NEW YORK, APRIL 24, 1904.

AGENTS, ATTENTION!

Agents sending in subscriptions without remittance must state distinctly how long they are to run,

Agents are personally charged and held responsible for unnaid subscriptions sent in by them.

Only duly elected and approved agents acknowledged 

PRICE 2 CENTS.

VOL. XIV .- NO. 4.

### FOR THE DAILY.

#### Will Have a Booth at the Industrial Exposition.

Browth of the Fund by Contributions and Payment on Pledges - Board of Managers Considering Editorial Staff Comrades Canvassing for Subscriptions.

The following moneys have been re-ceived by the Financial Secretary of the Workingmen's Co-operative lishing Association since the last re-CASH CONTRIBUTIONS.

Loca, l'Elgin, Ill., on List 18... Branch 103, W., S. & D. B. F. Local Corona, Riverside, Cal. R. W. Bull, Watertown, N. Y. W. Hearststone, city....... A. Kaestner, Pasadena, Cal... A. Bobinsky, Newtown, Kas. Chr. Gresse, Elksport, S. D., P. Hemmeter, Philadelphia., A. H. Snyder, Snyder's Basin. Wyo ...... Richard Stohl, city.....

125.00 Total for two weeks..... \$187.10 .. \$3,151.74 Total to date. ...

PAID ON PLEDGES. W. G. Hopgood, Skowhegan, S. Schuster (per H. L. Siobodin) ...... \$50.75 Previously acknowledged,, \$3,727.45

\$5,478.20 Cash contributions, t wo weeks.

Paid on pledges, two weeks. \$187.10 Previously /nckowledged, fall

Total receipts to dat/ .... \$15,389.93 NEW PLEPGES. B. Schuster, city (per H. L. Slobodin ...... 100.00 Previously reported...... 8,054.40

and Spargs were present.

The question of editorial staff for
the new paper was discussed at length,
and the conclusion arrived at that a competent managing editor, a Socialist and a man of high executive ability, should be procured as soon as possible engthy and literary editorial, yet is a minn is needed for this position who, thile perhaps not capable of writing a lengthy and literary editorial, yet is a newspaper man in every sense of the word, understanding the requirements, both editorial and mechanical, of an up-to-date newspaper and fully com-petent to take entire charge of it. The names of a number of prominent newspaper men were suggested, but the Board of Managers feel that for such a responsible position the field must be carefully surveyed before any action

A silver watch, donated for the booth at the Labor Exposition by Electric Lodge, No. 313, L A. of M., was received, as also \$5 for the same purpose from Branch 2, 20th A. D., Brooklyn and \$5 from Julius Halpern.

Subscription receipts for the first month's issue, from September 1 to October 1, have been printed and a number sent to the New York and Brooklyn Call Conferences, along agents' certificates and advertising hand bills. It is now "up to" the comunionists interested in the success of the Call to "hustle" and bring in subscriptions.

The committee on the house-to-house

canvass has things well under way and will soon be in a condition to bring in

The committee on the plant reported having done considerable work and has already a press in view, which will be examined by experts in time to make a report at the next meeting of the as-

An important meeting of the Board of Managers will be held next Monday evening, and it is imperative that every member be present. Arrangements for the booth at the

Industrial Exposition, which opens in Grand Central Palace Palace on Saturday, have been completed. It remains for the comrades and sympathizers to do their part in making the enterprise a success and thereby help swell the funds for the benefit of the Cali. Subscriptions for the New York Call

will be taken at the booth, and subscription literature will be on hand for

The final general meeting of the entire booth committee will be held on Friday, April 22, 8 p. m., at Labor Lyceum, 64 East Fourth street. Any rades who are willing to help in attending the booth on one or more days during the continuance of the Exposition are requested to be present or to notify the committee of their will-

### SHOULD STRIKE PARRY FOR PAY.

If the workingman who opposes So-cialism is not getting paid for it, it is his own fault. The Manufacturers' Association is looking for capable men in the unions who will help them to keep the unions out of working-class

#### AN OPEN LETTER TO SECRETARY HAYWOOD.

The "Labor Advocate" of Pueblo Colo., publishes a satirical open letter to Secretary Haywood of the Western Federation of Miners, who is now held in prison by the military authorities, in defiance of an order of the district ourt for his release, on a charge of descrating the flag." Our Eastess eaders will enjoy the production, which runs thus: "Dear Sir:—Doubtless you get good

advice from a great many sources, but too much of a good thing is seldom met with in this world of woe and sorrow, so I contribute my share. I learn from many sources and with the most sincere regret that you are still en-gaged in the service of secretary-trens-urer to the Western Federation of Miners.

"Some have said to me that this law-

less and vicious organization has actu-ally had the audacity to murmur at the policy of the urbane and Christian geatlemen composing the benevolent and praiseworthy organizations known as the Mine Owners' Association and the Citizens' Alliance. To me it seems incredible that you can support and ble laboring men of the West in any policy of opposition to these benevolent gentlemen, to whom God has so wisely committed the property interests of the western world. I cannot believe that you will prove so recreant to the trust that is reposed in you. "It is plainly your duty to use your

time and talents to bring these malcontents to their senses.

"Is it not plain to you that Divine

Providence intended that these rolling dills, majestic mountains, and wide extended plains should belong to the cul-tured and refined? What part can a man who works have in all these things? Are his hands not grimy, his clothes ill-fitting and his general de-meanor that of a workingman? Why will you waste your talents on such men as these? Now on the other hand, consider a moment His August Ma-jesty James L. Emperor of Colorado by the grace of God and the Mine Owners' Association.
"Are his clothes not of the latest

cut, and his imperial moustache not curled in the most approved military fashion? Are his hands not white and soft and his fingers nimble and supple with the ardness exercise of handling other people's money?

"Is he not in every regard fitted to be what he is-the curled and perfumbe what he is—the curried and period-ed darling of the cultured and refined Dennis Sheedy, the philanthropic Si-mon Guggenheim, the dashing and courageous Sherman Bell, the scholarly and poetic J. C. Craig, and the mod-est and virtuous Polly Pry?

"Considering all these unanswerable things, Brother Haywood, I ask you to pause and think well ere you con-tinue your downward course. Cease not to prny and wrestle with this evil spirit of a strangely perverse genera-tion. Commence nnew. Reorganize your unions as fraternal orders. Let them be chartered by the president of the Citizens' Alliance. This will lend dignity to your movement, besides guaranteeing that the Bible shall become your constitution and the classi hymnbook your ritual. Mother Goose's melodies can be made your initiatory ceremony, and your membership will speedily become so intelligent and pro-gressive that every three months or oftener they will unanimously vote : 25 per cent. reduction in wages—said reduction to assist the overworked and underpaid corporations. Then will the face of Guggenheim become refulgen with sublime unselfish joy, and the Citizens' Alliance will rise up and call you blessed.

a "Hoping, my dear Brother Haywood, that these suggestions will be as seed sown upon good ground that will spring and bear fruit unto your recla mation, as well as the temporal and eternal good of those deluded men who have been and are your co-work-ers in iniquity. "I remain,

"Yours in profound sorrow, "TOM M. HYDER."

### ONE OF THE "BAD" TRUSTS.

We cannot say that we sympathiz print paper trust investigated and dis solved if possible. The publishers have placed themselves in a ludicrous position. The daily papers are the most fanatical advocates of the principle of private ownership of public necessi-ties, and are themselves in a news-gathering trust—the Associated Fress. Now, because they are being treated to a dose of their medicine, they squeal and vehemently insist that the paper combine is a "bad trust," while all the other trusts can continue to squeeze the people to their heart's content. Un doubtedly the paper combine will be able to show that it is not a "bad trust." and prove that newspapers for which it furnishes raw material were never sold more cheaply than at pres-ent. Of course, it all depends upon whose ox is gored in this anti-trust eampaign.—Lancaster Labor Leader.

### HOW ABOUT THESE DEATHBLOWS?

How about the "death blows" tha Socialism has been getting, according to the capitalist press? A gain of 85 per cent. In Milwaukee in one year and the election of nine Aftermen doesn't look quite like a deathblow. A simultaneous gain of 37 per cent. It Chicago doesn't suggest the idea that Socialism is on its last legs. Election of Socialist officials in half-a dozen of Socialist officials in hair a dozen cities of Moutana, Iowa, and Indian Territory doesn't discourage us altogether. Increased Socialist vote in city elections in New Jersey, Michigan, and Oklahoma hasn't quite knocked us out. We are still waiting for the deathblow. But we expect to give it, not to receive it.

### PAY OUR PRICE OR GO HUNGRY.

#### That Is the Capitalists' Word to the Workers.

The Means by Which Labor Creates the Food of the World Being Held in Capitalist Control, the Producers May Be Starved at the Will of the

Butchers in Washington market were complaining yesterday because the wholesalers had put up the price of meats on them a cent a pound. The excuse given was that the supply was

scant.
"I don't see how we can get even,"
said one of the retailers. "When
pric es go beyond a certain figure the
people just do without prime cuts and
joints. Why, even horseradish has
been put up \$1 a hundred."
Beef prices are 18 to 25 cents a
pound for porterbree practs and 16 to

pound for porterhouse roasts and 16 to 18 cents for other cuts; mutton, 10 to 12 cents; lamb, 16 cents; real, 12 to 16 cents; spring lamb, \$2.50 for fore and \$1.25 for hind quarters. Ham is 14 cents, bacon 16 cents, best pork loin

to market, owing, it is said, to long stall feeding of cattle. For prime quali-ties from 28c. to 30c. a pound is asked. Eggs are still high for this season, being 25c. a dozen. Big foreign importations have brought prices of potatoes down to a level and old stock averages \$3.75 a barrel.—New York Herald, April 16. A short time before the foregoing ap-

peared in the daily press, there came into our hands a letter written by one of the biggest meat companies in the country to its branch houses, which clearly shows the failacy of the excuse that "the meat supply is scant." The letter, which is typewritten on a letter-bead of the G. H. Hammond Company of Chicago, reads as follows: "January 23, 1904.

"To Branch House Managers:-Sell-ing price on pork loins this week have been very unsatisfactory, and shipments have been reduced very much on that account. Next week we look for better results, and will ask you to get a price of 9c. per pound. If Mon-day's reports do not show this price, it will be necessary for us to still fur-ther reduce shipments.

"Yours respectfully,

" NATIONAL PACKING CO.

There is no question here of "scant supply." It is a simple cold-blooded proposition of putting on the screws. proposition of putting on the screws, "Prices are unsatisfactory," and the great capitalist concern will withold shipments and let the meat rot rather than sell it below a certain price.

In Southern California, where there

is a dispute between the orange-deal ers' combine and the remaining inde pendent growers, it was openly sug-gested a week or two ago that the wisest course would be to destroy half the crop and get together to market the other half at a much higher price with bigger profits to all the capital-

Thus does capitalism sacrifice the health and even the life of the working people—for they are the poor and it is they who suffer—for the profit of a This is one of the many crime daily and deliberately committed by the capitalist class, against which the Socialist Party raises its voice, calling on the workers to unite, to use their political power, to take into their own hands the control of the means of pro-duction by which their labor feeds and clothes the world, that thenceforth hunger and want may be banished along with idle luxury and unwilling

### CONDITIONS IN COLORADO.

"Is Colorado in America?" is a ques tion that is being asked by many men nowadays. If half the reports of the doings of the military in the strike districts there are true, it must be allow ed that Colorado is a long way from being American in spirit and method in spite of its situation in the cente of the continent. The strike of the iners is being treated as an insu tion, and in the fight against it all the rigors of martial law are employed The habeas corpus act is suspended, freedom of the press and of speech is forbidden; the soldlery defies the courts; arrests without warrant are made by wholesale, and the arrested persons are confined in "bull pens" ofering little shelter and abominable sanitary conditions; exile from the dis-trict is the customary punishment for trict is the customary punishment for crime; and trials are mere farces with out any of the customary safeguards of justice. Can such a state be fairly called "American?"—San Francisco

#### WHAT POVERTY DOES. Miserable women alk the streets by housands on cold winter nights—pov-

erty has put them there.

Hundreds of thousands of children are born only to struggle for a few years through a stunted infancy—pov

erty digs their graves.

For one genius that has fought and conquered in spite of poverty, ten thousand have sunk out of sight in the fight against the worst of enemies. The American Co-operator.

.—Some people seem to think that the fact that John D. Rockefeller has no stomach for his food should offset the other fact that there are hundreds of thousands of people who have no food for their stomachs.—Eric People.

— "Labor" politics and "good man"
politics under Democratic and Republican jurisdiction is like trade unionism under the general management of
the Citizens' Industrial Association.
St. Louis Labor.

### THE PARTY IN COLORADO.

## but Not Dismayed.

Probability that Majority of Worker In Mere Protest Against Pasbody Will Jump from Frying-Pan Into Fire by Voting Democratic Ticket Socialist Party Will Hold the Citade Around Which They Must Rally.

J. W. Martin of Denver, Colo., State Secretary of the Socialist Party

"The Denver 'Post' of Mar, 31 con tained an interview with Gov. Pea body in which he is reported as say ing: I want to say in reply to the claim that this campaign is a fight to exterminate labor unions in Colorade that it is absolutely false and there is not a particle of evidence to warran the assertion. The fight is one against anarchy and the kind of Socialism that has become rooted in the state. That and nothing more. "This shows the animus of the per-

secution of labor leaders who are known to be Socialists, and explain why those who are not Socialists have been immune from arrest, huprison-ment, and deportation. It also shows that the few hundred Socialists who are striving to maintain an organiza-tion in the state are up against a tremendous proposition, nothing less than the entire power of the state government, operated by the political ma-chine of capitalism; for it is plain that Gov. Peabody, a little country noteshaver, would never undertake a crusade of such magnitude as the present war in Colorado uniess inspired by powerful influences. "Those influences control the ma-

chines of both Republican and Dense cratic parties, and they are secure, for they know that if the labor unions in their blind rage against Peabody, vote the Democratic ticket, as they are likely to do, it will be all the same to capi talism, for it will use the Democratic machine to crush Socialism and the labor unions which have Socialistic tendencies, as it has used the Repub

probably make the grave mistake of radii, yoting with the enemy this year.

The first indignation of the unions against Gov. Peabody will prompt them to vote for some Democrat in order to 'down Peabody.' instead of doder to down Fenous, instead of de-ing the sensible thing, which would be to vote the Socialist ticket; for noth-ing would be so great a blow to the capitalist class es, a largely increased Socialist vote in Colorado, where such s efforts are being made to estroy it. "If the labor unions in Colorado are

wise they will wheel lute line and vote for the Socialist state ticket which will be nominated in May Forty thou-sand votes for that ticket would ensure more concessions to labor than all the independent organizations or Demperatic alliances the ways and mean committee could possibly arrange.

