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VOL. XV.—NO. 4.

NEW YORK, APRIL 22, 1905.

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UNITY IN FRANCE.

Important Result of Rouen Congress.

Bank and File of Reformist Wing Overrules Leaders and Declares for Unity on Revolutionary Basis.

PARIS, April 5.—The Rouen Convention of the Parti Socialiste Français (the reformist or Jacobin wing) has been the climax of the Socialist unity proceedings in France. Unity is now practically realized and will be officially proclaimed in the general convention of all Socialist organizations to be held in France April 23 to 25.

The International has declared in Amsterdam that "there must be in each country only one Socialist Party, just as there is only one proletariat." As a faithful member of the International, the Parti Socialiste de France (revolutionary wing, so-called Guesdists) at once solemnly declared that they were ready to unite with anybody who would accept the resolutions of the International Socialist Congress.

The Parti Socialiste Français was divided about unity. The rank and file was desirous of unity on revolutionary principles, but the prominent leaders in the press and in Parliament were not willing to repudiate the reformist policy they had launched. Nevertheless, the movement of Socialist opinion towards unity was so strong that the Parti Socialiste Français declared itself ready for unity.

A committee was appointed to elaborate the theoretical basis of the future united party. The declaration elaborated by this committee has been published in *The Worker* (Mar. 12) and the "International Socialist Review" (March number), and Comrade La Monte wrote most sensibly in the latter:

"The declaration will show us how much the Jacobins have learned by bitter experience of materialism and opportunism, and how much they are ready to concede for the sake of unity of Socialist action. I dare say that from the Guesdist standpoint, which is the Marxist standpoint, this declaration, though endorsing our tactics and repudiating false reformism, is not quite clear. Anybody who really perceives the contradiction in it more than one slight contradiction. Like everything in politics, this declaration is but a compromise."

All Socialists endorsed this declaration. Yet this superficial and apparent agreement was a pretense. Such a unity would have included antagonistic elements and would soon have broken up. An illusory unity was already realized in 1899 and after heated debates, ended in successive splits in 1900 (Guesdists in 1901 (Blanquists) and in 1902 (Allemands)). Unity must be a living fact, resulting from natural conditions; there must be a crisis, a fight, and a victory, eliminating disturbing elements.

The march of events happened, and the Rouen convention has been a hopeful stage of this crisis.

The solid Parti Socialiste de France accepted the declaration of the committee for unity; but, though the Parti Socialiste Français accepted the same declaration, many of its members did not observe it.

Reformists' Weak Point.

One must know, in order to understand these events, that the membership of the P. S. F. is small (8,000 to 10,000 members, paying dues), and its discipline loose and that confusion with what you Americans would call "first elements" is continuous and almost systematic. Owing to the influence of at least three large daily papers—"La Petite République" and "L'Humanité" in Paris and "Le Réveil du Nord" in Lille and some thirty members of the Chamber, it plays a conspicuous part in parliamentary life. One of its members, Millerand, has been a minister, and another member, Jaures, the Vice-President of the Chamber of Deputies.

The weakness of the P. S. F. comes from the fact that it has won too quickly and by unsocialistic means three large dailies and a prominent rôle in Parliament. As a party it does not really control any of its papers (which are the private properties of capitalist shareholders) nor any of its Deputies (who are nominees of causes where Socialist and non-Socialist elements are mixed).

The P. S. F. was coming to unity, but its prominent speakers could not accept any control from a revolutionary rank and file. The party had endorsed the repudiation of the "Bloc" policy, but the Deputies wished to adhere to this policy.

The march discussed "Bloc" is the alliance of all radical or populist elements (the gauche or "Left" elements) in Parliament. It is an alliance of petty bourgeois radicalism with Socialist reformism, with the "tame" Socialists (Socialists assésés). The Bloc supported the Waldeck-Rousseau and the Combe cabinets, who promised all you want and even more and, after six years, gave you nothing—but other promises.

Deputies vs. Rank and File.
For the revolutionary Socialists, the Bloc policy means "log-rolling" and even corruption, but the Deputies of the P. S. F. wanted to stick to the Bloc. The National Committee called upon them to give up the Bloc policy, but all Deputies, Jaures and Pressensé excepted, refused.

The convention of the P. S. F. called in Rouen on Mar. 26-28, had to meet this crisis.

We cannot say that it solved it. No parliamentary assemblies have ever really solved any question. They reply by Yes-No and No-Yes, and a convention is almost a parliament.

Although the antagonism between the Deputies and the National Committee was absolute and open, the

THE LABOR LOBBY.

Futility of This "Safe and Sane" Method.

Report of Andrew Furuseth, Seaman's Union Lobbyist at Washington, Shows How Politicians Flout Workmen Who Do Not Vote for Their Class.

In the "Coast Seaman's Journal" for April 5 Andrew Furuseth, the legislative representative of the International Seamen's Union of America during the recent session of Congress, reports on the result of his efforts. In brief, the result is a big round zero.

Mr. Furuseth is a man of undoubted ability. If anyone could succeed as a labor lobbyist, no doubt he could. His labor failure is the failure of the whole system of labor organizations begging for favors instead of voting for rights as Socialists advise. The American Federation of Labor has the same story to tell. President Gompers and all the rest of its great "statesmen," though they were wined and dined and patted on the back by the capitalists and their political agents, and praised as "safe and sane labor leaders," cannot point to a solitary measure in the interest of the working class gained by all their petitioning, while every day of the session saw numbers of bills passed in the direct interest of one set of capitalists or another.

The Eight-Hour Bill, the Anti-Injunction Bill, and all the other old standbys that the Federation officials have been pleading for since time immemorial served as texts for some members to make "speeches for luncheon" and then went to the pigeon-hole.

