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# The Worker.

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VOL. XV.—NO. 2. NEW YORK, APRIL 8, 1905. PRICE 2 CENTS.

## THE NEW YORK SUBWAY GOLD-MINE.

### The Workings of the Sort of "Municipal Ownership" Established by Tammany with Republican Aid.

Gustav Myers in New York "World."

Without either waiting for or strongly demanding the passage of adequate legislation to govern the granting of further subway franchises, the Rapid Transit Commission is preparing to give away a series of new franchises. Evidently these are to be granted on the same general terms as those obtained by the Interborough Railway Company.

In the current number of "McClure's Magazine" Ray Stannard Baker has an article entitled, "The Subway Deal." Admirable as this article is in many ways, it does not give the full facts.

It can be approximately demonstrated that the Rapid Transit Commission gave to the Belmont syndicate a virtual present of considerably over a hundred millions of dollars which should have gone into the public treasury. It can be strongly indicated that the Interborough Company obtained the entire road, equipment and all, without its costing the company one cent of its own money.

**Some Concrete Facts.**

I shall present some concrete facts. In the first place, the Interborough Subway (it would be a travesty on common sense to call it the city's Subway) is relieved from taxation on its equipment and franchise. The Rapid Transit Commissioners contend as a defense that at the time the lease was granted the project was such a doubtful one that strong inducements were necessary.

Perhaps the commission regards this defense as a plausible one. At the time a number of thinking citizens pointed out the vast commercial value of such a subway. Perhaps, also, the commission did not know what a rudimentary matter it should have known, that nearly forty years ago several companies were anxious to get franchises for underground railways, and some did get them. The cost of the undertakings must have presented itself as one of huge amounts, yet the projectors did not ask one dollar of city aid. They were willing to risk their own resources. For various reasons these early projects were never carried on.

The great value of subways was, however, distinctly recognized at the time.

The Rapid Transit Act exempts lessees from taxation. The Franchise Tax Law treats equipment and franchise rights as real estate. The Interborough Company, whose road was built by city credit, enjoys singular privileges denied to all other franchise-holding corporations in the state. Although the company's franchise is valued in Wall Street at \$50,000,000 to \$80,000,000, the company does not have to pay a single dollar of taxes on franchise or equipment.

**A Gift of Millions in Taxes.**

This means that the company has been presented with a gift of from \$75,000,000 to \$100,000,000 on this score alone.

If the company had to pay taxes on equipment and franchise it would be assessed at present at probably \$200,000 a year for franchise tax—in all, \$1,000,000 a year. The company's lease of the Subway ostensibly endures for fifty years, but practically for seventy-five years. It is highly probable that twenty years from now, or even ten, the assessment values would be proportionately greater than now. Granting that the Franchise Tax Law will exist as it is (and it has been upheld unanimously by the Court of Appeals), the company, in the seventy-five years of its lease, would, had it been taxed, have had to pay into the public treasury a total of over \$75,000,000 at the very least.

Yet the Rapid Transit Act remains the same. It still contains the provision exempting lessees from taxation. The commission has made no real effort to have the act changed, and it even betrays a disposition to anticipate any new legislation by giving away more franchise leases.

Is the commission blind or are there subtle influences at work?

There are still other features to be considered.

The city's bonds for construction of the Subway will amount to about \$50,000,000. The profits on the work of construction have been probably \$10,000,000—not a great deal less at any rate. The cost of real estate, building power-houses and other equipping the road has certainly not been more than \$10,000,000. It is the duty of the Rapid Transit Commission to know, yet it has not even made an investigation. This fact stands clear: It is the opinion of those who have considered the matter carefully that the whole road has been equipped from the profits on the cost of construction. IN OTHER WORDS, THE COMPANY GOT THE ENTIRE ROAD FREE OF ANY REAL EXPENSE TO ITSELF.

**Millions More in Advertising.**

The privilege of putting up advertising signs in that long stretch of the road above Fulton street was another gift. If the courts decide that the company has a right to put up advertising signs in the Subway the freedom from this offensive display will not be due to any initial efforts of the Rapid Transit Commission. The great value of this advertising privilege was shown recently when Ward & Gow, in applying for an injunction against molestation, stated that they were paying the Interborough Company \$450,000 a year for the first two years, and that the payments in the ten-year contract amounted to \$4,150,000. At this rate, if its claims to advertising privilege are sustained by the courts, the Interborough Company will receive in the

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The International Socialist Congress of Paris, affirming once more the feelings of fraternal sympathy which ought to unite all peoples, is filled with indignation by the violence, the cruelties, the massacres committed in Armenia; before the working people of all lands it denounces the criminal complicity of the various capitalist governments, and it pledges the Socialist representatives in various parliaments to intervene on every occasion on behalf of the oppressed Armenian people, to whom the Congress addresses the assurance of its close and ardent solidarity.

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The Governor-general, with his detachments of Cossacks, looked on calmly at these barbarous scenes. They were not, however, altogether inactive. The police agents and the officers of the Cossacks were instructed to help the Mohammedans, supplying them with weapons and disarming the Armenians.

Thousands of Armenian workmen hurried from the neighboring factories of Bakhkhan to aid their compatriots; but at the gates of Baku they were stopped by the Cossacks and disarmed, while large bands of Mohammedan fanatics were allowed to go about freely, burning, pillaging, and killing.

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The Armenian Revolutionary Committee, having vainly appealed to Governor Blakshidze to put an end to the bloodshed, promptly took measures of its own. It is known that the trouble was fomented by the Russian government and that the outbreak of Mohammedan fanaticism was but a transient phenomenon, the Committee, faithful to its principles of solidarity, refrained from offering any provocation to the Mohammedans, and limited itself to measures of actual self-defense for the Armenian population.

Among the Mohammedans, too, there were not lacking wise and generous men who, in this crisis, gave protection to Armenian refugees. They understood the true cause of the atrocity.

While the government will undoubtedly try to provoke similar conflicts in other cities of this region where there is a mixed population of Russians, Armenians, Georgians, and Mohammedans, in its effort to stifle the movement of revolt against capitalist exploitation and absolute government, here is hope that its malign attempt will have less success in future, as every effort is being made by the revolutionists to create a good understanding and cultivate a fraternal feeling among the various elements of the proletariat.

## AMERICAN AID FOR RUSSIAN REVOLUTION.

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## STAND OF RUSSIAN SOCIAL DEMOCRATS.

Conference of Strictly Social Democratic Organizations and Their Attitude Toward the "Bloc" of Terrorists and Liberals.

The Worker has already given some account of the conference of certain of the Russian revolutionary parties—the bourgeois Liberal Constitutionalists ("Osvobodjennie"), the Revolutionary Socialist Party (commonly called Terrorists), and various Polish, Finnish, and other national groups—which was held last fall and which formed a "bloc" or coalition for united action to overthrow Tsarism. We have also given some extracts from an article by Comrade Dahu explaining why the Social Democrats did not join this bloc. Those who realize the importance of what is now going on in Russia will be interested to learn that at the close of January there was held a conference of the Social Democratic organizations and to read the declaration which it issued. We take the translation from London "Justice."

The Social Democratic Party of Russia, the General Jewish Labor Union in Lithuania, Poland, and Russia (commonly known as the Bund), the Jewish Social Democratic Labor Party, and the Revolutionary Party of the Ukraine were represented; the Social Democracy of Poland and Lithuania, the Polish Socialist Party "Proletariat," and the Armenian Social Democratic Labor Organization were also invited, and the two last named expressed their willingness to participate but were unable to send delegates. The Bund took the initiative in calling the conference.

The conference lasted for ten days, and the deliberations covered a wide series of questions of tactics and organization, and an appeal was drawn up embodying the immediate and fundamental political demands. We give the text of this appeal, and such of the resolutions as may now be made public:

**I. TO THE PROLETARIAT OF ALL RUSSIA.**

The development of social relations in Russia has sharpened the radical incompatibility of the autocratic regime with the interests of all classes of capitalist society, and has more clearly demonstrated the necessity for the abolition of absolutism.

This need has shown itself more clearly to all the progressive elements of Russia during the last few years, when the heavy economic crisis has shaken the social classes, when the poverty of the working class has reached unprecedented heights, when the needs of the village became a serious menace to the further development of the productive forces of Russia, when it became so clear as to be self-evident that the shameless management of the autocratic Government, its arbitrariness and despotism, would not only intensify the ordinary poverty due to the crisis, but would unfailingly lead the country to its complete and inevitable ruin.

The working class was the only force which bravely and openly faced the autocracy in a death struggle—the autocracy, this monstrous legacy of the Middle Ages, which seemed unconquerable behind the shield of its bayonets.

To the demand for liberty, the answer of the autocracy was deeds of blood, prisons and exile. It sought, by inciting national hatred, by inflicting the wildest and most inhuman tortures, to paralyze the growth of solidarity in the working class. The "pogroms" (robbery and massacre of Jews) were the weapons of the government against the growing strength of the labor movement.

The Russian government still believes that a systematic policy of repression would perpetuate its power. But she could not hope to confine in this path. The war waged by none but by all the masses with its senseless and terrible sacrifices. It awakened the meekest of inhabitants to his political step. With the fiery language of the guns, with rivers of split blood, and a whole ocean of poverty and misery, it taught him politics.