"The Socialist Party in Colorado Is is not by any means discouraged. The greatest want now is funds, and this is being supplied in part by the kind assistance of comrades in other states who have sent and are sending donations to help the State Committee in

"There will be no compre Colorado so far as the Socialist Party is concerned. Denver Socialists will have a full ticket in the field at the city election on May 17, and in the state election next fall there will be a Socialist named for every office on the nt is well organone, and while Peabody's war on Socialism has almost destroyed a number of our locals and caused us great financial loss and embarrassment yet the spirit of the movement is un

#### CHINESE SLAVERY IN BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA

A great exodus of whites from South Africa is inevitable, according to Lore Milner, unless the present labor situa-tion changes, owing to the importation of Chinese coolie labor, which has been approved by the Transvaal legisle ture. The coolies are imported under a form of contract which is practical slavery. A London paper presents th slavery. A London paper presents this condition to its readers in a cartoon which shows a lot of miserable Chinese being driven to work in the mines by armed guards. Out of their graves have come two British soldiers to watch the parade. "Look there, to watch the parade. "Look there, mate," says one of the shades; "that's what you and me and 20,000 others died for." But this lesson will not prevent other workingmen from taking up arms to fight their masters' battles, even though it ended in their own enslavement. Russ and Jap workingmen are 'how engaged in the pleasing pastime of killing each other, to secure markets, wherein their masters hav

# markets wherein their masters ma dispose of wealth withheld from th workers.—Saginaw Exponent.

Jack London says a tramp is a tramp because somebody had to be a tramp. He further adds: "If he left the road and became a very efficient common laborer, some ordinary efficient com-mon laborer would have to take to the

### SOCIALISTS ARE FOR PEACE.

#### Passing Through a Crisis, Japanese Send Greeting to Russian Comrades.

The Enemy of Japanese and Russian Workers, They Say, is Japanese Capitalism and Russian Copitalism-The Bloody Sham of "Patriotism."

The following manifesto of Japanese Socialists to the Russian Socialists ap-pears in the "Heimin Shimbun," a Socialist weekly published in Tokyo, "To the Socialists in Russia: "Dear Comrades: For many year

ye have been hearing of you and thinking about you, though we have not yet had an opportunity to shake hands and talk cheerfully with you, being separated from you by many thousand miles. Twenty years have already passed since you began to preach the principle of humanity in tsst under the hanner of Social Dem ocracy. During that time, the per-secutions of a despotic government and the cruel action of detectives have been such as has never before been seen. Your predecessors passed through the bitterest trials, having forsaken fame and fortune; and those who were shut up in prisons, exiled in desolate Siberia, or who perished on scaffolds were numberless. In spite of this your ngitation was not checked even in the sligtest degree, but your courage al-ways increased a bundred-fold after each persecution. It was last year that the several bodies of Socialists throughout Russia were united in strong organization and since then Socialism has become an immense We express our hearty sympathy for you in your hard cituation and at the same time admire your

abiding faith in principle. "Dear Comrades: Your Governmen and our government have plunged into fighting at last in order to satisfy their imperialistic desires, but to Socialists there is no barrier of race, territory nationality. - We are comrades, there and sisters and have no reason to fight each other. Your enemy is not the Japanese people, but our militarism and so-called patriot sm. Nor is our enemy the Russian people, Nor is our enemy the Russian people, but your militarism and so-called patriotism. Yes, patriotism and militarism are our common enemies; nay, all the Socialists in the world look upon them as common enemies. We Socialists must aght a brave battle against them. Here is the best and the most important opportunity for us now. We believe you will not let this opportunity pass. We, too, will try our best.
"But permit us to say a few words

"But permit us to say a few words more. We are neither Nihilists nor Terrorists but Social Democrats, and always fighting for peace. object absolutely to using military force in our fighting. We have to fight by penceful means; by reason and speech. It may be very difficult for you to fight with speech and produce a revolution by peaceful means in Russia, where there is no constitution, and consequently you may be tempted to overthrow the government by force. But those who are fighting for humanity must remember that the end

ioes not justify the means.
"We cannot forsee which of the two rovernments shall win in fighting, bu whichever gets the victory, the results of the war will be all the same-general misery, the burden of heavy taxes the degradation of morality and the supremacy of militarism. Therefore the most important question before u is not which government shall win. but how soon can we bring the war to and end. The determination of the International Workmen's League in its agitation in the time of the Franco-Prussian War gives us a good lesson. We are comrades, brothers and sisters: and have no reason why we should fight. The flend, our common enemy, is now breathing poisonous fire in order to torment millions of people. As Karl Marx said: "Workmen of all na-tions! Unite!" so we Socialists must oln our hands in order to do our bes

"Dear Comrades: When you suffe under the oppression of your govern-ment and the pursuit of cruel detec-tives, please remember that there are sends of comrades in a distant land, who are praying for your health and success with the deepest sympathy."

### AND ITS PROGRESS IN 1903

THE MOVEMENT IN HOLLAND

According to the annual report of the Social Democratic Labor Party of Hol-land the organization had at the close of the yast year, about 6,000 members in 128 branches. It had participated in in 128 branches, it had participated in the election of municipal councils in fifty-six districts, nominating for 140 offices. The strength and solidarity of the coalition of capitalist parties wherever the Socialist movement has begun to show some strength was demonstrated by the fact that in Amsterdam, although our vote amounted to 28 per cent. of the total—7.468 out of 26,763—we did not win one of the fifteen seats contested. The experience was generally the same in other cities and towns. This was rather to be considered a favorable indication. The obliteration of old and faise lines of division on non-essentials and the alignment of the capitalists and their addrenates on one side and the class-conactous workers and their sympaconscious workers and their sylhisers on the other means that fight is approaching a crisis and when our victory comes it will it clear and decisive one.

### THE SOURCE OF CORRUPTION.

#### Business Corrupts Politics," Says Lincoln Steffens.

Investigator Who Has Made the Most Exhaustive Study of Graft in Government Completely Endorses Socialist Contention.

Lincoln Steffens, whose recently pub-lished book, "The Shame of the Cities," is making such an impression, of "McClure's Magazine," in which h gives some of the results of his in-vestigation of corruption in the city of St. Louis and the state of Missouri, taking that as a type of corruption "Enemies of the Repub lie" is the phrase by which, in the title of his article, he characterizes the corruptionists and he forcibly de

that their practices amount to nothing short of treason. Our interes in Mr. Steffens' work is that, speaking with the authority of a specialist, an expert investigator, he confirms the Socialist contentions that corruption as it shows itself in municipal and other government is not pri marily a matter of politics, but a mat-ter of business, and that it is not spo-radic, not accidental, not the result of had men happening to get into power but part of a great system. His opin-lons on the subject thoroughly coin cide with those expressed in an article in "The World To-day" which The Worker summarized a few weeks ago, wherein an experienced business man declared his belief that there is more corruption in private business than in public affairs and timt such corruption as exists in government con mostly from the influence of private business interests.

We quote from Mr. Steffens' art'cle:

"My gropings into the misgovernment of cities have drawn me everywhere, but always, always, out of pol-ities into business and out of the cit-les into the state. Business started the corruption of politics in Pittsburg; up-holds it in Philadelphia; boomed with it in Chicago and withered with its reform; and in New York, business f nanced the return of Tammany Hall. Here, then, is our guide out of the labyrinth. Not the political ring, but big business-that is the crux of the big business—that is the crux of the situation. Our political corruption is a system, a regularly established cus-tom of the country, by which our polit-ical leaders are hired to lost and by quiet moral subort to conduct the government of city, state, and nation, set for the common good, but for the not for the common good, but for the special interests of private business. Not the politician, then, not the bribe-taker, but the bribe-giver, the man we are so proud of, our successful bu-siness man—he is the source and the sustemance of our bad government."
"There is nothing partizan about graft," says Mr. Steffens. "Only the

people are loyal to party. The hated trusts, all big grafters, go with the majority." Incidentally he notes—and this goes far to explain occasional spasms of "reform" in both the eld parties—that "The corrupt corpora-tions are-often cheated by their corrupt agents." The politician is the capitalist's hired man, hired to do his dirty work. Bpt the hired ma gen-erally carries on an extra line of corrupt business, on his own account; and often he "holds up" his patronjust as one of Fagin's boy-thieves, growing skilful and self-confident, might keep back more than his stipu-lated share of the "swag." When Fa-gin finds it out, there will be trouble for that boy-unless he is in a posttion to blackmail Fagin. So Tammany got too self-confident dur-ing the Van Wyck administration -not too corrupt, but too independent in its corruption—when the Tammany gang got to devoting themselves too much to their business "on the side" and even turned their corrupt meth-ods against their regular patrons and backers, then these patrons, the big business men-merchants, landlords, financiers, franchise-holders—tempo-rarily threw their weight against Tam-many, "laid off" their too presumptuous hirelings for a time, in order to ous hirelings for a substitute were give them a lesson. But they were careful that their agents sho

only disciplined, not put out of bu They were careful that Jerome's threats of exposure should all end in vague talk. And after two years of disciplinary retirement, the same gang of old political grafters came back to the service of the same old class of eminent citizens.

### BIG BUSINESS MEN THE

CHIEF SOURCE OF CORRUPTION. Now the typical American citizen is the business man. The typical business man is a bad citizen; he is busy. If he is a "big business man" and very busy, he does not neglect, he is busy with politics, ch, very busy and very businessilke. I found him buying booliers in St. Louis, defending grafters in Minneapolis, originating corruption in Pittsburg, sharing with bosses in Philadelphia, deploring reform in Chicago, and beating good government with corruption funds in New York. He ds a self-righteous fraud, this big business man. He is the chief source of corruption, and it were a boon if he would neglect politics.—Lincoln Steffens, in McClure's. Now the typical American citizen is

### HIGH PRICES.

### MAY DAY NUMBER OF THE WORKER.

Next week's issue of The Worker will be a special May Day Number of double the usual size—eight pages in-stend of four—adapted especially for propaganda use. Socialists everywhere will be hold-

ing public meetings or parades on May Day or the preceding evening and this will give an excellent opportunity for the distribution of the best Socialist literature—and none will be found bet-ter for the purpose than the May Day Number of The Worker. Or if, in any place, our comrades have not arrange demonstration for the First of May, they should have done so; and the best thing they can do now to make up for the neglect is to get from a hundred to a thousand copies of The Worker, according to the size of the local, and distribute them at the shops, in the unions, or from house to house. An attempt will be made in this special May Day Number to make clear to strangers the purposes and the methods of the Socialist Party, its rees and the

they if they be lovers of liberty, should not only vote its ticket but join its organization. A sketch will be given of its recent progress and its present condition and of the task it as to perform in the present year. The me aning of the First of May as

the international holiday of Labor will be set forth and an effort made to inculcate its spirit.

There will also be articles on various

"live questions"—such as High Rents and Prices, Labor and the Law, Im-perialism at Home, The Open Shop, The Employers' Organizations, What to Do with the Trusts, The Evils of Child Labor, and the like—as well as a number of articles dealing with com-mon objections to or misunderstandings of Socialism

The price will be the same as for the ordinary four-page numbers of The Worker: 75 cents for 100 copies; \$1.20 for 200 copies; 50 cents a hundred for larger quantities.
Order at once, comrades, and order

### INDUSTRIAL EXPOSITION.

#### Great Enterprise for the Benefit of Our Press.

Saturday Afternoon the Big Show Opens and Comrades and Sympathizers of the Movement Will Gather at Grand Central Palace en Masse. On Saturday afternoon, April 23, at 3 o'clock the great Industrial Exposition

for the benefit of The Worker and the "Volkszeitung" will open in the Grand Central Palace, at Lexington avenue and Forty-third street. The organized working class knows how to combine social pleasure with serious work, and such is the idea of

this Exposition. There will be every opportunity for everyone who comes to enjoy himself and while taking his pleasure he will know that the pro-ceeds of the enterprise go to a cause whose success means much for him in his daily life and for the future welfare of his family and of his class.

The proceeds of this Exposition. it is the success that is hoped and that it is possible for the comrades and

sympathizers to make it, will provide these papers with a good modern press which will make it possible for The Worker to appear regularly as an eight-page paper of much improved ap-pearance and in every way to do its work much better.

"A word to the wise is sufficient"—
and all readers of The Worker a presumed to be wise men. This affair
should be made a complete financial success as well as a social success, se

### as to put our local press on a firm foundation. Every comrade can help and should help to that end. SUPPRESSION IN PHILADELPHIA.

Police Close Hall Where Emma Goldman Was to Lecture and Arrest Those Who Remonstrate.

PHILADELPHIA, April 18.-The police are trying the old game here of suppressing public meetings on the plea that there is danger of incitement to violence if certain persons are alowed to talk

On April 10, Emma Goldman of New York was announced to lecture on The Tragedy of Woman's Emancipa tion" at Odd Fellows' Temple, under Safety Smyth (that is the title of the head of the police department here) a detail of police took possession of the hall and refused to allow anyone to enter. As those who had come to attend the lecture were stopped and gathered in front of the hall and many others were attracted by the disturb-ance created by the police a large crowd gathered. The police then gave the order "Move on." Five men who were unwilling to comply with this or-der and who expostulated with the po-lice for their arbitrary conduct were arrested on a charge of "disorderly The next day they wer

Last night a well attended protest meeting was held in Odd Fellows' Temple, resolutions adopted denounc-ing the conduct of the police authorities in setting up a censorship of opinion and suppressing an orderly assem-blage, and plans laid for testing the matter in the courts. The five men fined have taken an appeal to a higher court and will have jury trial. It is planned also to arrange another meet-ing for Emma Goldman.

The net result of the affair so far

is, of course, to make sympathy for the Anarchists. It is quite possible that the authorities—though they are per-haps too stupid to have planned such a thing—are not ill pleased at this result. Anything that will divert the public attentions from real issues and turn it, whether in sentimental sympa-thy or ignorant fear upon the Anaighthy or ignorant fear upon the Anaschists, whose propagnada is as useless as
they are personally harmless, will
serve the purposes of the defenders of
vested wrongs. Meanwhile the Mayor
and the Director of Public Safety can
pose as having saved this City of
Brotherly-Love from some frightful
danger and can prepare the way for
more suppression and arbitrary arrests in the future-if the working people, the only class capable of intelligent progressive action, fall to show
effective resentment against such highhanded conduct.

—As a regulator of trusts there is othing that equals a vote for Social-im.—Iowa Socialist.

### CHICAGO'S GAIN.

### Increase of 37 Per Cent in City Election.

#### We New Have Over Fifteen Thousand Socialist Votes There and Assurance of Still More Next Fall.

CHICAGO, April 16.—The official count shows that in the recent aldermanic election in this city the So-cialist Party polled a total of 15,333 votes. The S. L. P. had 3,650, most of which were the votes of new So-cialists, who knew nothing of the dif-

ference between the two parties.

