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THE SUPREME COURT AND THE BAKERS' TEN-HOUR LAW

a vigorous one and carried to the high

est courts in the country. The original case was argued before the Court of Onelda County, which found Mr.

Lochner guilty, and imposed on him a fine of fifty dollars. An appeal was

thereupon taken by the defendant to

partment, where Lochner's conviction

was upheld by a vote of 3 to 2, the prevailing opinion being written by Judge Davy. The defendant thereupon

appealed to the highest court of the state of New York, the Court of Ap

peals, which likewise affirmed the judg

ment against Lochner: the voting of the

valling opinion being written by Judge

Parker, then Chief Judge of the Court, and the dissenting judges being led by Judge O'Brien, who has distin-

guished himself in declaring so many

labor laws unconstitutional before and after the said decision. The case was

finally taken to the Supreme Court of

the United States, and that court re versed the decisions of all state courts

set aside the conviction and declare

the law unconstitutional by a vote of

written by Judge Peckham, and the

principal dissenting opinion by Judge Harlan. Judge Holmes wrote a sep-

arate opinion in favor of the constitu

Logal Points Involved.

The provisions of the Bakery Lay

affected by the decision of the United States Supreme Court are those con-tained in Section 110 of the Act. I. e.,

the section limiting the hours of labor of bakery employees to sixty per week. The provisions of the remaining sec-

tions of the law were not involved in

upon by the court.

In all the courts Mr. Lochner was

represented by his attorney, Mr. William S. Mackie, who had associated with him in the higher courts Mr.

Smith M. Lindsley, while the other side was represented by the District Attorney of Oneida County in all the

state courts, and by the Attorney Gen

eral of the state of New York in the Supreme Court of the United States

The bakery workers as such were practically not heard in the contro-

versy, in view of the fact that the cor

troversy arose in a criminal action in

which the complainant was nominally "The People of the State of New

York," and not the bakery workers.

The chief argument of Mr. Lochner attorneys in all courts was that th

provision of the law limiting the hour

of work in the bakery and confection ery trade was unconstitutional. Thi

contention was based upon the pro-

visions of the Fourteenth Amendmen

Article 1 of the Constitution of the

state of New York.

The provision of the United States

Constitution in question is as follows "No state shall make or enforce any

or immunities of the citizens of the

United States, nor deny to any person within its jurisdicted the equal pro-tection of the law."

That of the Constitution of the state

of New York reads as follows: "N member of the state shall be disfrai

chised or deprived of any of the right

or privileges secured to any citizen thereof, unless by the law of the land

or the judgment of his peers. No per-son shall be deprived of life, liberty

and property without due process o

appear that both provisions above quoted have no bearing, direct or it

direct, upon the issues in the case. Bu

sought to be placed on them. Mr. Lochner's attorneys argued that the

Bakery Law offended against the said constitutional provisions in three

1 That the limitation of the hour

of labor of bakery employees deprive the employers of that trade of prope

ty without due process of law. The "property" in this case was the labo power of the workingmen. In the ab

ence of the legislative restriction th

hours per day and derive a profit ac

cordingly, whereas the law in questio sought to limit the hours of labor t

ten, and would thus deprive the em

ployer of his profits derived from the work of his employees during the ad-

ditional hours.

2. That the law in question sought to curtail the liberty of the citizens engaged in the baking industry to make

contracts, that it deprived both the employer and the employee of the right to agree upon a workday of as many hours as may be mutually acceptable to the contracting parties.

3. That the ten hour provision of the labors of sith.

Bakery Law deprived one class of citi-zens, to wit: the bakery employers, of the privileges secured to other citizens,

to-wit: the employers in other trades, i. e., that while the employers in other trades were given the privilege to fix the hours of labor of their employees at such number as they pleased, the

such number as they pleased, the kery employers were limited to sixty

it was admitted by both sides tha

Workingmen's Labor-Power

ophisticated mind it may

Is Employers' Property

To an uns

of the Constitution of the United

tionality of the law.

the Appellate Division of the Su

The History of an Ominous Usurpation of Legislative Power by Appointed Judges.

Unhealthful Condition of Bakery Trade and Long Agitation for Remedial Legis lation-Capitalists Defy the Law and Appeal to the Courts to Veto the People's Will-The Legal Points Involved and the Effect and Lesson of

By Morris Hillauit.

The trade of bakers was always considered one of the most unfavorable. The occupation is exceedingly un-healthy. They work in ill ventilated, moist cellars. The exposure of the body to the frequent changes of atmosphere the inhalation of dust particles, etc., undermine the power of resistance of the workingmen in that trade, and predispose him to a number of dis-cases, chief among them being bron-chitis, sore eyes, inflammation of the lungs and tuberculosis. Bakers who years are, as a rule, hollow-chested pale-faced and weak; their death rate that of the agricultural wor ers in different places from 77 per cent, to 120 per cent., and according of 1000 it is about 3.2 per cent. greater than that of the average industrial worker. In cases of epi-demic diseases, the bakers are among the first victims, and under norma conditions they rarely live to be above fifty.

This enfeebled physical condition

of the bakers, their lack of power of resistance together with the fact that their trade is not among those classified as "skilled," has made it difficult to build up a proper organization among them, and has rendered them

an easy prey to exploitation. *

As a rule the baker works exceedingly long hours, mostly nights, in abominable surroundings, and receives starvation wages.

The Workingmen's Agitation. When the bakers finally began to organize in this country, their first efforts were, therefore, directed towards the abolition of the particularly obnoxious features of their trade by legislation. After a good deal of agitation, work and lobbying they finally suc-ceeded in 1880 in inducing the legisla-ture of the state of New York to pass a law for their protection. The law was entitled: "Bakeries and Confectionery Establishments;" it is composed of six separate sections, and was made part of the general labor taw of this state. The most important provision of the law is contained in the section known ns Section 110, which reads as follows: "No employee shall be required or permitted to work in a biscuit, bread or cake bakery or confectionery estab-lishment more than sixty hours in any one week, or more than ten hours in any one day, unless for the purpose of making a shorter workday on the last day of the week; nor more hours in one week than will make an average of ten hours per day for the num-ber of days during such week in which such employee shall work." The re-maining five sections provide for sani-tary drainage and plumbing and proper ventilation of bake shops, cleanli-ness and proper construction of the same, and the separation of water closets and sleeping rooms from the bake rooms. The bakeries are by the provisions of that law placed under the jurisdiction of the factory inspector, who is given power to require such der to make them comply with the pro-visions of the law. The provisions of the Bakery Law were by no means novel. It was modeled after the English "Bakehouse Regulation Act," which was passed by parliament as early as 1863, and it was less radical than similar laws adopted in other countries decades ago. The law when countries decades ago. The law when first passed was purely platonic, since the legislature provided no penalty for a violation of any of its provisions. In 1807, however, this defect was remedied by the enactment of a new sec-tion in the Penal Code of the state known as Section 384 L. and which made a violation of any of the provisions of the law relating to bak ery and confectionery establishment a misdementor. The penalty provided by the said section was as follows: For the first offense a flue of from twenty to one hundred dollars: for the second dred dollars or imprisonment not exceeding thirty days, or both; for the creding thirty days, or both; for the third offense a fine not less than two hundred and fifty dollars or imprison-ment for not more than sixty days, or both such fine and imprisonment.

As thus amended the law remained very few-exceptions its provisions were not enforced.

The Bosses' Defiance.

In 1899, however, the bakers Utica decided to make an attempt to enforce the law, and accordingly they made complaint against one Joseph Lochner, a baker boss of that city, who was persistently violating the said law in compelling his employees to work more than sixty hours a week. On the complaint of some of his employees the said Lochner was tried, found guilty and fined twenty dollars. This penalty did not seem very terrifying to Mr. Lochner, who found it more profitable to violate the law and pay twenty dollars than to live up to its tinued exacting longer hours of labor m his employees than allowed law. In the month of April, 1901, by law. In the month of April, 1901, Mr. Lochner was again arrested on a charge of a violation of the Bakery Law, as a second offense. This time Mr. Lochner unde no defense to the Law, as a second offense. This time Mr. Lochner made no defense to the charges, but decided to fight the legalcharges, but decided to light the legality of the law. In this campaign for a nullification of the law in favor of the bakery employees, Mr. Lochner was probably backed by other baker state had the right to impose certain

conditions upon the enjoyment of property, and exercise of liberty by the citizens, where the safety, health, morals or general welfare of the public so required, but it was contended by the defense that the limitation of the hours of labor in the baking indus-try did not fall within such powers and could not be justified on these

The Fiction of "Free Contract"

The arguments above quoted, it will thus be seen, are based entirely upon efined and casuistic reasoning, and presuppose an imaginary state of facts. As a matter of fact, the liberty of "contract" does not exist for the large mass of workingmen. In the labor market, the seller of labor power "Contracts" between employer and workingmen are not as reale made by a free and voluntary agree ment on both sides; the terms of such contracts are dictated by economic me profits on the other. The state has the right and duty to regulate the rela-tions of its citizens with a view to the general welfare of the public. It has the right and the duty to curtail abuses practised by one class of the population on the other, and to pro tect the weak against unscrupulous exploitation and maltreatment. All laws of civilized communities are based upon that fundamental assump

tion.
The labor power of the workingman is not a mere commodity existing out-side of him. It is part of his very life and body. It is the "property" of the employer only in the sense in which the body of the chattel slave was the property of the slaveholder, and if it is the "property" of the employee, the legislature of the state has the right to provide against its improper expen-diture and injurious uses just as it provides against the mutilation or de-

truction of the body. The Bakery Law also can by no neans be characterized as class legislation, for it affects all members of the same class, i. e., all bakers of the state in the same way.

The prosecution, however, did not enter upon a discussion of the broad principles underlying the case. It was acitly conceded upon the argu that the state has no power to limit the hours of labor of employees under normal circumstances. The particular Bakery Law was sought to be upheld on the sole ground that it was a mea sure of public health and welfare, and

"That the public generally are in-terested in having bakers' and confectioners' establishments cleanly and ne in this day of appreciation of, and apprehension on account of microbes, which cause disease and death, is beyond question," says Judge Parker for the Court of Appeals in up-holding the law. And again: "It is but reasonable to assume from this statute mind that the health and cleanlines of the workers as well as the cleanli-ness of the work rooms, was of the utmost importance, and that a man is more likely to be careful and cleanly when well, and not overworked, than when exhausted by fatigue, which makes for careless and slovenly habits, and tends to dirt and discase."

And Judge Gray, in concurring for upholding the law, likewise states: "The question for us is, in the first place, whether notwithstanding its embodiment in the labor law, we may treat the statutory provision in ques-

tion, as a health law.'

Judge Peckham Sees "Motive." On the other hand Judge Peckham, in his opinion nullifying the law, makes the following significant statement: "When assertions such as we statements of Judge Parker) become

The motives of which Judge Peck ham "suspects" the New York legis-lature are clearly those of sympathy for labor. The main test of the valid whether the same was adopted for the welfare of the public or only for the welfare of the working class, and upon the answer to this question depended the mental attitude of the courts in the onsideration of the question. In oth-r words, if the welfare of the public at large were to be promoted by the law, the law ought to be upheld, but if it affected the welfare of the workingmen only it should be annulled And only casually it occurred to the judges that the working class is also part of the "public" and has certain properly protect. The majority of the judges considering the case in the various courts, admirant judges considering the case in the various courts, admitted that there may be trades and occupations which are so dangerous to the health of the employees that the legislature might have a right to interfere in behalf of the employees for the general welfare of public health. But the opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States seems to be that the character

"Very likely," says Judge Peckham, "physicians would not recommend the exercise of the trade of bakers or of exercise of the trade of bakers or of any other trade as a remedy for ill health. * * * It might be safely inferred that almost all occupations more or less affect health. There must be more than the mere fact of the possible existence of some small amount of unbeathiness to warrant legislative interference with labor. It is unfortunately true that labor, even in any department, may possibly carry with it the needs of unbeathiness, but

conditions of work in such trade.

are we all, on that account, at the mercy of legislative majorities."
The learned Supreme Court did define the degree of unhealthiness s danger required to warrant legisle interference. The conclusions of the ers' Law, and for that matter on al

other labor laws, are cogently stated in this paragraph: "It seems to us that the-real object and purpose were simply to regulate the hours of labor between the master and his employees (all being men, sui juris), in a private business, not danpurps, in a private outsiness, not dan-gerous in any degree to morals or, in any real and substantial degree, to the health of the employees. Under such circumstances the freedom of master and employee to contract with each other in relation to their employment, and in defining the same, cannot be prohibited or interfered with, without violating the Federal Constitution

Effect of the Decision.

It will thus be seen that the decision of the United States Supreme Court on the validity of labor legislation. It is the hardest blow ever courts of this country to organized in bor. Hereafter all demands of labor organizations for legislative limitation of the hours of labor will be a meaningless and hollow phrase, unless the United States Supreme Court reverses

itself, or the constitution of the coun try is amended to obviate the construction tion placed on it by the courts. As of the hours of labor is only permissi ble where the welfare of th large requires such limitation as, for instance, in the case of railway employees; where the safety of the pas sengers may be seriously endangered if employees on certain branches of the service should be overworked and fatigued. A fimitation of the hours of labor also seems to be permissible where the occupation of the working-men is extraordinarily dangerous or unhealthy, and the power to decide whether such state of danger or anpeople through the various state legis

United States Supreme Court.

Now You Know Where You Stand. Organized labor now knows; or at least should know, where it stands. During the last few years one lab ? aw after the other has been wiped off statute books of the various the very soul of all labor legislation, the shortening of the nours of labor, has been rendered impossible, and the Supreme Court of the United States has served notice on the workingmen of this country that it expects to maintain and strengthen its policy of nulli-

lative bodies, but to the judges of the

"The interference on the part of the legislatures of the several states with the ordinary trades and occupations of the people seems to be on the in-crease," says Judge Peckham. "It is impossible for us to shut our what is claimed to be the police power for the purpose of protecting the pul-lic health or welfare, are, in reality, passed from other motives," and that such "other motives" are viewed with made apparent in every line of the prevailing opinion of the Supren Court.

"The Perfection of Reason."

The decision in the Lochner case lemonstrated conclusively that the law is very far from being "the per-fection of reason," as claimed by the proud jurists. Out of the twenty-two judges who considered the question, twelve were of the opinion that the law was a valid exercise of the po nower of the state and perfectly contion that the law is a health law, it gives rise to at least a suspicion that there was some other motive dominating the legislature than the purpose to subserve the public health. Oneida County, and that court could not very well have been divided for the reason that it was pre-sided over by one judge. It will thus be seen that the decisions of the court are not so much based on the merits of the law itself as on "the mental attitude with which the court approach es the consideration of the subject," to borrow an expression of one of the judges who considered this case. And this "mental attitude" of our courts is consciously or unconsciously influenced by the power and standing of the paries affected by the decisio

Lesson of the Decision.

The Bakers' Law was not a measure conquered by the working class in its conquered by the working class in its struggle against the encroachments of the capitalist class. It was a law framed and passed by a capitalist legislature as a mere bait for the labor vote; it was defended in the various courts by officials not elected as representatives of the working class, and construed and interpreted by judges likewise not elected as representatives of the working class. This fully accounts for all the vicissitudes of the law-suring the brief career of its existence. As long as the leaders of erganized labor fraternize with the representatives of organized capital, and decree "harmony" between capital and labor, it is but natural that the representatives of the capitalist class on entatives of the capitalist cle

the bench should emphasize that de-cree by abolishing all laws calculated to disturb that harmony.

As long as the great bulk of the workingmen of this country are mile-fied to vote for the parties of capital and to elect the representation. measures intended to benefit the wing class will either be killed in legislative chamber, or paralyses the officials charged with their stion, or sullified by the courts.

ANOTHER REPLY

Haverhill Central Labor Union Uses Plain Words.

TO MR. GOMPERS.

NEW YORK, MAY 20, 1905.