Mr. Furuseth relates that representatives of the Seaman's Union were very courteously received by the Merchant Marine Commission and allowed to talk to their hearts' content about the rank injustice and oppression inflicted on seamen by shipowners and masters under protection of the law. The Commission even inserted in its report a nice paragraph, commending some of the seamen's requests to the "friendly attention" of Congress. The measures requested were: A law to prevent overloading of vessels; one to prevent over-manning; one to relax the penalty of imprisonment for "desertion" in foreign ports; and one fixing a certain standard of competency for seamen. The Commission absolutely refused to embody any of these points in the Ship Subsidy Bill which it drafted and submitted to Congress.

Mr. Furuseth says:
I asked why they had not inserted this recommendation in the shape of a section in the Ship Subsidy Bill. Mr. Minor said that would have made the bill too complicated, and they would not be able to pass it. I suggested to him that the only people who have any political object in view, and by whose recommendations being entered into a statute would be the men who were to be benefited by the subsidy, and that if they objected to it as included in the Ship Subsidy Bill, they would surely do so after that bill had been enacted.

Mr. Furuseth's logic was excellent, but the shipowners held the best cards in the workingmen's hands and put power into their hands—and logic did not count.

The actual seamen are perhaps lost to be blamed for this condition of affairs than workingmen of any other trade, for most of them seldom or never have a chance to vote. But Mr. Furuseth and the rest of their leaders live on dry land and have votes and have influence besides, and this is the way they use it, year after year—begging and pleading, with the assurance of failure in advance, instead of rousing and inspiring the workingmen to take political power into their own hands and get justice for themselves.

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 invited speakers in other organizations, are listed below. Unless otherwise stated, lectures are called for 8 P. M., and admission is free.

SUNDAY, APRIL 23.
Harlem Socialist Club, 250 W. 125th street. Edward P. Cassidy: Handicaps of the Working Class.
West Side, 462 W. Thirty-ninth street. Leader Ladoff: American Panperism.
Independence Hall, 158 E. Twenty-seventh street. Frederick Krafft: Life and Times of Thomas Paine.
Yorkville, 128 Second avenue. H. L. Stedman: Some Questions Answered.
Socialist Literary Society, 231 East Broadway. Dr. B. Horowitz: The Sufferings of Humanity.
Verona for Volksbildung, Labor Lyceum, 64 E. Fourth street. Johanna Greis-Cramer, in German: Die religiöse Erziehung der Kinder.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 26.
Harlem Socialist Club, 250 W. 125th street. Discussion: The Failure of Radical Democracy.

Brooklyn.

FRIDAY, APRIL 21.
Wm. Morris Educational Society, To-back's Hall, Thattford and Pitkin avenues. Courtenay Lemon: The Race Question.

SUNDAY, APRIL 23.
Silver Building, 315 Washington street. Courtenay Lemon: Municipal Ownership, Capitalistic and Socialistic.
Buffalo Hall, Fulton street, corner Buffalo avenue. W. J. Ghent: Getting Things Done.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 26.
Prospect Hall, Prospect and Fifth avenues. Meyer London: The Russian Revolutionary Movement.

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Full Union Hall, 220 Palms street, corner Rockaway Road/Randall's L. I. C. L. Parman: Evolution, Sublimation and Revolution.

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Continued on page 2.

HEAR BEN HANFORD AND JOHN W. BROWN AT CARNEGIE HALL ON APRIL 30.

Great Social Democratic Meeting and Concert as the May Day Demonstration of Local New York — Virtual Opening of the Summer Campaign — Net Proceeds to Go to the City Campaign Fund — Every Ticket Should Be Sold Before the Doors Open — Grades of New York City, Do Your Duty! See That This Meeting Is Made a Record-Breaker!

THE CITY ELECTIONS.

Final Figures From Chicago and St. Louis Make Good Showing—Other Returns.

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—The official count shows a very satisfactory gain in the Socialist vote at the city election held on April 4.

William H. Brandt, our candidate for Mayor, received 5,395 votes, as against 5,139 for Debs and Hanford last November. The average vote for our ticket this month is 5,440, as against an average of 4,824 last fall. Our lowest vote this month is 5,063, for member of the Board of Education; last fall our lowest vote was 4,559, for Governor. Thus our vote is both larger and materially solidier than it was five months ago.

Our vote is about 6 per cent. of the total.

Although our vote is nearly double that of the Public Ownership party, the old-party papers, English and German, have given full reports of the latter along with the Republican and Democratic vote, and have not even given our totals. They know their business—to advertise the two straight capitalist parties and the fake "radical" party, and suppress all mention of the Socialist.

It may be added that the Socialist vote was actually greater than that reported above. In one precinct we are sure that twenty-seven Socialist ballots were defaced by an election judge and then thrown out as "marked for identification." It is very likely that the same thing happened in other precincts, affecting hundreds of ballots. The party officers are preparing to follow this up and prevent the repetition of such outrages.

CHICAGO.—The official count gives John Collins, Socialist candidate for Mayor, 23,634 votes. Our highest vote was 23,491 for Treasurer and the lowest was 22,731 for our aldermanic candidate. At the city election of 1902 our vote for Mayor was 11,307.

MILWAUKEE.—Kenosha raises its Socialist vote from 255 to 402. At Ashland we have elected a Justice of the Peace, Donald Ross.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 18.—The municipal election here gives us \$36, votes, a gain of 25 over last city election.

STRIKE OF COOLIES.

News from South African Mines May Foreshadow Much Desired Awakening of Chinese Workmen.

The recently reported strike among the Chinese contract-laborers in South Africa, while a small thing in itself, is a pleasing one in that it seems to justify a hope that these, heretofore almost the most subservient workmen in the world, are beginning to develop a spirit of self-assertion and may, in the not very distant future, take their place in the international labor movement.

The London "Times" prints a letter written from Johannesburg on April 3 from which we quote:

The Chinese in the North Randfontein mine some time ago approached the management with a view to an increase in their wages, and were offered the usual piece work, in accordance with the terms of the Ordinance. The men on accepting the new conditions refused to sign a contract to this effect but the Chinese got it into their heads that this would secure a longer term of indenture and refused to sign the document. The contract indicates that after a certain number of months the coolies will be able to bargain for a month. The Chinese then claimed this amount without going on piecework.