The brightness of the autocracy faded forever. And when under the pressure of military disasters, and in view of imminent bankruptcy, it turned to seeking and proclaimed "peace" (the promise of reform by the government and the loosening of the screw of the censor has been suggested in Russia as the coming of spring), society met it by a unanimous cry of "Down with autocracy!" The spring has manifested itself in the mobilization of the forces of opposition in the Russian bourgeoisie. The near approach of the liquidation of the autocracy, the striving after the greatest portions of the legacy she would leave behind has—this has impelled the ill born organized elements of bourgeois opposition to unite. There arose these bourgeois democratic unions. The "peasants' movement" among society rallied under the banner of Liberalism. The whole of Russia has been stirred up.

In the constituent assembly we will demand:

1. The abolition of the autocratic regime and the substitution of a democratic republic on the basis of universal, direct, equal, adult suffrage with the secret ballot.
2. An extensive local home rule on a similar basis of suffrage, and home rule for each district so as to have distinct characteristics according to their local conditions and the composition of their population.
3. The inalienability of the person and domicile, and the unlimited freedom of con-

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## A DEFEAT THAT IS A VICTORY.

The Socialist Party Polls 20,000 in Chicago.

Doubles the Vote of the Last City Campaign — Special Difficulties of This Spring's Fight and Significance of the Result.

CHICAGO, April 4.—John Collins, candidate of the Socialist Party for Mayor, received 20,223 votes in the municipal election held to-day.

At the last city election in Chicago, held in April, 1903, our party polled about 10,000 votes. At the election held in November, 1904, our national candidates, Debs and Hanford, received about 36,000 votes in Chicago. This means that, under a very severe test, Socialism has doubled its vote in the second largest city of the land in two years, and that it has held, in the city election, about 40 per cent. of the gain that it made under the especially favorable conditions of the last national election. More than this, only the most sanguine of our comrades expected; much less than this would have been a disappointment, judging by our experience in other cities and in other years.

The city campaign just concluded in Chicago was probably the hardest fight that Socialists have ever had to make in this country. Chicago is the center of "radical Democracy" as every one knows. The complete domination of the national Democratic organization last year by the great capitalist interests resulted in an utter demoralization of that party in Chicago, more than anywhere else. This showed itself chiefly in a "stay-at-home vote," but partly also in an abnormally large vote for the Socialist Party. That a part of this large vote for Debs and Hanford was only a negative vote of protest was frankly avowed by all Socialists last fall.

But the capitalists and their politicians were alarmed. Their alarm showed itself in the daily press of both parties. It was necessary to do something; accordingly, when the city campaign came on, something was done. The Democratic party, as well as the Socialist party, were concerned, that is the dominant and representative capitalist party—took measures to win back as many as possible of the votes it had lost, to conceal so far as possible the fact of the class struggle, to hold forth attractive promises of reform and so to run the revolutionary lightning into the ground. Never before, in all the history of American politics, did either of the capitalist parties play so bold a game, make such a profession of radicalism, as the Democratic party has done in the city campaign just closed in Chicago. Judge Dunne, the Democratic candidate, publicly stood for municipal ownership in a manner which, had there not been a good understanding behind the scenes, would have been really alarming to the capitalists. Any man who was a mere radical, who "believed in Socialism to a certain extent," but was not well grounded in the principles of Socialism, had every reason to vote for Dunne.

On the other hand, this "reform" movement had the support of the most corrupt element in Chicago politics. "Hinky Dink" and "Bath-House John" and the whole gang of hoodie politicians were in on the deal. Carter Harrison never ran with more corrupt associates than has the good respectable and high-minded reformer, Judge Dunne.

Thus the Democratic party had the advantage of appealing at once to the idealism of the half-baked "Socialists too" and to those whose votes are to be had for a dollar or a few glasses of beer. That he won is not surprising, nor that he recaptured some of the well-intentioned but ill-informed voters who voted for Debs and Hanford last fall.

The Chicago Socialists are now looking forward to Mayor Dunne's administration as a period in which abundant material will be supplied for Socialist agitation. He will find himself between the Devil and the deep sea, between the masses of voters who expect him to do something to restrain the franchise corporations and improve the condition of the working people, on the one hand, and the heelers, who have got their pay from these corporations and who have a first mortgage on the administration that has helped to elect Chicago will have a fair trial of such a municipal ownership program as a capitalist party drives to adopt, and by 1907 it will know the difference between Socialism and reform of the Dunne brand.

Meanwhile, the Socialist Party has at once recommenced its yearly work of education and organization and will be ready for the next campaign on the same revolutionary basis.

## THE SOCIALIST SCHOOL.

On April 11 begins the fourth course in the lectures of the Socialist School at Brevoort Hall, 154 E. Fifty-fourth street. On this and the five following Tuesday nights John Spargo will lecture on Socialist Political Activity in Relation to the Social Problems of City, State, and Nation. As a discussion of the application of Socialist principles of economics and politics to "questions of the day" this course will be of great interest. Tickets for Spargo's six lectures and the two by Morris Hillquit on the Future State which will follow them cost \$1 and may be had at the hall.

PLEASE don't use pencil nor red ink in writing to The Worker. The eyes of editors and printers deserve some consideration.

—Robert Hunter's "Forever" seal of trustworthiness information, \$1.50. Socialist Literature Co., 25 West 10th Street, New York.

## NEW YORK CITY CONVENTION.

Social Democrats Will Nominate on May 30.

According to Present Indications Will Be the Formal Opening of Epoch-Making Campaign—Hard Fight Before Us, but It is Ready for It.

The New York State Committee of the Social Democratic Party, for the various locals in the City and County of New York, has issued the following:

**CALL FOR CITY CONVENTION.**

"A Convention of the Social Democratic Party of the City of New York for the purpose of nominating candidates for city offices to be voted for in the ensuing general election to be held in November, is hereby called to meet on Tuesday, May 30, 1905, at 10 a. m. in the New York Turn Hall, corner East Eighty-fifth Street and Lexington Avenue, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York.

"The basis of representation in convention is one delegate for every Assembly District and one additional delegate for every ten members of the party standing in the Assembly District organization or major fraction thereof. Delegates must be elected in accordance with the provisions of the State Law of the State of New York and in conformity with the regulations of the Social Democratic Party.

"By order of the State Committee of the Social Democratic Party of the City and County of New York.

**JOHN C. CHASE, Secretary.**

This convention will nominate a city ticket and adopt a municipal platform to voice the interests and aspirations of the class-conscious working people of the metropolis, and to formally open what, according to present indications, is to be an epoch-making campaign.

The fight will not be an easy one. It is impossible yet to predict how many tickets will be in the field, under just what disguise the capitalist interests will this time appear. It is certain, however, that the power of organized graft, large and small, from the great franchise corporations down to the corner gin-mill, will be as active as ever on the capitalist side. It is probable, too, that there will be a capitalist municipal ownership ticket in the field, either under one of the old party names or masquerading as an "independent reform" movement, and every effort will be made to throw dust in the eyes of the working-class voters who are beginning to tire of the iniquities of capitalism. These elements the Social Democrats must expect to face and must resolve to overcome.

The party is not ill-prepared for the fight. Indeed, it was probably never better prepared. Several successful elections, state and municipal, have brought about a solid gain in the ranks marching under the emblem of the Arm and Torch, the emblem of the party. The winter months have been encouraging. The winter months have not been passed in idleness. Much has been done to get the party organized into better condition, and the educational work by means of lectures, debates, literature and personal action, has been carried on more systematically and effectively than in previous winter. No doubt there will be some weak points, and no doubt some can be done toward fortifying them between now and the end of May. But, generally speaking, the comrades are ready for the campaign, and a good one may confidently be predicted.

**HAYES CHALLENGES GOMPERS.**

Max S. Hayes, editor of the Cleveland "Citizen," the official organ of the United Trades and Labor Council of Cleveland, has grown tired of Gompers' abuse of Socialists and constant insinuations that the Socialist Party is trying to disrupt the union and has challenged Gompers by doing these questions with him in Pittsburg when the A. F. of L. holds its convention in that city. Hayes offers to give half of the hall rent and let Gompers fix the time. Hayes is also a prominent member of the A. F. of L., and says in his paper:

Gompers has the audacity to claim that he is fair. In debates he insists upon closing the discussion and to take what time he likes; in his magazine (for the "Economic" is conducted as though it were owned by him) the anti-Socialist is given space to shoot his shafts, but the Socialist is barred. Yet he told me in his headquarters at Washington that he is "always fair." Now, to test his alleged fairness, I will take Mr. Gompers this proposition: I expect to attend the Pittsburg Convention of the A. F. of L., and will gladly meet him in public debate, he to prove, first, that the endorsement of the trade union movement by the Socialist Party was not in good faith, or, second, that said Socialist Party was directly or indirectly concerned in the formation of the proposed new federation, or, thirdly, that Socialism is wrong in principle. He may arrange the time, and I agree to pay one-half the expense. Is that fair?

**A CHANGE FOR DISCUSSION.**

At the East Side Settlement, Seventy-ninth Street and East River, Sunday, April 9, at 8 p. m., Everett Wheeler will lecture on The Ethics of the Strike. Discussion is invited and an intelligent and critical audience desired. It would be well that comrades should be present capable of stating the Socialist position clearly and courteously, but firmly and without compromise.

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THE SOCIALIST VOTE. In the State of New York, on account of the failure of the Social Democratic Party to secure a majority in the State Assembly, the Social Democratic Party is hereby dissolved.

THE MILWAUKEE AFFAIR. It is never wise, of course, to make mountains out of a molehill. It would be quite possible to exaggerate the importance of the Milwaukee incident upon which we commented last week.

It is most unfortunate that National Committeeman Trautmann, of Ohio, in bringing the matter up for consideration, has "bungled the job," introduced irrelevant or unimportant insinuations, and thereby confused the issue about as thoroughly as it was possible for him to do.