Spirited Response to the Circular Issued by the President of the American Federation Advising Withdrawal of Support from the Western Miners.

The circular issued by President compers of the American Federation of Labor against the Western Federation of Miners has brought him many responses of a sort that he will not be inclined to print in the "Federationist," The Worker has presented one or two of these. Here is another, sent by the Central Labor Union of Haverhill, Mass.:

Dear Sir and Brother:tion asking all affiliated unions to discon-tinue giving financial aid to the Western Federation of Miners is received. In reply Federation of Miners is received. In reply we would say that we are strongly of the opinion that you have overreached yourself in trying to make it appear that the W. F. of M. are trying to disrupt the trade-union movement of America. It appears to us, however, that you are the real disruption lat in so flagrantly misusing, your power and influence, in forsaking the W. F. of M. in their greatest hour of need, when they are being oppressed on all sides by the legislabeing oppressed on all sides by the legisla-tive, Judicial, and military powers of the government. While that real labor leader, Charles H. Moyer, was languishing in the "bull pens" of Colorado you were reveling in aristocratic dissipation with the memin aristocratic dissipation with the mem-bers of the Civic Federation, listening to scandalous attacks on trade unionism, with that great "friend of labor," your col-league, President Belmont of the Civic Fed-eration, President Belmont of the Interbor-ough Rapid Transit. We believe your time would be better occupied in defending the trade unionists of the Rocky Mountain retrade unionists of the Rocky Mountain re-gion and condenning the attitude of the authorities of Colorado, who, it appears, were not so much afraid of those affiliated with the A W of L under your leadership with the A. F. of L. were left un-their homes and families, while those affil-lated with the A. F. of L. were left un-

der all the nid in our power, both moral and flanucial to the W. F. of N. and to all other struggles of the working class against the capitalist class. If, after the fight is wole, we do not agree with the tacties of the W. F. of M., the time will then be ripe for us to discuss our differ-ences with them.

You ask ra to read your editorials in the March and April number of the "Amerithe March and April number of the "American Federationist." We believe if you received your inspiration to write those editorials from constant contact with the
working class you would not have got the
keen satisfaction out of the settlement of
the Fall River strike which you now have,
when you say it has had the tendency to
check further reductions in the textile industry, whereas in fact nearly all the mill
workers in New England immediately reelved a reduction of 1214 per cent. in their already starvation wages.

imprisonment for the cause of Labor, mer it the severest condemnation of all tree friends of labor.

If you are sincere in your convictions, you will not he sitate to accept the challenge of Max Hayes to debate the three propositions he offers to discuss with you at the next annual convention of the A. F. of L. in Pittsburg. Your failure to accept his challenge will prove combinative. In content hallenge will prove conclusively, to editorial of March, that "God DID make little apples."

working class of this country were or-gauized economically and politically on class conscious lines, if they had presented a solid front to the enemy, industrially as an uncompromising watchful and alert organization of labor unions, and politically as a strong and powerful Socialist Party, the "mental attitude" of our legislators, executive officials and courts in dealing with labor problems would be radically different from what it is radically different from cided by the United States Supreme Court in the Lochner case is that the workingmen of this country must henceforth look to themselves only for the protection of their interests, and not expect any relief as the free gift of the dominating classes.

THE BOSTON CIGARMAKERS REPOULATE CIVIC FEDERATION

The following resolutions, adopted by the Boston Cigarmaker's Union No. 97 last Friday and given to the press are self-explanatory:

Whereas, The daily pages of April 27 printed the names of several of our members as being present at a banquet given by the Civic Federation; and Whereas, The printing of such names as members of the Cigarmakers' Union would lead the public to believe that they were present at that banquet as representatives of Cigarmakers' Union No 7; and Whereas, The Civic Federation is an or-

of Cigarmakers Union No. 91; and
Whereas, The Civic Federation is an organization founded for the purpose of continuing capitalistic control in the industrial world by keeping the workers unorganized and offering their services during times of strife to betray them, as for example the Boston teamsters' strike; and
Whereas, The President of the Civic Federation stands for the scat shop as against the union shop and by his actions as president of the Interborough Company demonstrates that he bitterty opposes the efforts of the trade union; be it
Resolved, That we, in meeting assembled, do not allow any of our members to attend as members of Union 97, any meeting that is held under the auspices of the Civic Federation, and be it further ing man is held under the auspices of the livic Federation, and be it further Resolved. That we consider the Civic rederation unworthy of our support and a be condemned by organized labor.

W. F. OF M. IN MINNESOTA

The Western Federation of Miners has get a foothold in the iron-mining ratios of northern Minnesota, having recently organised a local with fifty-ave members at Eveleth. Several oth-ars are expected to follow.

IN SOUTH AFRICA. A VOICE FROM

Socialism Gradually Gaining Strength There.

Capitalist Schemes for Playing Off Black and Yellow Workers Against Whites Creating a Terrible Situation -Hopes of the African Labor Move-

The Clarion Fellowship of Natal is ublishing a little monthly paper, the "Socialist Spark," for propaganda pur-poses. This is the first Socialist paper ever issued in South Africa. It ha ow existed for eight months. The paign of meetings at Durban, the chief own of Natal, with an indoor Jecture ind an open-air agitation meeting each week.

Another indication of the growing strength of Socialism in South Africa known throughout the English-speak ing world as the author of "The Stor of an African Farm" and "Dreams, as aunounced her adherance to the

Artificial Anarchy.

The need for such a movement is evidenced by the following extract from a letter recently received from friend now living at Pretoria:

There is a lively state of things over her addles and bridles stolen from an adjoin ing farm: two Kuffirs left for dead not far off his root.

I learned that a white man had had an eye and his teeth kicked out and aftieen head of cattle stolen from a kraal. This was all within fourteen days and within a radius of ten miles. I have an explanation of these things, which are the result of British "good government." The original that tax under the Dutch Boer government was E5 per hut, but they were not very was \$5 per hut, but they were not very particular about its collection. Earl Grey (now Governor General of Canada) said that under good government there should be no difficulty in obtaining \$0,000 Kaffirs to work in the mines. The "good government" consists of an increase in the hut tax from \$3 to \$10 per hut, with an extra imposition of the same amount on each wife. The consequence is that the old Kaffirs send their young men down to the mines, and the reports of the treatment and mortality there are such that, the Kaffre prefer to go to the towns and try to get jobs as kichen-boys—plenty to eat and not much work. Well, they find there are no jobs to be had, and they return from to work in the mines. The "good govern

the towns without money and hungry. Then they take to robbery and murder ny explanation, and I don't think I am far

Making a Proletarist.

The hut-tax system may require some further explanation to American readers. The Kaffirs are accustomed to a simple life, easily satisfying their needs by cattle-raising and rude agri-culture; they have little inclination to become wage-workers for the white mine owners, notwithstanding all the efforts of the missionaries to impress upon them the two cardinal principle of "the dignity of labor" and "the blessings of poverty." The capitalists think it a shame that they should have to pay the higher wages demanded by white workingmen when there are so many blacks who might be exploited. So the government is called in to comlans. The but tax thus serves a doub purpose; it supplies revenue to the colonial government and thus keeps down the rate of taxes on capitalist property; it also compels the Kaffirs to work for wages in order to get money to pay the tax. In so far as it serve this latter purpose, it works harm to the white workingmen as well as to the blacks, diminishing their opportunity of employment and reducing their wages. On the other hand, the black workers in the mines are frightfully

At present the government, under the dictation of the international gang of capitalists who own the gold and more drastic measures to break up th natives' old ways of life. It is propos ed to restrict or even abolish their right to own land, thus sweeping them odily into wage slavery; and, as it is known that all their habits and cusoms are such as to make this very difficult, the re-establishment of out ight chattel slavery is sometimes adocated-all in the name of Christian ivilization.

The Importation of Chinese coolie la or has the same purpose, of course-o assure a supply of cheap labor un der conditions that would make organi zation and resistance to exploitation low contract-laborers, homeless an simple-minded blacks, and poor white nen, the capitalists count that their

Room for Hone.

In the face of this terrible condition, it is encouraging to see that the old rancor between Dutch and British workingmen is rapidly disappearing, that at least the nucleus of a Socialist movement has been formed among the whites, that there is the beginning of an organized defensive movement among some of the blacks, and that as by the efforts of the Chinese Re-form Association, which is warning the Chinese workers at home against the Chinese workers at home against trusting the representations of the British agents whose business it is to recruit contract laborers. If the workingmes of the three races in South Africa succeed in acting together, it will mark a bright epoch in the history of the international labor movement; and, difficult as such co-operation is, there now seems reason to hope for it.

THE PULPIT.

Prominent Boston Clergyman Denounces Wage . Slavery.

Disturbs Eminent Bostonians by Predicting an Order of Society Which Shall Know Not Hirelings, Where Men Shall Work Together for the Common Good.

The Rev. W. H. van Allen of the Church of the Advent, one of the wealthiest churches in Boston, raised a good deal of a tempest in the Bosto teapot by a sermon preached on May 7, in which he said that the wage system is a slave system and predicted its abolition. Many eminently respectable Bostonians have been deeply pained by this implous declaration. We quote some passages from Rec-tor Van Allen's address:

"The hireling fleeth because he is a hire

here hireling neeth because he is a hire-ling and careth not for the sheep." I read here Christ's condemnation of the wage system; not that the wage system is whol-ily bad, not that it never had its place in the evolution of society, but that it is not a finality, that we cannot rest content with it, and that we must saying toward life. it, and that we must aspire toward its eventual abolition in an order of society which shall know not hirelings and where men shall work together for the common good of fellow-heirs of a common inherit-

America—how can we get on without wa workers? How can any system be devi-which will do away with the biring other men and the taking by us of the larger share of their earnings for our profit? Labor, necording to the wage theory, is dity. The wage-workers take it to the market and sell it under economic con

the market and sell it under economic con-ditions of buying and selling. The buyer of labor is bound by what men prate of as economic laws to buy that labor at the lowest price possible. He has money, they have not. He has money, they have not. He can dictate terms, because he can afford to wait a little. They, having no money, cannot wait.

afford to wait a little. They, having no money, cannot wait.

The employer has a second great advantage. There are more men needing work than there are places to be failed. Then again, it is found that, because it costs him less to live, the single man is no better, and to employ than the man with a wife, and the man with a wife and no children is better than the man with a wife and children. Then again, the Bulgarian or the Pole or the Armenian is a better man to employ than the single American, because he can live cheaper still, and consequently can afford to work cheaper.

ford to work cheaper.

The man who can live on least and do the work sets the standard scale of wages in the work that he is competent to do, and the economist has adduced from this what he calls the Iron law of wages, that they tend always to the lowest point upon which

tend always to the lowest point upon which the workman can maintain his life and strength to do the work.

Think of workingwomen. Some of them support themselves by their labor. Others go out 10 work to earn pin money, and not being dependent on what they earn for a livelihood they can afford to work for much less than these who are working for a liv-ing. Therefore, they are cheaper for the employer, and they set the standard of wages in their particular line of work. Do you wonder that every year sees, what wages in their particular line of work. Do you wonder that every year sees, what every year does see, an enormous sacrifice offered by Mammen to Venus, a long pro-cession of those who are unable to support themselves by the wages they can earn, and who therefore turn to that trade, the only one, I think, where novices are better paid than experts?

only one, I think, where novices are better paid than experts? For every case of poverty caused by drunkenness there are ten cases of drunk enness caused by poverty. We are so afraid of paternalism that we have no old-age in-surance. Employers to-day don't want men surance. Employers to-day don't want men over forty or over thirty-five. White hairs are barriers to a man getting employment as a wage-earner in these days. What has the future in store for the young man who is going to be an old man if he lives?

President Eliot talks of the "joy of work." It is a catch phrase, and one that is gloriously true of, some of us. We do joy in our work, but the reason is because we are not hirelings, and it is unreason.

we are not hirelings, and it is unreason ect a hireling to joy in his because he bas no incentive, except fear of starvation, and no reward except a week's eprieve from starvation. Factory methods have destroyed the workman's joy in his

have destroyed the workman's joy in his work. He has become a "hand."
The fruits of his labor—what part has he in them? They go to another. Think of the thousands upon thousands who sweat in the mines and furnaces of Pennsylvania that Mr. Carnegie may build libraries and eat his bread in the sweat of other mene faces. For my own part, I'd rather not read books that are bought is that way. Not that I condeum Mr. Carnegie, He and his wealth are the products of a condition and not the responsible causes of that condition.

The editor of the "Advertiser" ha undertaken the job of confuting Mr. Van Allen's argument. He begins by admitting that the wage system is slavery, but says the working people are so lazy that this form of slavery is a necessity and a blessing to society; but it is full of concern for the employer who has longer working hours, mor worry, and less freedom than th workingman, according to this editor's lews. Probably his readers can dray heir own conclusions.

BRITISH MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

The British Socialists and trade ur lonists have made some important gains in recent local elections. In Edmonton seven Apats in the Municipal Council were gained; in Stourbridge, wo; Watford, one; Southampton, or Vest Ham, three; Mexborough, two Hebben Bridge, one; Gorton, two Horsforth, one; Newcastle-on-Tyne, one; Manchester, one; Sandal, two; Al-trincham, one; Normanby, two; Wolscote, three; Dartford, one; Southall

WESTERN MINERS' CONVENTION.

The Western Federation of Miners will hold its thirteenth annual convention at Salt Lake City, Utah, begin ning on May 22.

PRICE 2 CENTS. SOCIALISM AT

To the Front in Students' Oratorical Contest

CORNELL.

The First Prize is Awarded to Rebert P. Butler for an Exposition of the Nature and Purposes of the Socialist

Movement. In the contest of Cornell University In the contest of Cornell University students for the Woodford Prize in Oratory, held on May 5, Robert P. Bus-ler won first place with an oration on the theme, Socialism: What Does 18 Offer? It is significant that of the six orations, four dealt in one way or andencies. Mr. Butler's address in favor of Socialism was admittedly strongest in argumentation as well as in deliv-

ery. He spoke as follows:
"Night falls over the great city. In a paintial mansion on Fifth Avenue, surrounded by all that untold riches can secure, a happy family sits down to the evening meal. Priceless ruga-rich tapestries, beautiful paintings; everywhere is luxury and splendor. No want remains unsatisfied. Joy and comfort abound.

omfort abound.
"Night falls over the great city. On
the East Side, in a squalid tenement "Night fails over the great day the East Side, in a squalld tenement whose patched windows look out upon misery and wretchedness, a m which lies the wan and wasted form of the dead. The room is chill and bare. No fire, no food, no belping friend. Behind them years of privation and want. Around them. s and misery. Before them, utter hope-

"These are the logical extremes to which our society has led us. These are the conditions which breed the spirit of social struggle. A few years spirit of social struggle. A few years ago Mark Hanna ventured to predict that the next great political battle in this country would involve the question of Socialism; and he was greeted as a false prophet. To-day we not only see, but we feel and we live the truth of his prediction.

A World-Wide Movement

"We are part of an international movement of the wage-working against the employing class. Although neither class has awakened at to a full consciousness of this mo-ment, still on every hand are manifes-tations of its advance, and the conflict

seems imminent.
"This awakening process has come through the wiping out of what we are pleased to call the middle merchant class, the small producer, who for centuries has straddled the line between employer and employed, his sympa-thies divided, his interests now those of the laborer, now those of a capital-ist. But with the latter growth of capitalism the field has been gradually cleared. Each time that capital concentrates a number of small indepen-dent industries into one great indus-try, a corresponding proportion of small producers is thrown from the employing into the wage-working class, and the line of demarkation is

more plainly drawn.
"This process has brought with it
another interesting result. With the
enlarging of the field of labor, and the narrowing of the field of capital, a constantly increasing body of wageworkers is made to depend upon a constantly decreasing body of capital-ist employers. That is, the employing class possesses more, the laboring class less of the total wealth of the sources less of the lotal weath of the of production each succeeding year.