A Chinese speaking official from the Chamber of Mines talked the matter over with the laborers, but the latter remained obstinate, and finally stopped work. One troublemaker was arrested, and he informed against the others. As some fifty were employed it was necessary to call in the services of the police. These had made about twenty arrests when a rush was made, the police were driven back by a mob of numbers, and prisoners were rescued. The Chinese, reinforced by others coming from the mine, took up a position and kept the police at bay. Then, after breaking through the cordons, they started off in the direction of a neighboring mine. The police, leading them off, drove them into the open road and eventually brought them to a standstill, disarmed the coolies, and arrested the ringleaders, who were brought before a magistrate today and remanded. The rest returned to the mine, and, as I understand, resumed work today.

Nearly all the ringleaders on Saturday signed in the first disturbance at this mine. These Chinese, who were among the last arrivals from Northern China, were recruited almost entirely in Tientsin, and were always inclined to lawlessness. The object of the Chinese seems to be to bring the management into giving more pay without binding themselves to do more work.

That coolies who were imported for the express purpose of keeping white laborers down should themselves have the impudence to demand more pay for their work is something quite shocking to the minds of the international gang of capitalists who control the mines. Sooner, on the other hand, cannot but rejoice in it and hope that it will prove to be the beginning of a more general movement.

BANK FOR LABOR UNIONS.

When labor is to have its own financial institution in Chicago. The prospectus of the First Union Labor Bank announces that the stock subscription books are open. The metal workers and the machinists are the promoters of the enterprise, which, however, is intended to benefit workingmen in general. The directors will be elected by trade unions and the proceeds accrue to the shareholders.

A NEW DRED SCOTT DECISION.

Justice Harlan was quite right when, in his dissenting opinion, he said that the decision of the United States Supreme Court declaring the New York Bakers' Ten-Hour Law unconstitutional was one of the most important decisions rendered in the last century. He did not mention the Dred Scott decision as a parallel, but he might safely have done so, for this latest ruling holds just the same relation to the struggle against wage-slavery that Justice Taney's famous ruling did to the battle against chattel slavery.

In the Dred Scott case, the Supreme Court held that the property right of the slaveholder in the person of his slave was so sacred a constitutional right that no state could, by legal enactment, prevent a slaveholder from bringing his human chattels into its territory and holding them there in involuntary servitude.

In the present case, Justice Peckham, with the approval of four of his colleagues, has declared that the right of the employer to make and enforce such contracts with his employees as he can get them, under the pressure of need, to accept is such a sacred constitutional right that no state can, even with a view to safeguarding the public health, legally interfere and limit the hours of labor.

In the name of right the Supreme Court sanctified a hideous wrong fifty years ago. In the name of liberty that same court struck a blow at the freedom of the toilers last Monday.

But let no one be alarmed. Let no one suppose that this decision is an unfortunate one. Rather is it a step toward labor's victory, just as the Dred Scott decision, in its day, was a step toward the establishment of personal liberty.

The slaveholders hailed Justice Taney's decision as a great triumph for their unrighteous cause. They exulted in it and flattered themselves that now the stability of "the peculiar institution" was assured, since it had received so plain an endorsement from that most august tribunal. But within five years the slaveholders had been defeated at the polls and, mad with the pride of power, had taken up arms against the people's will; within ten years their rebellion was subdued and chattel slavery was swept away.

The Supreme Court at Washington is not the court of last resort. There is a higher tribunal—the voters of the nation. To it appeal was made in 1858 and 1860, and it reversed the Dred Scott infamy. To it appeal is now made from this no less infamous decision, and this too will be reversed. In 1906 and 1907 or in 1910 and 1912? Who can say? It is not for us to predict. It is for us, the Socialist Party, as counsel for labor at the bar of this highest of all courts, to plead the case well, and await its slow but irresistible justice.

That "sacred right of free contract between employer and employed" which the Supreme Court declares to outweigh all considerations of health and public welfare—what is it in fact? On the one side is the employer, the capitalist. He can wait. He need not hire to-day if it does not suit his purposes. He need not open his shop to-day nor to-morrow nor this week nor

this month. He can wait. He will not make profits till he hires workmen, but it is true, for all his profit comes from their labor. Yet, he has a reserve, he is not in need, he can wait.

On the other side is the employee, the wage-worker. He has just to-day's labor-power to sell. Though he went to work in childhood and has worked hard ever since, whenever he got the chance, yet want or the fear of want always haunts him, driving him relentlessly, to find a master, to sell himself, to get someone to exploit him. He cannot wait. To him alone the rule applies, "He who will not work, neither shall he eat." For the capitalist, only profits are at stake; for the wage-worker, the stake is life or death for himself and his wife and babies.

To talk of free contract between two parties thus situated, with all the power on one side and all the want on the other, is ridiculous when it is not criminal. In men of education and logical training, men with every opportunity for knowing the truth—that is, in men like the Justices of the Supreme Court, it is criminal.

But what are you going to do about it, you workmen? You workmen of New York, who see the most important of your remaining labor laws, gained by so much humble petitioning and lobbying, wiped out in an hour as easily as a child wipes the figures off a slate; you workmen of other states, who see the precedent set and the principle laid down by the Supreme Court at Washington by which every one of your labor laws, such as they are, is put in danger—what are you going to do about it? Do you remember how the Court of Appeals of this state did away with your Prevailing Rate of Wages Law and your Eight-Hour Public-Work Law—and how the Republican and Democratic parties united to put back on the bench for a long term the judges who did that job for the capitalists? Do you need still more object lessons? Are you going to sign more petitions and send more lobbyists to beg for legislative favors that are taken back as fast as they are given? Or are you going to use your power at the one place where your class is more powerful than the capitalist class, where each of you counts for as much as Morgan or Rockefeller—at the ballot-box? It is for you to choose. The Social Democratic Party advises the latter course.

It holds up the emblem of the Arm and Torch.

It says to you: "The great appeal is to us because we are on our knees. Let us arise!"

It says to you—

"There are three words to speak: 'We will it'—and what are the foremen,

But the dream-strong, wakened and weak?"