In his excessive eagerness to make a point against Berger he has made oversight the mark and given every advantage to the defense. He has misstated facts—as when he speaks of state candidates, where actually municipal candidates are concerned; he has neglected to observe the course of procedure prescribed by the National Constitution of the party in such cases; and he has made the fatal blunder of resting his case on an insinuated "collusion" which he does not attempt to prove.

The question that ought to be presented to the party is this: When, in any locality, at some certain time, the party organization finds it inadvisable to make nominations for certain offices, is it allowable for the party or the party press to give support, without formal endorsement, to one or another of the non-Socialist candidates? That is what has actually happened in Milwaukee. The party as a whole has a right to consider whether it is right or a wrong course, and ought to have considered that question.

Instead, the National Committee called upon to pass upon Conrad Trautmann's real or apparent suspicion of "collusion"—in plain words, of bargain and sale—which are not supported by an iota of evidence.

As to the real case before us, having read Conrad Berger's statement very minutely, we must, with little qualification, reiterate our judgment of last week.

As to the decision of the Milwaukee comrades not to enter this minor campaign for the election of local judges, a plausible argument, at least, can be made in favor of it. We in New York would not be swayed by considerations that have decided the Milwaukee comrades. We make it our business to nominate a full ticket every time, wherever we have the organization to make nominations, even though we are not at the moment in condition to make a good campaign, even though we face the danger of temporarily losing votes, and even though (as some might say) we have not the men who are at once legally qualified to take office and considered by the community as fit representatives of the people.

In the last-named emergency we would make men whom the party considered and wait to take action on the basis of waiting them if they are not at once legally qualified to take office and considered by the community as fit representatives of the people.

The Worker holds—and it is the sentiment of the party throughout the United States in holding—that this plan which we

follow in New York is a better one than the canny method of our Milwaukee comrades. We believe that he who is always ready to fight for a good cause, even when he is sure of getting knocked down, who takes his "kicks" with a good grace, and who rises after every knock-down and fights again, commands the respect of all who love grit and fair play. For all that, we would not pretend to deny the right of the Milwaukee comrades, in such a case as this, to decide, if it seems to them best, with their knowledge of local circumstances, not to participate in this minor campaign, but to devote their energies to the work of education and organization, to preparation for the much bigger campaigns that are soon to come. We think they are mistaken; but, after all, it is their business, and they may know better than we. That is the qualification we have to add to our remarks of a week ago.

But when it comes to the matter of a party paper, in the event of such abstention, giving its support to one of the capitalist candidates, that is a different matter. (We say "capitalist candidates," for we all know that the phrase "non-partisan" is a phrase, and nothing more.) This is a matter that does not concern Milwaukee alone nor Wisconsin alone. We are all affected by it. The situation in Milwaukee is not altogether isolated and peculiar. Capitalist policy is pretty much the same all over the country. Judicial power and the abuse of it is pretty much the same. "Non-partisanship," so called, is pretty much the same. In this matter, we hold that, when the party is, for any reason, unable to nominate at a certain time and place, it is the duty of comrades to refrain from voting. Far more emphatically, we hold, it is a violation of duty if any comrade, and especially one in a position of trust and influence, in such a situation, uses his influence in favor of some capitalist candidate on the theory that he is a "good man," or, at least, not so bad a man as some other candidate—thus giving sanction to the false "good man" theory, which in the next campaign he has to disavow. The result of his action does not stop with the moment; he cannot "trammel up the consequence." Inevitably, unless promptly and emphatically repudiated, such conduct tends to a relaxing of the moral fibre of the party there and elsewhere, to a disposition to yield to the allurements of "non-partisan" parties with "good men" on their tickets, to so-called reformism and confusion. And we are quite sure if, in the very trying municipal campaign of 1933, the Social Democratic Party of New York City had followed a similar policy, if it had refrained from nominating a full ticket, and if The Worker had given its endorsement to some of the men of unquestionable personal honesty who were running on the non-partisan capitalist ticket of the Citizens' Union—we are quite sure that, if we had done that, Conrad Berger would have called us to time; and he would have been right.

We do not for a moment think that there has been any "collusion" in this Milwaukee affair. We have not the slightest reason to suspect any corrupt or traitorous motives. We do believe that a very serious error of judgment has been made. We think the party should express itself to that effect. And we suppose that Conrad Berger will be at least as amenable to such purely moral discipline as many of our dissentient comrades in Germany have been.

When the comrades in Milwaukee raise the cry that they are the victims of "heresy hunters," they do a very weak and foolish thing. There is no question of heresy involved. Socialists have no credo, and do not talk about heretics. What is involved is an important question of party policy. Let our Milwaukee comrades not complain of "heresy hunting," but face the music like men, and if need be, take their medicine like comrades. We shall all love and respect them the more.

Finally, let us say quite frankly, this question is likely to be mixed up, if some comrades have their way, with quite another question—that of the attitude of the Socialist Party in regard to the American Federation of Labor, the American Labor Union and the proposed reorganization of the trade union movement. Trautmann is known as an ardent advocate of that reorganization scheme. Berger is known as an ardent opponent of it, in the form it has taken. Both may be inclined to confuse the one question with the other. Such confusion should not be allowed. For us, as we have plainly indicated before, we are heartily against Trautmann in his tendency to commit the party to one side in a trade union fight; we are just as heartily against Berger in his tendency toward reformism on the political field. We call upon the comrades, therefore, to keep the two questions as clearly separate in their minds as they are in fact, and to decide each on its own merits. So far as The Worker is concerned, it stands for uncompromising Socialism, and the revolutionary Socialist Party, first, last, and all the time; it stands for trade unionism, but it refuses either to try to dictate terms to trade unionists on trade union questions, or to be an accomplice in dragging the party into any fight between different unions; it will just as cheer-

fully stand with Berger and Hayes against such a policy of making the Socialist Party a tail to the American Labor Union kite as it will with Hayes and Trautmann against the endorsement of non-Socialist candidates on the political field. And it is confident that this is the true feeling of the rank and file of the party, the country over, and hopes they will make their views known.

LET THE CAPITALIST PRESS REPLY IF IT CAN. A number of capitalist papers throughout the country are making a great deal out of the report that some Socialists among the New York Subway and Elevated strikers advocated the use of violence as a means of fighting the Interborough Company.

The editors of these papers know very well how such news is manufactured in the editorial offices to suit the purposes of the franchise magnates and other capitalists.

It is possible—we do not know positively enough to deny it unqualifiedly—that some individuals among the strikers may have advocated the use of violence. It would be pretty hard to get together any crowd of five or six thousand men of any class that would not include some irresponsible fools. It is even possible that some such irresponsible fanatics may have called themselves Socialists, without the remotest idea what the word means. But we can say this—and it ought to be enough to make these capitalist papers, from the New York "Sun" to the Backwoods "Screedee" either "put up or shut up"—that if one of them will name a single member or accredited representative of the Socialist Party (known in New York as the Social Democratic Party) who has advocated the use of dynamite or of violence in any other form in connection with the New York rapid-transit strike, we will guarantee that the party organization will publicly repudiate and discipline that man or that we will publicly admit our error. Come on, gentlemen; it is up to you. It is easy to make general statements. Now give us some definite ones that can be investigated.

The Socialist Party does not stand for the use of violence in the class struggle in this or any other country where the working people have the ballot. It knows that men who do not yet know how to vote right for their class interest certainly cannot be expected to use bullets or bombs or other weapons wisely. More than that, it knows that, if the workers knew how to use their constitutional power they would not need to resort to violence. Still further, it knows that, in very many cases, the men who advocate the use of violence are, not fools merely, but actual traitors, agents of the capitalist class, whose trade it is to raise dissension among the workers, to incite them to rash action and give the authorities a pretext for bringing down the force of the penal law or even of the military power upon them. We are on our guard against these "agents provocateurs" and allow them to have no standing in our party.

Let us repeat our challenge to any or all of the capitalist press: Name one man who has advocated violence in this strike, and prove him to be a Socialist, recognized as such by the party, and see what the party will do; if you cannot do this, and if you fail to retract the general accusation that you do not prove, let the people brand you as slanderers.

NOTE, COMMENT AND ANSWER. Adulteration and poison are a large part of the sustenance of every stage of life and every class. How long shall we endure it? A popular weekly asks the question—in, it must be said, a rather hysterical and helpless tone. We answer: We shall have to endure it until the wage-workers, the only class who have no interest in fraud, are thoroughly enough awakened and until enough of you well meaning but rudderless reformers have found your bearings and joined the class-conscious wage-workers to bring the political power of a fundamentally honest class to bear in the execution as well as the making of laws. Is that clear?

Max Hayes, in last week's issue of the Cleveland "Citizen," goes on the warpath with a tomahawk in each hand—one for Berger and his lax tendencies in party affairs, the other for the group of comrades who are, intentionally or not, doing their best to drag the party into a trade-union fight. He says:

"The fruits of state 'autonomy' and the policy of unity magnifying the importance of the immediate demands in the party platform, to say nothing of the careless manner in which the rank and file in allowing 'the American Herald,' Victor Berger, to swell up as a would-be boss, have produced the not a logical step in Milwaukee—contending fusion. At the coming election in Milwaukee the Socialists will nominate no judicial ticket, but they are going to turn around and play the old, old game of punishing an enemy and rewarding a friend—choosing the lesser evil between capitalistic candidates. The action taken in Milwaukee is clearly unconstitutional, and the National Committee will be forced to take cognizance. What with the impossibilities and their anarchistic phrasemongering on the one side, and the populist reform shouters on the other, there is plenty of noise. Now we only need another S. T. & L. A. to remind us of 1890 and subsequent years of hard struggle. And some of the impatient brethren who take more interest in splitting hairs over details and siding with their own comrades than in getting out and attacking capitalism with all their energy are going to monkey with that scheme, too. Next some members will be organizing a church of a thirty-seven do-

gree secret society and pretend that the whole Socialist Party is wot-ting the job. While the party is so short of time to time be harassed by all sorts of things, the rank and file in the country as a whole, can be depended upon to stand solid for the party organization, its principles, platform, and internal laws, without any trills or feuds.