Unequal as is the distribution of wealth already, the inevitable progress is toward a still greater inequality; and exclusive private ownership of the

clety into economic slavery. The Problem to Be Salved

"Such a condition is intolerable: a reaction is certain. Wealth must be widely diffused, and there are but two feasible means for its accomplishment. Either it will be popular confiscation. which amounts to practically open revolution, or it will be by the operation of political and economic forces, a peaceful evolution. Our choice must lie with one or the other of these muvelie with one or the other or these must-ments. This, in brief, is the situation in which the world finds itself in the twentieth century. This is the prob-lem which must be solved—the most vital question confronting the civilized world. Towards its solution what has Socialism to offer? "The first striking feature of the

Socialistic program, that which sounds the keynote of the modern scientific Socialism, is its recognition of the fact that this is not a petty class quarrel, but a political and economic struggle, to be carried on peacefully and intelligently. Where we might expect to see a demand for immediate and revolutionary changes, we find in Socialism only a determined effort to secure gradual reforms, principal among which are municipal home rule; the complete education of children and their freedom from the workshop; and government ownership and control of the means of transportation, communication and exchange. A careful examination of these propositions will show us just where we agree and disagree with the immediate ends of Socialism "The fight for municipal home rule

where growing. To-day the American citizen rides to his work each morn-ing on the municipal street car, stopping on his way to pay his municipa water-tax. In the afternoon he meets his children coming home from the municipal school, takes them first to the municipal library, and later to the They all stroll home under the mu-nicipal electric lights, and after dinner the citizen whiles away the evening

Continued on page 4

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TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS. Invariably in Advance. or more, per hundred Weekly Bundles:

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All communications should be writter fith ink and on one side of the paper units should not be abbreviated; every let schoold not be abbreviated; every is-ould bear the writer's name and a and matter should be put in as fe-ias pessible, consistently with clea. Communications which do not con-sist these requirements are thely assumed. Helected manuscripts wi-assumed the second of the second

Intered as second-class matter at the New York, N. T., Post Office on April 6,

THE SOCIALIST VOTE. Socialist Party (the Social Democrati of New York) has passed through it general election. Its growing pos-cated in its speedy victory for-wed by the great increase of its vot-wed in these figures:

In the state of New York, on account of section previsions of the election laws, the Socialist Party is officially recognised under the name of Socialist Democratic Party, and its emiliem is the Arm and Torch.



THE WORKERS' "HOMES."

nong the many "problems of th day"-all of which are really phases of the one great problem of Labor and tal one of the most pressing is that of the housing of the working

The Worker has given, in recent is conditions actually existing in the tene ment districts of New York, Philadel phia, and Cleveland. The statements we presented do not rest on Socialist ority, but on that of trained charity workers and of investigators em ployed by so respectable a body as a Chamber of Commerce. Nor are the facts we brought forth isolated ones We took them almost at random from a great mass of testimony, all of the same tenor. They are perfectly typi-eal of conditions generally prevailing the working-class districts, not of dese three cities alone, but of every siderable city in the United States Perhaps Chicago could outdo New stedly Boston and San Francis co could match Philadelphia and re of smaller cities could paralle the evils portrayed last week in our report from Cleveland. These condi-tions are normal under capitalism, not dental; they are wide-spread, no tional; and they are extending coming worse in spite of the efforts of charity workers and the influ ence of a few inadequate and half-enforced reform laws.

However sweetly the sentimentalists in their snug libraries and airy drawing-rooms may talk of the home life er, that sacred institution the wicked Socialists are trying destroy, the fact remains every kingman knows it, every earnes knows it, every other man may know it if he will take the slighte to learn-that, for very great and ever extending portions of the working class, home life in any decent twentieth-century sense, is an idle is not a sweatshop it is a lodgingse, comfort, privacy, cleanlin and even health are impossible.

The social settlements and some the charity organizations are doing a eworthy work, undoubtedly; but praiseworthy work, undoubtedly; but at the best, all that they can diaccomplish is partly to remedy some few of the many resulting evils Several states have tenement h would be good, so far as they go, if they were enforced; but they do go far, do not touch a tithe of the evil; and their execution is largely entrusted to just those who have an inest in their violation.

even if these restrictive laws ed, their good effects would be partly counterbalanced by the reaction of the capitalist system. ose a somewhat better type of wa wider halls and steleways lets and hathrooms, and so be fixed by law as the minimum ard for all future building; supnts be required to alter or m in accordance with this Undoubtedly this would some good results, would hat reduce the evils we comals of. But the good would not be through their own eyes instead of . To illustrate by a historic ;

inmixed; to a great extent the evils

The tenements would remain private

to demand such rentals as they chose

land required for a given number of

apartments, rents would rise. Indeed.

we do not need to say "would:" they

do rise, as experience has shown. The

workingmen, who must be the ten-

ants, are still driven by their poverty

to seek the cheapest quarters and to

offset the high rents by any incidental

income they can get. The result is that

the practise of taking in lodgers or of

doubling up, two families to a flat, is

increased. If the apartments are some

what larger and have somewhat more

light and air, the number of person

inhabiting them is also larger and the

improvement of the building is largely

counterbalanced by the greater crowd-

When we recall the fact that, so long

as the propertied class or its repre

sentatives are in possession of politi

cal power, such laws are enforced

practically only so far as it suits the

interests of the propertied class to

have them enforced, it becomes evi-

dent that the "housing problem"

cannot be solved, that the growth

of the tenement evil cannot be

stopped, to say nothing of the positive

removal of the evil, by mere regula-

This problem will never be complete

ly solved, of course, while capitalism

lasts. But the evil can be checked in

its growth and to a very great extent

relieved by such measures as the So

municipal platforms.

profit-motive to serve.

cial Democratic Party proposed in its

In order that the improvement of

the tenements shall not result in a cor-

responding rise of rents and increase

of crowding, it is necessary that the

power of private landlords to fix

rentals shall be met by the action of

the municipality as a landlord with no

The Social Democratic Party pro-

poses that the city, while compelling

the enforcement of the existing laws

and the demolition of tenements which

do not comply with those regulations.

shall also build dwellings, in accord

ance with the latest results of sanitary

and engineering science, with first re

card to the health, comfort, and pri-

vacy of the inmates, and let these

dwellings at cost-that is, at a rate

sufficient to cover the expense of care

and maintenance and to repay in a

reasonable time the principal invest-

It is safe to say for New York, and

probably for other large cities, that

houses well above the minimum stand-

ard fixed by the existing law could be

built and let, on this principle, at

rentals 20 or 30 per cent. lower than

those which private landlords now get

for III-lighted, ill-ventilated, ill-drained

tenements in violation of every section

of the law. Let even a single block

of such model dwellings be erected by

a Socialist city government and let at

such rates, as a beginning, and the

effect would at once be felt through-

out the city. We should see private

landlords everywhere making repairs

or reducing rents in fear of this new

competition—this illegitimate cut-

throat competition, they would call it

this building of houses for use in-

stead of profit. And the Social Demo

cratic administration would not stor

with one block, per with a dozen, nor

with a hundred. The system would be

a self-expanding one, the supply grow-

But, it may be said, the city charter

and the state laws would not allow the

the "sphere of government activity."

Very likely. But suppose that, along

with our Mayor and Aldermen we

elect a few Assemblymen to go to Al-

bany and a few Judges of the Su-

ature would take a new view of the

functions of government and the

courts would find new interpretations

of the common law to justify such a

In this, as in other matters, we shall

not get even partial relief by politely

asking for a little, but only by reso

lutely demanding all that is rightfully

WAS MR. SHEA'S SPEECH A

MISTAKE, AFTER ALL?

Looking at the matter in one way

it seems a pity that the Chicago strike

committee should almost gratuitously

chance to evade the real question they

put before him and to read them

strenuous lecture on "law and order"

Every one ought to know, by this time

that respect for the law is, under ex-

isting conditions, a virtue inculcated

only for the practise of the working

class, while the capitalists hold their

profit interests superior to all law and

their social privileges paramount to all

order. The presence in President

Roosevelt's own cabinet of such a con-

have been enough to check the flow of

his elequence on that subject. And it

would have been if the masses of the workers were sufficiently free from po-

littenl superstition to see things

lessed law-breaker as Paul Morton

ours.

preme Court -even a few. The Legis

ing with the demand.

ment (not interest upon it) and so con

tinue and extend the work.

talist editors and politicians.

As it is, the strike committee's quo tation from Ben Butler did give the President and all the capitalist spokesproperty. The owners would be free men in the land a fine opportunity to and to enforce the payment of their exhibit a "thrill of borror" and hold rates by eviction. In accordance with up their hands in virtuous indignation the higher cost of the better new-style at what they construed as a threat of tenements and the greater amount of

through the distorting glasses of capi-

Perhaps the strike committee made a mistake. And perhaps, in the long run, they did not. For they called at tention, though bluntly and unskill fully, to a hard fact, a fact that they are not responsible for and cannot con trol, a menace of danger which does not proceed from the workers' wishes but from the conditions that are forced upon them.

Fasten down the safety-valve while you shovel in coal under the boiler and you are going to have an explo sion, whether anyone wishes it or not If the engineer doesn't believe the boiler will ever burst, no matter what the pressure, so much the worse for him and for all whose lives are in his hands. The man who warns him in time deserves their thanks. Un fortunately, when nearly all the organs of public opinion are in the hands of a class mad with power, his warning fs likely to be misinterpreted as threat, and when the explosion come he is accused of having put a boml under the furnace.

In our opinion that famous speech of Butler's was a piece of splendid folly. But if a man with so much real greatness as he could sincerely counse violence as he did-for no one can doubt his sincerity or his courage-what do the social philosophers expect of the mass of average men when, year after year, they see their tasks growing heavier, see rents and the price of food mounting skyward while the wages re main stationary or go down, see the army of the unemployed growing larger, see their brothers worn out and cast aside at forty, see their children forced by poverty out of the school and into the shop, see the slums extending while luxury flourishes near by, see their employers breaking the laws with impunity while the club and the bayonet are always ready for discon tented workers, see the few palliative labor laws wiped off the statute book one by one, see their organizations crushed by the lockout and the black list and the strike-breaking brigad and the injunction and the damage suit and a dozen other forces in com bination? What do our wise men ex pect if they keep on adding fuel to the flame of discontent and denying all re

They have no right to expect any thing but repeated and ever fiercer out bursts of wrath and despair.

We Socialists alone have a right to hope for a better solution, because we are working for such a solution Trouble is not to be averted by merel crying "Peace, peace!" while the causes of strife remain. For us, we leave the talk of peace to talkers. We work for peace by striking straight at the root of class conflict and disorder

AN IMPORTANT DISTINCTION. From San Francisco comes the fol lowing news dispatch:

"San Francisco's Board of Education has taken a determined stand against the admission of Chinese and Japan ese pupils to school dren are educated.

"The Board has adopted unanimou ly resolutions declaring itself opposed to the promiscuous association of white and Mongolian pupils, and de claring its policy to favor in future the

establishment of separate schools If the report is true, the Board ha taken a reactionary step in compliance with an unreasoning prejudice that happens to be associated in many minds with a wise and necessary policy. To restrict or forbid Chinese immigra and opportunities to Chinese who are here is quite another-and especially to deny such rights and op portunities to their belpless children.

We believe that the Chinese Exclusion Law is right, under existing circumstances. Why? Because Chinese immigration actually means the in portation of coolle laborers, of contract slaves with a low standard of living to compete with the workers of Amer ica, under conditions which make it virtually impossible to educate or or ganize them, conditions which make it certain that the American laborers wil suffer, that the coolies themselves will not be benefited, and that the whole advantage will go to the capitalists.

But when we come to the treatment of Chinese who are already here, who have been permitted to come here, and whom it is not even proposed to de port, that is quite a different question The intelligent policy for the American labor organizations with regard to them would be to encourage them to send their children to the public ols, to encourage them to learn the English language, to encourage them to associate with American working men to encourage them to form unions and affiliate with the American labor movement, and thus to make them s medium of friendly con with the tolling masses in Asia with z view to removing what is really the only "yellow peril"—the competition of a vast body of workers accur a low standard of living, trained to passive obedience, and estranged from

It was right and wise for the opponents of chattel slavery, while that institution still existed, to favor the abolition of the slave trade, to do all they could to restrict or forbid the importation of nore Africans to be slaves; but it is wrong and foolish for unions of white workingmen-as many have and some still do-to exclude negroes already here from their organizations or treat

"Strike Nears Its End; Gompers May which the morning papers last Wednesday announced the arrival of the President of the American Federation of Labor in Chicago. The phrase was apt. Mr. Compers has something of a reputation at "finishing" strikes all the way from that of the A. R. U. in 1804 down to that of the New York rapid-transit men this year.

them in any way as inferiors.

No one could be farther than v from relying on the "intellectuals" or upon any force outside the working class to bring the triumph of Socialism. Yet we find it significant that the same week we are able to report such a sermon as that of Rector Van Allen in one of the most aristocratic churches of the East and such an oration as that of Mr. Butler in one of the greatest American universities. Neither of these addresses is an authoritative nor a complete nor an alt gether satisfactory statement of Socialist principles, of course; but each of them shows a surprisingly clear under standing of the subject, considering whence they come. Even the colleges and the churches are learning what the class-conscions proletariat has to

NOTE, COMMENT AND ANSWER

There is much talk in Milwankee of n open combination of the Repu and Democratic parties to defeat the Socialists in the city election to be held next spring. In an interview printed in the "Free Press" Comrade Berger welcomes the prospect. He rightly says that there is no good reason why he capitalists should run two parties that their combination would make the tion of such a plan is a confession that the old-party politicians are getting desperate in view of the progress of Socialism. The combination of opponents, there or elsewhere, if actu-ally carried into effect, may somewhat ostpone our triumph at the polls, but t will not prevent our making gains nd it will make our gains all the more significant and impressive.

Mayor Frinke of Anaconda, Mont. was not re-elected this spring. The reason for this, as has been stated, was to be found in the fact that a large proportion of the active Socialists had been driven out of the city by a per-sistent blacklist enforced by the Copper Trust, which comes pretty near to being the sole employer in that and several other Montana towns. As Comrade Frinke goes back into private life, he carries a record so clear that even the "Standard," which opposed his re-election, is compelled to served the city better or more intelli gently or more faithfully." Well, either he or another Socialist as good will probably repeat the record, and with stronger support, within a very ...

The people of Warsaw were com pelled to celebrate the name-day of the Empress; 'notice being' given that vy penalties would be imposed on scholders who did not decorate their houses. This sort of compul patriotism seems very funny. But after all, we have the same thing in America, on a somewhat smaller scale, and enforced by a fool mob in place of a fool government. There have been several instances within the last few years of persons being maltreated and refused police protection for having spoken disrespectfully of the flag of having refused to salute it when insc etfully of the fing or lently ordered to do so. In Russia or in the United States, the thing is im-portant chiefly as a sign of the times. be maintained by penal law or lynch law, it is pretty conclusive evidence that the spirit of patriotism is dead o lingers only as a superstition. And patriotism never dies till it deserves to le-never dies through the fault of the people, but only because the gov-ernment becomes unworthy of their attachment.

John Bach McMaster, Professor of History in the University of Pennsylvania, is one of the few men in such positions who has had the old-fush test against a gigantic "beneficence which transforms the whole teaching body of some hundreds of colleges and universities into prospective depen-dents of one hig profit king. Dr. Mc-

I do not believe in pension systems in general, and I am especially opposed to them in the teaching profession. It would be practically the same thing as the police When one of us enters the teaching pro

When one of us enters the teaching profession he does not do it with the expectation of making money; he has an entirely different end in view. This pension system would certainly lower our standard.

I believe that, in this and in all professions, as in business, each man should stand on his own basis, and on that alone. Personally, I would not accept such a pension, but I think that it might prove acceptable to the majority of the profession. I am only speaking for myself. We have "Carnegie libraries" and "Carnegie heroes," and now we are to have "Carnegie professors." I do not like it.

Certainly we differ somewhat with Dr. McMaster. "We do believe in pensions in general. We believe that men who work during their years of vigor

"THE STATION IN WHICH IT HAS --PLEASED GOD TO PLACE YOU."

