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THE SORT OF "HOMES" THAT SOCIALISM WILL DESTROY.

Two Careful Observers Show What Kind of Home Life Capitalism Allots to the Workers in New York and Philadelphia—Socialism Will Remove the Cause of these Infamous Conditions.

"Socialism would destroy the home." How often we hear that cry from politicians, journalists, professors, priests, and parsons who, either from ignorance of actual conditions or from warped reasons, are engaged in defending the profit-and-wage system called capitalism.

It is a lie. Let us bring witnesses who are not Socialists to tell what kind of home life capitalism allows to the workers. We give extracts from two articles in the last number of "The Worker," one entitled "The Wreck of the Home," by Dr. Annie S. Daniel of the New York Infirmary for Women and Children, dealing with the "home wreckers" in the tenements of this city; the other on "Housing Conditions in Philadelphia," by Emily Wayland Dandridge.

The Tenement Sweatshops of New York.

The Tenement House Department states that there are "thousands" of apartments in which all rooms open on a shaft; in such an apartment I attended a woman ill with tuberculosis, finishing trousers. During the summer, and then only for about two hours, daylight (not sunlight) came in. This daylight lasted five months, and for this place of three airless rooms, ten dollars per month was paid. Three years of life in this apartment killed the woman.

The finishers are made up of the old and the young, the sick and the well. As soon as the little child can be of the least possible help, it must add to the family income by taking a share in the family toil. A child three years old can straighten out tobacco leaves or attach artificial flowers through the petals. He can put the covers on paper boxes at four years. He can do some of the mending of paper bags, although, as a rule, this requires a child of 6 to 8 years. But from 4 to 6 years he can sew on buttons and pull bastings threads. A girl from 8 to 12 can finish trousers as well as her mother. After she is 12, if of good size, she can earn more money in a factory. The boys do practically the same work as the girls, except that they leave the home work earlier, and enter street work, as peddlers, bootblacks and newsboys.

The sick, as long as they can hold their heads up, must work to pay for the cost of their living. As soon as they are convalescent they must begin again. The other day a girl of 8 years was dismissed from a diphtheria hospital. Almost immediately she was working at women's rollers, although scarcely able to walk across the room.

The particular dangers to the children are not so much in the confinement in the house, in an atmosphere always foul. The bad light under which the child works causes a continual eye-strain from the effects of which the child will suffer all its life. The brain of the child under 8 years of age is not developed sufficiently to bear fixed attention. Hence it must be continually forced to fix its attention to the work, and in doing this an irreparable damage is done to the developing brain.

Workingmen's "Homes" in Philadelphia.

Overcrowding of rooms, however, is even more important than the overcrowding of land space. Because of its low buildings the density of population per acre in Philadelphia is small, but the crowding within the rooms in some sections is very great. One tenement house, the largest inspected, contained THIRTY FAMILIES, 123 PERSONS IN THIRTY-FOUR LIVING ROOMS.

One hundred and four single-room "housekeeping apartments" were found in one block. Five instances were met with in which as many as seven persons of all ages and both sexes slept in one room, which served as kitchen, as well. One family was found sharing three rooms with eighteen lodgers.

Inadequacy of water supply fixtures is an evil. In the first district investigated more than one-fourth of the families were dependent on fixtures used in common by from six to eleven families each. In a court where one hydrant was the sole provision for the supply of seven houses, the water supply was cut off for a period of over three weeks.

Anyone with a brain and a pair of eyes can verify their statements and find them fall short of the horrible reality. These conditions are not exceptional. They are conditions under which hundreds of thousands of working people in New York, several million in all the great cities of the land, have to live. And they are growing worse. Our grandfathers did not live in such "homes." They are a feature of up-to-date capitalism and "business prosperity." The vice is spreading. Rents are rising while wages are falling, and the workers are compelled to crowd together in smaller and poorer quarters and to work with frantic intensity, whenever they get permission to work, in order barely to exist.

On the other hand, as Cleveland Moffett has shown (see The Worker of April 1), there are 30-day in the United States 10,000 women who spend an average of \$5,000 a year each on dress alone. THEY ON THEIR HUSBANDS ARE THE EMPLOYERS AND THE LANDLORDS OF THESE MILLIONS OF TENEMENT DWELLERS AND SWEATSHOP SLAVES.

That is why the Socialists say there are classes in this country, that there is class rule and exploitation, that there is and ought to be a class struggle until the working class, by its collective effort, strikes off these parasites and takes into its own hands the means of production it creates and operates, controls its own opportunities of employment, and establishes in practice the good rule: "He who will not work, neither shall he eat."

If an effort to wipe out the contrast between the palatial mansions of the non-producing capitalists and the miserable dens of the overworked and underfed toilers is an effort to "destroy the home," then every Socialist will plead guilty.

Tolstoy has well said: "The rich will do anything for the poor except to GET OFF THEIR BACKS."

The rich (some of them) offer delusive makeshift reforms—laws which, if enforced, would remove a hundredth part of the accumulated and still growing evils, and which, when enacted, are not enforced in one case out of a hundred, because the power of enforcement is in the hands of the political agents of the very class of employers and landlords whose riches are drawn from the workers' poverty—the class that would have to go to work if it could not exploit the workers.

The rich (some others of them) offer CHARITY—insulting charity, degrading charity, demoralizing charity, charity which compels the honest worker to humble himself and cringe before idlers, and which, even so, does not relieve more than one for every ten that capitalism hurls into the abyss.

Socialists demand JUSTICE, no more and no less, and they know that justice will not be handed down from above, but must be won by the united and defiant struggle of the oppressed.

NEW YORK'S MAY DAY CELEBRATION.