The expression is pretty forcible—some may think it harsh; but the ideas expressed are sound, to our way of thinking.

Hamilton Wright Mable is reported as saying, in an address to the students of the Eastman Business College:

"If I were a young man or a young woman going out into the world to-day, I should not dare to go unless I had given myself every possible educational opportunity—unless I had made myself absolutely master of the things I wanted to do. I tell you, to-day that the tragedy of modern life is the tragedy of the half-educated man or woman. It is the tragedy of the man or woman who wants to do something and cannot do anything well."

That is all very nice, all very good and true. But has it ever occurred to dear Mr. Mable that a good half of the children of the United States to-day—most of the children of the wage-working class (except a few extra skilled mechanics) and of the poorer farmers—are prevented by their parents' poverty from going beyond the common schools, and that a large proportion of the other half cannot go beyond high school (which is only half-education, after all), without neglecting their duty to their aging parents and their younger brothers and sisters, and that it is only by a combination of exceptional good luck with heroic sacrifice that the average working-class couple can send even one of their children to the university or the higher technical school and give him or her that broad and deep education that Mr. Mable rightly considers so essential? Has he ever thought of this? If not, we commend it to his consideration and ask that he think of the injustice of a social system that absolutely shuts out the vast majority of the children of the most useful workers from the possibility of

Nourishing a youth sublime With the fairy tales of science and the long results of time, and that he devote a little of his great influence hereafter to righting this huge wrong.

That very funny and often very sensibly funny paper, "Life," grows unintentionally and foolishly funny in an editorial intended to be serious (How foolish, anyhow, for a funny paper to try to be serious on one page each week!) in its issue of Mar. 23. It quotes Jim Hill of the Northern Securities as saying that "the present standard of wages in this country is artificial and must be reduced or our country is to compete with others in the markets of the world," and quotes Robert Hunter as saying that "ten million people in the United States are unable to earn enough to maintain physical efficiency, and are more or less dependent on charity." It then says:

Mr. Hill is a wise man. What he says is apt to be true. Mr. Hunter is a very earnest man. We don't know how wise he is, but what he says is certainly impressive. We do sincerely wish that these two gentlemen would get together, and try to reach some conclusions as to what we ought to do, as a people, to be saved.

We have said that this is intended to be serious. We take it so. If it is intended as a joke, it is a very stupid one.

Mr. Hill can hardly be called a wise man, unless we are willing to give that honorable title to Mephistopheles. Jim Hill is a shrewd man who has a comfortable place on the working people's backs. What he says to or about them is therefore likely to be false. He is Hunter is, we judge, "a very earnest man" and what he says is not only "impressive," but demonstrably true. To ask Hill and Hunter, or any other spokesmen of the capitalist class and the working class, to "get together" is like asking the lion and the lamb to get together. We know that they do sometimes—the lion outside. And while workingmen continue to behave as lambs, they will continue in the condition that Hunter has described. The question is not one of getting together. Mr. "Life": The question is: On which side are you?

"Collier's Weekly" is blossoming out as a mouthpiece of radicalism. We are glad to see it. It is a sign of the times. A periodical with a 600,000 circulation, published as a business enterprise, does not make itself a spokesman of discontent unless it knows that there is a very intense and widespread discontent seeking expression. But, like all such mouthpieces of radicalism, "Collier's" cannily keeps just behind the vanguard—watches which way the procession is going to turn, turns quick, makes a great noise, and then retreats. We can't say that "Collier's," with its immense potential influence, would really lead, that it would be just a bit more radical and a good bit more intelligently radical than it is. For instance: Last week's number has what is considered a "daring" cartoon as frontpiece, with the inscription, "Gentlemen, we are ready; there are Rockefeller, Morgan, and Cassatt, entrenched behind a barricade of money-bags, some of them labeled 'For Our Congressmen,' 'For Our Judges,' 'For Our Newspapers,' 'For Our Things and Howlers,' and so forth, others with labels indicating whence the trio got them—'Plundered from Investors,' 'Railroad Rebates,' and 'Plundered from Small Producers'—beside, on the ground, the various articles and authors, law-torn and dedded, and some skulls labeled 'Competitor,' 'Small Producer,' and 'Independent Dealer.' So far, so good. It tells the truth, so far as it goes—but what an infinitesimal portion of the truth. We ask 'Collier's' in all good faith, and expecting a reply: Where does the wage-worker come in? Have you not one word to say for him? And do you really think that all that wealth, behind which the trust kings are barricaded, was plundered only from the small business men and not from the wage-workers in field and factory and mine and railway?

AN ELEMENTARY COURSE IN ECONOMICS AND POLITICS.

XVI.—The Labor Movement and the Interests of Social Progress—Capitalism Means Waste and Discord, Socialism Makes for Harmony and Efficiency—Elements of Strength in the Labor Movement.

[This is one of a series of articles, begun in The Worker of Dec. 4, as an attempt toward a systematic and correct and yet popular statement of the fundamental principles of scientific Socialism for the assistance of those who really wish to study (not merely to read something easy) and who have too little time to undertake larger and more complete treatises. Those who had any points not made clear or who have pertinent questions suggested by these articles are invited to write to the Editor of The Worker, and are assured that an earnest attempt will be made to answer them.]

XVII.—Labor Movement and Social Interest.

We have yet one more point to work out before proceeding to the consideration of the methods of the class struggle, and particularly of Socialist politics. We have to show that the movement of the wage-working class for the overthrow of capitalism, while primarily impelled and guided by class interest, is, in a larger view, a movement in the interest of social progress as a whole. If we succeed in this, we shall have demonstrated the unquerable strength inherent in the labor movement, shall have assured ourselves of the certainty as well as the desirability of its ultimate triumph, in spite of all its present faults, all its frequent mistakes, all its repeated failures.

Social progress, or progress in social efficiency, we may define as including the increased production of material goods and their distribution in such a manner as to increase the aggregate physical well-being of the people, and, along with this, the development of such conditions as will enable an ever-larger portion of the energy of the people to be relieved from the service of material wants and devoted to the satisfaction of moral and intellectual needs. This necessitates, not merely an increase in the productive power of each unit of society, but such a relation among those units as shall cause them, to act together harmoniously, thus increasing their total efficiency, instead of acting discordantly and hampering each other's efforts.

First, let us consider the individual and class interests of the two classes separately. We do not, in general, the conscious interest of the individual wage-worker coincides pretty closely with the interest of his class, and that, as capitalism develops, this harmony between the individual wage-worker and the class interest of the wage-workers becomes more and more perfect and obvious; and we declare, on the contrary, that the conscious interest of the individual capitalist frequently, if not generally, conflicts with the interest of the capitalist class, and that, as capitalism develops, this conflict shows no signs of diminishing.

The obvious interest of the individual wage-worker, as such, is to succeed in selling his labor-power regularly at a good price—that is, to get and hold a job with as high pay, as short hours, and as pleasant conditions of labor as possible. Considering that there are almost always more men than jobs, that competition for employment is a permanent condition, that the army of the unemployed is a normal institution under capitalism, it would seem as if this were essentially an individualistic interest; for if some are sure to be unwillingly idle and in want all the time, then one man's success in getting employment means another man's failure; the immediate interest of the man in the street, to get a job, and that of the man in the shop, to hold the job he has, would seem to conflict outright. And so they do; but the conflict is so obvious that workingmen see beyond it to a somewhat more remote identity of interest, and that is, to get together, to ask Hill and Hunter, or any other spokesmen of the capitalist class and the working class, to "get together" is like asking the lion and the lamb to get together. We know that they do sometimes—the lion outside. And while workingmen continue to behave as lambs, they will continue in the condition that Hunter has described. The question is not one of getting together. Mr. "Life": The question is: On which side are you?

Among wage-workers the poorest competitor (down to a certain limit) is the most formidable one. In other words, it is not those better off than himself, but those worse off, that each workingman has to fear; the failure of certain workingmen in the struggle, their reduction to a lower level, does not put them out of the running, but makes them a drag on those who have so far succeeded. Among capitalists it is just the reverse. The poorest capitalist is the least formidable competitor. The capitalist who is a little better off does not fear him; he fears the one still better off than himself. The dangerous competitors for each workingman are the workingmen below him, so that it is his interest to raise them, and his allies are the workingmen above him, who are helping to pull him up; the dangerous competitors of each capitalist are those above him, so that it is his interest to pull them down, and those below him are his predestinated victims, and it is his interest to crush them out. We see this principle illustrated every day: On the one hand, poorly paid laborers or factory operatives go on strike, and better paid mechanics vote them funds or strike in sympathy—not altogether from high moral motives, but also because they know it will be better for them if these poor fellows can rise to a higher level; on the other hand, certain capitalists find themselves on the verge of failure and straightway all the other capitalists in the trade rush in, not to help them, but to push them over into bankruptcy—not out of any personal malignity, but just because the interest of each capitalist is to have his competitors fall, leaving a larger share of the market to him. And just in proportion as capitalism develops, as the inequalities between capitalists grow greater, as competition grows more intense in a narrowing field, this impulsion of each capitalist to try to ruin others becomes more and more irresistible. The old trade "Com-

petition is the life of trade" come to mean, for the most of them, "Competition is the death of the trader"—and yet they cannot stop competing, for he who stops first is at the mercy of all the rest. "Live and let live" is a favorite phrase with them in public, but each one of them knows that it is an impracticable rule for him, that "Each for himself, and the Devil take the hindmost," is the only law he can recognize.