It says to you: You and you alone can free ourselves and your families from all the social injustice you complain of. You and you alone will be to blame if you fail to use your power while there is yet time.

Vote for what you want, and you will get it. Vote for Socialism and industrial freedom, and no court on earth can keep it from you.

AMERICAN AID FOR RUSSIAN REVOLUTION.

Secretary Looplooff and Treasurer Ingerman 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, \$2,298.03; W. S. & D. B. F., Br. 34, Luzerne, Pa., \$5; Br. 20, Roxbury, Mass., \$5; Local Ballard, Wash., Socialist Party, \$2.55; Local Tyler, Tex., \$2; Local Holyoke, Mass., Br. 1, \$27; Turn Verel, Pittsfield, Mass., per Dr. Konikow, \$7; Flemish Socialist Club, Boston, \$5; United Brewery Workers No. 142, Seattle, Wash., \$10; Socialist Club Vorwärts, Chicago, per "Neues Leben," 75c; F. H. Heinz, West Point, Miss., per "Neues Leben," 25c; L. Fortin, Oakland, Cal., \$1; F. Mideke, Prosser, Wash., \$5; E. H. Rooney, Milwaukee, per L. Ladoff, \$2.50; J. F. Rinelan, Bridgewater, Mass., 50c; P. H. Neville, per Wm. Matly, \$1; M. M. Bartholomew, New York, \$1; total to April 18, \$2,388.68.

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

The Berlin police have formed a trade union, and the authorities are searching in vain for the leaders.

That loving embrace between Brother Labor and Brother Capital has all the earmarks of a strange hold on class legislation.—The Socialist.

Under the present system you must either be a greater or else have some one greater on you.

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Everybody is Interested in Socialism Nowadays and None Should Miss This Opportunity to Hear Two of the Best Socialist Speakers in the United States — Elaborate Preparations Made and All That Remains is to See That They are an Audience Worthy of the Occasion.

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

This will be the virtual opening of our summer propaganda season of 1905, and it should be made at the same time a great propaganda meeting in itself and an inspiring exhibition of Socialist enthusiasm.

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 widely known as earnest and eloquent spokesmen of the working class and no one who hears them will go away without knowing what Socialism stands for.

The concert will be under the direction of Platon Brouhoff, Mrs. J. Hughman, contralto; Miss F. Iselin, soprano; Miss Ducez, soprano; Miss Julie Weinstein, violinist; Miss P. Gurovitch, cellist; Mr. Boris Steinberg, baritone, and Mr. A. Silverman, bass, have kindly consented to assist, and the New York Letter Carriers' Band, the United German Workingmen's Singing Societies, and the Socialist Choral Union will also participate.

The program is arranged as follows:

FIRST PART.
1. (a) March—"Yankee Girl".....Holzman
(b) Selection from "Woodland".....Luders
2. Nocturne:
(a) "Make a Pile Over Me".....Morse
(b) "Mama's Boy".....Helf
New York Letter Carriers' Band, Frank E. Stein and Houts, bandmaster.
3. Introductory Remarks by the Chairman, Morris Blumkin.
4. Address by BENJAMIN HANFORD.
5. "Toreador Song" from "Carmen".....Bluet
"Ye Brothers of Labor" (Songs of Freedom).....Brouhoff
Boris Steinberg.

FOR THE DAILY.

Report of the Recent Meetings of the Conferences and the Board of Management.

A regular meeting of the New York "Call" Conference was held on Thursday evening, April 13, at the Labor Lyceum, President W. L. Feuerstein presiding. Herman Mendelsohn, from the 34th A. D., was seated as delegate. Jacob Woltz and P. O. Huff were present as a committee from the "Assenentier Workers' Union" to inquire as to the aims and objects of the Conference, which information was imparted to them. The roll call showed nineteen delegates present and two delegates excused. The secretary was instructed to write organizations when their delegates are absent for three consecutive meetings without excuse, notifying them of their delinquency and requesting that new delegates be elected who will attend. The following delegates have been absent for three consecutive meetings: J. A. Behringer and Jacob Gintling, Brotherhood of Chandler Makers; Edward Brown and G. H. Mendel, Enterprise Association No. 1, National Association of Steam Fitters; Frank Harkin, 1st, 3d and 5th A. D.; M. Williams and I. Friedman, 2d and 8th A. D.; Jacob Paulson, 7th, 9th and 25th A. D.; L. Phillips and A. Kahn, 26th A. D.; Br. 1; J. Chart and Mrs. J. Halpern, 31st A. D.; L. Devine and T. Rings, 35th A. D.; Br. 2; J. Wimmer, W. S. & D. B. Br. 24; F. Delner and F. L. Zachas, West Side Socialist Club. The decision to have punch cards printed with five and ten cent denominations on the cards was referred to the Board of Management for action. E. Wolf, H. West and M. L. Feuerstein were elected to represent the New York Conference in the Board of Management of the Workingmen's Co-operative Publishing Association. Delegates to the Board of Management were instructed to request that body to arrange for a mass meeting to be held downtown in behalf of the "Call." It was announced that the Pie Bakers' Union No. 112 had made a pledge of \$50 toward the fund and that the United Upholsterers' Union of New York had donated \$10 to the fund; \$5 on Punch Card No. 671 was received from Delegate A. Hohl. Delegates are requested to attend the next regular meeting on Thursday, April 27, 8 p. m., at Labor Lyceum, 64 E. Fourth street, New York.

The Brooklyn Conference of the "Daily Call" held an adjourned meeting on Thursday evening, April 13, at the Labor Lyceum, Wiloughby avenue, with Geo. W. Marr in the chair. H. E. Hener was seated as a delegate from the 9th A. D. in place of Comrade Eichwald, who has moved to another district. The printing committee reported that 1,000 circulars explaining the aims and objects of the "Call" were ready for distribution, the purpose being to send them to labor organizations outside the city. A resolution was passed asking the Kings County Committee to furnish names and addresses of delegates who are members of trade unions, also names of unions, to facilitate distribution of literature and as an aid to the speakers visiting such organizations. J. Hener was appointed delegate to the Board of Management to succeed

The regular meeting of the Board of Management of the Working

The Worker.