On or about the First of May class-conscious workmen all over the world demonstrate in one way or another their fidelity to the principle of the international solidarity of labor, the united interest of the world's workers against the world's exploiters.

Local New York of the Social Democratic Party has decided that its demonstration this year shall take the form of a grand meeting and revolutionary concert in Carnegie Hall on Sunday afternoon, April 30.

There will be two speakers—Benjamin Hanford, Socialist candidate for Vice-President in 1904, and John W. Brown, a National Organizer of the Socialist Party. Both are workmen, both Socialists, both orators worthy of the occasion.

The concert will be under the direction of Albert Brownoff, and an excellent program will be rendered by well-known vocal and instrumental soloists and workmen's band and singing societies.

To cover expenses all seats will be reserved and tickets sold at 15c and 25c cents each. Any surplus that may be made will go to the fund for the impending city campaign. Comrades should push the sale of tickets now. Those who buy tickets will have the choice of seats. Tickets are to be had at the following headquarters: The Worker, 184 William street.

"Forward," 175 E. Broadway. Socialist Literary Society, 233 E. Broadway. Labor Lyceum, 64 E. Fourth street. W. E. A. Clubhouse, 206 E. Eighth street.

Harlem Socialist Club, 250 W. 104th and Twenty-fifth street. Platon-Brownoff's studios, 231 E. Broadway and 32 E. Twenty-third street.

ANOTHER PROFESSOR WALKS THE PLANK.

Rockefeller's Chicago University Forest Prof. Veblen, One of the Strongest Men, Out of the Faculty—Students Tamey Submit.

Once again word comes from the Standard Oil University that the crime of lese majeste against King Rockefeller is enduringly the knout, the dungeon, Siberian exile and death for the sake of freedom from political autocracy, the American students are cringing like whipped curs beneath the whip of American plutocracy.

Even worse, in some cases they are serving as scabs to assist in the further degradation of those whose toll makes possible these higher educational opportunities. If there were ten men, real men, live men, men who had anything with more resistance than a tow-string in the place where their spinal column is supposed to be, then they would at least send forth to the world a protest against their intellectual slavery.

ON THE ALERT.

Canadian Manufacturers Are Class-Conscious.

Their Association Warns Members Not to Give Information to Ontario Labor Bureau, Because Commissioner is a Workingman.

The "Voice," a labor paper of Winnipeg, Manitoba, publishes a document which shows that the Canadian Manufacturers' Association is quite as much awake and as class-consciously class-conscious as the National Association of Manufacturers in this country, many of whose tricks The Worker has exposed. The document in question is a circular sent out from headquarters to all the organized manufacturers in the province of Ontario, in the following terms:

To the Ontario Members of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association: Dear Sir: If the practice of former years is adhered to, you will receive within the next few weeks a circular from the Ontario Bureau of Labor, asking for certain confidential information in connection with the labor conditions, and the wage list in your factory.

We simply wish to call attention to the fact that you are not obliged to give this information, and even if you should choose to give it, the incomplete returns received by the department do not tend towards correct summaries or conclusions—Yours faithfully, Canadian Manufacturers' Association, Incorporated.

C. H. YOUNG, Secretary. Toronto, March 25, 1905.

P. S.—This circular is issued owing to the fact that the Ontario Bureau is under the management of an organized labor official.

It is a saying that women always put the important part of a letter in the postscript. Evidently they are not the only ones. The postscript tells the whole story in this case. So long as the employing class have complete control of the government and know that the statistics they supply will be used only for the benefit of their class and will be properly juggled in the labor reports, as is the case at Washington, they are patriotically willing to give information. But as soon as even a pure-and-simple trade unionist is put in charge of the statistical work, this department is concerned, to be their enemy and all their law-abiding patriotism evaporates.

Parry's association has not been brought to the necessity of such measures yet.

A GAIN IN JAMESTOWN.

At City Election the Social Democrats Vote Increased 30 Per Cent Over Last Year's Figures.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., April 5.—In the city election held here yesterday the straight vote of the Social Democratic Party was 308; last spring we had 240—a gain of 68 per cent. In the year. The total vote last time was very light, as only minor offices were to be filled.

The Social Democrats made a straight campaign of education and are well satisfied with the result. The comrades are rejoicing over what has been accomplished and will go right to work again to make still more Socialists.

LECTURE CALENDAR FOR NEW YORK.

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

FRIDAY, APRIL 14. Liberal Arts Society, 206 E. Broadway. Morris Winchinsky: The Russian Revolution. Admission, 5 cents.

SUNDAY, APRIL 16. West Side, Eureka Hall, 255 Eighth avenue. John Spargo: Child Slaves in Free America.

Independence Hall, 138 E. Twenty-seventh street, near Third avenue. Morris Hillquit: The Socialist State.

Yorkville, 1258 Second avenue, near Eighty-first street. Geo. H. Gosbel. Harlem Socialist Club, 250 W. 125th street. Isidor Ladoff, American Pauperism.

Verein für Volkshilf, Labor Lyceum, 64 E. Fourth street. Eugene J. Schoen: Municipal Architecture.

Progressive Stage Society, 10-23 W. Forty-fourth street, at 3 p. m. Dr. Rudolf Brody: The Modern Proletarian Drama in France. Admission, ten cents.

Brooklyn. William Morris Educational Society, To-back's Hall, Thirteenth and Fifth avenues. Henry L. Holodis: Some Questions Answered.

BUND CONFERENCE OVERREACHED THEMSELVES.

A. F. of L. Officials Throw a Boomerang.

Executive Board's Advice to Unions to Withdraw Support from Western Miners Galls Farth Angry Protests.

