapping city bonds for private bonds-we don't want to municipalize these industries on the basis of buying back from th robbers the property that they robbed from us. The man who proposes such honest, and, what is more, he is not even a good politician

Men and Bed-Bugs. "Do you ever stop to think what the average man and woman in this worl! gets out of life? You take the grea mass of our brothers and sisters the world over. What do they get? Some sometimes, when times are good and the Republican party lets the sun shine, or something like that, Not long ago I was up in one of your leading industrial cities of New York. While there I met a man who is well-known throughout the world as at scientist, a man employed by a great corporation -by the way, a Socialist- and this man has charge of all the laboratory work of one of the greatest electric indus tries of the world. He's a Socialist and gets a salary of \$15,000 or \$20,000 n year. Another man I-met just after this said to me: "Hanford you Socialists are all right in some ways, but you want to divide up." I said: "We Socialists are all right in many ways but we don't want to divide up. But in case we do, how much have you got?" He said: "I'm broke, I was just going to touch you for carfare." Says I: "What are you worrying about?" But this is a digression. To return. This other man, this scientist that I told you of took me all through his things of interest. Finally he showed me a miscroscope and told me to look through it. I looked but couldn't

through that instrument, and finally saw a little bit of a gray dot, about but as large as a pin's head. I told hatt as large its a pin's head. I told him what I saw and asked what it was. He said, "That dot is the brain, the entire brain of a bed-buc." Now, just think of it. You and I have got anywhere from forty to sixty-fix ounces of that little gray flot, and you and I get something to eat and some place to sleep-sometimes, when w are locky-and that bed-bug, with a brain so small so that you cannot see 4t unless it is magnified 500 diame to sleep all of the time. And if it entus, it will get as good eating as we do.
If it sleeps in our bed, it will sleep a good deal better than we do.
"That looks like a joke, but I want

see a thing, and told him so. He told

me to look again. I looked and looked

to ask you this question in all seriousness: Don't you think that man, the only creature on earth that has a thumb to grasp a tool, the only creature on earth that makes a machine work with-don't you think that man, the only creature on earth that umkes use of the steam engine, the water-wheel, the electric motor and the wind-mill to do his work for him and produce wealth-don't you think that that man, the only creature in the universe that dares to make use of fire-don't you think that, man, with all these aids to the production of wealth, should get something more than the bare subsistence of a bed-bug wage. And yet, just so long as other men than than those who work, own the things with which the world's work is done get not a cent more, and sometimes less, than a bare subsistence wage. In this great and prosperous country, accialist, you have got ten million peo-ple who are all the time below the line of want, who are all the time r pauperism's wards or next door This looks like a fairly prosperous audience; and yet I wor many of these men, if a member of their family should die to-night, would have enough money to bury him with-out going in debt to the undertaker? Eleven per cent. of the people who die in this great and glorious New York go to the long trench in the Potter's Field-and every year the percentage

can be safe, or that I can be safe, or that anybody can be safe? No system of society can exist like that of to of society can exist like that of to-day—every dog for himself and the Devil take the hindmost—that can be usefe. And no man has a right to be usefe when his brother is in danger.

"You can change it when you will. It has got to be changed by your act. It will not be changed by your act. It will not be changed by some great power from on high. It will not be changed by some great 'man on horse-back' coming along to do the work that you people will not do for yourselves. It is up to you workingmen of the world to make this world your world. You have the force, the strong arms; you can read and write; you have the brains. From this hour forth, make up your mind that you will do all you can to bring about the realisation of the world's international holiday, May Day-not for the working class simply, May Day for all the people of the people.

TWO FEDERATIONS. AMERICAN AID FOR

One Headed by Belmont, the Other by Gompers.

Recent Discussion of Civic Federation and Subway Strike in C. F. U. Calls Forth Letter from Debs on How the A. R. U. Strike Was Killed.

The Worker recently gave an ac ount of a meeting of the Central Federated Union in which a spirited dis-cussion took place on the Civic Federation, the subway strike, and the ole played by the "safe and sane labor leaders" from Gompers and Mitchell down. Any union man who remained in the Civic Federation, said Henry S. Hand of the Wagon Workers' Union must be considered a tool of the boss s. Peter Damm of the same union, in voicing the same sentiment, said th service rendered the Interborough Company by the labor leaders was the same as that given by Samuel Gom-pers and the Executive Committee in great American Railway Union strike-a conference, and then kill the strike. John Kennedy of the Wood Workers' Union and others also made

erious charges. As a result a committee was appoint ed to "investigate the Civic Federation and the charges made," and a report may be expected at Sunday's meeting. It is said the committee have not "investigated the Civic Federation," but have called upon delegates making charges against labor leaders to submit evidence. It is thought the primary object of the appointment of the committee will not be carried out. The chairman of the committee, Jesse Lorimer, is a member of the Civic Federa-

In this connection the following letter, written by Eugene V. Debs in reply to an inquiry from Delegate Damm, will be of interest:

Dear Comrade:-Your favor of the 16th has been received and noted. You are entirely right in your contention as to the stiffed of Mr. Gompers and his official associates toward the Pullman strike in 1804. First of all, Mr. Gompeta was op-posed to the American Railway Union from the start and did all he could in from the start and did all he could in opposition to it. He did this in the in-terest of the old railway brotherhoods, ex-pecting to get them into the Federation. These brotherhoods were and are entirely to his liking, but the A. R. U. proposed to unite all rallway employees to fight the railway corporations, not to be controlled by them, and this, of course, made it neces sary for such labor leaders as Mr. Gompe of the A. P. of L. and P. J. McGuire, his chief adviser and associate at that time, P. M. Arthur of the Engineers, and others who are now hooked up with the Clyle Fed-eration and smiled upon by the corpora-tions, to fight it, and this they did every step of the way from the time it was degaulzed until it was finally crushed by the corporations, reinforced by the labor lead-ers named.

ers named.

As to the attitude of Mr. Gompers Lawaed the strike, concerning which you particularly inquire, it was so notoriously hostile to the strikers that he was openly demounced by his own followers in Chicago, and among those who publicly charged him with both freezon and cowardice for refusive to come to Chicago. In response to the

The whole body of organized labor at Chicago passionately supported the strike and the strikers. They demanded over and over again that Mr. Gompers, their preddent, come to Chicago to give the weight of his official position to the strike. He utterly refused to answer the call until he was literally forced to do so, and when finally he had to yield to the increasing finally he had to yield to the increasing indignation, he was interviewed before leaving New York, and said that he had to go to Chicago to attend a funeral. This was the death stab he gave to the strike when at last he was compelled by his own people to take some part in it. This interview was flashed over the whole country by the Associated Press and has since hear by the Associated Press and has sine repeated thousands of times and Mr. Gom-

pers has never once dealed it.
Mr. Gompers and his Exec finally convened at Chleago, after the who finally convened at Chicago, after the whole country was aroused, and the whole body of organized labor at Chicago was clamor-ing to support the strike. These gentiemen did what they had made up their minds from the start to do. They decided against the strike and turned down the strikers, and thus delivered one of the final blows that crushed the strike. So for as any that crushed the strike. So far as any help to the strike was concerned, Mr. Goup-pers and his associates had far better stay-ed away. They not only did no good, but did great harm. The whole capitalist press exulted over the decision of Mr. Gompers and his colleagues, commended their con-servatism and pointed to them as final proof that the strike should be broken and and outraging the strikers. These are the facts in the case, briefly stated, and they can be verified beyond all question of doubt. Every old member of the A. R. U. and thousands of other organized workers who were in the strike or in sympathy with it remember these facts, and let me say in closing that they are just beginning you are at liberty to use this letter in

any way you may wish. The strike of the New York subway em The strike of the New York subway employees, disastrons as it turned out, will be fruitful of great results to organised labor. It had peculiar and immense significance and as an object lesson has had value to the working class of the whole country which it would be difficult to overestimate. I very much appreciate the loyalty of the organised workers of New York to their struggling fellow-workers. Yours fraternally, E. V. DEBS.

Terre Haute, Ind., April 22.

Whether this committee sees fit to lay this letter before the C. F. U. or not, we take pleasure in laying it be fore the rank and file of the unions.

THE VANGUARD.

We're beaten back in many a fray Yet newer strength we borrow, And where the vanguard camps to-day, The rear shall camp to-morrow,

pany was driven out of Pennsylvanis about a quarter of a century ago.— Common Sense.

RUSSIAN REVOLUTION.

National Executive Committee Donates \$50 and Urges Comrades to Do All They Can.

The National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party in session at Chicago, April 20 to 22, adopted the following resolution:

The National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party hereby donates \$50 to express its sympathy with the Social bemocratic Party of Russia and sends greetings to it in the name of international Social ism, and in behalf of the growing solidarit of the world-wide working class. urge the Socialists of America to aid lib-crally the struggle of the Russian profe-tariat, and the Socialist press to give con-stant and full publicity to their cause.

It was ordered that copies of thes resolutions be sent to the International Sociatist Bureau at Brussels and tha the contribution be sent to the head cratic Party, at Geneva.

Secretary Loopoloff and Treasure Ingerman of the Russian Social Demo eratic Society of New York acknowltributions for the assistance of evolutionary movement in Russia:

Previously reported, \$2,554.48; W. S. & D. B. F., Br. 6, Morrisania, N. Y., \$10; Br. 123, Rahway, N. J., \$3; Br. 32, Buffalo, N. Y., \$3; Br. 22, Newark, N. J., \$10; Socialist Party, Local Sil ver King, Ida., 25c.; Local Dayton, O., \$3.50; Local Hemet, Cal., coll., \$1.50; Local Davenport, Ia., \$30; Franklin Forum, Bremerton, Wash., \$1.65; Kansas City, Mo., \$65; H. Karp, N. Y., sas City, Mo., \$65; H. Karp, N. Y., coll., \$32; B. Stow, Max Ebenholm, W. Wellin, Omenee, N. D., \$1 each; O. E. Samuelson and M. B. Tyler, Bado, Okla., \$1 each; total, \$2,719.38.

Contributions should be sen drafts and orders made payable should be sent and Loopoloff, Secretary, 121 E. One Hunred and Twelfth street, New York.

THEY IGNORE GOMPERS. The German Printers of New York Re-

buke Fratricidal Policy.

At last Sunday's meeting of Interna-tional Typographical Union No. 7, the German local of New York City, the circular letter from President Compets advising affiliated unions to cease giving financial support to the Western Federation of Miners was received and considered. It was discussed at length, the prevailing sentiment being fratricidal policy unworthy of the head of a great labor organization. By an overwhelming majority the union cided to pay no attention to Gompers

BIG VOTE IN MAINE TOWN.

The town of Lubec, adjoining Eastport, the most Eastern town in the United States, sends in the following report of the recent town election: So cialist vote, 107 straight on three can didates; Republican, 166. Democratic party had no ticket in the field. Lube is felt in the near provinces of Nev Brunswick. The Islands of Canro into line. In these two places lets are becoming numerous. There ! Socialist club at Grand Menan. far as international Socialism is con cerned there is no division line be

FOR LECTURE COMMITTEES IN NEW YORK AND VICINITY.

For the use of committees in New York and the vicinity in getting lecturers and beakers we print the following list, which akes no pretension, of course, to com-Alken, J. C .- 9 W. Sixty-third street, New York.

Rerlin, 8,-22 E. One Hendred and Eighth street. New York.

Bondley F. B. 220 Broadway New York. B.-320 Broadway, New York Peter E.-11 Cooper Square

Roudin, L. B.—223 Broadway, New York, Burrowes, Peter E.—11 Cooper Square, iew York. Cahin, Abe—175 E. Broadway, New York, Carless, Henry—36 Twenty-first street, iewark, N.; Edlin, William—404 Westminster Road, latbush, Brooklyn. klyn. B.-122 Rockaway avenue, r. Mrs. Bertha M.—503 Union Brooklyn. t. J. C.—160 Bleecker street, New man, Dr. Charles L.-121 Schermer-street, Brooklyn. ent. W. J.-260 W. Fifty-fourth street, few York. Goebel, Geo. H.-14 Bridge street, Newrk, N. 1 Venford, Ben-781 Marcy avenue, Brook-Hantord, Henrick State, Broadway, New Killquit, Morris-320 Broadway, New Korks, Alexander-184 William street, Lewis, E. J.—1924 Broadway, City, Maikiel, Leon A.—1861 Lexington avenue,

E. T .- 52 Westcott street. East i, N. J. Frederick-29 Reservoir avenue, ity, N. J. Ilgernon-184 William street, New Lemon, Courtenay-184 William street, rk. J. N. J. 1.-216 E. Seventy-sixth street,

las. M.-285 Barrow street, Jerer City, N. J.
Roldman, Dr. Elias P.—365A Fourteenth
treet, Brooklyn.
Ruge, Mrs. Clara—8 E. Eighty-fifth street,
Sackin, I.—11-13 Avenue D, New York.
Sackin, I.—11-13 Avenue D, New York.
Schimster, F.—301 Flatbush arenne,

Brooklyn. Bugene J.—153 E. Eighty-eighth Renden, Bugene J.—153 E. Eighty-eighth treet, New York. Spargo. John—197 Yonkers avenue, Yon-Sparge, John—171 toward card card, N. T. 121 E. One Hundred and Sparce J.—121 E. One Hundred and fwelfth girect. New York.
Tache. Charles G.—452 W. Twenty-ninth atreet, New York.
c. Charles G.—452 W. Twenty ninth
New York.
Charles—4121 Boulevard, West Ho-Ulert, Charles 121 Boulevard, West Ho-boken, N. J. Wien, Miss Marguerite V.—243 E. Eighty-sixth street, Wilshire, H. Gaylord -125 E. Twenty-third street, New York

VERY APPROPRIATE.

When the justices of the Supreme Court file into the court room to begin a session, an officer announces: "Hear ye, the Supreme Court of the United States is now in session," and then, as if inspired with prophetic vision or foreboding, he cries: "God save the United States."

Those who "undertake to rec ganise the Democratic Party" will find that it needs undertakers rather than reorganisers.—Jos. Wanhope,

PRICE 2 CENTS. TO FIGHT "THE

WHITE PLAGUE."

Trade Unions Consider Consumption Problem.

Central Federated Union's Committee on Sanitation Calls for Active Assistance in Important Work.

The Committee on Sanitation elected by the New York Central Federated Union has addressed to all affiliated bodies the following circular, which should receive prompt attention: To Affiliated Locals, Greeting:

To Adulated Locals, Greeting:
The newly elected Committee on Santation of the Central Federated Union of New
York City wishes to secure the co-operation
of all local unions in improving the sanitary
conditions where union men and womes
work and liye. To this end it has enterel

work and live. To this end it has entered into active co-operation with the Committee on Prevention of Tuberculosis.

It has been shown that consumption is a preventable disease; and yet it kills nearly 1,000 persons every year in this city alone. Prompt attention, in reporting violations of law to this committee would help very much to reduce the ravages of this terrible disease among workingmen and women, among whom gettaily on-third of these whe die between the ages of 15 and 41. dle between the ages of 15 and 41 years are victims to this preventable dis-

This committee wants the help of individ-ual members of unions also, for it feels that to remedy the present evil a general knowledge that consumption can be pre-vented is necessary. With such knowledge will come a demand for better conditions, so strong that it must be met. All union men and wonion are asked therefore to re-port any violations of the health or factory laws either in their workshops or in the houses where they live. Without any pub-licity, the matter will receive prompt at-tention from this committee.