From John W. Brown's May Day Speech.

the great press and the magazines ar a unit on this point: The working peo ple should be satisfied in the position in which "it has pleased God to place them."

Here is a poor fellow out of work He has travelled from early morn un til dewy eve in search of a job; he re-turns at night to his family, weary and worn of body and sick at heart, yet he must be satisfied in this posi-tion "in which it has pleased God to Take the little children, who should

be as sportive as young lambs in spring, filled to overflowing with the loy of life; and yet they are crowded into the factories, mills and mines their very life blood being ground out of them. Aye, hypocrites, how about these little children? The Nazarene whom you claim to imitate, said: "Suffer little children to come unto me and forbid them not, for of such is the Kingdom of Heaven." Presto, change The canitalist save "Suffer the little children to come unto me for of such do I realize greater profit." And the elf-appointed interpreter of the Divine will who to-day, as ever in the past, interprets the law in the interests of the ruling class, with eyes turned to the roof and with refined hypocritical cant, says: "Amen, These little chil-

The church and the law courts and | dren should be satisfied in the position in which it has pleased God to place

> bread, trying to eke out a n claimed by our respectables, "It has pleased God to place her."

> The Socialist Party denounces this doctrine as an infamous crime—this keeping the working class "in that poplace them." The working class is no going to stay in that position. The working class is beginning to think, beginning to advance, awakening to the gleam of the dawning day, when it shall take possession of the powers of government and, by virtue of its political power, take possession of the means of production and distribution of wealth-when the private owner ship of land and machines shall pas away with all the idols of the The religion of that day will "Peace on earth and good will man."

Take a poor girl trying to earn her

existence on the pairry sum of three or four dollars a week, taunted and tempted by all the gittering artificialities of this age; behind her stalks the gloomy spectre of want in all its bru-tal, naked deformity; before her glimmer the red lights—and she, too, un-der this damnable doctrine, must be satisfied in that position in which it is

WHOLESALE BRIBERY OF EDUCATORS.

It is doubtful whether any individ- | bourgeois nal ever struck a more dangerous blow American liberty than that delivered by Andrew Carnegie, when he set aside \$10,000,000 in United States Steel Corporation bonds to pension aged college professors. Back of this reperous gift that the professions charity claquers are praising, stands the fact that it is wholesale bribe, that the educators of the country will be less likely to criticize the trusts and their high-handed robber methods when they become direct beneficiaries and, in all probability, will become warm partizans of centralized capital's

stock-watering, price-raising, and wage-cutting Rockefeller's gift to the mission fund being "tainted" because he drove his middle-class competitors, "the people,"

wealth is stained with the blood and sweat of thousands of oppressed and plundered workers. While Rockeplundered workers. While Rocke feller is bribing the churches to silence. Carnegie is performing the same act so far as the educators are concerned, and pretty soon the great mass of the American people, obedience to the plutocracy will be the highest form of freedom to which they can hope to aspire, and that a benevolent feudalism, a new form of sia very, is the crowning glory of human progress and happiness. Every self-respecting person who has a horror of mendicancy and its concomitant evils should take alarm at the conspirac that has been set on foot by the ric who make long prayers and rob widmiddle-class competitors, "the people," ows and orphans to perpetuate their out of business, we hear nothing from iniquitous system.—Cleveland Citizen.

WHY WOMAN WANTS TO VOTE.

The day is fast approaching when the popular prejudice against politics for women will be folded in its wind-ing sheet and laid to rest along with witchcraft and free silver.

Granting that women as a whole do not desire the ballot, they will be eventually driven to demand it whether they want it or not. And the reason is this: The average workingman loud in his denunciation of women's competition with men in the different trades and professions. you (with apologies to Mark Twain) why is it thus? In other words, why do women compete with men? Do you think the average woman enters the factories, the shops, the mills, or the factories, the shops, the mills, or takes in washing, because she likes to work eighteen hours a day? Say, Mr Laboringman, is that your idea of the women who stand beside you every morning waiting for the mill gate to open? Do you think the "lady bookkeeper" or typewriter that you see hustling down town with her lu lisguised in a music roll, keeps books or pounds a typewriter just bee she wants to keep you out of a You know she does not. She do wants to keep you out of a job know she does not. She does i dinner pail and run when the whist

And why does she have to? If she is a single woman, she has to because father and mother have too many helpless little ones at home to be do much for a girl that can work and take care of herself. And the young man who loves her, and whom loves, dares not ask her to be his wife because his wages are so small that they will barely suffice for one. He

comes to private pensioning, and esper public servants such as co lege professors, we say it is sure to be found demoralizing and injurious to all-but the small class whose interes is to suppress truth and warp opinion

C. W. Post must find the manufac ture of bran-like breakfast dishes and "health food" of the sawdust order an inusually good line of graft—"legiti mate business," we meant to say, bu it's all the same—judging by the ount of money he spends in adver amount of money he speciments in flamboyant "Proclamations of Freedem." Some expert has figured out that the contents of a 15-cent package of "Roast-'em" costs three-tenths of cent, the box a cent and a-half, the ad vertising 5 cents, and the rest is "vel-vet." We won't vouch for the accuracy of the figures, down to a frac-tion of a cent. But anyhow, Mr. Post has even better reason than the lat immented Barnum had to regard th American people as "easy marks." ry-forefather rant as con dly as they accept his substitutes for bodily food.

A WORKINGMEN'S ARTIST

Beigium is full of grief at the death of the sculptor Constantin Meunier. He, in a series of groups and statues, has well depicted the wors and toils of the worker, representing him as a real man and just as he was, not as the conventional workingman who the conventional workingman vilosks as if he had come out of a babox. Looking at one of his statons has the feeling, just as in Zo "Germinal," that these are real nand not men of buckram.—London 2

keeping house for herself and the man she loves, is compelled to compete with you for a chance to earn her own liv-ing. And she is not to blame, for she has never had a voice in making that which men call the laws that govern

her.
If she marries the man she loves under the impression that what is barely enough for one can be made to do for two, she soon finds out her mistake. But still for awhile she clings to the two poor rooms they call home and tries to squeeze along. But by and by a baby or two comes along and, with sickness and added expenses, the with sickness and added expenses, the debts and duns begin to trouble them, and the married woman, whose feeble strength should be employed at home and who ought to be sheltered by her husband's love and care, is found by your side in the mill working for six cents an hour. And why? Is it be-cause her busband is not willing, yes. anxious to work eight hours a day home and take care of the children No. It is because her husband, no matter how willing he may be, cannot earn enough to take care of them all, and so she must help him or se will work for small wages in order to help her one particular John, regard-less of the fact that by so doing she throws some other woman's John out

of a job altogether.

And she is not to blame, either, because the ballot which is the only remedy for this great and growing evil is yours in her defense.

Though she sees the evil, she is powthey will barely suffice for one. He sees no immediate prospect of earning enough for two. And so the girl that should be at home with her mother, or Belle Davis, in St. Louis Labor.

BUSINESS DEPARTMENT.

This Week's Statment of Circulation Is the Best in a Long While, Showing a Good Increase The following table shows in detail

the circulation of The Worker for the May 6, May 13

Printed17,000 Single subscriptions 13 482 14 074 Outside bundles 118 Samples 581 1.744 or at retail 1,563

This is the best statement that we have been able to make for several weeks. May we not hope that the improvement will continue from now till Election Day, at least?

TELLS NOW TO SUCCEED

(Bill Jones Moralizes.)
When rich men write of their success, Advising youths to foller 'em. Their tales won't help you much, I guess, Bo don't you ever swaller 'em. uch dreams as Carnegie made real

The opening from his fellow mer

So all rich men their "opening" found (Poor boys, they had to graft fer 'em), Then climbed the ladder, round by round, And pulled the hole up after 'em.

Then they look down and cheer us on.
"What we have done you, too, can do."
Yet when they reached the heights they're They cut the indder clean in two.

PUBLI HANDORD'S PAMPHLETS.

PROPOSED MUNICIPAL PLATFORM.

[Local New York some weeks ago chose a committee to prepare the draft of a municipal platform for the coming campaign to be submitted to the city convention to be held on May 3). The following is the result of the committee's deliberations and is now published in order that delegates may have time to consider it. We understand that a similar committee of Local Kings County has another draft, which we

expect to present next week.]

The Social Democratic Party of the
City of New York in convention assembled reaffirms its adherence to the fundamental principles of international Socialism as declared in the Nation al Platform of the Socialist Party. We declare that private owner

of the means of production has divide society into two hostile classes, the class of capitalists who own and control all the means of production, and the class of workingmen who are de-pendent for their existence on the sale of their labor to the capitalists; that while labor alone produces all wealth, the ownership of the sources of life enables the capitalist to rob the producer of a large part of his product; that exploitation of labor is the only source of income of the capitalists; that the interests of the capitalist class and the working class are antagonistic, and that the struggle between these two classes grows ever flercer. ever more relentless. We declare that the real issue in this municipal campaign, as in all other campaigns, is the conflict between the capitalist class and the working class for the posses sion of the powers of government.

In this struggle the Republican and Democratic parties, and all other partels which do not stand for the com plete overthrow of the capitalistic sys-tem, are mere political tools of the capitalist class and the existing government the political agency of this

Born of this conflict is the Social Democratic Party, organized by workingmen, defending the interests of the working class only, and standing for the complete abolition of the present system of exploitation of the producer and for the reorganization of society the means of production for the equal enetit of all.

Holding this final object always in view, the Social Democratic Party en ers this campaign as ever the only defender of the interests of the work-ing class, and adopts the following for ts Municipal Program:

MUNICIPAL PROGRAM,

Economic dependence must result in political servitude. So long as the workingmen are deprived of the opportunity for self-employment, there can be no real self-government. The working class can secure both only by taking possession of the powers of government-municipal, state and na-

The Republican and Democratic parties have deprived the city of New York, as well as all other municipali ties, of the essential rights of self-gov-ernment. Legitimate municipal functions were taken from the city and vested in undemocratic boards and

The Social Democratic Party declares it to be in the interest of the working class to secure to the city of New York the fullest measure of selfovernment. We demand that a conention of representatives elected by the citizens of New York be called. providing for minority representation, for the purpose of revising the city charter, and that the revised charter be subject to revision or alteration by

We demand that the powers of the city government be so extended as to nable it to provide employment to its citizens who may be out of work; to furnish to the citizens any commodity it may deem necessary, and to estab-lish and conduct for this purpose the required industries and shops.

No industry on which the lives and health of all citizens depend should be owned and operated for the benefit of a few individuals.

The Republican and Democratic par-

ties have voted the capitalists fran-chises of immense value. The subway "lease" is only one instance of the robbery of the city by its corrupt officials.

The Social Democratic Party de-mands that the city should reclaim all city franchises and public grants now held by private corporations, and that industries requiring a franchise should be owned and operated by the induced pality itself for the equal benefit of all to expect a saviour to come from the haunts of the rich, pharisalcal thieve

It should be the first duty of the municipal government to secure jus-tice to those of its citizens who by their labor add to its wealth and glory. The Republican and Democratic par-

have met the demands of working class with scorn and tempt. Suffice it to mention the Prevailing Rate of Wages Law and the Eight Hour Law which Republican and Democratic judges have joined in leiclaring unconstitutional.

The Social Democratic Party demands that the city itself do all municipal work without contractors; that no city employee be required or permitted to work more than eight h a day; that the city be accorded full power to provide and secure protec tion of life and limb for the workers on public or private works; that every public employee be insured by the muicipality against accident, sickness

No other question concerns the mu nicipal government so vitally as the rearing and education of the children. While the workingmen constitute the mass of the population of this city, even the elementary education which their children receive is grossly inade-Thousands of the children of the working class are deprived of a place in school or given only a half-day dance, while the average school life of a workingman's child is being gradually reduced. On the other hand, capitalistic greed is always ready to capitalistic greed is always ready to provide for the child a place in the fac-tory to grind out ever more profits for the exploiters by the low price of the exploiter child labor. The Social Democratic Party de-

eds that a system of public kin is be establish gartens and play-grounds be establish-ed in connection with every school; that the public school courses be ex-tended and the school age raised in proportion; that ample school accom-

modations and an adequate force of teachers be provided; and that meals and clothing be furnished to all school hildren who may need it.

The capitalist class has possessed itself of all habitable land of this city. and covered most of it with hideous, festering tenements, so-called "homes" for the workingmen. With a mind to profit only, the capitalists have penned up the workingmen in horrible habitaions, breeding places of disease and vice, where air and light can be had only at a high premium. The frequent fires with their appalling death-lists bear witness to the fact how low the capitalist class values the lives of workingmen.

Any political party which stands out as a champion of the present system of exploitation, as the Republican and Democratic parties do, can offer no remedy for this most crying of all wrongs. Which shall be heeded-the cry of millions or the voice of greed? The situation has been made so desperate that only most radical meaures will avail.

The Social Democratic Party de-

mands that the city should reclaim all habitable land and erect modern dwellings with ample provision for air, light and privacy, to be let at cost.

There has come to the surface of late a new type of politician, loudly pretending to stand for municipal ownership. Utterly destitute of principle or conviction, these political free power on the growing wave of Socialist sentiment, in order to betray the working class as politicians invariably do.

Workingmen, do not be deluded into

the belief that the capitalist class v permit any measures of real benefit to the working class to be carried into effect by the municipality so long as it remains in undisputed control of the state and federal government and especially of the judiciary. Every work-ingman should bear in mind the recent decision of the United States Supreme Court declaring the Ten Hour Law for bakers unconstitutional. This decision was in a fact a nullification of the police powers of state and municipality, an abrogation of all laws regulating the hours of labor.

We call upon the working class to curb the high-handed tyranny of the judges and courts who arrogate to themselves ever more power to abol-ish existing laws or make new laws at their will. A mere show of power by an increased vote of the Social Demo cratic Party and the election of some of its candidates will be an effective warning to capitalistic courts that will them pause in their despotie course.

It is time that the workingmen ca'l a halt. The rapacious corporations have turned the courts into fences for stolen property. And to these courts do they resort for protection whenever those whom they have despoiled de-mand restitution. It is to the courts that the capitalists owe the unpara-leled impunity for the consequences of the capitalists owe the unpara their criminal practise. The Slocum disaster is still an open wound in the hearts of thousands. It is not dis puted that it was caused by capitalis tic greed and official corruption. But none of the guilty was punished and the courts threw the mantle of im munity from civil suit for damages over the Knickerbocker Steamboat Company. The New York Central col e Tarrant explosion, the Darlington disaster, the appalling fires in the East Side tenements with the hecatombs of human lives, all pass into history with none of the guilty punished; while the office of the Dis trict Attorney is engaged in a spectacular chase of gamblers or in concoct ing fresh sensations for the newspa

pers—pursuits barren of results.

Ment riots and rent riots under "reform" administration. A revelry of corruption with Tammany in power. While the exploitation of the producer grows ever more oppressive, strikes clubbing strikers; the existence of the workers grows ever more precarions; the outcasts and unfortunate streetwalkers ever more numerous; the bread-line grows ever longer; and the of men, women and children and amassed in the hands of a few grow

ever vaster. Workingmen! Citizens! It is folly and despoilers. The future of our city. the fate of our country is in your hands. Will you still trust it to the politicians? Now that the reform deception cannot be worked any more, the politicians turn to a scheme they call municipal ownership. Is there a workingman so dull as to be deceived by the promises of politi-cians? Neither reform nor municipal ownership will be of lasting benefit to the toilers unless men who really rep-resent the working class are put into office to administer it in the interest of the working class. Reform and muownership are concessions which the fear of the growing Socialonly a greater vote for the Social ocratic Party and the election of Socialists to power will compel the capitalist class to make more conces-

Workingmen, on our class devolves the great historic mission of freeing mankind from capitalist exploitation and from the tyranny of the capitalistic government. This you can achieve only by banding yourselves together into a political party, distinct from and opposed to all political parties of the apitalist class. Such is the Social Democratic Party, a party whose only motive is to serve the interests of the working clas, whose only aim is to abolish the capitalistic system of exploitation of the producer and to establish the Co-operative wealth.

