By Morris Hillquit.

connected phenomena, but to the clo

two symptoms of the same process

student of Russian affairs they are but two aspects of the same condition,

the dissolution of old Russia. The

events of the last year and the present

conditions in Russia are but the el

extending over half a century.

the soil from which it sprang-the so

cial, political and ethnological colidi-

tions of Russia.

Russia is a vast empire: it covers

an area of 8,500,000 square miles, qu

about one-sixth part of the entire land

surface of the globe, and harbors with

teenth part of the world's total pop

lation

confines over 135,000,000 d

beings, i. e., about one-four

s. The Russian

An Unstable Mixture.

The Russian population is by inc

proper compose only little over one

half, while the remaining half consists

of a conglomeration of nations and

these several are nations who in the

past have had their own governments and whose territories have been forci-

bly annexed to the empire, such as the

Finns, Poles, Armenians, the popula

ers. These nations have in most in

stances attained a degree of civiliza-tion superior to that of the average in

Russia: they have distinct national

characteristics and types; they cling to

their languages, customs and histori-

cal traditions, and they cherish hope

of national independence. These non-Russian nationalities in which we may

also include the large number of Rus

sian Jews, have always been a fruit-

With a keen configution of the unsta

ble character of any state built upon

a forced union of many diversified na

tions, the Russian government has

from the start inaugurated the policy

of assimilation or "Russification." aut

that policy, which was carried out with

and brutality, has only served to inten

sify the hatred of the subjugated na

Finns and other nationalities have,

during the last few decades, been in a state of open or suppressed insurger-tion against the Russian government.

Of the social classes in Russia th

most numerous is that of the peasant

the entire population. Up to 1861 they

were held in serfdom, a state pery similar to that of our Southern charte

slaves before the war. They were the

personal property of the landowner who could dispose of them at will ar

sell and exchange them with the so

and as part of it. Upon their emendi pation the peasants were allotted small

of "freedom" and considerable pur-chase of additional land, the whole

peasant class of Russia owns no more

than 15 per cent, of the arable land of the country. The Russian peasant

is as a rule entirely illiterate, his

primitive, his returns very meagre

and of these he pays almost half to

the government in taxes. Underfed, ill clothed, exploited by the landowner,

oppressed by the government, and an

the Russian peasants presents a pict

ure of helpless misery without a par-allel in any other country of Europe.

The New Proletariat.

factory workers. This class is of re-cent origin. Russia's industries are as yet in their infancy, and whatever

there is of them has developed within

the last decades. The class of indus

generation. It has had no time to de-

velop its own type or class character-istics as the workingmen of more pro-gressive countries have. The Russian

workingman up to a very short time ago was but the Russian peasant trans-planted from the village to the town.

To-day he is the most exploited, over

The remainder of the Russian popu

lation is made up of the nobility, the clergy, the class of merchants, many

facturers and others embraced in the

common designation of "burgesses," and the representatives of the libera

The nobility owns the greater pr

of Russia's land; it furnishes the high

er officers to the Russian army asc supplies the capitals of Europe will

the most extravagant crowd of dis

The Russian capitalists—the a

ated idlers.
The clergy is a very nume

strongest class numerically are

prey to the village usurer and

methods of agriculture are of the m

parcels of land on very cumbers parcels of land on the forty-four year terms. To-day, after forty-four year

who constitute about 80 per cent.

s to Russian rule. The Poles, the

ment of the Tsar.

of trouble to the govern

ent in Russia we must examin

max of a long course of development the last act of a great national dram

### THE DELUSION OF OPPORTUNISM.

The "Fringe" of the Socialist Movement and the Philosophy of Colonel Sellers Applied to Politics.

By W. J. Ghent.

Outside the Socialist Party—outside even the broader movement which in-cludes the 408,000 voters who cast their ballots for the Socialist ticket, is a considerable mass of men who are more or less inclined to Socialist principles. What may be the number composing this Fringe no one can say. There may be no more than half a million; there may be as many as two and a half millions. Because they are not ready to accept the entire Socialist program, or, if accepting it, are fearful of "throwing their votes away" by supporting the ticket of a minor party, they divide their strength between t two capitalist parties. They feel that the Socialist Party can accomplish nothing, at least for the present, in the direction of social reorganization, while on the other hand they believe that the throwing of a mass of votes back and accomplish something, if not every-thing.

Among the units of this Fringe are certain men who stand out as the for-mulators of its thought and the advisers of its policy. They are the self-confessed "practicals." They are bent, above all, as they say, on "getting things done." Nothing so visionary as supporting a minor party standing for the principles they believe in, will do for them. Like the plunglag gambles they want quick action. They are look-

they want quick action. They are look-ing, as they say, for results.

Well, they get gresults"—of a kind.

Year after year passes, and they find themselves frustrated in most, if not all, their endeavors; or if some petty concession to popular demands should happen to be granted by the capitalist class, it is found to be so hemm by qualifying conditions that it is practically useless. Yet so unquestionin and so rapt is their faith that no dis nt shatters it. Out of the wreck of every defeat they build Mark Twain's immorta fresh hopes. Mark Twain's immortal character of Col. Mulberry Sellers had not a more sanguine optimism. They cannot see an egg but instantly the air is full of feathers. "Let us work to gether," they cry, "and get the refer-endum this year, and municipal ownership next year and national owner ship the year after, and before we know it we shall walk into the earthly paradise of the Co-operative Common wealth."

### What Can They Show?

That is the way with our many Cyl. Sellerses of the Fringe. That their immortal prototype never sold a single bottle of his wonderful eye-water made no difference whatever to his un-conquerable faith; and that his modern followers rarely or never make any advance toward the goal they profess to seek, makes as little difference to them. What are they able to show for long years of opportunist endeavor? A few concessions given in the unguarded moments of the watchdogs of capi talism; a few concessions of no earth ly importance, given as a sop, and finally certain other APPARENT concessions which sooner or later resolve themselves into fresh means of capitalist exploitation and a further grip upon society and industry of the capi-talist power. A miners' eight-hour law in Utah, a right of referendum in Oregon and some of the other states, a power of recall in the charters of Los Angeles and Pasadena, an authtion of municipal ownership in Chi cago. These instances are not the whole, but they probably comprise types of everything that has in recent years been won from the capitalist power. Nothing whatever that vitally affects the fundamental problems of

poverty, of wage-slavery, of capitalist exploitation, can be instanced. This is not to say, of course, that no new laws are passed, no new adminis trative orders are made, in response to popular demands. For, as a matter of fact, they are. Society is not static. It constantly adjusts and readjusts itseli to new conditions, both spontaneously and by the artificial method of law But what is certain is that in a society of classes, such as our existing society, the exigencies and needs of the DOMI-NANT class determine, in the last anlysis, what shall be expressed in law to yield, and not before; and when it betterment of the working -class the concession is granted only that the dominant class may retain its other

### The Key to the Riddle.

I can say this with the greater conviction because it was for years a view I opposed—a view to which I have been brought against my will by experience and study. I have been, for more than eleven years, a professed Section. The sevaluant textice of the Socialist. The repellant tactics of the old Socialist Labor Party made it impossible for me to support that body, and thus led me to look for advances toward Socialism in the work of "re form," labor and citizens' movements ar. \ the general effect of individua propaganda. I think I could never have had faith that much could be ef-fected in these ways, but certainly I had faith that something could be done, and that time would bring about the organization of a real Socialist party which would carry the work to a successful conclusion. Yet even after the organization of the present Socialist Party, though I gave it a par-tial support, I still retained a waning belief that certain "reform" movements were contributing something to-ward the realization of the Co-opera-tive Commonwealth, and that a Social-ist might conscientiously work with some of these for the general cause.

It was not until I had come to understand more clearly the fact of economic classes, and the inevitable reflex upon the individual's belief and conduct of his class interests and functions, that I was emabled to see the error of my ways. That somehow lit-tle or nothing was ever accomplished by opportunist methods had been slow-ly driven home to me; but I had ac-

ever, and why, when they do accom-plish anything, it is rarely worth the time and trouble taken to gain it.

### The Paltry Exceptions.

There are exceptions, it has been pointed out to me. But we do not ger eralize from exceptions. There are the factory acts, I am told. True, we have certain factory acts. But how utterly inadequate they are to the real needs of the operatives is known to every ore. Despite all the laws, Federal an state, for the safe-guarding of life something between 62,000 and 80,000 persons are killed and upwards of 1,600,000 are seriously wounded annually. Besides these, a total of uncomputed thousands are yearly invalided or sent to their death by reason of discases contracted in unsanitary occupa-tions. Progress toward the regulation of dangerous occupations has so far failed to pass beyond a minimum de-manded by the barest and most obvious needs of the community. Every attempt at regulation is resisted, and only under extraordinary circum stances is any regulation accom-There is then the occasional victor

for the referendum and the recall. It is to be admitted that both of these are democratic methods of government that they are fundamentally sound and in time must be embodied in the organic law of every section of the nation. The capitalist power does not mean to grant either of them, and it is only when it is caught napping that either is won. But the question from a Socialist standpoint is whether either of these legislative worth, in the present state of public opinion, a sacrifice of other and more Important work in order to win it. A public untrained in the philosophy of Socialism, a public whose ideal is still of trusts and a return the curbing middle-class scramble years ago, may conceivably do more harm than good with the weapon of the referendum. It may use it only for reactionary purposes-for insuring to a remoter time the power of the owner of the tools of production to exploit the toolless worker; and of obstructing the current that now every the capitalist system. Inevitably, un der present circumstances, it will be polstering up the declining and disappearing middle class. To sacrifice, therefore, any part of the work that is now being carried on by the Socialist Party for the enlightenment of the class, in order to win this de lusive reform, is the gravest of mis

The miners' eight-hour law, passe in Utah in 1836, is admittedly a clinct gain to the working class. was one of the first laws passed by the first legislature of that new state. Its passage could not have been force seen by any of the larger interests of the capitalist class, or it would have been more resolutely opposed. But after its passage it was fought vigorously in the state courts, and later in the United States Supreme Court. That august body could not, however, go back on previous rulings, made for other purposes, in support of a state police power, and so, as an exercise of that power, it declared the law constipassage of another such law in any other state will be permitted-unles of course, it is so worded as to make it easy prey for some truckling state court. Here, in New York, we have had some experience with a much eight-hour law applying only to public work, wherea the Utah law applied to private work in the mines. But though the New York act was a far more conservative measure than the Utah measure, it has met with a succession of rebukes in the courts, ending recently with its overwhelming rejection by the Court of Ap, als.

### A Vital Distinction.

So with the Chicago verdict for my nicipal ownership of street railways Judge Dunne's address on electio night has already prepared the public for a long delay, and it is not unlikely that it will have to wait. But even if it does not—even if municipal ownership is attained-it will be but the Socialist goal, and one of too slight value to justify any relaxing of the Socialist atfack all along the line. Mu-nicipal ownership under a capitalist régime merely removes one branch of capitalist exploitatio It affects but slightly, if at all, the problem of poverty. Necessary, and even valuable, as one of the stages in the transition from capitalism to So-cialism, it becomes an injury when it is attained through any diversion of the Socialist forces from the main line of attack. Imagine Grant breaking his hold upon Richmond and Petersburg in order to stop the depredations of some guerilla chief like Mosby. He might indeed have captured Mosby, but he would therefore here. he would inevitably have prolonge the capture of the citadel of the Co federacy, or lost his advantage entire ly. The grip which the Socialist army is gradually fastening upon the capi-talist regime cannot be sacrificed to

the gaining of a dubious victory s some petty outpost of capitalism.

I could go on with these instance of opportunist faith and endeavor t grant me space for treatment. enough has been said to indicate the position of the Socialist Party a ist opportunists. We have our ow opportunism, it is true; but it is an or opportunism, it is true; but it is an op portunism as different from that of th Colonel Sellerses of the Fringe as is night from day. The Socialist Party does not disdain or refuse incidental concessions wrested from the capitalist class. It recognizes the need of winning any good which can better the lot of the proletarians in their march toward a final victory. Such is the condition of the workers, such is the promise of a continuance of the condition. condition of the workers, such is the promise of a continuance of that condition under the unrestrained operation of pure capitalism, that were it not for these minor gains, it is doubtful if the proletarian army could maintain the strength and fortitude necessary to keep up its contest. The working class of England would have been

blotted out of existence seventy-five years ago but for the passage of the factory acts. And to-day, in America, with its child-labor, its unguarded ma chinery, the legal and judicial antagon

But the Socialist Party, the political strives only for those concessions which may be honestly won by a de-velopment of strength—which may be von without compromise and withou obligation. Whenever its delegates in a representative body can throw their votes for a bill which makes for the betterment of the working class, they gladly do so. But this party dec any participation in the administra of government, city, state or na tional, which involves a compact with any capitalist party. IT RECOGNIZES THAT THE IRREPRESSIBLE CON-AND NOT BETWEEN INDIVIDU ALS. SUPERFICIALLY CLASSI-FIED AS GOOD AND BAD. recognizing this truth, its policy is secessarily militant and uncomp

#### Bebel's Statement.

The speech of August Bebel at the Amsterdam Congress last summer voiced this world, ide policy of the Socialist Party admirably. Censuring

French on account of your republic and however much we may wish it, we do not think it is worth while to let our heads be cracked for it. Whether bourgeois monarchy or bourgeois re public, both are class states, both must from their very nature be considered is the supporters of the capitalist so cal order; both must use all the strength to the end that the bourgeols retain complete power in legislation for the very moment that they lose political power they lose also their eco

omic and social position "Monarchy is not so bad as you paint the laboring class the bourgeois republic utilizes ell its forces against the laborer. Where are the laborers used with a more universal and oppressive brutality than in the great bourgeois republic on the other side of the ocean, the ideal of so many of you? In Switzerland, also, a far more democratic re than even France, six times in this last short summer, the militia has been used against the laborers who ought to make use of the right of coaltion and union through their small strikes I envy you and your republic specially on account of the universal suffrage for all representative bodies. But I tell you frankly that if we had the suffrage in the same degree and with the same freedom as you, we would have shown you something wholly different from what you have

"With the exception of Turkey and tussia we Germans have the worst ruled government in Europe. But in pite of that, by means of the univerlimited suffrage for the individual states, we have sent a great number of representatives to the legislative bodies of Germany. Have these representatives ever rejected any reform. ever refused to support any advance Just the contrary. If we have secured the least little bit of political and social advance in Germany, we Social Democrats can ascribe it alone to our account. Only by us are the others forced and whipped on to reform, and the Social Democrats are so humble as to accept all concessions that they can wring from their opponents, when ever an advance is actually offered whether to-day from the Government o-morrow from the liberal parties, or he day after from the Center. BUT FIGHT THEM ALL, CENTER, GOV ERNMENT, AND LIBERALS, OUR CONSTANT ENEMIES. BOTTOMLESS ABYSS BETWEEN US AND THE GOVERNMENT, AS WELL AS THE BOURGEOIS PAR-TIES, IS NOT FORGOTTEN FOR A MOMENT."

### Getting Things Done.

That, I take it, is the true Socialist orth while-we must stand solidly contemptuously at 400,000 Popu nicipal election will accomplish me in immediate result for the benefit of the producing classes than any other

—Have you noticed that the "investigation" of the Beet Trust hasn't brought down prices yet? What do you think of the "publicity" that informs you that the trust only makes about 1 per cent. on its investments.

—Jos. Wanhope.

only real factor in Bussia All legionly real factor in Russia. All legis-lationf administration of justice and regulation of the social and political affairs of the vast country in the last instance depend on his sanction, and the life, liberty and well being of one issia holds the center of the stage in international politics to-day. Het fortunes, or rather misfortunes, in the far East and her troubles at home alternately engage the attention of the nundred and thirty-five million huma beings are at the mercy of his indi vidual will or whim. The arbitrary To the superficial observer the two occurrences in Russia, the war and the acts and decisions of the Tsar are th revolution, are separate or only loosely

**MOVEMENT IN RUSSIA** 

supreme law of the country and there is no remedy or appeal from them. The autocratic régime is not only strong political power, but also conomic burden on the coun The Tsar's annual salary, fixed by himself, is \$12,500,000, his om other sources, estates, mines etc., set apart for imperial revenue grand dukes draws a separate extravagant salary for being a grand duke The house of the Romanoffs is a mos costly luxury for an impoverished country like Russia.

### Militarism.

The autocratic government of the I'sar is supported by the two most sinster forces in Russia-the army and the bureaucracy. Military service is compulsory for every man of the age of twenty-one years capable of bear ing arms. The period of active serv-ice lasts five years, after which the oldier remains on the "reserve list" for many years more.

nding army numbers about 1,500,000, and no less than 300,000 new recruits are "drafted" annually. expense of maintaining this military onster is immense.

This military system is the greatest curse of the Russian people. It diverts the strongest, most energetic and capable part of the nation from all fields of useful activity into the sense-less and brutal life of the barracks; it corrupts, demoralizes and ruins the oung pensants and workingmen and renders them useless members of the community for the rest of their lives: on the poverty stricken peasants after depriving them of their strongest sup ports, and converts the very muscles of the oppressed population into a weapon for its further oppression.

### Bureaucracy.

Hardly less oppressive than the military régime of Russia is its civil gov army of corrupt officials of all concelvable grades of a very complicated hierarchy, an army trained in the rigid, inflexible procedure of the Russian bureaucracy, paralyzing all prog-ress and development, and destroying all genius and enterprise of the coun

Such is Russia. It is an ill-cemented. ill-balanced country, a country full of sores and conflicts, full of contradi European power with an Asiatic form of government; it preserves the fea-tures of medieval barbarism side by de with the attainments of moder culture.

### The Early Revolutionists.

The peculiar social conditions of Russia account for the character of the revolutionary movement produced by that country. The modern revolutionary movement in Russia had its inception towards the end of the sixties and beginning of the seventies of the last century. That was the time when the famous International had reached the pinnacle of its power and influence in all progressive countries of Europe; when the German workingmen under the still fresh influence of Lassalle's magnetic agitation wer building up a powerful political move ment; when the proletarians of France were giving to the world an inspirin example of heroism and devotion or the barricades of Paris; when the in ternational Socialist movement was in the spring days of its career, weak in numbers, but radiant with hope and already strong in the conviction of the inevitable vict The trumpet sound of the fas cinating movement penetrated into the dark domains of Duceta and found sympathetic echo in the hearts of its blest sons. Thousands of youn Russians pursuing their studies in th universities of foreign countries cum in personal contact with the leader; of the new world movement—the plo neers of the Russian revolution fel under the magnetic sway of Socialism The situation was altogether abnormal. In all other countries of Europe the Socialist movement was a move ment of the more enlightened portion ily supported by that class. In Rus sia there was no class to support the

movement. For the possessing classes the Socialist movement meant class suicide, the peasants had neither the or the social or industria equipments for the movement, and the city workers had not yet developed serious factor of the Russian

population.

The Socialist movement in Russia was thus confined to a limited number of idealists, who had enough enthusi asm to embrace Socialism in spite of their personal interests and en courage to engage in battle in face of the apparently insurmountable diffi-

### A Unique Battle.

expensive fraternity, consisting princi-pally of the priests of the established Greek-Orthodox church. And it was a most unique battle, a battle in which a few thousand young men and women found themselves opthe strongest autocratic government of ern Europe in culture and refinement their manners are unpolished, their conduct is brutal and their exploits the strongest autocratic government of the world. The battle was inaugur-ated by the Socialists on peaceful lines —their activity was confined to the herculean task of educating and en-lightening the peasantry. But their peaceful propaganda was proclaimed an act of high freason by the despotic government of the Taar and was pun-lass persecution was instituted, whole-mals arrests were made, the prisons of less persecution was instituted, whole-sale arrests were made, the prisons of Russia were filled with "political of-fenders" who remained in "prelimi-ary confinement" sometimes for years, then to be tried behind closed doors or

picion of sympathy with the revolu donary movement young men and women, often mere boys and girls were sentenced to long terms of nent and sometimes immured in he terrible fortresses of Schlussel berg, or Peter and Paul, where inhuman treatment drove them to suicide, slow death or insanity. Hundreds of Socialists were exiled to the remotest parts of Siberia or the dread island of Sakhalin for life, and scores wer killed outright—hanged in the prison yards. Peaceful propaganda was thus rendered impossible and the Russian revolutionists, cut off from all legitimate activity, driven to despair, and actuated by a thirst of vengeance for the ruthless destruction of their comades, resorted as a last means to vio the character of the Russian Socialist had undergone a radical change. Thei took the place of propaganda and the mild mannered gentle dreamers be-can stern and determined Terrorists. The war against odious social institu tions turned into a war against the in dividuals representing those institu-tions, and in the first line against the chief of the régime-the Tsar. battle was brief and desperate. After series of brilliant but unsuccess attempts on the life of the Tear, after number of executions of Terrorists captured in connection with empts, Alexander II met his fate at the hands of the avenging Terrorists. He was killed by means of a dynamite bomb in the streets of St. Petersburg on Mar. 31, 1881.

to be deported without trial. No pun-ishment was cruel enough for the po-

This culminating act of the Terror ists' activity also signalized the co arse of the Terrorist movement. The leath of Alexander II did not becom the signal for a general popular upris ng as the Terrorists had boped, and the most prominent leaders movement were soon captured by the police. The Terrorist movement languished on for a few years more and disappeared, to be renewed only in recent years by the Socialist Revo lutionary Party, which to-day again holds the chiefs of the Russian government in constant dread of their

### A New Social Force.

In the meanwhile, however, a new ocial force developed in Russia-the ndustrial working class. The last decades have witnessed an unprecedentmain of the Tsar. The introduction of modern methods of production and communication gave rise to numerous arge modern factories employing millions of workingmen in the different parts of the empire under conditions substantially similar to those of the modern countries of Europe and America. Russia became ripe for the modern working class Socialist move-ment, and the movement promptly formed itself.

About ten years ago the astonished world first heard of an extensive strike of Russian factory workers, and this strike was soon followed by a rapid succession of other labor struggles ever increasing dimensions. aid of the newly formed Social Demoall industrial centers of Russia. The movement was political as well

the Tsar was the first to realize its serious and menacing character. The Russian panacea for all social evils the prison and exile, the knout and the gallows, were again called into had succeeded in stamping out the iso lated Terrorist movement proved en tirely inadequate when applied to the new class movement. For the hundreds of rebellious workingmen captured by the police, thousands of n ones arose. In spite of the increase vigilance and merciless persecution of the police, hundreds of secret labor or-ganizations were formed all over the country. Millions of copies of Social-ist literature were produced by the "underground" press, widely distributed and eagerly read; revolutionary street demonstrations, strikes and hoycotts became the order of the day. Russia was again in the throes of th revolution, and the entire policy of the government was now bent on one aim smother the revolution. that the movement could not be destroyed, the government at first stroyed to gain control of it. It legalized the trade unions under certain restrictions and attempted to place taem under the the notorious Zubatoff. But the revo lutionary labor movement was already too much advanced to be stopped by such a clumsy ruse.

The next move of the governmen was the infamous attempt to diverpopular discontent into the channels Jewish riots and massacres were pro voked in Kishineff and elsewher

vain. Every new desperat nove of the government only serve autocracy. The tottering throne of the Tsar of all Russias could no more be maintained by ordinary easure could possibly save it, and

#### War and the Revolution. More than once in modern history

has a war served to rehabilitate a di rule over a discontented people. Th rovernment of a nation engaged in of the morbid and exaggerated patrio ism encendered by it and a success ful war as a rule lends new prestig and power to the government. Bu the sword of war is a double edgeof battle may save an otherwise shaky throne, so will fatture hasten its down fall. The régime of Nicholas I became impossible after his defeat in the Crimean war, and Nicholas committed was overthrown with the defeat of on III in the Franco-Prussian

war, and Napoleon lost his throne.

The game of war was a hazardo one for Russian autocracy; it meant life or death to it. The Tear of Rus-sia staked his all on it—and the Tear

The defeat of Russian arms in the

By John Spargo. A profound faith in the ultimate realization of human brotherhood and comradeship is implied by the very name we Social Democrats bear. Good old Bronterre O'Brien, who in the rich mint of his powerful mind coined the phrase we now so proudly write for name upon our banners, sounded the very depths of our phil osophy and scaled the heights of our faith when he declared, now more than sixty years ago, that brother-hood could never be realized in the world until liberty reigned in the world; and that liberty could never reign in the world until the system permitting private ownership of so cially necessary things was desroyed. to-day declare for social ownership of all socially nec essary things; when we denounce the

system which makes private property master of the common life; when we urge our demands that the means of the common life, produced as they are by the common labor and experience of the world, be owned in common we are more than a mere political party aiming at political supremacy.

We are the apostles of the great universal religious impulse, the of humanity that the brotherhood of man shall yet be universally recog-Thus we proclaim our faith in th

highways and byways of the world and sing it in our songs. We are the heralds of the golden age of peace. "The day is coming," we cry, "when the cannon's roar will be silenced by the peace song of a free and gladsome world. The day is coming, its dawn ing is at hand, when Socialism tri umphant will break down the last bar rier that keeps a single child from the fullest enjoyment of the vast heritage prepared for it through long cen turies of pain and toil. The day is at hand when there shall be no man mas ter of another's bread and life; when the words 'master' and 'slave' and all their hypocritical latter-day equiva lents shall pass from human speec and memory. The day is nearer than most of us think or know when the into dividends shall cease, and the tender babes be given their natural fellowship with bird and flower."