You are further asked to inform the sec-retary of this committee when it may at-tend-one of-your regular meetings for the purpose of explaining to you the work This committee wants the help of judivid-

purpose of explaining to you the work which it has taken up. Hoplug for an early and favorable reply

from your organization, stating the time and place of your meetings, and thanking you in advance, with best wishes, we remain, fraternally yours,
JOHN KENNEDY, Chairman,

PAUL KENNADAY, Secretary, Secretary Kennaday is to be addressed at 105 E. Twenty-second street.

or six years ago it was shown by the best of expert evidence that the alarming and increasing prevalence of con-sumption in this city results almost wholly from the bad housing conditions endured by the mass of the working people-the crowding of large numing people—the crowding of large num-bers of meu, women, and children into small rooms in dark and ill-ventilated, tenements. Sublight and fresh air are deadly to the tuberculosis germ, as to many other germs of disease; but sun-night and fresh air are an unknown luxury to the tenement-dwellers. Many of the factories, workshops, and other places of employment in which the working people pass their days are alof the factories, workshops, and other places of employment in which the working people pass their days are al-most if not quite as bad in these re-spects as the tenements where they spead their nights. Overwork, worry, and often underfeeding are accessory causes which so weaken the physical constitutions of the workers that they fall an easy prey to this and other dis-

All of these conditions are the All of these conditions are the re-sults, of course, of that poverty to which capitalism dooms the wage-workers; and until the working class makes use of its political power to con-trol its own means of employment and put an end to exploitation, its mem-bers will continue to pay a frightful penalty of disease and death for their

fall an easy prey to this and other

Meanwhile, however, something can ne. If every organized body of workingmen or working women will join in the Sanitation Committee's cru-sade, supplying it with needed infor-mation and backing it up in its efforts to enforce at least such building regu-lations, sanitary provisions, and fac-tory laws bearing on the subject as we already have on the statute books, the result will undoubtedly be to save-many hundreds if not thousands of lives each year.

DO YOU WISH TO JOIN THE SOCIALIST PARTY?

This paper goes every week to several thousand persons who are favorable to Bocialism, but do not belong to the organized Socialism, but do not belong to the organized Socialist Party. All of these ought to fois the organization. To carry out our principles, it is necessary to have a large well disciplined, and self-governing body of Socialists to conduct the year-round campaign. Our party is not run by leaders. It is not controlled from above nor financed from above. That is why it keeps to the right path—because it depends on. Its organized rank and file for guidance and for support.

If YOU are a Socialist, we want YOU, It is your Dil'IX to join, to do your little part in the work, to contribute your little part in the work, to contribute your little part in the expense, and to exercise your equal nucerous its part for the series of the series of the series of the series and directing its whole policy. The dues vary in different localities from 5 cents to 25 cents a month—5 cents going to the National Committee, 5 cents to the State Committee, and the rest to the local or its subdivisions. When a member is unable to pay by reason of sickness or unenloyment, he is excused and does not lose standing.

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 fortnightly meetings of your local or branch and to give some of your leisure to the work of the party-for the greater portion of the work is done by volunteers.

is done by volunteers.

Are you a real WORKING Socialist, or only one who is willing to TALK Socialism and vote for it when it isn't too much trouble? If you're the real thing, join the For information as to the time and place of meeting of the branch which you should

ff in New York County, address Organ-zer U. Solomon, 64 E. Fourth street, New iner U. Solomon, ve s... York: If in Kings County, address Organiser If in Kings County, address Organiser If Schaefer, 82 Stockton street, Brook-ered. Schaefer, 82 Stockton street, Brook-

DON'T DELAY. FIND OUT WHERE

All communications should be written with ink and on one side of the paper, words should not be abhreviated error being bear the writer's name and eddress; and matter should be put in side of the paper, and the should be put in side of the should be side of

Entered as second class matter at the New York, N. Y., Post Office on April 6, 2801.

THE SOCIALIST VOTE. e Socialist Party (the Social Democratic y of New York has passed through its general election. Its growing power election its growing power effected and its speedy victory for swed by the great increase of its vote lown in these figures: 1904 (Presidential)408,230

In the state of New York, on account of certain provisions of the election laws, the Socialist Party is officially recognised under the mane of Social Democratic Party, and its emblem is the Arm and Torch.



the New York "Times," speaks of the New York Bakers' Ten-Hour Law overthrown by the United States Supreme Court, as an attempt to "save workman from the consequences of following his own inclinations." The worst of it is that a large proportion of the American people, even of the working people, are so little given to thinking for themselves that they pas sively accept this sort of sophistry as sound argument. That a workingman should have a strong personal "inclina should have a strong pers tion" to work twelve hours rather than ten in the stifling heat of a dirty cellar bakeshop and should regard the limitation of the workday as an oppressive interference with his "right of contract" is a suggestion-so impudent ly absurd that no publicist outside of Great Britain or the United States would venture to make it. But Anglo Saxons assuredly like to be humbugged and admire the smartness of such logical juggling, so long as it is on the winning side, even when they are the victims.

Out in New Mexico has been discov ered an obscure sect of "Penitentes" or "Flagellantes"-religious fanatics who imagine that they please God by mercilessly whipping and otherwise torturing themselves during Holy Week. En lightened public opinion is profoundly shocked at the idea of such senseless barbarity. But after all, are these de spised "Greasers" much more ridiculous than the mass of self-conceited free American workingmen, who bit complain of their lifelong hardships of overwork and underpayment and yet year after year put into their masters' hands the whip of the competitive system with which to drive them again to their endless tasks? The Mexican's folly is at least justified by his ignorant fear of a supposed Moloch in the skies who, the priests have told him, delights in seeing men suffer and will reward them with pleasures after death: from his superstitious point of view there is some logic in his madness. The American voting flagellante submits to the earthly Moloch of Capi talism either through sheer apathy and lack of manly spirit or else through a base sneaking hope that he may, by some lucky chance, get into the master class and help wield the whip over his less fortunate brothers' backs.

Andrew Carnegie has given \$10,000. 000 to establish a fund for the pension ing of superannuated college pro-Commenting on this action. ident Schurman of Cornell Uni versity says: "It dignifies the pro fessor's office and provides for his wants when he is no longer able to work," and President Pritchett of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology "It will go far to give dignity curity to the calling of the pro feesors." Now we have no quarrel with expressions of opinion in them selves, but we respectfully ask: How they tally with the oft-repeate on that Socialism, providing the wants of mechanics and labor when they are no longer able to would be degrading and delising to them? The college rs get an average salary at st four times as large as the aver-

age wages of common workingmen, have steady employment and regular vacations, and do so much less ardu ous work that their average lifetime is several years longer. If the manual worker can reasonably be expected to provide for his old age by "industry thrift, and sobriety," it surely ought to be possible for the professors to de so. For our part, we heartily agree that the professors ought to be provided for; but we insist that the mechanics laborers, and factory operatives ought to be provided for first. And it lies in their power to do it, for they are the producers of wealth and they have the votes by which to dispose of their pro duct, if they choose to use them.

DISCIPLINE AND DISCIPLINE

Some of our very good friends and comrades have thought The Worker very lukewarm in its attitude in re gard to the action of Victor Berger and the Milwaukee local in the late judicial elections. Because we did not cry "Off with his head!" they have jumped to the conclusion that we were con doning his offense. Because, two weeks ago, we raised a voice of warning against hysteria on the one side or on the other, they concluded that we wished the party to go to sleep and rest in blissful oblivion of all infrac tions of Socialist ethics.

They are wrong. We think that it is quite possible to be awake and active without being hysterical. We wish for the time when the Socialist Party can e cool without being cold.

Let us consider the case:

First, Local Milwaukee has failed to make nominations for the local judicial elections. The Worker thinks that was a mistake. It recognizes that it was not a fatal mistake, not a criminal mistake, not a mistake involving breach of Socialist principles. It recognizes even the possibility that it was not a mistake at all-that it was, under all the circumstances existing. the best course that the local could follow. It would like to have the Milwankee comrades and the critics of Milwaukee in such a frame of mind that they could reason together and find out whether or not Milwaukee has set a good example for Chicago and San Francisco and New York to follow. That frame of mind does not exist. The Worker awaits it.

In the second place, Local Milwaukee not having made nominations, Comrade Berger, as editor of the "Wahr heit," with the knowledge and approval of the local, advises the renders of his paper to vote for one of the bourgeols candidates for an unimportant judicial position, not because this candidate is an especially good one, but because his opponent is an especially bad one (from the point of view of Comrade Berger and Local Milwaykee), being a proven tool of the Cath olie church.

Now on this second point it is the opinion of The Worker that Comrade Berger and the comrades who endorsed his action have been altogether in the wrong. They cannot point to the smallest advantage for the Social ist cause gained by their action. We can point to very serious harm that they have done. We hold that they have needlessly, wantonly, senselessly, fruitlessly violated a generally understood rule of Socialist policy, which, as a general rule, is an exceedingly good rule and which should be violated in special cases only on very careful consideration, only for very good reason. only in critical moments and for very important and fairly sure results.

We utterly disapprove and repudia this act of Comrade Berger and Local Milwankee, then. Does it follow that we must clamor for the expulsion of Victor Berger and the suspension and reorganization of Wisconsin? It does not follow at all. When we scratch our finger we do not at once inelet the amputation of our arm. That is

a last resort. The act in question is, The Worker holds, an infraction of Socialist ethics of the unwritten law of the Socialis Party. It is not a violation of our definite and written law If it is wrong act, if it indicates a dangeroutendency, it ought to be rebuked-and, by the way, it is being rebuked pretty emphatically and pretty effectual ly. But if it is not a violation of our definitely formulated party law, ther the party law certainly ought not to be stretched in order to punish it. There is much more danger in stretching the law than in letting an offend escape under the law. If the party law is not strict enough or not definite enough, then it is the duty of the party to amend it so as to provide for future emergencies. It is not the duty nor the right of the party to make a retron

Our party ought by this time to be old enough to be able to distinguish between a man and an act, and be tween a specific act and a rule or principle covering that act. It should t able to disapprove an act withou necessarily destroying the usefulnes of the man who committed it and who has done much good in the past and may yet do much more. It should be able to define a rule for future action, without losing its head over past acts that its previously established rules have not covered.

—It's only the people who don't expect to live ten or fifteen years long-er who are justified in telling you that "Socialism will never come in their time."—Jos. Wanhope.

AN ELEMENTARY COURSE IN ECONOMICS AND POLITICS.

XVII.—Rules of Socialist Policy: Second, the Necessity of Maintaining the Revolutionary Attitude, and Reasons Therefor.

run in The Worker of Dec. 4, as an atempt toward a systematic and correct and ret popular statement of the fundamenta principles of scientific Socialism for the study (not merely to read something easy) and who have too little time to undertake arger and more complete treatises. Those who find any points not made clear or who have pertinent questions suggested by articles are invited to write to the Editor of The Worker, and are assured that an earnest attempt will be made to answer

XVII.-Rules of

Socialist Policy. 2. We have insisted in our last preced ing article, as the first and most funda ental rule of Socialist policy, that it nust maintain its proletarian charac ter. We come now to a second point, which is really a corollary to this first. 2. BEVOLUTIONARY ATTITUDE. The idea of revolution must not be

It has no necessary connec tion with the use of violent methods real revolution may conceivably be effected by altogether peaceful and even constitutional means while on awless acts in history, so far from being revolutionary in character, have been just the reverse—that is, have

been reactionary.

But if this is not what we mean by the word "revolutionary," it is incum-bent upon us to show, as clearly as possible: just what we do mean-est cially as we hold this to be one of the most important points in our whole theory and practise. We conceive it former statement that the Socialist movement is and must be a movement 'proletariat or wage-working

Many loose and superficial thinkers affect to champion evolution as against revolution, gradual change as against rapid and thorough change. porrowing a few phrases from the great biologists and the great historians of the nineteenth century. Even in the realm of blology their inerence is quite wrong. The evolution exclude but necessarily includes really revolutionary processes; for instance the development of an ovum into a buttertiv or a fowl or a man is a true evoion, and yet it includes such sudden and radical transformations as the bursting of the chrysails and the g of the egg-shell and the painful and dangerous process of childbirth. In nature and in society, revolution is not an exception to or a viola-tion of the law of evolution; it is one of the steps or critical moments in evolution. Let us apply this to the evolution of human society. We hold that human history, ever

since the appearance of the institution of private property, is the record of a series of class dominations, each in turn overthrown and its successor enstruggle. The study of history does not, as is sometimes said, show an even and continuous advance along one line, resulting from the gradual improvement of the race lu wisdom and morality. On the contrary, it is broken into a number of pretty clearly defined periods, each extending over several generations or several centuries, each marked by the supremacy of a certain economic class and having institutions suited to the interests that—class, which institutions grow and change slowly and gradually; these periods of relative stability being divided by shorter epochs of intense activity, of radical change, of wholesale destruction and as rapid construction on new bases—epochs. that is, of revolution. The forms and institutions of each of the intervening periods show at first great powers of growth, of expansion and adapta-tion, of digestion and assimilation, if we may be allowed such a figure of But this vitailty is at last exbecome ossified, orderly progress on established lines becom more and more difficult, organized society becomes less and less able to cope with new problems that arise, less and less able either to solve or to suppress in-ternal antagonisms that assert themselves with increasing power; the pre-vailing system having done its work performed its mission, outlived its usefulness, it must either give way to a new and contradictory system arising from within itself or, failing that, it brings society to such a state of imoctence or senile debility that it falls in easy prey to some more vigorous still growing society from mercial subjugation, or otherwise. In this latter case of the extinguishment of a civilization through its inability to develop a new system from within to replace the one it has worn out (as happened to the nations of Western Asia and Egypt about the fourth century before Christ and to the Greco Roman civilization some eight hundred years later), we have nothing furthe to do with that society: it ceases to be a direct factor in the world's progress with considerable loss of time, to allow for the taking up of some of its achievements by an alien people, a new line of march is taken up. But

what we may call the normal case is that of the civilization that is capable that of the civilization that is capable of going through the crisis and devel-oping a new system from and for itself —that is, of undergoing a revolution Let us consider such a case. In doing so, we shall hardly be able to avoid re peating much that we have said in earlier chapters—but it will stand repe-