President Gompers and the Executive Board of the American Federation of Labor have sent out a circular to affiliated unions advising that they refuse to give any further aid to the Western Federation of Miners in its fight against the organized mine owners of the Rocky Mountain region. It would seem that this move has hardly had the effect the A. F. of L. leaders counted on. Even unions that have had no thought of leaving the A. F. of L. to join the American Labor Union are disgusted by such an act, which they characterize as a desertion in the face of the enemy. One of many responses to this report sent to President Gompers is here given—that of the Breckton, Mass., Laborers' Union:

Mr. Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, Dear Sir and Brother:—I am instructed by Laborers' Union No. 8105 of this city to acknowledge receipt of your communication advising us no longer lend material aid to the Western Federation of Miners. We regret to say that we are so financially situated that a donation of our comrades unfurled a flag of revolt against their industrial and political oppressors.

We regret that the American Federation of Labor deems it wise to train its heavy guns on our brothers in the industrial battlefield, and we consider it more becoming to turn all the weapons of our comrades against the common enemy. When the Constitution was trampled upon and all law defied by the judicial, legislative and executive branches of the law in Colorado to punish and crush the miners' organization, we made up our minds that the upholders of the constitution and the Western Federation of Miners, and we be to immediately conclude that this organization had somehow or another struck the keynote of the industrial situation; that they had the solution of the labor problem; in short that they were our friends and our allies in the great struggle of industrial liberty.

We also acknowledge receipt of your "Federationist" editorials, and regret that you failed to send us the leading one, your masterpiece, in which you seem to exit in the "satisfactory settlement of the Fall River strike"—that settlement which you said "would have a tendency to check any further cut-down in wages." We wonder if you were ever informed that the next morning after this glorious and satisfactory settlement almost every collier mill in New England cut wages 12 1/2 per cent.

No, sir, Laborers' Union No. 8105 of Breckton, Mass., is not the time for the incalculable make war on the Western Federation of Miners, and we be to be excused.—Yours Fraternally, WM. D. DWYER, Secretary, Breckton, Mass., Mar. 31.

The officers of the American Federation seem in this case, as in many others, to have overreached themselves and defeated their own object.

workingmen participate, provided complete liberty of election and of deliberation is specifically guaranteed. The reasons given are: 1. The elections would give a chance for Social Democratic agitation; 2. Comrades elected to the commissions would have a chance to put forward the Socialist minimum program before the public; 3. The foredoomed failure of the commissions would dispel the hope of legal reforms being carried out under the present political régime.

Some portions of the report of the Conference cannot be published at present.

AMERICAN AID FOR RUSSIAN REVOLUTION.

Secretary Looptoff and Treasurer Ingemann of the Russian Social Democratic Society of New York acknowledge the receipt of the following contributions for the assistance of the revolutionary movement in Russia: Previously reported, \$2945.28; coll. through "Volkzeitung," \$56.75; W. S. D. B. F. B. 106, Chicago, \$30; Br. 164, Boston, \$5; Br. 13, Chicago, \$2; "Neues Leben," \$1; United Brotherhood of Workers No. 99, Springfield, Mass., \$2; Local Mt. Vernon, N. Y., Socialist Party, \$2; Local Sag Harbor, N. Y., coll., \$6.70; Essex County Committee, N. J., per D. Rubinow, \$5; Br. 7, Local Essex Co., do., \$2; Local Logan, Ia., coll., \$3.35; Local Gasheh, Ind., \$1.10; Socialist Club Vorwärts, Chicago, per "Neues Leben," \$1.25; Int. Liberty Club, Wilkes Barre, Pa., per F. Schade, \$1.25; Young People's S. D. Club, Brooklyn, \$5; Chas. H. Steuerman, San Jose, Cal., \$10; S. Raystine, Noryalk, Conn., 25c.; Otto E. Pearson, Bingham, Utah, \$6; George D. Herron, per John Spargo, \$100; total to April 11, \$2,268.03.

Contributions should be sent and receipts and orders made payable to J. Looptoff, Secretary, 121 E. One Hundred and Twelfth street, New York.

JAPANESE SOCIALISTS IMPRISONED.

"Chokugen," the Socialist paper of Tokyo which takes the place of the "Heimin Shinbun," arbitrarily suppressed by the government, reproduces, in an issue just received, a group photograph showing the nineteen comrades—five of them women—who were sent to prison for daring to advocate the cause of the Japanese working people against the capitalists and their jingo politicians. In Japan, just as in Russia and elsewhere, the way to freedom is a rough and painful one.

The Field Labor Council of West Australia has passed a resolution in favor of a six-hour working day.

CITY ELECTIONS.

Socialist Party Makes a Good Record.

Chicago Better Than First Reported—St. Louis Does Well—Victories in Small Cities of Wisconsin and Other Western States.

The Chicago "Socialist" claims a much higher vote for the Socialist Party in the city election of April 4 than the 30,328 we reported last week. The figures we gave were from the police returns, and it appears that 187 precincts were missing. A fair estimate for the missing precincts would bring our vote for Mayor up to 22,900. It is noted, though, that in previous elections, the official count gave us about 25 per cent. more than the police returns, so that Comrade Collins' actual vote was probably not less than 27,000.

The rest of our candidates ran somewhat higher, a certain number of new and half-baked converts having voted the Socialist ticket and scratched for Dunne. The police returns give us 22,822 for Alderman, 23,312 for City Treasurer, 24,890 for City Attorney, and 22,764 for City Clerk. The official count, including the missing precincts, will probably bring all of these up to 29,000 or even 30,000.