AN ORGAN OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY (Known in New York State as the Social Democratic Party.) PUBLISHED WEEKLY. AT 184 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK, By the Socialist Co-operative Publishing Association, P. O. BOX 1512. Telephone Call: 302 John.

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SOCIALIST VOTE.

1904 (Presidential)..... 93,981. 1904 (State and Congressional)..... 229,782. 1904 (Presidential)..... 408,230.

In the state of New York, on account of the provisions of the election laws, the Socialist Party is officially recognized under the name of Social Democratic Party, and members is the Arm and Torch.

DISPATCHES FROM RED LODGE.

Let President Roosevelt appoint McKim to the Cabinet, by all means. He would be a fit accomplice—colleague, man—for Morton, and a fit successor to Knox.

REPEAT, BELL IS THE MAN.

From every point of view Bell is the man for the job. It is the man for the job. It is the man for the job. It is the man for the job.

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TWO REMINDERS.

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heard of the impression he created there, and they will make no mistake in bending all their efforts to bring out a good audience for him. The excellent concert program that has been arranged need hardly be mentioned as an additional attraction. If every ticket is not sold before the doors open, it will be a disgrace to the New York comrades and an evidence that they are far from realizing the importance of the campaign of 1905 which this demonstration actually opens.

In the second place, we would remind locals and comrades, the country over, of the special May Day Number of The Worker, which, as in former years, will be particularly adapted for propaganda use. Many organizations have already ordered quantities ranging from 100 to 10,000, and many others probably intend to do so. It is desirable that orders be sent in as early as possible, so that this office may know how many copies to print and that there may be no unnecessary delay in sending the papers.

Our good comrade, William Malley—than whom there is no man in the party whom we trust more unreservedly, and few if any whose opinions we respect more—takes us somewhat to task in his letter on the Berger case. We have something to say on the general question involved, but it will keep for two weeks. As to the particular case, we have already expressed our views pretty strongly, and it is not necessary to repeat.

NOTE, COMMENT AND ANSWER.

If it is not too much trouble, we should like to have The Worker editorially answer this query: What would you advise the Socialists of this country to do in case we had second elections and on such second elections it was a case of making a choice between capitalist party candidates?

No trouble at all, comrades. Delighted to do it. But let us first briefly explain, for the benefit of American comrades who may not know about it, just what the European second-election system is. In most European countries it requires an absolute majority to elect—not a mere plurality, as here. When three or more candidates run in one district, it often happens that no one of them gets more than half the total vote. In such a case a second election is held to decide between the two candidates leading the poll on first ballot. While it may make elections somewhat more expensive, it is a better system than ours, resulting in a nearer approach to proportional representation.

If this system were in use in the United States, we should, at the present stage of our movement here, find that second ballots would have to be held in many districts and that our candidate having stood third on the first ballot, we should be presented with the alternative of choosing between the Republican and the Democrat or staying away from the polls. In such a case, The Worker would advise that the party organization carefully consider the pledges and the records of these two candidates and the probabilities as to their conduct in office and, if it found any material difference between them from our partisan point of view, that it advise its adherents to vote for the less objectionable of the two; if it found no material difference, it should advise its adherents to abstain or leave the matter to their individual judgment. This is what our comrades in Europe actually do.

But the "Social Democratic Herald" means to imply, of course, that this is a parallel to the case of the recent judicial election in Milwaukee. The parallel fails at a vital point. In the European case, the law does not allow us to enter the second ballot unless our candidate at the first ballot has held first or second place; otherwise, we must vote for one of the old party candidates or not at all. In the Milwaukee case, our comrades voluntarily refrained from making nominations and then authorized Editor Berger to advise Social Democrats to vote for one of the bourgeois candidates. In the European case, we have first made our stand for Socialism and against capitalism in all its guises, and we consent to choose between the latter only when we can no longer vote for Socialism. In the Milwaukee case, our comrades have deliberately deprived the party's adherents of an opportunity to vote for Socialism and then make their own act an excuse for advising a choice between two capitalist representatives. We do not say, because we do not think, with all the evidence now before us, that they have acted in this way as a way to justify the suspicion of bad faith among the mass of the voters, as to impair our party's reputation for fearless independence and integrity, which reputation is its most precious possession, and in such a way, moreover, as to cause doubt and hesitation among comrades and to damp the enthusiasm which is so valuable to our movement. And all this is so much the more regrettable in this country as politics here, outside the Socialist Party, is so notoriously a matter of wire-pulling and log-rolling, probably more than in any other country in the world. Finally, the folly of such action in the Milwaukee case is emphasized by the fact that the difference between the two bourgeois candidates was such a very small one and by the further fact that, as the event proved, the advice given through "Watson" had no appreciable effect. As Fouché said: "C'est pire qu'un crime, c'est une faute." Any such action tends to make our party suspected; in the present case it has made us ridiculous besides.

JOHNNY—PA, IS IT WRONG TO BEAT FROM A TRUST?

Johnny—Pa, is it wrong to beat from a trust? Johnny's Pa—"No, it's the question whether you go or no. It's impossible."—Cleveland Ledger.

THE OLD SAYS THAT "POVERTY IS NO DISGRACE"

Poverty is a disgrace; it is not the sufferer, it is all of us.—Brisbane Worker.

AN ELEMENTARY COURSE IN ECONOMICS AND POLITICS.

XVI.—Rules of Socialist Policy: First, the Necessity of Maintaining the Party's Proletarian Character — Reasons for This and Right Way to Accomplish It.

[This is one of a series of articles, begun in The Worker of Dec. 4, as a retreat 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 find 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.]

XVI.—Rules of Socialist Policy. I.