In the municipal election of a year ago the Socialist Party cast 11,122 votes in this city. A gain of 4,111, or 37 per cent, in one year, is enough to satisfy us. We intend to keep up the rate of progress, and Chicago will be beard from next fail in tones that will make the capitalists wonder what is

#### GAINS IN JERSEY.

The municipal elections in Hudson County, N. J., show a great growth of

306 votes-eighty-three in the First Ward, 48 in the Second, and 175 in the Third. A year ago we had 175 in the city. The S. L. P. has 46. In Union Hill we rolled up 132 votes,

as against 80 in the last municipal

### In West New York our vote is 55.

MORE SMALL TOWNS HEARD FROM STILLWATER, Okla.-The Socialist Party has scored its first victory here, increasing its vote and electing one of the four councilmen character. J. H. Greenwood of the Third Ward. We

have 60 votes, as against 24 a year ago. OLATHE, Kas.—Charles Gorsuch, Socialist, has been elected as Council-man from the Third Ward by a vote of 203 to 164. In the other two wards

we polled 100 and 30, respectively, giv-ing us a total of 333. COALGATE, I. T.—The Socialist Party has carried the municipal elec-tion in this community of 6,000 people, tion in this community of 6,000 people, electing John M. Ingram as Mayor, Robert Wardrope as Recovery and Comrades Delehart Falterson, Ferrimon as Aldermen. The oil ties got the office of Treasurer and the other three Aldermen. This was the first Socialist campaign here. This is first Socialist campaign a very miseral a coal-mine town, and a very miseral a coal-mine town, and a very miseral miners have awakened to the possibil-

ity and the necessity of righting these conditions by political action. DAVENPORT, Is.-The Socialist

year we had 383. WICHITA, Kas.-We get 318, vo about 8 per cent. of the total. This trebles our vote of last year.

HOLLAND, Mich.-In the ttion at this little place, with about 8,000 inhabitants, the Socialist Party makes a start with 63 votes. We he to double the number in the national

### "NOT YET." SAYS CARREGIE

"I favor government ownership of public utilities, but I don't think it advisable at present for the United States." So said Andrew Carnegie the other day. I suppose it is Andy's in-teresting theory (which the same he dld not originate, however), that hu-man nature in the United States is still too selfish to benefit by the comm ownership and operation of public "fu-tilities." The American workingman must meekly stand still to be plucked by Andy and those like him for an other generation or so. He must be like the boy who smilingly carried to his teacher a neatly-folded note which read, "Please lick bearer; lick him well."

The fact is the sovereign American workingmen are and always have been too infernally unselfish. They have broken their fool backs that a shrewd Scotchman might live at his case. They have lived in hovels that Carnegie might build Skibo castles and art museums for the rich. When they get sense enough to demand the full pro-dure to little then they will be reas, or not only the "public utilities" but a few other private snaps as welk— Los Angeles Socialist.

Non-union employees of the D.
M. Parry Manufacturing Company, in
Indianapolis, Ind., struck recently because of a cut in wages. The President of the National Association of
Manufacturers proves an enemy to all
labor, despite his precipations of mersily

#### The Worker. ON ORGAN OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY wn in New York State as the Social Demogratic Party.) PUBLISHED WEEKLY

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

In the state of New York, on account o examine provisions of the election laws, the octainst Farty is officially recognized under the manne of isocial Democratic Farty, and a emission is the Arm and Torch, as shown The latter is a small, ring-ruled, moribule organization which bitterly opposes the trade unloss and carries on an abusive cam paign of slander against the real Socialist movement, which supports the trade unloss. THE SOCIALIST VOTE.

The Socialist Party (the Social Democratic Party of New York) has passed through its second general election. Its growing power is indicated and its speedy victory for shadowed by the great increase of its vot-as shown in these figures:



#### OUR MAY DAY NUMBER.

The Worker will have a special May at the usual price, and devoted almost to make its wide distribution a fitting withingt to the meetings and parades which will be held in all parts of the United States in celebration of the international holiday of Labor. It is our hope and effort, of course, to make this special issue truly representative of movement and serviceable to it, so that any reader may be able to gain from it a correct idea of what our party stands for and may, if he be a thoughtful workingman or a sincere sympathizer with the workers, be inred to join its ranks. If our read ers feel justified, from the previous conduct of the paper, in believing that this hope will be fulfilled, we have part to see to it that the May Day Number is as widely distributed at ous and elsewhere, on the First r in the days following, a thy be possible. Parades are good, with their appeal to the eye; meetings are good, with the enthusiasm which they arouse; but if the effect of such strations is to be made permannt, the circulation of sound and time by literature should accompany them, and to supply that need is the function

#### WHY THIS SILENCE ABOUT THE TURNER CASE?

the May Day Number of The

The case of John Turner, contesting the constitutionality of the law under which it was proposed to deport him by "administrative process" because of his opinions, was heard by the Supreme Court of the United States on April 4. It is not of the argument there presented on his behalf against that most dangerous law (an argument very ably made, as we are informed, by Mr. Darrow, Turner's counsel), nor of the contentions of the government's attorneys, that we desire to speak, but of this remarkable fact:

Not one line in report of this very Important case appeared, so far as we ow, in any of the daily papers. Not n disputch, we believe, was sent out by any of the press associations. Not a paragraph of editorial comment has made, either by the sensational or the staid and respectable journals. The whole affair, involving a constitu-Blonal question of the gravest direct import and of still greater possible imsystematically smothered. Never, so far as our observation goes, her a job of suppression been so neatly and so thoroughly done.

w what does this Pican? So far in this particular case is concerned, it probably means this: That the decision ill be favorable to Turner, but very rely on a technicality, reserving to e government the power to repeat its cary action at a more byportune e; that the powers at Washingtonthe cardinal virtue of their sex. The

a real test at the present time and to et Turner go; and that they wish to lo this as quietly as possible, in order

We can explain the eloquent silence of the press in no other way, for great newspapers do not with one accord cut out all mention of a happening that has such real news value except for ctions from the very highest quarters.

But if our explanation be the correct one, again, What does this mean? It means two things:

In the first place, it means that the Administration is to-day in a position to muzzle the whole capitalist pressthat of the opposition party just as well as its own supporters, and that even in campaign time-on any question that is considered of sufficient importance to the power that stands behind both old parties, in or out of office. This much is sure, even if the decision of the Supreme Court should not be what we expect; this much is demonstrated by the mere fact of the sudden and complete silence of the whole old-party press. But in the second place—and this is

even more important-if our conjecture is correct, it means that the White House and the unofficial director of White House policies know pretty certainly in advance what the Soprem Court is going to do in any case of this character. Whether the Supreme Court nakes up its mind in advance of the hearing and informs the White House of its intended decision, or whether the White House sends down instructions to the Supreme Court as to the decision that it is to make does not very much matter. Either way, the effect is the same. As the mere fact of the suppression of the news disproves the independence of the fress, so, if our forecast prove justified, the whole affair will shatter the superstition of the independence of the judiciary and light of a tool, just as facile as Congress has come to be, in the hands of senting the interests of the great capitalist class.

We await the decision with interest, not in any hope of a rebuke to arbitrary rule, but simply as an instructive sign of the times.

#### WOMEN IN THE PARTY.

It must be admitted that Socialists like other men, are not always consistent. Clearly as both our economics-Day Number-next week's issue-of and our philosophy show the causes eight pages, instead of four, but sold and the evil effects of the subjection of woman and demonstrate the necesentirely to propaganda matter, so as sity of her emancipation as a condition even to the emancipation of man and as a condition to the health and progress of society and common and unchallenged as are our general declarations in favor of equality of human rights and our appeal to the workers to organize on their own behalf, regardless of distinctions of creed, na tivity, race, or sex, yet it is a fact that we find some men in the party-and good Socialists in most respects, toowho look with disapprobation or with even more irritating contempt on any participation by women in the affairs of our movement. This attitude is not general; but it exists frequently enough to deserve comment and protest.

> We cannot but attribute such an attitude to traditional prejudice and superficiality of thought. Those who dis approve of women's activity in the party can find some plausible argupents to support their view. They allege that comparatively few women care for an improvement in the position of their sex or realize that any improvement is needed or even give any serious thought to the matter; that most women passively accept their position of economic dependence as natmal, eternal, and even desirable they "hug their chains," as the saying is, and resent as an insult any frank discussion of the subject; that women are generally inferior to men in capacity for organization, more common ly being dominated by strictly personal preferences and narrow views; so that, even of the comparatively few who wish to right existing wrongs. nany are, very inefficient in their methods and some are even likely to be a hindrance than a help to the cause

> from which their sex has so much to gain. We believe all this is true: We believe that most thoughtful women will admit its truth. But we hold that instead of justifying a policy of discouraging the activity of wom in the movement-whether directly h party members or in auxiliary organ zations is another question-these ad mitted facts, if rightly understood,

ing and extending such work. It is often said that the women of the subject class is "the slave of a slave," Even if somewhat rhetorical, the phrase contains a great deal of cations, has been completely and truth. 'As members of the working class, they suffer all the class wrong that afflict their husbands and broth ers. As women, in addition, they labor under economic disadvantages and under customary if not legal restriction which render them still more helple against the oppressors of their class and make them individually dependen for protection and support on father and brothers and hi often very ill able to ald the Throughout the ages women have been taught that unthinking submission to

effect of such an ideal, handed down turies and enforced by every sauction of organized society, cannot be overe timated. With some slight exception may be said that it is only within th last half-century or so that wome have begun to think that they have right to think. When it is ren how closely the observance of this de moralizing ideal has been and, to great extent, still is bound up with all that is rightly most precious to woma -her good name, harmony in her home, and the welfare of her children -it is no wonder that it dies but slow ly; indeed, the extent to which t' is old ideal has broken down in a few recent years and given way to a new idea of positive self-respecting womanhood is one of the greatest wonders of this wonderful era of change.

Socialists, then, of all men, ought t be able clearly to see the causes of the comparative apathy of women and of their comparative inefficiency in organ ized action, even when aroused, and, seeing the causes, ought to see that the evil is tending to disappear and will continue to do so more rapidly in the future-that woman is only begin ning to try her faculties and may be expected to use them ever better with practise.

But Socialists, of all men, ought to be able to see also that the development in the female sex of large views, independent judgment, and capacity for organized action is not only a thing to be expected, but a thing earnestly to be desired and promoted—ought no merely to wait patiently for woman to overcome the paralysis of age-long servitude, but ought actively to help her if they can. Not to speak of what women can do in the struggle for Socialism-and what a few are doing gives carnest of what multitudes will be doing a few years hencelet us ask. What of woman in the Co operative Commonwealth whose again show the Supreme Court in the foundations we are laying? Do we wish it to be a commonwealth of thinking comrade men, with the women a practical executive autocracy repressible thoughtless, submissive, narrow, and individualistic? Even to consider the good only of the male half of hu mankind, does that promise the happiest life? And would the influence of such mothers fit their sons-not to speak of the daughters-to be good and wise comrades in that coming state? Assuredly not. The women of the Cooperative Commonwealth must be comrades, not dependents. They will be, whatever a few of us may say or

do. The social forces that are training the men of the working class into fitness for citizenship in that future state are likewise fitting their sisters to be their equal helpers and sharers of life in all its activity. But just as we, knowing that the coming of Sodalism is a matter of evolution, do yet take thought to hasten and direct its coming, and just as we consider how we can best act for the schooling of ourselves and our fellow workingmen for the crisis and the victory, so ought we to do especially concerning the relation of women to the movement and if it be true that, on the whole, tie female sex is yet backward and lacking in much, regard it not as a matter of generosity, not even of duty, but of plain self-interest, to lend any ald that e mny.

Women may have much to fearn Men have had to learn; it took them time; and perhaps they have not learned everylting yet. Let us be glad to welcome women into the party wherever they will come, and let them work and bear responsibility and learn by it-and, not improbably, teach the rest of us a thing or two before we are

#### SOCIALISM AND THE PRESI-DENCY.

A Western comrade asks us to "get Presidents and Socialists," by Celia B. Whitehead of Colorado. We have hardly supposed that the pamphlet was likely to attract enough notice to accessitate comment, but perhaps we were mistaken.

The writer's object is to convince the comrades that the right course for the party to pursue is to refuse to nominate for the offices of President and Vice-President, but to confine its political activity to conquering the legislative branch of the government, with the idea of then using this to abolish the presidency and the Supreme Court, which she considers as institutions incompatible with democ racy. In support of this proposition she makes a long and rather confused plea, repeating a few arguments in her own introductory summary, we may condense these as follows: 1. The presidential office is incompatible with and antagonistic to democracy; 2. Without a democratic attitude of mind imong the people, Socialism cannot succeed; 3. That the recognition of the presidency by the Socialist Party in nominating for the office tends to cause an undemocratic attitude o mind; 4. That the change to Socialsm can be brought about without capturing the presidency; 5. That the for this office will deter self-seeking power given to the chie executive by the framers of the coustitution and quite correctly, says the

tion led by Jefferson; and then she fulfely as she might—how, in recent years, the executive power has en-creached upplicative legislative and arrogated to itself an overshadowing position not contemplated even by Ham-ilton himself. She takes up the Dick Militia Law and shows the increase military power it has put in the Pres dent's hands. On the whole, she re gards the President of the United States as a king in all but name, vested with authority and influence langerous to the people's libertles. Now all this statement of facts is

perfectly true. The President of the United States has, constitutionally or by custom, very great power-far greater than that of a British minister (the British King, of course, is a mere figure-head)-a power which, when used for an III purpose can do great harm. We should desire that, in several directions, this executive power be curtailed; and a Socialist Congress would undoubtedly take steps to reduce it. So far we can go with Con rade Whitehead, but not much far-

With the Jeffersonian idea of govern ment-the idea of decentralization and reduction of the authority of public of-ficials to the minimum, which is based on the idea that government is a 'necessary evil" and a source of dan ger to fiberty-we have no sympathy. One democracy is radically different from the Individualistic democracy of the eighteenth century-a political theory or tendency which played its useful part then but is long since become antiquated and reactionary. The Presidency of the United States is a powerful engine of tyranny? Yes, It is so, in capitalist hands. Almost an equally powerful engine of tyrainy in such hands-more nowerful patil the last six years have still further increased the presidential "prerogative"-is the speakership, of the House of Representatives. Must we therefore have no Speaker of the House? Or. when Socialists have a majority in the House, must they refrain from selzing. the speakership? That would be highly ridiculous; and equally so is the

other proposition. Comrade Whitehead's mistake is in forgetting that the presidency is a weapon, not an independent force. Like all other political offices, it is a wedpon now held and used by the class all whose interests and instincts compel it to use every weapon at hand for tyrangous purposes. But those weapons are to be wrested away from that class and used, first as weapons and afterward as tools, by the class all whose interests and instincts restrain it from tyranny and incline it to the defense of universal Mbcrty.

Stxteen years ago, the Socialistic Labor Party of this country so it was then called-being composed mostly of foreigners and being yet rather con fused in its ideas and uncertain in its tactics, did just about what Comrade Whithead proposes. In its pintform it declared for the abolition of the presidency and the substitution of an excentive board and it hominated electornl candidates pledged, if elected to cast their ballots in the Riectoral College for "no president." That is, if it could have happened then that we should carry the country and if our Ricctors and kept their pledge, they would have voted to give the great presidential power, constitutionally, back into the hands of the capitalist parties we would have benten at the polls: in other words would have gracefully changed places with the capitalist class on the scaffold and handed it the ax to chop off our heads Of course, nothing of the sort would have happened. If those Electors could have been elected they would rightly have violated their foolish instructions in view of the revolutionary exigency oment and reed constitutional power. But just to imagine the case of their supposed election and abnegation of power, illustrates the folly of the proposed policy.