"Dreams! Dreams! Only dreams you say. Yes, we are dreamers and this is our great and glorious dream. But before you sneer at the dreamers or the dream, look at the great army of dreamers.

Yonder pensant on Russian steppe bowed with oppressing toil, dreams that dream, sees that vision of a redeemed and revivified world, and the lond of his life is lightened. And that from the home where she was the ove-crowned queen, could not bear the same vision.

In German workships and garrison tired workers and pallid prisoners dream the same dream and their faces are lit by the same hope-light.

vineyards of France and from her cities comes sound of glad songs: They are singing of the same hope. And Italy and Spain join in the strain.

government of the Tsar had shown itself... vulnerable, its prestige was gone, and the charm was broken. The manifold factors of the Russian revolution, smothered and suppressed for more than a generation, broke with irresistible, elemental force. Poles, the Finns, the Armenians and others demand their national indepen dence, the educated classes freedom of the press, speech and con-science, the peasants demand land, the workingmen demand human conditions of labor; all races and classe join in the demand for a free dem cratic government, all are united in the spontaneous, open revolt agains the barbarous rule of the Autocrat.

The present revolution in Russi as persistent as it is general. Every day marks a new phase in its rapid course, every day brings the Tsar step nearer to his inevitable doon Russian absolutism has for genera tions been the pillar of internationa reaction, the menace of European peace and the jailor of human liber termination of its criminal and blood-stained career will be hailed with lov by the working class other progressive elements of all civil-ized countries.

### TWENTY THOUSAND CHILD SLAVES.

Louise Fiske Bryson says: "In this cit of New York 20,00) children, too tender t know what work means, are at work, and stunted and discused bodies are to be their heritage. They are old at seventeen, thei lives are over at forty." Let it also be re valls, the competition of the children cut down the wages of the father or reduced their opportunity for employment. Taket altogether, the wages of father, mother and child, where all work, will be little if at all more, the year 'round, than the wages of the men alone where women are ree to keep the homes and children to g to school. The only effective way for the workingmen to fight this terrible evil is with the Socialist ballot.

CLASS STRUGGLE DESTROYS ITSELF If we announce that we will remove present class state, then, in order to meet the objections of our opponents, we must also say that the Social Democracy, while it contends against the class state through the removal of the present form of production, will destroy the class struggle itself. Let the means of production become the pos letarist is no longer a class—as little as the bourgeoisie; then classes will cease equals-true human society, mankind and

plainest manner that we should not sub-stitute one class rule for another. Only malice and thoughtlessness could incident-ally put such a wrong construction on our neaning; for, in order to rule, I must hav peacession in the means of production.
Private property in the means of produc-tion is preliminary condition for rule, and ty in the means of production. Rule and exploitation in every form must be done away with, men become free and equal, not master and servant, but comrades, brothers and sisters.—Wilhelm Liebkuecht. from the abysses of her great cities, those frightful dens of misery and squalor, a shout of increasing volume tells that they have seen the same vision and dreamed the same dream is that which inspires the workers of our own land from the crowded ten ments of New York to the crowded tenements of San Francisco; on the small New England farm and the great prairie wheat farm; in the coal great prairie wheat farm; in the Alleghenies and the metaliferous mines of the Rockles.

mines of the Rockies.

In far off A. stralia tens of thousands of toliers, gathered from all climes and speaking all tongues, find inspiration in the same dream. It is life itself to them. And where Africa's millions gather in mine-or factory, upon the cities' streets or the great karoo, the dream unites, Boer and Briton, Kaffir and White in one strong

And even 'mid the battle's din where Russ slave and Jap slave fight till their blood mingles in one red stream at the bidding of their mas ters, the vision appears and hatred, ignorant, blind hatred, is banished from many a heart.

How vast the army of dreamers! Time was when only the lone prophet in Israel dreamed such a dream of saw such a rision. He saw through the centuries the time to be "when the swords shall be beaten into plow-shares and the spears into pruning, hooks." He told of his vision, but men derided and cried out, "Dreamer men derided and cried out. Dreamer of vain dreams." The number of the prophets grew but slowly. The lonely Nazarene, homeless and poor; Campanella, the Italian monk; Sir Thomas More, Saint Simon and Fourier, Robert Owen and the brave German tallow. or, Wilhelm Weltling. So the line of the "dreamers" grew and spanned the centuries.

But not till the clarion call of the great twin spirits, Marx and Engels, called upon the workers of the world o unite did we realize that the power o make the vision real rested entirely with ourselves. Now how the army of dreamers

grown! And how it grows! It is no longer the dream of the lone prophet or the poet. It is the dream now of or the poet. It is the dream now millions in all lands, of all creeds, all tongues. It is the dream of na-tions now. And as Lowell truly sings: "The dreams that nations dream come

Aye, such dreams "come true." No power can prevent the fulfillment of the "dream" of the world's brain and heart. Our red flag, symbolizing as it does our worldkinship and frateralty and the seas of martyr blood shed for the cause, shall yet float in triump from every state capitol in the land

Aye, shall from the aptical at Washington, shall proudly fly—to be answered from across sens by like emblems of the Socialist triumph of our comrades in Europe and Asia, Africa and Australasia.

Softly sweet as living springs. Softly sweet as living springs

Mighty hopes are blowing w Passionate prefigurings Of a world revivified. Shall possess the Ages yet?

#### THE HYMN OF THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION

This hymn was composed by Pather Gapon some months ago and set to music of the "Marseillaise." It is sund music of the "Marseillaise." It is some generally throughout Russia by the workingmen. Especially has it been used by the strikers. It was printed in England in the magazine, "Free Russia," published by exfled Russian Ye meek and trampled sons of pain, Who plead with patience thro'

night. Who pray for happiness in vain, And wait the coming of the light, Cease this deprayed humility! Shun servile hopes,

Cast meekness o'er No end of suffering shall be Till endless patience be no more

### AKOTHER IROQUOIS.

The Rialto Theater, at the corner Broadway and Thirty-hump street, w totally destroyed in a fierce tion which began at nine-this day evening. It is estimated the en hundred and fifty members of

The second act of Manager Clay hanger's great spectacular production of "Skirtless Land" had barely begu with the Barefaced Sisters, in t great bareback specialty, when I Gladys Symmetricals, the well-kno show girl, observed that the as

curtain was in flames.

With rare presence of mind flyoung lady uttered the word "Fire at the top of her lungs, and this, though she had never played a spe

ing part. A stampede at once began, but the flames increased at a terrible pace, licking up lives with the greed of a

hungry syndicate on the make.

Manager Clawhanger was afterwards interviewed by a representative of this paper. He said:

"While to some folks this fire and

loss of life may seem unfortunate it really ain't near as bad as it seems. The theater was heavily insured, and we won't lose a cent. I am glad to say our treasurer, Mr. Abe Grabben-burg, was slick enough to grab the cash from the box-office before run-The theater was heavily insur-

ning from the house.
"As to the loss of life, there is toe many people in New York, anyhow. Folks that rides in street cars tells me that they is always crowded, and I know that my auto is all the time running over people in the crowds. There is plenty of folks left to fill the places of them seven hundred and fifty killed, at \$2.50 for each \$2 seat."

It will readily be seen by our read-ers that Manager Clawhanger's con-tentions are sound, for he is a regular advertiser in this paper.

This Theatrical Napoleon added the

interesting information that the back fact that those who occupied back seats last night escaped with their sives will make such seats more popu-lar in future, and that the fire wil-

THE REVOLUTIONARY ism to labor organizations, the mon-strous growth of corporations and the increasing number of the unemployed, A Sketch of the Present Situation in the Country it becomes increasingly necessary for the working class to demand some present mitigation of its lot. Which Now Commands the Attention of Thinking Men the World Over.

Jaurès for the policy of his parlia-mentary group, he said: "However much we may envy you

oolicy, applicable alike here and in Germany, or wherever there is a Soget things done—real things, things that movement which is based on at understanding of the material factor of life-based upon the historic class struggle, and having for its alm the complete reorganization of society. Whatever the enticements put forth for the winning of some immediate good, we must not allow ourselves to be diverted from the main attack. Nor are we to be misled by the opportun ist's cry that we are "throwing ou votes away." No vote cast for an en during cause is ever thrown away. It forth the 408,000 votes of 1904; and already the powers of the capitalist regime are discussing what sops can be thrown to prevent an equal or greater gain in the next four years. These powers would have laughed votes. But an equal number of So-cialist votes spells the handwriting on the wall—and the capitalists and their retainers know it. Here in this city of Greater New York the casting of 50, 000 Socialist votes in the coming mudisposition that could possibly be made of them. We do not require a majority in order to win victories. With every gain of Socialist votes, the their eagerness to grant concessions which they imagine will check the fur-ther growth of the movement. A vote for Socialism is not only a vote for the ultimate reorganization of society, but it is also the only effective vote for an immediate reform.

tion is undisguised.

The members of the liberal professions, the physicians, lawyers, teachers, etc., are the principal, if not the sole, bearers of Russian civilization, and represent the radical and revolutionary element of the middle class. Tsarism. This complicated social structure is held together by the one great power in Russia—the autocratic government of the Tear. Politically the Tear is the

Far East was the signal for an upris-ing of the Russian people at home. The pillar of autocracy—its formidable army, had proved conquerable, the

PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT 184 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK, By the Socialistic Co-operative Pub-lishing Association. P. O. BOX 1512 .

Telephone Call: 302 John.

TERMS TO SUEPCRIBERS. invariably in Advance. Busile Rates:

Busile Rates:
Less than 100 copies, per copy.

100 copies.

200 copies or more, per hundred.

Weekly Bundles:

Address at business communications, and make money orders, checks and drafts payable to The Worker. Communications concerning the editorial department of the paper should be addressed to the Editor of The Worker. Communications for the "Volkszeitung" should be separately ad-

"Volksseitung" should be separately audressed.

All sommunications should be written with an and on one side of the paper; ter should bear the writer's name and address; and matter should be put in as few words as possible, consistently with clearness. Communications which do not comply with these requirements are like will not be returned unless stamps are like will not be returned unless stamps are like will not be returned unless stamps and losed. Hereipts are never sent to intridual subscribers. Acknowledgement is made by changing the number on money.

As The Worker goes to press on Wednesday, correspondents anding news should mail their communications in time to reach this office by Monday, whenever possible.

Complaints about the business or editorial management of the paper should be addressed to the Publishing Association, 184 William street, New York.

Entered as second-class matter at the New York, N. Y., Post Office on April 6, 1801.

THE SOCIALIST VOTE.

The Seclaint Party (the Social Democratic Party of New York) has passed through its third general election. Its growing power is indicated and its speedy victory for-shadowed by the great increase of its vote as shown as these figures: ini) ..... 96,961

1902 (State and Congressional) .... 229,762 tial) ......408,230 In 'he state of New York, on account of certain provisions of the election is wa, the Socialist Farty is officially recognized under the name of Social Democratic Party, and its emblem is the Arm and Torch.



### AWOTHER ORIECT-LESSON FOR THE OPPORTUNISTS.

The Supreme Court of California ha plared unconstitutional the portion of the Los Angeles city charter providing for the recall of aldermen by a rote initiated by a certain proportion of the constituents.

There is nothing surprising in this. To us the only matter for surprise has been that such a test was not made when the new charter was first adopted. That the decision would be against the right of recall, whenever the test was made, we have never doubted. Control of elected representatives by their constituents is quite a variance with the prevailing theory of onstitutional law and equally at varience with the interests of the dominent class, for whom and by whom that legal theory has been developed. The theory is that the representative, during his term of office, is absolutely ndent, responsible only to his individual conscience for his use of the power delegated to him. This theory was well adapted, perhaps, to the old days of individual industry, to the earlier days of capitalism; in the pres ent stage of capitalist development with its sharp class divisions and conflet of class interests this antiquated theory serves as a very useful mask for the real control of the representative, not by the voting rank and file, but by the political leaders, acting as agents for more or less closely organized property interests. The Supreme Court of California has simply reaffirmed a well established theory and

by parried a

Scoperty government. e decision should serve as an obeset lesson for the opportunist reformers and self-styled "practical Social ists" who are never tired of reproaching us party Socialists for our strictness and aggressiveness and holding up this clause in the Los Angeles charter as an example of the progress to be made by their canny step-at-a-time policy. Long experience teaches, and this decision but confirms the lesson. that abuses and privileges are not shollshed by the free consent of their beneficiaries, the powers of government are not exercised impartially to carry out abstract justice or to further progress according to any sweetly reasonable plan, but are used by the dominant class to serve its interests until they are wrested from its hands by a conscious and resolute effort of the oppressed class. This is as true of the indicial power as of the legislative or the executive. In order to effect any pent in political and economic conditions it is not sufficient to get it enacted into law; it is necessary also to see that the interpreters of law are men disposed to uphold it and that iministrators of law are men disposed to carry it into action. Moreer, no specific partial reform, such es this of the "right of recall," can safely be considered by itself alone. Our masters know very well how to turn laws and constitutions inside-out to reverse their effects, as well how to declare them unconstitutional or frankly violate them.

The opportunist reformers, granting air full sincerity, are really most unal. They think they can escape the actual struggle of class inter-

ests by denying its existence. They expect to get reforms at the hands of those whose interest is all opposed to any real reform. They expect to get more by asking for a little than by demanding much. They expect to get more by putting power into the hands of their enemies than by using their own power. And they expect to be able to prupe off social evils one by one without touching the cause from which they spring. The result is, they get almost nothing, and the little they do get is either taken away again of else perverted from a progressive into

cratic party in New York City, and the

Republican party in the state. It does

oot fit in with Socialist ideas. Or sup-

pose the city really bullds and runs its

own subway and issues \$35,000,000

bonds to do it. That is old-party mu-

nicipal ownership in its best form.

Still, there is that clear profit of a

million and a half or two millions a

year in interest forever and ever-for

new bonds are issued as old ones ex-

pire-going to non-workers at the ex-

pense of workers. That is not Social-

ism. It is just capitalism with the

city acting as manager and collector

for the capitalists. Does our friend

NOTE, COMMENT AND ANSWER.

In accordance with our promise to

n, so far as possible, of routine

nake this issue of The Worker dis-

tinctly a propaganda number, to the ex-

and controversial matter, we have

postpeced publication of two or three

letters and of certain intended edi-

torial remarks upon Comrade Berger'

attitude and the questions raised thereby. This matter will appear in

The news dispatches bring us this

rather astonishing, somewhat amus-ing, and, on the whole, very instruc-

Union hours for monkeys when owned by hand organ artists is one of the provisions of a bill passed by the Nebraska Senate.

The measure in general prohibits cruelty to animals, and was introduced at the re-

quest of the Nebraska Anti-Cruelty Society. Its authors, however, were prompted to in

rinders, who piled their vocation at the tate Fair last year, using monkeys in athering of coin from twelve to sixteen ours a day. Hereafter, any organ grinder

vorking a monkey more than eight hours will be subject to a heavy fine.

And this comes simultaneously, be it

noted, with a decision from the Su

ereme Court of the United States that

law fixing ten (not eight) as the

maximum workday for bakers is un-

constitutional. It is dollars to dough

nuts that if the Monkeys' Eight-Hour

Law of Nebraska goes to the Supreme

Court it will be upheld. There is no

and the monkey, so it is not "pater-nalism" for the state to interfere. But

law to protect human workingmen

s an infringement on the inalienable

right of the capitalist to extort the

pest terms he can from the working-

man. Oh, that we were all monkeys

Or else that more of the working class knew how to vote like men.

mightily concerned because American

Socialists do not rise up and denounce the "murderers" of Bobrikoff and Von

Plebve and Sergius. If the "Argo naut" will point out to us wherein these men themselves were more or

less than professional murderers beasts of prey in human form and off

cial garb, we will be ready to discuss

the question whether killing them without benefit of clergy was anything

else than a praiseworthy act, just like

the killing of a tiger or a rattlesnake

to so respectable a paper as the New York "Times" for a pretty frank ap-proval of political assassination under

States. We would respectfully suggest that it is not a question of pre-diction. We have been in the field for

seventeen years already and have

made a gain at every general election, an average gain of 90 per cent, every

two years. Maybe that isn't "porten-tous," but it beats the record of any other third party in American history.

The "New World," a Catholic organ, is starmed by the growth of Social-ism. It accuses the public-school sys-

tem of being partly responsible. This is quite correct. Socialism does not

grow so rapidly among ignorant peo-ple. The "New World" wisely con-cludes that the way to "do away with

Socialism" is to "remove the causes

We heartily agree. Remove capitalism and the Socialist Party will pass into history without a word of protest. But will you do it, gentlemen of the "New World," and how?

such circumstances.

see the difference?

our issue of May 6.

tive item:

principal organs of the colored population, has an interesting editorial or a reactionary measure. Socialism in its issue of April 15. It specially dwells on the fact that the Socialist Party has shown the good A reader of The Worker says: "Ex faith of its professions in favor of hu cept, possibly, for the high salaries man brotherhood in its actual treat-ment of colored workingmen, thus that the officials get, I cannot see the difference between the current municistanding in broad contrast with the nal ownership and Socialism." Our friend must thing again. A city un-The Concord "Daily Patriot" prints der Republican or Democratic rule the recent Socialist address of Rufus W. Weeks with the following editorial issues interest-bearing bonds for \$35,-000,000 and thereby establishes what We who confine our reading to old party is called municipal ownership of a We who confine our reading to old party papers and depend for our knowledge of current events upon what may be found in the columns of these old party papers, know but precious little of what is being done and said to interest the working classes in lines of thought that do not touch us. At present we are sleeping, many of us, and we are at a standstill and we forget that the world is moving on. After a bit subway that costs \$28,000,000 to build, and grants a corporation the right of managing the business for seventy-five years and making profits on it. The bondholders get a million and a half or two million a year in interest, and and we are at a standatill and we forget that the world is moving on. After a bli we will awaken and we will be surprised the managing company gets about eight millions a year in profits—all for and shocked when we find ourselves stand ing, an isolated group looking along the pathway where the great majority has doing nothing. The workingmen who build the tunnel and run the trains get subsistence wages. That is municipal ownership as understood by the Demo-

### RAISE THE TORCH!

death is unheard of in the Socialist

propaganda." Well, we ask in all ca der, Do the Republican and Dem cratic parties make political propaga

da for the immortality of the soul? Wouldn't it be rather stupid and rath-

er impudent of them if they did? Wouldn't it be equally stupid and im-

By John Spargo.

Raise the torch of Liberty! Let your tyrant masters see And its meaning understand: Labor's hosts have sworn to be From the yoke of bondage free!

Raise the torch! Uplift it high! And with loyal hearts and brave hout the Revolution's cry, To each Master, to each Slave: Banish'd from the earth shall be!"

Raise the torch! O, may its flame Set the nations' hearts aglow! Bear it high in Freedom's name, Singing ever as you go: "Workers of the world, unite! This is Freedom's holy fight!"

Raise the torch of Liberty! Bear it onward through the gloom Of the night of Tyranny; Shout aloud the tyrants' doom. Onward, till the world shall be From the yoke of bondage free!

### BUSINESS DEPARTMENT.

Fifth Bad Week - Circulation Is at a Standstill - Have the Comrade Forgotten What That 25,000 Means? The following table shows in detail the circulation of The Worker for the last two weeks:

Week ending Apr. 15. Apr. 22 Single subscriptions ....13,864 Outside bundles .......10,300 147 

or at retail ...... 1,176 1,272 Total ......26,338 16,341 Leaving out of account the special New Haven edition of 10,000 copies of the issue of April 15, this shows an apparent gain of just 3 copies. But there is an actual loss in the paid circulation and, what is worse, in the list

This is the fifth bad week in success sion, after eight months of almost stendy growth. Last August, when we began making this weekly state nent to our readers, The Worker had regular paid circulation of about 11 000. It now has about 15,000. It supporting basis. If the rate of growth which was maintained up to the of March were still kept up, the day would be in sight when we could say that The Worker was no longer a bur-den on a few devoted comrades, when we could seriously undertake much

ed improvements. Having done so much, shall we stop here? Or shall we resume the for-ward march? Every friend of The Worker knows how to answer. Every new subscriber sent in both extends the paper's field of usefulness and helps to put it on a safe financial footing. Can we count, as an average (balancing those who do more agains those who do nothing), on one new subscription within the next month from each of our individual subscrib ers? Probably we cannot. And yet, how little exertion that would mean, and how big would be the result!

THE RED FLAG. "Leslie's Weekly" declares that thos who know the history of America politics "will be very slow in predict ing a long or a portentous career" for the Socialist Party of the United

The people's flag is deepest red; It shronded oft our martyred dead, And ere their limbs grew stiff and cold Their heart's blood dyed its every fold. Then raise the scarlet standard high! We'll keep the red flag flying here.

Look round, the Frenchman loves its bias The sturdy German chants its praise; In Moscow's vaults its hymns are sung; Chicago swells the surging throng. It waved above our infant might

It witnessed many a deed and vow-We must not change its color now. It well recalls the triumphs past; It gives the hope of peace at lest: The hanner bright, the symbol plain Of human right and human gain.

It suits to day the weak and base, Whose minds are fixed on pelf and place, To cringe before the rich man's frown And haul the sacred emblem down. With heads uncovered swear we all To bear it onward till we fall. Come dungeon dark or gallows grim, This song shall be our parting hymn.—Tim Cons

The editor of the Pittsburg "Chris Renders, the success of this paper the extent of its usefulness depends your activity as circulating agents. tian Advocate" is grieved to the soul because "such a thing as a life after

AND SO I COME AGAIN AND KNOCK.

By Horace Traubel.

safe while you deny me. You can

never be in danger after you receive me. Of all the strangers that come

well. When will you be ready to make the stranger your guest? I come. You

do not know me. You do not recog-nize me as a friend. You consult your guest books. Had I ever been there

sefore? Had I ever been asked? You

to not see my name. No. I had not

been asked to come. Away with me

So you go back to your interrupted meal. I go away rejected. Who is most at ease about the incident? You?

I do not believe it. No one opposing me could be as much at ease as I am

For my ease is the ease that come

after surfeit and starvation. You hug

your rents to your heart. Do your rents feel good? And your profits? And

rents feel good? And your pronts? And your interests? Do they feel like con-solutions or like reproaches? That which you get without paying for. That which you take from some other person. That which you take like blood from the veins of the labor of

the world. Does it feel very comfortable after you get it? Do you feel very proud because you can write your name under it as owner? You see,

these are the things I mean. These are the things for which I knock.

These are the things for which you to-

day doubt me. These are the things for which you will some day bless me. When I look at you and see what

good time you are having I hate to

disturb you. But when I look at the

people and see what a bad time they are having I see that it is my business

to disturb you as much and as soon as I can. I see that it is not my business

to knock at your door as if I had n

right there. You have other guests who were duly invited who should no

be in your house. I who am not duly

invited belong in your house. That is

what makes my step so sure. That is

what brings me back again after each

course be refused once too often. There

is a time set for the last refusal. Do you know the time? You do not know

it. I do not know it. But there is

time. And when that time comes, be-ware. Weigh for its full weight the

awful penalty. Throw that door shut in my face that last time. Remain un-seeing. Remain unconvinced. Attempt

then to go back to your extras. To

your pleasures. My next knock wil not be a knock asking for favors. Ask

ing for audiences. Asking for permis-

knock of the mandate. The knock

that will do for you what you were

and refused to do for yourself. Re-

member. Remember. And so I come

similar morals of financial feudalism

This is saying in effect that the aristo crats, or capitalist class, have no mor

ality of their own to teach, but that which must destroy the race; and hierefore our present ethics are prob-

lems, and we reason about them like

monkeys.

The human mind, with which to

day we seem so mysteriously to be able to review all things, is after all

matter of fact affair both in its orl

gin and in its scope. It was born in the body of mankind as feeling, usual-ly as painful feeling, growing con-scious of itself; and it was nursed in

the cradle of economic struggle. The mind began at the finger's ends of mer

who in getting a living had to think with their hands, and then to think all

over; the brain is the sensorium of

economic feeling. The art of stendily

think only as creatures with an eco

nomic history. Before mankind set-tled down to continuous work, as

noted, he had already tried the hunt

as no life, no movement, no experience

dies out of the world, but remains for

ever mingling with all subsequent ones, so the hunter's mind remains

with us. And what shall we do with

hunter might have something to say, sometime, that is useful, but it is im-

possible for him to teach us ethics What then shall we do about our mor

als? Evidently the hunter wolf and

world in this relation. What is it tha

the predatory man is now doing with his hunting mind? He has certainly

stumbled upon some wonderful thin;

that has kant him in the world in on

form or another, in spite of his ow

blind and ravenous pursuit. What is

that which, in spite of the Russia

nobles' suicidal insanity, kept them er

throned in power and robed with splendor through the whole dark bloody dynasty of the Romanoffs?