We have now to consider certain general rules of action for the Socialist Party, not as established by the dicta of leaders or the arbitrary decisions of party organizations, but as the practical application of general principles theoretically established by our great thinkers by a scientific study of the facts of capitalism and empirically confirmed and defined by our organized bodies from their experience in the class struggle. (We have more fully stated this basis of the rules of Socialist policy in our fourth article.) We say that a Socialist party, to maintain its integrity, to develop its forces, and use them effectively for its legitimate end—the abolition of class rule and exploitation—must be: 1. Proletarian; 2. Revolutionary; 3. Uncompromising; 4. International; 5. Disciplined; 6. Democratic; 7. Practical. The order in which we take these points is not essential, perhaps, but we shall proceed to discuss them separately in the order here given.

1. PROLETARIAN CHARACTER.

The Socialist Party must be proletarian; it must be consciously devoted to the interests of the wage-working class and must keep itself in touch with the life and activities, the thoughts and feelings and daily preoccupations, of that class.

The reasons for this it is needless for us to rehearse at length here, since they have been pretty well covered in our thirteenth, fifteenth, sixteenth, and seventeenth articles. The wage-working class is not, indeed, the only productive class nor the only exploited class in existing society, even in the United States; for besides the various professional workers, there is a large class of semi-independent proprietor-producers in the agricultural field, who are indirectly exploited by great capitalism. But the wage-working class, the proletariat in the strict sense of the word, is more numerous than all of these other more or less exploited producers taken together; its numbers (proportionately to the whole population) are growing, while theirs are declining; it is far more organized, far more capable of collective thought and action, both because its conditions and interests are more homogeneous and also because its members have greater opportunities for personal intercourse, tending to the formation of a collective spirit; finally, and most important of all, its instincts are fundamentally revolutionary, its aspirations necessarily look to the future, just because it is essentially a propertyless class, while the tendencies of the farmers are very often reactionary, just because they still have the form of private property and the accompanying instincts of proprietors, so that it is easier for them to dream of the restoration of a past condition in which they prospered as small proprietors than to imagine a future condition in which their prosperity as producers will be guaranteed by the substitution of public for private property in the means of production. In a word, the one is a rising class, the other a declining one; and though a declining class may be intensely dissatisfied and may often exhibit great vigor in sudden and violent outbursts, its activities are in general negative, vacillating, and spasmodic, while the action of the rising class, though often slower, has the advantage of being both steady and constructive. Its interests, its thoughts and feelings, its basis of action, form the only sound basis for the Socialist political movement, the only large force which can safely be counted upon to put Socialist theory into practice.

When we say that the Socialist Party must carefully guard its proletarian character, we do not mean that it recruits from other classes must be excluded or even made unwelcome. We do mean that the hopes of the party must never be placed upon them, nor the policy of the party modified in order to gain them, nor special consideration given to them within its ranks. In every revolution there have been individuals from the conservative or reactionary classes who, by reason either of their exceptionally powerful intellect or of their exceptionally strong humane feelings or of some exceptional circumstances, allied themselves with the revolutionary class of the day which sought to overthrow the to which they by birth or breeding belonged. There were great lords and bishops and even princes of the blood-royal who took sides in 1789 and the following years with the revolution that aimed to overthrow royalty and feudalism and the state church; many such individuals played a prominent part and a few of them an honest part in the French Revolution; but if the Revolution had depended upon them, had catered to them, had submitted to be led by even the honest ones among them, the Revolution assuredly would have failed. So, a number of our most eminent Socialists have come from outside the wage-working class; but they have done good service to the Socialist cause only in so far as they have shaken off their characteristics of their own class and accepted the proletarian viewpoint; Marx himself was born in the petit bourgeois, but utterly broke away from it under intellectual influences—consciously declassed himself, so to speak, and threw in his lot unreservedly with the proletariat; Marx was a man of great intellect and of indomitable will, and few men can be expected

of the ablest man in the world better than it can afford to put itself in debt to him. To keep our party on a proletarian basis, to keep it from degenerating—sometimes does happen locally and for a time—into an ideological coterie or a clique of schemers, it is necessary, then, not that we try to restrict the number of non-proletarian members, but that we make strong and unremitting efforts to increase the number of workingmen enrolled in our ranks and to awaken in them a sense of their dignity as men, of their special dignity and responsibility as wage-workers, so that all their forces will be called into action to assimilate all other elements that may come to us and to keep the party moving on right lines.

But there is another phase to this question. So far we have spoken chiefly of the business men, professional men, and men of leisure who came to us as individuals. There is another and larger non-proletarian class, from which we are more likely to gain large numbers of adherents, and which must also be considered; we mean the farmers, the nominally independent producers, who have been mentioned in the beginning of this article. Their position is intermediate between that of the capitalists and that of the wage-workers; their character as a class is perhaps different from both. Like the wage-workers, they are producers and are exploited—though by no means so grievously as the wage-workers, whatever may rashly be said to the contrary; on the other hand, like the capitalists, they are property owners. How far the American farmer may differ from the class type of the peasant proprietors of Europe, the biological influence of title deeds and, as workers, sympathize with propertyless workers, how far they can withdraw their gaze from "the good old days" and fix it on "the good time coming," is an interesting subject of speculation, of course, and a good deal has been written about it of late. Time alone can tell, but the presumption is against the hope; meanwhile, we do well to be guided by the presumption rather than by the hope.

Before 1900 the Socialist Party had very few adherents among the farming population. During the four years following, it made remarkable progress among them. Of the twelve states and territories which, according to the tables of our vote in 1900 and in 1904, were above the average of the whole country both in percentage of gain and in proportion of our party's vote to the total vote of the state in 1904—Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Montana, Nebraska, Ohio, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, Washington, Arizona, and Oklahoma—eight are predominantly agricultural; only Illinois, Montana, Ohio, and Arizona can be counted as distinctly industrial. Without attempting a closer analysis, it may be conceded—or claimed, as the case may be—that this indicates a more rapid proportionate growth of the Socialist vote in this recent period in the agricultural than in the industrial states; and, although the large majority of our vote is still in the industrial states, the numbers in the agricultural states are not so small as to be negligible.