Every revolution is at once destructive and constructive, an ending and a beginning, an effect and a cause, the summing up and balancing of an old account and the opening of a new one. And every revolution bears a two-fold relation to the outgoing social system—that of product and that of destroyer; it reverees the old myth of Kronos who ate his children as soon as they were born, for the revolution, as soon as it is born, devours its parent, making away with the visible capitalists and small, the conflict of three evils in practise:

large capitalists and small, the content to three evils in practise:

large capitalists and small, the content to three evils in practise:

large capitalists and the conflict of transportation interests, the conflict of three evils in practise:

lit tends to waken the protection and the industrial, the conflict of the party, of which we have yet to speak; it capitalists and the professional politic claim, military men, and clericals who mass and to pervert the representations and the protection of the party of which we have yet to speak; it capitalists and the professional politic claim, military men, and clericals who mass and to pervert the representations and the protection of the party of which we have yet to speak; it capitalists and the professional politic claim, military men, and clericals who is the protection of the party of which we have yet to speak; it capitalists and the professional politic claim, military men, and clericals who is the protection of the party of which we have yet to speak; it is the conflict of the party of which we have yet to speak; it is the conflict of the provided the protection of the party of which we have yet to speak; it is the conflict of the party of which we have yet to speak; it is the conflict of the industrial, and the protection of the party of which we have yet to speak the protection of the party of which we have yet to speak the provided the Every revolution is at once destruc

form of old institutions and incorporating into itself so much of their substance as is vital. To drop this figurative expression and speak concretely A revolutionary move ly any movement that threatens exist ing conditions, but only such a move ment as expresses the needs and de-sires of a growing class developed under those conditions and unable to pur sue its further development without sweeping them away and establishing new conditions suitable to its own in terests. At several places in the course of this discussion we have insisted on the fact that the economic forces in the last analysis, shape and direct all others. A certain form of government, certain sorts of institu tions, laws, customs, moral and relig-lous beliefs, and habits of thought and action are adapted to a society in which agriculture and handleraft carried on by very crude methods, with great difficulties of communication and transportation and consequently very limited commerce, is the prevailing economic condition. If these economic conditions as they existed in Europe in the Middle Ages could have been kept from changing, we may be sure that the feudal system with all its accompaniments would have persisted with little alteration. But improve nents in the art of warfare and in tha of navigation and geographical discoveries and the influx of great quantities of gold and silver and the opening new lands for settlement and the dis covery of a new source of mechanical power and the invention of new tools and machines for applying this power in doing work (together with the art of printing to record and communicate ideas)-all these things brought into vogue new methods of producing and exchanging and appropriating wealth, and created a new class, differing as much from the eld ruling class as from the old exploited class, a class increas-ing in riches and power and activity by methods of which fendal institution and customs were very meanwenient, a restless and expanding class of commercial and industrial profit-takers as distinct from the landholding lords with their stable income from feudai services and dues. This class it was who made the evolution marked in its die stages and in different countries by the names of Luther and Calvin, of Cromwell and William of Orange, of Rousseau and Robespierre

and Napoleon, establishing new insti tutions-personal liberty, freedom conscience, civil rights, allenability of property, representative government more or less complete free trade, more or less extended public education, and so forth-which suited its peculiar eco nomic needs. By this political and so cial revolution, resulting from eco nomic causes, a new system of society is ushered in, with a new ruling clas -and, necessary corollary to that, a new exploited class. This system which we call capitalism, is running its course. Judging from past history we may predict that it will likewis reach a point where it can no longer, by slight and gradual changes, adapt its institutions to the economic changes resulting from still further de nt of the methods of produc tion and exchange and appropriation of wealth and that it must either lapse nto decay or else be overthrown by another revolution, displaced by a radically different system brought in by the efforts and adapted to the needs of a class developed under capitalism and cramped in its further development by ns which capitalism itself can not and dare not dispense with. Judg ing from present indications, we hold that this revolutionary moment is near at hand and that the revolutionar class of this age is the proletariat and that its nature and position is such that its triumph will mean the closing of this long series of class domination

view, the most momentous change in all the world's history. We have said enough, if we have made our meaning at all clear, to show that a revolution is not merely a more rapid continuation of the gradual changes that have been going on in the preceding period—that, on the whole, it is rather the negation and still be that It has its sources always in a clasat war with that society, never in the ruling class or any section thereof. What does this mean as applied to present-day politics, to the attitude of he Socialis courgeois parties, to the relation of its activities to the various tenden that are actually conflicting in the field of capitalist politics? In this application lies the crux of the whole or between revolutionary and reformist policies in the Socialist movement.

and class revolutions that this last

revolution will be, from every point of

Though capitalism is nearing, if it has not actually passed the climax of its development, though it is approach ing, if it has not actually entered upon that stage of ossification and sentle de bility which marks the latter portion of every class domination, though the internal antagonisms are now so acute stant and ever failing effort to recon cile or to repress them, yet we cannot say that capitalist society is stationary or uniform within itself. In every well developed capitalist country, leaving entirely out of account the more or working class, we can see conflicting tendencies within the capitalist class itself, expressed by different political parties or factions or coalitie letariat and the struggle to sh belated survivals of medieval ism (as in Russia), there is the rivalry of capitalist interests of different countries, the general conflict between large capitalists and small, the con-flict between the agricultural and the

is also to be considered the different attitudes of different sections of the capitalist class toward the labor movement—one favoring iron-handed re pression, another advocating a policy f conciliation, another devising plan to divide and conquer by discriminating paternalism, others currying favo with the workers in the hope of using their movement as a cat's-paw; would take a book to describe in de tall the kaleidoscopic variety of capi talist politics-and the book would be gin to be out of date by the time it had left the press. The Dreyfus affair and the disestablishment movement in France, the Spanish-American and Anglo-Boer and Russo-Japanese wars bourgeois constitutional stagi ation in Russia to-day, the agrarian move ment in Germany with its hunger-tariff schemes, Chamberlain's "fiscal reform" agitation in England, and such war-cries and catch-phrases in vears as "civil-service reform." righteousness," "tariff revision," "six-teen to one," "manifest destiny" and "anti-imperialism," "bust the trusts" and "curb the criminal combines. "frenzied finance," "practical munici-pal ownership"—all these are but ex amples of the complicated and often fiercely fought conflicts of differen

property interests. Generally speaking, in all this maze nd tangle, we can trace a progres sive, a conservative, and a reactionar And as it is proverbially t "extremes meet," we some times find the most progressive and the most reactionary capitalist ele-ments in alliance against those who merely wish to maintain the "status uo." Often, at any rate, we find the nost reactionary element masquerad ing under the name of radicalism. On the whole, in the United State

lo-day, we may say that the Republi can party nationally represents pro gressive capitalism, live and expansive capitalism—that is, great capitalism the Democratic party, nationally, is : queer hodge-podge of sober conserva-tism with desperate reaction that calls itself radicalism-this latter side of the Democratic party representing the dooined and dying small-property interests, which are against things as they are, but whose ideal is in the past, not in the future; but this same Democratic party, locally, in a few great cities, stands for the highest of high finance. Truly, "politics make strange bed-fellows."

Now the politicians, especially those of the parties that mix up real reaction with pretended radicalism, are skilful of "fishing in troubled waters." They have plenty of fine phrases and pronises to serve as bait for gudgeons. The only way not to be caught is not to be a gudgeon. The only way for a working-class party to avoid the thousand snares that are set for it is to know the ground it has to travel over -not to see only a step or two ahead but to keep the ultimate goal clearly in mind and to know the paths that lead to it. We have to travel a step at a time, of course; but if we think mly or chiefly of the step just befor us, if we do not take a far look ahead we have no assurance that our step will be in the right direction, Those Socialists who hold the re-formist view, as distinguished from the revolutionary view, are especially

to be misled in this tangle, h cause they lack the sure ciue that the revolutionary theory supplies. Failing to trace back each political tendency to its roots in this or that class interest. they are deceived by superficial ap-pearances. They think of the differ ence between Socialism and bourgeois radicalism as being a difference only of degree, not of kind; they think of the Socialist Party as simply a party of extreme radicalism or of the radical par ties or factions as a sort of mode and slow-going Socialists. Jud only by surface indications, it is easy to hold this view; such a misconception is quite excusable in our oppon ents and outside critics; it is not se among Socialist pregnant with danger to the move This view carries with it the delu

sive hope that the impending revolu-tion may be averted or, at least, so softened and attenuated as practically not to be a revolution, that we ma pass from capitalism into Socialism by continuous and gradual forward novement of the whole society, by on of easy and almost imperceptible reforms, without any direcand general shock between bourgeols and proletarian forces. It images so as one army on ing forward all together, Socialists in the van and radicals, conservatives, and reactionaries following in order, whereas the true image is found in two armies drawn up in line of battle, the working class on one side, mustering and advancing under the red flag o Socialism, the various contingents the capitalist class ill disciplined but having the advantage of arms and of ground, defending their position, while the decadent middle class is a shifting her, now radical and now reaction ary, but always at the critical moment ready to break its allegiance and de sert to the side that seems for the ment to be the safest. That this is the actual character of middle-clas parties, however radical their profes sions, follows from much that we have said throughout this series and espe-cially in the present article. Nor is this, as it may at first seem, a merc ncademic question. "Experience is a hard school, but fools will learn in no other." It is said: the converse is true that they who will learn in no othe school, they who fall to use the theory deduced from past experience to guid them in future action, they who insis on working by "rule of thumb" all th time, are playing a foolish part and are doomed to hard schooling. Social-ist theory is not a matter of inteliceusement, not a mere exerci adjunct to class feeling and common sense as a guide in Socialist action. The reformist theory, which we have

hus combatted at such length, leads o three evils in practise: It tends to weaken the proletarian

from responsible agents into bosses, EVERYTHING IS PREPARING

hemers, and ideologists.
Secondly, it tends to introduce the practise of compromise, political trad-ing, fusion, and log-rolling, with its attendant danger of corruption, of whi we shall speak more at length next

But the third point, while less defin ite, is perhaps even more important than either of these. Even if these concrete and glaring dangers be avoid ed, there is yet a subtle and insidiou the reformist theory, which acts as an internal dry-rot or a slow paralysis, all the worse, perhaps, for showing n striking external symptoms of diseas until it has done it harmful work. Let us explain: The old-party politicians, the states

men, the social philosophers even, nov

look on the Socialist movement-espe

in Russia, Germany, and

United States, where its revolutionary character is most pronounced-with curious mixture of fear, hatred, be wilderment, and admiration. They cannot understand it. It does not ac like any other party, nor like any sect order, or society that they know. It is persecuted and it grows. It is offered ssions; it takes them, and is no satisfied for a moment. It splits and carries on the most bitter interna fights, yet always presents a fighting front to capitalism, and grows while it is divided, and re-unites stronger than ever. It cannot be misled; its leaders are followed only when the lead straight forward. It cannot be be trayed; the man who sells out can de liver only his useless self. It is weak judged by the criterious of other par ties; yet it fears not to cross sy with any of them. It is utterly un practical, according to the practical rules of other parties; yet, somehow it succeeds. When it fails, it is no crushed; it turns its defeats into vic tories. It lacks money, it lacks social standing, it labors under misapprehen sion and calumny, its members are poor workingmen, in danger of the law, in danger of the blacklist, most of them uncolnected or only self-edu cated; yet it does things. sinecures, no contracts, no franchises no graft of any sort, with which to its workers; it demands of then such work as no other party can de mand of its beelers; it can promise them no material reward; yet it gets such faithful service, such efficient service, such passionately devoted service, as no other party can command. Its members are like fanatic they seem to prefer hardship; and yet they are not like fanatics—they think for themselves. The martyrs of Nero's day did not show more faith and the most skeptical worldlings de not use colder reason; they go to the rolling-place with cool heads and to the barricades or the gallows, if need be, with cheerful faces. They follow a materialistic philosophy, and their customary greeting of "Comrade" customary greeting of "Comrade" truly speaks a fraternal love warmer and sweeter than any church or any masonie order has ever known

Now this peculiar character of the ble asset-to use a commercial phrase -is, in fact, its only asset. No possible gain of unearned votes at the next election, no possible contributions of money to our campaign fund, no nos sible adhesion of eminent and honor able names to our ticket and our com mittees, could compensate or begin to compensate for it. Without it we are lost. But whence comes it? Why has our party this invincible optimism, this inextinguishable vitality, this almost miracolous fighting power? Just because it is the revolutionary party of the proletariat. Just because

it realizes to the full the incomparable

it knows that it is not striving for ome petty amelioration of some inci evil for the partial and tem porary benefit of some small fraction of some one untion, but that it is fight ing for nothing less than the complete emancipation of man, the world over from class rule. Every previous reyo-lution has meant the overthrow of one ruling class and the enthronement of another ruling class-at best, a larger ruling class with a somewha milder form of oppression and exploi tation. Every reform movement of the present day means only the patching of a bad system, the salving of some of the sores, the lopping off of a few twigs from the poisonous Upas tree. We lay the ax at the root. We have We lay the ax at the root. We have a cure, not a palliative. We propose to end the evil, not to mend it. We know-we know, we do not m think, but know-that we are toiling at a revolution which shall be the last revolution, that we are fighting out class struggle which shall end class division and class rule. That is why our party has this power that our en mies cannot understand. That is why neither Bismarck's policy of "blood and fron" nor Hanna's Civic Federa tion policy can either stop us or side That is why our party car such unqualified devotion, such life long fidelity, such intense enthusiasm as no other movement in the world's history has dared to dream of asking

Reformism offers us "somethin now"—or, rather, something pretty soon. For it does not fulfil its prom-ises. As a matter of fact, we do not get immediate relief so soon nor so well by the reformist plan as by the revolu-tionist plan. But that aside, it offers us only nalliatives, patches, compromise ninety-nine per cent. iniquity instead of a hundred per cent. iniquity. It ap peals only to personal and transitory motives. It does not take a man out-side of his petty personal self. It puts Socialist politics on a level with capi talist politics, as a sort of huckste That is not the policy, that is not the attitude, that is not the theory that will elicit the heroism that is latent in every man or woman. We can d work only for a heroic cause sonal interests, a cause that we realiz to be the greatest that ever inspired So that is why the Socialist Party

does well to maintain its revolution to pro-attitude, to lose no opportunity to proclaim its revolutionary aim, to aiways against putting too much on immediate measures, to on immediate measures, to take every occasion to proclaim that it intends, not merely to reform this or that resultant evil, but to put the world on a new basis—the basis of manhood in place of that of property.

By Horace Traubel.

Everything is preparing for the change. Do you not see it, dear brother? You who are my dear brother and think of me with love? You who are my dear brother and think of me with hate? Everything is getting ready for the one thing. Changes are occurring in order that the change may occur. you see all the preparations an fail to see what they mean? Try the signs by your ears. Do you not hear what they mean? Try the signs by your eyes. Do you not see what they nean? Hear nothing, see nothing: try the signs by your soul. Do you not see what they mean? Everything is preparing for the change. Are you preparing for the change?