This conflict of the immediate interests of individual capitalists with each other and with the interests of their whole class is an element of weakness in their joint resistance to the labor movement, since it makes it difficult for them to trust each other and act constantly together on one settled plan.

Let us now consider the interests of these two classes with relation to social progress as a whole. We declare that the class interest of the workers is in harmony with the interest of social progress and that of the capitalists opposed to it. The class interest of the capitalists is to maintain the capitalist system, and this system is essentially wasteful, even from the material point of view. The maintenance of capitalism means the perpetuation of class division and class conflict—the frequent interruption of industry by strikes and lock-outs, and the waste of a vast deal of energy on each side in watching and combatting the other. It means the perpetuation of the army of the unemployed—that is, the keeping of a certain part of the population in unwilling idleness while others are overworked and nearly all are in need of more of the products of labor. It means the perpetuation of extreme and underdeveloped poverty, inevitably leading to pauperism, vice, disease, crime, insanity and suicide, all of which (not to speak of the moral evil) involve an economic waste in the way of poorhouses, police, judges, lawyers, prisons, hospitals, asylums, morgues, and the like. It means the perpetuation of a class living in leisure and luxury—a social waste, not only because the members of this class do not produce, but still more because so much of the labor of other people is spent in their personal service. It means the perpetuation, up to the time when monopoly is established, of the "war of each against all" in the production and distribution of wealth, with all its myriad wastes—advertising, armies of salesmen, drummers, solicitors, agents, brokers, and a multitude of working dupes, keeping of plants and of working forces, keeping of innumerable complex accounts, frequent overproduction of perishable goods, adulteration of goods, and so on, through a long list; even when monopoly triumphs in an industry, this waste is only partly eliminated; for renewed competition has to be guarded against, spies maintained, blackmailers—pensioned, politicians and officeholders bribed. It means the continuance of the struggle for foreign markets, involving the maintenance of armies and navies with enormously expensive armaments which have to be replaced every few years, even if not used, to take advantage of the latest inventions in murder-machinery. It is wasteful on a gigantic but incalculable scale in this, that it puts the workers under such conditions—routine, overwork, want, insecurity, helplessness, and subjection to despotic command—that they cannot take human interest in their work, that many of them are literally "born tired," that they do not work and do waste materials, and that even a moderate amount of labor is fksome to them. In all of these ways the capitalist system is socially wasteful! The capitalist system is inharmonious with social interest in yet another respect. The capitalists, individual or corporate, are the masters of production; they determine whether or not production shall go on. Their motive or incentive in using this power, now in shutting their factories and now in having them run full blast, is not the desire to have goods produced to satisfy human wants, but the desire to get the largest obtainable total net profit by the sale of the goods produced. But from the social point of view, from the point of view of humanity and civilization, the reason for production must be the satisfaction of human needs, and these two do not coincide. It is a fact that factories and plants do not close down unless the people are idle and willing to work, and still larger numbers are in need of just the things that could be produced in those factories. The public need for certain products and the capitalist's chance to make satisfactory profits on the sale of those products do not go hand in hand. The incentive which does and must govern the capitalists, as such, is, then, out of harmony with the needs of mankind, and the capitalist system is an obstacle to social progress. For all of these reasons, the class interest of the capitalists is an anti-social force.

The class interest of the workers, which they are learning ever more clearly to see and more vigorously to support, is diametrically opposed to all this. The interest of the working class is to overthrow capitalism and to substitute a system under which all shall collectively own the means of production, under which, therefore, all shall be workers—both fellow-workers and joint-workers, and therefore with harmonious interests, and under which the collective will shall control production. The reader need not go through the list we have above given of particulars in which the capitalist interest is anti-social to see that on each of these points the interest of the workers is that of society considered as a whole—its triumph means the ending of class division and class conflict; the setting to work of the unemployed; the ending of underdeveloped poverty, and the consequent diminution of vice, crime, disease and insanity; the setting to work of the present leisure class and the turning of their present servants to socially useful labor; the elimination of that enormous waste of effort now involved in competitive struggle, and the application of the labor power now so wasted to productive purposes; the removal of the chief incentive to war, and the consequent saving of military

and naval expenses; it means that, as the workers would then be their own masters, disposing of the full value of their product and providing themselves with much better than their present average living by much less than their present average of labor, as they would feel that they were producing for use and not for the profit of parasites, such moderate labor as would be necessary would cease to be a burden and would be done with the same pleasure and economy of effort as only the comfortably situated artist or scientist can enjoy now; finally, it means that, as the control of production would be in the hands of the collective body of producer-consumers, the incentive to production would be the satisfaction of the people's needs, and those needs would accordingly be met.

From the economic point of view—and, if we were to pursue this subject, we should not do it just as empirically, but from the moral, the esthetic, or the intellectual point of view—it appears that the interest of the working class, in opposition to that of the capitalist class, tends to serve the cause of social progress.

Right, then, is on the side of the working class. Might is on its side in that, not only is it the more numerous class, but it is the more capable of untied action to advance its interests. Furthermore, by reference to what was said last week, we see that the moral ideals of the workers harmonize with their interest as individuals and as a class, while in the capitalist class they frequently conflict.

The importance of the subject justifies the length of this article. If what we have here said is true, and also what we have before said of the tendency of capitalism to destroy itself, we have made a strong case for the inevitability of Socialism. We need only add that when we say that Socialism is inevitable, we do not mean that Socialism will come whether any one desires it and works for it or not; we mean that it will come because a sufficient number will inevitably desire it and work for it. John Doe may not desire it; Richard Roe may desire it and not work for it; but many others will work for it and bring it about; and if Richard Roe does his share, it will come all the sooner. Which is included as a hint to the reader that it is not enough to accept Socialist ideas, but it is necessary for each to do his share toward putting them into effect. Of the methods of such work we have still to speak.

A. L.

BUSINESS DEPARTMENT.

One Bad Week Follows Another — At This Rate, We Shall Not Soon Reach the 25,000—How about It Comrades? The following table shows in detail the circulation of The Worker for the last two weeks:

Table with 2 columns: Week ending, Circulation. Mar. 25, Apr. 1. Printed 18,000 17,500

Table with 2 columns: Single subscriptions, Outside bundles, Samples, Exchanges, Sold at office in bundles, or at retail.

Totals 17,056 16,761 Loss for week 293

This is certainly not a satisfactory showing. A gain of 64 in the number of individual subscriptions is not so bad as it might be, of course, but it is not nearly up to the average record of the last six or eight months. And this gain is more than offset by the loss in bundle circulation. Comrades, you who believe that The Worker is doing and will continue to do a useful service for the cause, are you satisfied with this? Probably not. Will you not, then, see to it that we can begin again reporting a gain of 200 or 300 a week in our list of individual subscribers? It is up to you.

SOCIALIST "REVIVAL" IN BRITAIN.

London "Justice" declares that "nothing" has been more significant during the past twelve months than the remarkable revival of Socialist activity throughout Great Britain. This means, not only that more Socialist meetings are being held and that Socialist speakers have larger audiences and that more money is contributed to the party's propaganda funds, but also that the general tone of the movement is more aggressive, more revolutionary and less reformist, than before. "Justice" has hopes for a union of Socialist forces in Great Britain, now divided into the Social Democratic Federation, the Independent Labor Party, and some unaffiliated local organizations. The agitation on the unemployed question and the question of feeding of school-children has aroused great interest.

FOR LECTURE COMMITTEES IN NEW YORK AND VICINITY.

- List of names and addresses for lecture committees in New York and vicinity, including names like Allen, J. C., Berlin, S., etc.

For the use of committees in New York and the vicinity in getting lecturers and speakers we print the following list, which includes the names of lecturers, their addresses, and the names of the committees to contact.

Allen, J. C.—9 W. Sixty-third street, New York. Berlin, S.—22 E. One Hundred and Eighth street, New York. Boudin, L. B.—329 Broadway, New York. Burrows, Peter E.—11 Cooper Square, New York. Cuban, Abe.—175 E. Broadway, New York. Edlin, William.—423 Westchester Road, Elmsford, N. Y. Felgenbaum, B.—124 Rockaway avenue, Brooklyn. Frost, J. C.—100 Broecker street, New York. Foreman, Dr. Charles L.—121 Schermerhorn street, Brooklyn. Gabel, W. J.—200 W. Fifty-fourth street, New York. Gabel, Geo. H.—114 Bridge street, Newark, N. J. Hanford, Ben.—781 Marcy avenue, Brooklyn. Hillquit, Morris.—329 Broadway, New York. Krasner, Alexander.—154 William street, New York. Kravus, Henry B.—253 Beach street, Atlantic City, N. J. Krasner, Alexander.—29 Research avenue, Jersey City, N. J. Lee, Algonzo.—184 William street, New York. Leinen, Courtney.—184 William street, New York. Lewis, E. J.—1024 Broadway, City. Lovely, Rev. Owen P.—24 N. Ninth street, Newark, N. J. Mallick, Leon A.—100 Lexington avenue, New York. Newson, E. T.—62 Westcott street, East Orange, N. J. O'Brien, J.—216 E. Seventy-sixth street, New York. Rolly, Jas. M.—285 Barrow street, Jersey City, N. J. Rolden, Dr. Elias P.—365A Fourth street, Brooklyn. Schuchman, M. S.—8 E. Eighty-fourth street, New York. Sacklin, I.—118 Avenue D, New York. Schneider, F.—401 Flatbush avenue, Brooklyn. Schuchman, Eugene J.—143 E. Eighty-eighth street, New York.