In view of the tendency indicated by these facts, the opinion is advanced by our ranks that the party organization ought to devote itself to an special attempt to propagate Socialism among the farmers and bring them into our party organization, because, it is said, cold figures show us that they are to-day more ready to accept and support Socialist ideas than are the wage-workers. We are far from being of this opinion—and that, quite aside from any doubt as to the permanency of the tendency just indicated. Ours is not a party built for the day nor in a great way has our history. It has a great amount of scientific study embodied in its structure. It should not be ready to cast aside the results of thought and experience in deference to the election figures of a single quadrennium. If our carefully worked-out, often criticized, and well proven economic and historical theory tells us that the wage-working class is the revolutionary class of this age, and if the experience of our party in every other country and heretofore in the United States as well tells us that it is to the wage-working class that we can best appeal and upon it that we can most rely, it would be rash for us, on the evidence of four years, to modify our policy by the mere fact of the party's preference for the non-proletarian workers to the proletarians as objects of our propaganda. Votes may come and votes may go; four years is not a long enough period, perhaps even eight years would be too short, to assure us that the tendency in question is a permanent one. What is much to the point, votes for a Socialist ticket—or against it, even—are not always to be taken at their face value; the word "Socialism" is somewhat differently understood in different quarters; among professed Socialists, voting the same ticket, there may be material differences as to the quality or nature of their Socialism.

From all our theoretical study and from the overwhelming weight of revolutionary policy, we draw this very different conclusion: If it be true that the present tendency in the United States is toward a relative increase of the farm-owning element in our voting body and our organized party, that is just a reason for making the more strenuous and persistent effort to maintain the proletarian ascendancy—not, certainly, by excluding or repelling the farmers or attempting in any way to hamper the propaganda in agricultural regions, but by reaching the industrial workers more effectively and in larger numbers and bringing them in as voters and as party members; to adopt the contrary course, to make an special effort to attract the farmers, either by any modification of our program and tactics and plan of organization or by spending an undue proportion of our party's energies and funds in the agricultural regions at the expense of the industrial ones, would be deliberately to invite trouble and throw away opportunities for the hope of a gain doubtful alike in quantity and in quality.

Let us add that, in the case of the farmer as in that of the professional or business man, this question does not involve any implication that wage-workers see wiser or honest or braver than these or mentally or morally better in any sense, but only that the class interest and environment of the wage-workers tends to make real Socialists, while the class interests and environments of the others do not; it is not a question of "better" or "worse," but of "different."

The necessity for maintaining the predominantly proletarian character of the party, of its personnel and of its methods, gives a reason for maintaining close relations of mutual intercourse and sympathy with the trade unions. For good or for ill, with all their virtues and all their faults, and whether we like it or not, these are actually the greatest organizations of the wage-working class. They are vastly greater in numbers than our organized party or even than our voting body. They are composed wholly of wage-workers, most of them actually working at their trades; while far from being class-conscious in the full sense of that word, at least a vague class consciousness is implied by the very fact of their existence; and, finally, their activities touch the immediate and most keenly felt interests of the working class and call into play the wage-workers' most earnest feelings and their most careful thoughts. Our party, even though the great majority of its members be wage-workers and much above the average level of intelligence, yet, because it numbers but a small proportion of the whole class and, above all, because the attention of its members is constantly fixed upon ultimate aims and their energies intensely devoted to the service of those aims, may be in danger of losing its head in the clouds if it allows itself to get out of touch with the vastly larger masses of fellow wage-workers whose feet, at least, are firmly on the ground. Even a wage-worker can become an ideologist, and that is a thing to be guarded against. So, for our own daily guidance in order to be able to feel the pulse, as it were, of the whole proletariat—to say nothing of opportunities for propaganda—it is important that the party keep in the closest practicable relations with the trade unions.

"The closest practicable relations," he it noted. The party does well to refrain from having organic connection with any union and the unions do well to avoid such organic connection with any party. The two organizations are both working for the proletariat, but at two different sorts of work and by very different methods. If the party could dictate to the unions about union affairs, or if the unions could dictate to the party about political action, or if either could interfere in the internal controversies of the other, it would be bad for both. Better methods for their special purposes would be quite inapplicable to the Socialist Party for its work, and vice versa. Generally speaking, it is not even the business of the party to offer financial aid to unions in their conflicts, both because of its relatively small numbers and because most of its members are already contributing through their several trade organizations. And it is not even, generally speaking, the business of the party to discipline its members for offenses committed against the laws of their unions, any more than it is to be expected of the unions that they will discipline members belonging to both for offenses against the rules of the party. The organization and discipline of the two bodies must be separate. But this does not exclude, rather it facilitates, very close intercourse of mutual benefit—as, for instance, consultation and co-operation in many undertakings of common interest, moral support from the party to the unions in their strikes and lockouts, and the opening of the unions' doors to Socialist speakers. And all of this is made easier if the party members comply with the recommendations of our international congress and national conventions and let the unions of their respective trades.

As our various rules of Socialist policy are not absolutely separate things, but different aspects of the same thing, we shall doubtless have occasion, in later articles, to supplement what we have so far said on this first point, that the Socialist Party must be proletarian in character. Meanwhile, we shall pass on, next week, to our second point, that it must maintain a proletarian attitude.

As next week's issue of The Worker is to be a special number, the next article in this series will not appear until the issue of May 5.

BUSINESS DEPARTMENT.

One More Bad Week—List of Individual Subscribers Falls Off—What Do You Say, Comrades?

The following table shows in detail the circulation of The Worker for the last two weeks:

Table with 2 columns: Item, Amount. Single subscriptions: 14,012, 13,804. Outside bundles: 400, 10,360. Samples: 410, 417. Exchanges: 581, 581. Sold at office in bundles or at retail: 1,285, 1,176. Totals: 16,688, 26,358.

Leaving out the special edition of 10,000 copies for New Haven, this would show a loss of 350. The report is not a pleasing one. We simply ask: What do you say about it, comrades? Are you satisfied? Are you going to allow another week to show another loss?

An Epoch in Socialist History.