When we look, we find it to be contin

ued labor. And who has kept labor It has always kept itself, and there

none other can keep it. It has kep itself and it has kept its masters, and who else is there to be kept? None

other-this is the whole of humanity

Now we know why every earnest stu dent and thinker is perplexed and

hamiliated to find that there is no lay

The only men who have that word to

give are the work-crushed and law-crushed laborers, the supporters of all, but always themselves crushed into stience. What voices are missing to

cis? Theirs are the missing voice

voices which alone can teach the world morality. The cause of the

worker and the consideration of his interest alone can say, even during the

present class war and transition to the

collective life, what the human rac

wants to know on morality.
It is sad that the moral light should

yet be compelled for a season to illuminate the mournful battlefields of con

tending interests. But here we are and history cannot be undone. If we are to struggle out of these battlefields to

It is from the place where society is

working not only gave thought, gave the coherent mind to man.

THE MISSING VOICES.

By Peter E. Burrowes.

knock of interrogation. It will

ons. My next knock will not be a

My next knock will

let you take your time.

That is why I can afford to

ur door no stranger means you s

dent for us to drag this question the gift I bring is a gift for you. But into politics? We decline to mix un my gift is rejected. When you hear my knock you send your servants out into politics? We declare to the should be much pleased if the "Christian Advocate" would quit mixing up Big to say that you are not at home to me. And if I come again you tell me that you do not wish to be annoved. And If I come again I must meet your po The Washington "Bee," one of the ice instead of you. Yet I come. Continue to come. Try what scheme you may you cannot intercept me. I come again and knock. Even if I must come from a fail I come again and knock. You go to bed at night. You bear my knock. Before you can sleep, hear.. In your dreams, hear. What would you give to get rid of me? What would you give for peace? There is only one thing you can give. You can give justice. If you do not give justice may as well not give anything. price is the whole of justice. Justice alone will buy my silence. As long as you withhold justice I come again and knock. Knock a knock of inquiry. knock loud with imp command. How often you have thought I was gone for good. How often I have returned. I have sur prised you at all hours of the day and night. So that you live in dread of my knock. Expecting it any time. You set up guards against it. It still comes. You lie to get rid of it. You make promises you so not intend to fulfill. You play the big stakes of the law against me. You get the state and church on your side. And yet I come church on your side. And yet I come again and knock. Now I come again. Now I ask you the old question. I say to you that you should put aside all power and desire for power and lis ten to me. This is a serious errand I come on. You would do well, you would do better, to hear me. It will pay you to neglect everything But do not neglect me. For else. that without which everything else be worse than useless. So now I knock again. Do you hear? Will y listen? I knock gently, I warn, That is my first knock. But if I must knock again I knock louder. Again? Louder

And so I come again and knock. And,

the gift I bring is a gift for me. And

again. Till you must at last compreand the sacred nature of the husiness upon which I have been despatched. You hear my knock. You open the door. You do not like my looks. You slam the door in my face. Am I discouraged? Not at all. I only return. You will be the one to soonest get dis-couraged. For I shall return until 1 am received and invited in. Yes, until finally I invite myself in. This I do not do until there is nothing else to do But when there is nothing else to do I do this without any sense of guilt. I would prefer to have you set the time. But if you refuse to fix a date I fix one for you. I do not tell you that you ought to like me. I only say that it is safe to like me. You can never be

I have often thought how humiliat-

ing it must have been to a keen scien-

tific man like Mr. Spencer, after the

completion of that anxious book of his

on ethics, to discover how little he had

done to disengage the word "prob-lematic" from "morality," which un-

der capitalism cannot be done. A plain

poken, fearless Socialist, after he has

discovered the ridiculous limitations of

shudders ere he utters the truths that

the frail structures of our half fool and

half rogue moralities. What! must we poor illiterate workmen, banished throughout life from the leisure and

stand upon the highways, in these ma-

ture days of learning, and lift our

olces in scornful instruction above

phies, their universities, and their bibles; telling them that they can

never think, nor write, nor will, nor desire, nor do that which is moral

without worldly loss or class renuncia-tion, that labor alone must give the

the lamb he writes a book for it show-ing the morality of that sort of living

families large. And, by the master,

ploiting him may be safe and pleas-ant. But the books which have taught

ethics to the people have been printed only on one side of a few pages, all the remainder of life's great volume is

blank, and now waiting for the miss

ing pen of the man who uses the work of the world.

comes out of the grave of capitalism; it comes when men, leaving the ani-

mal kingdom conditions, no longer fight for food to cat. The pastured classes, like mastadons, walk over the

uman race, enting it as oxen eat

grass; and they, forsooth, then teach us our morals. They claim to be the

first class in the great school of hu-

and last off the backs of their country

There are two ethics in the world,

the ethics of the hunter and the ethic

of the worker. And though, long ages ago, mankind has given up the savage life, our first class gentlemen still re-tain the strenuous ethics of that per-

An ethic of ravenous blinds

which cannot even spare its own meat

and could not but in time destroy itself and the human family if it were not for the saving hand of the worker.

Ohe loses and one gains Manchuria at

more waste of money alone than would educate for years the two na-

human pain and blood and death thrown in, without a Manchuria for

Poor stricken humanity! Your moral teachers have always been your eco-

nomic masters and your aristocracies, and they have always been feroclous madmen; the predatory class who can only live by destruction and are finally themselves doomed to death among

the things they must destroy. It is manifestly impossible for the rest of the world to thrive on aristocrats'

morality, just as it is impossible for the dependent world to thrive on the

ic masters and your aristocracle

tions, and with a frightful ho

either at the close of the hunt.

ld those madmen at their

Whence cometh righteousness? It

ch keeps cutlets tender and lamb

the wolf becomes teacher of

ethics of the human race.

the slave to taught to live

the voices of them all, of their philoso

of far-reaching thought,

have come to him crashing through

private morality in our civilization

"morality," which un-

wounded that the energy and intelli-gence of healing arises. Our ethics are our social thought; and as each one man's thoughts are but a second stage of his feelings, articulated in words, themselves the product of society, so the larger ethical thought of many minds engrouped proceed from things socially felt. This is the stern of the moral life in man; noth ing is sincerely regarded by you as evil which has not hurt you, nothing is sin to your class mind but that which has hurt your pocket. If what the church calls sin does not hurt the church thus, if the sin a man is called upon to repent of, does not injure him here on this earth, feelingly, the church's protest against the sin and his repentance are unreal and immoral shams. We are not wooden people in our morals; our ethics are all alive at our nerves where we get hurt, and the protest of churches which are fatter ing on the sins they denounce are di gusting examples of insincerity.

That little portion of a church committee in Boston who refused the Rockefeller gift of money is one of our latest and prettiest examples of old Hubby's shams. Had Mr. R. offered any of these centlemen a cift private ly, don't you know what they'd do? They would take it. Yet on behalf of an impersonal corporation, the church, they are willing to make a sacrifice and get a reputation. Now if there happened to be on the roster of thes and they refused to pray in any church adorned by trust plunder or bribery, then you would have a protest with some ethics in it. But these voices, alas! are still silent, and until you hea from them, Mr. Churchman, you had better take all that you can get. So long as you oppose Socialism you need not squirm at Rockefeller. But Mr. Rockofeller is not worrying about that church's refusal; no one is better ac quainted than he, poor persecuted old man, with the mendicancy and men-dacity of the churches, and many more will make themselves known to him forthwith by zealously denouncing the Bostonians who refuse what they are so gratefully ready to accept. Let our old friend Rocky go to Rome; she un-derstands, as none of these others do, the strictly business nature of running a church for its own sake alone, and how money does it all the time, at so much a soul, as everybody knows Sand it to the Vatican; there they will take the price of all the souls you ever damned-and the interest. What 'n revolution it would be if the workers' voice should be heard on this matter: if they should go to the Vatican, that palace of splendor, and ask His Holi-ness to strip from his person the gifts of the Hapsburgs, once deepest in the blood of the people, or of the Bourbons, grandees among all of the bandits who have smitten with blindness the faces of the poor. What would happen such a moral raid took place? If the churches were stripped of the rob bers' plunder? Verily we then might cry out: Babylon is fallen, is fallen,

late. We have seen the politician who was once the orator of the people; we have seen him pass up to the chamber and the senate full of loud sounding phrases and sentiments of eloquen wrath, and then we have wondered how little reform followed, and how soon these orators became silent. The wrongs they complained of were not their own; they were not workers. In the senate and chamber, while they were there, the workmens' were still

and her habitations have become desc

the missing voices. It is not by outside reflections that ethics breathe; it is not by panoramic pictures of economic battles, drawn by others on our minds, that we move the revolution. Every man must himself feel at the point where he is burt the power and experience that grews the revolution. The man who feels the wrongs he complains of makes them tion, but by suffering, that we lead the workingmen from degradation to

democracy. We cannot discuss profitably any ethical matter outside of the daily problems of labor. I choose labor for ny basis of ethics not by my prejudice or my caprice; 'i choose it because there is no other subject upon which ethics can be studied or applied but the current facts of labor. There remains nothing outside the labor que tion for the ethical process or consideration; so if to-day any middle or upper class person would attain to even as much morality as the mere clean statement of a public truth, he must arrive at it as an answer to the question: How does it effect labor? And hhaving attained the correct verbal answer, he will still be outside the live current of the ethical process by which that class alone which feels th

wrongs of society is destined to re-Why is it, in spite of many ages of entimental protest, that the horrors of war are still raging upon the earth; the victims are more usually If the total of the victims of the Japanese Russian war were spared to nurse their wounds and poverty we would all be much nearer the end of military battles. But military war continued because the soldiers themselves have not yet risen against war. Just as eco nomic wars shall continue until the victims, the wounded and mangled aborers, themselves cry out and arise and fight it. Commercial and military wars will continue while the laborers re silent: while theirs remain the

### OUR TERMS OR GO?

We are the bosses of labor, we, And you are the sons of toil; We tell you what your wages shall be, And then what shall be our spoil; And then what shall be our spoil; You see if you have that which you cars, It won't give us any show, And so we propose that you shall learn To accept our terms or go! What right have you who do the work,

To give it a price at our loss? That is the right of us who shirk, That is the right of us who sairs, And who play the game of "boss;" We allow that you may have enough To keep up the struggle and strain, But all above must support the bluff, And go to your bosses' gain.

We have you hard, for you see, good sian We own all lands and all tools, All metals and coals, us jolly knaves, All metals and coass, us you have,
And can play you for our fools.
It's nothing to us if you have naught,
While our piles forever grow;
You are the cattle our gold has bought,
And so take our terms or go!

—Brisbane Worker. wards the right, let us take what right there is in the battlefields and struggle out with that.

### FIRST CLASS IN SOCIALISM.

By Charlotte Perkins Gilman

[The class is in a state of actual obection, heavy reluctance, or entire in difference, but the subject is compul-

ory in the course of events.] Teacher: "What is Socialism?" The Politician: "Anarchy."

The Manufacturer: "Laziness. The Average Man: "Why, it's what these low-down foreigners want be cause they were so down-tredden at home. We don't want it. It's paternalism. We're Americans.'

The Average Woman: "Oh, it's perfeetly awful! It's free-love and the children brought up by the state, and everybody wear the same clothes, and no nice houses of our own, and all eat at a common table. I think it's simply immoral and disgusting." cannot at-

Teacher: "That'll do. I tend to any more answers this morning. It is quite evident that none of you have given the lesson any attention. I should have thought that your preceding studies would have left you better prepared.

Teacher (to the Politician): "What have you learned from the study of government?

Politician: "How to take care of my-

Teacher (to the Millionaire): "What have you learned from the study of

Millionaire: "How to take care of myself, of course."

Teacher (to the Manufacturer):

What have you learned from the study of industry?"

Manufacturer: "How to take care of

myself, of course." (to Average Man): "What

have you learned from the study of Average Man: "How to take care of

myself, of course.' Teacher (to Average Woman): "And you, my dear-you whose life is passed in the sacred precincts of the home -in the devoted service of the family -what have you learned from th study of-of-well, of your household

Average Woman: "How to get somebody to take care of me, of course!"

Teacher: "Well, it appears that you have not found in the course of events

any preparation for our present study. The course is obligatory, however, and no other preparation is sought in addition by most of our pupils. "So I shall have to make these les-

sons very thorough or you will not be able to pass the final examination. I will devote this morning to answering your answers. If I find any of you giving these astonishing answers again shall be obliged to repeat this lesson at greater length. "Which of you said that Socialism

was anarchy?" Politichar."I, sir. It's all one."

Teacher: "Do not repeat that error again! You may differ in opinion as to the use and value of systems of human society, but to be misinformed as to the facts is not worthy of this advanced class. Let me explain archy, as you might easily have learned from you dictionaries, means no Socialism to put it into government. clear opposition, means all goverament. Can you remember that?"
Politician: "Yes, sir. But, sir—great

Scott-what a time we'd have! tics everywhere! All business a part of government! Everybody a politician! Wouldn't we get rich!

Teacher (dryly): "Excuse my checking your raptures. But may I ask from whom you get your money now from fellow officials or business men outside?

Politician: "Why, from the men outside, of course—that's what we want to get in for!" Teacher: "Exactly. And when all

business men are 'in,' from whom would you derive your revenue?" (Politician relapses into deep

Teacher: "Who said 'robbery?" Millionaire: "I did. 'Tis, too, They

want to divide up everything and let nobody get rich." Teacher: "What books of eminent

ocialists have you read?"
Millionaire: "None, sir. I wouldn't send such trash. I'm a busy man, sir, Teacher: "Where did you get your information as to this definition of Socialism?

Millionaire: "Why-why-from comon report, sir. Ev that's what they mean. Teacher: "I am astonished that a man of your acumen and business

training should form a judgment on so mportant a matter from such unrellable sources. I must correct each of these errors briefly, and leave you to substantiate my explanation from reading I shall give you. Socialism, my child, does not mean the taking tway from any man of anything that

he has bonestly earned. (Millionaire squirms uneasily.) It is not at all a question of the division of property, ont of the multiplication of property. It is a system of organized industry which will increase wealth ly, and in whose benefits all will share ong them!" Millionaire (muttering to himself):

I don't want to share! I want it all! Teacher: "What's that you say?" Millionaire: "I said, sir, that—that it vasn't fair to give a man what he

Tencher: "Is that your honest opin-(Millionaire considers.) Teacher: "Who said 'laziness?"

Manufacturer: "I, sir. Sheer, stark laziness. They won't work. You can't make 'em work. And they want the

Teacher: "When you lose a 'hand' by any accident how do you arrange to get another?" At breakfast, then, let's not look gluin; Manufacturer: "Arrange! Well, I

tike that! Why, sir, there's always extra help standing around. Every man in the mill's got a dozen relatives he wants to place—the foreman has a waiting list a yard long. I don't have to 'arrange' much.' Teacher: "You do not advertise,

Manufacturer: "Advertise! Well, I

guess not! I did once, and I couldn't get into the yard the next morning Teacher: "Then It would appear that there are still some men willing to Any Socialists among your

Manufacturer: "Not one. I took great pains to find out and asked 'em

great pains to find out and asked 'em all. They won't get taken on in a hurry, either—not in my trade!"
Teacher: "But they were willing to work as long as you would let them. Now, where is the laziness you men-

tioned? Manufacturer: "Wby, all these tramps and bums and loafers, sir, and walking delegates-the country's full

o' them ' Teacher: "But what have they to do

with Socialism?"
Manufacturer: "Why-why-it is
these people, sir, who won't work and who want to be supported without work—by the state."

Teacher: "Your ideas are extremely

vague. The state is the people, an people must work or they would have nothing. Socialism means that every man and woman shall work-each according to his ability-and shall be provided for, each according to his

Manufacturer (muttering): "A mag ught to have all be can earn himself

-for himse!f."
Teacher: "Take away the 'hands from your business and how much can you earn-yourself."

"But that is enough on that point. Now, you little fellow here who talked about the low-born foreigners and paternalism. There is a little sense in your remarks than in the others. You have at least read or heard or thought a little, and I will answer you more fully. The social movement of to-day is felt in each civilized coun the local conditions.

"What form this great social ques tion will take in America will be modified, of course, by our special condition. You do not have to take your Socialism from any low-down foreigner.' By the way, what did you ay your name was?"
Average Man: "Mallory, sir."

Teacher: "And your father's?" Average Man: "O'Mallory, sir." Teacher: "And your mother's?" Average Man: "Kaufmann, sir." Teacher: "Yes, thank you. We won't

press the matter further. As I was saying, we need not take our Social ism from any foreign country. America has her own form of this great fact, and it rests with the citizens of America to make it as free and democrati as they choose. "Now, my dear little girl, who thinks

Socialism immoral. Let me explain to you if I can. "Where did you get your ideas of So

clalism?" Average Woman: "Why, from the

papers and what the people say—and there was an article in the 'Babies' Home Journal' that was very convinc-ing, and John says to let such things

Teacher: "It is too late to-day for me to cover all the ground I should have to to make this clear to you, but I will tell you some plain truths and you will have to read up about them afterward. Socialism is an economic theory and has no concern with marriage, the prosperity which Socialism brings marriage will be benefited, like every thing else. Every one will be able to marry when they are fit. The children will not be 'separated from their mothers;' nothing can ever do that. But no mother need ever see her children suffering for lack of food or care. There will be no compulsion whatever as to clothes and houses, but everyone will have these conveniences more generally than they do now. A common table is not in the Socialist program, whatever changes the evolution of household economics may bring about. When every citizen is well born and well reared when there are no crime producing causes among us as now, the morality of the world will improve enormously. I am aware that these remarks do not dislodge the ideas in your head, but in time I hope to reach von. Now for reading before your tle book. It is a short, clear, simple work. It is neither for nor against ocialism, but describes it. thor is not a Socialist. It is Schaeffle's 'Quintessence of Socialism.' You can get it at the public library or your book-seller will order it for you."

### APT ADULTERATION'S AID. Of the morning cup we're won't to quaff

But now in coffee, whole or ground,

Once chicory composed a half

Small trace of chicory is found. Have coffee sellers changed their ways Alas, no! they are just the same; But the chicory chaps are in the game Which, being here translated, means That chicory's now half peas and The coffee dealers all complain And now-it need not cause surprise Crushed peas and beans of late, we're told, Fifty per cent. of sawdust he The chicory venders loudly cry Pure beans and peas they cannot buy, When sawdest profits shall decline The sawdest men will get in line; and we shall one the fact disclosed The bean men then will sadty own Pure sawdust is no longer known. Then will the clay men take a hand, And mix their wares, perhaps, with sand. Whereat the sawdust folks will say: Nor will the sand men lag behind-And so on back, ad infinitum There isn't further space to cite

To wit: The worst is yet to come.

-Philadelphia Saturday Evening Post PROGRESS OF LABOR-BACKWARDS

In the leather industry of this country, the wages of the men employed therein decreased from \$462 in 1890 to \$424 in 1900. The total wages paid hem was less in 1900 than in 1890 by two millions of dollars. The value of

-The Arm and Torch is the emblem of Socialism on the official ballot in New York.

the products, on the other hand, in creased \$86,000,000.

## WHAT THE SOCIALIST LEGISLATORS AND ALDERMEN ARE WORKING FOR.

### Illustrations of a Policy That Is Both Revolutionary and Practical.

How Elected Representatives of the Socialist Party Seek to Apply Its Principles to "Problems of the Day"-The Only Method by Which the Workers Can at the Same Time Get Immediate Relief and Hasten Their Complete Emancipation.

Many people make the mistake of thinking that, because the policy of the Socialist Party is revolutionary and uncompromising, it cannot be practical too. They say: "We must go a step at a time." They quote the old proverb: "A half-loaf is better than no bread." They cry out: "We want some immediate relief."

To these critics, we Socialists reply: For the working class, a revolutionary and uncompromising policy is the only practical one. Of course we must go as step at a time; but if we do not think all the time of our final goal, if we look only one step before us, our stps are likely to turn to the right or the left or even backward, instead of going ever forward. Of course a half-loaf is better than no bread, but if you ask the masters for a half-loaf, you will get only the crumbs from their table; whereas, if you steadfastly demand the whole loaf that you have baked, you stand a good chance of getting the half to-day and the whole to-morrow. Of course we desire any immediate relief that we can get; but the way to get it is to insist on plete emancipation, to organize and vote against the exploiting class, to roll up such a big vote, such a growing vote, year after year, for straight Socialism, as will frighten the capitalist politicians into making us one con-

Our comrades in Germany have followed this policy. In thirty-four years hey have gradually increased their vote from 125,000 to 3,008,000. What ilt? Year after year the government has granted reforms, mea for the protection of female workers, workingmen's insurance laws, of nsion laws tenement-house laws—so that to-day Germany has the best la pension laws, tenement-house laws—so that to-day dermany has the Socialist bor legislation in the world. On a smaller scale (because the Socialist movement entered the field later and has not grown quite so fast nor been pulte so uncompromising) the workingmen of France and Belgium and other countries have gained similar concessions. Here in the United States the Socialist Party has just begun to be an appreciable factor in politics. Just (see the article on the second page of this paper) the Roosevelt Re-icans and the Hearst Democrats are trying to bluff us with fake con-lons—whitewashing trust investigations, freight-rate bills, and syndicated municipal ownership. They are just beginning to be scared by our 400,000 votes of last fall. Scare them once more, good and hard, say with 400,000 votes of last fall. Scare them once more, good and hard, say with 800,000 Socialist votes in 1906, and they will offer us some real concessions. And we will accept those concessions and make the best of them, and go on and demand more and more, and demand it always more emphatically, and get it ever more surely-until the crisis comes, the lin drawn the last trial of strength between Capital and Labor, and then, with the workingmen organized and class-conscious, their complete triumph

So far the Socialist Party has had but little political power in the United States. Never has it had full control even in a single city. But it is represented now by minorities in the legislatures of two states and in the councils of more than a dozen municipalities. Its representatives, with few are plain mechanics or laborers. But they are proving they

and pretty soon those minorities will be majorities.

We have asked some of our comrades in Wisconsin and Illinois to give to the readers of this May Day Number of The Worker some account of the experiences and the efforts of the Socialists elected to office in those last year; and we commend them to the attention of all thinking

### SOCIALISTS IN THE WISCONSIN LEGISLATURE.

By Elizabeth H. Thomas, State Secretary for Wisconsin.

very unwilling to go definitely on record individually as having done so.

It is possible that the Social Demo-cratic bills not yet acted upon may

have better luck. It is not likely, how

ever. The old-party politicians are de-termined that the Social Democrats

shall have no credit for any beneficial

ingmen's votes anyway; the Social

which were more strictly socialistic.

The Social Democrats have, there

fore, realized just what they expected. The "reformers," with all their fine

promises, have proved that they stand

either for no reforms at all, or merely for the tamest middle-class reforms. The class lines are drawn tight.

On the other hand, the Socialist nembers of the Wisconsin Legislature

have proved to those who elected them

the value of workingmen in politics

painter, and one machinist-have car

ried on an acitation and have done ar

amount of real earnest work out of all proportion to their numbers. The bills

that have been killed will rise again.

on by these five good men and true will of necessity bear a rich harvest

consin has thus passed, so to speak,

out of its minority. It has come to the age of responsibility. It has en-tered the constructive period, the time

for "doing things." In this it is lead-ing all the other states in the move-

ment. It is the pioneer state, the path

breaker for the states which will fol-low it. Socialists outside, of course, can have little conception of the diffi-

culties and problems which this plo-neer work entails. But they will find out one day, and the example of a sis-

ter state will then be to them a guld-

cratic movement now serves us as an invaluable light.

The necessary difference between the sectarian and the political stages of the movement is well understood by

as well as by our nine Aldermen in the Common Council of Milwaukee. They

have gone to work on constructive principles. They do not simply waste their time in streams of "hot air."

They do not make speeches about "sur-

ing a bridge or a hospital is before the house. They have something better to do. What the Anarchists faisely call "the propagnad of the deed" is the thing which the Socialists should

carry on in reality. With the Anarchists it meant not a fruitful deed, but

simply a destruction. To us it should mean construction, making, positive achievement. One good bill, well ad-vocated, even if it is turned down for

the present, creates more real agita-tion than dozens of empty speeches. Fortunately, our Social Democratic representatives also have behind them intelligent constituents who appreciate

our five members of the Legislatu

which has been cr

Democrats will get them." So the

As one of them frankly ad-

The session has not yet ended, and

The Social Democratic Party' of | kill all such measures, but they are Wisconsin elected last November four (Assemblymen—W.J. Alldridge, August Streloh, Edward J. Berner, and F. J. Brockhausen—and one State Senator, Jacob Rummel. These men all represent Milwaukee districts. The cam paign in which they were elected was a red-hot one, so far as state issues ware concerned. Governor LaFollette, the great "reformer" and idol of the people, was elected by a tremendous majority, although he was opposed by the national administration and the United States Senators, who put up state ticket against him. He carrie with him a strong "reform" Republican Legislature. The Assembly especially is controlled by the "reform"

wing of that party.