On this point of the wastefulness of capitalism, let us refer the reader to Krasner's "Economic and Social Revolution" and Carl Kautsky's "The Socialist Revolution and the Day After."



ART IN CAPITALISTIC SOCIETY.—II.

Life and Work of Artists Corrupted by Slavery to Millionaires — Enormous Expenditures to Reach Wealthy Buyers — Exploitation by Middlemen and Agents.

By Clara Ruge.

Capital buys art and therefore owns artists. They are the slaves of the wealthy.

This principle forms the ground-work of our entire art life. Artists often have to lead a terrible starvation existence, only to be able to pay for an elegant studio in a fashionable building, because there has to be a worthy place to receive the millionaire in case he really should once put his feet over the door sill. In many cases he never does. The result of being forced to keep such an elegant studio, with a place in a plainer neighborhood would entirely suffice for work—is that the artist has to use his own time in keeping the place in order, cooking his meals and doing housework of all kinds. Service and restaurants in the fashionable neighborhood are mostly above the means of the artists, if they have to depend on their work for a living. Matrimony is also excluded forever or until they have past the prime of life, unless the choice is made rather for practical than ideal purposes.

The ideal painter has to bow before "society" more than any other artists. Independent behavior, even original style differing from the newest fad in fashion, only a few artists of great reputation can risk. They have to act as the monkeys of plutocratic society, on which they entirely depend. These poor crippled artists kneel down before it in order to enter its circles, which may give them the opportunity for some work.

Free, joyful gatherings, original social functions among artists, are unknown here. In Europe the refined people of all classes, the aristocrats as well as the plutocrats, rival to enter into art circles. The plutocrat wants to show his higher attainment by doing as the others do in the case. The money-maker brings with him a bag through which he belongs to "good society." Artists have to accommodate themselves to the magnates of money, so their forms of social intercourse.

Our art associations also have a very hard struggle for existence. They have to acquire rich patrons in order to prosper. These patrons dominate. They stamp social functions; therefore they are confined to stiff receptions and dinners.

The middle class hardly frequents our exhibitions at all. Many so-called educated people have not the least idea where exhibitions take place. Men are "society" absorbed in their business, in shopping, "bragging" counters, matinee and "free money" maker brings with him a bag through which he belongs to "good society." Artists have to accommodate themselves to the magnates of money, so their forms of social intercourse.

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pled art becomes under present conditions.

It is indeed a great testimony to American genius and talent that under such adverse circumstances, we still possess a rapidly growing art, whose artistic successes stand much above the money successes. I believe art embodies even the highest part of American culture. It surpasses musical composition, the drama, the novel and science.

It would be greater still if it had not to work against so many adverse circumstances. Why is landscape art so much better here than figure painting? It is often asked. Simply because artists have not money to study enough after models, because they cannot sell figure pictures, because they lack orders for commissions to adorn public buildings. They do not lack ideas, but the possibilities to carry them out under our present economic system.

Just while I am completing this article an illustrated pamphlet of the Sculpture Society reaches me. "Art as an Educational Force and Source of Wealth." It is an appeal to increase the artistic decoration of public buildings. It compares the magnificently decorated European buildings with the American, and explains that the time has come here for a change to the better: "The development of our country has been so rapid that the public buildings of the past could be considered only temporary structures, but now in this generation we are building for the future and we should have a care that these permanent monuments be artistically worthy of and historically representative of the best our civilization represents."

Very true, but the negation of artistic feeling and art encouragement is representative of our modern civilization. I am afraid art matters will not change distinctly until civilization has reached another phase.

PARTY NEWS.

National.

Requests have been received at national headquarters from several locals in Tennessee for the formation of a state organization. The number of locals and members does not warrant such organization under the party rules, but a little agitation on the part of each local will put them in a position for organization.

Delegates for the Geneva-speaking National Organizer, Robert Saitel, are as follows: April 9, Evansville, Ind.; April 10 and 11, Louisville, Ky.; April 12, Covington; April 13, Newport; April 14 and 15, Cincinnati, O.; April 18, Dayton; April 17, Bellefontaine; April 18 and 19, Toledo; April 20, Cleveland; April 21, Canton.

D. Burgess, 906 N. M. street, and Irene M. Smith, 115 N. E. street, Tacoma, have been elected members of the National Committee by the state of Washington.

Robert B. Ringler, 347 Spruce street, Reading, has been elected a National Committeeman for Pennsylvania.

Joseph Gilbert, National Committeeman of Utah, has been recommended by the State Committee for the reserve list of national speakers and organizers.

The March issue of the "Official Bulletin" will be mailed from headquarters in Chicago on or before April 10. State and local secretaries should see that copies are properly distributed and every comrade should get one.

State Secretary Chase of New York has informed the National Secretary that the experience of the comrades in this state with J. Carlos Becker last year was such that they cannot recommend him for party work.

The National Secretary sends out a note to the effect that S. P. Schulberg, Selig Schulberg, sometimes known as "Bush," who was some time ago expelled from the S. L. P. in Pittsburg, is not, so far as information at hand goes, a member of the Socialist Party.

He has recently been operating as a "free lance" in Oklahoma and Kansas in such a manner that the Kansas State Committee, after full investigation, thinks it wise to issue a warning against him.

National Committeeman Hillquit's motion that should no election result on the fifth ballot (now pending in the National Committee) for the seventh member of the National Executive Committee, only the two candidates receiving the highest votes shall go on the sixth ballot, has been adopted by a vote of 31 to 2.

MARCH REPORT.

The National Secretary's report for March shows: Balance on Mar. 1, \$30.44; receipts for month, \$1,518.32; expenditures, \$1,398.70; balance, April 1, \$148.06. National dues were received as follows: From state committees—Arizona, \$10; Arkansas, \$6; California, \$68; Colorado, \$30; Connecticut, \$30; Florida, \$10; Idaho, \$15; Illinois, \$145; Indiana, \$25; Iowa, \$25; Kansas, \$20; Kentucky, \$10; Louisiana, \$8; Maine, \$10; Massachusetts, \$75; Michigan, \$50; Minnesota, \$50; Missouri, \$60; Montana, \$30; New Hampshire, \$18; New Jersey, \$50; New York, \$100; North Dakota, \$5; Ohio, \$50; Oklahoma, \$20; Oregon, \$25; Pennsylvania, \$50; Rhode Island, \$5; Texas, \$20; Utah, \$5.20; Vermont, \$2.50; Washington, \$51.70; from locals in unorganized states—District of Columbia, \$5; Indian Territory, \$12.00; Maryland, \$21; Mississippi, \$4.00; Nevada, \$5; New Mexico, \$10; Virginia, \$8.20; Tennessee, \$41.50; members at large, \$2.30; total, \$1,250.83. This would indicate a dues-paying membership of 25,017.

THE WISCONSIN CASE.

National Committeeman Lamb of Michigan has moved to table the motion of Trautmann of Ohio calling for an investigation of reported fusion in Wisconsin. He says that Trautmann makes no definite charges that can serve as the basis of an investigation, but merely expresses his suspicions and "asks the National Committee to constitute itself a detective agency to ascertain if his suspicions are well founded." The vote on Lamb's motion closes April 10, and that on Trautmann's motion, if not tabled, on April 18.

and editor of "Wahrheit," submits to the National Committee a lengthy statement in reply to Trautmann's motion. This will, we understand, be printed in full in the "Official Bulletin."

Berger calls attention to Trautmann's inaccuracy in speaking of "endorsement of state candidates running on capitalist party tickets" as the present election is a municipal one. "It pertains to judges only and is conducted on non-partisan lines," says Berger. "He further declares that 'the insinuation that there is a collusion or secret or open understanding in the city of Milwaukee between the Social Democratic Party organization or a member or members thereof and representatives of capitalist parties' is a miserable and cowardly slander." He states that the party in Milwaukee decided by general vote, by a majority of four to one, not to nominate in this local judicial campaign, and for these reasons: The local has still a heavy burden of debt from the full campaign; the party has few lawyers among its members, and only lawyers are legally qualified for the judgeship; a Socialist campaign in Milwaukee means a great deal of work, as it is largely conducted by the house-to-house distribution of literature, and the local comrades, having gone through two big campaigns in the year, were not able to go into a third, and carry it through properly; it is more important just now to educate and organize the large numbers of voters gained in the last two years, rather than to make a purely political campaign; a superficial campaign would have meant a light vote and loss of prestige. He says that the Milwaukee comrades have violated neither the letter nor the spirit of the constitutional provision that "no state or local organization shall, under any circumstances, fuse, combine, or compromise with any other political party or organization or refrain from making nominations in order to favor the candidates of such organization." He construes this provision (and thinks other Wisconsin comrades do the same) to mean that, when the party has a ticket in the field, it is the absolute duty of every Social Democrat to vote it straight, but that, when the party has not nominated, any member individually has a right to vote or not as he pleases. To require more than this, he thinks, would be "oppressive fanaticism." He considers the Milwaukee situation exceptional. There is especially vigorous opposition to Socialism there, particularly by the Catholic clergy. One of the candidates for reelection, Judge Carpenter, is not only personally an active and bitter opponent of Socialism, but his judicial capacity has acted as a tool for the clergy. It is especially desirable, therefore, that he be defeated and, since the comrades had decided, for other good reasons, not to nominate, Berger considers that he did right to advise the readers of "Wahrheit" to vote for Judge Wallner in order to defeat Carpenter. The City Central Committee approved his position by a large majority. He protests, also, that Trautmann's motion is wrong in form, as the constitution provides that the first step in such a matter must be an application to the State Committee. He is willing, however, so far to waive this point that, after the rejection of Trautmann's motion by the National Committee, he will himself ask the State Committee to investigate. He closes with some questioning of the sincerity of Trautmann's motives.