You have seen me going about gesturing and talking. I have meant nothing to you. You have not taken me seriously. Did you think I was all alone in the world? That my protest started nowhere and ended in a vacuum? If I was the start and finish of myself I too would doubt my-self. I would agree with you and go about the robber business of But I know world better. I hear many voices in my voice. I see all the past gesturing through my right arm. I am not sig afficant because of myself but because of what is behind me and what is before me. I do not say you should fig-ure me high. Let me pass. Dispose of me in ciphers. But what will you do with my background and foreground? Will you set them aside? Cha you set history aside? The time has come for the new world. Everything is prepar ing for the new world. Are you preparing? Do you propose to go into the w world blind and deaf and dumb? Do you not see what all the disturbance is for? What all the quarrels are for? The wage lists and the grafts? The oppressions and the slaveries? Do you not see what they are all for? Do you think they are only and continue themselves? Now you are up to the door. Do not doubt. Take the knob of the door in your hands. Open the door. Beyond that door is the new world. Pass resolutely across its threshold. Be your own Columbus Everything else has been getting ready for it. Why should you not get ready

you gone too far with despair to turn back? Is there so much wrong in your world that there is no room for right in your world? Have you missed all

FOR THE CHANGE.

pioneers? Have the men who have broken the way worked in your very sight unseen? You say that if there were enough good evident in the world you would be convinced. Let me say something about the new world. Let me say that it is not alone what you call good that is preparing the way of the lord. The evil is also preparing the way of the lord. You have curtailed the integers of frith. The virtuous man is not alone preparing the way. The vicious man is also the herald of the dawn. That is what makes the depend upon the partial tribute of a

current virtue it would not be inevit able. It might come. It neight not come. But having been prepared for by the whole, not by a simple fraction, of our present life, nothing can nullify its apparition. All your grief as well as all your joy contributes to the historic entrances and exits. Are afraid to say yes? I am not afraid. I say yes in my loudest voice. I am not saying yes on my own account. I am saying yes on history's account. His tory says yes in my yes. That is what it comes to. I abhor rent and interest and profit. But rent and interest and profit say yes. I abhor landlords and land serfs. I abhor bosses and workmen. I abhor masters and slaves. I abhor superior and inferior. I abhor all ups and all downs. say yes. They are all helping to break the way. They are all pouring fuel into the new sun. I have seen how even villaing is of some account. Will be made of account when the full our pose of history is achieved. I am not blind. I see the worst you can show me I am not deaf. I hear the last cry of distress. But I have eyes for the beyond. I see the best beyond the worst. I have ears for to-morrow. I hear the last cry of Joy.

Dear brothers, who are my dear brothers, brothers in your hate for me Everything is preparing for the change. The good is preparing for the change. The bad is preparing for the change. The very tragedies before for it? which you are stupefied are preparing
Do you doubt? Have you reasoned too much with the horror of life? Have you preparing for the change?

BUSINESS DEPARTMENT.

Quarterly Financial Report Shows Great Reduction of Deficit, Due Partly to Advertising, But Partly Also to Increase of Circulation - Needs and Hopes for the Future.

In our issue of Jan. 29 we presented an analyzed statement of the average weekly expenses and income for the last quarter of 1904, comparing it with the statement for the preceding quar-

ter.

That comparison showed an increase of \$30.43 in average weekly expenses. an Increase of \$45.80 in average weekly income, and a consequent re of \$15.46 in average weekly deficit

We are now able to give the statement for the first quarter of 1905. The comparison shows an increase of only 50 cents a week in expenses, an in crease of \$13.41 in receipts, and a sequent reduction of the average week ly deficit from \$14.16 to \$1.25.

Con Con

Inci

tion figures in the report for the quarter when that subscription is taken. But the expense involved by that subscription is distributed through the year. That is, each subscription means a certain present eash income, in a lump, and a liability which the publishers must liquidate during the fifty-two weeks following.

So it is that a paper may appear to be on a paying basis, before it is actually so, IF THE CIRCULATION IS STEADILY

lation on which a paper of the present size and quality of The Worker can regularly make income cover expenses is about 25,000.

Within the last few weeks just this pause in the growth of the circulation has occurred. If it continues, the report for the second quarter of 1905 will not be quite so pleasing as that which we give above. We have reason to hope, however, that this will not be the case—that, as the open-air meet-ings get under way, the comrades will

AVERAGE WEEKLY EXPENSES.		
4 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	Oct. Dec.	Jan. Mar.
torial salaries and expenses	\$30.14	\$36,66
dness office salaries and expenses	. 28.56	30.50
aposition	. 25.15	24.00
amission on advertising, electric light and power, gas, agita		
tion, sundries	5.41	12.0
MF	. 37.80	32.17
sedition, postage, and mail list	. 39.68	37.8.
count to subscribers and dealers	. 3.24	35
Average total weekly expense	\$176.07	\$176.53
rease		\$0.50
AVERAGE WEEKLY INCOME.		
scriptions and sales		\$153.80
rertising and sundries	19.84	21.43
attended to the second of the	Married of Contactorial	-
Average total weekly income		\$175 32
DEFICIT.		\$13.41
Average weekly deficit	. \$14.16	\$1.23
baction of average weekly deficit		

on the face of it, and it is a good one in fact, though not quite so good as it appears. Of the increase in income, about \$10 a week was for advertising. This is a source of income that no Socialist paper can afford to depend upon and that The Worker is resolved not to depend upon. If we had not had certain extra advertising which cannot he expected regularly and which, inwe would rather not have to take, the weekly deficit for the quarter would have been over \$11, or about \$3 less than that of the preceding quarter.

An examination of the first part of the table will show that care has been taken to keep expenses down to the lowest possible point.

It must be borne in mind that the bundle prices of The Worker are low as barely to cover the cost of paper, press-work, mailing, and postage, leaving nothing to apply toward covering expenses of editing, composition anagement. The eight-page May Day Number, for instance, not is not a source of profit, but entails an actual loss. For the sake of propa ganda these low bundle rates must be maintained; but to make the paper self-sustaining, as well as to increase its usefulness as an organ of real So cialist education, it is assolutely necessary that its list of individual subscribers be increased. Only upon that can we safely depend.

We may well repeat here some remarks that we made three months ago in presenting the report for the last quarter of 1903:

it may be well, however, to guard against a misconception. At this rate of increase in the circulation, it would appear, the paper will be on a self-supporting basis in another three months. So it will, in one way of looking at it. But, if the increase of circulation should then become practically stationary, we should find a defict again the following quarter. The reason for this is quite plain. Subscriptions, with few exceptions, are paid for in advance, The whole income from a yearly subscrip-It may be well, however, to guard against

Worker in such large numbers from week to week that we shall be able to report no deficit at all three months from now and a really self-supporting condition within six months The following table shows in detail

and half-yearly subscriptions for The

the circulation of The Worker for the last two weeks: Week ending

Apr. 22, Apr. 23, Single subscriptions13,798 14,537 Outside bundles Samples 543 581 581 or at retail 1,272 3,471

Of course no just comparison can be made between a special and an or-dinary number. Making allowance for this, however, there seems to be reason for thinking that the increase in regular circulation is to be resumed.

ROYAL TRAINING.

The Grand Duchess Olga, of Russia, daughter of the Czar of Russia, is a high and mighty little girl with exaggrated ideas of her own importance and the active disposition to exact from these of less exdisposition to exact from these of less ex-alted positions every possible deference. While playing with her sisters one day on the beach before the Alexandrine Palace, she saw several sallors, supervised by an efficer, engaged in a hard piece of work. The small Duchess began strutting up and down before them, thus compelling them to stop their labors and salute. Find-ing this good fun she kept it up until the ing this good fun she kept it up until the officer, seeing no prospect of her stopping this amusement, directed the men to proceed with the work and pay no further attention to the little girl. The child again strutted past several times, her expression of impationer and trage becoming greater, until maily she trage becomes a factorized to the same transplant of th

PRIMARIES IN

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Primaries of the Social Democratic Party in New York County, to elect delegates to the City, County, Bor-ough, Assembly, and Aldermanic Conventions and to transact such other business as may come properly before the primaries, will take place on Fri-May 12, from 7 to 10 p. m., at the following places:

1st A. D., at 150 Spring street, res-2d A. D., at 184 William street, news

paper office.

3d A. D., at 126 Varick street, sho

9th A. D., at 255 W. Twenty-seventh

dence of F. Neustus.

12th A. D., at 113 Broome street.
residence of Dr. A. Malesoff.

street, hall. 14th A. D., at 429 E. Ninth street, residence of Frank Brummer.

otreet, shoe store, 19th A. D., at 311 Amsterdam ave

nue, express office. 20th A. D., at 315 E. Thirty-fourth

printing office.
22d A. D., at 241 E. Forty-second

23d A. D., at 267 W. One Hundred and Forty-sixth street, residence of Richard Wienecke.

25th A. D., at 110 W. Twenty-seventh

street, supply store. 29th A. D., at 434 E. Seventy-fourth street, residence of A. Bodonsky.

hall. 20th A. D., at 126 E. Eighty-sixth street, residence of Ad. Jablinowsky. 30th A. D., at 206 E. Eighty-sixth street, clubrooms. 31st A. D., at 2396 Eighth avenue,

locksmith's shop. 32d A. D., at 57 E. Ninety-ninth

34th A. D., at 2609 Third avenue,

hall. 35th A. D., at 3309 Third avenue,

etreet, Van Nest.

City, County and Borough Conven-ions, one delegate for every district organization and an additional dele

gate for every ten members of the district in good standing or major fraction thereof.

mary may choose to elect. Delegates to the conventions must be members of the party in good standing, must be at least six months

meml its of the party, and must live in the districts they are to represent.

2. Primaries are open for from 7 to 9 p. m. unless a motion to adjourn to a stated date is carried; to must at once notify the Executive nmittee of such action, the cause the primary is adjourned.

3. Delegates to the various conven tions of the Social Democratic Party must be members of the party in good standing and members of the party

retary of the primary. One copy of the minutes will be placed on the district file and the other must be mailed to the Organizer or Executive Committee not later than three days after

the adjournment of the primary.

5. The delegates to the various con ventions are elected separately for each convention, beginning with the convention requiring the largest num-

6. For primaries in which the memthe number of good-standing member of the branches participating in the printary. When a branch waives the right to its quota of delegates the primary may then choose the remaining number of delegates from among the

primary is transacted, the chairman

djourns the primary.

8. The chairman must sign both th minutes of the primary and the cre-dentials of the delegates to the conven-9. The secretary must make out an

sign both the minutes and the creden-tials. Copies of each must be sent to the Organizer at once.

10. Any one who wishes to particlpate in the primaries of the S. D. P. must be a citizen of the United States.

a resident in the district where the party in good standing.

By authority of the New York Coun-

U. SOLOMON, Organizer.

KINGS COUNTY PRIMARIES.

County of Kings, Borough of Brook Notice is hereby given in compl with the election laws of the state of New York that the primaries of the Social Democratic Party of Lo Cell Kings County will be held Friday, May 12, before 9 p. m., to elect dele-gates to the City, County, Borough, Assembly and Aldermanic Distric Conventions for the purpose of nomi nating candidates for such offices a be filled at the next election.

The basis of representation is on delegate for every assembly district organization and one additional dele-gate for every ten members or majority fraction thereof.

The primaries are called for the fol lowing places: 1st A. D., at 121 Schermerhorn

2d A. D., at residence of J. Libskie

3d A. D., at 208 Columbia street. 4th A. D., at café, corner of Myrtle

5th A. D., at 83 Bartlett street. 6th A. D., at 30 Summer avenue. 7th A. D., at 1524 Fifty-night street Sth A. D., at 556 Baltic street. 9th A. D., at 131 Imlay street.

10th A. D., at residence of Sychower, 107 Vanderbilt avenue. 11th A. D., at 803 Union street. 12th A. D., at 335 Prospect avenu-

13th A. D., at Eckford and Colyer

14th A. D., at residence of J. Han mel, 727 Manhattan avenue. 15th A. D., at-487 Montrose avenue

16th A. D., at 1898 Fulton street, 17th A. D., at 551 Gates avenue. 19th A. D., at 949 Willoughby ave

18th A. D., at 12 E. Seventh street. 20th A. D., at 257 Hamburg avenue 21st A. D., at 675 Glenmore avenue FRED. SCHAEFER, Organizer.

MODERATION, COMRADES.

To the Editor of The Worker:—The dis-enssion occasioned by the Milwankee inci-dent in our party press and incetings has assumed an importance beyond the par-ticular issue, and some of the views ex-pressed and tendencies manifested in the erious consideration.

But first a few words in my own behalf. My attitude in the unfortunate controvers; been criticised by some of my friend others, notably the editor of the To and others, notably the editor of the To-ledo "Socialist," and Comrase Mailly in his recent letter to The Worker has expressed surprise at it. I cannot see that either was

To the Editor of The Worker:—It is time some one within the Socialist Party entered a protest against the vituperative and defamatory tone of much of the personal criticism that is flung about in the Socialist press. This sort of thing does well enough for those who sit at the feet of the Ganadiel of the Socialist Labor Party. But in an organization like ours, which professes to represent the enlightened spirit of the Socialist movement, it is singularly out of place. any views on the Miswangee case may be briefly summarised as follows: 1. I do not feel called upon to pass judg-ment on the wisdom of the contrades of Miswange in abstaining from making nomi-antions in the recent judicial elections in

and unambiguous rules ngainst the recurrence of such conditions as have brough about the Milwankee trouble.

4. I am opposed to any punishment or dis-ciplinary measures against the organization of the state of Wisconsin or that of the city of Milwaukee or against Victor L. Ber-

It is this last point particularly, I pre It is this last point particularly, I pre-sume, which threw my good friends into a violent fit of mild surprise. There was no reason for it, I repeat. My attitude in the Berger case is absolutely consistent with my entire record in the Socialist move-ment. While I was always unalterably op-

The Berger case has called forth the latest flood of this kind of victousness. I may say that I do not myself approve of the editorials in the "Wahrheit," and so I presume that I may, without atfainder of treason, speak a word on this subject. Though I do not approve of those editorials, I recognize the bearing of a fundamental truth of the Socialist philosophy—the influence of the environment on one's beliefs and conduct. I happen to be living in New York. If I were living in Milwaukee I might view the subject in an entirely different way. And so might any one of the disputants who are now filling the alr (and the columns of the party press) with wild denunciations. But this is only incidental to the main subject. The point I wish to emphasize is this: That whether Berger be right or wrong, he is entitled to a respectful and comradelike discussion of his action. Let those who determine, after a have and no reason to change my views on the subject in any way. I am will "hys-terical" enough to believe that the primary object of our party is to fight the common enemy from without, and that the fight against the "internal enemy" should be strictly limited to cases of wilful and de-illuerate infractions of established party principles and tactics. I do not wish to b principles and tactics. I do not wish to be understood as encouraging any deviation from the well defined principles of proletarian Socialism or any degree of laxity in party tactics. On the contrary, I believe that as soon as a fallacious or injurious tendercy is noticed in any quarter of our movement it should be energetically combatted, but combatted by argument and not by punishment; by discussion, not by expulsion. Our comrades are voluntary fightpulsion. Our comrades are voluntary fighters for a great cause, not soldiers in compulsory service. We can maintain the purity tien. Let those who determine, after a pulsory service. We can maintain the purity and integrity of our party by educating the membership to a proper understanding of the nature and spirit of our movement, but never by a system of rigid discipline. To apply these general principles to the case before us. I will say that I would not hesitate to vote for prompt and radical ac-tion against the Wisconsin organization if same consideration of the whole subject, that he is wrong, disapprove of his action. They may disapprove with what emphasis they care to employ, so long as they keep within the bounds of respectful language. But when they pass those bounds and give vent to deaunciatory howlings, they become social nuisances and medaces to the interrity of the Scialist movement.

Is it not about time to connel, by appro-

motives and character of fillow-members, they will favor the latter by an overwhelming majority. I quite agree with Comrade Hillouit in his comment on the Berger case, that among the chief dangers threatening our party are mutual distrust and hereaf hunting. But I disagree with him in his management of the chief of the control of the ger's subsequent sovice to vote for Judg Walther were part and parcel of one pre conceived schome, a deliberate political conceived schome, a deliberate political deal with Judge Wallber or the Republican party. This the "Socialist" seems to imply, but I cannot find any justification for such a conclusion from the facts before us. Whatever I may think of the attitude of the Wisconsin comrades towards the national organization of the party, I do not taink them capable of entering into corrupt political deals with our caemies.