We have given this much space to the pamphlet, not because we suppose any considerable number of comrader are likely to accept its suggestions, but rather to hold it up as a "horrible example" of a sort of reasoning that has no right place in the Socialist movement. 'It is a Socialist's business t distinguish between the real social forces and the mere agencies or instruforces are the interests and instincts of the warring classes; political institutions, like religious and many other institutions, are but the agencles they use. We also must recognize that, inst as we make no claim that all Socialists are "good" pen and that, therefore some of us ought to be elected, so it is no argument against us and throws no doubt on the validity of enr political method to state the unquestioned fact that some Socialists and even some Socialist leaders may be "bad" men. This has nothing to do with the question. If something that comes very close to despotism is now showing itself in President Rooseveft's official conduct, this is not because Theodore Roosevelt is a bad man; the bes of men, acting as the agent of the same social forces that control him, vould do their work in much the san way; nor would it be otherwise if there were no single executive head to the the sense that the work would be done-clumedly instead, of skufully, with even more resultant cvil; for a Con-

sident, and will be, if it reprethe exercise of tyranny. So, on the other hand, we need have no fear of s Socialist President, when we get one being a tyrant and an enemy of the people-not even if he should impoen to be a man of harsh and imperiou temperament; once there is a body of Socialists strong enough to put its repentative in that place, if will be doundantly strong enough to make him do his duty. It is not the individual character of the public officials that counts chiefly, nor the form of political institutions. The instinct and interest and knowledge and will of the dominant class is the ruling force. It is our business, accepting all responsibilities to express the instinct and explain the interest and increase the knowledge and inspire the will of our class and our class, awakened, will not be troubled much by men nor by institutions.

#### THE SCHOPPAU DEFEAT.

Two Theories Concerning the Loss of a Seat in Saxony by the Social Democratic Party.

A Socialist defeat in Germany is are thing. Our party has so firmly established the precedent of going ever forward and never backward that even a slight check is halled with joy capitalists and carefully examned into by our comrades,

In a recent issue The Worker reported the fact that the Social Democratic Party of Germany had lost on a bydection one of the eighty-one seats in the Reichstag captured in the regular election last June. Comrade Ros election last June. Comrade Rosenow, who was elected for the Schoppan district of Eaxony by a unjority of 3,700 in June, having clied, a special elec-tion had to be held. The first buildt resulted in no choice and on a second ballot our candidate, Comrade Pinkau. was defeated by the Antistmitic cand'date, by a majority of 1,600.

There are two views in regard to the arses of this defeat—some regarding it as a result of the bitter conflict over Revisionism at the Dresden Congrees and of the overstraining of dis-cipline since that time; others attributng it to local causes and attaching to

gress last September was Paul Göhre, a former clergyman who had joined he party some five or six years ago and had been elected to the Reichstag | the soul. in June. As our readers also know, the debates at Dresden were extremely acrimonions. All the bitterness stored up in years of more restrained conflict within the party over questions both of theory and of tactics was poured out in the debates, and there was no lack of personalities, some of them carried to a quite unjustifiable extreme -such as Braun's attack upon Meh-ring and, as some think, Bebel's severe arraignment of Göhre. The debates at Dresden constituted a sort of moral thunder storm such as everyparty must have now and then to relieve tension and clear the atmosphere. The votes by which it was concluded gave an overwhelming defeat to the Revision-

ter very much to heart. Shortly after the congress he resigned his seat in the Reichstag. Whether or not be inended this as calling upon his district for a vote of confidence, he was not returned. Another comrade was nowirated and elected. A vacancy occur ring in another district. Göhre was of-fered the nomination, but declined it. When Rosenow died, the comrades of the Schoppar district asked Göhre to be their candidate. Heat first refused but accepted when the offer was re-peated. It is believed that the offer was not altogether unselicited nor his electance to run altogether sit

The party officers, rightly or wrongly, considered that Göhre's election would be a grave mistake in view of his position as a Revisionist and his conduct since the congress. The Ex-ecutive Committee therefore notified the Schoppau organization that, while it was certainly free to choose its own Executive not only would not help in the campaign, but would advise the cialist voters not to support him. Under this pressure, by a smell ma-jority, the Schoppau comrades decided to withdraw Göhre and nominated Pinkan. The election followed, with the very unpleasant result and It seems that a large part of the So and this is interpreted by some as a rebuke to the Executive for carrying Others explain the defeat by sayin carried it by so good a vote last summer, was never a sound Socialist dis triet. It is not a factory district be sub-contractors, many of whom are Jews, whence arises a strong Antion with any degree of certainty and a defeat there, especially by an Anti-semite, does not mean what it would point out, the by-election was held the extremely cold weather and the was hardly any halls to be had in the district for meetings, so that we w virtually unable to make a campai ment of truth in both explana tions. Even if no weight be given to the latter considerations as mitigating said that a party which can go through such an internal conflict as that, which aggravated and taken advantage of

too, by the bourgeols parties to the best of their ability—and that suffers

se consequences then the loss gle semi-industrial district, may set of its good discipline and

### AND IT ALL AMOUNTS TO THIS.

By Horace Traubel.

its problems settled. Has dreamed that its villainy is justice. The world is rubbing its eye. Soon it will be awake. Then the churches will have less to say for themselves. Then the schools say for themselves.
will have less to say for themselves ers will have less to say for them selves. This world has been so well done it has got burned. It has been so virtuous it has lost all the habits of virtue. It has been so just it has missed the perspective of justice. The world will tell you it is all right. The priests will tell you the world is all right. The politicians will tell you the world is all right. Th ers will tell you the world is all right Even many of the moneylosers, the rejected workmen of this world will tell you the world is all right. Every-thing will tell you the world is all right. Yet the world goes on being wrong. Goes on suspecting it is wrong. Dreams. Nightmares. Shivers in cold sweats. It is so certain. Yet it is not certain at all. It is so imppy yet it veeps. Everything is at neace Yet it has armies and navies to bear wit ness to peace. It believes in the sacred-ness of life. And then it destroys life to show how true it may be to its own creed. The world is its own victim, It has crawled into the small end of its own cone. It has said the little things in a loud volce and the big things in a whisper. This world has had its say about itself. It has never been modest in the proclamation of its own genius. Meanwhile men have fought and starved. This is a world of jobs. One job bids against another. One job is quoted against another. For this world is not a world of souls. The soul stands by the job needed a lot of room for myself, so jus hat in hand asking its favor. The world has talked enough about its property. About its physical provess. It has talked until the soul is sick of talk. We know what the world can't men. But that, says civilization, logdo for the body. For the belly. Far the classes. For society. For great-ress. But we do not know what the world can do for the soul. It has denied the soul. It lists for the earth creature returns. All this time soul has waited, waited, waited, it no great importance.

The first theory involves a somewhat extended story. As is known to come. I declare that flow its time our readers, among those active on the las come.

Do not be too sure of your haughty.

civilization. Do not think that things are too big to be resisted. Civilization is master sophistry. Nothing is big but Profit is not big. wages. Nor the landlerd's rent. the interest of the money lender. You count these in millions and you say they are big. Of all things in the universe these are smallest. The meanest quilible of a penny virtue is worth more than all your millions of stolen vice. You are so enermous. You bulge out at all sides with adulterous fat. Civilization with its glutton cheeks and thick neck asks me to crawl on the ground saying it my humblest prayers. But I do not find civilization attractive. Civilization would be all right if its l'abilities were not greater than its assets. If we judged it by its assets, alone we would do it reverence. when the bills are all charged up civlikation is obliged to go into bank-ruptcy. It is not without capital. But its substance has been squandered. Some of its partners have betrayed it. It has missed its connection with so cial justice. It has gone along sup-posing that it might have a rice man made rich by the poverty of the poor. That the poverty of the poor would make no difference. That it was not

And it all amounts to this. That the the business of civilization to take ca world has fooled itself. Has thought of all but to express preferences at of all but to express preferences and humors and do erratically what it pleased with the individual. Whim latteries. Luck. Anything but Anything but the universal solvent Civilization has lived out its competi ive life. It has paid the full price competition. The barbarous price. goes to bed at night to dream itself into elyslum. It wakes up in the orning in the gutter.
Is this thing that we see the best

thing that civilization can offer for itself? Has it no better collateral than ters, says civilization. It shows us mer who write anything for pay. It shows us artists who will paint any picture for pay. It shows us a man who make any kind of a shoe for pay. Pay, says civilization; pay is my master Women sell their bodies for money says civilization. Women, says civili zation, are my collateral. Men buy souis for money, says civilization. Men, says civilization, are my collateral. The children go from their cradles to the factory, says civilization. The chil dren, says civilization, are my collateral. They who do nothing have the most ease, says civilization. nothings, says civilization, are my collateral. I work men to death, says civilization, and women, and often tion, these are my collateral. says civilization: Japan and Russi are at war. Japan and Russia, says civilization, are my collateral. I a big affair, says civilization: tice had to go, says civilization. Room, says civilization, is my collat-cral. It is true, says civilization, that all men are at loggerheads with all gerhends, says civilization, is my col-interal. Toll gates, says civilization. Starvation, says civilization. Men who hate their work, says civilization. Luxury and squalor, says civilization Women the slaves of men, says civili-zation. Men the slaves of masters, says civilization. Children the slaves of the slaves of slaves, says civiliza tion., Factories, Stores, Chaingangs ruption, Jalls. Says civilization. these, says civilization, and more than these, and worse than these, the hells below hells these, these, says civilization are my collateral.

Are we to stop here? Is this the end of the journey? Is the starved child the end of the journey? Is all this wreckage the end of the journey? Is linte, raneor, fight, the end of the forney? Is thievry the end of the journey? Are sleepless nights and sleepy days the end of the journey? Is man the enemy the end of the jour ney? Are we to stop here? Stop with social wrong? Stop just where are? Disappear in this trench? Cut down in the fury of economic assault Is this where and how the journey is to end? Is this to be the best the am of justice can do for man? God, This is but a beginning. This is a bad end making way for a good be ginning. This is the moment of the lanse of erns of force in erns of love This is the bridgeway. This is mysterious archway of the rainb This is a juncture of promise and fulfillment. This is the darkest shadow meeting the brightest light. And it all amounts to this. The wor before the best comes. And it all amounts to this.

the colleteral of theft? We sak civilication: Who is you master? And civ ilization shows us its rentrolls. It shows us the I owe yous of the bor rowers. It brings us tables of interest it submits to us the profit records of the stores. Such things are our mas-

### Current # # # Literature

The April number of the "Comrade" is an excellent one. "War Thoughts," by one who chooses to hide his iden-tity under the pseudonym of "Julian," the most temperate and judicious gard to the war in the Far East-or certain phases of it-that we have seen; the position he takes is not that generally held by Socialists-not by us. article. Simon O. Pollock contribut an interesting sketch, with portrait, of the revolutionist Bronishay Shwinski who, together with his courade Nicho-las Kotchurichin, escaped from the miseries of penal labor in the silver mines of Eastern Siberia a little lass fine a year ago. Among the other features we note "Socialism and the American Parmer," by A. M. Simous; "Stirred, at Last," a sketch by Edwin-A. Brenholtz: "At Sunset," by Elsa Barker, a poem written for the seven-ty-sixth birthday of Mrs. E. D. Rand; Victor Hugo, by Thomas Mufson creasing Payor," by A. P. Hazell; "The Wager," a story transfer. Wager," a story translated by Julius Schneyer from the Russian of Anton Tschekov; besides the editorial and re-

The Poetry of Unrest and the "Rew Vision" to Come.

view departments.

The Socialist reader is pleased and surprised from day to day at finding, now in this and now in that unexpect-ed quarter, some more or less clear recognition of the signs of the times some mere or less conscious grasp-of the great law that points the way of the future. In a recent per of the New York "Evening Post the most scholarly and thoughtful of capitalist dailles, thoroughly old-style bourgeois though it is—we come upon such an indication in a review of William Butle Yeats' symbolic dramp, "The Hour Glass." The revelwer finals no vital truth, no symptom of healthy new growth, in this or the other poems "Incoherent thoughts and name "dull, unreasoning ent that can offer nothi in its place than a vain harking back in the place that a varieties and unreal as well as most melancholy in the vanished past. That these things are no fit preside to a true awaking of Irish national life seems to bits cre-

dreams of feverish weakness, not the visions of ardent youth. "But," says the "Post" reviewer—and it is for this that we have referred to the article-"slight as those dramas are in them-selves, they are serious enough as a symptom, for the spirit which they embody is not confined to one or two writers, but is spreading day by day until it is no longer possible to blind one's self to its significance. There seems to be no doubt that the old order is brenking up around us. Science. after depopulating heave has finally proved unable heaven and hell, the riddle of creation; and the physical interpretation of things, whi kept humanity in some sort of hope for a century, has shown itself merely an illusion like another. Unquestionably some new vision will dawn in course of time-some economic or social version of life to reinvest the world with literature reflects this state of uneasi ness-as how should it not?" That this new vision is already dawning, that this economic or social

tain-and to us equally so; they are the

version of life has already come, with a hone and unlift and a spiritual light that makes life well worth living to fured" who had else grown cynical and world-weary, that it has come not in abrogation of science but in its fulfil-ment—this our friend of the "Post" "Solidarity of Labor does not know is probably a phrase unknown to him and Congadeship in the rich depth of monoling the word has for us, a thing unfelt. But that he should see the break-up of the old order and that he should expect the new world-redeem ing vision and that he should antiet. pate its social or economic form—this enough for us, as one more little incidental confirmation of our factfounded faith.

TRADE VERSUS LIFE. People talk about the interests trade being injured through the mands of union labor, as if trade was of greater impertance than the health, happiness and prosperity of the wealth producers. Does it hurt the bitumin eight or nine hours a day for a living wage? Would it burt the anthracit coal trade to take the boy of nine and the coal trade and save this enormou waste of human happiness and huma life!-Infernational Woodworker.

INTRODUCE US TO YOUR PRIEND.

THE ANARCHY OF THE CAPITALIST SYSTEM.