Massachusetts. The Essex County Socialist Federation held its monthly meeting last Sunday at Lawrence. It was voted to co-operate with National Organizer M. W. Wilkins of California in the work of organizing the county. Monthly pledges of various amounts have been received from different places in the county. It is very active in this work and the movement will be vigorously pushed. A list of dates is being made and a route mapped out for a lecturing and organizing tour by Comrade Wilkins. The committee in charge urge the comrades in each place to act speedily on all communications sent them. Lists of subscribers to the "Appeal," "Wahrheit's Magazine" and "The Worker" have been sent for, and the committee desires suggestions, information and advice from any comrade who can help out in the work. What the committee especially desires is places of Socialists in unorganized areas and information as to halls and the cost of hiring them. Address: B. W. Gidney, 35 Mt. Pleasant street, Lynn, Mass.

Boston. Geo. Rower, Jr., will speak at Homestead Hall, 724 Washington street, Boston, Sunday, April 9, 8 p. m., on Economic Determinism.

M. W. Wilkins of California spoke to a general audience at Garment Workers' Hall. The meeting was held under the auspices of W. A. K. several new members were admitted as a result. James F. Carey will speak at the same hall, 164 Canal street, on April 7, 8 p. m.

Brighton, Ward 25, will hold a meeting on Saturday, April 8, at Roddy Hall, Market street, W. Brighton, at which James F. Carey will be the speaker. The comrades are working hard to make the meeting a success.

Wards 20 and 24 held a good meeting, at which the organizer was present and made a short address. This club intended to engage Comrade Carey for one meeting but, owing to change of date, the meeting is called off.

The Central Committee met, with Comrade Rower, Jr., in the chair. The Organizer reported Comrade Rower's coming to Boston, and advised a re-arrangement of meetings, which was concurred in. Secretary-Treasurer Livingston reported that the sale of stamps exceeds all previous sales for any six months of party organization. Upon motion the attempt to form a dramatic society for the benefit of the Socialist movement was sanctioned, and all comrades who desire to participate may apply to Comrade Wakefield. Comrade Curtis, the statistician, submitted a lengthy report and the same was ordered placed on file for reference. Comrades B. Marcus, Weigel, and M. J. Konikow were elected a committee to ascertain the legal status of the party.

Clubs in the city of Boston are requested to communicate with the City Central Committee direct, instead of with the office of the State Committee.

Comrade Chase attended Ward 6 and

Club and gave a short address on organization. At every meeting this club takes in new members.

East Boston reports a steady increase of membership. At their last meeting several new members were admitted, among them a promising speaker, Comrade Smith is out working for Socialism nearly every night.

Ward 17 and 21 will meet on Friday, April 7, 8 p. m., at 80 Reed street (near Circuit) and all comrades living in these wards are invited to attend. New members are admitted. Clubs should make it their duty to get subscriptions for "The Worker" among members and friends. When ever a committee is sent out to visit sympathizers for the purpose of inducing them to join the party, even if no success is had in this, a six-month's sub. for The Worker can nearly always be obtained.

A rehearsal of the songs for May Day will be held at 330 Shawmut avenue every Sunday in April at 11 a. m. All Socialists who sing are invited to attend.

James F. Carey will lecture at 161 Canal street, Friday evening, April 7, under the auspices of the West End Socialist Club. All who are interested in the labor problem are invited. Discussion will follow the lecture. The meeting addressed by M. W. Wilkins last week was a great success. The comrades are saying: "Wilkins is the right man in the right place at the right time" and think that clubs throughout the state should keep him busy.

The May Day festival of the Boston Socialists will be held in Knights of Honor Hall, 730 Washington street, Monday, May 1, 8 p. m. Two new plays will be acted. There will be music, tableaux, and a Socialist address. Tickets cost 15 cents. Children pay 5 cents admission.

All Socialists of Boston and vicinity who are interested in forming a dramatic club are invited to meet at 330 Shawmut avenue, Sunday, April 16, at 4:20 p. m.

New Jersey.

A debate will take place in Harmony Hall, 653 Broad street, Newark, under the auspices of Branch Seven, on Monday evening, April 10, on the topic: "Which will best cure the economic evils of present society and solve the labor problem, Socialism or Single Tax?" The Socialist position will be taken by Fred W. Long of Philadelphia and the Single Tax side by Frank Stephens, also of Philadelphia. As a large audience is expected extra seats will be provided. Readers of "The Worker" and their friends are urged to attend this meeting of their own accord to hear as keen and educational a discussion as they have ever listened to.

Pennsylvania. C. F. Foley of Pottsville, Pa., is trying to bring a state official to time for using railroad passes in violation of the law. As usual when a Socialist takes the lead the corruption-denouncing, so-called radical papers ignore the case.

PHILADELPHIA. The Socialist School will continue with five lectures on "The Economics of Socialism" by Algernon Lee, at 445 N. Fifth street, on Sunday afternoons, 2:30 o'clock, April 9 to May 7, inclusive. John Spargo will follow with six lectures on Socialist Activity in Relation to Social Problems in May and June. Course tickets for these eleven lectures cost 50 cents; single tickets, 10 cents. Tickets may be had of the Treasurer, John Whitehead, at the hall.

More and There. The National organization has chartered a new local with eight members at Newbern, Va.

Ira Crouch Hazlett will fill several dates in Ohio and West Virginia in the immediate future, speaking in Myers Hall, 288 Jacobs street, Wheeling, W. Va., on April 10, 11, and 12; at Belleair, O., on April 13 and 14; at Martin's Ferry on April 15; and at McMechen, W. Va., on April 17, 18, and 19.

Local San Francisco has published a statement in regard to the conduct of Thomas J. Hagerty at a public meeting arranged for him by the local and held on Mar. 12. Copies of the leaflet can be had from Organizer Geo. Williams, 230 Van Ness avenue, San Francisco.

Colorado. Shall Geo. T. Cramton be removed from the office of State Secretary? The question has been decided in the negative by a vote of 210 to 38. The attempt to remove Cramton was initiated by the followers of R. A. Southworth, editor of the "Alliance of the Rockies," who has been severely condemned by many comrades for his method of conducting that paper and his attitude in party matters.

Local Denver has adopted resolutions endorsing National Committeeman Trautmann's motion for an investigation of Victor L. Berger's action in editorially endorsing a candidate on a capitalist ticket, and calling upon the Colorado National Committeemen to support the said motion.

Local Thomaston, Me., expresses its unqualified disapproval of the action of Victor L. Berger, editor of "Wahrheit," as reported last week.

New York State. Dan A. White's ton of the state closed at Earlville April 1. He has been sent to Binghamton for a couple of days to effect an organization at that point if possible. Comrade White's tour has been productive of much good, and the locals that did not take advantage of the opportunity to have him speak for them made a great mistake. He made a deep and lasting impression wherever he addressed a meeting.

James F. Carey's itinerary has been very nearly completed and a very successful tour is assured. He will be in the state for four weeks. Only one or two dates remain unaccepted, and these will be filled within a day or two undoubtedly. The State Secretary has gotten up a quantity of handbills for the purpose of advertising the meetings, and they will be supplied to all locals asking for them according to instructions sent to local secretaries. It is well for locals to bear in mind that meetings must be as yet received, such a communication and desire to take part in this conference may do so by electing two delegates each and sending their names and addresses to Organizer U. Solomon, 64 East Fourth street.

The attention of the comrades is again called to the fact that the last day for settling for tickets for the May Day celebration was fixed for April 15. We are approaching now the first of May, and the comrades should do their utmost to push the sale of tickets as much as possible. There are still a few of the \$2 and \$4 boxes left, each box seating eight persons, and those desiring to secure such boxes may do so by writing to Organizer Solomon. Mail orders will be promptly attended to.

The first meeting of the First Agitation District since its reorganization was held at 100 West 10th street, Brooklyn, on Sunday, April 9, at 2:30 p. m. At the regular meeting of the Speakers' Training School, Friday evening at the Labor Lyceum, Mrs. Bertha M. Fraser will give a reading from Altgeld's "Oratory: Its Requirements and Rewards" to be followed by a question box.

A QUESTION FOR LOCALS. To the Editor of The Worker.—Should locals of the party shut themselves up like clams and hold everything that comes their way in the endeavor to build up their individual local before taking a part in touring speakers?

I believe a discussion should be started on this question in The Worker, and that the locals not taking part in touring speakers should be asked to defend their position. In order to bring this matter up, and have the reasons given why certain locals do not cooperate with the State Committee in sending out speakers, I write this letter.