In the city election of 1903 we had 11,900 votes for Mayor. The increase, therefore, is at least 100 per cent. This gain is the more satisfactory in view of the sop offered by the old parties in the shape of "immediate" or "ultimate" municipal ownership and also in view of the fact that our vote is very evenly distributed throughout the city.

Gain in St. Louis. The St. Louis "Arbeiter Zeitung" puts the vote for Brandt, Socialist candidate for Mayor in the city election of April 4 at 6,506. This is an official and incomplete. It is believed that the official count will give us at least 6,000.

Last November St. Louis gave 4,130 for Debs and Hanford. In the city election of 1903 we polled 2,458 for Mueller, while in 1901 Greenbaum received but 827.

The fake Public Ownership party, led by Lee Meriwether and engineered by a combination of old-party politicians and self-seeking "labor leaders," received only 3,236 votes this time, as against 20,586 in 1901.

Wisconsin's Good News.

RACINE, Wis., April 5.—The Social Democratic Party elected three Aldermen and three Supervisors yesterday. For this we have partly to thank the activity of the local Social Democrats and partly to the fact that the industrial city and the last year has been marked by a bitter fight waged by the employers, organized in the Citizens' Alliance, against every form of working-class activity. This has borne its natural fruit—has educated the workers and shown them that they must use the Socialist ballot as well as the trade-union strike and boycott. Racine is the Havenhill of Wisconsin.

Our Aldermen are James E. Decker, L. P. Christensen, and W. J. Kosterman, representing the Fourth, Fifth and Sixth wards, respectively. In the same ward and Supervisor John Paulsen, George Paulsen, and Wm. Dittmar as Supervisors.

In four of the six cases we had to fight a Republican-Democratic fusion and got an absolute majority.

Our vote for Mayor was 1,776 as against 1,000 for the Republican and 1,361 for the Democrat. Our vote as a whole was very solid. A year ago we had 1,149 votes and two years ago 670.

MANITOWOC, Wis., April 8.—The city election here resulted in the election of a Social Democratic Mayor and two Aldermen on the same ticket. Manitowoc is a manufacturing city of 12,000 population.

Henry Stokes, our new Mayor, is a German-American, a Socialist for several years and a supporter of a program of socialistic tendencies. He was elected by a plurality of 400.

GREEN BAY, Wis.—The Socialist candidates in three wards got 129 votes, as against 93 in the same wards a year ago.

WHITEWATER, Wis.—Our candidate for Mayor, Isaac Peterson, received 370 votes, or more than one-fourth of all cast. At the last city election we had 68.

MILWAUKEE.—A vacancy in the City Council and one in the County Board were filled at this election. Our candidate for Alderman in the Seventeenth Ward ran second and got 32 per cent of the vote. Our candidate for Supervisor in the Sixth ran third, getting 17 per cent of the vote.

From Other States. EDMUNDS, Wash.—At the recent school election, the saloons, churches, prohibitionists, Populists, Democrats, and Republicans combined to defeat us, and did so by a vote of 76 to 72, a majority exactly equal to that which defeated our candidate for Mayor and two Councilmen. We elected two Councilmen.

UDALL, Kas.—There were just two tickets in the field—"Independent" and Socialist. The former polled from 39 to 88 votes and the latter from 79 to 56.

OSWEGO, Kan.—The Socialist Party elects its candidate for Mayor.

POTEAU, I. T.—The Socialist Party was organized here in March. At last week's election we had a local ticket and our vote ranged from 15 to 25, out of a total of 116.

HANCOCK, Mich.—For the first time the Socialist Party had a ticket in the field here. We poll 84 votes for Mayor, which is 9 per cent of the total vote. For Justice of the Peace we have 142.

Peace prevents our giving fuller extracts. But enough has been given to tell the story. There is no exaggeration in these charity workers' articles.

The Brooklyn "Eagle" strikes its staff on Socialists should not buy it.

Send your trade-union friend a copy of "The Labor Politics and Socialism" from the same place.

"Social Democratic" and "Socialist" from the same place.

"Socialist" from the same place.

"Socialist" from the same place.

By Edward Perkins Clarke.

[This article was sent as a communication to the New York "Times," but the editors of that paper were evidently afraid it would "soil the breakfast-cloth" of some of its rich advertisers.]

The melancholy days have come for New York tenants, who, by the way, constitute over 60 per cent. of its population. Days when Mr. Snylock refuses to order the steam turned on or to buy any more coal because, forsooth, the calendar says it is April. Days when the vicious tap-tat-tat on resonant pipes awakes no answering hiss from the subterranean regions. Days when the flat-dwellers shiver in their refrigerators (emphatically called steam-heated apartments) or burn gas for heating purposes or lie in bed to keep warm; when the overworked theory of the identity of interests between the landlord class and the tenant class is reduced to an absolute absurdity; days when despairing tenants form unions and petition the landlord grafters to graciously grant them what they have already overpaid for. This season of pneumonia and influenza would mean an immense amount of business for the Board of

Health if appeals from the sufferers would result in any relief. And the tragedy of the tenant lies in the fact that the vast majority of those who are blindly complaining of the landlord graft system under which we exist (not live) to-day, and who are not only suffering bodily discomfort and confronting the liability of sickness, will go to the polls next November and endorse this system of petty robbery by voting the same political ticket as their landlord masters (who evicted over 60,000 families in 1903 in New York alone), instead of casting their ballots for a party which stands in every campaign for the interests of the tenant class as opposed to the interests of the landlord class, for the wage-working class instead of for the industrial lord class, the Social Democratic Party, which pledges its candidates to such measures as the erection of modern dwellings by the municipality with ample provision for light, air and privacy to be let at cost. Tenants of Greater New York, stand by the party at the polls next November which is absolutely committed to your interests, the interests of the working class, the Social Democratic Party!