Comrade Mailly claims that in the Miswalive case an established rule of the party has been flagrantly violated and cites as a precedent the case of Local Sauta Barara, Cal. in which the facts are said to have been similar to those of Milwaukee, and is which the charter of the local was revoked by the State Committee at the

revoked by the State Committee at the instance of the National Quorum. I have

few men in the movement whom I respect more highly and with whose general views I am more nearly in accord than William Malliy and Herman Titus, and that I fully

appreciate the excellent work of a paper like their Toledo "Socialist." which has

like their Toledo "Socialist," which has made it its special mission to watch over the integrity of the movement. But in all fairness and friendliness I must say I fear that our good comrades take their task just a triffe too strenuously. In the recent article, "The Parting of the Ways," and in their visions of a new Social Democratic Party to be organized by the terrible Ber-

ger. I feel that they are carried away by

undue alarm. Young and weak as our party is, at this time it is already too strong to

is, at this time it is already too strong to be shattered by an ill considered utterance in a German weekly in Milwaukee with reference to the election of a probase judge of that city, or by the treacherous conduct of one of our "fathers" on the lecture plat-form in San Francisco. It is all good and well to sneer at the "safe and sane leaders of the party," but some sense of measure and proportion is really not so very much out of the way for those who take a lead-

out of the way for those who take a lead-ing part in the moulding of our young

evenuent Within the comparatively shor

movement. Within the comparatively short garcer of our movement we have managed to develop two new types within our ranks, the "Opportunist" and the "Impossibilist," and I hardly think it will be conducive to our welfare to earled our anthropological nunseum by a new species, that of the "Alarmist." MORRIS HILLQUIT.

A QUESTION OF METHOD.

To the Editor of The Worker:--It is time

arty Socialist for declining to join an or-minimation that tolerates these victous per-chalities among its members. This all too summon practise was one of several things

character of their opponents. They are equally intolerant and equally prote to per-sonal defamation over some petty differ-ence of opinion regarding party policies.

They keep up an almost constant bickering,

New York, April 24.

New York, April 23,

PARTY DIRECTORY FOR NEW YORK COUNTY.

General Committee meets second and fourth Saturday evenings of each month, at 206 E. Eighty-sixth street.

City Executive Committee meets every Monday evening at 206 E. Eighty-sixth street. School Committee meets every Tuesday, 8 p. m. sharp, at Brevoort Hall, 154 E. Fif-ty-fourth street. AGITATION COMMITTEES.

revoked by the State Committee at the instance of the National Quorum. I have no knowledge of the exact facts in that case. Comrade Mailly, referring to it, says: "The details are not given in the minutes," but if the details are not given in the minutes, the action of the Quorum was never known to and was never sanctioned by the members of the National Committee or the party at large. It has not established a "precedent" in any sense of the term.

To further emphasize his point Comrade Mailly says: "It is pretty safe to say that if an humble or unknown member listend of a prominent member like Berger had been guilty of the sense offense, he would have been kicked out of his local almost before he would have had time to make an explanation." If this is really so, it is a very deplorable state of afairs, but to remedy it we should hereafter accord to the

West Side Agitation Committee, composed of the 1st, 3d, 5th, 7th, 9th, 11th, 13th, 15th, 17th, and 19th A. D., meets first Thursday in the month at 249 W. Twenty-ninth street. Organizer, E. M. Martin, saves abless.

825 E. One Hundred and Sity-first street.
BRANCHES.

1st. 3d and 5th A. D. meets last Tuesday in the month at 126 Varich street; Organizer, R. Lowestrand, same address.
2d and 8th A. D. meets first and third Tuesdays at 0dd Fellows' Hall, 90 Forsythe street; Secretary, Sol. Solomon, 316 E. Thirteenth street.
4th A. D. meets second and fourth Fridays at 237 E. Broadway; Organizer, Meyer Gillis, 196 Henry street.
(th and 10th A. D. meets first and third

Gills, 186 Henry street.
6th and 10th A. D. meets first and third Thursdays at Labor Lyceum, 64 E. Fourth street; Secretary, Peter Weldner, 44 E. Thild street.
7th. 9th and 25th A. D. meets second and fourth Eridays at 245 W. Twenty-ninth street; Secretary, Class. G. Teche, 452 W. Twenty-ninth street.
11th A. D. meets second and fourth Mondays at 444 Ninth avenue; Secretary, F. Neusius, same address.

icusius, same address. 12th A. D. meets every Tuesday at 257 C. Broadway; Secretary, Chas. Zimmer-an, 295 Stanton street.

et. D. meets second and fourth Thurs. 298 E. Tenth street; Organizer, eyer, 209 Avenue A. D. meets first and third Fridaye Fourth street: Organizer, A

inlier, Fred Paultien, see in fourth street.

ht A. D. meets second and fourth sdays at 311 Amsterdam avenue; Secre, Chas, Dougherty, same address, 1st A. D. meets first and third Fridays 250 W. One Hundred and Twenty-fittin et; Organizer, Edw. Cassidy, 146 W. Hundred and Third street.

2d A. D. meets every Friday at 241 R, ty-second street; Organizer, Carl Class-

21st A. D. meets first and third Fridays at 250 W. One Hundred and Twenty-first street; Organizer, Edw. Cassidy, 146 W. One Hundred and Tarid street.

22d A. D. meets every Friday at 241 E. Forty-second street; Organizer, Carl Classen, same address.

23d A. D. meets second and fourth Fridays at 250 W. One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street, Organizer, Phil. Baur. 501 W. One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street, Organizer, Fish. Baur. 501 W. One H. A. D. meets first and third Mondays at 1032 First avenue; Secretary, Louis Girithausen, 332 E. Fifty-third street.

26th A. D., Br. 1, meets first and third Fridays at Preininger's Hall, 1432 Second avenue; Organizer, Frank Skrivauek, 569 E. Seventy-fourth street.

26th A. D., Br. 2, (Bohemian), meets first and third Fridays at 312 E. Seventy-first street; Organizer, Frank Skrivauek, 569 E. Seventy-third street.

26th A. D., Br. 2, (Bohemian Women), meets first and third Fridays at 167 Frank Skrivauek, 569 E. Eighty-second street.

26th A. D., Br. 2, (Hungarian), meets fourth Wednesday at 1628 Second avenue; Secretary, A. Trier, 354 E. Eighty-first street.

26th A. D., Br. 2, (Hungarian), meets fourth Wednesday at 1628 Second avenue; Secretary, A. Trier, 354 E. Eighty-first street.

nuc: Secretary, A. Trier, 354 E. Eighty-first street. 2Mh A. D. meets second and fourth Fri-days at 206 E. Eighty-sixth street: Secre-tary, Miss B. Friedman, 70 E. Eighty-sixth

22d and 23d A. D. meets second and fourth Thursdays at 210-212 E. One Hundred and Fourth street: Secretary, Maurice Michel, 57 E. Ninety-ninth street.

34th A. D., Br. 1. meets second and fourth Fridays at 2609 Third avenue: Organizer, Edward Winteler, 757 E. One Hundred and Porty-seventh street.

34th A. D., Br. 2. meets first Tuesday at 250 W. One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street: Organizer, A. B. Demilt, 2367 Second avenue.

keertetary, Rudolph Wyssman, 225 Boston Road.

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

35th A. D., Br. 2 (English), meets first and third Fridays at Realty Hall, Ogden avenue and Marian street, Highbridge; Secretary, A. S. Bartholomael, 163 Woody Creat avenue, Highbridge; Myssman, Street, Williamsbridge; Otycniser, Joseph Hard, Williamsbridge; Otycniser, Joseph Hard, Williamsbridge; Otycniser, Joseph Hard, Myssman, Morris Park avenue, A. D., Br. 2, meets drety, Wednesday at Lahrman's Hall, Morris Park avenue, Vas Nest; Organizer, Chas. F. Hohmann, Morris Park avenue and Union Port Road, Van Nest, N. Y. Finnish Hranch meets first and third Sandays at 241 E. Forty-second street; Secretary, Peter Groon, 200 E. Thirty-second street.

THE BARON HIRSCH FUND

integrity of the Socialist movement.

Is it not about time to compel, by appropriate measures, disputants to treat their opponents as though they were men of equal prohity with themselves?

And how would it do, just for once, for some militant local organization, eager to preserve the "purity of the party." by means of formally denouncing another local or an individual comrade. To alter its usual style, and to express itself in something like this manner:

"Local Podunk, while appreciating the AS A SCAB AGENCY A meeting of more than two hun-dred Jewish workingmen was held last week in the Empire Hall, Mon-treal, Canada, at which the speakers strongly denounced the action of the directors of the Baron Hirsch Institution in sending Jewish immigrants to Sydney, Cape Breton, to act as strike breakers during the labor troubles at that place. A resolution condemnin the conduct of the Hirsch Institute i

the conduct of the Hirsch Institute in the matter was passed unanimously. This is not an isolated case, nor is this abuse confined to Jewish philanthropi institutions. As a matter of fact, th

National Platform of the Socialist Party

April 1st

No. 334 E. 84th St.

Will be our Regular Physician for the

The annual meeting of the stockhold of the Barton Mfg. Co. for the election directors for the ensuing year will be at the offices of the company, No. Broadway. New York on June 1.

of the Harton Mfg. Co. for the election of directors for the ensuing year will be held at the offices of the company, No. 335 Broadway, New York, on June 1, 1905, It oddway, New York, on June 1, 1905, at 5 o'clock in the morning. Dated May 1,

Dr. Anna Ingerman,

Returned from abroad. Office hours

DR. S. BERLIN,

DENTIST.

22 E. 108th St., Corner Madison Ave., N. Y.

Dr. C. L. FURMAN,

DENTIST,

Telephone No.: 3113 Main.

10—12 a. m., 5—7 p. m.

BRANCH EXECUTIVE BOARD.

R. WILDAY, President.

illustrately good of all its citizens. It is not common good of all its citizens. It is time that the mind of man has ever been directed toward the conactous organization of society.

Socialism means that all those things upon which the people in common depend shall by the people in common be owned and administered. It means that the tools of employment shall belong to their creators and users; that all production shall be for the direct use of the producers; that for the direct use of the producers that the making of goods for profit shall come

PUBLICATIONS. Branch 24. Harlem. Arb.-K.-u. St.-K sse. All members are hereby informed that after "DIE ZUKUNFT" Dr. ALFONS MUELLER,

A Monthly Magazine of Popular Science Literature and Socialism

in Jewish language, published by the Zukunft Press Federation SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

Per Annum \$1.00 6 Months 60: Single Copie 10c Sample Copies Proc ZUKUNFT. 26 Canal St., New York

Two Socialist Novels

REBELS OF THE NEW SOUTH, ..

er book, substantially bound in clo for one dollar. If, grovided this advertisement is a mail both books, and will also see A TIONAL SOCIALIST REFIEW fo Review is worth a dollar a year to delist. SPA sample copy and a be

PUBLICATIONS.

'Vorwärts." 184 William street, New man Socialist weekly. It is the week ly edition of the oldest and well-known Serman Socialist dally, the "New York

Volkszeltung."
TRIAL SUBSCRIPTION: Six weeks

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE:

ONE YEAR. - - - SI.00 Address:

VORWAERTS, 184 William Street, H. Y.

CONTRIBUTION TO THE CRITIQUE OF POLITICAL ECONOMY. BY KARL MARX. Translated from the German Edition by N. I. Stone, A. M.

313 PAGES. CLOTH, \$1.50

For sale by SOCIALIST LITERATURE CO., 184 William St., N. Y.

FOR ITALIAN WORKINGMEN.

Comrades who have an opportunity reach Italian workingmen and wish to make propaganda for Socialism among them will well to use the new pamphlet

"Che Cosa e il Socialismo?" (What Is Socialism?) By SILVIO ORIGO.

Single copy, 5 cents; 100 or more, at the rate of 21/2 cents a copy. SOCIALIST LITERATURE CO.,

184 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK. "CHANTS COMMUNAL"

BY HORACE TRAUBEL. An artistically printed and well bound volume, containing forty of the author's contributions to The Worker, and some other matter. PRICE: \$1 POSTPAID.

ORDER FROM THE SOCIALIST LITERATURE CO .. 184 William St., New York.

BOOKS WORTH READING. The books here listed are cloth bound. Mass and Class." By W. J. Ghent....\$1.27 Poverty." By Robert Hunter....\$1.30 A Contribution to the Critique of Political "The American Farmer." By 5ee 1808 of the Marchism. By George Piechanon George Piechanon George Washalism and Modern Science." By Knrico Ferri and Industrial Evolution. By Emile Vanderveide 50c The Social Revolution." By Karl Kaut 50c The Social Revolution." By Karl Kaut 50c Socialism and the Social Movement in the Nineteenth Century." By Werner Social bart
"Revolutionary Essays in Socialist
and Fancy." By Peter E. Burrowe
"Economic Foundations of Society. Reconomic Poundations of Society." By Achille Loria S.1.2
"Ethics of Socialism." By Belfort Bax. S.1.03
"Economics of Socialism." By H. M. Hynd-man.

An Examination of Society. By Lenk Wallis. \$1.25 "German Socialism and Ferdinand Lassalle." By W. H. Dawson ... \$1.20 "Revolution and Counter Levolution in Jermany in 1848. Karl Marx. \$1.00 "Socialism, Utopian and Scientific." By F. Engels. \$1.00 "Origin of the Family. Private Property, and the State." By Frederic Engels. \$0.00 "Andrea Society." By Lewis Morgan. \$4.00 A large stock of Labor Literature in English and German siways on hand.

SOCIALIST LITERATURE CO..

God and My Neighbor. BY ROBERT BLATCHFORD.

CONTENTS:

minents Been Tampered With? Christianity Before Christ, Other Evidences. The Christian Religion—What Is Christianity? Feterminism—Can Men Sin Against God? Christian Apologies—Christianity and Civilization. Christianity, The Propheries. The Success of Christianity, The Propheries. The Universality of Heligious Beiled, Is Christianity the Only Hope? Splittial Discernment, Some Other Personal Splittial Discernment, Some Other Personal Splittial Discernment, Some Other Personal Splittian Discernment, Some Other Personal Splittian Discernment, Some Other Personal Splittian Discernment, Splittian Splittia

SOCIALIST LITERATURE CO..

184 William St., New York.

NEW SONGS FOR SOCIALISTS.

"THE TORCH OF LIBERTY" (words by John Spargo, music by Platen Brounoff). Retail price, 30 cents per copy; wholesale

price (not less than 100 copies), 15 cents.

"THE SONGS OF PREEDOM" (a be

of 21 songs), by Platon Brounoff. Retail price, \$1.25; wholesale price (not less than 50 copies), 60 cents per copy.

PLATON BROUNOFF.

VOICE CULTURE AND PIANO.

32 E. 23d St. or 251 E. Broadway, New York.

"MASS AND CLASS". BY W. J. CHENT.

deservedly favorable reception of this

ook has resulted in the issuance of a pa-

per bound edition at such a price as to en

ings. Its circulation should be pushed, for

Terms: Cash or money order.

For sale by

200 PAGES, PAPER, 50c. CLOTH, \$1.

Attorney-at-Law. 320 Broadway. Tel. 2576 Franklin

NEW YORK. A Kangaroos are welcoms. No line drawn on smaller animals.

WHO WILL DO YOUR LAUNDRY WORK?