Comrade Daniel E. Young, formers of New York City, now of Woodbury N. J., has the following letter in a recent issue of the Philadelphia "Bulletin," anent the Anarchist question manufactured by the police:

Sir: I notice the world is terribly ed at the wickedness of the Anshocked at the wick-dness of the An-archists and Socialists, though why any one should class the two most anti-pathetic sorts of people in the world together is beyond the ken of thinking men. Of course Turner, Emma Goldman and Bolton Hall belong to the "dangerous classes," and the present system of society under which we live is a heavenly state beside the one they would introduce. Let us, however, take a sample of society to-day out of your own columns and make a resume of an afternoon's happenings under our Golden Rule in this Christian land. The following are the principal headings to the contents of "The Bulletin of Tuesday, April 12: Driven to Suicide

Senatorial Scolding. Man Stole Clothing. Primaries to Be Hot. Democrats in a Row. Forestalls Opposition. His Check Worthless Skirmishing in Coren. Decker Fights Lenny. Fighting on the Talu. I Harriman Fight Is On. Accused by Two Girls. Circus' Men in Trouble Girls Complain of Him. Anti-Hearst Men Win. Put Child on Hot Stove. Clothiers Discuss Labor. Oplum and Young Girls. Mrs. Danz's Nerves Fail. Could Not Rule His Boy. Japs Move on Niuchwang. If England Fights Russia. Boy's Death Investigated. l'ut Mother in Almshouse. Coroner Angry at Parents. Seashore Gamblers Beware. Sentiment Against Hearst, Hobson Abably Defeated Hobson bubly Defeated. Jailed At Long Journey. Spanish Panier Attacked. Fitz to Re-caller the Ring. failed A Spanish War Order to Meet. Still Fighting in the Moros. Camden Police Made a Raid. Prisoner Gave Fake Name. Mrs. Norris's Chaffetti Fined. Confessed Stealing Clothing . Japs Wat on Photographers. Watching for Suicide's Body. Held on Speak Easy Charge. Boy Tried to Wreck a Train. Actor Freed of Girl's Charges Russians Ready for Jap Attack. Three Men and Won Main Line Thieves Busy Again. Church Crusade in Conshohocken. Breckenridge Opposed by Bender. Breckenridge Opposed by Ber Congressman Cleared (by

Mrs. Botkin, Murderess, Secures

Stolen Securities Should Be Regis tered. Holly Defeated Langford (prize fighters)

Cooke Challenges Joe Gans (prize fighters). Murderer, Rathonded Gibson,

Through Courts. Anarchists Will Protest. (Do 200 conder when you read this list?) Now, for a half day's news in this Christian land," owned and ruled by

capitalism, that is a fine list, and it is only a sample of every day's news. All the papers are filled with war, strife, murder, robbery, divorce, hate, greed, bribery, brutality, cruelty and crime.

Because some men are allowed to own what all men must have in order

When all men own what all men must have in order to live, and it is to the interest of each to work for all, when we have the co-operative republie, when the nation instead of the trusts owning the nation, when men learn that co-operation beats competition every time, when the Socialist economy is a fact, our newspapers will not be but :

We are at present living in an anarchistic state of the very worst type, but thank God, Socialism is coming and coming fast.

#### TWENTIETH CENTURY CATECHISM ON WAR.

What is the first duty of a nation? To glorify itself and serve itself for-ever, and by any means which may ot bring it in conflict with a m

powerful nation. What are Christian nations? Nations with large armies and navies.
What is a treaty?" A solemn agree-

eent between two or more nations, which the weaker are in ho to obey. What is arbitration? A means of set-

tling disputes between untions so equally matched that one is afraid to go to war and the other does not dare What is benevolent assimilation?

The process of adapting the resources of the weak to the benefit of the owards lambs and deer, and by Irristian nations (see def.) toward parharous and semi-civilized es known as the spread of civilization. The most efficient and generally used instruments for this beneficent process are missionaries,

mane regulations which are bindin on all civilized nations not engaged it actual warfare

When is a rebellious province entified to recognition as an independent nationality? Within fifteen minutes from the breaking out of the rebellion, provided it is situated on an istumus and the mother coducty is lacking an fficient army and navy.-Edwin J Webster, in Life.

—Democracy does not consist in the equal beliancing of perty and puerile jealoustes.—George D. Herron.

Morris Hillquit has been re-elected National Committeeman for New York. Charles H. Towner of Covington has been elected to succeed Charles Dobbs as National Committeeman from Kentucky, the latter having resigned.

The Illinois State Quorum has endorsed the applications of Samuel Block and H. W. Spero to be put on the reserve list of antional organizers and lecturers. Unless objection is

the reserve list of antional organizers and lecturers. Unless objection is made this will be done on May 16. The New York State Committee has withdrawn its endorsement of the application of L. D. Mayes, because of protest from Logal Rochester. The National Quorum has suspended action on the application of J. B. Osberne of Cologado, pending further advices from Cologado, State Committee, because of Colorado State Committee, because of protest from State Committeeman R.

A. Southworth. State Secretary Jas. S. Smith of Illisome Secretary Jas. S. Smitt of illi-nois, 181 Washington street, Chicago, has issued a circular of information generating hotel accommodations at the convention. Those writing for this information should enclose stamp for

reply.

James F. Carey will speak as follows
before the convention: April 21, Newark, O.; April 23, Portsmouth; April
25, Fremont. After the convention he
will speak at Erie, Pa., Buffalo, N. Y., Jamestown, and Rochester, reaching

home May 10.

Geo. H. Goebel's remaining dates are: April 22. Dayton, O.; April 23, Xenia; April 25, Monticello; April 26,

Xenia; April 25, Monticello; April 26, Eikhart, Ind.
Robert "Saltiel, German Organizer, reports fine meetings, at Cincinnati and many new members for the German branch. After the Cleveland engagement he will speak as follows: Akron. May 1; Sharon, Pa., May 2; Franklin, May 3; Butler, May 4; Pittsburg, May 5, 6, 7, and 8.

NATIONAL ORGANIZING FUND.

The following contributions have been made to this fund since last report: Coln-cards 1747, by R. H. Lane, port: Coll-cards 144, by R. H. America, N. C., 1925, L. Maier, Fresno, Cal., cost, J. L. Libbline, Seldiers' Home, Cal., 1883, 22d A. D., New Y. L. S. John Levin, Chicago, 1893, G Ewald, Hoboken, N. J., and 1863, M.J. Kraboken, N. J., and M.J. Kraboken, N. J. Kraboken, M.J. Kraboken, M. Krabo

mer, New York—\$1.50 each; 1205. by Hugh Ayers, Royersford, Pa. \$1; Fred Bennets and Wm. Elliett, Jukers, N. Y., \$1 each; total for wee, \$13,50; to tal to noon, April 15, \$2,331.46.

VOTE ON HEADQUARTERS. By an overwhelmic midjority in the heaviest vote over fast on any referendum, the rank and life of the party has decided on the removal of astional headquarters to Chicago. 4The vote as announced under date Ajfrii 15 and attested by W. E. Clark, C. R. Martin, and James Oneal, the National Secretary's assignants, is as follows: and James Oneal, the tary's assistants, is as follows:

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Hew York State. At the meeting of the State Committee on April 12, Comrades Slobodin, Furman, Neppel, Dixon, Spargo, Lemon, Reich and Chase were present. It was decided to donate \$10 towards the expenses of A. L. Byron Curtiss as delegate to the National Convention. Local Albany reported that there was no probability of securing the Senate or Assembly chamber in the Capitol for our State convention; that applienmust be made to the Governor and Lieutenant-Governor as trustees of public buildings, and recommended Catholic Union Hall. The State Secretary was instructed to communicate with the aforesaid trustees of public buildings and endeavor to secure one of the legislative chambers. Queens County reported having elected a comstraighten out affairs in regard to Long Island City with the State Committee. A protest was received from Local Rochester against the endorsement of L. D. Mayes for the reserve list of national speakers, and the endorsement was withdrawn. Sixteen ballots cast for Chicago as national headquarters was received from Kings County too late to be counted, as the vote had already been sent to the national secretary. Quarterly re-ports were received from Locals Newports were received from Locals Newburgh. Spring Valley, Ticonderogs, 24.

Port Edwards, Kings County, New Rochelle, Jamestown, Middletown, Sparrowbush and Catskill. Upon receipt of a protest from Kings County against the proposition to increase dues to meet the expense of having \$5; Flemish Branch, Philadelphis, \$3.

Chase as assistant to State Secretary and Organizer, it was decided to in-form Kings County that they voted in form Kings County that they voted in favor of engaging a paid organizer and that moreover the State Committee had made no ruling compelling an increase in dues. Constableville reports re-organization. Arrangements in re-gard to hall, etc., for Hanford-Davenport debate were left in hands of Comrade Chase and it was decided to charge an admission fee of 10 cents.

A letter was received from H. S.
Baker of Sag Harbor, L. I., saying: "Since coming to Sag Harbor I have declared my standing publicly from the platform, and have accepted a year's engagement as pastor of the Baptist Church here with the full knowledge of the people concerning my views and a clear statement of my intention to preach Socialism. I am one of the Sag Harbor local. My purpose in writing this is to put myself at your disposal for hall or street speak-ing. If arrangements could be made, I should be willing to stump Long Isi-

and through; I mean arrangements with the locals or isolated comrades. This I would do without charge to the committee further than travelling ex-penses. I am in earnest and hope something can be done." It was de-cided to ask the delegates to the national convention from New York State to present the Daily Call project to the convention and, if necessary, in-troduce suitable resolutions. Treasurer Neppel was instructed to extend his quarterly financial report to June 1 and make report to state convention. Comrade Chase was instructed to arrange a tour for himself in May. It was decided to hold a special meeting of the State Committee on the follow-ing Tuesday to choose an additional delegate to the National Convention, to which New York State is entitled, and to have a conference with the New York State delegation. At a special meeting of the State

At a special meeting of the state Committee on April 19 Julius Gerb; was chosen as the twentieth delegate from New York State to the National Convention. A conference with the New York delegation to the National Convention was then held and it was decided that the delegation would leave for Chicago on the Lehigh Valley at 10,25 a, m., Friday, April 20, C. mrade Butscher is in charge of the arrangements for transportation and will be at the Labor Lyceum on Tuesday evening, April 26, when the dele-gates from New York, Kings, Queens, New Jersey, Westchester, and others intending to go with this party should see him and give him the money to purchase their tickets. Comrade Dobbs was elected as a committee of one to draw up a resolution for the National Convention in regard to the Daily-Call project; and the conference made the following recommendations to the New York State delegation: that Comrade Debs be nominated for President and Comrade Hanford for Vice-President; that young people's Socialist country; that the party's present rosi-tion on the negro question be adhered to, but no special resolution on this question; and that at least five delegates be sent to the In ernational Socialist Congress.

The general vote for National Comintteeman resulted as follows: For Morris Hillquit—Peekskill, 14; Buffalo, 12; Oneida, 5; New Rochelle, 12; Port Chester, 8; Utica, 11; Johnstown, 8; Troy, 3; Sag Harbor, 4; Ft. Edward, 8; Corning, 20; Richmond, 24; Rochester, Corning, 20; Richmond, 24; Rochester, 21; Albany, 8; Sparrowbiash, 15; Klngs, 02; New York, 190; total, 434. For Wm. Butscher-Buffalo, 4; Klngs, 127; New York, 17; total, 149. For Russell B. Hunt-Schenectady, 11; New Rochelle, 1; Troy, 5; Sag Harbor, 2; Syracuse, 17; Kings, 2; New York, 13; total, 51. Local Yorkers cast 6 votes for Stever-man, who had declined the nomination.

Pennsylvania.

George H. Goebel has organized : field, in Warren County. The charter was granted at the meeting of the State Committee, held Monday, April

J. Zottman, of Bradford, says Comrade Goebel delivered an interesting and instructive address there on April 11. After the lecture eighteen persons signified their intention to reorganize

Robert Saltiel, the German organizer, will speak in Sharon on May 2, in Franklin May 3, Butler May 4, Pittsburg May 5, 6, 7 and 8. Philadelphia will also have Comrade Saltiel for one or two dates.

The Socialists of Philadelphia will hold their county convention on May 7. Word was received from Gaillee, Warren County, that they are ready for organization and want information how to form a local.

Local Black Lick has premised to aid In organizing Indiana County and re quests that a speaker be sent there for a week to hold meetings, distribute literature and so forth. As this is largely an agricultural county, a speaker well suited to talk to the farmers would be best to fill the bill.

Following is the list of delegate elected to the national convention: J Mahlon Barnes of Philadelphia, John W. Slayton of New Castle, Ed. Moore of Philadelphia, Charles Heydrick of Erie, Miss S. Innes Forbes of Phila delphia, Luther S. Kauffman of Philadeiphia, Louis Goaziou of Charleroi, Franklin H. Slick of Philadelphia George W. Bacon of York, Robert Mil-ler of Allentown, James Mauer of Reading, Alfred Leach of Allegheny, Ed. Kuppinger of Philadelphia and Hugh Ayres of Royersford.

The State Committee to date has received in cash \$32, which will not mor-than pay the railroad fare of one dele gate. As previously stated, the State Committee will send as many delegates as it is immedally able to provide for, begining with those receiving the highest number of votes. Locals are requested to send in their contributions to the State Secretary at once.

"Objections to Socialism" will be the subject for discussion at Jefferson Hall, Ninth street, below Dickinson, Philadelphia, Sunday evening April

Massachusetts,

Gibbs, Worcester; George B. Lattie field, Westwood; Affred B. Outrain, Chelsea; J. P. Malloy, Boston: Dr. James A. Keown, Lynn; Herman Brandt, Malden; John J. Kelly, Chicopee. Alternates—Dr. George W. Galvin, Boston; J. W. Skinner, Brockion, C. E. Binidsdell, Somerville; T. J. Bury, Boston; Alex. Hayman, Haverhill; D. Ryan, Gardner; Charles C. Hitcheock, Warren; H. A. Gibbs, Worcester.

At the meeting of the State Executive Committee of Massachusetts on April 9, Comrades Wilkinson, Putner, Spillane, Coyne and Lowell were present. Protest from Ward Eight Club, Boston, agrinst the action of the Executive Committee in ruling that the delegates at-large pay their own expenses if they attend the national convention, and request that the expenditures of the state office be kept within the income was laid on that labe. It was them moved by Comrade Coyne that the clubs be notified of the paying their own expenses, to wit, that the state organization had no means at its command to do so. Communication from Haverhill Club relative to the State-Committee be decided as it did in relation to the designates at large to the Ways and Means Committee. The committee appaying their own expenses, to wit, that the state organization had no means at its command to do so. Communication from Haverhill Club relative to the State-Committee holding a fair in Boston in the near future and pledging the support of the Haverhill cofrades should such an enterprise be decided upon was referred to the Ways and Means Committee. The committee empowered to secure a new office desk, chair and typewriter. Feoreted that they were taking steps to arrive at a through understanding of conditions in that city. Report was accepted as progressive. The committee empowered to secure a new office desk, chair and typewriter. Feoreted that they were taking steps to arrive at a through understanding of conditions in that city. Report was accepted as progressive. The committee empowered to secure a new office desk, chair and typewriter. Feoreted that committee an poe. Alternates—Pr. George W. Galley, the other as comply trained (growth) and the control of th

in at least 500 towns before the November election. The State Committee is trying to arrange to advertise all these meetings from a small central printing plant specialized for the purpose. The campaign manager, C. J. Lamb, of Dryden, wants to correspond with at least one live Socialist in every city, village, cross roads hamlet and school district in Michigan with a view to extending our work to all parts of the state. Correspondence with good speakers is also desired.

speakers is also desired.

Cilifornia will be represented in the convention by A. J. Gaylord, H. B. Weaver, J. Stitt Wilson, M. W. Wilkins, Paul Keller, J. L. Cobb, J. J. Patton, E. B. Helfenstein, N. A. Richardson, G. W. Woodbey, Harry M. Mc-Kee, and Bertha Wilkins.

At Moscow, Ida., the Socialist candidate for Mayor was defeated by but a few yotes in a two side contest.

date for Mayor was defeated by but a few votes in a two side contest.