This is the complexion of the Legisfature which our five Socialist representatives entered. The "reformers" at first seemed inclined to be friendly. When the committees were organized the Social Democrats were given good began to open their mouths—as Social tota are wont-and to make things live-

The Social Democratic members of the Legislature are all workingmenthree cigarmakers, a painter, and a machinist—and not great orators. But they know how to present the claims of labor and the demands of Socialism, and the fear which they have inspired in the representatives of capitalist in sts is the best certificate of their

The Social Democrats at Madison have introduced in all fifty-seven bille and joint resolutions. Some of these dy demands of the Socialist na visions for old-age pensions, the refer endum and initiative, recall of officials, annulling of unlimited and exclusive franchises, giving cities the right to acquire and operate "public utilities," making Election Day a legal holiday free text books, eight-hour bills, and others of the same character. Others Gere purely labor bills, to protect the wages of the workingmen, to provide for their safety at work and raise their

All these bills, so far as they have yet come before the Legislature, have been merclessly killed. Some of them have not only been voted down, but yelled down. Only one was saved from the general wreck, a harmless little affair, forbidding the signing away of a workman's wages without the consent of his wife.

The bill to establish the right of recall is still pending, having passed the Assembly—but in what shape? It has been changed so as to refer only to Aldermen and to require the signa-tures of fifty per cent. of all the voters

in the respective districts.

The Socialists were successful in getting a roll call on only one bill. The old-party representatives are eager to

the Socialist Literature Company, 184 Will-"What the Socialists Would Do." and "Bo

epresentatives.

This, then, is the story of our Social Democratic members for the list three months since they took their seats at the opening of the session. While we cannot point to any important measure wnich they have pushed through, we

made. The bills so relentlessly slaugh-tered by the "reform" element have fastened themselves on the attention of the people. The break-up of the "reformers" in Wisconsin is near at hand. We are on the threshold of great

need not go into the tactics we em

ployed to keep our measures as much as possible in public view for their

educational effect. The nine of us had

not expected to rule a Council of forty-

show that our party representa-tives COULD KEEP CAMPAIGN

the Council to exploit our ideas, and

to show what our party would do for

pioneer educational work against the

day when a majority of the people should want our ideas to rule the city,

Our measures and our fights certain ly had educational value and our ne

six. All we could hope to do was

### MILWAUKEE'S SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC ALDERMEN.

By Frederic Heath,

Editor of the "Social Democratic Herald."

Milwaukee has long been a Socialist enter. It had a place on the map of nternational Social Democracy as far threshed out, there was an incessant play of sparks, with the public looking on and the press forced to center. It had a place on the man of international Social Democracy as far back as the early seventies, when there vere enough German immigrants to maintain some show of activity and numerous enough in 1875 to support a dally paper in the German language. To-day this German-American element has to be thanked for the sure-footedness of the Milwaukee movement, now that that movement has become na tive to the soil and a considerable poitical factor in the community. Milwaukee to-day nearly every third man at least votes Social Democratic.

In the spring elections of 1904 Socialists not only elected nine Alder men, four Supervisors, two Justices, and two Constables, but so narrowly missed putting Victor L. Berger Into the Mayor's chair that it was some time before the political old-fogies and the ultra-capitalist interests quieted down from the shock, Moreover, there were some other narrow misses. of our aldermanic candidates in the Twenty-second Ward lacked but two Ward missed by but six votes. Those

Aldermen: Tenth Ward-Alfred J. Welch and Frederic Heath; Eleventh --Edmund J. Melms and Gustave Wild: Twentieth-Emil Seidel and Schranz and Henry W. Grantz; Tweny-second-Nicholas Petersen.

Supervisors: Ninth Ward-Frank Boness; Eleventh-James Sheehan; Twentieth-Charles Jeske; Twentyirst-Gustave Geerdts. Justices of the Peace-Carl P. Dietz

and Richard A. Beyer. Constables-Philip Sigel and George

was Socialist ballots alone that put our representatives into office. The average Milwaukeean was stirred up at the time of the spring election by some very extensive graft indictments

both capitalist parties being almost equally involved-and in the at sphere of disgust and moral revolt that followed, our campaign literatur got a reading it would not otherwise have had. We contend, of course, that most of those who went to the polis and voted Social Democratic were near the conversion line. Still, som there undoubtedly were who cast their votes to invoke the services of our known honesty of purpose rather than of our principles. They turned over to us the job of political house-cleanin, in despair of any other effective

But the comfort of saying that we had got a non-Socialist vote was not long vouchsafed the enemy, for when the elections rolled round last fall our party not only held the spring vote in the absence of a graft commotionbers of the state Legislature.

It was naturally with some misgivings as to our personal worthiness under the new responsibilities that we ourselves that memorable day a year ago and reached our desks, unescorted, in the big Council Cham ber of the city hall. We were in the midst of a maze of vulgarly-overdone floral tributes with which various special interests had weighed down the desks of the capitalist Aldermen, flowers that towered so high that we could not see the chairman on his throne or even much of the crush of humanity in the galleries, although we were soo to know that we had friends there by the way the applause went. The se sion was certainly interesting to us. During the proceedings we were placed on various preliminary committees and it even fell to the lot of the writer to help escort to the Chamber could deliver his annual message, a penance I bore with becoming resigna-tion, I believe, all things considered.

We nominated and voted for Social of the Council and City Clerk, but in spite of this the enemy still had hopes of us. I do not need to say that that enemy has its own rating of the mormankind and that it had to be "shown" before it would be the rep-were any less politicians than the representatives of the capitalist parties— of whom, by the way, the Council contained eleven Republicans and twen ty-six Democrats. Our platform prothey had read high-sounding plat-forms before, and had even run on some of them—but platforms were manifestly not made to be kept! So at the start the enemy treated us with wistful smiles. This friendliness was shown when the committeeships were given out at the second meeting-Heath on Finance and on Printing, Seidel on Judiciary and on Salaries, Melms on Legislation, Welch on Sew erage, Petersen on Water Works, Wild on Harbor and on Rules, Grants on Licenses, Malewski on Plats, and Schranz on Engrossed Ordinances— but we got no places on several other committees of special value to "the committees of special value to "the gang," such as Railroads, Public Buildings, Street Lights, Health, Po-lice, and the like-committees on which no prying Socialists were de-

man. That this is a species of cowwithout saying. My allotted space is about exhaust

ed. Let me briefly, however, give the

reader an idea of the nature of our

selected list of measures we have in-troduced. It must be remembered that some of these measures were prop while well knowing they could pass because of the poverty of the city under capitalist management and ex-travagance, a poverty due also to the fact that rich men dodge taxes in Milmensures noted as legislative. Milwau kee works under a charter from the without legislative permission. put in so many measures the past year calling on the Legislature for action in one way and another, that these and the measures of others which our own kee bills in the present Legislatur

large beyond all precedent or expecta-tion. The list of measures in the Council follows: To provide for evening sessions of Council, so that citizens at work in the day ime could took on. To provide bonds for an isolation hospi-

tal outside the city.

To provide for the union label on all city

To require the street railway to sprinkle its tracks during dusty weather

To require the city to insert an eight-hou work clause in specifications for a 20,000,000 gailon pumping engine. (This led to in-junction proceedings by Parrysites, the Trade Council intervened in the suit, and after a rank decision against the city, the Parrysites had the effrontery to ask the city to pay their lawyer bills; this we suc eeded in killing.)

To provide for concerts in all the parks especially those where the street railway company would not come in for a harves

To provide safeguards for cleanliness ! the natatoriums.

To prov : additional and more human amount of time off for fremen.

To remove all bronze tablets on schools and other city buildings setting forth name of city officials, shady or "otherwise. To analyze the ice sold to the people is the interests of public health.

To require the Tax Commissioner to pre

pare a statement showing taxes paid by arger property holders believed to be dodg ing taxes.

To require the eight-hour day on all city To regulate the sale of ice.

To appoint a commission to prepare for city electric lighting plant. To provide platforms for free speech in

all the city parks. To provide for the right on the part of seliremen and firemen to a hearing before being dismissed from the department and ns. (Legislative, Wi

probably become a law.) odler from tablets in public buildings and

To require all ice wagons to carry scales To stop remitting water rates to private Institutions.

service. (Legislative.) To regulate the headway of street cars us to afford more seating capacity in rush hours.

To withhold the Mayor's salary for time when out of the city for protracted periods To require covers on patrol wagons.

To provide for the use of the surplu and maintaining other municipal undertak lugs and public schools. Afterward amen Sent to Legislature and passed. Nearly every school building in Milwaukee is

To raise the salaries of fireboat on to meet the union rate on the lakes. To purchase Schilts Park for public park

and playground purposes. n Schlits Park to avoid double price placed upon it by Schitz Brewing

To provide that street railway company be taxed the same as other property ownres. It having by legislative lobbying se cured the right to pay an insignifican license fre in lieu of taxes. (Legislative.) To provide in like way for the telephone company. (Legislative.)
To investigate the city garbage plant

This investigation is now in progress. The ween campaigns, and in other ways seek lustration of municipal ownership. Socialists also claim the incineration evatem (En with modern ideas. One Socialist (Heath) on investigating committee. To require uniform weight of bread

onves. To submit franchises to the people,

To equalize city salaries.

To require street railway to file schedule. To secure power to condemn gas works. (Legislative.)

To prevent street railway company from emoving clocks to street cars, the franchise providing for same, and they being a ction to passengers in the matter transfer time limits. To give Council power to fix salaries

To give city right to exact compensation for certain privileges. (Aimed to lessen op-portunities for boodling.) To provide for a municipal wood and coal

To provide for lecture course for the Aldermen by Chicago University lecturers with illustrations from foreign and other

To provide for library of books on mu

nicipal problems for use of Aldermer To provide for advisory return-postcare referendums on various city matters, to show Aldermen how their constituents wish

To stop the granting of Illeral special privileges To establish street closets similar to those

n Europe. To stop the sweeping of cars while pas

To provide for a city painting depart-To enable city to fix the price of gas,

fuel or illuminating. (Legislative.) To provide for a city ice plant. (Legislative.) On Aug. 17 the Socialist Alderme

secured the calling of a special meet-ing of the Council to take steps to recover salary illegally paid out to a former city official who had been locks ed up for boodling. We were beaten at this by the machine Alderm At the meeting of May 31, Alderman

Heath was censured by the Council for an article published by him in the "Social Democratic Herald" scoring the Aldermen for their shady transactions. This knock was a boost, as the slang goes, and the Socialists made merry over it. At a later meetings Alderman Seidel was dismissed from a committee meeting for making flections on the boodling habits of capitalist Aldermen.

In conclusion, it may be well to say that our experience convinces us that Socialists can face the immediate and the trivial matters of city governmen under capitalist limitation particular abating or modifying their final aim-that participation saturate the public mind with Social ist ideas and can be well made use of

### OUR MEN IN THE LEGISLATURE OF ILLINOIS.

I.-By James S. Smith. State Secretary for Illinois.

When the ballots were counted after the Socialist Party had elected two of its members to the Legislature Since that date the names of Joseph Ambro known to the readers of Socialist na pers. Among the comrades frequent-ing the headquarters last fall could be ides"? Hid away in the stock yards and the reaper works districts these men were little known outside manifested lest men were elected who would forget that they were elected by workingmen, and who might fall to advance our cause. Little by little these comrades became known to the membership; their acquaintance wid-ened, until all felt they knew them. Not only did they know them but had found in them the best evidence that their proletarian blood was well saturated with the red globules of revolutionary class-consciousness. When the hour finally came for the convening of the Legislature, the Socialist representatives went forth with a strong bond attaching them to the 45,000 So-cialists in Chicago and 69,000 in the

workingmen who elected these two comrades to office had made no mistake. One of the first public acts these comrades did was to turn over to the State Committee a bundle of passes they received from the railroads, which the committee promptly returned with a curt letter, stating that as these There have been other problems, passes were intended as payment for which I will not take space to detail. It could not well be otherwise. We must conquer the political power. Our that as Socialists and workingmen that as Socialists and workingmen they neither intended nor could do conquests will naturally first be in the cities, and we will have to take a stand one side or the other on every matter a city council has before it, whether our platforms cover the point or not. There is only one silter. them and at least one made editorial comment upon this act and very reluctantly endorsed it. While a number of the old party legislators held up their hands in horror and swore they would return the passes they had received, one of the papers published a statement to the effect that upon inquiry at the offices of the railroads, it was found the only passes actually returned were the ones from the Horeturned were the ones from the So-cialists.

each week the members are given at week's session the newspapers say

Illinois, Immediately upon the election taken up and earnestly discuss

following as a basis for action:

Resolved. That a committee he elected to advise with the Socialist members of the state Legislature and that this committee have only advisory power; that in case of a disagreement between the Socialist members so elected and this committee, the committee shall take no public action until an appeal has been taken to the full Sinte Committee.

On this committee were the following comrades: A. M. Simons, Seymour Stedman, John Collins, A. F. Germer, and Jas. S. Smith.

At the first session of this committee.

At the first session of this committee

defect so a court can find an excuse to knock it out on the ground of theing unconstitutional or class legisla tion, the committee prepares an amend-ment covering such defect.

On the other hand, if a bill is against marked and reasons given why the members vote no upon same. Most of of those which find their way into the legislative halls at Springfield, are measures intended to give the capitalists a more free hand on the exploitation of the working class and conse-quently the Legislative Committee is on the whole the busiest and perhaps the most important body during a ses mittees in our party. Some idea may be gleaned from the fact that to date over SEVEN HUNDRED bills of all shades and descriptions have been introduced, upon every one of which the Socialist members will have to take definite stand one way or the other In the preparation of bills the com

had the services of an able lawyer in the person of Comrade E. M. Winston, who is a young attorney of exceptional ability and well vers in corporation law. He has been ma a member of the body and together with the committee, as well as the legislators, each bill is taken up separately and discussed fully and in this way our two comrades are thoroughly every pending bill.

Practically every law is made or unmade in the committee room of a legislature and it is here the big batmittees that the real value lies of having representatives of labor, since ora well balanced workingman can be of tremendous assistance to his class by "friends of labor."

Our two representatives were fortunate in each capturing a place upon one of the two committees most important from the workingman's point of view. Comrade Ambrez has en made a member of the Committee on Labor and Industry, while Comrad-Olson is on the Committee on Mines and Mining. Hardly a week passes tees are sent down by the various labor unions of the state to urge the the defeat of some other which is being pushed by the employing class, and rule it takes them but a short time to find out the difference between "friends of labor" and the actual repesentatives of the working class.

In the work of these two comrades ever the necessity of more and still more members of the working class sitting in the halls of legislation, MAKING laws in their interests, instend of shivering in the lobby and BEGGING for recognition on some trivial bill, only to be turned down and

### II.-By A. M. Simons.3 Ed. "International Socialist Review."

Comrades Ambroz and Olson both come from districts quite large-ly made up of workers in the Chicago stockyards and packing houses. Their election is the best proof that the great strike of last so "lost." The men simply picked up a new weapon and won immediate not increase the pay or decrease the great hog manufactories, but it create a wholesome respect for the strength and intelligence of thos in preparing the way for other bat-

Both of these men are solid, substantial comrades, with plenty of commi sense—no orators, in the popular sense of the word, but fully capable of expressing their opinions in good strong vorking-class English that is more effective in their present position than would be the speeches of soap

They have not attempted to intro duce the Co-operative Commonwealth

Through a misuederstanding between the Editor of The Worker and Comrader of these wrote on the same subject. We do not regret the mistake, as Comrade supplements Comrade Smith's.

an excuse by resolution, but have largely confin-und of it ed their work to a study of the forms as legisla- and methods of legislation, and in quiet co-operation with the is possible from capitalism. Immediately after their election a confinitee was appointed to CONFER with them, but not to COMMAND or CONTROL them. This committee, it was express-ly provided in the resolution providing for their appointment, was to have only advisory powers, and because of this fact there has never been the slightest friction. On the contrary, the committee has been constantly every week, and one, and generally both, of the members have come to Chicago to consult with it. Each bill has been taken up, carefully considered with relation to its effect policy mapped out. As a result of this work Comrades Ambroz and Olse have come to be recognized as men who knew why they spoke and there fore their speaking is never without

They have worked in close co-operation with the different labor lobbles present at Springfield, and their knowledge of legislation has compelled the respect of even the fakirs, while, in spite of the bostility of some inbor leaders, they have gradually come to be looked upon, as what they really are, the only labor representatives in the legislature. They have not attempted to intra

duce a great number of bills which would be certain of speedy and silent

death, but have confined themselves

worked out measures of especial inferest to the workers of Illinois. Their principal work is being done upon two bills—one abolishing the "doctrine of assumed risk," and the other the "fellow servant doctrine." Both of these doctrines of the common law still remain in Illinois, although abelished in many states, and constitute an almost perfect barrier to the recovery of damages from an employer. The labor unions of the state have taken a most active interest in the passage of these bills and the comrades have received hundreds of petitions from or-ganized labor urging their passage. Nevertheless there is, of course, no hope for the success of either. The old-party politicians have, however, been stirred to action and several bills imitating those introduced by the Somembers, who hope thereby to steal the Socialist thunder. cialists have been presented by off

Both of the Socialist members have been appointed to some rather import-ant committees, including those on Labor and on Mines and Mining. On these committees they will have an opportunity to bring in minority reports and to force some of the "friends of labor" to go on record in a manner that will be highly distasteful to them. So far as agitation for the Socialist

Party is concerned their work is propover the state are recognizing the two Socialists are the only ones 44.... votes are always on the side of labor, and who need no lobby to watch them. On various occasions they have shown their sympathy in a way that put them who were supposed to be the especial

friends of the unions. laying the foundation for future action. When they return to the Legislature, as there is every reason to be-lieve they will, and find other Socialists there to help them, as also seems quite certain, they will be in a many fold better position to act than at this

drst term. Something might be said of what they have seen at the state capitol-of the character of capitalist law-makers, of the work of the lobbyists, of the operation of the "machine," etc. But all this has been told many times before. Springfield is not different from Albany, or Boston, or any other capital in this respect, and while the Social-ists of Illinois will have more concrete and positive facts to offer than here-tofore, they can add little that is new to the old story of corrunting through to the old story of corruption, incom-petence and ignorance of the law-mak-ers of America, and their complete

subservience to capitalist interest that little body scattered in two or three states will have grown to an army of legislators in nearly svery law-making body. Until then all work

# JACOB HERRLICH & BRO.,

# **Undertakers**

# **Embalmers.**

506 Sixth Street, 332E.86th Street

NEW YORK.

\*

-We notice that quite a few of the big exploiters are exhibiting uneasiness over the prospect of Japan closing the "open door" when she has conquered Manchuris. Capitalist governments know just how far each other's promises are to be relied en.—Jos.

convict labor isn't Socialism. Now, you fellows who drivel about Socialism being slavery, listen to Governor Hoch. He knows what he's talking To all correspondents of The Worker we recommend a careful reading of the matter, that appears every beet in matter that appears to the first the first transfer of tran

our organization is officially known as Social Democratic Party; in other is the name Socialist Party in used.—

this sort of propagands. The Social Democratic campaigns of Milwaukee have been carried on by means of literature. Over a million pamphlots and leaflets were distributed last year. This work makes intelligent voters. It also makes steady voters, who, once landed, do not slip back to the old parties.

tivity certainly set the pace in Lincoln Steffens, when he visited Milwaukee, said it had the hardest-working city body he had ever seen, and he could not have said that of the preceding Councils of Milwau-Even our general ward constituents came to be not averse to acknowledging our worthluess to represent them, for we have had this advantage over self-seeking old-party Aldermen, we can serve the interests of ward impartially, without favoritism

and especially without deals. We stand for a better civilization, hence for every improvement that will make the ward a fit place to live in. The rather tolerant toward us. And they liked our spirit of fight. But we had to win our way with them. Said a well known resident of one of the wards that went Socialistic, in speak ing to a friend, the day after elec-tion: "When I read in the paper that this ward had gone to the Social Democrats I felt so chagrined and dis-graced that I was about ready to Republican, liked being in a Socialis ward, and replied: "I didn't like it at first. But now I have to confess that the ward never had two such good

representatives in the City Council.' Now no comrade need fear that have abated our principles to get this good repute. On the contrary, we have made the fullest opportunity of our prominence as Aldermen to pro claim our Socialism to the multitude. Yet our work has not all been easy

sailing. We have met with problems, as a matter of course. We have not shrunk from them. Milwaukee ranks twelfth in population of the American cities, so that it has fallen to the lot, of the Milwaukee movement first to confront the actual situation of a par tial conquest of a typical American capitalistic city.

Fortunately for us in the Connell

a good working program, and we wer ready, as in fact the rules required, to In ordinary matters our platform and our own Socialist common sens was sufficient to guice us, but when a real problem was encountered had the Central Committee of party to confer with and to take or-

ders from. In this way, with the help of a weekly caucus or conference among ourselves, we have passed sucthe pitfalls of the ever alert enemy We have stood for municipal owner and have also marked down some gen eral rules for our guidance. For in stance, we would not use our votes to or the natural evolutionary unfolding provided always that the rights of the people were abundantly safeguarded. Also we set our

selves against all special-privilege legislation. The franchise problem gave us some trouble, for a strict reading of the letter of our platform pledged us to op-pose even the leasing of franchises. This might be all right so far as a street franchise was concerned, all other things being equal, but how-about a railroad seeking entrance into the city? In fact, such a proposition did confront us. A railroad running through new territory wanted to enter the city. We clearly could not oppose such an improvement, so we tested the moters to themselves build the line, and by resolution submitted a lot of searching questions, but they refused proposition before the Central Com-mittee of the party and the conclusion was reached that the city should itself build a terminal within the city limits and lease the use of it to any roads seeking admission to the city. This idea was bruited about in the public press and the City Council finally, adopted the proposition as one of several that it sent a lobby to the Legis-

gang," such as Railroads, Public Buildings, Street Lights, Health, Police, and the like—committees on which no prying Socialists were desired.

In spite of the proffered friendliness on the part of the enemy, they found us intractable. Their smiles and wiles made no impression. We would not "mix." Then in disgust they swung their tactics to the other end of the scale. The days that followed we will scarcely forget. It was fight, fight from the drop of the hat. Our messures were treated with coalesing, even some that were not very strongly inimical to capitalist interests. But we welcomed the fray and in the com-

opportunity to go to their homes for three days. Our comrades being compelled to pay their way, come home only twice each month. When they only twice each month. When they happen to be late for the beginning of that it is owing to the fact that, hav-ing given up their passes, they are compelled to walk. This all may be very funny to the capitalists, but it is certainly causing a good impression

these legislators a meeting of the full State Committee was called at which the question of linking the two public officials to the Socialist Party was outcome of this was the election of a State Legislative Committee with the following as a basis for action:

steps were taken to draw up a number of bills beneficial to the working class, with the result that from time to time one or more bills would be completed at each session and given to our com-rades to introduce in the Legislature. Among others, were the following: Employers' Liability for injury to life or limb; repeal of the Law of Assumed Risk; Eight-Hour Bill. Aside from these bills, which vitally effect the whole working class, the committee has worked out other bills and amend ments, such as the "Chicago Charter Convention" bill, a bill amending "An Act Providing for Public Improve-ment," which will enable towns and cities to employ the unemployed upon

At each session of the Legislative Committee our two members submit all the bills which are pending before the Legislature, and these are carefully gone over and their merits or demerits considered from the viewpoint of the working class. Should any have meet they are endorsed and the members will then vote for them. If a bill is in taver of labor, have has a bad

## PARTY NEWS.

Hational. National Committeeman Trautmann's motion in regard to the Mil-waukee affair has been adopted. The

Yes-Andrus of Alabama, Barnette of Arizona, Richardson of California, Floaten and Woodside of Colorado, Carter of Idaho, Work of Iowa, Towner of Kentucky, Mc-Work of Iowa, Towner of Kentucky, Mc-Hugh of Montana, O'Neil of New Hamp-shire, Kearns of New Jersey, Bandlow and Trautmann of Ohlo, Floyd of Rhode Isl-and, Kerrigan of Texas, Gilbert of Utah, Arvidson of Vermont, Smith of Washington - total, 18. No-Lowry of Arkansas, White of Con-becticut, Healey of Florida, Berlyn of Illi-nois, Reynolds of Indiana, McAllister of Kansas, Futnam of Louisiana, Gibbs of Massachusetts, Lamb of Michigan, Holman

Massachusetts, Lamb of Michigan, Holman of Minnesota, Hochn of Missouri, Headle; New Jersey, Hillquit of New York, schke of Oklahoma, Zimmerman of

Maschke of Oklahoma, Zimmerman of West Virginia, Thompson of Wisconsin, Hastings of Wyoming-total, 17. Not voting-Jacobs of lows, Fox of Maine, Ray of Nebrasks, Lampman of Korth Dakota, Lovett of South Dakota,

The comment made by those voting in the negative indicates that none of them approve Berger's action, but that there is a difference of opinion as to the form of the motion, as to the need of an investigation of admitted facts,

or as to the jurisdiction of the National Committee.

Local Crestline, O., desires to initiate a general vote of the party on the two following propositions separately:

1. That Victor L. Berger of Milwaukee. Wis., be removed as a member of the Na-tional Executive Committee of the Socialist Party for advocating the election of a Re-

Party for advocating the election of a Republican candidate for public effice, the act having been admitted and well proven.