ENGINEERS,

LABOR ORGANIZATIONS.

Standing advertisements of Trade Union and other Societies will be inserted under this heading at the rate of \$1 per line per ABOUR SECRETARIAT.—Office, 220 Broadway, Room 701: office hours on week days, from 9 a. in. to 6 p. m. Delegates' meeting every inst Saturday of the month at 64 E. Fourth street, at 8 p. m. Board of Directors' meeting every first Monday of the mouth, at 220 Broadway, Room 701. Address all currespondence to the Labor Secretarist, 320 Broadway.

CIGARMAKERS PROGRESSIVE INT. UNION No. 50-Office and Employment Bureau, 64 E. 4th 8t. The following Districts used every Saturday, Dist. 4: Glohemian)—331 E. Tiet 8t., 8 p. m.; Dist. 11 (German)—35 E. 4th 8t., 8 p. m.; Dist. 11 (German)—35 E. 4th 8t., 8 p. m.; Dist. 12 (Chibhouse, 206 E. 86th 8t., 720 p. m.; Dist. vi.—3509 Third Avc., 8 p. m.; Dist. vi.—1957 Third Avc., 8 p. m.; Dist. vi.—1957 Third Avc., 8 p. m.; Dist. vi.—1957 Second Avc., 8 p. m.; Thes Vi.—432 Second Avc., 8 p. m. 1954 Taulhabur's Hall, 1551 Second Avc., 8 p. m.

CARL SAHM CLUB (MUSICIANS UNION), meets first Toesday of the month, 10 a.m., at Labor Lyceum, 68 East 4th Street. Secretary, H. Frey, 171 East Stu Street.

MUSICIANS CO-OPERATIVE UNION-Local 23. I. M. U. of Hudson and Bergen Counties. Meets every Friday, st 11. a. m., at headquarters, 375 Central avenus, Jersey City, N. J. SOCIALIST WORKING WOMEN'S

SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA-Branches in New York, Brooklyn, Paterson, Newark, Elizabeth, Syracuse, Cleveland, Chicago, St. Louis, Control Committee meets every second Thursday in the month at 11 s. m. in the clubday in the month at 11 s. m. for the Club,

OCAL 476, MACHINE WOOD WORKERS AND TURNERS. United Brotherhood of Carpenbers and Joiners of America, Mesta every Tuesday at Bohemian Hall, 322 ft. 73d street, New York. Financial Secre-tary, Wm. E. P. Schwartz, 8 Mill street, Astoria, L. I.; Recording Secretary, Jos. Noelter, 774 ft. 150th street. UNITED JOURNEYMEN TAILORS' UN-ION meets every second and fourth Mon-day in Links' Assembly Hooms, 231-233 East Thirty-eighth street.

Arbeiter - Kranken - and Sterbe - Kassa tuer die Ver. Staaten von Amerika.

WORKMEN'S Sick and Death Benefit Fired of the United States of America.

The above rociety was founded in the spirit of solidarity and Socialist thought. The solidarity and Socialist thought its numerical strength (at present composed of 194 local branches with 23,700 mais and 4,800 female members) is rapidly increasing among workingmen who believe in the pranciples of the modern labor movement. Workingmen between 18 and 45,920 may of age may be admitted to membership in any of the branches upon payment of an initiation fee of 34,0 for the first-class and \$3,00 for the second class. Members belonging to the first class are entitled to a sight benefit of \$9,00 for 40 weeks and of \$4,50 for another 40 weeks, whether continuous or with interruption. Members belonging to the cond class receive under the same dreumstances and length of time \$5,00 assistant the wives and unmarried daughters of another wives and unmarried daughters of may be admitted to the third class 13,00 respectively.

Workmen's Chaigren Dugar Constit Per of the United States of America. The address of the Financial Secre

tary of the National Executive Committee is: WILLIAM SCHWARZ, Bible House, Room 42, Astor Place, New York City.

WORKMEN'S

Organized 1872. Membership 18,000. Principal Organization, New York and Vicinity. OFFICE. 241 E. Eighty-fourth street.
Office hours, daily except Sandays and
holidays, from 1 to 2 p. m.
BRANCHES: Yonkers, Troy, Binghamton,
Gloveraville, Albany, Oneida, Tonawanda,
Schenectady, N. X.; Paterson, Newark,
Elizabeth, South River, Passaic, Treaton,
and Rahway, N. J.
Adams, Boston, Holyoke, Springfield,
Mass.

Adams, Boston, Holyose, Springaess, Mass.
New Haven, Waterbury, Meriden, Hartford and Bridgeport, Coun.
Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Allegheny, Lazerne, Altoona, Scranton, Pa.
Chicago, Ill.
Cleveland, O.
San Francisco, Cal.
Manchester, N. H.
Baitimere, Md.
St. Louis, Mo.

altimore, Md. , Louis, Mo. or addresses of the branch bookkee "Vorwaerts."

LAWYERS.

MORRIS HILLQUIT,

The Sin of Unbellef, One Reason, What I Can and Caurot Belleve. The Old Testanent—is the Bible the Word of God? The Evolution of the Bible, The Universe, Jeho vah, Bible Heroes, The Book of Books,Our Heavenly Father. Praver and Praise. The New Testament—The Resurrection, Gospel Witnesses, The Time Spirit, Have the Documents Been Tampered With? Christianity Where to Lunch and Dine Comrades, patronize those who advertise

ABBOTT BROS' Lunch Room.

I X, L, LAUNDRY, CUSTAY LEIST 774 Second Ave.

FIREMEN, ELECTRICIANS.

ELECTRICIANS.

We recommend the following books as the most popular and the best once ever published on the subject of Steam Engineering. Full instructions for these wishing to shour a flechese, or any one owning or running a steam engine.

New Engineers: Electricians. Nearly 800 percent allectors, or the following of running a steam engine. See Electricians. Nearly 800 percent and flugging 25 Hundredson, 22 tables, 643 coamination questions, etc. \$3,50 kaper's Hand-book of the Locomotive, injustrated, Leather, Isme. Pockethook style. \$2,50 kaper's Hand-book of Land and Marine Engines. Leather, Isme. Pockethook style. \$2,50 kaper's Care and Maragement of the Stans Hudler, Leather, Panus Affrestrated Destructions of the Stans Hudler, Leather, Panus Affrestrated Destructions of the Stans Hudler, Leather, Panus Affrestrated Destructions of the Stans Roberts, engineers, Rocald, Acces of the Steam Roberts, engineers, Rocald, Acces of the Steam Robert Leather, Panus Hustrated, Pull of Pickels instructions and Suggestions for Firement. Leather, Ismo. Written Inpinio, principal language. \$2,00 kaper's New Questions and Answers for Steam Engineers and Electricians. This is the best book you want before undergoing an exautination. Meaning the Steam Engineers and Electricians. Twenty-first edition. Full leather, 2th celes of Steam Engineers and Electricians. Twenty-first edition. Full leather, 2th celes of Steam Engineers and Electricians. Twenty-first edition. Full leather, 2th celes of Steam Engineers and Electricians. Twenty-first edition. Full leather, 2th celes of pocket-book style and fully Ulustrated. . \$2,30 kaper's New Catechism for Steam Engineers and Electricians. Twenty-first edition. Full leather, 2th celes of preceded on the subject of the Steam Engineers and Electricians. Twenty-first edition. Full leather, 2th celes pocket-book style and fully Ulustrated. . \$2,30 kaper's New Catechism of Steam Engineering edition of preceded on the subject of the subject of the private destruction of preceded on the subjec

members of the other branches.
7. When all the business of the

store.
4th A. D., at 237 E. Broadway, club

5th A. D., at 126 Waverly place, tailor shop.

6th A. D., at 64 E. Fourth street

treet, plumbing shop.
10th A. D., at 170 E. Fourth street, residence of Fritz Riegel. 11th A. D., at 494 Ninth avenue, resi-

13th A. D., at 342 W. Forty-second

15th A. D., at 331 W. Forty-fourth Freet, residence of Boda Braune. 16th A. D., at 255 E. Fourth street

17th A. D., at 437 W. Fiftieth street, 18th A. D., at 614 W. Seventeenth

21st A. D., at 852 Columbus avenue,

24th A. D., at 975 First avenue, hall.

27th A. D., at 260 W. Forty-first street, residence of Gustave Haerdt-28th A. D., at 1428 Second avenue.

street, residence of Maurice Michel. 33d A. D., at 121 E. One Hundred and Twelfth street, residence of Dr. S.

clubrooms.

Annexed District, at 435 Jefferson BASIS OF REPRESENTATION.

Assembly and Aldermanic Conven-tions, as many delegates as the pri-

1. The chairman and the secretary erive Committee of the party

at reast six months.

It was on this issue that the battle against "DeLeonism" in the old Socialist ust be made out in duplicate and Labor Party was fought and won, and I have and no reason to chause my views on

ber of delegates. bers of more than one branch partici-pate, the Executive Committee will determine the quota of delegates to be chosen from each branch; such quota to be determined in proportion with

SEE THE OTHER SIDE.

style, and to express liself in something like this manner:

"Local Podunk, while appreciating the loyalty, the ability and the personal disinterestedness of Comrade John Doe, emphatically disapproves his action in the matter of so and so, and calls upon the National Executive Committee for appropriate action in the premises."

Perhaps the passage of such a resolution would be too much of a concession to the amenities of civilized life for some of the truculent "leaders" of the movement. But I am inclined to think that the demand for a different tone of criticism will be felt increasingly from now on. I believe that the rank and the of the membership has grown heartly sick of the unbridled licease which a number of "leaders", usually employ; and that as between punishment for heresy and punishment for attacking the ings. Its circulation should be pushed, for undoubtedly it is one of the half-dozen most valuable books of our popular Herature. As an exposition in plain language of the ma-terialistic conception of history it it with-out an equal. The local or branch of the HISTORY OF SOCIALISM IN THE UNITED STATES. By Morris Millault. instrutions. As a matter of ract, the organized charities are requiarly used as scab agencies. So does capitalism pervert the best impulses of mankind to its own sordid purposes and to the degradation of humanity. No one can theroughly understand the scalint measurement in the United States as exists to-day without knowing how it one annih developed to its present stage. The property of the States and the country of the country of the States and the country of the property of the stage of the country of the trees of creek least or cite that mains headquarters, and the countries out of the countries of th Socialist Party that cannot dispose of at least inventy or thirty copies at its open-air meetings this summer is an organization that does not know a good thing when it "POVERTY" BY ROBERT HUNTER. This book is the result of several years of original investigation of social conditions in New York, Boston, Chicago, and London. It is a storehouse of trustworthy information, invaluable to the Socialist student. For sale by the Prices. Paper, 25 cents a copy; 10 or ore to one address, 20 cents a copy. Cloth, \$1.35 a copy. 952 Third Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. Library and Private Works at low est prices. BOCIALIST LITERATURE CO., 194 William Street. SOCIALIST LITERATURE CO.. SOCIALIST LITERATURE CO.

ing decisions and correspondent dicating him were at his service. Evening Session.—Mailly

over to be taken up in order.

Berlyn moved: "That a committee of two be elected to draft a call for a propaganda fund and act as a Commit-

on Finance." Carried. Mailly and

Comrade Martin of the national office

was given the floor to present plan of receipt coupon books for collection of

propaganda funds for local, state

referred to the Finance Committee

Carried. Martin also offered a card

system adapted for classifying voters

for counties, wards, precinets, etc., an

form for monthly reports from locals to states and from states to national

Dobodin moved: "That Martin's sug

gestions and one proposed by Head ley of New Jersey be referred to Com

nittee on Literature." Carried. Ber

National Secretary brought up the

question of placing speakers in the field. Reported Teofilo Petriella com-

office twice regarding his work and re

ceived no reply: letters were not re-ceived. Discussion by Bandlow and Mailly. Slobodin moved: "That at his

discretion the National Secretary use Petricia's services when possible.

Morning Session, April 22.-National

Secretary read correspondence from

International Secretary regarding rela-

tions of the Socialist Party with In ternational Bureau. Slobodin moved

"That we pay to the International So-chilist Bureau arrearages on the basis of 400 francs per year from the time

din moved: "That the National Secre

tary send \$100 to the International Bu

National Secretary read letter from Bandlow showing that latter intended

to vote for Trautmanh's motion on

Milwaukee affair, not against it, as or-

iginally reported, and that the motion

was therefore carried. Correction ap

proved.
National Secretary reported Local

Crestline resolutions [see The Worker

last week]. Slobodin stated that he would favor action being taken on the

resolutions, but by the adoption of the

Trautmann motion action has been

colutions take the usual course pro

taken by the National Committee Mailly moved? "That the Crestin

questions whether resolutions can b

arried. Mailly replies that national

referendum being superior to the Na-

tional Committee, the membership has

the right to remove any Executive

Committeeman, Work, Berlyn, Band

Literature Committee submitted par

Your Sub-Committee on Literature pectfully recommends that a plan dopted under which contributions may

low, and Berger participated in di

vided in Art., 11, Sec. 1."

dal report, which follows:

of its organization." Carried.

reau by May 15." Carried.

plained of having written to nati

organization. Discussion

national organizations. Slobodin

"That Martin's suggestions be

chairman.

ndence vin-

By Max Haves

IA aprech made in the last convention of the American Federation of Labor, that is still worth reading. The resolution in guestion, after setting forth the fact of the rapid concentration of the control of industrial will either get in line with their conquestion, after setting forth the fact of the rapid concentration of the control of indus-try in the hands of great capitalist com-bines, called on affiliated unions to take up the study of economic and political quer

I am in favor of the adoption of the report of the committee, and satisfied with the resolution with the preamble stricken out. To my mind it is imma-terial whether or not the delegates as sembled here agree upon the genera proposition contained in that pream-ble, that capitalism is centralizing so rapidly and that trusts are securing control of the resourcer of this nation.

Those who have made a careful study of the development of the present industrial system know that such is the case. They know that trusts have cured control of more than two-thirds of all the manufacturing capital of the United States, as well us practically the whole of the distributing capital invested in transportation and means of communication. The striking out of amble does not obliterate that fact. It is here, and, whether you de sire it or not, it will remain after this convention adjourns, and it will con-front you at future conventions and between now and the next convention in the conditions as we understand them and as we meet them through our organizations in attempting to bet-ter our conditions or in attempting to block further encroachments of this

block further encroachments of this aggregation of capital centralized in trusts and combinations.