At Red Lodge, Mont., the Socialist and the Republican cyndidate for Mayor had an equal number of votes. At Anaconda, Mont., where we won several city offices last year, we lost in this election-parity because very mony. Socialists had been blacklisted-in the smelting works and driven out of fown, narity because the movement of town, partly because the movement is not yet really sound there and last year's partial victory was premature. The comrades of New Castle, Pa., are proposing to get up a monster meeting in May in the Opera House, which holds 1.300 people. National Organizer Goebel spoke in New Castle last week and, Comrade Slayton

writes, did insting and beneficial work. (Continued on page 4.)

THE TOILERS' PARADISE.

i have been in homes of want, Where the wolf of hunger gaunt. Prowts about both night and day Like a spectre grim and gray, And the mother sits and sews Where the whother sits and sews Drift in heaps upon the floer Thro' the window and the door.

Prom the infant week and pale Issues forth a mournful wall, Flaying with a broken toy is a crippied little boy; Two crying tots almost nude Are famishing for some food; The empty stove gives no licat To protect their naked feet.

In a corner of the room Aimost hidden in the gloom Lies the father, thin and worn, On some range filtry and torn, Wasting, wasting day by day, Som to rest in mother clay, Grounting, months in his pais, Calling to his God in vala.

In the hovel cold and bure birt and fifth are everywhere, By the glimmer of the light begradation meets our sight; Cold and hunger bere abide Phantoms at the wage-slave's side, Bled by parattles for gain, Justice pleads for right in vain.

Wealth and want debuse sankind, To human wrongs gold in blind. Priests and Parsons sing and pray, But the wrongs are here to stay; Nonge and wynuns, availett me. To ernse\_this cursed biot; Education is the key To aboilsh rascality.

O'er this bread and fertile land Wealth combines in pirate hand. To enrich the useless shirks, To monopolise the earth. To blight infants ere their birth, To degrade humanity In this land of liberty.—Henry M. Edmiston in the Machinists' urnal.

THE SOCIALIST APPEAL TO PIGHT

No one but the Socialist is in a posi-tion which gives him any right to ap-peal to the sense of right. No one but the Socialist can lay the basis and prethe Socialist can lay the basis and pre-pare the human soil for a righteous-ness that shall be real. It is therefore urgent that we should not neglect, much less scorn, the appeng which is ours, and only ours, to the sense of righteousness in the people. It is ours to feed the altar fire at the heart of the Socialist movement until the puri-fied world shall walk in the light of it.—George D. Herron. it.-George D. Herron.

—When the common people find their common interest there will be common sense.—Chicago Sociellat.

SOCIALISM INEVITABLE.

them a chance to show now clearly they group the essentials of the Socialist philoscopicy as well as the whole cosmic scheme of things. Itse ties is not want we are nothing Socialist in estimate a whole raft of specifics loose on defensaless audenced is, a distinct sign of incapacity. It we are going to have mass meetings with a number of speakers let the charman arrange things in a luminessible fusion. Let him limit the speakers to a certain time, and let there are to be problem which they are to discuss so that it resome repetition may be avoided. In this way each man can make his point chart, and the audence will be given a series of short, vigorous speeches characterized by that variety which is the spice of the law of the problem which they are to discuss so that it resome repetition may be avoided. In this way each man can make his point chearly, and the audence will be given a series of short, vigorous speeches characterized by that variety which is the spice of its.

Anticipating possible criticism, I contend that this is not the well of a disappointed criticy but the possist of one was har only law seed of the cense St. hear. Foreman, I don't see I have somity a book one of the criticism of the posting and the seed of the posting seed of the posting of

himself justice, and to deliver a message which shall mean added strength to the Social'st movement. CHARLES DOBBS.

CONVENTION SUGGESTIONS. To the Editor of The Worker-The following suggestions respectfully, presented for the consideration of the delegates, who will assemble in Chicago May 1, are the fruit of an experience gained by close observation and thinking during sixteen years of work as writer, speaker, organizer, and executive officer in the Socialist camp. No attempt is made here to go into details, because the space in The Worker practices. It, and because the appace in The Worker practices, it, and because the auty's representatives intelligence and experience, for whom a more rough sketch of the writer's views will be sufficient.

ALBANIS MECHANIS

MOS STREE ABOUT

ALBANISM MECHANISM

ALBANISM ME

birt of speakers let the cantinan arrange things in a business-like fashion. Let him limit the speakers to a certain time, and let there are to the partierilar phases of the problem wheth they are to discuss so that thream to the partierilar phases of the problem wheth they are to discuss so that thream repetition may be avoided. In this way each man can make his point clearly, and the audience will be given a series of short, virorus shored he speed of the party was considered by that variety whe should not have some conception of what constitutes the right thing in the right place. A meeting at which saveral speagers are all interesting orders in the andience are given the opportunity to show that they not only know as much had a damed shift much the lecturer himself. If, after a because, and the party and that is a serious missage, for a rag-chewing contest; where the section of the party and that is a serious missage of the party and that is a serious missage, for a rag-chewing contest; where the section of the party and that is a serious missage, for a rag-chewing contest; where the section of the party and that is a serious missage, for a rag-chewing contest, where the section of the party and the party and that is a serious missage, for a rag-chewing contest; where the section of the party and the party and that is a serious missage, for a rag-chewing on the party and that is a serious missage, for a rag-chewing contest, where the section of the party and the party and that is a serious missage, for the national angular distribution of the party and the party and the party and that is a serious missage, for the national organization to an outlang the party an intrices and misses are to the strices and misses are to the sound athelic arts to the sound of specific process and of specific process and can a membership of a baker's doson. Wherever a comparant teacher of cal economy can be had, training for our recruits ought to be arranged to the second process of the second process and the second process are the second process. The sills are the second process are the second process and the second process are the second process.

al agitators, is a right step in that direction. The propagands will become still
more efficient if our speakers and our press
will more fully exploit political, economic
and social affairs of the day. Much has
been neglected in that respect. In creater
which does not worry about academic questions, we must push conserves before it
with live matters touching the most vital
interests of the masses. The Colorado outrages, high reats, adulterated food, pensions for the old and disabled, national
saving banks, insurance by the Federal
government, musicipal employment furrests, not to name a score of other topics
as important, are such vital questions as,
if properties and the second of the colorado
as important, are such vital questions as,
if movement to get the mutions car. Less
corntory about the centific Socialist Commonwealth and more attention to the immediate needs of the people will do the
novement good.

LECTIBERS AND ORGANIZERS.

Too much stress cannot be girt upon the
evessity that our national or state lee-

splendid victory to testify whether this is not true.

OTHER MATTERS.

We ought for once to select a locality best adapted as the seat of the national headquarters. Stop morium the property of the national headquarters. Stop morium the national confer for the national stop of the national stop of the national stop of the national stop of the national factor of the national stop of the national stop of the national stop of the national stop of the national factor of the national factor of the national partiality. Therefore I would prefer that the National Executive Committee is the most desirable one is certainly open for discussion. I am not afraid of "bosses" and 'local partiality. Therefore I would prefer that the National Executive Committee he made for headquarters. This partiality is the national partiality. Therefore I would prefer that the National Executive Committee he made for headquarters. This partiality is the national partiality. Therefore I would prefer that the national stop of the national partiality is the national partiality. The national partiality is nationally and the first place a referendom having in view. For instance, the indorsement by the range will not committee the national state of the party went area. Again, a referendom taking place overy few weeks local documents and the officers of the party membership and c.n. sequently, as lately proven down not extend of incessant 'ref needs and the party canont wait until its delegates meet in convention of for the constitution that n. sequently as lately proven down not extend the party canont wait until its delegates meet in convention of for the constitution that n. sequently as lately proven down not extend the party canont wait until its delegates meet in convention of for the constitution that n. sequently as and a sequently of the party canont wait until its delegates meet in convention of for the constitution that n. sequently is sequently of the referendum.

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CIGARMAKERS' PROGRESSIVE INT. UNION No. 90—Office and Em-ployment Bureau, 64 E. 4th St. The following Districts meet every Sat-urday: Dist. I (Bohemian)—331 E. urdsy: Dist. I (Bohemian)—331 E.
71st St., S p. m.; Dist. II (German)
—50 E. 1st St., S p. m.; Dist. III—
Clubhouse, 206 E. SSth St., 7.30 p.m.;
Dist. IV—342 W. 42d St., S p. m.;
Dist. V—3309 Third Ave., S p. m.;
Dist. VII—1937 Third Ave., S p. m.;
Dist. VII—1432 Second Ave., S p. m.
The Board of Supervision meets
every Tuesday at Faulhaber's Hall,
1551 Second Ave., S p. m.

CARL SAHM CLUB (MUSICIANS UNION), meets first Tuesday of the month, 10 a. m., at Labor Lycomm, 64 East 4th street. Secretary, H. Frey 171 East 87th Erect.

MUSICIANS' CO-OPERATIVE UNION, Local 273, A. L. U., of Hudson and Bergen Counties. Meets every Friday, at 11 a. m., at hedquarters, 375 Central avenue, Jetery Cl. F. N. J.

LOUAL 478, MACHINE WODD WORKERS AND TURNERS. United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Johners of America, Meets expenses and Bohemian Hall, 633 E. 73d stream of the Principle Secre-tary, Wei. E. P. Schwarts S. Mill street, Astoria, I. L. Recording Secretary, Jos. Noelter, 774 E. 150th street.

The address of the Financial Secre-tury of the National Executive Com-mittee is: WILLIAM SCHWARZ, Bible House, Room 42, Astor Place, New York City.

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NEW YORK

ar Rar No line drawn on smaller animals

### SOME TIMELY WORDS TO NEW YORK WORKINGMEN.

New York City, as well as in many other places, promise to celebrate the First of May by an attempted reduc-tion of wages. A number of strikes and lockouts are already on and there are likely to be many more after nex

week.
The city is full of unemployed men. "Business is dull," we are told and men have been laid off or put on part time and many places of employment

Even for those still employed, wages have been reduced in many cases. But simultaneously house-rents have risen and the price of provisions has gone

p sky-high. If a man is out of work and therefore getting no wages, he canno much from the store-keeper. If workchase less from the manufacturers. If sales are falling off, the manufacturers reduce the output in order to keep up or even to raise the prices and so to keep profits from being reduced. In order to restrict the output and cut down expenses, they shut down mills and factories or run them with half force, throwing laboring men into idle-ness and so still further reducing the buying power of the working class.

is the natural working of the vicious system under which we live Trusts and combinations of manufac merchants, and landlords may and do make it worse; but they, too, are the natural product of this perniclous system under which one class owns the means of production and the other class must work for wages and produce profits.

Workingmen of New York, you are

suffering under this system. You suffor under it all the time, but just now you are suffering more than usual. The outlook is gloomy. You are likely to suffer from it still more, if you allow it to go on and leave all the power

You object to a reduction of wages or an increase of work. You say: We ere making big profits for our employer now, by our hard labor and our poor living, and we refuse to accept a poorer living or to do harder work in order to keep up or increase the profit

You are right. But your boss cares nothing for right or reason. You get locked out or you go on strike. That may mean loss for the employer. It always means suffering for you. Some-times you win, at a frightful cost. Some times you lose, as a still heavier cost. You can win only by great sacrifice and fortitude and only when nelped by favorable circumstances In every strike or lockout, you

the Republican and Democratic daily press either neutral (at the best) or ac-tively against you; generally these pa-pers refuse to give your side of the story and publish all sorts of lies in the employers' interest.

Too often you find the clergy (of all denominations alike) and the college professors and other learned men using their influence against you.

Above all, you find the judges, the city officials, the aldermen, the state government itself (in any big conflict) against you. Your pickets are told to "move on" or clubbed and "run in," while the attention of the police is given to piloting scales to take your places. Injunctions are issued against von. Your union officers are arrested mped up charges and prevented loing the work of the union. You are sued for damages or prosecuted for "conspiracy to raise wages. Labor aws are declared unconstitutional or are unenforced, but every law that will hit you is executed to the letter.

Just now in this city the Asphalt Workers and the Bakers are suffering wrongs. The cigarmakers, the g workers, the men of the building trades, and many others have

suffered them in recent years and are likely to meet with them again, Now you have numbers on your side. You have plenty of brain and muscle d of courage and moral strength. Why, then, is your class so weak, so easily oppressed?

Because you tack unity. Because you lack self-confidence as a class. Be-cause you lack assertiveness. Because you take off your hats to other men on account of their wealth and social position. Because you let men in brondcloth do your thinking for you.

MISTOOK HIS MAN.

Employers' Agent Gots Little Satisfac.

tion from Comrade Flav of the Bakers

-Officers of Striking Union Arrested

-Strike Arainst "Unseda" Concern

A man introducing himself as a rep

resentative of a secret agency, desir-

inng to engage officers of trade un-

ions as their employees, called on Sec-

retary Harry Flay of Bakers' Inter-

national Union No. 373 the other day

and after asking for a private inter-

are the Secretary of the Bakers' Un-ion, now fighting the National Biscuit

ned: "Well, you know, men in your position, belonging to trade unions and acting as their officers, are generally not well fixed and are desirous of

earning a little money on the side. I thought I would call on you, taking you for a man of intelligence, and sub-mit to you a proposition, which, if de-clined, would end the interview. Your

Comrade Flay then interrupted the

stranger, saying: "My dear sir, I have the principles of a man and the inter-est of my union at heart. I decline

your offer most emphatically, and on my part she interview is ended. There is the The stranger departed, and shown himself again in the neighborhoor of the strike hend-our fern.

that he was and the stranger

ting the National Biscuit Comrade Flay replied

view, which was granted, asked: "You

Still On.

offending those who call themselves "the respectable elements of society." Because you are afraid of being too radical and too aggressive.

Because you fight with one hand (the political hand) tied behind your back, while your boss uses both fists—and brass knuckles.

The more you demand and the more respective and resolution and resolution of the political hand.

urgently and resolutely and defiantly you demand it, the more you will get. If you fight to win, you can win. If you fight with the expectation of losing or of only half winning, you are pretty sure to lose. If you fight for all that is your right, you can win much of it now, and more in a little while, and all in the end. If you fight only for a small part of your right, if you make only a defensive fight, you are likely to be put on the defensive again and again and in the end to lose even what you now have.

Workingmen of New York, this is a reason why you should furn out on Saturday night, the eve of the First of May, in the great labor parade and make it an emphatic protest and dem-onstration of your power and of your intelligent discontent.

This is a reason why you should support your weekly paper. The Worker— the only paper in the English language in New York that speaks for Labor. in New York that speaks for Labor And it is a reason why you should help in the movement to establish an English daily in this city which shall represent the working class as well as the "Sun" represents the capitalists.

This is a reason, above all, why you should study Socialism, attiliate your selves with the Social Democratic Party, help in its work of education and organization, and raise Labor's emblem, the Arm and Torch, to inspire all our struggling brothers and to force our enemies and exploiters to submit to the workers' demands.

Suppose Social Democratic working men sat as judges in the courts. Do you not think they could administer real justice and do you not think it would be good for the working class? Suppose we had even ten Social Democratic workingmen in the Board of Al-dermen and as many from this city in the Assembly at Albany. Do you not think that contractors on public work would be forced to obey the labor laws and keep faith with the unions? Do you suppose that the police would then be used to intimidate strikers? Do you suppose that public schools would be neglected, employment agen-cies allowed to defraud poor workingmen, builders allowed to commit such murderous crimes as that of the Darlington hotel, landlords allowed to

now for the sake of their profits?