2. That the Social Democratic Party of the state of Wisconsin be debarred from all participation in national affairs of the Socialist Party until such time as they apply for and accept a charter such as all other states have accepted, and that they comply with the same conditions as all other states.

e, each proposition has to be sup-ted by twenty locals in five differ-

ported by twenty of ent states.

National Committeeman Lowry of motion as not voting on the committee of the Arkansas, noted as not voting on Lamb's motion to table Trautmann's otion, reports that he did not receive

nai Committeeman Burgess of National Committeeman Burgess or Washington protests against placing Joseph Gilbert, National Committeeman of Utah, on the reserve list of na-tional speakers and organizers and re-quests a vote of the National Commite on the question.
The National Executive Committee

met at Chicago, April 20 and 21. The proceedings will be reported next

May Day will be held on Sunday, April 30, at 11:30 a. m. in Dr. Konl-kow's bouse, 330 Shawmut avenue, on. All Socialist children are urg-

ed to be present.

The recently organized Socialist Dramatic Club of Boston will hold its next meeting on Tuesday, May 2, 8 p. m., at 330 Shawmut avenue. All ons interested in this new under-

The Nineteenth and Twentieth Ward Branch of Boston adopts a resolution alling on National Committeeman Gibbs to take steps for the deposition of Victor L. Berger from the National Executive Committee.

### New Jersey.

The Eighth Ward Branch of Jersey of each month at Arcanum Hall, Jackand Clinton avenues. Comrade connekin writes: "Last Thursday we listened to one of the clearest expositions of Socialism ever heard here. The speaker was Courtenay Lemon and his theme, Do We Need the Capiuse the interrogation point again."
The remaining lectures in the course
are: May 4. The Class Struggle in
New Zealand, by J. C. Frost; May 18, The Wealth Producers, by Mrs. Ber-ths M. Fraser; June I, Mass and Class by W. J. Ghent; June 15. How to Get Immediate Relief, by Algernon Lee.

Walter Thomas Mills will speak on What Is Socialism? at Odd Fellows' Hall, 410 Washington street, Hoboken, dmission ten cents. Branch 3, Hoboken, has arranged

May celebration for Sunday, April 30. The affair will take place in Kraemer's Hall, 110 Grand street, commencing at 7 p. m. The Dramatic Section of Hud-son County will give a humorous sketch in German, entitled "In Hemd-särmein." The Socialist Männerchor and local talent will assist in the entertainment. Charles Ufert will speak in English and Karl Wesch in German on The Significance of the International May Day Celebration. The admission will be 15 cents, payable at the door.

Walter Thomas Mills will speak in Walter Thomas Mills will speak in Newark Monday night, May 1, in Wal-lace Hall (Y. M. C. A. Building), 10' Halsey street, on the topic: The La-bor Problem and Party Politics. Com-rade Mills' ability as an orator is too well known to need space for emphasis, and every party member and reader of this paper is asked to spare no efforts to fill every seat in the hall.

This can be done by each friend doing a little. The hall will seat almost a

thousand people; 350 seats have been reserved at 25 cents each.

Robert Webster of Rhode Island has been engaged by the State Campaign Committee to work about form been engaged by the State Campaign Committee to work about four weeks in South Jersey. He will address a meeting at 289 Washington street, Newark, on Thursday night, May 4, and then proceed—with possibly a stop in Trenton, Burlington, or Mt. Holly in Trenton, Burlington, or Mt. Holly and Camden-directly to his field of work, making his principal efforts in falem. Cumberland, Cape May, and Atlantic Counties. All comrades living in those counties who will co-operate with Comrade Webster are asked to write at once to M. M. Goebel, Secretary State Campaign Committee, 14 Bridge street, Newark. The financial requirements are so small that no town is too poor to have him and the committee trusts to hear from many beings at once.

city. All readers of The Worker are sion is free.

A meeting to organise an English-speaking branch in the Fourteenth Ward of Newark will be held Thurs-Ward of Newark will be held Inurs-day night, April 27, in Helvetix Hall, 255 Court street, with 'Wm. Walker and Geo. H. Goebel as speakers. All comers are welcome. Another meet-ing with Comrade Goebel as speaker will be held under the auspices of the Orange branch in Columbia Hall Orange Valley, Friday night, April 28. A large crowd is expected."

### Pennsylvania.

Edwin H. Davies of Philadelp will speak in Easton on Sunday after-noon, April 30, 2 p. m., in Odenwel-der's Hall, Seventh and Northampton

The Allegheny County Committee has adopted resolutions forcibly con-demning the conduct of Victor L. Berger in the matter of the Milwaukee judicial elections and demanding that he be disciplined.

Allegheny County will have the serv-ices of the State Organizer for four weeks or more in the near future. The comrades in this country are pleased at the promptness with which the new State Committee is getting down to

mass meeting will be held in the Forbes Street Turner Hall, Pittsburg, under the joint auspices of the County Committee of the Socialist Party and the Russian Social Democratic Society. On May 7, 2:30 p. m., Walter Thomas Mills will speak in the Bijou Theater admission free. Comrade Kane writes: "Comrade

Saltiel, the German-speaking National Organizer, delivered an excellent lec-ture Sunday afternoon to an appre-ciative audience at Sharon. We had a large attendance and everyone was highly pleased by Comrade Saltiel's fercible exposition of Socialism. Monday evening he spoke at Sharpsville, and a local was formed with six charter members. There were tairty votes in the town last November, and by build up a permanent organization. Comrade Saltiei will continue his Local Sharon, in adjacent towns, an there is a possibility of a couple more Sharpsville and Sharon meetings I was able to obtain three subscriptions for The Worker, and am going to help it along at every opportunity

Comrade Lee was unable to keep his engagement at the Philadelphia cialist School last Sunday, but Fred Long took up the subject of the day, The Law of Wages—and the editor of this paper has no hesitation in saying that the vacancy was well filled. Next Sunday Comrade Lee will continue his course with a lecture on Surplus Value and Some of Its Forms. The school meets at 2:30 p. m., at 445 N. Fifth street. Tickets for the eight remaining lectures of the course, 50 cents; single admission, 10 cents.

### Here and There.

Local San Francisco celebrates May Day with a meeting at the Alhambra Theater, April 30. Short speeches in several languages will be the feature.

M. Ogul, Financial Secretary of the German branch of Newport News, Va., reports Herman Eif expelled by unani-

Robert Saltiel has organized a Ger-man branch with 31 members in To-Local Washington, D. C., adopts res

olutions expressing the opinion that Victor L. Berger should be disciplined for violation of the national party con stitution "if found guilty as charged.

Henry Carless is willing to speak for the party once a week in northern New Jersey or the vicinity of New York City. His address is 36 Twenty-

first street, Newark, N. J. We noted last week that the St. Louis daily papers did not even report the totals of the vote cast by the Sbcialist Party in the recent city election, though they gave a full account of the vote of the so-called Public Ownership party, which was much smaller. Our comrades resolved to break this conspiracy of silence; they distributed thousands of copies of their local pa-per "Labor," and also had posters printed in red ink, giving the news that all the old-party papers had sup-pressed, and put them on walls and telegraph poles all over the city in a single night. This act had its effect; it set the people talking about the in-crease of Socialism and it even comthe Republican "Globe-Democrat" to come out within two days with editorials trying to explain away the

in excellent manner in its next iss August Delabar, the second Socialist candidate for Mayor of New York, died in St. Louis on April 18. He was born in Baden, Germany, in 1860 and came to America when thirteen years old. In San Francisco he learned the baker's trade. In view of the very bad sanitary conditions and other evils existing in that trade a movement arose which resulted in the formation of the Bakers' Union. Delabar was of the Bakers' Union. Delabar was active in this undertaking and was the second national secretary of the organization, doing very good work. In 1887 he came to New York and in 1890 was nominated for Mayor by the Socialist Labor Party, receiving about 2,000 votes. In 1893 he removed to St. Louis. Of late years he was not active in the Socialist movament.

Socialist movement.

Comrade Rose, of Biloxi, Miss.,
writes that Local Biloxi will bold a writes that Local Biloxi will hold a public meeting on May 19, to discuss the Russian situation and the relation of the Socialist Party of America thereto, and take up a collection to help the movement in Russia. The local is small, and the collection may not be rose than these or four dellars. not be more than three or four dollars not be more than three or four dollars, he says, but if every local will do as much the result will be a great help to the oppressed subjects of the Tsar, and at the same time it will be valuable educational work, showing in act as well as word what we mean by inter-national solidarity.

he addressed one of the best audifollowing day the meeting was rather small, but of the average attenuance for Utica. In Watertown on April 22 there was another good meeting. On Sunday he spoke in Rochester to a fairly well attended meeting. The meetings held by Comrade Carey are on the whole better attended and of on the whole better attended and of more value than those of any of the other speakers who have toured the state this winter. The locals are in better shape and can handle meetings better than at the beginning of the series. A majority of the locals in the state have been put into shape to carry on an active open-air campaign through the summer. The State Secthe prompt co-operation of the locals, but taken altogether they have done well and have entered into the spirit of the plans for agitation with enthusiasm. The state organization is now working smoothly and in hearty co-operation with the state headquarters.

All that is now needed to enable the State Committee to carry on an active campaign of agitation and organiza-tion is funds. It is hoped that every local in the state that is strong enough will do all in its power to aid the State Committee financially by donations, no matter how small, or by arranging pic-York must be placed in the fore-front in organization; but it is a hard state to organize and cannot be properly or ganized without vigorous labor on the part of all Socialists

Comrade Carey's dates for the next few days are as follows: April 27, Gowanda; April 29, Springville; April 30 and May 1, Buffalo; May 2, Jamestown; May 4, Wellsville; May 5, Hornellsville; May 6, Corning; May 7, Ithaca. Every comrade in these places is urged to do all he can to get out rood andiences

The locals in Westchester County are now having a referendum for the election of a State Committeeman. The locals in Steuben County are electing a State Committeeman and a County Committee: they Intend that the County Committee shall carry on an active campaign of organization and have asked that speakers be sent to them

for two weeks' continuous work.

The State Committee has asked Eugene V. Debs to come to the state for a few dates, but has been unable to get him. Engagements already made will prevent him from coming East for some time. Mother Jones and John Collins of Illinois have both agreed to come to the state for two weeks or more each sometime during S. K. Szabo will-address a May Day

Gaylord Wilshire addressed one of the largest audiences that Local Albany has had for some time in Beau-man's Academy last Sunday evening. Comrade Wilshire spoke on the trust question and the unemployed problem tened to. The success of the meeting was due largely, the comrades believe to the attractive window cards sent out by Comrade Wilshire and they be lieve the State Committee would do well to adopt the same method of ad-vertising for the speakers sent out by This Sunday, April 30, Comrade Littlefield of Massachusetts will speak at the same place.

### New York City.

At the meeting of the City Execu-tive Committee on April 17, reports of agitation districts were as follows First Agitation District: Sth A. D. had a meeting of the enrolled voters which was a success; 12th A. D. held a successful banner presentation; 16th A. D. contemplates taking headquarters; reported that the 4th A. D. is in a very deplorable condition, that they do not have any meetings, that their delegates to the G. C. do not attend, and that the Socialist Literary Society seems to be the cause of it; urged that the district be made to remove from the Socialist Literary Society; the re-port was received. Second Agitation District will commence campaign work in May. Murray Hill District: 24th A. D. is still unrepresented; will have a picnic on May 21; lectures are well attended. West Side Agitation District have not yet succeeded in ob-taining headquarters. Yorkville Agi-tation District: The lectures will end this month. The Agitation District has advised the assembly districts to establish naturalization bureaus; 26th A. D. made \$40 on its ball; 28th A. D., Bohemian, and 32d A. D. will have May Day celebrations; the 28th A. D. has now 75 members in good standing. Harlem Agitation District: Want the C. E. C. to instruct Organizer to buy literature such as Spargo "What So-cialism Is," to be always kept on hand; will have first open-air meeting on One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street and Seventh avenue on April 29. Organizer's report: The Literature and Platform Committee has met. De cided to print a campaign book dealing with timely topics as soon as possible; advises that the article which appeared in the New York "Journal" be printed, together with replies by four well known comrades; has called a meeting of the speakers; the primaries meeting of the speakers; the primaries will be held on May 12. Motion car-ried that the C. E. C. do not concur in the recommendation of the Platform Committee in regard to issuing a leaf-let replying to the "Journal." Motion that the Organizer print 50,000 national platforms and other literature at nce was lost.

Meeting of the General Committee

Mas held April 22, with Comrade Chase in the chair. Jos. Spero, 82d and 83d A. D., A. Hoel, 22d A. D., and L. Elstein, 8th A. D., were provision-ally seated. Twenty-five applicants for ally seated. Twenty-five applicants for membership were admitted with exception of Isaac Bennetts, whose ap polication was sent back to branch. It was moved that the clause in the re-port of the C. E. C. referring to the 4th A. D. be stricken out; motion car-ried that this matter be referred back mich Camden—directly to his field of work, making his principal efforts in fielder. Cumberland, Cape May, and attentic Counties. All comrades living in those counties who will co-operate with Comrade Webster are asked to write at once to M. M. Goebel, Secretary State Campaign Committee, 14 Bridge street, Newark. The financial riquirements are so small that no town is too poor to have him and the committee trusts to hear from many points at once.

Walter Thomas Mills will speak in Morristown on FriGay night, April 28, in the Lyceum, the best hall in that

be instructed to take action in the matter. Notion carried to have a man on hand at Cooper Union Monday even-ing to distribute literature. At the City Executive Committee

meeting on April 24, the report of the delegate from First Agitation District at the previous meeting was stricken from the minutes. No delegates were present from the First, Second and Harlem Agitation Districts: the Murray Hill District held no meeting since last report; and the Bronx had nothing new to report. The Organizer reported that the meeting called for speakers was not held because so few speaker. appeared; another meeting will proba-bly be called. The Picnic Conference will meet on May 2; only about one half the districts have elected dele-gates to the conference; 1,000 showcards have been printed to advertise the picnic; Bohemian Sokol has de-clined to take part; German singing societies, Letter Carriers' Band, Turn Verein, etc., have been secured; West Side German School has arranged another picnic for some date. Arrangements for primaries are all completed. The Organizer was authorized to advertise the May Day celebration in daily papers and to engage halls for later ratification meetings. Comrades are requested to make im-

ediate settlements for tickets for the May Day Celebration and return the unsold tickets. There are still a few of the \$2 and \$4 boxes left, and those desiring any can get them by writing to Organizer U. Solomon, 64 E. Fourth street. Labor organizations which de sire to bring their banners for exhibi-tion at the May Day Celebration may deliver them either on Saturday after-noon at the Organizer's office or on Sunday before 2 p. m. at Carnegie Hall, Fifty-sixth street entrance. A number of comrades are needed for the committees. Committee work walnot interfere with the comrades bearing the speakers or music, as the work will have to be done before the open ing of the celebration. Comrades will-ing to act on committees are requested to communicate at once with the Or-The entrance for committee is on Fifty-sixth street. The Organiizer still has on hand a few thousand izer still has on hand a few thousand throwaway cards, which should be dis-tributed at once. Very few districts have co-operated in distributing these cards. Organizations which have not covered their territories may yet do it.

The Pienic Conference will meet on Tuesday, May 2, at 8 p. m., at 64 E. Fourth street. Circulars have been mailed to districts and progressive labor organizations calling on each to elect two delegates. The purpose is to assist Local New York in making the June 11 picnic a success. The proceeds will go to our municipal cam-paign fund. Organizations which have not received invitations and desire to be represented at this conference and addresses to Organizer Solomon,

who will notify them of meetings, voted to give \$2 a month to the Agitation Committee during the campaign, aside from any regular donations which may be made; other organizations in the Second Agitation District are requested to take note and follow the example. Comrade Fonfara turned over to the district \$2 as surplus from the sale of The Worker. This comrade now sells 23 copies of the paper weekly among his shopmates, ge them at one cent a copy, selling there at the retail price of two cents, and contributing the balance to the district treasury. Comrade Meyer made as encouraging report on the sale of Th

The 16th A. D. has secured clubrooms at 255 E. Fourth street, former ly occupied by the S. L. P. As much money is needed to establish this head quarters, a concert, lecture and pack Central Palace Hall, 66 Sheriff street. Admission will be ten cents. The next meeting will be held on Friday even-ing, May 5, at 255 E. Fourth street.

A May Day meeting will be held at 210 E. One Hundred and Fourth street, under the auspices of the 32d and 33d A. D., on Monday evening. May 1. Speakers: Morris Hillquit. Alexander Jonas, J. C. Frost, and I. Phillips.

The first open air meeting of the sea-son in the upper part of the city will be held at One Hundred and Twentyfifth street and Seventh avenue. Satur day evening, April 20. It is the pur-pose of the Harlem Agitation Commit-tee, working in conjunction with the Harlem Socialist Club, to make these Owing to the proximity of the club to the corner where the meetings will be held it will greatly aid in the propa-ganda work, and will enable them to interest many persons who otherwise would give but passing notice to the meetings.

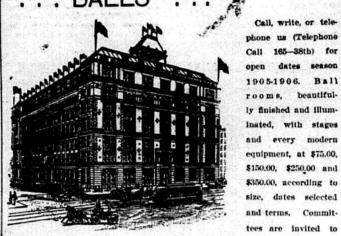
### QUEENS.

At the last meeting of the Queens Executive, County Organizer Hahn was in the chair. Wyckoff Heights protested against the new branch, East Williamsburgh, meeting in the same district and the Organizer was instructed to remedy the difficulty. Or ganizer reported that all branches had been notified to hold primaries for city convention. Evergreen donated \$20 and Glendale \$50 to the Executive and both these branches will put up signs on their headquarters. Wyckoff Heights will hold a festival on Saturday, April 29, at Schalble's Hall, Fair view avenue and Harman street, admission free. The Picnic Committee was instructed to meet on April 21.

### "THE TWO MATIONS "

Society was still (in the later Middle Ages) far from possessing those contri-rances of the modern police system which other rubbish from the path of the rich not for the purpose of preventing misery but merely to hide it out of sight. . . . A that time, as at the present, society could be defined by the Platonic description, "the two nations." In the decline of the Middle

GRAND CENTRAL PALACE



Call, write, or tele-

MONTGOMERY MAZE, GRAND CENTRAL PALACE.

Lexington Avenue, 43d and 44th Streets, New York.

WITH YOUR. . . . HAT?



McCANN'S HATS, 210 BOWERY (Near Spring Street.) SPRING STYLES NOW READY.



PRINCIPLES OF SCIENTIFIC SOCIALISM. 4th Edition; 238 Pages; Paper 35c, Cloth 15c.

both written by the Rry, CHAS. H. VAIL. They have made thousands of 80cialists by their simple and convincing presentation of the principles of 80cialism. To Share holders of the Comrade Co-operative Co. they are sold at a discount of 40 per cent. Any 80cialism may acquire by monthly payments of 50 cents a \$5.00 share in our Co-operative! Tablishing House and thereby choy special rates for "The Comrade"

# REPUTATION AND IMMENSE RUPTURE RACTICE CURING RUPTURE Made by Genuine and Per And Per Curing Curine Cures.



TRUSSES WILL

Interview These Cured Patients:

### DR. GEO. B. WIX. 42 RUPTURE SPECIALIST.

East 23d St. New York, N. Y. Formerly Chemic Electro Institute, Office Hours 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., and 6 I. M. to 8 P. M. Sundays, 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. Illus'ested Booklet Malled Free

Interview Trees Cured Patients:
PETER SAUER, 98 Oak St., New Rochelle, N. Y. E. S. Reservoir ave., Jersey City, W. H. KFNNEY, 845 50th St., South Brooklyn ER, Maple ave., Hastingson-Hadson, N. Y. L. H. FORD, 236 E. 34th St., N. Y.

### LECTURE CALENDAR

FOR NEW YORK.

Lectures under the auspices of the Social Democratic Party or auxiliary organiza-tions, whether by Socialist or non-Social-ist speakers, and by Socialist speakers be-fore other organizations, are listed below. Unless otherwise stated, lectures are called for 8 p. m., and admission is free. SUNDAY APRIL 30

Eureka Hall, 285 Eighth avenue, between wenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth streets Margaerite V. Wien: May Day and the International Socialist Movement.

Independence Hall, 158 E. Twenty-seventh street. Moses Oppenheimer: Practical Socialist Politics.

Verein für Volksbildung, Labor Lyceum, M. E. Former between von Market Market Street Market Market

64 E. Fourth street. Jas. M. Rellly: The Meaning of the First of May. Harlem Socialist Club, 250 W. One Hun-dred and Twenty-fifth street. Wm. S. Edwards: The Socialist State.

WEDNESDAY, MAY & WEDNESDAY, MAY 3.

Harlem Socialist Club, 250 W. One Hundred and Twenty-87th street. Moses Oppenheimer: The Poor of Our State from 1630 to the Present.

Brooklys.

FRIDAY, APRIL 28.

Wm. Morris Educational Society, To back's Hall, Thatford and Pitkin avenues Abe Cahan: Dickens and Thackeray. SUNDAY, APRIL 30. People's Social Democratic Club

Labor Lyceum, 949 Willoughby avenue, at 8 p. m. Frederick Kraft: Is Our Coun-SUNDAY, APRIL 30 Phil Unfricht Hall, 230 Fulton street, and ner Rockaway Road, Jamaica. Joseph Spero: Science and Modern Socialism.

FOR LEGIURE COMMITTEES

IN NEW YORK AND VICINITY.

Ediln, William—404 Westminster Road, Flatbush, Brooklyn. Felgenbaum, R.—122 Rockaway avenue, Brooklyn. Fraser, Mrs. Bertha M.—803 Union Fraser, J. C.—160 Bieecker street, New York, J. C.—160 Bieecker street, New York, Furman, Dr. Charles L.—121 Schermer-horn street, Brooklyn, Ghent, W. J.—260 W. Fifty-fourth street, horn street, Brookish, Ghent, W. J.-260 W. Fifty-fourth street, New York, Goellel, Geo. II.-14 Bridge street, New-Goellel, Geo. II.-14 Bridge street, Newrk, N. J. Hanford, Ben- 781 Marcy avenue, Brookyn. Hillquit, Morris-320 Broadway, New

Yorks, Alexander—184 William street, Jonas, Alexander—184 William street, Levis, E. J.—1924 Beach, Street, Levis, E. J.—1924 Beachway, City, Malklel, Leon A.—1861 Lexington avenue, New York, Neben, E. T.—52 Westcott street, East Neben, E. T.-52 Westcott street, East Arlington, N. J. Krafft, Frederick-29 Reservoir gvenue, Jersey City, N. J. Lee, Algernon-184 William street, New York. York.
Lemon, Courtenay-184 William street, New Lemon, Courtenay-184 William street, New York.
Orange, N. J.
Phillips, I.-216 E. Seventy-sixth street, New York.
Reilly, Jan. M. - 205

Relly, Jas. M.-285 Barrow street, Jer-Rollyson, Dr. 1911 sey City, N. J.
Robinson, Dr. Elias P.—365A Fourteenth
street, Brooklyn.
Huge, Mrs. Clara—8 E. Eighty-fifth street.
Sackin, L.—11-13 Avenue D. New York.
Schlueter, F.—891 Flatbush avenue, Schlueter, F.—891 Flatbush avenue, Brooklyn.
Nchoen, Eugene J.—153 E. Eighty-eighth street, New York.
Spageo, John—197 Yonkers avenue, Yonkers, N.Y.
Spero, J.—121 E. One Hundred and Twelfth street, New York.
Teche, Charles G.—452 W. Twenty-ninth street, New York.
Ufert, Charles—4121 Boulevard, West Hobeken, N. J. Twelfin street, New York.

Teche, Charles G.-462 W. Twenty-ninth street, New York.

Ufert, Charles—4121 Boulevard, West Hoboken, N. J.

Wlen, Miss Marguerite V.—243 E. Eighty-sixth street,

Wilshire, H. Gaylord—125 E. Twenty-third street, New York.

### A BALL FOR THE RUSSIAN BUND.

A ball and concert will be held in Grand Central Palace, New York, Friday evening, April 28, for the benefit of the Jewish workingmen's Social Democratic organization of Russia. known as the Bund. The society, "Friends of the Bund," appeals to "Friends of the Bund," appeals to sympathizers to come and bring their

Alken, J. C.—9 W. Bixty-third street, New 2011.

Alken, J. C.—9 W. Bixty-third street, New 2011.

Bernard, Rev. 2012.

Bernard, Rev. 20

# National Platform of the Socialist Party.

Our American institutions came into the world in the name of freedom. They have world in the name of freedom. They have the first state of the same of the same of the same as the means of rooting out the idea of freedom from among the people. Our state and national legislatures have become the mere agencies of great propertied interests. These interests control the appointments and decisions of the judges of cur courts. They have come into what he practically a private ownership out. They are using these to betray and conquer for in and weaker peoples, in order to establish ing or tyranny. It completely controls the university and public school, the pulpit and the press. and the arts and literatures. Hy making these economically dependent upon itself, it has brought sli the forms of pub-lic teaching into servile submission to its own interests.