HILLQUIST'S OPINION ON THE BERGER CASE.

The General Committee of Local New York has adopted a resolution against Victor L. Berger of Milwaukee, based on certain editorials in his paper, the "Wahreheit," in which he advised his readers to vote for a candidate running on an old-party ticket. A similar resolution was adopted by Local Rochester, and copies of both were sent to the National Committee from New York.

In view of the interest manifested by the New York comrades in the Berger incident, I consider it my duty to explain to them my attitude on the question involved, and my action on the matter in the National Committee. The editorials of Berger mentioned above gave rise to two motions now pending before the National Committee. One was made by Comrade Trautmann of Ohio, and is as follows:

The National Committee calls upon the State Executive Board of Wisconsin to proceed at once with an investigation as to whether a collusion or secret or open understanding exists in the city of Milwaukee between the Social Democratic Party organization, or a member, or members thereof, and representatives of capitalist parties, and said State Executive Committee be demanded to ascertain whether the endorsement of state candidates running on capitalist party tickets in a Socialist paper has had the sanction and approval of the party members. In other cases, if parties be found guilty of such gross violation of Socialist Party ethics, they be disciplined, through the State Executive Committee, to the extent required by adopted rules of the Socialist Party.

The other, made by Comrade Lamb of Michigan, is a motion to table the Trautmann resolution.

I voted against Trautmann's and in favor of the following comment: "I have read the editorials of Berger in the 'Wahreheit' and I believe that Comrade Berger has committed a serious mistake in taking the side of the pending violation of the Socialist Party rules, and in endorsing a candidate running on a capitalist party ticket in a Socialist paper. I believe that Comrade Berger's action is a gross violation of the Socialist Party rules, and I believe that Comrade Berger's action is a gross violation of the Socialist Party rules, and I believe that Comrade Berger's action is a gross violation of the Socialist Party rules."

Where, however, the comrades of any locality decide in good faith to refrain from a local campaign, not to favor the candidates of another party, but because they honestly believe that the campaign would rather weaken than strengthen their movement, they do not offend against our national constitution, even though their policy may be entirely wrong.

We have no right to assume that our comrades in Milwaukee were actuated by corrupt motives in deciding not to put up a ticket in their late city election. The resolution was adopted by an overwhelming majority of the party members, on a referendum vote, and it is preposterous to assume that practically the entire membership of our party in Milwaukee acted in collusion with some old-party politicians.

Thus the Milwaukee comrades found themselves without a ticket of their own in the election for certain local offices, and before the alternative of ignoring the election entirely or throwing their support to what they considered the less objectionable of the candidates in the field in order to defeat the more objectionable one. Comrade Berger considered the latter course the wiser one, and advised his readers accordingly. Again, I repeat, I think he was altogether wrong in advocating that policy. But the situation was a novel one, our party has never pronounced itself officially on the subject, and Berger has not violated any express party rules or laws. His act has merely shown the necessity of the enactment of definite rules to guide us in similar situations. When such rules will have been adopted, the Wisconsin comrades, I am confident, will cheerfully submit to them. Should such rules, if adopted, be violated by the comrades in Wisconsin or elsewhere, then and only then the party will have the right and the duty to step in and enforce its authority.

All told, the Milwaukee incident was certainly very unfortunate and deplorable, but I do not believe that we are rendering our movement and our party a good service by magnifying the gravity of the case. Our party is new and weak with the weakness of youth. It devolves upon us, especially in these early stages of its development, to maintain it in the absolute purity of a proletarian movement. No one is more opposed to any fusion or compromise with outside elements of any description than I am. But I also recognize that there are other dangers

THE BERGER CASE.

It is for these reasons that I consider Comrade Berger's attitude an erroneous one from the view of sound Socialist tactics. But from that it does not follow by any means that Comrade Berger, and still less the state organization of Wisconsin or the local organization of Milwaukee, are guilty of any offense. The precise question has never been authoritatively passed upon by the party, and may be a good subject for the next National Committee meeting, or the next National Convention to deal with. In the meanwhile, if Comrade Trautmann believes that the articles of Comrade Berger involve a violation of the express provisions of our constitution, the proper way for him to proceed is to prefer charges against Berger before the organization of the party in Wisconsin. Should the state organization endorse Comrade Berger's stand, then Comrade Trautmann or any other member of the National Committee, if he sees it fit, may proceed against the said state organization in the manner provided for by the rules adopted by our party at the meeting of the National Committee, held in 1903, but I do not think that the National Committee has any warrant or authority to direct the Executive Committee of any state to make an investigation of the conduct of any member of the state organization.

My vote and comment were mailed to the National Secretary on Mar. 30—that is, before the adoption of the New York and Rochester resolutions. But I am frank to say that the two resolutions have not changed my views and would not have changed my vote on the subject.

I have my doubts as to the wisdom of the decision of our Milwaukee comrades to abstain from participation in their recent local elections, and I disapprove absolutely of Comrade Berger's editorials. But neither the one instance, nor the other, in my opinion, presents a case of treason to our movement or even a violation of any provisions of our constitution.

stitution provides that no state or local organization shall omit to make nominations IN ORDER TO FAVOR A CANDIDATE OF ANOTHER POLITICAL ORGANIZATION. This is simply a prohibition of a certain favorite form of political deal or fusion, and the precise case which the party had in view in adopting that provision of the constitution was the California election of 1902, in which the Socialists of San Francisco "omitted" to nominate a candidate for Mayor, in order to favor the candidacy of Schnitz, while the Union Labor Party by a reciprocal fit of forgetfulness "omitted" to nominate a candidate for Governor in order to favor the nominee of our party.