The point I agree with that is, the opening of the doors of the union recoms to a full discussion of economic questions is sufficient at this time. I know that many of the delegates here expected that when some of us who are classed as "dreamers" came to this convention we would proceed along resolutions to endorse the principles of Socialism.

discussions in the conventions of the past. Usually—the—delegates, agreed they were among the most interesting discussions of the convention. In the Boston convention something like a day and a half was consumed in the discussion of political subjects, so far discussion of political subjects, so far as Socialism was concerned. I likewise recall the fact that the Boston daily press, as well as the newspaper throughout the length and breadth of throughout the length and breadth of this land, printed under glaring headlines the announcement that Socialisi had been stamped out; the Socialist had been crushed to smithereeus, and transpired. After that convention po-litical capital was made for the party of the trusts—the Republican party and excerpts of speeches made were pasted upon dead walls in places where they feared the growing power of the movement. But despite every effort that was made, and despite the assertion that the Socialists had been bloked out of the convention, during the past year, without the aid or sent of the Republican or Democratic parties, or any or all of the delegates opposed to Socialism—and Indirectly the parties of the capitalistic class—we went into the campaign and doubled and trebled the votes of the Socialist

I recall an uppleasant incident that occurred in Boston. While our wort sy chairman was appaienced, during the reading of his report, no objection was made, but when some of the people in the galleries applauded some of the sentiments I expressed objection was made. Then for the first time, to my knowledge, in a labor convention, and expecially in Fanguell Hall Reston, the ecially in Fanneil Hall, Boston, the galleries were cleared by the president of the American Federation of Labor which did not strike me as illustrating the generally broad view we ought to

What I want to make clear is that although the statement was seut out that the Socialists were crushed by the and file of the labor movement of the United States is concerned the edict of no effect, as was proven on the eighth day of November. Perhaps it will re-quire but one or two more such crush-ing defeats as that administered to the Socialists in Boston until our party will sweep throughout the length and breadth of the land and enable us to elect our own people to the offices to enact law in the interest of the people

We care not what the act of this or We care not what the act of this or any other convention is in regard to such resolutions. We cannot help but understand, especially during the past campaign, that the mere resolutions that are adopted or rejected do not spread the propaganda of Socialism; but that it is the constant, continuous agitation carried on by the Socialist element, so-called, by the radical ele ment, if you please by the "dreamers among their fellow workers and the diffusion of education that produces

Socialists, and that alone.

All that I have to ask is that the doors of the union rooms be opened to a full and complete study of economic questions. Once the men and the women in the labor movement begin to erstand the conditions as explained the Socialists we will take our chances; there will be no fear on our part but that the working class, the mass of the people of this country, will rise to the occasion and stand together as compactly and as conscientiously on the day of election as they do through-

out the year.
I believe that during the past year I have spoken before as many labor unions in this country as most of the delegates here, and I know what is taking place in the minds of the men who labor. While some of our respect plain fact that the workers are think-ing along the lines we desire, yet it is true that a revolution of thought is is true that a revolution of thought is taking place now in the minds of the rank and file of the trade union move-ment of this country. So far as I am concerned as an individual, so far as any other Socialist is concerned, in the next two or three years, without the alightest doubt, the rank and file will have become so thoroughly impreg-

stituents or perhaps they will go up in the air. Now that may be construed as a threat, but it is my individual opinion. I will say, however, it is not for me or for any other Socialist to dictate what shall be done by the rank and file. We have no power over them, but if the rank and file discovers that their chosen leaders do not move along with them but rather come trailing along at the tail of the procession that rank and file-being human-wil undoubtedly declare that they want somebody to keep pace with them, to be at the front, to be really and truly the leaders. So I say to you, that s far as we are individually concerned we who, perhaps have been in the mi still be in the minority for a nun ber of years to come, have been or posed, not merely by the con enemy, by the capitalists who the blacklist upon every possible occa-sion, especially against those who de-clare for political independence, and who have likewise been ridiculed and denounced because we were the insig nificant minority and therefore no quite respectable, but by others, I does not always require an extraor dinary amount of nerve to follow the big show, the big procession. I know that most of the delegates here are opposed to us on this political princi-

ave been compelled to admit that you have secured no benefits from the great dominant political parties of the day. What we have secured has no been with the aid or consent of the old parties; but because we organized and with the strike and boycott made the fight against the capitalist class. still further benefit ourselves as work ers we should carry our industria fight to the political field and oppos ae class against whom we wage our fight the year round. We must imitate the example, no merely of the workers of Continental

ple: and it does take some little nery

merely fall in line with the hig mob i

when you believe it is wrong.

stand out and fight the majority

Europe, but the example of the work ers of Australia and Great Britain You elect fraternal delegates and send them abroad to attend-what? The British Trades Congress, a political body, a body in which more politics than trade unionism is discussed. Ye we pretend in this country that we are following in the footsteps of the Brit ish workers, when to-day more than million men and women are levying at purpose of electing from their own ranks members to the Hor inment, and of that number fully two thirds or three-fourths who have al ready been nominated in the variou districts are Socialist members of th

trade unions. we are practically isolated as labor movement in attempting to make people believe we do not take part in political matters. Still we introduce bills in Congress, only to have them pigeonholed by the gentlemen who are controlled by the two old capital-istic parties. Year after year, despite all of our lobbying, the annual addresses made by the president and the executive council point out the fact that we have failed to secure those small concessions demanded at the hands of Congress.

Certainly we have falled because we have elected corporation lawyers and other capitalists to both branches of Congress; and after having elected we actually have the audacity t appeal to them to enact laws agains their own class interests and in the in terests of the workers. If the lobb committee in Washington was abo ished and the money thus spent turne into educational channels for the pose of showing the workers the actua conditions that exist, it would not b ranks would stand in the halls of Cou gress to make the fight there for on anti-injunction and eight-hour bills and for the other bills in the interest,

As I said before, I am perfectly sat-issed that this education shall go on from now until we secure success at surely as the sun rises in the east and sets in the west.

We have been referred to as dream ers. It was Lowell who said that "Th dreams that nations dream come true. fathers was realized: the dream of th old Abolitionist was realized, and the dream of the modern Abolitionist, the Socialist, who desires not merely to free the land and knock the shackle from off the chattel slave, but to fre the wage-workers of this country by abolishing the capitalist class, will likewise be realized, because the great est co-operators in our movement ar not necessarily the men from our own ranks, but the capitalists themselves for the Rockefellers, the Morgans and the other multi-millionaires who ar securing control of the resources o this land are doing more to develop cialism in the ranks of the working men than all the agitation between the men than all the agitation between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. I simply say to these men, God speed you in your efforts to organize the industries of this nation into trusts, combinations and monopolies. We will keep pace with you in organizing the worker in the new political party, and when in the new political party, and when the time is ripe, when monopoly has be-come perfect, then the new movement will sweep into power, take control of the monopolies and operate them in the interests of the entire people.

Milkman-"I've called to see why you aven't paid the bill you owe for milk." Customer-"Turn about's fair play, Chall that up for a while."

—The capture of Port Arthur by the Japs wasn't such a brilliant feat after all, when it is remembered that General Rockefeller captured the Tex-as Port Arthur in far less time.—Jos.

PARTY NEWS.

Hational. The following have been nominated by National Committeemen for Secretary to the International Socialist Bureau E. B. Ault, Lewiston, Idaho; E. V

Debs, Terre Haute, Ind.; H. V. S Groesbeck, Laramie, Wyo.; Ren Han ford, Brooklyn; Max Hayes, Cleveland Geo. D. Herron, New York; Morris Hillquit, New York; Frederick Krafft Jersey City, N. J.; Wm. Mailly, To O.; Walter Thomas Mills, cago; Thos. J. Morgan, Chicago; A. M ns. Chicago: John Spargo, Yon kers, N. Y.; W. E. Trautmann, Cincin Gaylord Wilshire, New York. Of the Ault, Debs, Groesbeck, Hayes, Mailly Morgan, and Wilshire have declined and Simons and Trautmann have a cepted. Those who do not accept by May 9 will be considered as declining

Robert Saltiel, National German Or ganizer, reports good meetings in Mer cer County, Pa., and a vigorous move ment in Sharon. Two branches were organized during his stay. Dates for the coming week are as follows: May 7. Wilkesbarre; May 8, Scranton; May

THE MILWAUKEE AFFAIR. Two motions have been made in the National Committee bearing on the Milwaukee affair. The vote on both

will close May 15, One is by Hillquit. Hanford, and Spargo of New York, as follows:

Independent political action on strictly Socialist lines without compromise or fus ion is the most vital principle of our move ent. It offers the most effective mean ination of the theories of Sc cialism, it is a logical postulate of our im-mediate alm—the conquest of all the powmediate alm—the conquest of all the pow-ers of government by the working class and, above all, it serves to develop in our members and sympathizers the realization of the insurmountable barriers that separ-ate our party from all political parties of

It is, therefore, the sense of the Nation

1. That all organizations of the Socialis That all organizations of the social-st Party should participate in all national, state and local elections wherever and whenever possible and nominate candidates for all offices to be filled at such elections.
 Should a state or local organization. or any reason be deprived of the right of candidates in any election, it is the duty of all true Socialists to sistain from par ticination in such election

Under no circumstances should any owher of the Socialist Party vote for a

The other, by Towner of Kentucky, Is in the following terms:

That the seat of Victor L. Berger on the vacant, as he has admitted having adve ented through his paper, "Die Wahrheit, the support of a capitalist candidate for judge in the municipal election, held in April, an act which units bim to repre-sent the Socialist Party on the National Executive Committee.

Towner accompanies his

motion with these remarks: My reasons for making this motion are not personal, but solely in the interest of the party, whose principles of no com-promise must be upheld. I have had no ersonal differences of any kind with Com rade Berger and I agree with him on the nion question, but this does not aftrade-union question, but this does not af-fect by attitude toward him when party interests are at stake. I believe I am rep-resenting the Socialists of Kentucky when I make this motion. Gibbs of Massachusetts moves that

Towner's metion lie on the table, on two grounds: 1. That the Hillquit-Hanford-Spargo motion, dealing with the principle involved, ought to be decided before any action is taken in ap plying the principle to a special case; 2. That, an investigation having been

ordered by the adoption of the Trant mann motion, action should be post poned to await the result of the inves

N. E. C. MEETING.

The National Executive Committee met at headquarters, Thursday even ing, April 20. Present: Berger, Ber lyn, Mailly, Reynolds, Slobodin, Work Berlyn presided. James Oneal was chosen secretary. Berger moved: chosen secretary. Berger moved: "That a committee of two on rules and order of business be elected and that the old rules serve until the committee reports." Carried, Mailly and Slobo

din elected. National Secretary gave review of condition of the movement in each state. In the course of this review question arose as to the membership of Thomas J. Haggerty. Slobodin ceived, the National Secretary be in-structed to inquire of Thomas J. Hagerty of what local he is a member.

National Secretary presented a resume of matters that would be pre-

ented to the Committee.

Comrade Reynolds for the Auditing Committee submitted a report, which

Morning Session, April 21.-Present Bandlow, Berger, Berlyn, Mailly Rev

National Secretary read communica tion from State Secretary Smith o Illinois requesting privilege to presen in person a plan for economical and uniform distribution of propaganda leaflets. Bandlow moved: "That Comrade Smith be requested to appear a the evening session." Carried.

Review of states was again taker

Cramton of Colorado was read regard-ing request of the latter that the "Alli-ance of the Rockies" be taken from the mailing list of the national office Correspondence stated the editor was under charges for advocating dual orgenization. Mallly stated that he had no power to comply with request. Let-ters read from Locals Hotchkiss and Englewood protesting that State Quo-rum had declined to recognize an ap-peal in the case of Southworth, editor of the "Alliance." Slobodin moved: "That Local Hotchkiss be informed that according to Sec. 4, Art. 2, Nation-al Constitution, the National Commital Constitution, the National Committoe has no jurisdiction and the question at issue must be settled by the
lecals of Colorado themselves." Adopted. Resolution by Berlyn: Resolved by
the National Executive Committee
that the party bulletins will be furnished to any publications that desire them, with the view of obtaining
the greafest publicity to party affairs."
Adopted.

dopted. Occupatite on Rules and Order of

Business submitted report, which, which, after two amend

1. Pive members of the N. E. C. shall be

Comrade Smith given the floor to present plan for free distribution of quorum.

1. The time of adjournment and the time opening of the next session shall be dermined at each session.

2. Each session shall be called to order literature by the National Committee the object being to use what surplus the national office has to secure cheap educational leaflets and thus have uniform propaganda in all states.

5. The Executive Committee may elect

the secretary of each meeting.

6. Order of Business: A. Election of Chairman.
B. Election of Secretary.

The National Secretary shall report the following subjects, including under head of "miscellaneous," such matter may not come Inder the other spec heads. After the National Secretary reported, the Executive Committee act upon the subjects scriatim.

A. National Secretary's Report. B. On State Organizations. C. On Unorganized States.
D. On Finances.
E. Organization and Agitation
F. Literature Department.

G. Miscellaneous. ecial Meetings.—1. Special Special Meetings, -1. Special meetings of the National Secretary of thenever he may deem them necessary at the request of any three members of th of the National Executive Co. of the National Executive Committee must be given notice in the call of the object of the meeting. 3. Only such lusiness may be transacted at the special meeting as a specified in the call. National Secretary read communica-

tion from State Secretary Coonrod of Idaho declaring National Committeeman Carter's seat vacant. Nationa Secretary's reply that a vacancy could not be announced because was provided, conflicting with Sec. 2 Art. I. was approved.

Reynolds called attention to primary laws being enacted in Indiana and other states with the view of making nctivity of a working-class party. Mailly moved: "That a committee of two be elected to draft a these measures for the membership of the Socialist Party." Adopted. Rey-

Afterngon Session.—Bandlow elected

National Secretary called attention o conditions under which M. W. Wilkins began work in Massachusetts and read correspondence with him regard-ing it. Work moved: "That national office assume deficit of Wilkins in Massachusetts up to Dec. 1, 1904." Carried. Lefter from Wilkins read re viewing work in Massachusetts and proposing work in New England states. Mailly moved: "That Wilkins be as-signed to New England states for April, May, and June." Carried. Special committe to draft states

on the importance of primary laws, abmitted report, as follows:

The N. E. C. of the Socialist Party of merica calls the attention of the comrade this I

Adopted on Reynolds' motion. Report of State Secretary of North Dakota to State Committee regarding members of Local Pargo signing peti tions of non-Socialist candidates Board read. Mailly in structed to inquire of the State Committee, through the State Secretary of North Dakota, whether the State Committee has acted or is acting upon the matter of certain members of Local Fargo having endorsed certain in ependent candidates, not Socialists in Fargo, the local having exonerated tary shall report the result of such incarried. Berger recorded voting "No," holding action conflicts with Art. 4.

. 12 National Secretary reported receiv ing correspondence from Oklahoms and Indian Territory stating advisability of forming one organization du to probable amalgamation of territor es into one state. Berlyn moved. That in view of the fact that Indian Territory is unorganized and under the control of the national organization, the Secretary be instructed to ask the consent of the territorial organization of Oklahoma to hold a joint convention under the rules as provided by the National Committee for the formation of

a state organization." Adopted.
Correspondence with former State
Secretary Azelson of Oregon protesting that he had been illegally deposed,
read. Work moved: "That Executive Committee inform Comrade Axelson in has no jurisdiction." Adopted.

National Secretary reported neglect of work by late State Secretary of Pennsylvania, and having sent ballots to locals for vote on a referendum for the removal of seat of State Commit-tee. Action approved.

Berger moved "That National Se tary request that South Dakota fur-nish financial statement." Slobodin amends that list of locals with addresses be supplied. Bandlow asked Mailly to chair, and moved substitute: "That the National Secretary request state organizations not complying 12. Sec. 5, to comply with the same. General discussion participated in by Slobodin, Bandlow, Berger, Berlyn, and Mailly. Substitute carried.

sations that have not furnish national office with a full list of their locals and secretaries be called upon locals and secretaries be called upon to do so at once, such lists not to be given out or published by the national office without the consent of the re-spective state committees." Carried. National Secretary brought up mat-ter regarding J. W. Carroll and certain charges which were made against him and proved untrue. Ordered to com-municate to Garrell that him contains That a similar prize be offered for

netional Committee issues members of the Soci them to submit drafts upon subjects suggeste

ns.

days efter the report of the
been submitted to the Nation

marked difficult assumed name, his real marked difficult and different and different and different and different and different and difficult a

Reynolds moved to adopt report Committee submitted the following

subjects for leaflets: The Socialist Party and Its Aims,
 The Necessity of Discipline in the So-ialist Party.
 The Socialist Party and Its Conception of Municipal Ownership.