In European cities where the Social Democratic Party has been put in power by the votes of thinking work-ingmen, more than once appropriations have been made from the city treasury to relieve strikers; public free employment bureaus have been established, which cannot be used as scab agencies; the city administrations have helped to build up co-operative ditions for the bakers and better bread for the public; the contract system has been swept away, with all its abuses and the money that would otherwise go to a useless contractor has been added to workers' wages; these and many more things have been done under the influence of the organized Social Democratic workingmen of French, Italian, Belgian, and German cities. These and much more can be done here in New York if you will

The two old parties, controlled by capitalists and pledged to the main-tenance of the profit system, will not do anything to help you, unless you force them to. But before you carry the city, even before you elect a single Social Democratic officer, if you double the Social Democratic votethe vote of the working class against the capitalist class—just double it in a single year, you will see the old-party officials hustling to make some concessions to you in fear of your in-

creasing aggressive demands. That is the way and that is the only way to meet the attacks the bosses are making—by beginning NOW, at May Day, to show them that you are re solved to overthrow their power ALthat resolution with ever increasing

Comrade Flay and William Kirwin and threatening language," although at the time of their arrest they had not said a word. The union has en-gaged as counsel Comrade Morris Hill-quit, and has also decided unanimously to affiliate with the Labor Secre

The strike against the National Bis out Company still continues with the situation unchanged. Several girls have given up work in sympathy with the lockedout and striking men.

#### COOKS' UNION NO. 719. The International Culinary Associa-

tion No. 719 held a very well attended mass meeting in Arlington Hall last Thursday evening. There were several speakers in English, German, French, and Italian, and the membership of the union was much strengthened. This union holes its general meetings at 147 W. Thirty-second street on the second Wednesday of the month at 2:30 p. m. Wednesday of the month at 2:30 p. m. and the fourth Wednesday at 8:30; the French members meet separately at the same place, on the first Wednesday evening of the month, the Germans on the second, and the Italians on the third, all business done at these meetings goin, for approval to the general meeting; in which only English is spoken. The union maintains its own employment bureau at the headquar. clined, would end the interview. Your union is at present holding meetings twice a day, lan't it?" "Yes," was the answer of Comrade Flay. "Well," continued the stranger, "we have a ellent worth more money than the concern you are fighting at present, and this client would be willing to pay a good sum of money for inside information delivered in a confidential manber as to what transpires in those meetings." employment bureau at the headquar ters, 102 W. Fortieth street, and by a recently adopted rule the members are forbidden to apply to other employ-ment offices, under a fine of 50 cents. ment offices, under a fine of 50 cents. The object of this rule is to protect the members from the frauds practiced by many private agencies, to prevent their being tricked into acting as scabs, and to aid the unemployed and to aid the unemployed ers by fairly distributing the op-

—Capitalism goes to war for the markets of the world with the very men who have been robbed of the goods.—Chicago Socialist.

#### THE MAY DAY PARADE.

All Thinking Workingmen Should Be in Line on Saturday Evening, April 30, to Protest Against Capitalist Rule.

The last meeting of the May Day Conference of New York was well at-tended and new delegates were elected as follows: From the Central Feder-ated Union, George McVeigh and Joseph Loewy; 4th A. D., S. D. P., L. Z. Weinstein and J. Unselvie, 25th. Weinstein and L. Lipschitz; 35th A D., Br. 2, John Johnson; United En rineers No. 1, Julius Ehrensburger Arbeiter Kranken Kasse, Br. 15, J Muller and R. Suppe; Br. 23, Charles Kaltbeitzer, Turnverein Vorwärts, A Hans. It must be said with regret Democratic Party are showing much ess enthusiasm than Socialists ough to feel for this demonstration of the the delegates from the district will be in attendance in full force at the con ference meeting on Friday evening April 22, and relieve the party from the humiliating position in which the neglect has placed it.

neglect has placed it.

The committee appointed to visit the United Hebrew Trades reported that they had not succeeded in their mission, as the U. H. T. adhered to its decision to hold a separate parade on the East Side. After considerable dis-cussion it was decided to send Comrades Korn, Levine and Weinstein as second committee on the same mater to urge the advantages of holding single good parade instead of two

Further donations for the fund to cover the expenses of the parade were received as follows: Kranken Kasse, Er. 6, \$2; 31st A. D., \$2; United En-gineers, No. 1, \$2; New York Socialist Literary Society, \$3; 18th and 20th A. D., \$2; Amalgamated Waiters No. 1, \$2; bringing the total to \$29.

The former decision as to route w eaffirmed-namely, to form at 64 E. Fourth street and march up Second avenue to Twenty fourth street, west to Third avenue, up to Forty-third street, west to Lexington, and to the Grand Central Palace, where the

Comrades Tänzer, Korn, and Sam nelson were elected as a committee to invite the striking Asphalt Workers to take part in the parade and also to visit the Brewey Workers; Comrade Deiner was chosen to visit the Bohe mian Butchers and Comrade Samuel on to see the Bohemian Cigarmakers

at the next meeting how many me their respective organizations would

#### PARTY NEWS. (Continued from 3d page.)

New York City.

Miss Johanna Dahme's lecture or "Woman's Position, Political and So-cial," at the headquarters of the 28th A. D., 1497 Avenue A, has been post ooned to Friday evening. April 22, or account of the Hanford-Davenport de bate in Cooper Union on Thursday evening.

In the report of the General Com mittee last week the statement, "the suspension of Comrade Frolich was arried," was an error. It should have read: The suspension of Comrade Frolich was raised. Comrade Frolich was suspended some time ago pending he settlement of his controversy with his union; since then not only has this difficulty been settled but Comrade Frolich has also been elected president At the last meeting of the General

Committee, Wolf and Abrahams presiding, J. I. Colm was seated as delrate from the 32d and 33d A. D. in of Reichenthal. Seven applicants were admitted to membership in the party. A letter from the National Secretary in regard to arranging dates in the city for Robert Saltiel, German National Organizer, was referred to the City Committee. The Organizer was instructed to take steps to waken the Second and Murray Hill Agitation Districts. The canvassing committee confirmed the Organizer's report, published last week, on the vote for delegates to the national convention. The resignation of J. Obrist from the City Committee was accept ed and the election of his succe postponed to the next meeting. The gates from the following districts: 4th, 12th, 13th, 15th, 16th, 23d, 26th, Br. 1 no delegates), 26th Bohemian 35th Br. 1 (has no delegates). It was decided to meet hereafter at 206 E. Eighty-sixth street on the second and urth Saturdays of each month.

The full committee for the Call booth at the Industrial Exposition will meet on Friday, April 22, 8 p. m., at the Grand Central Palace, not at La-bor Lyceum as announced in our gen-eral edition and in postal card notices ent out by the secretary.

Mrs. E. B. Cooke has donated lady's bicycle for the Call booth an L. A. Malkiel has given a gold watch.
All members of the 16th A. D. are
urgently requested to attend the next
meeting. Friday. April 22, 8 p. m., at abor Lyceum, 64 E. Fourth street.

The 31st A. D. meets on the secon and fourth Wednesdays of each mont at 261 W. One Hundred and Twenty third street, near Eighth avenue. The lication of a similar notice recently "Volkszeitung" and expects to

The 22d A. D., at its last meeting took steps to revive the Murray Hill Agitation Committee. New delegates were elected, who promise to do all they can to comply with the instrucons of the General Committee in in this respect and elect delegates who will attend the meetings. The com-rades also decided to set aside the last meeting of every month for discus-sion and instruction for members in the principles of Socialism. Members should take notice of this and attend these meetings especially. The topic for the next discussion will be: The Fundamental Basis of Socialism,

Fundamental Basis of Socialism,
A meeting of the delegates to the
Murray Hill Agitation Committee is
to be hold on Wednesday, April 27, 8
p. m., at the club rooms of the 22d
A. D., 24i E. Fraty-second street. The
18th and 20th A. D. and the 24th A. D.
will please send their delegates.
The following contributions for expenses of delegates to the national
convention are acknowledged by Act-

acknowledged, \$20.80; 6th and 10th A. D.—Felix Brosch, Boc.; Aug. Voss. \$1.85; F. Hügel, \$1; A. Schmidt, 55c; L. Simon, 50c.; P. Wiedner, 25c.; G. Kordischky, \$1,25; tat, 3d and 56b A. D.—O. W. Tonnies, 50c.; Aug. Vogel, \$2.05; 10th A. D.—Rae Volkmar, \$1; 18th and 20th A. D.—M. J. Kramer, 60c.; Theod. McElroy, 40c.; Owen McPartland, \$1; 31st A. D.—Morris Hillquit, \$25; 35th A. D., Br. 2.—J. Wilson, 25c.; H. Hofmelster, 25c.; Brust N. Brille, 50c.; J. R. Anderson, \$1,75; J. Jchason, 25c.; C. H. Bausher, \$4; 70hm Johnson, 25c.; C. H. Bausher, \$4; John A. Kaneen, 60c.; F. E. Martin, \$2.56; J. Renipbers, 25c.; E. Spranger, 50c.; Wm. Or Betz, 50c.; G. R. Staring, \$2.50; R. Cantor, 25c.; H. Vogel, 25c.; 82.50; R. Gantor, 25c.; H. Vogel, 25c.; G. H. Van Duffy, \$1.45; J. Levin, 50c.; John Ericason, 60c.; 21st A. D.—List, E. P. Clarke, \$6; Otto, Seegert, \$3; Wm. Ed-wards, \$2,50; Aug. Neuber, \$2.25; E. \$. total to date, \$92.65. The comrades are urgede to forward their contribu-tions as soon as possible and make them as liberal as they can, as there is only one week left before the open ing of the convention, and so far there financial secretaries that have ceived contributions from their dis Edwin D. Wheelock, secretary of the Socialist League and a mem-

BROOKLYN.

deliver a series of lectures on "

cialism of Jesus" in the church bo

the West End Presbyterian Church

160 W. 105th stret, near Amsterdam avenue, on Sunday afternoon at 3 p.

avenue, on Sunday afternoon at 3 pm. Open discussion will follow each

On Sunday, April 24, 2:30 p. m. sharp, Local Kings County will hold a borough meeting in the Labor Lyceum, 949 Willoughby avenue, for the purpose of instructing delegates to the national convention. Every member of the party in Kings County should be present to express his opinions on the matters of instruction which will be presented for consideration and ac-

The Brooklyn May Day Conference held a well attended meeting on April 17. The meeting was enthusiastically for a parade, and it was accordingly decided to have a parade on Saturday, April 30, starting at 7.30 p. m. Various organizations have decided to appear in full force and with their own bands: The Bakers' Union will be in line 500 strong, as will also Butchers' Union No. 211, and the Carriage and Wagon Makers with 700. The next meeting takes place on Sunday, April 24, at the Labor Lyccum. All delegates are expected to attend. There are still more committees to be appointed, so let no one fall to be on on time.

The 16th, 17th and 18th A. D. has instructed its delegates in the Kings County Committee to move to initiate in amendment of the national constiutution of the party to make Article X. read as follows.

"Section 1. The basis of representa tion in any National Convention shall be by States, and each State shall be entitled to one delegate-at-large, and one additional delegate for every one hundred members in good standing. "Sec. 2. The expenses of delegates to

all National Conventions shall be paid by the National Organization, and shall include transportation by the most direct route, maintenance, and a daily wage of Two Dollars for the actual time consumed in travel and atendance in the Convention.
Sec. 3. The National Secretary is di-

rected to increase the price to State Secretaries of dues stamps from five cents to six cents, and to set aside such increased sum for the purpose of meeting the exepenses to be incurred under section 2 of this article. "Sec. 4. The National Secretary may

Quorum, increase to seven cents the charge for dues stamps to State Secretaries, if such action shall, by such National Quorum, be deemed necessary, to comply with the provisions section 2 of this article,

### AMALGAMATED WOOD WORKERS.

Amalgamated Wood Workers Union No. 122 (box-makers and sawyers) meets on the second and fourth Mondays of each month at 103 Grand street, Brooklyn. Frank Bowes is president and Amos J. Riedy is secre-

There is a difficulty at present with the Michigan Packing Box Co. and for the present all loyal union men are requested to keep away from 396 Madison street, New York, where a strike has been on for over two weeks.

It is boned that this conflict will nvolved a three days' strike, resulting in the adoption of a year's greemat.

Local 122 will hold a picnic on Saturday afternoon and evening, July 2.

at Feldman's Queens County Park, which all members and friends are invited to attend.

The Wood Workers' Council, representing the different locals, is affiliated with the C. F. U. of New York and the C. L. U. of Brooklyn. The president, Samuel Montrose, has his office at 25 Third avenue, New York.

INSIDE STRUCTURAL IRON WORKERS. All members of the Inside Architec-tural Bridge and Structural Iron Workers Union who contemplate attending the Industrial Exposition and Food Show are requested to go in a body on Sunday, May 1, which day has been selected by the organization. Tickets are to be had at headquarters, 1551 Second avenue.

### ARCHITECTURAL BRASS WORKERS.

Local Union No. 204 of the Archite Local Union No. 204 of the Architec-tural Brass and Bronze Werkers is re-ported in prosperous condition. At the last meeting three new members were initiated and several more proposed. The union meets on the first and third Wednesdays of the mouth at Miller's Hall, 187 Montrose avenue, Brooklyu-

A New Orleans man lives with is backbone removed. He would at-net no attention in Washington— ashington Post.

Hawk and Handsaw Tales TOLD BY BEN HANFORD.

TWO METHODS OF BECOMING A MILLIONAIRE.

Now, my friends, I propose to tell how any one or all of you may become millionaires those of you who are not millionaires, if there be any such preswho are millionaires need pay no attention to my remarks; they will not interest you. But it is only fair that you poor people should be

There are two methods, by follow ing either one of which any one may get a million dollars. You shall be told each of these methods; then you can choose the one which best suits you.
Of course, as I profess to know all nt it, you may ask why I am not a millionaire myself. If you do so sak, I shall doubtless reply to you in language similar to that which would be used by Mr. Morgan, or Vanderbilt, or Rockefeller should any one ask of them how they become millionaires— that is to say, I should reply that you were inquisitive, impertment, or even impudent; should you press your inquiry, I should perhaps tell you that you were un-American, or that it was "none of your business;" and were you to insist upon an answer, no doubt I should denounce you as a Socialist and an Anarchist, just as the very emin gentlemen I have named would reply to the tax assessor if the latter should closely press them with such vulgar questions as "How much have you got?" and "How did you get it?" But never mind why I am not a

learn is bow you may become one, and I am going to tell you. As I said, there are two methods by either of which any one may become a millionaire.