Where, however, the comrades of any locality decide in good faith to refrain from a local campaign, not to favor the candidates of another party, but because they honestly believe that the campaign would rather weaken than strengthen their movement, they do not offend against our national constitution, even though their policy may be entirely wrong.

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PARTY NEWS.

National. John W. Kelley, of Marion, Ind., and George D. Brewer, of Girard, Kans., have been elected additional National Committeemen from their respective states.

Robert Sattler, National German organizer, will fill dates in Maryland and Virginia after concluding his work in Pennsylvania. His dates are as follows: April 22, Youngstown, O.; April 23 to 28, Sharon, Pa.

The secretary of the International Socialist Bureau informs the National Secretary that the Socialist Party is entitled to one delegate on the bureau. The Socialist Labor Party occupies one seat, the delegate being Daniel De Leon.

A meeting of the National Executive Committee is to be held within a few weeks. Meanwhile two members are to be chosen to audit the accounts at the national office.

Massachusetts. The Socialist Party club of Springfield celebrated the twentieth anniversary of its organization by opening its new room, opposite the Chicopee National Bank, with a meeting of music, reminiscence and refreshment. The room has been prettily papered in red and newly furnished, while the club also keeps its smaller room in the rear. Guitars and mandolins duos were given by S. C. Roberts and Theodore Sheldon. A. E. Fenton, Organizer, opened the meeting and Mrs. C. C. Roberts was chairman. R. S. Brooks read a historical sketch of the club, beginning with its organization as a section of the Socialist Labor Party, on April 4, 1885, and following through its varied experiences, including its adherence to the anti-DeLeonite wing, when the party split in 1890, its reorganization with the Social Democrats as a local of the Social Democratic Party in 1900, and its change of name to the Socialist club in 1902. August Pritzlaff, the first organizer, related his experiences as a Socialist in Germany and gave an interesting sketch of the Socialist history of Springfield up to and including the organization of the party here. D. H. Stevers, who was present at the first meeting and had a hand in starting the section, and Marcus Klemmer, who has been active in the club during most of its history, followed in the same vein. Francis Grohowski, another old-time member, spoke especially of the difficulties of Socialist propaganda in Galicia, and S. B. Broolin related his interesting experiences during five years of active service in Russia. G. H. Wrenn explained the anti-DeLeon controversy which led to the split in the old Socialist Labor Party, and J. West gave an interesting sketch of the Socialist Party branch of the Social Democratic Party, which was formed in 1890, and closed with a general talk on Socialism from the point of view of present conditions. It was announced that the new room will be open hereafter three evenings a week as a free reading-room. The rear room will be used as a smoking-room.

The Socialist Educational Association held its annual meeting on April 3 at 609 Washington street. Report of treasurer referred to auditors. A board of directors was elected, consisting of G. G. Hall, Dorchester; E. W. Wolff, Somerville; M. J. Konikow, Boston; Louis Marcus, Roxbury; Sam F. Levenberg, Roxbury; Geo. Kiefer, Cambridge; Eugene Howell, Newton; E. C. Gidney, Hyde Park; Herman Brand, Boston. It was decided to call a meeting early in June. Members are requested to pay their dues. An informal talk upon the possibilities of publishing the "New Liberator" took place and members were eager to get to work and place a paper in the field. The Board of Directors met and organized directly after the association meeting; President, Eugene Hough, of Newton; Clerk, G. G. Hall, 259 Westville street, Dorchester; Treasurer, M. J. Konikow, 308 Shawmut avenue, Boston; Auditors, Louis Marcus and Herman Brand. The Board of Directors will meet the second Friday evening in June. The old board of three trustees still retain their office.

BOSTON. Wards 6 and 8 held a well attended meeting, with Jas. F. Carey as speaker, at 104 Canal street on April 7. A number of attendants made application for membership. Literature was distributed, and the meeting was very successful.

On April 8 Carey addressed a good sized meeting for the district at Brighton, and the club was reorganized, eight men making application for membership. Comrade Coyne presided. Another meeting will be held at the same place, Roddy Hall, Market street, N. Brighton, at which officers will be elected. The Organizer will attend.

Charlestown fell in line, and the first agitation meeting was held last Sunday at Monument Hall, with a fair attendance. Comrade Carey was the speaker, and he gave an excellent and comprehensive presentation of Socialism. The chairman, Comrade Wegel, appealed to those present to join the party, and a number of leaflets and organizers' cards were distributed.

The Flemish comrades are adding new features to their program for the first of May. Several speakers are going to explain the position Socialists take in regard to the International Labor Day and the principles of Socialism in general. Tickets cost one dollar.

The German Club held its regular meeting and several candidates were proposed. The proposition to establish a library was favorably considered. The Secretary of the Commonwealth has, upon inquiry of Organizer Wegel, replied as follows in regard to the official standing of the party: "You are informed that inasmuch as the Socialist Party failed to cast 3

per cent. of the entire vote cast for Governor at the last State election, it has ceased to become a 'political party' as defined in the Election Law, and has therefore lost the rights and is relieved from the duties granted to and imposed upon such party."

Ward Club 17 and 21 held a meeting at 80 Regent street which was fairly attended. One new member was proposed. Meetings will be held hereafter at the above place on the second and fourth Fridays of the month. Next meeting April 28.

Comrade Hoewer, Jr., addressed Wards 7, 9 and 12 on April 9, and the meeting was well attended. A discussion followed.

The Dorchester club intends to arrange for meetings in Neponset, so as to make it easier for members who live far away from present headquarters to attend at least once a month. They believe that "if the mountain does not come to the prophet the prophet must go to the mountain." The club contains a number of active workers and staunch Socialists.