First subject adopted. Second adopt ed with Berger voting "No." Third adopted. Berger offered "Socialism and Religion" as a subject. Bandlow opposed. Discussion by Mailly and Berger, Berger withdraws subject.

Further report of the committee on reports as follows was adopted: Relative to the card system, we rec-

ommend that the plans be submitted to the membership through the bulle tin with the view of bringing to their attention the necessity of adopting some system of uniformity in reoprit ing on membership and so forth Amended: That National Secretary in form state secretaries of prices cards for reports.

Mailly spoke of the importance of Mailly spoke of the importance of assistance to Ohio in coming state and city elections. Moved: "That the National Secretary be empowered to arrange agitation tours for John M. Work, John C. Chase; John Collins, Dan A. White, John Spargo, James F. Carey, John W. Brown, George E. Bigelow, Jos. Wanhope, Charles G. Towner, Ben Hanford, John W. Slayton, E. M. Reynolds, Guy E. Miller, and such other capable speakers as may be available." Carried.

Reynolds moved: "That Rufus W. Weeks' and Philip Bappaport's manu-

scripts be referred to Literature Committee," Carried. Complete report of Auditing Condition Condition

Charles H. Kerr and S. M.

and very source of revenue and very source of revenue or small, and every source of revenue of small, and every source of revenue of the persons; expenditures in the same manner. We examined also the hank book of. Secretary, Mally, showing amount kept with the Metropolitan Trust and Savings Bank.

Supplementary:—We make same report in words and terms contained in our report spread upon page 480, Cash Book No. 1, having executed said work to the beginning of the second day of February, 1965, being the day of the retirement from the order of National Section Mally and the Party of Comrade William Mally and the day of the entrance upon the duties of the Slobodin moved: "That final repor

books." Carried. Afternoon Session, April 22.—Slobe-din elected chairman.

dissenting. Bandlow moved: Committe withdrew Carried.

National Secretary presented communications from Bandlow and Masch

Mailly moved: "That the suggested amendments be made a part of the minutes of the N. E. C. for the in-formation of the National Committee." Bandlow demanded roll cail: Yes Bandlow, Mailly, Slobodin, 3; No-Berger, Berlyn, Reynolds, Work, 4; meion defeated. Reynolds recorded as voting against the motion, as the ac tion would conflict with Art. 11.

read suggesting rules governing sub mission of referendums to National committee Bandiow moved: "That Hillquit's suggestions are a matter for the consideration of the National Comnittee." Carried.

field read relating to supposed en-dorsement of a capitalist candidate or his appearance upon the ballot in the appearing in that manner. subjects, same to be deter-national committee.

drafts be printed in leaflet ites of one million each, but one leaflet on such subject sted during any one month

State Committee of Massachusetts. of Washington regarding selection of iporary National Committeeman by tional Secretary Mailly held he could

Correspondence with Local Albuquerque, N. M., requesting payment of bill of expenses incurred in arranging meeting for speaker who failed to Position Secretary, that bill could not be allowed, as every effort was made to fill

Reynolds moved: "That the National Secretary be given discretion in the urchase of account books." Carried. National Secretary called attention o W. J. Ghent's tabulation of Socialist vote and same was accepted as au thoritative by the N. E. C.

Correspondence of J. H. Bearrup of Albuquerque, N. suggesting a plan of co-operation between his company and national office, read and placed of

Communication read from State Secretary of Wyoming referring to lette W Bonham of Local Sheridat and both suggesting Robert Randall of that state for organizer. Berlyn moved: "That the qualifications urged in favor of Randall are not sufficien to secure appointment as organizer Carried.

ing plate matter for Socialist press. Nazional Secretary had replied that the apparent demands for this service and expenditure of time and funds did ot bring results anticipated. Corre Communication read from State Sec

retary of Ohio stating Bohemian Local Neffs had withdrawn from state organization and declined to pay further dues. Bandlow moved: "That National Secretary inform Bohemian Comolttee that Local Neffs had with drawn from state organization and be asked to comply with agreement to affiliate with the state organization."

defalcations should not be publishe by the national office unless comin through the state committees." Gas

Correspondence with alleged Territorial Agitation Committee of In

of Auditing Committee be accepted and a copy of the same spread on the

Bandlow continued report of Litera ture Committee. Bandlow favored adoption of Weeks' article, Berlyn "That Weeks' article be accepted and pub-lished by the National Committee." National Secretary read copy of lette National Secretary read copy to Weeks and reply. Motion carried. Bandlow moved: "That Rappaport's lecture be accepted and published by Genera tion and moved: "That the National Secretary inform Comrade Rappaport it was not deemed advisable to put ish his article, but requests that the same with the view of using it later

ce advising constitutional amend-

Communication from Morris Hillouit Communication from Local Spring

Socialist column in the election held December last. Local reported that it way, but that in the primaries of al parties, which are held at the same time, this candidate for City Clerk had received one vote as a Socialist from some unknown person and this one vote gave him a place on the ballot in the Socialist column. The local organ ization was unable to prevent his name The local ad requested the candidate to decline nination received through the refused to do so. The local was, there ore helpless and could take no fur ther action in the matter, as the state law protected the candidate in his claim for a place in the Socialist col-Correspondence be placed file and copies be forwarded to the

not recognize the action. Berlyn moved: "That the correspondence be filed and reply of National Secretary be endorsed." Carried.

mmunication from Levin T. Jones of Baltimore read requesting that naional office adjust some matters there. National Secretary had expressed hopthat local would be able to adjust its roubles without calling in the national flice. Letter filed and reply of Na tional Secretary endorsed.

W. Bennett, and Luella R. Kraybill relating to acting as organizers, was by consent allowed to take usual course provided for such applications

Corerspondence with Comrade Jen-nings of Austin, Pa., was read regard-

Mailly moved: "That expulsions or

A LONG TO SERVICE SERVICE AND A SERVICE SERVICE AND A SERVICE SERVICE AND A SERVICE AN

eting with disapproval o Secretary as the nation al office was not consulted and governing appointment of speakers and organizers was violated. Action of National Secretary

National Secretary called attention to difficulty in apportioning monthly bulletins and lateness of distribution each month occasioned by reshipment from State Secretary's office. Discus sion followed. Bandlow moved: "The a subscription price of 25 cents per annum shall be charged for the official buleltin; that each member of the So cialist Party shall receive a copy o the Bulletin, payment of which shall be made through the due stamps se-cured from the National Secretary and that sample copies or bundles be sup-plied by the Secretary whenever demand is made by state organizations provided that state organizations sup ply the National Secretary with name and addresses of members in good standing so that the above proposition

National Secretary reported a lette from Tulare, Cal., on legal aspects o the party in connection with the pri-Referred to State Com mittee of California.

Mailly moved: "That National retary appropriate \$100 to stock the literature department with standard works on Socialism." Carried.

The question of the number of Na tional Convention Proceedings on hand arose and Comrade Mailly stated that he attributed it to the lack of notic the Socialist press gave to it though each paper received a copy and was re quested to make mention of it. tional Secretary empowered to adver

Berlyn asked that instructions given speakers and organizers under direct tion of national office be read. Berlyn moved: "That the National Secretary add to the instructions to Nationa Lecturers and Organizers not to par ticipate in any differences that may arise in the economic organizations of working class, but strictly adher to the advocacy of Socialism, in con formity with the platform and resolu tions of the party adopted at Chicago in May, 1904." Carried.

Slabolla for the committee read the read and ordered sent to press and to prévious contributors

The movement in Indian Territory was considered and after some discussion, on motion by Mailly, it was de that special attention be give that territors.
Contespondence and report from In

ternational Socialist Bureau read, regarding relations of Socialist Party and Socialist Labor Party to the Bu reau. Bandlow moved: "That record be made of the fact that the S. L. P had secured representation on the In-ternational Socialist Bureau in Febru ary." Carried.

Committee on Finance submitted re port, as follows:

We recommend the adoption of the coupon plan proposed, by which the local state and national erganizations can share equally, as a means to collecting an agita-tion fond.

tion fond.

2. We recommend also that the National

2. We recommend also that the National

2. We recommend also that the National

Secretary consider the advisability of using
the stamp system for collecting for the agi
tation fund, the stampa to be handled un
der the same conditions as the coupon plan
and if practicable the National Secretar,
shall be empowered to put same into use. Work moved: "That the first recom mendation of the Finance Committe be adopted." Carried. Second recom

nendation defeated. Russian resolution, moved by Mailly, reported elsewhere.] On motion the Executive Committee

adjourned to meet Thursday, July 13. Connecticut. John C. Chase will speak in Bridge port on Saturday evening, May 6, at the corner of Fairfield avenue and Middle street.

All locals should send delegates the general meeting of the State Committee, Sunday, May 7, at 12 m. sharp, Room 10, 284 Asylum street, Hartford. Comrades can attend the celebration and stay over night for the general committee meeting next day. It is really necessary that as many of the members of the State Committee as possible attend this meeting. Import ant business pertaining to propagand work for the coming year will be discussed and a plan formulated whereby money may be raised.

It is desired to have Dan White is this state all the month of May, and possibly longer, and it depends on many locals can use him, whether he can come or not. This tour must be arranged to save railway fare, and be held Thursday, May 11, 8 p. m., therefore must be continuous, not here Labor Lyceum, 64 East Fourth stree and there and nowhere. All locals who can use him at \$3 per day and expenses should immediately notify State Secretary Woods. Locals can also have Harry W. Laidler, Foss House, Midand John W. Brown for evenings, ad dress care of P.O. Box 45. New Haven Conn., at \$3 and expenses.

New Jersey. One of the best meetings held in

Newark this year was that on May Day when Walter Thomas Mills spoke in one of the best halls in the city which was crowded with an audience most every large shop in Newark, but many school principals, ministers and other professional men, all alike seem other professional men, all alike seem school principals, ministers and ingly carried away by the speaker' presentation of Socialism. Almost \$12 worth of literature was sold as rapidly entation of Socialism Almost \$12 as it could be handed out. Although \$115 of tickets had been sold a collec-

Territory read, the formation of the | tion of over \$50 was taken. Five hundred copies of The Worker were dis-

Jas. F. Carey will speak Thursday evening, May 11, at the Newark head-quarters, 239 Washington street, his subject being Industrial Egypt and the Way Out. Admission ten cents.

Here and There.

Two locals were chartered during April by the State Committee of West

The Pennsylvania State Committee is making arrangements to keep an organizer permanently in the field. In a recent trip, Territorial Secre-

tary J. E. Snyder revived locals at leveland, Chandler, and Ralston, Oknhoma.... The Ohio state organization is rap-

Committee. Local Baltimore, Md., recomn the appointment by the National Ex-ecutive -Committee of a competent Jewish National Organize

ing off the old debt to the National

Local Albuquerque, N. M., sends to the national office the following: "Resolved, That we consider the action of Comrade Victor L. Berger of Milwaukee in requesting the Milwankee com-rades to vote for a capitalist candidate was ill-adrised, but that we deprecate any action by the National Committee beyond an expression to that effect."

The Iowa State Committee received \$100 for dues from forty-one locals during the month of March, indicating a membership of 1,000.

New York State.

Comrade Carey reports that all meet-ings for the past week were well at-tended, some of them being the largst that the locals have ever had in doors." During the week he has spoken in Syracuse, Rome, Gowanda, Springville, and Buffalo. His dates for next week are: May 5. Hornelsville: May 6. Corning: May 7, Ithaca: May 8, You kers: May 9 Port Chester: May 10. Peekskill; May 11, Newark, N. J.; May 12. New Rochelle.

12. New Rochelle.

Jns. F. Carey will speak in New
Rochelle on Friday evening, May 12,
at the corner of Church and Main street, or in case of rain in Music Hall,

New York City.

An important meeting of the 16th A. D. will take place on Friday even ing. May 5, at the clubrooms, 255 E.

The Harlem Socialist Club has post poned its basket party from the firs Sunday to the last Sunday in May. The First Agitation District will meet Friday: May 5; at 237 E. Broadway. Matters of vital importance will be up for consideration and delegates

enting the various districts as well as other progressive organizations are urged to be present. The 30th A. D. has opened a Naturalization Bureau at their headquarters, 206 E. Eighty-sixth street. Those vishing to become citizens will find there ample information on the sub-lect, as well as literature and the

necessary blanks. The bur open every Monday from 8 to 10 p. m. and every Sunday morning from 10 a. m. to 12 a. m. Those who are to participate in the May Day Walk of the Yorkville Agitation Committee are requested to go to the end of the line of the Third Avenue Elevated, instead of leaving the trains at One Hundred and Seventy-seventh street. The railying place will be the point of departure of the Van Courtlandt Park cars. Comrades are

arged to be at this spot promptly at 7:15 n. m., May 7. A regular meeting of the New York Call Conference was held April 27, at the Labor Lyceum. Vice-President E. Wolf, presided. M. Oppenheim, from the 26th A. D. Br. 1, was seated as delegate; the roll-call showed seven-teen delegates present, and two delegates excused. The report of delegates to the Board of Management was accepted, as well as the reports of the Advisory Board, the Speakers Committee and the Ways and Means Committee. It was decided that the conference arrange a plan to work for in-creasing the circulation of The Worker to 50,000 subscribers, which will form a nucleus for the daily when the \$50,000 for its establishment has been

been absent for three consecutive meet. ings, and organization they represent will be notified by letter: B. Korn and Elster, Amalgamated Union No. 1. The next meeting v Leonard D. Abbott will lecture of The Religion of Socialism on Sunday evening, May 7, at the Harlem Social-ist Club, 250 W. One Hundred and

raised. The following delegates have

Twenty-fifth street Sunday evening, May 7, will be a Schiller evening at the Verein Volksbildung, Labor Lyceum, 64 Fourth street. Frederick Krafft will speak, and a string orchestra of fifteen pieces and the singing section of the Verein will furnish music. Admission ten cents. Proceeds for the benefit of the house orchestra.

BROOKLYN Mrs E R Cooke will speak on Socialism and the Home on Sunday evening, May 7, at Buffalo Hall, Fulstreet corner Buffelo avenue

Socialist State on Sunday afternoon, May 7, 3 p. m., at the Young People's Social Democratic Club, Brooklyn L bor Lyceum, 949 Willoughby avenue.

TO WOULD-BE SUBSCRIBERS. The subscription price of The Worker is 50 cents a year, or 25 cents for six The best way to send money for a

subscription is by postoffice money or-

THE WORKER. ISA WILLIAM STREET.

If not convenient to get money order. send two-cent stamps, being careful not to fold them with the gummed sides together.

NEW YORK, N. Y.

If you are willing to "hustle" for new scription postal cards—five yearlies for \$2, five half-yearlies for \$1. Having the card, you have only to write in the name and address and put the card in a letter-box. Uncle Sam and The Worker do the rest. w. g.