One of these methods may be said to
be difficult, but it has the merit of
being absolutely certain, and it is honest; the other method is more pleasant in some respects, but it lacks certainty, and besides requires a particular apti-tude and especial qualifications in the individual who undertakes its applica-

First I will tell you how to become a millionaire by the slow, sure, and hard, but honest method. This may be called the working and saving method -industry, sobriety and thrift. If you truly and sincerely wish to become a millionaire, you must go at it sys-tematically. See just what is neces-sary to be done. You want a million dollars; that is to say, you want a thousand dollars a thousand times over. A thousand thousand make a and a million dollars is what millon—and a million dollars is what you're after. Do, not forget it or lose sight of it for a moment. Just two things it is essentially necessary for you to do. You must work and save—work, work, work, and save, save. Leave this meeting at an early hour, go directly home, go to led at hour, go directly home, go to bed at once, sleep soundly, and arise early, go to your work and work industriously. Whatever else betide, be sure to hold fast to your job. Take off your hat to the boss, and bow low to the foreman and laugh at the jokes of the assistant foreman. Be humble; be a fawning sycophant and a grovelling bootlicker. Be anything and everything that it is ired you should be to hold that Work every day and week and year: work Sundays if you are allowed to do so; work overtime if you can get it. Hang on to your job.

Get a job for your wife, and have her work. If you haven't a wife, get one, and then get her a job. Do not let the girl know what you want of her, or you'll never get her. Get jobs for your children, and have them work. If you haven't any children, get as many as you can just as quick as you can, and then get jobs for all of

Whatever else you do, lose not your own job. If in the shop where you'are employed there should come around the president or walking delegate of a trade union and he should ask you to join a labor organization, have nothing to do with him and his schemes. In-stead, crawl up to the foreman and tell him that you want "no trade union slavery in yours," that what you want is to be a "free American working-man"—and hang on to your job.

Bt an all-around fanner and quiller and first-class sucker, and hang on to your job. (Do not forget, though, that there isn't a man in the world who gets licked so often as the coward who never makes a fight.)

If your fellow workmen propose to er pay; what you want is steady work and a million dollars—and you can-not get the last without the first. If your fellows propose to ask for shorter hours of labor, have nothing to do with the matter, except to tell the boss that there is nothing the matter with the hours of labor for a man of industry and thrift-like yourself; that, in fact, the hours are not long enough-for you; it's a steady job you want, and a million dollars; and no job, no million. If other workmen in the shop propose that the boss be required to improve its sanitary condition, to heat it in winter or ventilate it in summer, keep aloof from such disturbers; but sneak up to the foreman, and tell him it's tendy work you want, and care not if it be in a pig sty; slyly tell the bosa that you think he does enough when he furnishes work for you-it is not fresh air and light and heat that you desire, but a million dollars.

My friend, if you would be a millionaire, lose not that job; cling to it,

watch it, nurse it. Stick to it as to watch ft., nurse it. Stick to it as to your very life, love it as though it were your very soul—no job, no million dollars. Save your job, and save your wages. Economize, be thrifty. Clothe yourself in range, your wife in rem-nants, and your children in cut-downs and castoffs. You would be a million-aire—have a thousand times a thou-sand dollars—and this is the sure and honest road to success. Work and sand colories and the success. Work and honest road to success. Work and save. Save your wife's wages, save your children's wages. Work like a slave, live fike a dog, and save like a miser. You who would be millionalres. miser. You who would be millionaires, this is the secret—save your job, save your money, save your wages, save your wife's wages, save the haby's wages; out of your wages save a thousand dollars, a year for a thousand years, and there you are—you are all millionaires, my friends, every last one of you. Simplest thing in the world. Just work—

ing and saving, industry and economy —a prize for every one, no blanks. Funny you never thought of it before, isn't it? Too bad. If you only had thought of it a thousand years ago, so that you might be spending the mo

now! Now, my friends, you know the sure and honest method of becoming a millionaire. Far be it from me to say that all or any of you are dish-yet I can make certain declar that not one of you will ever get million dollars by the honest metho just outlined. But there is another way to accou

plish the desired purpose, and you shall be informed regarding it. You who would become millionaires by an easy method, pay close attention. When straight to your home, if you have a home, but do not go to bed. Sit up all night, and plot and scheme, and scheme and plot. Knock on your head and cudgel your brains, and think and think and think that you think, and conspire with yourself, and wher morning comes (if you are not insane go out and meet the world with some iserable game by which you can skir and cheat and rob a million of you felllow men out of a dollar apl and there you are, there's your m dollars. You are a millionaire, a dis tinguished citizen, an eminent gentle man. That, my friends, is the way to become a millionaire, and there is no other way (except by the gifts of those who did likewise)-just common swind ling and robbing, or rather uncommon swindling and robbing. But you who would become millionaires must be careful that you do your robbing legal ly, at least until you are multimillion aires—then you will be the law your-self and anything you do will be legal and for a time you may make the world believe that, being legal, it is right.

these two methods every one here may become a millionaire—if not by working and saving, then by plotting and scheming. Remember that the last scheming. Remember that t method has many variations. are other things in the world than off and beef and coal and railroads-per haps you can get a corner on some of them. The air is still free—in some places. Possibly some one of you here might invent a meter for the human windpipe, and get Mr. Rockefeller to buy the patent from you and pay you a royalty on every cubic foot of air breathed by your fellow men. Then con might invent another meter-like a gas meter—that would register two cubic feet for each cubic foot of air passing through it. Possibly your improved air meter might be made to resemble the gas meter so closely as to keep right on registering air just the same when a person had ceased to breathe as when in use: The possibilities of a meter attachment to the

overlooked so long.
Ridiculous? You allow private in-dividuals to own land, and you own no land. How much longer can you live without land than without air And why should not the people whon you allow to own the land claim the air? It is part of it, and on their property. You allow private individuais to own the shop and mill. How long, Mr. Free American Working-man, can you live without the mill and shop, which you do not own, and which your master can shut you out

Ridiculous that the air should be private property! You Free American Workingmen keep on voting the Re-publican and Democratic tickets, and you will yet see that windpipe in full operation—unless your wind is shut off for lack of air—or bread—what's the bread-what's the difference to you?

Already there are scores of thou-sands of men, women and children in the United States who work in sweatshops where no breath of fresh air enters, and go from those sweatshops to nements where the nir is still

Ah! I forgot. You are all smart -and be a millionaire. A man named Dr. Guillotine invented a machine for cutting off people's heads (it was named in his honor, the guillotine), and it cut off his honored head with the rest. What a shame it would be if you should invent the windpipe meter-and it should be attached to

monopolize the air, why did you no ask or strike for higher pay, do not join them; tell your boss that he is a good master, that you love him, that good are satisfied and do not want high-

If you stop to think of it, perhaps you never may be a millions'ce, after all. Perhaps there's something better worth while to be. Suppose that instead of trying to skin each other and rob each other, we just tried being on the level for a while. As it seems to work so well to own the air in com-mon, wouldn't it be worth our while to try the ownership of the land and mill and mine and factory in common, and run them to supply each othe (that's ourselves) with wealth instea of owning them for the purpose of skinning each other (that's ourselves)

That's what we Socialists want Some say we're cranks. You smart people think it over-but don't wait until you're millionaires.

### ANOTHER SIDE TO THE HOUSING PROBLEM.

Comrade Henry L. Slobodin Quotes from Frederick Engels as to the True Socialist View of Th's Question.

Below is given an excerpt from Engels' "On the Housing Problem." The object is obvious. The present rent excitement has given an opportunity to our "practicals" to demonstrate how much superior their knowledge of So-cialism and the methods of propagatda which they favor are to the accept ed views of the militant Socialists ed views of the militant Socialists. This is usually the case with the centrality located workingment's quarters, whose rent, even with the greatest citement some of them rushed into the Socialist headquarters and hotly demanded that the party drop everything class and start an agitation for a municipal lee plant. Had our friends the "practicals" remained on the field of their own reason and argument, they would not least be in a safe place where

SOMETHING NEW AND INTERESTING!

... GRAND

# LABOR EXPOSITION AND FOOD SHOW

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE LABOR PRESS, APRIL 23 TO MAY 8, 1904,

## GRAND CENTRAL PALACE

LEXINGTON AVENUE 43RD AND 44TH STREET. WONDERFUL PROGRAM EVERY DAY! CONCERT, SINGING AND DANCING! HIGH CLASS VAUDEVILLE! ARTISTS OF ALL NATIONS!

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fled themselves with quotations. They have acted indiscreetly. For having recognized the jurisdiction of author-ity, they will have to submit to its

I give here Frederick Engels' views, ot because they express completely or exactly my own views, but because of their vast importance to the Socialists. I cusy state, however, that I accept as my own the fundamental propositions nevanced by Engels as to the nature of rent and of the relation of landlord to compare these propositions with the propositions advanced in the last issue of The Worker by Abe Cahan and Dr.

"The so-called housing problem which occupies just now so much space in the press, does not arise from the fact that the working class lives, as a rule, in bad, overcrowded, unlicalthy houses. This housing problem is not something peculiar to the present time; it is not even one of the sufferings which distinguishes the modern proletarians from all the oppressed classes of former days. On the contrary, this problem has confronted, in nearly count measure, all oppressed classes of all times. There is only one way of putting an end to this housing problem-to put an end to the exploitation and oppression of the working class by the dominant class. What is now understood by the housing prob-lem is the peculiar and acute form which the usually bad housing conditions of the workingmen have assumed, owing to the sudden pres an enormous rise of the rent, an ever growing overcrowding of tenants in single houses, and for some a sheer impossibility of finding shelter. And this housing misery is so much talked of only because it is not confined to the working class alone, but is facing

"The housing misery of the workingmen and of a part of the middle class of our modern great cities, is one of the smaller, secondary evil conditions which are the result of the present not by any means a direct result of the exploitation of the workingman, as such, by the capitalist. This exploi-tation is the fundamental evil which will be removed by the social revolu-tion through abolishing the capitalist mode of production. But the keystone of the capitalist mode of production is the fact that our present social order enables the capitalist to buy the labor power of the workingman at its cost, and to extract far more than its mere cost out of it, by making the workingman work longer than is necessary for the reproduction of the price paid for his laber-power. The whole surplus value produced in this way is divided among the whole class of capitalists and landlords as well as their paid-servants, from Pope and Kniser down to the night watchman. How this distated.) "The division of the surplus value,

nstructive quarrels and mutual swind-The main lever of this division. in so far as it takes place by way of purchase and sale, is the cheating of the purchaser by the seller, and, in small trade, this has become a neces sary condition for the existence of the petty tradesman. When, however, the workingman is being cheated by his storekeeper or baker in the price or of the merchandise, this does not befall him because of his condition as a workingman. On the contrary, in so far as an average amount of cheating becomes in any given locality a condition of existence, it must be bal-anced, in the long run, in an equival-ent rise of the wages. The workingman confronts the storekeeper as buy man confronts the storekeeper as buyer, i. e., as owner of cash or credit,
and, therefore, by no means in his capacity as workingman, i. e., as a seller
of labor-power. The cheating may hit
him more, as it generally does the
poorer class, than the richer classes;
but it is not an evil of which he exclusively suffers, which is peculiar to
the class. Even so with the housing his class. Even so with the housing evil The extension of the great modern cities gives to the ground, in their centrally located parts, an artificial, often enormously raised, value. The buildings standing on this ground rather detract from than enhance their value, because they do not answer to the changed conditions. They are torn down and supplanted by others. This is usually the case with the cen-

all have equal rights. But anxious to humiliate the revolutionary Socialists, they looked up authorities and fortifeel at home even in Berlin and Vien na. The result is that the working-men are crowded out from the centers of the cities into the suburbs, and that the homes for workingmen, or any of the homes of the smaller type, become ever rarer and dearer, and often cannot be secured at all, because the building of the higher-priced residences of-fers, under such conditions, a far bet-ter field for speculation to the building industry, which will then engage only in exceptional cases in erecting homes for workingmen.

"The workingman surely suffers from this housing evil more than any of the well-to-do classes. But as little of the well-to-do classes. But as little as the cheating of the storekeeper, is it an evil from which the working class alone suffers; on the contrary it must, so far as it concerns the working class, fir the certain conditions and in the contrary it concerns the working class, first processing conditions and in the contrary certain conditions and in the contrary it must be contrary in the contrary it must be contrary in the contrary it must be contrary in the contrary in the contrary it must be contrary in the contrary in

pensa h.
"It fathls misery of the working class with it suffers in common with others—namely, the middle class—that meets with the exceptional and favorable attention of the middle-class solution." cirlism, which was also advocated by cyclism, which was also advacated by Proudhon and, therefore, it is by no means an acciding that our German Proudhonist bases himself, before everything else, with the housing problem, which, as we observed, is in no way an exclusively workingman's problem, and that he, on the contrary, declares if a true and evolusively working the street and evolusively. eclares it a true and exclusively workingman's problem.

"What the wage worker is to the capitalist the same is the tennet to the

andlord.' This is totally false.
"In the housing problem we find two
parties confronting each other, the
lessee and the lessor or landlord. The former wants to buy from the latte the temporary use of a habitation. The tenant has money, or credit—even where he secures this credit from the landiord at a usurious price, a higher rent. It is a simple sale of a commo-dity. It is not a transaction between the proletarian and the bourgeois, the workingman and the engitalist. The lessee-even if he is a workingmancapitalist mode of production. It is not by any means a direct result of the exploitation of the workingman, as such, by the capitalist. This exploias purchaser of the use of a habitation; or, if he desires credit, he n be able to give security of the impeling sale of his labor-power. peculiar results which follow the sale of labor-power to the capitalist are here entirely absent. Firstly, the capitalist makes the purchased laborpower produce its own cost; secondly ie makes it produce also surplu value, which remains in his hands, pending its division among the capital-ist class. Hence we find here created an additional value and the total sum of existing values is increased. It is leasing. No matter how much advanmeter—and it should be attached to vision is made does not concern us your own windpipe!

But you who are suddenly to become so smart through a contrivance to the result of the rembs of this surplus value which the group of the rembs of this surplus value which the group of the rembs of this surplus value which the total sam of values which the group of the rembs of this surplus value which the lessor and lessoe an tage the lessor takes of the lessee, it Marx' Capital, where it was first d.)

The division of the surplus value, whether his labor is paid at or below created by the working class and of which it was robbed, among the no-working classes goes on amidst highly its value. It is, therefore, a total conits value. It is, therefore, a total con-fusing of relations between tenant and landlord to compare them to the relations between workingman and capi-

I suggest that the Jewish "Forward" reprint Engels' views, so that its read-

# Primary Notice.

Primaries be held at following places to elect 3 delegates to the Queens County Convention of So-cialist Democratic Party, wich will be held on Friday, May 13th 1904, 8 p. m., at 65 Myrtle Ave., Evergreen, L. Isl.

### and Assembly District.

College Point: Thursday, April 28th, Muhlenbrink's Turn-Hall, 8 p. m.

Jam'a ica: Friday, 29th Myer's Congress Hall, Twombly Place, Woodhaven: Wednesday,

April 27th, Chr. Bub, residence 265 Grafton Ave.

#### 1st Assembly District. Corona: Saturday, April 23th,

Fricke's Hall, Central Ave., 8 p. m. Woodside: Saturday, April 23th, Markman's Hall, Betts Ave., 8 p. m. Wykoff Heights: Saturday,

May 7th, John Schaible's Hall, Fairview Ave., cor. Harman Str. Giendale: Wednesday, May 4th, Seb. Hoffman House, Cooper

Ave., 8 p. m.