I wish, in the first place, to give some of my experiences in the movement in this state, or perhaps I should say, my experiences in the Albany local. Since the re-organization of Local Albany, so far as I know, the comrades have never failed to respond to the call of the State Committee, and have always accepted dates assigned them. There has never been a large balance in the treasury, often a deficit. Whenever we have depended upon collections we have run behind, but when we have charged admission we have more than cleared expenses and had large surpluses. I believe every meeting can be made to

vertical is printed in one office for the entire series of meetings it can be done at a saving. It is a plan, however, that cannot work unless the locals are very prompt in their promise of co-operation with the State Secretary. All locals that want this advertising matter for the Carey meeting must say so now or get left. The list of dates for Comrade Carey, with perhaps one or two changes, will be as follows: April 13, Berlin; April 14, Glens Falls; April 15, South Glens Falls; April 16, Albany; April 17, Johnstown; April 18, Schenectady; April 19, Utica; April 20, Watertown; April 21, Rochester; April 22, Syracuse; April 23, Rome; April 24, Auburn; April 25, Gowanda; April 26, Oswego; April 27, Springville; April 28, May 1, Buffalo; May 2, Jamestown; May 3, Salamanca; May 4, Wellsville; May 5, Hornellsville; May 6, Corning; May 7, Ithaca; May 8, Yonkers; May 9, Port Chester; May 10, Peekskill; May 11, New Rochelle. Every one of these locals should exert themselves to make the Carey meeting a banner meeting.

Comrade Carey will be the last speaker in the winter series of meetings. The next speaker to be sent out will be some good open air speaker, who will start some time in the early part of June if nothing happens to prevent present plans from being carried out. Press notices for insertion in local papers have been sent to all local secretaries, and they should be used.

The State Committee is endeavoring to secure John Collins and Mother Jones for a summer tour of the state. There are seven counties in the state that are now entitled to have a member upon the State Committee in addition to those counties that have heretofore elected their delegates; namely, the counties of Orange, Westchester, Rensselaer, Steuben, Cattaraugus, Monroe and Erie. The two last named counties are entitled to delegates to the State Committee by virtue of the fact that there is one local in each county with a dues-paying membership of fifty. The other five counties are entitled to delegates because they have three locals each. A call for the election of delegates from these counties is being prepared and will be received by locals this week. All counties that are now entitled to delegates should at once proceed to elect. Full instructions will be forwarded, and it is hoped that every county will elect its representative.

The State Committee has decided to issue a call to all locals in the state for financial aid in carrying on the work of organizing the state during the coming summer. There is a great field for work in New York state, but the State Committee finds itself unable to do all it might on account of the limited means at its disposal. Every local should make an attempt to aid the State Committee to take advantage of the opportunities that are presenting themselves to organize in unorganized places. The State Committee does not lay down any particular method for the locals to adopt in raising funds for the work, but earnestly urges that all locals do something to help the good work along.

Morris Hillquit, attorney for the State Committee, in the matter of appeal against use of the present party name, argued the case before the Appellate Division of the Third Department at Albany on March 21. Decision was reserved, and will probably be handed down in the May term of the court.

Miss Mary Bennett, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Bennett, of Yonkers, and John Spargo, one of our National Committeemen, were married on Thursday last week. Their residence will be at 107 Yonkers avenue, Yonkers.

New York City. A regular meeting of the General Committee will take place on Saturday, April 8, 8 p. m., sharp, at the W. E. A. clubhouse, 206 East Eighty-sixth street. Important matters concerning party agitation and organization will come up for discussion.

Local New York has ordered 10,000 copies of a special New York edition of the May Day number of The Worker. Three thousand copies will be distributed at the May Day celebration in Carnegie Hall, and the rest will be apportioned free to the various Assembly District organizations of Local New York. The copies will be at the Organizer's office by Friday, April 28, and districts desiring to secure their share are requested to get special committees to get these copies distributed there.

The primaries of the Social Democratic Party of New York County for the election of delegates to the city and other conventions will in all probability take place during the first week in May. The Organizer wishes to get as soon as possible the addresses of the places where each district intends to hold its primary. Letters to this effect have been mailed to all the district secretaries or organizers, and it is hoped that they will comply with the request without any delay.

Communications were mailed to all the Assembly District organizations of the S. D. P. and progressive labor organizations inviting them to send delegates to the picnic conference of Local New York. The first meeting of this conference will take place on Tuesday, May 2, 8 p. m., in Labor Lyceum, 64 East Fourth street. Assembly Districts and progressive labor organizations in sympathy with the S. D. P. which have not yet received such a communication and desire to take part in this conference may do so by electing two delegates each and sending their names and addresses to Organizer U. Solomon, 64 East Fourth street.

The attention of the comrades is again called to the fact that the last day for settling for tickets for the May Day celebration was fixed for April 15. We are approaching now the first of May, and the comrades should do their utmost to push the sale of tickets as much as possible. There are still a few of the \$2 and \$4 boxes left, each box seating eight persons, and those desiring to secure such boxes may do so by writing to Organizer Solomon. Mail orders will be promptly attended to.

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A very interesting and well attended meeting of the 9th A. D. was held last Sunday at 131 Imlay street. The usual routine proceedings were suspended and the meeting took on a literary character. Comrade Cook read a chapter on Municipal Ownership from Mills' "Struggle for Existence," which was followed by an animated discussion in which all present took part. These "literary" meetings are to be held from time to time for the purpose of bringing out the members in greater force.

The comrades of the 8th, 11th and 12th A. D.s are making good progress with their preparations for the concert to be given in Prospect Hall, Prospect and Fifth avenues, Wednesday evening, April 12. A varied program has been arranged and a large number of tickets sold, assuring the success of the undertaking. Comrades and their friends from a distance can take the Fifth avenue "L" to Sixteenth street and walk one block south to Prospect avenue. The hall can also be reached by the Fifth and Seventh avenue surface cars. The admission fee will be 15 cents.

The regular meeting of the 16th A. D. and Branch 1, 18th A. D., will be held at Northern Star Hall, 1898 Fulton street, Sunday, April 9, at 2:30 p. m.

At the regular meeting of the Speakers' Training School, Friday evening at the Labor Lyceum, Mrs. Bertha M. Fraser will give a reading from Altgeld's "Oratory: Its Requirements and Rewards" to be followed by a question box.

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lowa: Organizer and delegate to City Executive Committee, I. Isadore Bernstein; recording and corresponding secretary, M. Miller; financial secretary, Miss Lena Rabinowitz. The delegate to City Executive was instructed to ask permission to change name to "East Side Agitation District," as being more appropriate and better understood. The secretary was instructed to issue a circular letter to progressive organizations requesting them to elect delegates. The Agitation Committee will hereafter meet on the second and fourth Fridays of each month at 233 East Broadway.

At the last meeting of the 10th A. D. an invitation was received from the West Side Agitation District to debate on the subject: "Resolved, That labor-saving machines have increased the number of unemployed." The challenge was accepted, the 10th A. D. taking the affirmative. The debate will take place on Friday evening, April 21, at Lafayette Hall, 8-10 Avenue D. The next meeting of the 10th A. D. will be held on Friday evening, April 7, at Lafayette Hall. Plans will be discussed at this meeting for raising funds to establish permanent club rooms before the next campaign. Other matters of great importance will also be considered, and every member and sympathizer is urgently requested to be present at this meeting.

The West Side Headquarters of the Social Democratic Party has been removed to 402 W. Thirty-ninth street, where the present course of lectures will be held. The removal was necessitated by a change in the ownership of the present place and the enlargement of the photographic establishment which occupied the same floor. The new headquarters is larger and has better facilities for advertising, and although it is not upon the avenue, which is very desirable, it will probably prove to be as good as the old place for the building up of the movement upon the West Side. The first lecture at the new place will be by John Spargo, "The Trade Union Crisis and Outlook," on Sunday evening, April 16, and "Child Slaves in Free America" by the same lecturer on April 19, to be followed by Isador Ladoff on "American Pauperism" and Miss Marguerite V. Weil on "May Day and the International Socialist Movement."

BROOKLYN. At the last meeting of the newly organized 4th A. D., which was held on Thursday last at their hall, corner of Myrtle and Kent avenues, two new propositions for membership were accepted. This gives this district ten members.

Preparations for our May Day Festival, which will be held at the Labor Lyceum on April 20, are being perfected. Lithographs are now ready for distribution. Every Assembly District should have its delegate at the next meeting of the County Committee, April 8, in order to receive them. Money from the sale of tickets should be turned over to the Organizer as soon as possible. The Brooklyn Federation of Labor has consented to cooperate in making this affair a grand success.

At the last meeting of the County Committee fourteen new members were admitted.

The 20th A. D. will hold a 74 election meeting at Eldert Hall, 74 Eldert street, on April 18.

The 21st A. D., Branch 2, will hold its May Day demonstration on Saturday, April 29, at American Star Hall.

The 17th A. D. holds its regular meeting on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month at 551 Gates avenue. Comrades living in the district should give this organization their full support and assist in the agitation.

A very interesting and well attended meeting of the 9th A. D. was held last Sunday at 131 Imlay street. The usual routine proceedings were suspended and the meeting took on a literary character. Comrade Cook read a chapter on Municipal Ownership from Mills' "Struggle for Existence," which was followed by an animated discussion in which all present took part. These "literary" meetings are to be held from time to time for the purpose of bringing out the members in greater force.

The comrades of the 8th, 11th and 12th A. D.s are making good progress with their preparations for the concert to be given in Prospect Hall, Prospect and Fifth avenues, Wednesday evening, April 12. A varied program has been arranged and a large number of tickets sold, assuring the success of the undertaking. Comrades and their friends from a distance can take the Fifth avenue "L" to Sixteenth street and walk one block south to Prospect avenue. The hall can also be reached by the Fifth and Seventh avenue surface cars. The admission fee will be 15 cents.

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