Workingmen, rally around the banners of the Social Democratic Partyl Vote for the candidates of the Social Democratic Party!

-Cremation in factories and teneent houses can hardly be said to be popular, though it is steadily increasing. Capitalists seemingly have work-ing people to burn these days.—Jos, Wanhopa.

space, I should like to recall a few incl

"The two became quite chummy," was the

Shortly after this the "Evening Journal

four of our ablest local writers, were promptly sent to him and were as promptly rejected by Mr. Brislane. (Tacki) But an article from Berger appears one day in the "Journal" accompanied by editorial remarks in large type and highly laudatory of Berger, the man, Berger, the Socialist, and Berger, the successful editor. (Tack)

Not many days later we are shocked by the news of that pecular Milwaukee affair.

Now heins down your last tack here, and

Now bring down your last tack here, and the a red string around the various tacks

Should the party punish Berger? Why

no! We are all of us sufficiently punished by capitalism. Capitalist society, which breeds crime and criminals of all degrees,

is compelled to punish the innocent victims of its own creation in order to save itself

YOUTH AND ACTION.

By Edward Meyer,

"Young People, Attention!" Under this heading a large number of meetings have been called for the purpos of getting the young folks, both male and female, interested in Socialism. We often hear the older comrades in We often hear the older commuses in the movement say that the success of the Socialist movement and the eman-cipation of the working class from the bondage of wage slavery, together with all its evils, depends on the younger generation. This is true, but have we found that even a small percentage of the young people actually take any active interest in this grand

contented with life in their positions, ald devote their evenings and Sun work in the shops and offices do not think that they need to read books on important questions, but instead should attend parties, go to dances or read the fashion or lovers' columns in the

as much as we can, but I do say that it is very poor policy to devote all our spare time to mere pleasure and more so in the case of young people who owe their parents a good deal for bringing them up with the hope that when they are old enough they will be able to take their places on the great eld for the emancipation of all

humanity.

It can easily be managed that the spare time after working hours be divided up for different purposes, so that the mental, physical and meral nature esting novels. All we need is the will power and we can do almost any-

thing for the cause.

Some four years ago the Yorkville comrades took it upon their shoulders to organize the young men and women and formed a club, which now has branches in different parts of Greater New York. It is absolutely necessary that this organization be advanced

ed a meeting of young people in dyn some two months ago, in comrades thought were exagger nted are all found to be correct. It is certainly a pleasure to read the reports of the meetings and work of the young

that is good and noble; it means the uplifting of the downtrodden, and we as Socialists are looking forward with

We should try to follow the example of our Austrian and German comrades and build up here in the United States an organization that will be a credit Reichstag elections would have found that the women and young people were just as active as the men, because they realized that Socialism means mo than merely electing men to some of fice, either of high or low rank.

The existence of the large numb in New York, is possibly one cause for the young men being kept away from the Socialist movement and no doubt it is done partly for that purpos These so-called social clubs are not ing more than organizations for the efit of a few idlers and loafers a the financial expense of others, in mo cases workingmen, and the mora ranged by these clubs are held.

One of the main faults of the your men to-day is that they allow then selves to be influenced by low politi-cians of all sorts, thinking that by their help they will some day hold high positions in public offices, but instead become political heelers, grafters, and boodlers. It is one of the aims of many young men to become prominent politicians. It is our duty as Social-ists to show them that they are wrong.

We should do all in our power to build up our young people's organiza-tion which was started four years ago and spread the same all over the United States, carrying on an educational work that will give those wh still can think for themselves an opwomen decide to be active in the propaganda work of the Socialist (or Social Democratic) Party, we must not blame anyone else if the condition of

It is our duty to form into one con pact organization at once and devote as much of our spare time to educa tional propaganda as possible. We will use to our fathers and up the Socialist movement in this country, and when we have a strong able to send a representative to Aus tria and Germany and address then on the young people's movement in America, and they will look upon us

with pride and honor us.

If you have failed to do your share in the past, admit that you were wrong and begin at once to work for the success of the young people's So cialist movement.

People's Social Democratic Club, cou posed of delegates from each branch, was organized in June, 1904, and meets every fourth Friday in the month at Labor Lyceum, 64 E. Fourth street, New York, at-8 p. m.

First: To educate the young men and women by arranging debates on economic, political and other questions to arrange lectures with general dis

cussion to follow.

Second: To assist financially as wel as morally the party on the political field that alone stands for the interest of the working class and the abolish tion of the wage slave system, the Sc

members an opportunity for social in-tercourse and recreation.

The initiation fee amounts to only

25 cents and the monthly dues to 10 cents for both sexes.

Thursday evening at the clubhouse of the W. E. A., 206 E. Eighty-sixth

The Brooklyn Club meets every Thursday evening at the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, 949-957 Willoughby ave

Another to the coal trust. Another to the oil trust. Another to the flour trust. Another to the woolen trust. Another to the cotton trust. Another to the sugar trust. And others to various other exploit-ers and grafters.

You divide up with them. You have to

That is, you have to so long as capialism exists. But you can abolish capitalism by roting the Socialist ticket. No, Socialism does not stand for di-

viding up. Socialism is the public ownership and the popular management of the means of production and distribution which are now used to exploit the

masses of the people out of the bulk of the product of their honest toil. Socialism will prevent dividing up.
It will enable the men who produce d. Work, in "What's So and What

A COUNTER-PROTEST.

To the Editor of The Worker:—I desire space for a few words protesting against the article printed by you in last issue un-der title of "A Timely Frotest" and signed

In the first place, I wish to suggest to ir. "Kleker" if he be ashamed of his ame that he have the legislature change it that he get out of the Socialist Party until that he get out of the socialist rary units
he gets a backbone. Whenever I get
ashained or afraid to sign my name I will
crawl into a hole and pull the hole in after

I wish to say, as one having quite a little

to do with arranging the series of meetings that Comrade Mills has just addressed in that Comrale Mills has just addressed in the East, that every place I have heard from have specken of the very thing Mr. "Kicker" protests against as being one of the most encouraging results of the meet-ing, in all cases many people being in-duced to buy this book by Comrade Mills as speaker that had never been reached by us in any way before. In Newark he offer-ed his book with the full sanction and di-rection of the ecumitree in charge, and he induced over ffty people to buy the I have, as also many comrades, gladly

I have, as also many comrades, gladly often paid 25 and 50 certs to send a paper to some hopeful. If Mr. Mills or any one else can induce these persons to pay their own money for the literature I count it so much gain both to them and myself—for what they pay for themselves they are likely to read—while that money saved by me can be used in other lines of party work. No one can sell literature at a meeting as can the speaker. Why I do not know, but this is my experience. Sensible committees recognize this fact and let the speaker do it. Some few comrades would sooner sell it. Some few comrades would somer sell ten cents worth themselves than have the ve will all learn that we receive by giving of the work done, or determined not to accept the cause presented.

As to the closing slur about the publica-tions of comrades who cannot find a mar-ket for themselves I will simply say the book referred to is now in its tenth thou-sand and has been reviewed favorably by almost every Socialist publication in the country. I do not recollect seeing any mention whatever of it in the columns of The Works but I may have averageded it. The Worker, but I may have overlooked it Why did Comrade Hillquit choose a capital ist publishing house to issue his be

ist publishing house to issue his book? Because, very wisely, he thought that the sure way of getting a larger hearing. If Courade Mills thinks his way of getting the book to the reader the sure way of getting the book to the reader the sure of reach a larger number I fail to see the difference. Permit me to say just one thing that while it seems to have gothing to do with the matter in hand nevertheless has, namely; that this article is not written because of any special interest in Comrade Mills. I belong to no faction and have only one test and that can be deliver the goods? No matter whether it be Titus, Mills, lierger, or Mailly—II they can deliver the ger, or Msilly—if they can deliver the message or help Socialism I propose to help open the door to them. Whenever I have my personal differences with them I will light it out on the convention floor. I know full well the result of this policy o get it from all factions alike, but, while

GEO. H. GOEBEL

GEO, H. GOEBEL.

Newark, N. J., May 14.

[Note.—In this, as in every case where a letter appears in The Worker without the writer's name, the Editor assumed entire responsibility. We still think the protest justified. We did not "lug in" the name. of Comrade Mills. So far as we know, he is the only comrade who ever did the thing which was objected to—that is, WFHOUT THE CONSENT OR PREVIOUS KNOWL-THE CONSENT OR PREVIOUS KNOWL-EDGE OF THE COMMITTEE which en-gaged and path him, took advantage of his position on the platform to sell certain goods FOR HIS PRIVATE ACCOUNT. If any other speaker should take the like ad-vantage, The Worker would as strongly protest. Among those who were "disgust-ed" in the case under discussion we know comrades who have long been giving time and money for the cause, quite as loyally as Comrade Goebel, Comrade Mills, or any-body else.—Ed.] ody else.-Ed.)

"A QUESTION OF METHOD."

To the Editor of The Worker:—Comrade Slobodin impresses me as a rather strenu-ous logician. "I demand, Comrade Ghent," he writes, "that you take up my challenge. ous togetan. I demand, Comrade Gheat,"
he writes, "that you take up my challenge,
if you decline, you admit that you ary
wrong." There it is, is inextorable terms; in
o other explanation, should I decline, is
possible than one of confession of error.

On the other hand, if I accept, as he also
sets forth, he will himself prove me wrong.
Thus, either way I turn, I am senfenced
beforehand. It is the familiar case of being damned if one does and damned if one
doesn't. The quandary of the poor wretch
who was placed between the deril and the
deep sea would seem to be mine. In such
a case there would appear to be nothing
left to do but dig a hole or climb a tree.

Comrade Slobodin's challenge calls upon
me to pick from four Socialist publications
which he mentions the defamatory sentences regarding Comrade Berger, which he
guarantees to overmatch with defamatory
sentences written by Comrade Berger "innuitely nore abusive in quantity and quality."

Well, I decline emphatically, and in do.

finitely more abusive in quantity and quality."

Well, I decline—emphatically; and in deing so I cheerfully risk the penalty promited me. And I decline for the reason that
the pointing out of the instances I had in
mind would source only to extend and intensity the wrangle new going on. My previous comment was made in the hope, not
of aggravating that wrangle, but of mitigating it. I expressed it in the most peneral and impersonal terms. I spoke of an
vell widet is recognized by all Seclasian
outside the party, and I believe, by most

of those inside—the reckiess indulgence in personalities. This, evil so so vicious in itself and so demoralising in its affects on the party integrity that it ought to be denounced unaparingly. But having denounced it. I do not purpose, however temptingly Courade Slobodin draws up his challenge, to be led into specifications against individuals.

I have small concern, furthermore, regarding the point which Comrade Slobodin raises, as to who are the more to blame—the "strict constructionists" or the oppor-

many of the more conspicuous "leaders."
Any attempt to excuse this fact, it seems
to me, tends only to encourage the prac-

Both Comrade Slobodin and Comrade Spargo and in my letter an indulgence in the very fault I have criticized. I confess that I am unable to understand them. To confuse impersonal with personal criticism. a denunciation of a generally recognized practise with an unjust imputation against an individual, is to involve the subject to a degree that makes discussion useless.

they find in these two wholly dissimilar things, and I cannot stay to argue. Reading my previous letter again, in the light of the criticism that has been levelled at it, I find nothing that I care to change. There is, however, one sentence that needs a word of explanation. When I wrote that "I do not blame any non-party Socialist for decibining to join an organization that tolerates these victous personalities among its members," I did not suppose that I should be understood as meaning a justifica-Since I am doing, and shall continue to do, what lies In my power to induce every fit person whom I can reach to join, I could hardly have meant a thing so adverse to the party's interest. I meant only that I fully understood the attitude of the non-party Socialist, and that I did not wonder at it. Doubtless the word "blame" might well be supplanted by some other word, not lishly read of my letter, it expresses what I in-tended to say, what I then believed and what I now believe. And I shaft close this one, as I closed that, with the suggestion that "if among the chief dangers to the party [as Comrade Hillquit has said] are party [as Comrade Hillquit has said] are mutual distruct and heresy hunting, the fomenters of such distruct are guilty of an injurious action as are the deliberate trait-ors. And if discipline is to be enforced in any matter, it may appropriately be en-forced here."

W. J. GHENT.

New York, May 13. New York, May 13.

FREE SPEECH EVEN FOR

To the Editor of The Worker: —I entertain a high regard for Countade Ghent, but
I cannot agree with that portion of his
recent letter wherein he suggests penalties
for party members who "causelessly charge,
their comrades with falsehood, collusion,
conspiracy, and treason."
Such offenses are regrettable. But they
are a portion of our burden—so wrought for
with the essentials of our life that the
attempt violently to remove them would

attempt violently to remove them we certainly imperil all. Enactments, pro-

been a bad parent. Hi-reared are we. Ruile, suspicious, passionate, forever betrayed—small wonder is it that each soul stands at arms within its citadel of flesh and flashes scrutinizing five upon its nearer peers.

We are slaves. Fellow slaves conspire to seal us into perpetual slavery. The past is black with treacheries. There is much excuse for bifterness. But whether excused or not, it will have way. Nor is it without use. been a bad parent. Ill-renred are

They are the slaves of modern time,

sione to change a government. It is new-model a world. Not merely have to unsent a King. We must dethrone a

Within those arenas to which the human atoms throng to perfect their philosophy, and to expound it in platforms, and to enforce it in statutes, there will be furth, there will be conflict. Harsh words will ring on hearts that burn and quiver. The weak will flinch; but weakings await us not. The false will tremble; but their defection will make us streen.

Courage will stand erect. Truth will survive.

He who mistakes will be corrected by the clearer thought of many. He who lies will find his sharpest punishment in this—that he has lied in vain. Esteem shall not be his. Contempt will dog his steps.

And out of the stress and torment of that fiery furnace will go a numerous array of comrades, seared and scarred, but enlightened, purified, and vigorous, \$1 for titsule toil.

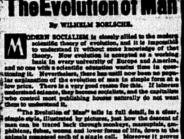
The tyrunts evil throne will fall, And joy and bliss will be for all. Ah, then no more our eyes shall see Our children marching wearily, Our dear ones will be joyful, glad, No more a throng of living dead.

NAILING THINGS DOWN.

highly interesting and instructive reading and are well worth the space allowed to them. This Berger cantrovery must pur-iz be productive of a great deal of good to the party in that it tends to purify the So-cialist atmosphere around us and shurpen-our sense of color.

Now if I may intends upon your





CHARLES H. KERB & COMPANY,

LESE MAJESTE.

space, I should like to recall a rew nuclents of recent occurrence which strike me as very peculiar by the fact of their happening so closely upon one another as to suggest a relation of cause and effect between them. I may be mistaken, but listen and have some tacks ready in order to nail down the satient points. Two good stories relating to the Germa are told by Sir M. Grant Duff in the concluding portion of his diary which has just been published. A man was waitto nail down the satient points.

Not long ago a notice ran through the daily papers to the effect that a certain private conference had taken place between representatives of the three radical parties, some prominent Socialist leaders, both local and national, some Populists and some gentlemen of the Municipal. Ownership League, for the purpose of effecting a working agreement with reference to the next numleipal campaign. First, hall right here? The truth of the matter seems to be this. There was an informal reception not come." He was arrested but explained police whom they could have thought h meant. Another time two men were dis to the other: "The Emperor is a damne fool," He was arrested, but explained that he was talking about the emperor of Rus-sia. "No," said the official, "when people here?) The truth of the matter seems to be this: There was an informal reception given at the house of a very serious and famous writer upon sociological themes, to a few select personal friends, among whom there happened to be the editor of the "Journal," some local Socialist writers, and—Herger of Milwaukee. (Second nail here!) And here Herger met Brisbane for the first time, I believe, and was singled out by him for his sweetest smiles and other manifestations of cordial attachment. "The two became quite chummy," was the talk of an emperor being a damned fool they must mean the German Emperor.