The Charlestown club held a business meeting which was fairly attended and paid their assessment on the debt fund. They intend to continue the agitation now started by the C. C. C.

South Boston is increasing in membership, slowly but surely. Comrade Coveney has been after the scalps of the delinquent ones, and will miss none. So, all readers of the Worker should be to audit the accounts at the national office.

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quest the co-operation of Local Cleveland to affect re-organization of Local Painesville.

The State Committee is voting upon the following motion made by Comrade Prevey of the 10th District: "That any member of the Ohio State Committee who for three consecutive times neglects taking action on questions submitted for vote shall forfeit his office and rights as a member of the committee and his respective district shall be notified to that effect."

Frederick G. Strickland held a very successful series of meetings at Shelby from Mar. 24 to 29.

Kentucky. The attention of the locals is called to the tickets that have been sent out by the State Committee. The summer campaign is about to open, and money to send out speakers and literature must be had.

The election of a committeeman to succeed Comrade Custard is now in progress. Ballots must be returned by April 21. The votes of locals more than one month in arrears will not be counted.

Financial report for month shows: Balance on hand Mar. 1, \$15.38; receipts during month, \$22.35; expenditures, \$29.24; balance, April 1, \$17.49.

Illinois. The S. L. P. was denied a place on the official ballot at the city election in Chicago. The majority of the signatures to the nomination petitions offered were spurious.

William Johnson, who was unexpectedly elected on the Socialist ticket two years ago as Alderman from the Thirtieth Ward, and who proved himself so unworthy of the place that the party had to discipline and repudiate him, tried to run as an "independent Socialist" in this spring's election, but could not get the number of signatures—5 per cent.—required by law for nomination by petition.

Notwithstanding the fact that at the national election last fall the Socialist Party held third place in the returns, pulling far more votes than the Prohibitionists, the Election Commissioners denied it third place on the ballot at the city election just held.

Michigan. During March the state office purchased \$50 worth of dues stamps from the national office, the largest amount on record. Since the state convention it has taken State Secretary Menton all his time to keep up with the work. New locals have been chartered at Trumont and Springwell Township, Cass City, and Springwell Township.

The State Quorum has given the constitutional committee appointed at the state convention sixty days further time to prepare its report.

he will have four weeks in the state. Practically all the dates have been accepted, and all that remains now is to make his tour productive of much good for the comrades to advertise the meetings properly. They should bear in mind that Carey was a member of the Massachusetts Legislature for five consecutive terms, elected as a Socialist, and that his wide experience enables him to "deliver the goods."

The speaker to follow, Comrade Carey, has not as yet been decided upon. The State Committee is endeavoring to get the right kind of a man for organizing work in new territory, and the speaker engaged will be announced in a few days. The locals everywhere in the state should at once commence arrangements to hold open-air meetings and keep up a constant agitation through the summer months.

National Secretary Barnes has arranged an Eastern tour for Robert Sattler and desires to place him in New York late in May or early in June. Any locals desiring a German organizer and speaker should communicate with the National Secretary direct about Comrade Sattler.

The State Secretary, by instruction of the State Committee, has issued a call for donations to the State Organizing Fund, and all locals should do their utmost to comply with the request. A great field is open to the committee, and much can be accomplished if the proper support is given. There are many cities and large towns in the State which can be organized during the coming summer if the State Committee has the support of the locals in its work. In all probability Mother Jones will tour the state late in the season for at least two weeks. It is expected that John Collins, of Chicago, will also be engaged.

Locals which have not yet sent in their financial reports for the quarter ending March and their reports of membership are urgently requested to attend to the matter immediately. Those that hold back reports seriously hamper the work of the State Secretary. Returns are provided all locals, and but little time is required by the local secretary to fill them out.

New York City. The General Committee at its regular meeting last Saturday adopted resolutions emphatically condemning the action of Victor L. Berger, editor of the "Wahreheit," as reported in the party press, and calling on the National Committeemen from New York to vote in favor of a thorough investigation of the charges and, in the event of their being proven correct, to move and vote against the withdrawal from the National Committee of the name of Comrade Berger.

The 12th A. D. has arranged a concert and banner presentation for Friday evening, April 14, at Apollo Hall, 126 Clinton street. Comrades Chase, Sleso, Dine, and Jones will present the banner in behalf of the City Executive Committee and it will be accepted by a prominent comrade in behalf of the district. Good talent has been engaged for the concert. Admission, 10 cents. Profits to go to the campaign fund.

The next regular meeting of the 21st A. D. will be held on Friday evening, April 21, at the Harlem Socialist Club, 250 W. One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street.

The 32d and 33d A. D. has new headquarters at Harlem Terrace, 210-212 E. One Hundred and Forty-second street, near Second avenue, and beginning with Thursday, April 13, its meetings will be held on the second and fourth Thursdays of the month.

There was a gratifying attendance at 250 W. One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street, Wednesday evening, in spite of the inclement weather, on the occasion of the debate between the West Side Socialist Club and the Harlem Socialist Club on the question, Resolved, That Municipal Ownership Under the Capitalist System is Beneficial to the Working Class. The affirmative was championed by Comrades Spindler and Murphy of the West Side; the negative by Comrades Egerton and Sledzohn of the Harlem Club. Comrade Spargo decided the debate had been won by the affirmative. After the general discussion of the subject, a poll of the audience was taken on the merits of the question, resulting in twenty-two votes for the affirmative and eight for the negative. The debate and discussion revealed the necessity of taking up the subject of municipal ownership frequently in view of its approaching importance in the municipal campaign.