### TO THE WORKERS.

Shall you complain who feed the

Who clothe the world? Who house the world? Shall you complain who are the world? Of what the world may do? If, from this hour You use your power. The world must follow you.

The world's life hangs on your right hand. Your strong right hand,

You hold the whole world in your

For dark or light. For wrong or right, The world is made by you.

Then rise as you ne'er rose before! Nor hoped before! Nor dared before!

And show as was ne'er shown before, The power that lies in you! Stand all as one-See justice done! Believe, and Dare, and Do!

-Charlotte Perkins Gilman,

### WESTERNERS TALKING "SASSY."

What in the world is coming over the Pacific Coast labor papers? A couple of weeks ago the Stockton "Labor Advo cate" read Compers the riot act for advising to fill the legislative halls with men from the working class. Now comes the Seattle "Union Record," and, boiling over with indignation because the Legislature of Washington turned down the labor bills and prostrated itself before capital, declares that "if an election were to be held be a labor ticket nominated and elected. and that "the workingmen of this city has phatic manner than ever the fact that th only use politicians have for them is to ge ion Becord" also speaks of Gompers' "bom-bastic reference to the necessity of being true to the principles and purposes of the A. F. of I..." and warns the President that he cannot send an organizer into Seattl to create trouble in the local movement. We frankly admit that we like the spirit of independence that is being displayed by those Westerners.—Max S. Hayes in Cleve and "Citisen."

Roosevelt says this governo "will not become a government of classes." It won't either, because it's

-Debs' "Unionism and Socialism: A Piea for Both." Price, 10 cents. Order from this office.

Branch 24, Harlem, Arb.-K.-n. St.-K sie: All members are hereby informed that after April 1st

Dr. ALFONS MUELLER, No. 334 E. 84th St. Will be our Regular Physician for the

BRANCH EXECUTIVE BOARD.

Two Socialist Novels

(ERELS OF THE NEW NOUTH, y Waiter Marion Ray-nond, is a story of out-oors, of the free and of the real class struggi

one dollar, provided this advertisement is mentione all both books, and will also send the IP ONAL SOCIALIST REVIEW for one yes The Review is worth a dollar a year to any thing socialist. So A sample copy and a book cowill be mailed for six cents in stamps.

MARLES H. KEUR A CORPANY, 36 Fifth Ave., Chr.

NEW SONGS FOR SOCIALISTS.

"THE TORCH OF LIBERTY" (words by John Spargo, music by Platon Brounoffi. Retail price, 30 cents per copy; wholesale price (not less than 100 copies), 15 cents. "THE SONGS OF FREEDOM" (a book f 21 songs), by Platon Brounds. of 21 songs), by Platon Brounoff. Retail price, \$1.25; wholesale price (not less than copies), 60 cents per copy. Terms: Cash or money order

PLATON BROUNOFF. VOICE CULTURE AND PIANO.

2 E. 23d St. or 251 E. Broadway, New York. Where to Lunch and Dine Comrades, patronize those who advertise



Lunch Room. 110 Bleecker St., nr. Green S NEW YORK.

No line drawn on smaller animals WHO WILL DO YOUR LAUNDRY WORK?

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

of "Jeffersonian Democracy," sta platitudes, tariff reform, meaningle

and lying promises, calamity howling,

cash the capitalists may see fit to fur

for the "radical democracy" in 1908.

little labor union skates and nond

politics" are getting ready to

between the upper and nether

or Socialism, not capitalism

ever learn-through defeat.

never did him any good."

script political parasites of all shade of "radicalism" will be engaged Knaves and idiots who for years have

right-about-face in the interests of this

The edifice may be ready for 1908.

d in 1904. It will be ground to pleces

stones of capitalism and Socialism, be-

ween the forces that stand openly for

penly for the total abolition of ex-

"radical Democracy." But this the lat

ter are as yet too ignorant to perceive. They will only learn-if indeed they

They can steal nothing from Social-

selves. They are like the jackal tha

Kipling writes of, who was "everlast

ingly hungry and full of cunning that

They may succeed in fooling some of the workers, but not enough to se-

cure office-which means that they

will thoroughly succeed in fooling

Months before the presidential elec-

tion the Socialists predicted the birth

its appearance the instant that Bryan

of this mongrel. They foreshad

was turned down at the St. Louis of

think more of our stomachs than we

we are and we will deserve

do of our libertles we will stay where

NO ONE WILL SET US FREE BUT OURSELVES. That is a truth that should be burned into our minds

in letters of fire.

What is true of the labor movement

on the industrial plane must be true

plane. ITS SOURCES MUST BE

integrity of our organization. It is

just; it is democratic; it excludes spe-

cial privileges. Where all pay all will be represented and all must therefore

benefit. No matter to what size we

of our financial life pure, and every

man's ten cents a month should be a sacred charge upon his conscience.

All winter in Washington I have

on the workings of the other thing

Men in faultless attire upon the ave-nue; men in spotless linen and satin-

lined coats at the theaters; men in the

holding gorgeous bouquets of het-

AND ALL, FOR THESE PLEAS-URES, TAKING MONEY TO BE-

TRAY THE INTERESTS OF THE

PEOPLE WHO VOTED FOR THEM.

others that others get their services

If you desire liberty you will have

pay for it. Philanthropy has never yet

It is because the Socialists pay duer

that they watch their representatives and see that they do what they are

elected for. When they cease to pay dues they will cease to exercise this

And so, on this May Day, I have bu

one word; yet it is a word I would shout from the house-tops; a word that I would send reverberating to the in-

most recesses of the working-class

KEEP THE FOUNTAIN PURE!

Your writers, your editors, your speakers, may pour out their lives in propaganda, but unless you do your

share, humbly and quietly though it may be; unless you follow your representa-tives to the legislatures; hold up their

hearts and hands with your interes

and sympathy; unless you finance their

campaigns with your dimes and reje

and hold aloof from those who stand ready to finance them with dollars; in

and hold aloof from those

his dues, when by any small sacrifice he would have been able to do so, has no right to talk of "fabor skates" and "labor fakirs." He is one himself. He has betrayed his cause for a tank of beer, or a pipe-full of tobacco. We should not expect more of others than we are willing to do ourselves. If we

for selfish ends.

watchfulness.

freed a human being

And it is because those who voted for them allowed the expenses of the campaigns of these men to be paid by

ong reception-room of the New Willard

The dues-paying system is the very

labor movement on the political

vention. And its integration not

"conservative Democracy"

For the issue is capitalism

benefit them

But it will go down in wreck and ruin

nish them with to give the sham an

By Jos. Wanhope.

"We're all Socialists now," said Harsourt, the British statesman, many years ago, alluding to the extension of

inleipal ownership in England. "We're all Socialists now," is the belated echo which comes back from Chicago, where Democratic politicians, bungry for the spoils of office, alarmed over the local Socialist vote, and exer-cising their shallow wits for an "issue," decided on presenting the ex-ploited victims of capitalism with a dish of the Dead Sea apples of "muni-ripal ownership" in the hope that they

ecould disguise it as "Socialism."
For the young Socialist giant has been shaking the rotten tree of capitallsm with a mighty shake, and the cratic baboon clinging desp ly to the lower branches, and fearing that he may be shaken to the ground, has transformed himself into cal," and is showering the aggressor with the sour, unripe fruit in the hope that the assault may cease. His Rebrother higher up, knowing publican brother higher up, knowing that his turn will come later, grins and chatters his approval, and accompany this sop to the Socialist Cerberus with the assurance that

e're all Socialists now." And so our "Democracy," or what is oft of it, as becoming "radical." Its dull brain has perceived that Socialism is "radien!"—and Socialism is win-ising. And it must have a platform on which to play its fantastic tricks before high heaven and the working class in 1908. A "radical" platform Out not "too radical." One that will, while falling far short of So go far enough to be advertised as "so-

It will bear the same relation to Socialism that "green goods" does to genuine paper money; and like "green goods" it is to be foisted on suckers for the benefit of crooks.

How to construct the platform? How to get the material? There is but one way. Steal it. Where? Why, from the Socialists. Socialism is to them but a collection of "planks" at most, and they need lumber.

Even now the material is being purloined. Little local Democratic skates and heelers are developing a sudden craying for information on Socialism. craving for information on Socialism, and are approaching Socialists with inquiries. They want to "read up." Want to know just what Socialists propose to do. Want to know if there isn't a ten-page pumphlet somewhere that will give a complete outline of the "scheme." Of course they don't want the work such extensive works to wade through such extensive w as Marx' "Capital" or Engels' "Devel-opment." Can't afford the time. Just opment." Can't afford the time. Just now they want their Socialism in the form of compressed tabloids. A short and cancies sketch of the entire "plan"

b what they are after.

They want to cull the lumber; to disintegration will be in 1908.

By Franklin H. Wentworth.

undefiled water.

Where the fountain is pure we may

Let us take stock upon this march-

ing day of the workers. What have we to march for; what have we ac-

complished; and if we have accom-

plished anything to what do we

Wisy is the capital city of the nation

unspeakable in its moral and intellec-

unspeakable in its middle and an its mi-tual atmosphere, stiffing one in its mi-esmatic mists? It is because the

sources of its life are polluted. It is because the streams that flow into

poison, instead of fountains that pur-Viashington come from fountains that

The money that sends men to Wash-

ington is the fountain of impurity. It is not a democratic offering of the peo-

pie; it is a plutocratic offering of the enemics of the people. No matter

what the party, a campaign fund co

tributed by a few is but a poisoned spring; a fountain of iniquity. Men pay for what they expect to get. The

man who pays the most expects the most and gets it.

What may we see in this for our

Every nenny for the labor union; every penny for the Socialist Party, must come from the ranks of the

Labor unions have made progres

they have won better pay and shorter hours for the rank and file-how? BY FINANCING THEMSELVES;

BY PAYING, DEMOCRATICALLY, EACH AN EQUAL SHARE OF THE

Where money has come from other

sources than themselves; from Civic Federations and similar "friends of

And progress will be arrested in di-

rect proportion to the waning of the dues-paying system, and the accept-ance of "denations" from others, who-

ever they may be.

The rank and file must make up their

minds to pay their official servants, and

to pay the expenses of propaganda and

campaigning of every sort. We must remember that there are always oth-

ers who stand ready to pay our serv-ants if we do. It.

If we wish to be free we must be

willing to make the small sacrifice that

freedom luvariably demands. A man who cannot pay his dues to his union

or his local should be ashamed to face

his fellows with a eigar in his mouth.

Any man who has neglected to pay his dues, when by any small sacrifice

COST OF AGITATION AND EDU

The fountain has been pure.

labor," progress has been arrested.

own guidance toward the sunrise

ing Class.

WHERE THE FOUNTAIN IS PURE.

Showing How the Dues-Paying System in the Social-

ist Party and the Trade Unions Is a Guaranty of

the Loyalty of Those Organizations to the Work-

where we are.

PURE.

## THE DREAM OF

### ARISTOTLE AND OF ISAAC.

old Issue, and now his his brown cor

tracted. 'In Athens only a few could grow beautiful. Most of the people were only ugly, unhapmy slaves; they staggered under burdens or bent over

stared into darkness, and his old voice

crooked, but graceful as the form of Queen Esther; and thy thoughts thy thoughts should grow up—as freely— as roses grow. . . When the shut-tle moves itself." He held her close rooked, but graceful as the form of

now, for his deep shaking voice had

made her cry softly. "Jonathan tells me . . . strange rumors from America. Strange tales." He held her

ilently in the darkness. "There vot

might be happy," he murmured. "Hap-py." Above these two, but far out of

their reach, the stars gleamed life and

beauty. Below and around them two dark gray rows of buts—mud—toil—

Three months passed, and again or

vening at dusk Isaac bent straining to

finish the last seams on a coat. Yetta

worked beside him. The song she had sewed to all day she still sang in

catches, but her voice was now thin and tired. Soon it stopped altogether,

and she bent over closer and closer as

the darkness stole down. Then she

from his hut, and ran in to bring out

the big chair. But Jonathan could not

a letter which he struck again and

Old Isnac looked up slowly-his left

"Thou must remember!" said Jons

Isaac knit his brows.
"Well," cried Jonathan, impatiently,

"His wife wore the first dress from Odessa. Don't you remember that morning she came to the Synagogue?"

Isaac's eyes twinkled. "Jonathan,"

But Jonathan was impatient-"Jacob

the swiftest tailor—the first man here who sewed on the Sabbath. You can't remember? Why, his boy died

of a bad back. You sat up those two

Old Isaac's eyebrows lifted. "Ol-ol!

Poor little Samuel! His father made

him sew all day when he was six years

Jonathan. "His mind was sharp and thin like his body; his fist was always

"Thou shall not curse a deaf

not care! He is too happy! Listen! From here he went to Podolia, and

from there, five years ago, to New York. There already his girl grows

erts, and has fine clothes. He has a

factory with sixty men. They work only from eight in the morning till

three in the afternoon, and yet in that

time they make thousands of coats. Why? why?' Here Jonathan's voice

the sewing. And what moves the ma-

elleve me? The shuttle moves itself!

All men can be rich and free at last!"

Isaac got up stiffly, seized the letter and read it. "Ol-oi," he murmured.

His brows twitched nervously; his eyes watered; his big hands trembled.

when half-way through he looked up.

"But is this happiness for all?" His

voice had changed and was husey.

"Tall Abram went from our village

"Tall Abram Went from Jork. He has

ot written to us. What of him?"
"Here-further on," said Jonathan,

pointing down the page. "Abram—in Jacob's factory—happy—working light. And here Jacob says—if we would be

happy—come to him?"
Old Isaac bent and stared close

moment, but then shook his head. "Too old—too old," he said, sadly. "I

should have gone with Abram." He sat down. "Come back when the light

s gone," he said, and Jonathan rushed off to snother hut. Issue worked ten minutes, bending, aching. Then he stopped, with his old head cocked to

stopped, with his old head cocked to one side. "Many thousand coats in one day," he murmured. "Ol-ol! Ol-ol!" He worked and then stopped again. "His girl—beautiful—clothes—school—

fine concerts—noble music. I wonder now what vaudayville means," So the

old man worked in the dark.

Late that night be told little Yetta

to go to bed. But she could not sleep, and came softly to the but door. Isaac sat staring at the big moon, his beard

bowing slowly up and down. After a long time she heard him whisper out into the night. She bent closer, "Hap-

py," he whispered. "My Yetta—happy

At daybreak she came again. His

face looked haggard and old, but his eyes were young and giad, and he seemed to grow stronger and younger with the daylight. "We will strety

go," he told her that morning. His voice continued busky and his brows

grew very nervous, for to that old ma-

the long, strange journey, with his scant money, was a fearful problem.

Three months later Isnac and Yettr

tood in the doorway of Jacob's fac-

tory on Broome street. Isaac felt the wair and buzz. He stared at the long

Here Jonathan's voice "Because machines do

rich, free, beautiful! Listen-she

Torah, with a twinkle.

ecame slow.

" said Isaac, quietly, quoting the

was here to listen he would

Jonathan

"Jacob's heart was small!" cried

than, looking over the edge of the letter. "Ten years ago he lived three

ooping more than ever. "What

persecution-slow death.

again with his hand

Jacob?" he asked.

From Jacob!"

hnts from the crossways."

book as be cried:

In the gray, lifeless Russian lamiet, as the dusk thickened, old Isaac sat by his mud-hut door, engerly nodding pick out the suitable "planks." When they sneak into the yard they want to be able to select the proper material without wasting time. That's why over a book and straining his eyes to finish the chapter. His tall back was crooked and bony; a black cap cov they are asking for the catalogue in ered his baldness; his clean gray beard hid deep wrinkles; his eyes by overuse wore small and faded; his bushy brows But they don't want to be "too radical" while burglarizing the premises They wouldn't think of such a thing twitched nervously up and down. In beilied dogs were sniffing garbage; a rooster with a lonely but still gay as stealing the foundation timbers They will be careful to leave the class struggle beam severely alone; also the feather in his tail was contemplating three shy, featherless hens; and a haby sat chuckling at its muddy, wiggling mussive balk which declares the work ers shall have all they produce. These things are too heavy and besides they toes. Suddenly the babe's face grew solemn and resolute; he crept behind the ogling rooster and jerked out the don't really want to gut the yard, mere ly to abstract a few light scantlings one gay feather. In despair and rage the bird turned and pecked the babe. "direct legislation." "municipal owner ship," and may be "nationalization of The babe howled. Isaac put his hand to his ears, but it was useless; he Out of these, with a due proportion ooked up, tired and nervous, and you could see now that his left eyelid drooped. He observed the howling

bunco oratory, and whatever hard twinkled as he turned and thus ad dressed the bird: Saul," he said, in Yiddish, "feat appearance of reality, they will atnot. The hens shall still sing thy tempt the construction of a platform praises. There is no young rooste David here." As he looked around the And for the construction a horde of dead, squalld street, he added: "Oh rooster David still unborn by art, there would we be also! sighed, waited patiently till the babe was boxed and hushed, and then bent to his book. His head again began to been selemnly warning the rank and file of the unions against "going into

ned. In one minute more his old eye

babe gripping the feather, and his eye

"Where thou art, there would we be also." That was why Isaac read-to-dream himself out of the mud. His whole life had been just this mud and toil. Already, at forty-eight, he was decrepit. From his ninth year he had bent to his sewing, in the winter twelve hours a day and in summe night. To read he had to strain his eyes. Only two nights a week could nights he bent close in the dark, or

in winter by the fire.
In his reading Isaac had dreamed

two long dreams of happiness. The first was the dream of Haschu years old he had gone to the little cheder (Hebrew school), and there at first for eight and then for ten hours each day he had studied. When he left and went to work at nine he could read the Talmud—the vast, be-wildering mass of commentaries on the Torah (the Pentateuch). Isaac was Why? Because the Talmud had al that was wise and true; any book that said other things was false and there fore wasteful. Twice a da, for twen ty years Isanc had pored over the Tal-mud. He knew the six hundred and thirteen precepts, great and small, from "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself" to "A garment of diverse kinds-of linen and of wool-thou shalt not wear." Most of these precepts were pure and wise, but all were fitted into one great command-submission So Isanc, degraded as the subject of a by this book to bow under tyranny, to smile meekly while starving, to pray under insults. Why? To gain the

dreamed-of happiness in heaven. two years before the gay rooster's be reavement. One night a neighbor. Jonathan, had brought over one of those "deadly" books—a battered Hebrew translation of Aristotle, Old was shocked and waved it aside but Jonathan smiled and began to reac it aloud. Again old Isaac waved and nodded fervently over his Talmud; but soon, in spite of his horror, the new words forced the radiant Greek images into his mind. Deep feelings arose. He could barely see his holy book. His mind whirled. Suddenly—bang! The big Talmud had slipped from his knees. He picked it up with a low cry. Again he tried to read, but again only listened, trembled, thrilled.

dream-happiness on earth! Isaac and Jonathan began to read together often. You know what queer wrecks of books are found in a Russian hamlet. Well, they saved and searched for books on Greece. They discussed every page of that Aristotle. They drank in that Greek life like old wine. The gloomy old Talmud had trained their minds to grasp deep thoughts, so now they grappied with new ideas, a new life, a new religion. Does happiness in heaven require uncensing toil, pain, cramped minds and feelings here? "No," cried Isaac, feelings here? "No," cried Isaac, "No." And so the new dream had gone

Now the baby's yells had gurgled down, the dusk deepened, but still old Isaac bent over his Aristotle, and now even his eye that drooped was shining. Then Yetta, his only child, stole out behind him, and the middy street was brightened. A girl of fourteen, she had soft, black, wavy hair and smiling eyes, the sleuder charm of a child, and even then a hint of womanly beauty. But she looked tired. Besides her sewing she had cared tenderly for old Isaac since the mother died three years before; she had seen him faint once from heart weakness; she was often anxious; his long hours were bad enough without the reading. So now she put her cool fingers over his eyes. At once his old face wrinkled into smiles, for he had been dreaming of her while he read. He kept on or her white he read. He kept on smiling. At last he reached up his big right hand, took her arm, and drew her around to his knee. His eyes opened, still shining from his dream. "In Athens," he said, softly, "I

dreamed I saw thee walking. All around thee were beautiful statues, and behind one of these thy old father hid, winking his eyes like a fool. Hark!—a breeze brings the music of harps and of maidens singing. Here poets like David of old lift up voices of praise. Over there noble thinkers speak fearlessly out, for there are no Russian censors. And all fhese thy friends, by so beautifully living, grow beautiful themseives in thoughts and feelings, in face and voice and figure." He kissed her. "So I dreamed thy beauty grew." he whispered.

"There was one terrible fault," said. and behind one of these thy old father

wair and buzz. He stared at the long table; on each side fifteen men, almost boys, bending; with elbows jerking back and forth, backs swaying, heads bobbing, eyes, straining, fingers jumping, all racing.
Soon Jake saw them at the door, He hurried over impatiently and looked

at the old man for a moment. Being

hort, he had to squint up. He snapped hrough his nose, "Vot you vant?" Tall Issac stared down—amazed and bewildered. Happy, beautiful, free noble. Jake was only fat. "Vell? Vy don't you speak?" cried

Jake. "Vell? Vell? Vy not?"

"It must be," said Issae at last in
Middish. "The voice is the same. Thou art Jacob. Thou art changed in ter

Jake squinted harder. Then be rat

tasks from daylight until dusk; for them all the light of day meant toil." tled in Yiddish: "What—ten years— Russia—yes—yes—Isaac! The dreamer—the Cohen (descendant from Aaron Isaac controlled himself sternly, his -glad to see you! And the g pretty, by God!-Pretty! Glad to you... I never forget old friends." He thought hard a second; his shop was short of hands; it was the rush season "Good!" he cried. "My old friend, let ooked! And then he wrote down-'It must be so . . . Most men . . . must be slaves! . . . Slaves! . . . Until the shuttle shall move itself! me help you—let me give you worl Friendship first! Money after! Heigh ... But if that ... happy time ever comes! ... Then all—all men may be free!" His voice dropped. he shouted in English to his men, who had stopped to look. "Get vorking: Vot's de matter?" He hurried over. "Vell? Vell? Vy not?" Again he went "Then thy beauty might grow; thou shouldst not work all day by me; thise eyes should not fade, but shine and sparkle; thy voice should sing and laugh; thy form should not grow to the door. And then old Isaac, tired and hungry, while he stared at those men racing, heard from fat Jake the

story of how to grow happy.
"Work! Save! That's how! I cam to New York with a wife and one gir ten years old. I worked in a sw truint officer made her go to school; then I told my wife she must have no more children." At this Isaac drew back, for by the Talmud it is a terrible offense for a woman to prevent her fruitfulness. "Had to do it!" snapped Jake. "With a big family you can never rise out of the common crowd. Work? I worked faster than all in the shop: Saturdays I worked like Christian, Sundays like a Jew; I mad in rush senson eighteen dollars a week in dull, four dollars; more dull week got free board for my wife with her brother, who made eleven dollars week; he is a fool and is still poor Then I got the inspector of a half-or phan asylum to come to my room.
"Take the girl," I said; "her mother
has become a bad woman." The girl her one dollar a week, three dollars for my own bed and board, one dollar to wife for clothes-four saved. The money grew. My wife died from consumption-poor woman -and cost me sixty-two dollars, for

buried her good. But I got all back by saving. I was happy again. In two years I rented machines and a small shop. In two years more I rented this factory. Here I am. I work no m make others work; I know all their tricks, for I have been through the mill; I get every cent's worth out of them. So I am rich. I make two thousand dollars a year; I spend twelve hundred; my girl is sixteen; we have a big flat; we go once a wee to Keith's, once a month to the Third Theater; always America plays; I want for my girl no Yiddish theater. In high school she takes prizes; she is smart and shrewd; she is pretty, dresses elegantly. We try for a good husband; she knows what I When she bought last month a

big hat for twelve dollars, I said, 'All 'Papa, it will pay,' she said.' Here Isanc squeezed Yetta close to his side. She looked up and smiled, though she was frightened. Isaac was

still bewildered. Jake looked disappointed at getting no congratulations. "So we are har-

py!" "Happy!" old Isane repeated. He stared round the big, dark, whirring room, and then back to the racing ta-"The machine that moves itself, he said at last. "Wilt thou show me how it works?" Then they came to

the table. ing, and all," Jake told him, "it will take over fifty people to make a hand sweatshop to death; look how they come!" The coats were tumbling right up the table, one row on the right side, one on the left. Each work

man was always shoving or grabbin Old Isaac's brows began moving up and down. "Thousands in a day," he said. "But the men-their faces are old and tired, though they are only

Whir-r! Then on. Every

machine.

"Speed! Speed!" snapped Jake.
"Boys for speed! Old men are
no good!" He felt Isaac's hand
tighten on his arm and looked m. His eves grew kind-for Jake had a good heart. "Old men like you can work over there," he said, pointing to dark corner where nine old men in three groups were pressing coats with hot irons.

But Isaac still looked hopefully at the table. "There is an old man." h

Jake followed the pointing finger to the foot of the table—the last place on "Just one seam on pocket, and even then he is too slow ne must soon be discharged; he stop too much. Look at him! He is ping now!" Jake hurried down.