RIGHT YOU ARE.

If Bryan attempts to carry out his Iroquels Dinner program he will find that his party will be hopelessly up in the air. In less than no time the conservative wing will swing over to the Republican party, while the honest radical elements will soon see that his "public ownership" is merely compalen halt and that Socialism is the real issue,-St. Louis Labor. Shortly after this the "Evening Journal" had so, editorial asking certain questions concerning Socialism, the editor pretending to know nothing about it except that it appears to be quite respectable in Germany, that he had no means of information, about the American Socialist movement, and adding that if any Socialist would volunteer to furnish statements bearing upon these questions he MIGH publish some or all of them. (Tayk') Four such statements, each replying to a separate question by four of our ablest local writers, were promptly sent to him and were as prompt.

THE VULGAR STUPIDITY

OF OUR "SMART SET.

Mr. E. F. Benson writes an article in the "Fortnightly Review," entitled "Social Sickness." He has dealt keenly with this subject before in his novels, in a vein of amusing satire, but has not said until now. In plain words, that "a certain section of our younger civilization" seems to desire to get anything bad and vulgar from the times of Therrins and Noro, the Medical times of Tiberius and Nero, the Mediciand the laughter that rang through the gar dens the tribute of cultivated intelligence to the quick challenge and riposte. Cards cupation of cight hours a day, and though occupation of eight hours a day, and though it would be idle to deny that there was artificiality—witness the milkmald parties of the queen at Petit Trainon—the gayety redeemed it, and the esprit of the goesa flashes still through the volumes of a hun-dred memoirs. But what volume could be written, even one, and that how jejune, of the cotilions of to-day, or of the equestrian dinner party?" dinner party?"



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WHO WILL DO YOUR LAUNDRY WORKS

FIREMEN. ELECTRICIANS.

earn a bare living.

By voting a capitalist ticket, the Republican or Democratic ticket, you

cause?

It is certainly disappointing to some times find that the elder sons and daughters of old Socialists that have sacrificed so much for the cause are so far distant from the Socialist movement. There certainly must be some reason for this. It is a fact that a large number of young people of So-cialist parentage, after they leave school and take positions in offices or elsewhere, imagine that they will be contented with life in their positions, and do not need the Socialist solution of the present conditions. Others again are uninterested because they hold that after a hard week's work it is not to be expected that they sit down and study deep subjects, but instea days to enjoyments and sports. And the young girls who are compelled to

newspapers.

I do not mean to say that we should not take part in the pleasures of life as much as we can, but I do say that

our time to education, working for th political party of the working class, and also have sufficient time for enjoyment, recreation and reading of in

wherever possible. Dr. Rudolf Broda of Austria adwhich he showed the good work that is being accomplished by the Young People's Clubs of Austria and, as I happen to read the official journal of that organization, the statements which

pcialists of Austria.

It is the duty of all Socialists to show to their sous and daughters and all young people the great scope of work of the Socialist movement and the necessity of united action on the part of all who are desirous of chang-ing the order of society to a more humane and brotherly one. The young people in the Socialist movement have be. It will mean the abolition of the on of the unfortunate boys and girs; it stands for the abolition of child slavery; it stands for everything

on and eager eyes to that time which

SOCIALISM IS NOT "DIVIDING UP."

No. Socialism does not stand for di viding up.
Capitalism stands for dividing up.
I feel a good deat like apologizing
for referring to the absurd dividing up privilege of exploiting you out of the objection. But if you consider it an insult to your intelligence, remember that there are still many people who actually believe that Socialism stands

Capitalism does stand for dividing Capitalism compels the industrious to divide up with the idle.

Suppose you are the average wag You work about nine hours a day. In the first hour or two of your day's work you reproduce by your labor the amount you receive for the entire day. In another hour or two you reproduce your proportion of the wear and tear, the running expenses, the raw material, and the wages of superin-

Weil, then, having done this, it is Well, then, having done this, it is time for you to take up your coat and hat and dinner pail and go home to your wife and babies. Do you do it?

No, you don t.

What do you do?

You go ahead and work the rest of
the day and add still more to the

world's wealth by your labor.

Who earned that surplus?

Who gets it? The capitalist gets it. You divide up with him. The Socialist Party says that you,

who earned it, shall get it.

The reason you do not get it now is because a few private individuals and corporations are permitted to own the means of production and distribution means of production and distribution and to compel you to hand over to them the bulk of the product of your toll in exchange for an opportunity to

The Central Committee of the Youn

The objects are as follows:

cial Democratic Party.

Third: For pleasure to give th

The Yorkville Club meets every

Tuesday evening at the Labor Lyceum 64 E. Fourth street. The Janusica Club meets every Satbound to come.

The young people are therefore eccessarily a factor in the movement.

L. I., N. Y.

> The Socialist Party says that the means of production and distribution shall be publicly and popularly managed, that exploitation shall thereby be banished from the earth, and that the workers shall thereby secure the

lon's share of your earnings.

extended to the capitalists the

full product of their toll So much for the wage earner.

Now suppose you are the average A capitalist, individual or corr

either owns the farm you live on or bolds a mortgage against it. of your product you pay him

You divide up with him.

But that is not all.

No matter whether you are a farme with a farm free of encumbrance. farmer with a mortgaged farm, or a farmer with a rented farm, you are compelled to hand over a siles of your product, in the form of profit, to each of the retail stores with which you

You divide up with them.
You are also compelled to hand over a slice of your product to the elevator Another to the railroad company.

Another to the commission of

Another to the board of trade spect Another to the beef trust. Another to the agricultural in Another to the binding twine trust.

Another to the binding twine trust.

Another to the lumber trust.

Another to the rubber trust.

Chant.

Another to the hide and leati Another to the copper trust.

Another to the bruss trust.

Another to the can trust.

Another to the glass trust.

raises, as to who are the more to blamethe "strict constructionists" or the opportunists. It is no argument for the orthodox that the unorthodox are worse. It is
enough that mes who begin their letters
with the conventional "Dear Contrade," and
end them with the conventional "Yours
Fraternally," habitually assail, without any
justification, the motives and character of
their fellows with whom they differ. I
mentioned the Berger case as merely one
episode wherein this practise was conspicuously shown. It is a practise that prevails
in all kinds, of disputes—in controversies
regarding what Marx meant by a certain
abstruse passage as well as in controversies
regarding party tactics. It is uncomradelike and unfraternal, and it presents a
aspectacle to the outside world which largely
neutralizes the argument for a Co-operative

spectacle to the outside world which largely neutralizes the argument for a Co-operative Commonwealth.

Comrade Flobodin is "pleased that the Socialist Pariy is now made at and habitable for Comrade Ghent. This," be continues, "we achieved without the aid of Comrade, Ghent. How much more we will succeed now that we have the co-operation of Comrade Ghent can be easily imagined." This is doubtless intended to be very sarressite, and I presume that it is so. But

Hoth Comrade Slobodin and Comrade

THOSE WHO ABUSE IT.

certainly imperil all. Enactments, prosecutions, trials would lead us far and, in loss of time slone, would work more injury to the movement than hindrance to the erring. Indeed the latter would be rather helped to further opportunity and given greater prominence.

Free speech may be abused, but it is a necessity—the very breath of our tife.

Ah, but the sharp word stabs, the falsehood slays. True. And devastation warks the nath of, high winds. But we would

not abolish the atmosphere on that account. Certain phenomena are born of laws too fundamentat for our discipline. Capitalism, whose children we are, has

We have a task before us. It is not

to unsent a King. We must dethrone a god-for such is Capital.

Individuals are impotent. Leaders are mortal dust. The task is one for the self-conscious peoples.

Without thought which is born of agita-tions, without a program which course from discussion, they can accomplish nothing. Within those arenas to which the human atoms through to berfeet their publishments.

trong. Courage will stand erect. Truth will

titanic toli.

Have no fear. It is nature's school. Only there can they obtain the knowledge and acquire the virile quality they used.

Gag them, because few or many err? If it could be done, it would be a deplorable disability. But it cannot be done, that freedom-seeking mass will have-its way.

When the country way in the country way.

of its own creation in order to save itself. Not so the Sacialist Pagty. The very word "punishment" will become obsolete under Socialism. We hardly need worry about the question: SHOULD Berger repreaent the party? In my mind the question is: BOES he represent the party? Yes or no? Let the membership all through the land answer this question clearly and emphatically. After the rank and ale have had their say it matters little whether or not Berger remains on the National Committee; he can do no harm.—Fraternally youts. New York, May 13. THE ARMY OF THE LIVING DEAD.

By Morris Freitichoff.

At early dawn, at break of day, alway A vonthful army, walking slow; Forlorn and sad they seem to go.

Still marching onward wearily, And downward beut each weary head With pallid faces, sunken eyes On which the stamp of sadness lies, These children, weak and bended low,

Suggest an untold tale of woe.

Small girls and boys in line we see

And daily march they to their graves Which are called shops-where they are slaves. And there they toll and toll away

Throughout the long and weary day. The poisonous air infects their breath,

Their life is but a living death. Young noble hearts are cruelly broke.
And they who should be taught and
fed, Eat their own lives—the living dead.

I hope some future day to hear This selfsame army coming near, To hear the sound in every street Of millions of swift marching feet. To see within those sunken eyes.

The gleam of life again arise,

Their once bent backs erect and

straight,

To fight against a living death; For it is either death or life, And they will bravely win the day, And slavery's curse will pass away.

All marching bravely toward their fate.

Determined till their dying breath

LAUDHING TOO SOOM: The drug clerks of San Franci

joicing over the new bill passed by the legislature limiting the maximum workday to ten hours for six consecutive days a courts, good bye. A lot of old fossilized judges who boycott honest labor will tell them that a ten-hour law inturferes with the "freedom of sentract."—Clereland Citi-

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with a book, rending by the aid of mu with a book, reading by the and of mu-nicipal gas. Surely we have no quar-rel with municipal bous rule? And yet, each of these institutions just mentioned is essentially socialistic. "As to the complete education of

children and their freedom from the workshop, we are all agreed. Yet how many little children are forced to enter the field of labor to-day in spite of the prohibtive laws that cover the pages of our statute books?

Government ownership and control of the means of transportation, com-munication and exchange has lately me the question of the hour. It longer scoffed at as a hopeless cialistic dream, but has drawn socialistic dream, but has drawn sup-porters from all parties and from all walks of life. Those persons who con-demn such a proposition as impractica-ble and unjust, as destructive of pri-vate enterprise, often point with pride to, the postal system as the most effi-cient public service institution in the ublic service institution in th world. Yet why should a government control only the mail service when the allroads, telephones, telegraph at express are but slight variations of the same species? If the one is a go ernment institution, the others by the very nature should also be government

These, we understand, are the im-mediate ends that Socialism seeks to accomplish. True, Socialism does not with this, but looks on through the years to the time when the gov-ernment shall control all of the great ernment sum control of produ What will be the attitude of society on this question only time can tell. As yet, however, we are not ready for it and any discussion of it can be little ore than speculation. What we must be however, is to determine just however, is to determine just ere each of us stands to-day regard ing these economic questions; a ques-tion which may ultimately involve the om of the civilized

"A century ago France faced this ame problem, and ere a solution was eached the streats of France ran red with human blood. But this is the twentieth century, a century of human ity, a century of enlightenment.

Peaceful Solution Offered.

get any blind aversion aroused by the mme and consider only what Social-tsm offers. We cannot afford to refuse reasonable consideration to Tet us therefore, in our reason, fo at which offers a possible solution his solemn problem. The Socialist rement aims at a release from eco ic slavery through a peaceful po-al organization and reform. It id mould public opinion, not with cussion. It would express that opin-lon, not through the medium of revolt. but by intelligent use of the ballot. It would humanize the state by making it an instrument in the hands of all for the welfare of all. It aims not only at economic and political freedom, but at economic and political equality. It would express that opin

"Democratic communities have a natural taste for freedom: left to themselves, fley will seek to cheriah it, and will view every privation of it with regret. But for equality, their passion is ardent, inestiable, indistent, invincible. They will endure powerty, servitude, pauperism, but they will not endure aristocracy.

"The new scientific Socialism, which strives for the same things for which we are striving, is the only political hovement aiming directly at a solu-tion of this vital question or release from capitalism; is the only move from capitalism; is the enty movement that is purely democratic, and has for its purpose the formation of a purely democratic society. It does not ask for blind support. It asks merely for an intelligent hearing, for intelligent attudy, and for intelligent critically. The salet for it we must under-To fight for it we must unde stand it; to support it we must under to a consideration of its aims an ready to accept what is bad; and when he has made his social platform, he will stand firm in the righteousness of his cause, regardless of the name by which it is called, conscious only that the the cause of free civilization

IMPORTANT MEETING

Friday evening, May 19, a mass meeting will be held in Cooper Union, under the auspices of the L to extend aid to the Jew in Russia in their resistance to outrages instigated by the Tsar's

AMERICAN AID FOR

RUSSIAN REVOLUTION. Secretary Loopoloff and Treasure Ingerman of the Russian Social Demo cratic Society of New York acknowledge the receipt of the following contributions for the assistance of the revolutionary movement in Russia:

seitung." \$31.45: Paul L. Henneberg, Rock Island, Ill., per The Worker, \$1; do., per Laopoloff, \$1; L. a. Malkiel, New York, cell., \$6; Kanass City, Mo., \$23; H. L. Slo-bodin, New York, \$10; I. Shuster, per Slo-bodin, \$5; L. Indxinsky, per Slobodin, \$25; total to May 15, \$2,901.78.

This fund does not by any means represent the whole of the aid that is being given by Americans to the Russian revolutionists. For instance, on Feb. 12 a number of persons gathered at the home of A. A. Heller in this at the home of A. A. Heller in this city in answer to a call for funds to aid the same cause. There was a generous response and over \$200 was realized. While no permanent organization was contemplated, it was decided to make an appeal to the friends of to make an appeal to the friends of those present. To this effect a small number of subscription lists were is-sued and some letters sent out. On May 11 the final meeting took place and the treasurer, W. Ittleson of 150 Crosby street, New York, reported the total receipts to be \$650. The money was sent to P. Struve to be disposed of as follows: For the Workingman's

to send to the Bund. A number of who have them are urged to report in-nediately.

mediately.

Local trade unions in Cleveland, O.;
have collected \$92.25 and sent it directly to the Russian Social Demo-cratic headquarters in Geneva.

RUSSIAN RED CROSS FUND.

Eugenia A. Hourwich of 76 P. Nine ty-third street, Secretary of the Red Cross Society of New York, acknowldges the receipt of the following cor tributions for the relief of political prisoners in Russia:

People's Church, Naw Haven, List 54, per Rev. A. Irvine, \$30: List 32, Morris Hice, \$6.75; List 53, Dr. Meyer, \$2: List 55, Lena Kricitsky, \$3.30; total, \$22.05.

GAINS IN AUSTRIA."

Our Austrian comrades have a furher success to record in the election of Johann Resel to the Reichsrath

from a Styrian district.

Municipal elections recently took place in Lissy, and according to the Vienna "Arbeiter Zeitung," whereas formerly the election was confined to a few hundred well-to-do citizens, this time the participation was very keen and about 13,000 electors registered their vote. The suffrage is not univer-sal, since the residential qualification excludes a large number of inhabit-ants. Still, the suffrage is, for Aus-trian conditions, relatively liberal. Ten ocial Democrats were elected, and two bourgeols candidates, which in an as of forty-eight members is matter of no little importance, the more so as it was against a con tion of our opponents.

CONFERENCE OF THE BRITISH SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC FEDERATION. The twenty-fifth annual conference

of the British Social Democratic Fed-eration was held at Northampton, April 21 to 23. Councillor James Griband Dan Irving presided. Seven ly-four delegates were present, repreenting sixty-eight branche

rade Irving, for the Burnley oranch, moved

That the Executive Council of the S. D. That the Executive Council of the S. D. F. be instructed to take steps to convene a conference, to be afterwards held annually, of all Socialist organizations in Great Britain, the business of which shall be to discuss and if possible, agree upon, a line of common policy and action upon all matters of national and international importance to the Socialist movement. er to the Socialist movement.