J. W. Helfrecht has been expelled from the party for enrolling as a Democrat; Wellbeck, who failed to appear at his trial, was suspended until he accounts for tickets; and it was ruled that Comrade Searing be not permitted to speak for the party for one year, on account of his having made a motion at a Cooper Union meeting endorsing a certain water bill introduced at Albany. Charges against Comrade Typernas were dismissed.

MODERN SOCIALISM, 5th Edition; 130 Pages; Paper 25c, Cloth 75c. **PRINCIPLES OF SCIENTIFIC SOCIALISM**, 4th Edition; 238 Pages; Paper 35c, Cloth \$1.00. Both written by the Rev. CHAS. H. VAIL. They have made thousands of Socialists by their simple and convincing presentation of the principles of Socialism. To share the benefits of the Comrade Co-operative Co. they are sold at a discount of 40 per cent. Any Socialist may acquire by monthly payments of 50 cents a \$5.00 one in our Co-operative Publishing House, 115 Cooper Square, New York. Don't stand aloof. Hit your wagon to the Comrade Co-operative Company, 115 Cooper Square, New York.

MAY DAY NUMBER OF THE WORKER.

The Worker for April 20—which will go into the mails on April 27—will be a special May Day Number, intended particularly for use in propaganda. It will consist of eight pages instead of four, but will be sold at the usual prices. Among the features of this May Day Number, we are now able to announce the following:

A. M. Simons will write on the work of the two Socialist members in the Illinois Legislature, State Secretary E. H. Thomas of Wisconsin on the work of the Social Democrats in the Legislature of that state, and Alderman Frederic Heath on the record of the Socialist delegation in the Milwaukee City Council.

Morris Hillquist will contribute a review of the recent progress of the revolutionary movement in Russia and of its present situation and prospects.

Benjamin Hanford, Fred W. Long, Franklin H. Wentworth, Jos. Wanhope, W. J. Ghent and Gustavus Myers have promised special articles—and the mention of their names is a sufficient guaranty that the articles will be of a high order.

There will be a plain exposition of the main principles and purposes of the Socialist movement, intended particularly for the man who as yet knows nothing of Socialism but is willing to learn.

There will be another article about our party organization and its tactics and methods of work, showing why Socialists should not only vote the ticket but also join the party.

There will be a general review of the progress of the Socialist Party at home and abroad during the past year, showing the achievements of the international army of labor which we invite all lovers of liberty to join.

These and other articles—to the exclusion, so far as possible, of routine or controversial matter—will make the May Day Number an especially good one for distribution at public meetings organized by the party, in shops and unions, in its house-to-house work, or otherwise. Every local or branch should get a bundle. To ensure prompt delivery it is desirable that orders should be sent in as far in advance as possible.

Bundle prices are: 100 copies, 75 cents; 200 copies, \$1.20; 300 or more, 50 cents a hundred; as these prices include cover cost of paper, press work, and mailing, cash must be sent in lists of addresses (plainly written with black ink) and single copies will be sent them at the rate of one cent each, cash.

THE WORKER, 184 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK.

with vigor and with logic. The meeting of Mar. 30 was exceedingly interesting. The program consisted of two half-hour speeches, followed by two questions, after which the meeting was thrown open to the comrades for general discussion. The next meeting is to take a little different form, as the comrades thought it wise to return to the original practice of having debates and a question box. The club is doing an important work and should be encouraged in every way. It is furnishing the ammunition and training the men to fire it. All Socialists, therefore, whether in the organization or not, should make an effort to attend these meetings and avail themselves of the opportunity given to equip themselves for the aggressive work before us.

At the last meeting of the Kings County Committee a communication from State Quorum was received, stating that the case of Comrade Eichwald against the case of Comrade Elchwald was expected to address this meeting in explanation of this fact, but he was absent. Comrades Uhl, Wentzel, and Maechler were thereupon chosen as committee to visit the progressive organizations and urge the members to join the party. East Williamsburg is a new branch and Comrade Uhl, who organized it, promises great things for this branch in the future. It was decided to hold the next branch meeting in Long Island City. Organizer was instructed to call primaries for April 19, to elect delegates to city convention. Financial Secretary reported for the month: Stamps on hand \$1.149; bought during quarter, 200; sold, 249; on hand April 1, 100; cash on hand, \$10.65. Treasurer Doeller will report at the next meeting of the Executive. The workings of the State Committee were discussed at length and the representative on that body was instructed to see that stamps be sent to the local financial secretary more promptly.

Better get your tickets NOW for the Carnegie Hall meeting on April 30.

Branch 24, Harlem, A. B. - N. - S. - K. - S. S. All members are hereby informed that after April 1st

DR. ALFONS MUELLER, No. 324 E. 84th St. Will be our Regular Physician for the Branch.

BRANCH EXECUTIVE BOARD.

Two Socialist Novels

A free month ago there was in the English language no socialist novel worthy the name (Diplomat novels do not count). To-day there are two excellent novels, one in English and one in German, which are different enough to supplement each other.

THE RECORDING ANGELO. By Maria J. Arnold. A story of the red class struggle in the United States. It is a true, dramatic story of the life of a young man who is living in the year 1900. There is a novel in it, not a novel of the day, not a novel of the future, but a novel of the present. It is a story of a young man who is living in the year 1900. There is a novel in it, not a novel of the day, not a novel of the future, but a novel of the present. It is a story of a young man who is living in the year 1900.

Where to Lunch and Dine. Comrades, patronize those who advertise in your paper.

ABBOTT BROS' Lunch Room, 110 Eleventh St., N. Green St. NEW YORK. No line drawn on smaller animals.