The slow old man never saw him, but stared up at Isaac. Then he pushed his wet hair back; his hollow face flushed red: his eyes grew bright, Sud denly Isaac cried out and ran down the room, while the other old man sprang up. They hugged each other, talking so low that no one could hear though the workers all stopped and ils tened hard. Only once they heard Isaac sob, "Abram, Abram," till his voice broke. Then Jake helped the two old men to a corner by an open win-dow, came back wiping his eyes, but saw his men loafing and shouted, "Vell, vell? Vy not?"

Abram cried when he saw Yeita, for his own girl had taken consumption from him. They talked an how; from him they learned the dark side; the nine men out of ten; the men who are not quick nor shrewd like Jake—slaves all to the machine. At last Abran Isaac came to Jake at the table. His face had changed. It was wild, his brows bent down, his eyes flashed

even the drooping lid was up.
"The machine has not made men free!" His voice was husky, but so

bitter that several men stopped work quickly and looked up. "Most men are worse off than before."
"Well," cried Jake, "how can I help? I was quick, I worked, I saved, I bought machines. The machines work

for me, not for all. The machines belong to me."

"And the men belong to the maloud voice.

"Well," cried Jake, "how can I help? I myself belong to a machine—the big ore. I bid against other contractors; I must bid low or get no work; too many men like me have gone into the

But old Isaac was too wild to listen "The men belong to the machines!" Now he was shouting and swaying. "It is wrong! Wrong! The shuttle moves itself! The time has come! All men are—free-free! And their-children-Yetta-" He fell suddenly. "Yet-On the floor his old face grew slowly quiet.

And two hours later, when Isaac was dead, old Abram led Yetta to his tenement. She spoke not a word. Her eyes were quite dry. Only now and then she shivered slightly.

### HUXLEY OR THE DILEMMA

OF CAPITALIST SOCIETY. If it is said that the carrying out of such arrangements [for the protection of the ployment, sweatshop wages, child labor, etc.] must enchance the cost of production and thus handicap the producers in the race of competition, I venture, in the first place, to doubt the fact; but, if it be so, it results that industrial society has to face a dilem ma, either alternative of which threaten destruction.

On the one hand, a population the labor of which is sufficiently remunerated may or which is sumiciently remunerated may be physically and morally healthy and so-cially stable, but may fall in industrial competition by reason of the dearness of its produce. On the other hand, a popula-tion, the labor of which is insufficiently remunerated must become physically and morally unhealthy and socially and though it may succeed for a while it competition by reason of the cheappean of hideous misery and degradation, to utter

Well, if these he the only elternatives the former and, if need be, starve like men But I do not believe that a stable society nade up of healthy, vigorous, instructed and self-ruling people, would ever jucus serions risk of that fate. They are not like ly to be troubled with many competitors of the same character just vet: and they may their own.-Thomas H. Huxley, in "The Struggle for Existence in Human Society."

"Socialism the Basis of Universal Peace" by H. A. Gibbs is worth circulating in these days of Jingelsm. Five cents a copy.

## Dr. Anna Ingerman,

Returned from abroad. Office hours 10-12 a. m., 5-7 p. m.

JOHN F. OKSANEN, BOOKBINDER.

952 Third Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. Library and Private Works at low

### PUBLICATIONS.

THE CONSERVATOR. PHILADELPHIA.

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR. EDITED BY

HORACE TRAUBEL. EUGENE V. DEBS:

"The Conservator," edited by Horses Traubel, is a source of genuine delight to me. It is distinctively original, refreshing and inspiriting, and is sure of an eager velcome wherever it finds its way.

PETER E. BURROWES: "The Conservator" is brave and whole ome. With its long sustained and overflowing vitality it could supply gray mat ter to an armful of its contemporaries.

### GEORGE D. HERRON:

There is no paper I would so much like have Socialists read as "The Conserv stor." We read our own literature, but we should read something else-something that will bid us remember that Socialist is a means and not an end. The end of economic liberty is the liberty of the yoked and prisoned human spirit. Traubel and his "Conservator" will, better than thing else in America, bring this liberty of the human spirit to our remembrance

FRANKLIN WENTWORTH:

"The Conservator" never stoops nor wobbles. It says the thing fearlessly and well. It has an unsulled message and the den mics of a real personality. It renovates the soul like elemental fire.

### COURTENAY LEMON:

Everything that Traubel writes is worth reading and much of it is worth reading more than once. The power of battle and the gentleness of love are in his pen; it is now a flashing sword and now a cares ing hand. The high literary quality of The Conservator," the excellence of its selections, and, above all, the virile wri ings of its editor, with his unfailing democracy, his revolutionary summons and so cint faith, his original and compelling styl make it a reservoir of refreshment, an oasis in the desert of contemporary periodical literature.

### HISTORY OF SOCIALISM IN THE UNITED STATES.

By Morris Hillquit. What some non-Socialist papers say

about this book:
Chicago "Record-Herald"—Morris Hiliquit has written a good history of Sociallim in the United States. It provides a
distinctly needed help in the broader study
of the whole social-industrial situation and of the whole social-industrial situation and its problems. The "Literary Dipent"—Mr. Hillquit's The "Literary Dipent"—Mr. Hillquit's the control of the property of the control of the property of the most concise account that has yet appeared of this most picture-sque movement. The "Pitgrim"—Mr. Hillquit's account of the pitigrim"—Mr. Hillquit's account of the pitigrim "Mr. Hillquit's account of the pitigrim tragedy that resulted from the so-called Anarchist uprising in 1887 in Chicago is the best and most accurate brief statement of the theory of the third we have seen covers the development of Socialism but comprehends it and enables his readers to the theory of the comprehends it and enables his readers to the theory of the theory o

covers the covers to comprehends it and enables his readers to do the same.

The "Morning Leader" (Loudon, England)—So much accurate information is given, combised with the author's marked earnestness and clearness, that the work cannot full to be a distinctly valuable addition to the library of books on the social questions of the day.

Minneapolis "Times"—The book is a broadly written and intelligent discussion of the whole topic of Socialism by a man who can be an enthusiast without being a beautiful.

dogmatist.
Cloth-bound, 370 pages, neatly printed.
Price, \$1.50. Postage, 16 cents.
For sale by SOCIALIST LITERATURE CO., 184 William Street.

PUBLICATIONS.

## IF THERE ARE ANY GERMANS

in your neighborhood, be sure to send their names and addresses at once t "Vorwarts," 184 William street, New York. "Vorwilrts" is the leading Ger German Socialist daily, the "New York

Volkszeitung."
TRIAL SUBSCRIPTION: Six weeks for 10 cents.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE: ONE YEAR. - - - \$1.00 SIX MONTHS. . THREE MONTHS. . .

VORWAERTS, 184 William Street, M. Y.

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

313 PAGES. CLOTH, \$1.50 For sale by

SOCIALIST LITERATURE CO., 184 William St., N. Y.

#### "POVERTY" BY ROBERT HUNTER.

This book is the result of several years of original investigation of social condition York, Boston, Chicago, and Lon-

formation, invaluable to the Socialist stu-

SOCIALIST LITERATURE CO., 184 William Street, New York.

### "DIE ZUKUNFT" (THE FUTURE) A Monthly Magazine

of Popular Science Literature and Socialism in Jewish language, published by the Zukunft Press Federation SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

ZUKUNFT, 26 Canal St., New York

Per Munum \$1.00 6 Months 600

### CHANTS COMMUNAL BY

HORACE TRAUBEL. An artistically printed and well

bound volume, containing forty of the author's contributions to The Worker, and some other matter. PRICE: SI POSTPAID.

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

### BOOKS WORTH READING.

The books here listed are cloth bound.
"Mass and Class." By W. J. Ghent. \$1.25
"Poverty." Hy Robert Hunter.....\$1.50
"A Contribution to the Cfitique of Political History." By Antonio Labricia.....\$1.00
"The American Farmer." By A. M. Si-

Nineteenth Century." By Werner Sombart \$1.00

Revolutionary Essays in Socialist Faith
and Fancy." By Peter E. Burrowes, \$1.25

"Economic Foundations of Society." By
Achille Loria \$1.25

Ethics of Socialism." By Belfort Bax ......\$1.00 Economics of Socialism." By H. M. Hynd-

E. Beifort Bax and William Morris. .\$1.00 The Evolution of Property." By Paul 

SOCIALIST LITERATURE CO.

### 184 William St. New York. God and My Neighbor.

BY ROBERT BLATCHFORD. AUTHOR OF

Merrie England," "Britain for the British." 200 PAGES. PAPER, 50c., CLOTH, St.

CONTENTS.

### The Sin of Unbellef, One Reason, What it Can and Cannot Belleve, The Old Testa

sent-Is the Bible the Word of God? 'Th Evolution of the Bible, The Universe, Jeho vah, lible Heroes, The Book of Books, Our Heavenly Father, Prayer and Praise, The New Testament-The Resurrection, Gospel Witnesses. The Time Spirit, Have the Docu ments Been Tampered With? Christianity Before Christ, Other Evidences, The Chris tian Religion-What Is Christianity? Deter ninism-Can Men Sin Against God? Chris tion Apologies-Christianity and Civilza tion Christianity and Ethics, The Success versality of Religious Bellef, Is Christianity the Only Hope? Spiritual Discernment Some Other Apologies, Counsels of Despair Conclusion-The Parting of the Ways. Mr. Blatchford is one of the very strong est writers in England to-day, and American Freethinkers have a rare treat in this

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

Dr. C. L. FURMAN. DENTIST.

121 Schermerhorn street, Brooklyn. Telephone No.: 3113 Main. DR. S. BERLIN. LABOR ORGANIZATIONS.

Standing advertisements of Trade Unions and other Societies will be inserted under his heading at the rate of \$1 per line per

ABRUM.

LABOR SECRETARIAT.—Office, 320 Broadway, Room 701; office hours on week days, from 9 a. m. to 6 p. m. Delegates' meeting every last Saturday of the month at 64 R. Fourth street, at 8 p. m. Board of Directors' meeting every second Monday of the month, at 220 Broadway, Room 701. Address all correspondence to the Labor Secretariat, 320 Broadway.

CHOARMAKERS' PROGRESSIVE INT.
UNION No. 90—Office and Employment Bureau. 6 £. 4th St. The following Districts meet every Saturday: Districts (Sohemlan)—331 £. 71st St., 8 p. m.; Districts and the strength of the strength o

SOCIALIST WORKING WOMEN'S SO-CIETY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA-Branches in New York, Brook-lys, Paterson, Newark, Ellsabeth, Byra-cuse, Cleveland, Chicago, St. Louis. Cen-tral Committee meet every second Taurs-day in the month at 11 a. m. in the chub-house, 206 E. 86th street, New York City.

LOCAL 476, MACHINE WOOD WORKING AND TURNERS. United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America Meets every Tuesday at Bohemian Hall, 222 E. 75d street, New York Pinanches tary, Wm. E. P. Schwartz, 8 Mill street, Astoria, L. I.; Recording Secretary, Jos. Noelter, 774 E. 150th street,

fuer die Vcr. Staaten von Amerika WORKMEN'S Sick and Death Benefit Fund of the United States of America.

The above society was founded in the year 1884 by workingmen imbued with the spirit of solidarity and Socialist thought. Its numerical attention (at present composed of 194 local branches with 23,700 male and 4,800 female members) is rapidly inits numerical strength (at present composed of 124 local branches with 23,700 male and 4,800 female members) is rapidly increasing among workingmen who believe in the principles of the modern labor movement. Workingmen between labor movement, workingmen between labor movement, workingmen between lab and 45 years of age may be admitted to membership in any of the branches upon payment of an internation fee of \$4.0 for the first-class and station fee of \$4.0 for the first-class and class. Members belonging to the first of an internation fee of \$4.00 for 40 weeks and of \$4.50 for another 40 weeks, whether continuous or with interruption. Members belonging to the cond class receive under the same circumstances and length of time \$6.00 and \$2.50.00 lis guaranteed for every member, and the wives and unmarried daughters of members between 18 and 45 years of age may be admitted to the third class upon payment of an initiation fee of \$1.50. Monthly assessments are levied upon the tree different classes of members of \$1. the different class

Workmen's Children Death Benefit Fund of the United States of America.

The address of the Financial Secre tary of the National -Excentive littee is: WILLIAM SCHWARZ, BI ble House, Room 42, Astor Place, New York City.

## WORKMEN'S

Furniture Fire Insurance

Organized 1872. Membership 15,000. Principal Organization, New York and Violnity

OFFICE: 64 East Fourth Street. Office ours, daily, except Sundays and holidays, hours, daily, except busins,
from 1 to 9 p. m.
BRANCHES: Yonkers, Troy, Binghamton,
Gloversville, Albany, Oneida, Tonawanda,
Schenectady, N. Y.; Faterson, Newski,
Elizabeth, South River, Fassale, Trenton,
and Rahway, N. J.
Adams, Boston, Holyoke, Springfield,

Adama, Boston, Holyoke, mpringness, Mars.
New Haven, Waterbury, Meriden, Harsford and Bridgeport, Coan,
ford in Bridgeport, Coan,
Gringholm, Pittsburg, Allegheny, Lagerne, Alloone, Seranton, Pa.
Chicago, III.
Chicago, III.
Chicago, III.
Hartmester, Cal.
Marchester, V. H.
Baltimere, Md.
St. Louis, Mo.
For addresses of the branch bookkeepers,
see "Vorwaerts."

### LAWYERS.

MORRIS HILLOUIT. Attorney-at-Law.

320 Broadway. Tel. 2576 Franklin

ENGINEERS.

FIREMEN,

ELECTRICIANS.

We recommend the following books as the most popular and the best ones ever published on the subject of Steam Engineering. Full instructions for those wishing to secure a license, or any one owning or running a steam engine:

Boiler. Leather. 18mo. Illustrated. Full of reliable instructions . \$2.00

oper's Instructions and Suggestions for Firemen. Leather. 18mo. Writ-ten in pla., practical language.\$2.00 Roper's New Questions and Answers for Steam Engineers and Electricians. This is the best book you want before undergoing an examina-

want before undergoing an examina-tion \$2.00
Roper's Hand-book of Modern Steam
Fire Engines. Leather, 18mo. Pock-etbook style. The best book on the subject. Everything about hydraulics, etc. ......\$3.00 Roper's New Catechism for Steam Engineers and Electricians. Twenty-first edition. Full leather, gilt edges, pocketbook style and fully illus-

Pocketbook style. With 106 illustrations. 363 pages. Leather, 18mo. A particularly good book for the private instruction of youths who show

Prices include postage.

184 William Str., New York.

DENTIST. 22 E. 108th St., Corner Madison Avo., N. Y.

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

MUSICIANS\* CO-OPERATIVE UNION, Local 273, A. L. U. of Hudson and Bergen Counties, Meets every Friday, at 11 a. in., at headquarters, 375 Central avenue, Jersey City, N. J.

UNITED JOURNEYMEN TAILORS' UN-ION meets every second and fourth Mon-day in Links' Assembly Rooms, 221-223 East Thirty-eighth street.

Arbeiter - Kranken- und Sterbe - Kasse

## LOCAL KINGS COUNTY, S. D. P. May Day Celebration How It Differs from the Old Parties and the Reason At Home and Abroad It is Full of Encouragement

BROOKLYN LABOR LYCEUM 49-955 WILLOUGHBY AVE. ON SUNDAY, APRIL 30, AT 8 P. M.

Addresses by WALTER THOMAS MILLS

and ALEXANDER JONAS

Followed by CONCERT, ENTERTAINMENT, AND DANCING TICKETS, 15 CENTS MUSIC BY W. K. SCHAEFER

### CAUSES OF POLITICAL CORRUPTION.

Socialism will make those corpor

tions and trusts public property and

thereby remove the cause of this cor-

in the post office department at Wash

What was the cause of the scandal

Private ownership of the industries

In other words, capitalism.

What were the corruptionists in the

post office department charged with?

They were charged with taking

bribes from private corporations in consideration of using their influence

to get the post office department to let

contracts to those private corporations for the manufacture of various arti

cles used in the post office department.
If the public had owned those plants

nufactured those articles

instead of letting contracts to private

corporations for them, there would not

That corruption was due to the pri-vate ownership of the plants which

Yes, but, if the public did own thos

manufacturing plants it would still

have to buy, from other private cor-porations, material of various kinds for use in those plants, and thus the

door would be opened to corruption again in the letting of contracts to

And the remedy for that is the pub-lic ownership and operation of those

ownership is more public ownership.

Extend the circle of public owner

ship to the point where all the indus-tries are made public, so that there

are no longer any contracts to be let to

private plants, and you have complete

ly shut out the opportunity for such

Socialism will also introduce the

initiative and referendum, so that city

ouncils, legislatures and congresses

will not have the power to pass im-

portant laws without submitting them

to popular vote. Likewise the recall, which will enable the people to dis-

charge any official at any time when

they distrust him, instead of letting him fiff out his term as they have to

Socialism will also make all men so

public affairs that the good men will keep the rascals out of the important

positions. Hundreds of thousands of

"good" men now attend to their private

affairs, without giving a thought to

men an advantage in public affairs. In

the Socialist commonwealth the affairs of these "good" men will be public affairs. They will be compelled by the

nature of things to give attention to

public affairs.

In view of all these altered circum-

stances, it is safe to say that Socialism will immediately upon its introduction

practically abolish political corrup-

And in the course of a few years as

time to gradually eliminate the graft-

ing propensity which has been so highly developed by capitalism, Socialism

will abolish political corruption alto-

Graft is a product of the present en

This gives designing

vitally and personally interested

remedy for the evils of public

those other private corporations.

corruption to occur.

other industries

corruption.

do at present.

public affairs

That is perfectly plain.

produced these articles.

been any opportunity for that

No. Socialism will not increase political corruption.

Capitalism increases political cor-

Some people who have never thoughtfully considered the subject say that the public ownership and operation of the industries, with the consequent increase in public officials and public business, will lead to an increase in political corruption. And they say we have enough now. Indeed, it is true that we have

enough now.
We have entirely too much.

Socialism proposes to abolish politi

By abolishing its cause,

What is its cause? The private ownership of the indus In other words, capitalism is the

cause of political corruption.

Capitalism is also the cause of pri vate corruption, the cheating, lying, now going on in private business.

If Socialism merely transferred the corruption now going on in private business to the public business the total sum of corruption would not be in-creased. We would be as well off in creased. We would be as well off in that respect as we are now. But we do not intend to do that. We intend to abolish political cor-

ruption.

What is it that causes a legislator

The private business interests of those who bribe him. It is to their financial interest to bribe him. Socialism will make those business interests public. It will thus remove the incentive to bribe him. Nobody could gain anything by doing so.

Who is it that corrupts the Aldermen of the cities and towns?

The corporations which own the water works, the street railways, the gas works, the electric light plants, the telephone systems, the fire hose manugas works, the electric fight plants, the telephone systems, the fire hose manu-factories, the brick plants, the asphalt plants, and other industries which supply cities with the things they need.

Socialism will publicly own and op-erate all of those enterprises. The of that corruption will thus b

What is it that causes a candidate for Congress to spend more money getting elected than the salary of a ngressman amounts to, corrupting voters with liquor and buying them outright when possible.

It is because the great capitalists of the country, the owners of the big industries, in return for his favors to the capitalist class in Congress, are only too giad to give him tips as to when and where to speculate and invest so and where many times the amount of his salary. Sometimes they bribe him outright. But that is searcely neces-ary. They can easily reward him by rhowing him how he can draw a fortune out of the pockets of the toiling dupes who elected him to Congress.

Socialism will make the industries public property. There will be no centive to buy Congressmen. The Con-pressional aspirant will no longer want the office badly enough to the to corrupt the voters in order to get it.

rupt the voters in order to get it.
Why is it that capitalist political
parties, the Republican and Democratic machines, shamelessly disgrace
our election days by the use of liquor and money at the polls?

Because there are great corporations and trusts which are willing to pay these machines vast sums of eninpaign funds, for their services in letting the capitalist class alone or passing such legislation as it

DO YOU WISH TO JOIN

gether.

Socialism will provide an environ ment in which graft cannot live. It will wither away and die,- John M. Work in "What's So and What Isn't."

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

YOU are a Socialist, we want YOU, is your DITY to Join, to do your little to the work, to contribute your little re to the expense, and to exercise your an influence in selecting the party's cannotes, framing its platforms, controlling officers, and directing its whole policy, he dues vary in different localities from exists to 25 cents a month-5 cents going the National Committee, 5 cents to the tecommittee, and the rest to the local its subdivisions. When a member is united by the party by reason of sickness or unemment, he is excused and does not loss reling.

ican contribute more, of course always use for it, but it is not re You will be expected, if you join, dithe monthly or fornightly meet-your local or branch and to give your lessure to the work of the or the greater portion of the work by yould less the work of the

sarty-for the success.

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

party.

For information as to the time and place.

For information as to the time and place.

The information as to the time and place.

off in New York County, address Organ-zer U. Solomon, 64 E. Fourth street Same

TON'T DELAY, FIND OUT WHERE

-Every capitalist will agree that the majority should control the gov-ernment, but when that majority is composed of class conscious working-men, why, that's different.—Jos. Wan-

Lee's "Labor Politics and Rocialla lities." Three cents a copy; \$1.50 a hun d. Order from this office.

in Kiegs County, address Organized. Schaefer, 83 Stockton street, Brook

THE SOCIALIST PARTY?

### THE DIFFERENCE.

naught; No humal brother must by thee be slain weil' 'tis well' It is as we are taught a net is Glorious War, that, Murder A thousand men each side—they meet, they

clash. They kill-for private rengeance all un-

fain.

Thou diest-if thou slay in anger rash!—
One act is Glorious War; one, Murds -Edith M. Thomas, in Collier's Weekly.

—There are many institutions that will "never live to see Socialism," and the Democratic party is one of them. -Jos. Wanhope

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

The deservedly favorable reception of this book has resulted in the issuance of a pa-per bound edition at such a price as to en-able the comrades to sell it at public meet Its circulation should be pushed, for undoubtedly it is one of the half-dozen mos valuable books of our popular literature. As an exposition in plain language of the ma-terialistic conception of history it it without an equal. The local or branch of the Socialist Party that cannot dispose of at least twenty or thirty copies at its openair meetings this summer is an organization that does not know a good thing when it

I'm consider in the state of New York of I class that Secretary John C. Chase, 81 F. Fourth street, New York:

If he any other state, a card of inquire to National Secretary, J. Mahlon Harnes, 250 Dearborn street, Chicago, will bring you a prompt reply, giving the address of your state secretary and other needed information. Prices Paper, 25 cents a copp. 10 of more to one address, 20 cents a copy. Cloth,

SOCIALIST LITERATURE CO..

MAY DAY CELEBRATION SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

LOCAL RICHMOND

Sunday Afternoon 4 p. m. at the Labor Lyceum, Roff st., Stapleton, S. I.

for the Difference.

Managed from Above-Our Party's Object is to End Class Rule, Therefore It Is Democratically Organized.

The Socialist Party differs very much from the other parties, not only in its principles, but also in its form of organization and methods of action. To those who are just getting acquainted with our party these methods seem strange and even unroaso able. For that reason, in this issue of The Worker which will go to many thousands of persons who are sincere-ly looking for information about Socialism, it seems fitting that we should give some account of the organizatio of our party and its methods and ex-

plain the reasons for its peculiarities.
Unlike the two old parties, THE SO CIALIST PARTY DOES NOT PRE-TEND TO REPRESENT ALL CLASS-ES OF THE POPULATION. It knows that this is impossible, that to make uch a claim is dishonest. When on class works and produces wealth and lives in poverty and another class lives in luxury without doing any productive labor, it is obvious that the inter ests of those two classes conflict. The political policy which will benefit the one will be injurious to the other. As "no man can serve God and Mam mon," so no party can serve both these

A party whose real purpose is to serve the capitalist class will natural ly wish to conceal that purpose, to pre tend that it will serve the whole peo must get the workers' votes in order to win. It is the policy of the capi-talists to prevent the workingmen from thinking together and voting together as workingmen, TO DIVIDE THEM ON ISSUES THAT DO NOT REALLY TOUCH THEIR CLASS INTERESTS, to keep them voting power into the hands, now of one set of capitalist agents, now of another.