This was opposed by Hyndman, Bur-ows, Quelch, J. Jones, and others and substitute was carried reaffirming he previous attitude of the S. D. F. in regard to unity-that is, a general declaration favorable to unity on the

A message of fraternal greeting was sent to the Independent Labor Party Conference in session at Munchester, ax also to the Russian Social Demo-crats in their struggle for liberty and to the Socialists of Hungary on occasion of their good showing at the recent elections.

J. Moore, for the Rochdale branch noved that the S. D. F. rejoin the Labor Representation Conference. This by Quelch, Rostron, Burrows, Hyndman, and others, and was defeated.
On behalf of the South West Ham branch, J. Jones and Herbert Burrows

moved-

That, in view of the efforts which ar ow being made to promote in Parliament Women's Suffrage Bill, which, if passed, ill only partially enfranchise women, will expetuate all the present franchise snomles, retain property qualification, and bleb will especially exclude large masses om the vote, this conference urges ously the first plank in the S. D. F. cal program, adult suffrage for bot as the only real Socialist and de-

This was carried unanimously. Resolutions were adopted emphati-cally condemning "the gigantic system of sweating carried on under the pretense of charity and religion by the social wings of the Salvation Army Church Army, and kindred organiza

A resolution was also adopted ex lone by the Pioneer Boot Works, co-operative enterprise, maintaining union conditions of labor and turning its profits into the propaganda fund of the S. D. F.

It was resolved that dues of threee (etr cents) per month per ma ber be paid henceforth to the national office, which has heretofore had very slender financial support.

The election of the new Executive Council resulted in the choice of H. Quelch, J. F. Green, J. Hunter Watts, F. G. Jones, Rothstein, and Webster from London and Irving, Gribble, Rose Jarvis, Lewis, McGlassone, and Hinshelwood from the provinces. Next year's conference will be held t Bradford.

PARTY CONGRESS IN BELGIUM

The Belgian Socialist Party held it annal congress at Easter. This was party's existence. The most important question discussed was that of an alli-ance with the Liberals against the Clericals. On this question the con gress unanimously adopted a resolution proposed by Vandervelde—which while recognizing on the one hand the interests of the workers in the destru tion of the Clerical majority, and or the other that the principal object of the party must be the propaganda of Socialism, confirms the decision of the Congress of Guaregnon authorizing temporary alliances with parties supporting universal suffrage pure an simple. A discussion was also held on the best way to encourage the trade union organization—the Belgians being very backward in this respect, and it was determined to start a vigorous propagants by propaganda by means of the press an meetings.

PARTY NOTES FROM GERMANY.

Orosby street, New York, reported the total receipts to be \$450. The money was sent to P. Strave to be disposed of as follows: For the Workingmen's Organization in St. Petersburg, 1,250 francs; for the Bund (Jewish branch of the Russian Social Democracy). 1,000 francs; for the Russian Social Democracy. 1,200 francs; for the Russian Social Democratic Party, 500 francs. The balance on hand, \$90, it was decided

questions of principle.

The Wurtemberg Party Congress took place at Easter. The principal topic was our relation to the South German Democratic party. Comrade Hildenbrandt, the member of Stuttgart, considered that in attacking the Democrats we were playing the game of the Clericals. However, the major ity of the Congress were of opinion that we could fight Ciericalism much better the less we are tied by such very uncertain allies, whose weak con-cessions have done yeoman service for Clericalism and other reaction causes, while all such alliances with capitalist party must paralyze ou prosecution of the proletarian class

A question which came up at the Saxony Conference of the party was that of the limitation of the right of the Reichstag members to take part, as such, in the proceedings of the annual party congresses. At the present, this is only limited to the extent that in questions affecting their own conduct, they are not allowed to vote. Now it s proposed to limit their representation to not more than a quarter of their number, to be chosen by themselves. This is on the same line with the decision of the recent Unity Congress in France, which excludes Deputies from the Executive, while giving them a consultative voice. In Germany the members of the Executive are nearly always members of the Reichstag and Reichstag members sit ex officio in

PARTY NEWS.

*********************** National.

The National Committee is now votng on Referendum No. 10, Motion No 11, which provides for refuding to the respective state committees all dues ceived at the national office during the rear 1904. Also Referendum No. 11. only those articles be accepted under prize plan which receive the ap-val of a majority of the National proval Committee.

Candidates for Secretary to the In ternational Socialist Bureau are Com-rades Hillquit, Simons, Spargo, Trautmann and Untermann Vote of the

The Crestline, O., resolutions, calling for a referendum have been endorsed phia, Pa., Globe, Artz., and Omaha

Robert Saltiel, National German speaking Organizer, will fill dates for the coming week as follows: May 22, Bridgeport, Conn.; May 23, Hartford, Conn.; May 24, en route; May 25, Syra cuse, N. Y.; May 28, Rochester, N. Y.

Geo. E. Bigelow will begin an east-ern tour in June, starting his work in Michigan. He will enter Pennsylvania arly in July for thirty or more dates. tour in June, covering Delaware, Vir ginia, Tennessee, Alabama, and other states. All applications for speakers

should be made direct to the nationa The applications being received for Comrade Work in Illinois indicate a large number of dates in that slate.

How Jersey.

Robert Webster organized locals a Carmel and Rosenhagen last week Carmel has a population of about four hundred, of whom half turned out to Friday's meeting. He expects to or ganize Shiloh this week and from present indications will double the mem bership of Local Bridgeton. The mayo of this place has refused to allow us to

At the last meeting of the Union County Committee four branches were ganizer reported that the Campaign Committee arranged three meeting during the month of April and a Ma; Day celebration with English and Ger man speakers. A new branch has beer Elizabeth, with twenty mem prospect of rapid growth. All branches reported activity and the outlook is good. Two thousand copies of the May Day issue of The Worker were distributed, and judging by the re-marks of people who got them, they had good effect. Resolutions were adopted condemning the action of Vic-tor L. Berger of Milwaukee. The local the national constitution to provide for the immediate expulsion of any party member advising voters to vote for capitalistic candidates in any way hape or form. In response to a comnunication urging the circulation of Robert Hunter's "Poverty," a commit-tee was elected to, see what could be done. Union County now has about 140 members and intends to do active

Pennsylvania.

John Spargo will give his second lec-ture for the Philadephia Socialist School, at 445 N. Fifth street, Sunday May 21, at 8 p. m., his subject being: Socialist Municipal Ownership. Admission, 10 cents.

Last Saturday Comrade Littlefield addressed one of the largest open-air meetings ever held by the Socialists of York. He did good work.

lows.

A Swedish branch with twenty members has been organized in Des Moines. W. A. Jacobs and T. A. Hickey are

lecturing and organizing in Iowa, and the German organizer, Robert Saltiel, will likely visit the state in June. The Sixth and Eleventh District Committeemen have tendered their resignation on account of removal from their respective districts and the

Waterioo and Sloux City. Dr. Rohrer, who attended Simons' school during the winter, has spent some little time in Iowa, and among

ther things reorganized the local at Sigourney,
Make application for organizers to
the State Secretary, J. J. Jacobsen,

Here and There

The State Committee of Pennsylvania has recommended Ella Reeve Cohen for place on the reserve list of

and locals of Indian Territory, pursu ant to action taken by the Nationa Executive Committee, have been com

The charter of Local Kansas City Kas., has been revoked by a state ref erendum, 317 in favor and 117 against The Kansas State Committee reports that Wade R. Parks, now touring the state, is not recommended by the State committee, and that his work is of the disorganizing kind. They also with draw their endorsement of C. C. Rolfe

engage Dan A. White of Massacht engage Dan A. White of massacu-setts to carry on agitation work for four months provided the locals give their financial support. It is desired that he visit unorganized places as sults the comrades in every locality must render every assistance in their power and give all possible informaion as to adjoining towns or localitie where it would be advisable to hold a meeting with a view to organizing. One thousand subscription lists and unch cards have been printed to ob-

dletown, Conn. State convention of Socialists of Vir

ginia will be held at Richmond, May 28. A complete state ticket will be nominated. The German Branch of Newport News will attend in a body hire comrades resulted in the choice

of W. H. Wilkins of Claremont as man and Louis Arnstein of Dover. W. H. McFatt of Concord, and W. L. Messer of Claremont as State Commit

Local Minneapolis adopted res tions favoring the removal of Victor L. Berger from the National Executive Committee and expressing the opinion, further, that he is not a fit person to erve on the National Committee, espe cially as Wisconsin holds no regular

al Milwaukee

Local Lyman. Wash., has adopted resolutions demanding that the National Committee remove Comrade Berger from the N. E. C. and request Wisco in to withdraw him from the N. corganize the state Local Santa Cruz.; Cal., sounds a note

of warning against opportunism and advises the recall of Comrade Berger by the Wisconsin organization. Local Muscatine, In., adopts resolu tions demanding a national referenduc

arnest young comrade in the person Chirence S. Hoitt, who died 9. He was the son of G. B. Holtt, also an active comrade.

Local Cambridge, Mass., also mourns the loss of a valued worker, Embert

were all good, especially in Port Chester, Yonkers, and New Rochelle. Altogether, his tour was a very success ful one and reports from all section of the state show that he made a good impression and aroused much interest

Comrade Uffner of New Rochelle writes: "Carey's meeting held facing the City Hall last Priday was a sucess. His masterful exposition of the principles of Socialism coupled with his facile and scathing exposure of the political Slamese fwihs, intertwin-ed with his droll illustrations, held his audience, without any apparent effort. A young student plied him with ques s of a technical nature and Com ade Carey auswered them with satis-

mittee it was decided that State Sec Chase make a two m of the state beginning early in June. The object is to hold meetings in as many unorganized cities and towns as possible. The plan as now outlined by the Secretary is to speak in an organ-ized town one night and in an unor-ganized town the next. It is expected that locals will arrange meetings fo him whenever requested to do so, and render all possible aid in arranging meetings in neighboring places. Owing to the fact that several cities and towns must be visited where it may be difficult to arrange a meeting promptly, it will not be possible to make a full schedule in advance. Nodiffication of dates to locals will have o be sent while on the road, with As most of the meetings will be in the open air this should be sufficient. Every comrade who reads this can render the State Secretary great serv ice by sending names and addresses of all known Socialists in unorganized places in his vicinity. Comrade Chase will begin his tour in the southeasters part and continue to the western end of the state, making as nearly as can be decided upon now, the following places: Apalachin, Binghamton, Owe-go, Elmira, Corning, Wellsville, Belmont, Cuba, Olean, Salamanca, Ran-dolph, Jamestown, Westfield, Brocton, Dunkirk, Gowanda, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, North Tonswands, Batavia Rochester, Canandaigus, Geneva, Sen-eca Falls, Auburn, Syracuse, Canesto ta, Oneida, Rome, Utica, Ilion, Herki-mer, Little Falls, Johnstown, Glovers ville, Amsterdam, Schenectady, Troy Lansingburg, Albany.

At the meeting of the General Committee last Saturday Comrade Wolf presided. Thirty-three applicants were admitted to memberahip. The following new delegates were seated: Comrades Tobias and B. Rohn, 6th and 10th A. D. Partiel Deschau 18th and

lecision of the General Committee in the case; the secretary was instructed to inform him as to proper method o May 28, at Oerter's Park. In the cas of Marcus Sachs vs. Adams the Griev ance Committee recommended tha charges be dismissed and this was con curred in and a resolution also adopted holding the rumors against Sachs to be unfounded.

A. Bernstein, of 244 Madis A. Bernstein, of 244 Madison street New York, wishes to hear from all brother, Louis H. Bernstein, formerly secretary of the Co-operative Store Philadelphia. In case this should no eet Louis Bernstein's eyes, any read er who may know him is requested to write to the address given

The proprietor of the hall at 266 E Tenth street, the headquarters of the 14th A. D. has given up his place and the district had to vacate. At special meeting held last Sunday mor ing it was decided to meet temporar fly at Mesam's Hall, 238 .E. Tent) street, between First and Second av nues. This place was the headqua-ters for a very long period some year ago. The organizer of the district Fil. Meyer, suggested that club rooms be opened in order to do more effec-The organizer of the district tive propaganda work than at present. The opening of club, rooms would, of course, involve heavy expeuses, but this can be covered if the members take an interest. The meet tee consisting of Ed. Meyer, D. Bau

mert, and J. Muhler was elected to de vise ways and means to establish self supporting clubrooms. The district incetings are held the first and third Thursdays in the month at the temperary headquarters. At the Harlem Socialist Club on Sun

day evening, May 21, Josefus Chan Lipes will lecture on Socialism, the Only True Democracy. On Wednesday evening, May 24, at the same place. Morris Hillquit will lecture on The La bor Movement in the United States.

At the meeting of the Bronx Borough Agitation Committee a committee was elected to look after the proper distri-bution of the 100 copies of The Worker which the district is receiving weekly Another committee was recomm to visit the Progressive Workingmen organizations and invite them to sent fraternal delegates to the Agitation Committee, so that the party may come in closer touch with the labor or ganizations. It was also decided to establish a naturalization bureau. The delegate to the City Executive was in structed to urge that the editorial in The Worker entitled "The New Deed-Scott Decision" be printed in leatle form for distribution among union men After considerable discussion tation Committee found-itself unable to arrange a meeting for Comrade Sal-tiel, the comrades fearing it would prove a failure, as not enough time was given to nake arrangements.

The Bronx Agitation Committee di tributed 500 copies of the May, Day

At the last meeting of the Kings County Committee sixteen new members were admitted. The Speakers Bureau which had been decided on at the previous meeting was declared un constitutional, according to Sec. 3 Art. IX of the by-laws, which reads The Organizer shall have charge o the speakers and supply speakers to

tienry L. Slobodin will address the Speakers' Class on Friday evening, May 19, in the Labor Lyceum, 949 Willoughby avenue, Comrade Slobodin has been requested to outline a plan of campaign for the benefit of speakers in the fall campaign. There will also be music and dancing. A cordial invitation is extended to comrades and friends. Admission is free The Young Men's Social Democrati Club celebrated its first auniversity ast Saturday evening. All youths

will be given by the Wm, Morris Edu cational Society, now Branch 2 of the 21st A. D. at Toback's Hall, Thatford and Pitkin avenues, on Friday even ing, May 26. The proceeds of this at fair will go towards the maintenance cents and can be obtained from I. Kayfetz, 44 Amboy street.

The Socialist Party in Butte, Mont has been put under the painful neces-sity of repudiating and expelling from party membership one of its two Al-dermen. Silas Wainscott. Under a very undemocratic provision

of the city charter, when an Alder man's seat becomes vacant through death, resignation, or otherwise, the vacancy is filled by vote of the remain ing members, instead of a special pop

ular election. ertly after election last month Jerry Sullivan, one of the old-party Al-dermen of the First Ward, died. The Republican and Democratic members agreed to elect his Tather to the place Aiderman Ambrose, Socialist, nomi-nated and voted for D. M. Trotter, a Socialist of the First Ward. Alderman Wainscott, on the other hand, forne with the old-party members in voting for Sullivan. He also voted for the Mayor's nominees for appointive of-

pelled from the party membership and his resignation, signed at the time of his nomination, was handed in. His seat having thus become vacant, the Board re-elected him, so that he con-tinues as an Alderman and is branded as a faithless renegade. The party will see to it that he gets his deserts at the next election.

DAMAGE SUITS AGAINST UNIONS Jamse Gavin of Chicago has brought suit against the Bricklayers' and Ma-ons' International Union for \$75,000 damages. Gavin claims that he has seen "blacklisted" and injured to in two cases decided in 1889. One of those cases was tried in the Superior Court with the Hon. William H. Taft now Secretary of War, upon the bench. Judge Taft wants to be the Republican candidate for President in 1908 (in fact, is said to be Roosevelt's chol The whitewash brigade will probably get busy to prove that he is the work ingman's friend, and quite likely wfl undertake to show that Taft merely sandberged the bricklevers of Cinci nati for their own good, as they might have spent the money taken from them in the damage suit to their great njury and demoralization.—Clevelan Citizen.