This is what the Republican and Democratic parties actually are—TWO SETS OF CAPITALIST AGENTS, with their following of docile voters. They fight sham battles over questions of tariff and silver coinage and imper ialism and pretended "trust-busting real differences between big capitalists and little ones, but which do not affect the interests of the working class. They profess great hostility in campaign time. But when we look behind scenes, we find that prominent Republicans and prominent Democrats are big stockholders and directors in the same trusts or are acting together in such lawless anti-labor organizations as Parry's Citizens' Alliance. And when we examine the records of the two old parties where they have been in power, we find that, however they may differ in other matters, THEIR RECORDS ON THE LABOR QUESTION ARE AS LIKE AS TWO dents and governors of both partie send troops against strikers and may ors of both parties put the police at the service of lockout bosses, judges of both parties issue arbitrary injune tions against labor organizations and join in declaring unconstitutional such labor laws as may now and then be

These parties are RULED FROM ABOVE and FINANCED FROM ABOVE. They do not appeal to their rank and file to decide questions of party policy; those questions are decided by conferences of leaders. They do not appeal to their rank and file for funds: their funds are supplied by the great property interests, the trusts and franchise corporations and the like. All they ask from the workingto pay him for his vote if need be they count it a good investment. This form of organization and this method of campaigning, we repeat, is perfectly adapted to the purpose of these parties-the maintenance of capital-

The purpose of the Socialist Party being just the opposite—to overthrow capitalism and establish industrial democracy-inst the opposite form of organization and method of action

"Who pays the piper may call the It takes money to run political campaigns—not so much money for an honest campaign as for a corrupt one; but still, money is needed. Whoever holds the purse-strings can dictate the policy of any party. In order, therefore, to make sure that the Socialist Party shall continue to represent the working class faithfully, it is necessary that it should be financed by the working people.

This is the reason for our system of dues-paying membership. In every city or town where five or more straight-out Socialists can be got together, we organize what we call a local of the Socialist Party. Many of the large locals are subdivided into branches. The locals are grouped un-der state committees and these under a National Committee. Each member pays dues of 25 cents a month—ex-cept when excused by reason of sickess or unemployment. The national ness or unemployment. The national organization issues stamps to the state organizations at 5 cents each and the latter sell them to the locals at 10 cents each, and whenever a member pays his month's dues one of these stamps is affixed to his membership card as a receipt and an evidence of his good standing in the party. Thus the revenues are divided in a fixed the revenues are divided in a fixed ratio among the national, state, and local organizations. The number of dues-paying members in the United States is now about 25,000 and is tendily increasing.

This is the nucleus of our party revenues. Other methods are used to add to them. In campaign time spe-cial appeals are made and lists cir-culated and party members and symculated and party members and sym-pathizers give according to their means and their enthusiasm—a dime, a quarter, a dollar, or more. Progres-sive trade unlons and other labor, or-ganizations also make donations. En-tertainments and picnics are arranged, toe, and the proceeds turned into the party treasury. Sometimes, when we arrange public meetings we charge a small admission fee—and the old-party

politicians hold up their hands in won der at a party that can successfully use such methods. While they are passing around the cigars in campaign

time, our party is passing the hat, so to speak. And while they are calling on the voters to get drunk with enthusiasm and other things and "whoop 'er up," our party is calling on them to keep cool and do some hard think-

There is no secresy about finances of the Socialist Party. Public accounting is made of all receipts and expenditures and we are proud of the fact that our funds come in very small amounts from very large num-bers of earnestly thinking men and women.
The same democratic system pre-

vails in the management of all our party affairs. The local officers, the state secretaries and members of state committees, and the members of the National Committee are all elected, for terms of six months or a year, by the party membership and are subject to emoval by the party membership if it is not satisfied with their work. The National Secretary is elected yearly by the National Committee. The principle of direct legislation is applied throughout. Acts of the National Committee and the state committees and even of the conventions are sub ject to referendums if desired, and an opportunity is given for locals to ini-tiate propositions to be submitted to

Far the greater part of the work of the party is done by unpaid volun-teers, men (and women, too-for women have equal rights and duties with men in our party) who give a little of their leisure to help along the great cause by speaking, writing, working as organizers or secretaries, arranging meetings, distributing literature, and Comparatively a few are employed by the party, at fixed and mod erate salaries, to give all their time

to the work.

If you ask: Who are the leaders of the Socialist Party? we must answer that word commonly bears; we have chosen agents and spokesmen whon we honor in proportion to their fidelity and efficiency; but WE DO NOT LET THEM DO OUR THINKING FOR US, DO NOT GIVE THEM ANY CHANCE TO BECOME MISLEAD ERS. Ours is a party of equals, of comrades, a democratic party in the best sense of the word, every member having the same right to participate in its decisions and every member having the same duty of helping to carry out its decisions when made.

It is by this peculiar form and method of organization that our party has safely weathered so many storms in the past—has endured obloquy and misrepresentation and persecution, has fought out and settled internal differences and yet always presented a ed by its own mistakes and corrected them, has escaped the snares of fusion and corruption in which so many re-form and labor parties organized on old-party lines have been caught, and has gone steadily forward toward a victory which even many of our oppon

ents now admit to be near at hand. In a word, ours is a party of men and women who know what they want and know how to get it and who depend upon their own honest efforts, not upon luck nor upon trickery nor upon the favor of those above not upon the influence of some political Moses, to win success. Only by such a party can the existing industrial despotism be exchanged for the Cooperative Commonwealth. IN THE STRUGGLE TO WIN THEIR ECO-NOMIC FREEDOM THE WORKERS MUST LEARN HOW TO USE IT

WHEN IT IS WON. And YOU, reader, if you agree with our principles, are earnestly invited to join this party, not as a leader nor as a follower, but as a comrade, and to

### BROTHERHOOD.

There shall come, from out this noise of strife and groaning. A broader and a juster Brotherhood deep equality of aim, postponing
All selfish seeking to the genera good.

There shall come a time when each shall to another, Be as Christ would have him, Broth-

unto Brother. There shall come a time when brother

hood grows stronger Than the narrow bounds which now distract the world:

When the cannons roar and trumpets blare no longer, And the ironeled rusts and hattle

flags are furled; When the bars of creed and speech and race, which sever, Shall be fused in one humanity for

ever. -Lewis Morris.

### CONCENTRATION AND WAGES.

Here are some striking figures m the United States showing the progress of capitalist con-centration in the shoe industry and the accompanying decline of wages: In 1890 there were 2,082 factories; is

1900 there were 1,600. The average factory in 1890 employed 64 workers; in 1900, the average was 89. In 1890 the average output was \$105,979; in 1900 it was \$163,130.

In 1890 there were 133,090 worker employed at wages averaging \$454 for a year's steady work; in 1900 there were 142,922 workers, with average wages per full year of \$414.

### HISTORY AS SHE IS WRITTER.

"Do you think that history tells the exact truth about great men?" "Certain!

The eight-page May Day Number of The Worker will be good for propagands; 100 copies, 76 cents; 200, \$1,20; more at 50 cents a hundred; cash with deder.

## THE SOCIALIST PARTY ORGANIZATION. THE YEAR'S RECORD FOR SOCIALISM. WORKINGMEN'S WIVES AND

and Inspiration.

Parties Whose Purpose is to Maintain Class Rule Must Be Financed and Parliamentary Elections in Italy Show Big Gains — The International Congress-Unity in France - Russia and Japan - Increase of Vote and Party Membership in the United States.

The past year has been one of great ; tion for peace and freedom still goes activity for the Socialist Party in this country and abroad—for ours is an international movement, fighting for the emancipation of the workers in every civilized country. And the year has brought encouraging results from our past labors, inspiring us to renewed

The most important electoral contest year was the parliamentary election in Italy last November. At the last previous election, held in 1900, the Italian Socialist Party had not yet complete-ly asserted its independence, but was in alliance, in many districts, with the Radicals and Republicans. With their aid it polled 162,000 votes. This alliparty stood alone, with a more aggress program than ever before. The government used every method of cor-ruption and of intimidation to defeat it. Yet when the balloting was over, the Socialist Party had 302,000 votes to its credit-a gain of 85 per cent.

International Socialist and

The

held at Amsterdam last August must be counted among the most important events of our year. Nearly 500 dele-gates were present. With the exception of Portugal, Greece, Turkey, and Rumania, every European country was represented, and there were representatives, besides, from the United States, Canada, Argentina, Japan, Australia, and South Africa. Among the delegates were men and women exile for their devotion to the cause of liberty and three at least went back from the Congress to meet another prison sentence-one in Germany, on n Italy, one in Spain. Many matters cussed and acted upon and the prevailing notes in the whole proceedings were: Unity of all the workers, regard less of race or religion! and: No truce nor compromise in the battle agains

Among the happiest results of this parliament of the world's workers must be counted the achievement of Socialist unity in France. In that country the Socialist forces have been unfortunately divided and thereby weakened, one wing holding to an ag gressive and independent policy as does the party in Germany and in the United States, the other favoring an non-socialist parties as a method of getting immediate partial reforms. This schism has at last been healed, the final unification of the party having been effected within the presen month. And the best is, that unity has been made on the basis of an in dependent policy. The method of seeking reforms by fusion and compromise has proven a bad one and ha been abandoned, and one self-reliant Socialist Party now faces all the par

ties of capitalism. Throughout the year, Russia and Japan have held the center of the From our point of view, even nore than from any other, they have been intensely interesting. When the war began, early in 1904, the Social-ists of Russia raised their voices against it, held public meetings and circulated leaflets and papers to de nounce it as a gigantic crime and to express the fraternal greeting of Rus sin's thinking workers with those of Japan. Simultaneously, the Japanese Socialists did the same thing. In bot countries such utterances were cruelly were broken up by the police, party's paper was suppressed, and a score of comrades sent to prison; but other comrades took up the work, a new paper was started, and the agita-

#### SOCIALISTS ADVOCATING EIGHT-HOUR DAY IN HOLLAND.

A resolution introduced in the parlia-ment of Holland by Comrade Van Kol, ment of interest of the maximum eight-hour workday of the miners, was defeated by 58 against 28 votes, in spite of the fact that in October, 1903, the Government stated to be in favor of the move ed with rich materia from personal investigations, which were hard to accomplish in the face of the hostile employers and the terror izing church.

### WE NEVER FORGET.

My advice to workingmen is this: If you want to make yourself felt; if you do not want your children to walt long years be fore they have the bread on the table they ought to have, the opportunities in life the oughs to have; if you do not want to wal yourself, write on your banner so that every political trimmer can read it, so that every littleian, no matter how short-sighted h may be, can read it: 'We never forget.' If you launch the arrow of sarcasm at La-bor, 'We never forget.' If there is a division in Congress and you throw your vote in the wrong scale, 'we never forget.' You may say 'I am sorry I did the act,' and we will say, 'It may avail you in heaven, but on this side of the grave—never.' "So that a man in taking up the labor question will know that he is dealing with a hair-trigger pistol, and will say: "I am to be true to ustice and to man, otherwise I am a dead duck."-Wendell Phillips.

#### PICHMOND PRIMARY. A primary of the Social Democratic Party

f Richmond Borough and County for the purpose of electing delegates to the City, inty. Borough, Assembly, and Alde manic Conventions will take place on Sat-urday, May 6, at 8 p. m. at the Stapleton Labor Lyceum, Stapleton, S. I., Borough and County of Richmond. By authority of the New York State Com-

JOHN C. CHASE, Secretary.

—People who used to predict that Socialism could never thrive on Ameri-can soil, are now busily engaged in putting up the explanations that don't explain.—Jos. Wanhope.

project to erect a \$500,000 home for and invalid miners,

on. In Russia the denial of free speech is still more rigorous and criticism of the corrupt and tyrannous governm still more ruthlessly punished. But in Cossack brutalities, and every form of ersecution, the Socialist propagands as grown more and more powerful. It has reached up to the professional classes and out to the poverty-stricken peasants. On January 22 at St. Pe tersburg the class-conscious workers showed a courage and self-command which sent a thrill of admiration around the world and the government replied with a cold-blooded massacro which filled up the cup of its iniquities. Since that day all Russia has been in a ferment of thought and ac-tion. Autocracy is evidently tottering on the brink and we eagerly await the news of the May Day demonstrations of the next fortnight, which may be the decisive moment that will remove the decisive moment that will remove this greatest incubus on the world's progress. Let it only be added that Socialist party members and sympa-thizers the world over have been giving financial as well as moral aid to the Russian revolution: from this country alone thousands of dollars have been sent during the year. Turning at least to our own land.

serves.

the trade union publication might pay some attention to the question, but

Rarely do we find an article in

trade union paper bearing on this sub-

ject, and yet what an important rôle

could not the wives of the working-men take in the labor movement if

could contribute a great deal to im-

prove the condition of the laboring class and of their husbands.

tollers, but also how that money is

again expended, and especially in the

household. The married workmen carry their wages home on pay day

and give all, or at least the greater

part of it, to their wives to carry on the household and then pay no further

attention to how or where they make

their purchases. The only thing they look at is that the household is prop-

erly conducted, that the children are

well cared for, and that nourishing

food is placed on the table. And it is

the money for such purposes, and are

careful not to squander the hard-earn-

But right here we come to the point

where the wives of the workingmen

can indirectly be of great service to

the labor movement, if when making

purchases, they will, wherever possi-ble, buy only union-made goods.

this were done the women would in-

directly support the efforts of their

husbands and would force a scab firm

to unionize its plant and to pay decent

wages to its employees. The fact that so many women nowadays pay no at-

tention to what or where they make

made or scab goods, is not so much the fault of the women as it is of the

men who neglect to enlighten them

number of women, wives of working-men, who have no idea of the labor

movement, who do not appreciate the good work of trade unionism and often

even denounce the latter. This would

certainly not be the case if their hus-bands would interest themselves in

this matter and explain the whole

If it is desirable that our wives take

a part in the struggle to improve our conditions momentarily, and to belp us fight and win our battles on the eco-nomic field, it is doubly desirable and

necessary that we interest them also in the political struggle and that they

in this last great battle for the aboli-

stand at our side as loyal compar

state of affairs to them.

There are to-day yet a great

purchases, whether they buy union-

things be done, that the wom

ed wages of their husbands.

commendable that all these

highly

properly.

even here we seek in vain.

we find the year's record most satis-factory. On May 1, 1904, the national convention of the Socialist Party as sembled in Chicago, adopted a plat-form, revised its constitution, made provisions for a vigorous propaganda, Indiana and Benjamin Hanford of New York as its national standard bearers. The campaign that followed was by far the best, both in the amount of work done and in the quality of that work, that has ever been made for Socialism in America. And our efforts were well rewarded for when the ballots were counted we found that we had cast a total of 408,-230-more than quadrupling our vote since the last presidential election

Including the figures of the smaller and now declining Socialist Labor Party, this is, in round numbers, the record of the vote for Socialism in the United States in the nine presidential and congressional elections it has passed through: 2,000 1888.....

1890..... 1892..... 21,000 1894..... 1896..... 1898..... 82,000 130,000 280,000 1900..... 1902...... 1904..... 441,000 Nor does this increase of the vote

tell the whole story. Under the pressure of Socialist Party gains both the old parties have been compelled to begin a policy of concession to Socialist tendencies, and under the pressure of repeated and accumulating gains in the coming years they will be compelled to carry that policy still farther and make concessions of real value to the working class, just as has been the case in various European countries.

Besides, it must be noted that the year has been marked by a great im-provement and strengthening of the Socialist Party organizations. organizations have been formed in several more states, new locals have been organized in every state and territory, the party membership has grown, and the circulation of the party press has increased greatly.

The year has been one of labor and of triumph, here as well as beyond the two oceans. We may celebrate May Day with hearty enthusiasm and step forth ready for new labors and confident of new victories.

### PARTY DIRECTORY

FOR KINGS COUNTY. The following is a list of the branches of the Social Democratic Party in Brooklyan with times and places of meeting. For further information, address Fred Schaefer, Organizer, S3 Stockton street. County Committee meets second and fourth Saturdays, at Labor Lyceum, 949 Willoughby avenue. Executive Committee meets first and third Wednesdays, same place.

1st, 2d, and 10th A. D. meets the last Thesday in the month at 121 Schermerhorn street; Secretary, Henry Selden, 305 Atlantic avenue.

ad A. D. meets the third Thursday of the month at 298 Columbia street; Secretary, Geo. Ballweg, 94 Rapelye street. 4th A. D. meets first and third Thursdays, corner Myrtle and Kent avenues; Organ-iser. Leouard Davidson, 118 Walworth street.

street.

5th and 6th A. D. meets every Thuesday at 20 Summer avenue; Secretary, H. J. Heuer, 1039 Myrtie avenue.

7th A. D., Br. I, meets on second and fourth Mondays of the month at 8646 Bay Twenty-seventh street; Secretary, A. O. Jennings, 1979 Stillwell avenue.

7th A. D., Br. 2, niects second and fourth Fridays at 4422 Fourth avenue; Sec retary, Robt. McGovern, 362 Fifty-eighth street. A. D., Br. 3, meets at homes of messes on second and fourth Tuesdays; Secretary, Theo. H. Otter, 644 Sixty-fourth street.

Sth A. D. meets third Friday at 556 Bal-ic street; Secretary, Geo. H. Lewis, 311 Sth A. D. Beretary, Geo. D. Carroll street.
Carroll street.
Pth A. D. meets first and third Sunday street
day mornings, 10 a. m., at 134 Imlay street
Recretary, Peter Thorsen, 293 Van Brun
Recretary, Peter Thorsen, 293 and fourt street. A. D. meets second and fourth Thursdays at 803 Union street; Secretary, Arthur Chestle, 17 Sterling place. 12th A. D. meets first and third Fri-days at 805 Prospect avenue; Secretary, II. A. Crygler, 474 Twelfth street.

days at 350 France: whether are and third fath and 14th A. D. meets first and third Saturdays at Eckford Hall, Eckford and Colyer streets; Secretary, L. Bernhardt, 561 Morgan avenue.

15th A. D. meets first and third Fridays at 157 Monirose avenue; Secretary, Courad Weber, 30 Montrose avenue.

15th and Br. I. 18th A. D. meets second and fourth Sundays at Northern Star Hall, 1808 Fulton at, bet. Raiph and Buffall avenues; Secretary, P. J. Flangan, 36 Somers street.

17th A. D. meets every Wednesday at 551 Gates avenue: Secretary, C. Turner, 1207 Fulton street.

1207 Fulton street.

18th A. D., Br. 2. meets first and third.
Fridays at 12 E. Seventh street; Secretary,
Geo. Peterson, same address.

19th A. D. meets at Labor Lyseum, 940
Willoughby avenue; Organiser, Julius Gerber, 461 Bushwick avenue,
20th A. D. meets second and fourth
Thursdays at Greene and Hamburg avenues,
Organizer, Wm. Spuhr, 1256 Greene avenue. nue.
21st A. D., Br. 1. meets second and fourth
Wednesdays at 676 Glenmore avenue; Secrelary, W. Koenig, 369 Jamilca avenue.
21st A. D., Br. 2; Secretary, landor Kayfets. 48 Amboy street.

To all correspondents of The Worker we recommend a careful reading of the matter that appears every week in small type (like this) at the head of the first column of the second page.

# THE LABOR MOVEMENT.

Julius Zorn in the "Brewers' Journal."

This is a subject that has not up stance, is offered them in training and educating the dear little ones. I can-not imagine a more inviting occupa-tion, and nothing in the world can be to date received the attention which a matter of such importance really de more grateful to a mother than to rear With the excention of the Socialist educate her children in the right press, which is constantly working for way. Our salvation lies in the future. we cannot expect much from the presthe emancipation of womankind, we

seldom see a paper that discusses this An entirely new race of people must be brought forth, no hypocrites, flatquestion. Of course, we cannot expect it from the capitalist press, but terers and cowards as most people are to-day, but honest, upright and real liberty-loving people. The class distinction can also be made plain to the little ones. If, for instance, the little daughter approaches her mother or her father and complains and wants nice as those of her rich neighbor, it is they were only drawn into it and given the necessary enlightenment: -Especially the wives of union men easy to make her understand why and to tell her that it is unjust that the clothes of the children of the working anything but live from the work of Not only the question how to earn the money should be considered by the

When the boys of the working people must go forth into the factories at the age of 14 or even 13 years to belp support the family, poorly dressed, early in the winter mornings or sweat n the sultry factories during the hot summer days, and when they realize that and ask: "Why must we, the boys of the working people, go out and work while the boys of our rich neighbors go to high schools and universior go traveling?" it is easy to make the boys understand that classes exist and that there really ought to be none. The boys must be informed that nature and justice demand that no man shall lead a life of indolence and enrich himself at the expense of others.

To do this and a great deal more, dear wives of workingmen, is your plain duty. Induce your husbands to assist you as much as possible in this work of education. If your husbands do not give you the necessary help and information, then demand it of them. As men, as fathers, your husbands must assist you.

If both father and mother work hand

in hand in this task of education and plant a good seed in the young hearts, then the time must come when there will be no distinction and no classe It lies with you, dear wives of workingmen, on whom mainly devolves the arduous task of shaping the future

course of your children.

And it lies with you, workers, and it is your duty to enlighten and educute your wives and to assist them as much as possible in making useful and liberty-loving members of society out of your children. Remember, you owe it to your little ones, and whoever loves his children will also do his duty. And what father or what mother does not love them? All parents wish to ee their children happy and that their future may be brighter than that of their parents. This, however, is im-possible if no change is effected and not another system of society introduced. Therefore let us all work together to accomplish this. Your assisttion of wage slavery.

A wide and fruitful field, for inance, dear wives of workingmen, is

### WHAT THE PERNSYLVANIA FEDERATION REALLY DID.

The Worker stated last week that the convention of the Pennsylvania Fed-eration of Labor had adopted a resolution favoring the industrial form of organization for labor unions, as against the trade-autonomy plan. Sec-C. F. Quinn tells us that we were misinformed. Such a resolution was introduced by the Brewery Workers' delegates. On the recommenda-tion of the resolutions committee and after long debate, it was referred to the affiliated unions for discussion an a referendum vote.

### CHICAGO METAL TRADES COMBINE.

For the first time in the history of trade unionism in Chicago, five crafts have entered into an offensive and defensive alliance in reference to wages hours and other conditions of work Craft autonomy will be preserved, but each stands ready to assist the other in forcing their demands. The alliance fects 14,200 men, divided as follows: Blacksmiths and helpers, 3,000; brass crafts, 1,300; moulders, 3,000; metal workers, 2,000; machinists, 5,000.—St Louis Labor.

### BREWERS' VOTE ON

TRAUTMANN CASE. The vote of the membership of the United Brewery Workers on W. E. Trautmann's appeal from the decision of the Executive Board to remove him rom the editorship of the fournal" for having participated in th Industrial Reorganization Conference at Chicago without authority stood: To sustain the Board, 11,960; against, 10 801; blank, 510.

### HAGERTY'S ACTION REPUDIATED.

Wm. D. Haywood, W. E. Trautmann, A. M. Simons, W. L. Hall, and Clar-ence Smith. constituting the Tempor-ary Executive Committee established by the Industrial Reorganization Conference, have given out a signed stateent repudiating the conduct of Thos J. Hagerty at a recent Socialist con-vention in San Francisco, in so far as his action there might be understood to represent the feelings of other signers of the Chicago Manifesto. Hagerty is editor of the "Voice of Labor," organ of the A. L. U.

CRIPPLE CREEK STRIKE STILL ON. The Western Federation of Miners has issued from its headquarters in

Denver, under date April 11, a denial of the reports given in the public press that the strike in the Cripple Creek district has been declared off.

quote in part:

The Western Federation of Miners has not declared the strike off, and never will as long as the mine operators are unfair to organized labor, as long as they continue shipping their ores to the scab mills of Colorado City, and as long as the card or blackmalling system is used to discriminate against members of the W. F. of M. Hundreds of men have been driven from their homes in the Crippie Creek district,

and are still exiles from their wives and and are still exiles from their wives and children. Many of these men bear the sears that were inflicted by the brutal or-ders of the Mine Owners' Association and a Citizens' Alliance. These men and their wives and children, who have borne the insults and outrages of a hired soldier, would scorn a compromise or a surrender to that "law and order" combination that

## FLEISCHMANN'S VEGETABLE VEAST HAS NO EQUAL

reveled in a carnival of brutality, to sul 

and British Columbia. Whenever the strike is declared off, or a settlement effected, an official notice will be issued from the headquarters of the W. F. of M.

### SILK WORKERS' WAGES FALLING

In the silk industry of the United States, according to the Eleventh and Twelfth Censuses, the average wages of men, per full working year, fell from \$531 to \$442 in 1900; th wages of women fell from \$276 to \$271; those of children, from \$158 to \$141. The proportion of women and children employed increased. The value of the product increased greatly.

#### BROOKLYN "EAGLE" UNIONIZED Typographical Union No. 6 has made

an agreement with the Brooklyn "Eagle" for one year from May 1. This will bring 100 men employed in the composing room and thirty men in the job printing office into the union. The strike of the Mail and Newspaper Deiverers' Union is still in force. THE SIZE OF IT.

Up in the morning and work all day, Just for the grub of to-morrow to pay: Work to-morrow for meat to carve Got to keep working or else I'll starve. Work next day for a chance to sun-Just earn money to eat it up Next day after its root or

Next week too, it is just the same-Never can beat the eating game.
Working on Monday for Tuesday's breads
Working on Tuesday to keep me fed—
Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, too,
Same old game and it's never new.
Den't want to kick or make a fuss,
But blamed if it isn't monotoneus.

### MANY A TRUE WORD'S SAID IN JEST. "Is there anything in this movement for immediate municipal ownership?" asked

one of his constituents. "I bope so," said the Alderman from the Steenth Ward, hungrily .- Chicago Tribuse.

Lee's "Labor Politics and Socialist, Politics." Three cents a copy: \$1.50 a han-dred. Order from this office.