ONE FAVORABLE DECISION.

As against the United States S preme Court's knockout blow to the New York Rakers' Ten-Hour Law and nany others of the same sort, is to noted the decision of the Nevada Su preme Court sustaining a law making eight hours the maximum workday quartz mills.

ANOTHER OPPORTUNIST VICTORY.

Tom Johnson has just won another fight for three-cent street car fares in Cleve-land. This is Mr. Johnson's eleventh vic-tory in the fight for the three-cent carfare, but the people of Cleveland continue to a nickel a ride.—Chicago Record-Herald.

AN IMPENDING DANGER.

It looks as if the capitalists of the Hawalian Islands were trying to work a scheme to force the government to stan-the expense of importing cheap Chinese laborers for them. Recent advices from Honolulu show that an attempt is being made to secure the passage by the Territorial Legislature of an immigration bu-reau bill, the purpose of which is to pro-vide funds for procuring labor. The bill is a creation of the Planters' Association, and is designed primarily as a means of shouldering upon the people of the islands the expense of securing cheap coolle labor for the planters' use. So far the expense involved in this connection has been borne by the planters themselves, by means of a tax of 27 cents per ton on all sugar grown in the islands. The next step will grown in the Islands. The next step be for the capitalists along the Pacific of to bring the Chinese to the mainland some trick.—Cleveland Citizen.

WHY SUCH WASTE OF ENERGY.

The enemies of Socialism are crying or that Socialism is impossible. If Socialism impossible, it is strange and singular that such strenuous and herenlean efforts

CIRECTORY OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY.

The Secialist Party fofficially known in New York and Wisconsin as the Social Democratic Party) is a body of men and women believing in the principles of Socialism and joining their forces in the effort to put those principles into effect by political methods. It is democratically organized and conducted Theorems. positical methods. It is democratically or-ganized and conducted. The rank-sind-file control is assured by the fact that the or-ganization is financed by the rank and file. Each member pays does of 25 cents a nouth to carry on the work and has an equal vote in all the party's decisions. For more detailed information, send 10 cents to the National Secretary with request for a set of the six organization leaflets Addresses of National and State Secre taries are given below

NATIONAL ORGANIZATION

National Secretary—J. Mahlon Barnes, 45 Dearlson street, Chicage. The National Committee consists of one r more members from each organized state, apportioned to dues-paying member ship and elected by the rank and file. The National Executive Committee consists of seven members elected by the Nationa Committee. To these bodies and to the

STATE ORGANIZATIONS.

Socialist Party is organized in thirty Secretary in each and a State Committee elected by the rank and file. In the remaining states and territories such organ will be formed as soon as

Following are the secretaries for the or Alabama-F. N. Waldborst, 1710 Haw

kins Av., Birmingham, Arkansas Dan Hogen, Huntington

Ar'zona—Albert Ryan, Jerome. California—Edgar B. Helfenstein, 529 tryson Block, Los Angeles. Colorado—Geo, T. Cramton, 1753 Lawnce St., Denver. Connecticut—Cornelius T. Woods, 55 Mor-

Florida-Herbert C. Davis, Box 50, Gary. Hinois-Jas. 8. Smith, 163 Randolph St., Indiana-Fred. G. Strickland, 515 N. Lib-

Indiana—Fred. G. Strickland, 515 N. Lib-erty St., Indianapolis, Idaho—T. J. Coonrod, Emmett, Iova—J. J. Jacobsen, 1125 Thirteenth St., Des Moines, Kansas—Thos. E. Will, 205 Sedgwick Iddg., Wichita.

Kentucky-Frank Streine, 329 Keturah St., Newport. | Louislana-Patrick O'Hare, 723 Toulouse

Louislana-Patrick O'Hare, 723 Toulouse St., New Orleans.
Maine-W. E. Pelser, Rox 44, Lewiston, Massachusetts-Squire E. Putney, 603 Washington St., Boston.
Michigan-J. A. C. Menton, 1323 S. Sagi-

Minnesotu-J. F. Nash, Robbinsdale, Missouri-T. E. Palmer, 14 Rookery Eldg., Kansas City. -Montana-Jas. D. Graham, 582 I. St. N.

Montana Livingston. Nebraska-J. P. Roe, 519 N. Sixteenth St., New Hampshire-W. H. Wilkins, Box 521, Claremont. New Jersey-W. B. Killingbeck, 270 Main

St., New York.
North Dakota-C. E. Payne, Box 34, Fargo.
Ohio-Edw. Gardner, 1100 Dayton St., Oklahoma-J. E. Snyder, 307 W. Grand Av., Oklaboma City. Oregon—Claude Robinson, 2821/2 Second St., Portland.

Pennsylvania— Robt. B. Ringler, 347 Spruce St., Reading. Rhode Island—Fred Hurst, 1923 Westminter St., Oineyrille.

Routh Dakota—Samuel Lovett, Aberdeen.
Texas—E. B. Latham, Box 126, Galnes

Utab-C. L. Spiegel, Box 570, Salt Lake Vermont-John Anderson, 106 Summer

Vermont-John Anderson, 100 Summer Rt., Barre. Washington-E. E. Martin, 1410 R. Mar-iou St., Scattle. West Virginia-Geo. B. Kilne, McMechen. Wisconsin-E. H. Thomas, 344 Sixth St.,

Milwaukee.

Wyoming—Louis Marquardt, Laramic.

We have now something more than 25,000 desepaying members, out of the more than 600,000 Socialist Party voters. Every Socialist ought to be a party member. You, sender, are invited to join.

GRAND PICNIC AND SUMMERNIGHT'S FESTIVAL

THE SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE S. D. P. MUNICIPAL CAMPAIGN FUND TO BE HELD ON SUNDAY AFTERNOON AND EVENING, JUNE 11

AT SULZER'S WESTCHESTER PARK

PROMENADE CONCERT BY THE NEW YORK LETTER CARRIERS' BAND AND THE SOCIALIST MUSIC BAND. Duncing Music by Carl Sahm Club.

Amusemen.s and games for young and old. Chorus of the United Workingmen's Singing Societies, Gymnastic and Wrestling Exhibitions by the Turn Verein Vorwaerts, New York. TICKETS, 10c. A PERSON. AT THE GATE, 15c.

Sale of tickets as follows: Worker office, 184 William St.; New York Labor Lycoun, 64 E. Fourth St.; Clubhouse, W. E. A., 206 E. Elghty-sixth St.; Clubhouse W. E. A., 2500 Third avenue; Socialist Literary Society, 232 E. Broadway; office "Forward," 172 E. Broadway; West Side Headquarters, 533 Eighth Ave; Harletn Socialist Club, 250 W. One Hundred and Twenty-fifth St.; Headquarters 22d A. D., 241 E. Forty-second St.

GRAND MAY-FESTIVAL AND PICNIC

MURRAY HILL BRANCH, SOCIAL DEM. PARTY BAY VIEW GROVE OF JACKSON POINT PARK.

SUNDAY AFTERNOON, MAY 21, 1905, At 1 o'clock

THOSE AMERICAN BEAUTY ROSES.

duced in the splender and fragrance which bring cheer to its beholder only by sacrificing the early brds which grow up around it. This is not an evil tendency in

The above paragraph is an extract from an article published Rockefeller Jr. in which he defends the present trust methods, and favors monopolistic schemes which will enable a few individuals to accumulate get. According to that gentleman the trusts and the capitalists are the "Beauty Roses," and in order to produce the Standard Oil Company and other sweet smelling flowers it is necesary to sacrifice the competitors farmer, the business man and the working people generally, as unripe "early business buds."

If the government owned the oil it could furnish it to the consumer at one cent per gallon, but according to Rockefeller's logic the law of God re-quires that the people be charged fifteen or twenty cents per gailon so that a "Rockefeller Rose" may be grown which annually takes a profit of \$20. 000,000 out of the people. Mr. Rockefeller is a pious gentleman and a Sal-bath school teacher. Every week he instructs his class informing them what are and what are not the laws and plans of God.

Now I do not interpret the teachings of Jesus as does Mr. Rockefeller. He says that Jesus favored war, and that it is God's law that one bright strong man may crush his weak brother that he may build up himself. I do not so inderstand the teachings of the great teacher. He admitted that wars would ome, but he said: "Woe to him through whom they cometh." He gave us the Golden Rule and over and over again condemned selfishness. While recognizing the existence of war and scifishness of the world, he preached against them and said: "A new comandment I give unto you, that you

love one another.' He did not deny that the "law of

wants the human family to forever work under the savage law that contrees animals, while the latter appeals

Mr. Rockefeller seems to think that and fight till the "fittest" survive, then man. It does not seem to occur to that God having endowed man with reasoning powers, an upright form and a moral nature, has therefore placed on a higher plane than the animal and requires more of .'Im than He does of the byena, the gorilla or the

killing the girl babies because they are not of the "fittest" sex in earning a livelihood for the parents. How much better is Rockefeller's business theory of sacrificing the wage-worker. and people of small means, to the end that giant monopolies may be built up? His proposition to sacrifice the early buds in business means destitution squalor and death to not only millions of girl babies, but boy babies of the poor, as well as the destruction of the parents also. The trust promoters and rich mon

opolists are not to be condemned be cause they possess talent, but they are open to criticism if they use their ability to accomplish selfish ends only, and their fellowmen. They deserve con demnation when they resort to

prove of Johnnie's course and encou monopolize about everything the farm oduces, and thereby blossom out a "Beauty Rose" and be considered the "fittest" of the family? I am dis posed to believe that even our Sundi school teacher Johnny Rockefell would put a stop to such "business" as that in the Rockefeller family Now Uncle Sam has a farm, and oil, and coal, and iron mines, and numerous other things necessary for the support of his big family of 80,-Should our uncle permit his 000 000 smart and very sly boys like Johnny, and Ponty, and Andy, and Schwaby, and a few others, to gobble up nearly everything raised on the farm, and sacrifice the others as "early buds" in sacrifice the others as "early buds" in order that they may "shed their fragrence as Beauty Roses?" Well, just now it really does seem that uncle been letting things go on about that way. But the "early buds" are begin-ning to inquire "who struck Billy Patterson;" they are commencing to "kick" against being sacrificed as early buds; they are asking if the "fittest" are really the idle schemers. while the unfit are the industrious and honest working people who are willing to live and let live.

Some of the brighter "early buds"

would guarantee "equal opportunities to all, special privileges to none," and

that the "fittest" individual citizen is

not the fellow who lays awake nights concecting schemes of stock-watering, board of trade gambling, etc., that he may get something for nothing, but the truly fittest man and woman in the work of laying broad and deep the foundation of the coming citylization are those who have consciences as well as brains-those who have no desire to be "Benuty Roses" if they have to trainple their fellowmen under their feet to become such. The fittest government of the future will be a collective commonwealth, or Socialism, hence "a government of the people, by the people and for the people." Mon-opolies, like Rockefeller's Standard Oil company, which rob the millions to enrich the few, will not be called "Beauty Roses," but will be remem-bered as abated nuisances and defunct excrescences on the body politic. The Sabbath school teachers of the future will teach the children that the fittest man is the kindest and best man, and the unfittest man is the grasping, greedy, selfish individual who to make of himself a "Beauty Rose" works on the theory of "Every fellow for him-self and may the devil take the hind-

most,"-R. A. Dague in St. Louis La-TREND OF WAGES IN ENGLAND.

The New York "Evening Post" reduces from a London financial an rual a table showing the fluctuations of English workingmen's wages (not neluding railway workers nor agricultural laborers) during the last ter

years, as follows: affected. increase. \$142,185 601.115 \$131.125 582,833 152.470 \$ 1,013,107 403,376 1,113,431 1,037,775

ing has very materially increased.

On the other hand, in England as well

is in the United States, the cost of liv-

Unfounded Assumption.
Unquestionably the number of men of talent and of genius is far larger among the male sex than those that, until now, have been able to reveal themselves; social conditions did not allow the others to develop. Trecisely so with that for the recording the precisely so with that for creditions the seen held under, hampered and crippled, far worse than any other subject beings.

We have absolutely no measure to-day by which to gauge the fullness of mental powers and faculties that will develop among men and women so soon as they are able to unfold amid natural conditions.—August Rebel, in "Woman in the Past, Present and Future."

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

book has resulted in the issuance of a paper bound edition at such a price as to en-able the comrades to sell it at public meetings. 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 materialistic conception of history it it with-out an equal. The local or branch of the out au equal. 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

Previously reported, \$2,700.33; per "Volk ettung," \$31.45; Paul L. Henneberg, Roc

Contributions should be sent and drafts and orders made payable to J. Loopoloff, Secretary, 121 E. One Hun-Loopoloff, Secretary, 121 E. One Hudred and Twelfth street, New York.

to draw up definite proposals. The pro-ceedings showed entire harmony on all

municated with on the question of tablishing one central organization.

editor of "Line Up," for a position of the list of national speakers At the last meeting of the Connecti

A charter has been granted to Mid-

rain leaves Newport News 9:30 a. m. The general vote of the New Hamp-State Secretary, George A. Little of Manchester as National Committee-

Local Globe, Ariz., disapproves the ctions of Comrade Berger and of Lo-

and reorganize Local Milwaukee, and that in case the party in Wisconsin re-fuses to comply with these requests the N. C. sever connections with it and

o mile questions: Shall Victor L. Berger be removed from the N. E. C.? Shall he be suspended from party membership for one year? Local Exeter. N. H., has lost an

E. Hopkins, whose death took place on April 28 New York State. Comrade Carey completed his New York tour on May 12 at New Rochelle.

impression a in Socialism.

faction to the student and audience. Two hundred copies of The Worker were distributed." At the last meeting of the State Com-

rades Tobias and B. Rohn, 6th and 10th A. D., Patrick Donobue, 18th and 30th, Francis Gill, B. J. Moran. Comrades Elstein and Spere were permanently seated. A communication was ently seated. A communication was received from Edward Searing appealing to a general party vote from the

Number of The Worker. BROOKLYN.

wish to aid the party by agitating for Socialism are invited to join the club, which needs every Tuesday evening at Emil Seeger's Hall, 239 Irving avenue. Dues are ten cents per month.

L. J. McIntyre will lecture at Red Men's Hall, 55 Reeves Place, Friday

evening. May 19, Readers of The Worker are invited to come and bring their friends. A musical and literary entertainment

BRANDED AS A RENEGADE.

lces.
For this conduct Wainscott was ex-

DANCING, PRIZE BOWLING AND OTHER GAMES ADMISSION 10 CENTS

around it. This is not an evil tendency in business. It is merely the working out of a law of nature and a law of God. * * * * The growth of a large business is merely a survival of the fittest.—John D. Rocke-feller, Jr., to the Bible class at Tarrytown.

are contending that the "fittest" nomic system would be that which

tooth and claw" prevailed among animals, and fishes and reptiles, but He gave the world a moral—a higher law.
There is a wide difference, it seems to me, between the teachings of Mr. Rockefeller and Jesus. The former

to men and women to rise above the instincts of tigers, and sharks, and reptiles, and get on the planes of fairplay, brotherhood and love. if nature, or God, has established a law of life for savage beasts that claw the same law should be obeyed by Sabbath School Teacher Rockefeller

We condemn certain heathens for

St., Orange. New York—John C. Chase, 64 E. Fourth shark in their efforts to become "Beauty Roses." Suppose Mr. Rockefeller owned and had five children. Four of them are of average intelligence, hor esty and industry. Their labor pro-duces sufficient to support the family. The fifth one—Johnny—is bright and crafty He will not work, but is un excelled as a schemer. He lays adroit plans, which he calls "business," to exploit his brothers out of more than half of what their labor and industry age him in his deep land scheme t sacrifice his brothers that he migh

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