After having stated that there are irreconcilable elements within the party, the Rouen Convention voted unanimously the Declaration of the Unity Committee. A pure logician may remark ironically this contradiction, but the matter-of-fact logician must note that the Rouen Convention has been fruitful. It has been a momentous phase in the evolution of French Socialism since 1893.

An Old Lie Nailed Again.

The capitalist papers in France have recently been praising the German Socialists for their alleged patriotism, as a backhanded slap at the French Socialists in their campaign against the clique of Jewish financiers, Catholic bishops and monks, and high army officers who wish to commit France to a policy of jingo-clerical reaction. August Bebel has written an article in "L'Humanité," the Socialist daily of Paris, showing that the German bourgeois press has been playing the same game, praising the French Socialists in order to blame the Socialists of Germany, and that in the same case, Socialism is essentially the same in all countries and everywhere it is against jingoism and against clericalism in politics.

What's the Difference?

"What's the difference?" tell him his 375,000 or thereabouts.—Jos. Wanhope.

Don't get alarmed when you dis-

cover the Democratic than you dis-

cover the Democratic than you dis-

SO YOU DO NOT LIKE THE COLOR OF ROCKEFELLER'S MONEY.

By Horace Traubel.

So you do not like the color of Rockefeller's money. Neither do I. But do you like the color of your own money any better? Do you think Rockefeller's dollars are stained and that your dollars are pure? I declare that my dollars are as impure as Rockefeller's dollars. That the blood that stains his many dollars stains my few dollars. That no one dollar in our civilization can be washed clean alone. I hear the fuss that you are making. It is all very creditable to you. Maybe you are learning. Maybe you are beginning to see how we have corrupted our dollars so that not one of them has remained decent. If you think Rockefeller is the only offender, if you can only see villainy when it is a hundred thousand strong and cannot see it in its single example. Then your nose and protest over Rockefeller has done you but little good. You preachers of churches, follow the lesson where it leads. Do not go part way and stop. Do not apply it to a single offender and let all the rest go scot free. The dollars that pay your salary are all evil dollars. Remember that. And every dollar paid for pews. We have dipped all our dollars in the devil's broth. The dollar is anti-social. It has come to mean to divide rather than to come together. When you see a dollar that seems to you especially vicious you raise your voice over it. But with most dollars you are very quiet. I do not see why Rockefeller should feel especially guilty. He has been raised up by influences beyond his personal control. What he is you have made him. If you do not like him stop creating him. He is recreated every day he lives by your will. If you get up some morning and declare that Rockefeller shall no longer be Rockefeller then Rockefeller will no longer be Rockefeller. That's dead cert. Meanwhile look at your own dollars. Look them all over. Try to see where they come from. Look them full in the face. Tell yourself the truth about them.

The color of Rockefeller's money. It is very black. And your money? It, too, is very black. Your money, whoever you may happen to be. I do not see two kinds of money. I see only one kind of money. You protest against Rockefeller. You raise your cry of horror. Good. Are you willing to go where your horror leads? Are you willing to apply to every dollar everywhere the principles you apply to the dollars of Rockefeller? You have called your no in a loud voice. Do you realize what your no means? Your no does not pick Rockefeller out from the crowd and apply itself to him alone. It goes into the crowd applying its rod right and left. Your no when your no is honest is no respecter of persons. It admits of no exceptions. Until all money is good there will be no certain good money. Do you think it fair for you to fix upon Rockefeller a charge that fits the system of which he is a beneficiary? I say that if you think Rockefeller guilty then you think much more than Rockefeller

UNITY IN FRANCE (Continued from page 1.)

class; they no longer go into the labor unions." Comrade Longuet (Karl Marx's grandson) said: "There is a difference between us both of theory and of tactics. We are separated by the idea of the class struggle. Some of our comrades consider Socialism only as a democratic tendency, a populist party. . . . The measures we (the revolutionary wing) promote would increase the revolutionary strength of the proletariat. Our comrades in the Chamber promote middle-class rather than really proletarian reforms. But our party is a party of economic rather than political reforms. . . . The standpoint of some of our Deputies is social harmony and not class struggle. I venture to say that Collard's bill for compulsory arbitration of strikes is damnable. It is a concession to the bourgeoisie. . . . Comrade Godeaux denounced a so-called Socialist who, as a town councillor, opposed an eight-hour day for the municipal workers in Paris. Comrade Nadi declared ironically: 'You say we are ignorant of parliamentary life and conditions. Quite correct. We do not know the lobby.' Jaurès delivered a speech. How can I sum it up? It contained about 12,000 words in the newspaper report. The point was: 'The National Committee has repudiated the Bloc policy and the majority of Deputies rebelled and wish to hold to this policy. Who is right? Who is wrong? One says 'yes,' one says 'no'—therefore one is necessarily right and the other is necessarily wrong.' But for such a high philosopher as Jaurès it does not matter. He spoke of everything and did not give one single proof of anything. He developed a highly philosophical view of the Socialist tactics, but he forgot to speak of the point in discussion. Jaurès spoke at the greatest length and said the least of all in the Rouen Convention. He has a marvellous, an almost unique, talent of saying nothing during a two hours' speech.

Reformists used to say that a revolutionary majority would "excommunicate" the non-conformists.

Well, the revolutionists have got an overwhelming majority and they had no excommunication to pronounce. Their policy created inside the movement, in both parties, such a Socialist atmosphere that the non-Socialists cannot breathe it and must walk out. Deville, a former reformist and nowadays a prominent reformist, sent in his resignation as a member of the Socialist group in Parliament. Norman, a "Socialist" who, in a letter he wrote lately to Jaurès, repudiated the vile Guesde's policy of class struggle and admired the pure humanitarian and idealist attitude of Jaurès—Norman has just sent in his resignation, too. Other resignations will follow.

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Reformists used to say that a revolutionary majority would "excommunicate" the non-conformists.

Well, the revolutionists have got an overwhelming majority and they had no excommunication to pronounce. Their policy created inside the movement, in both parties, such a Socialist atmosphere that the non-Socialists cannot breathe it and must walk out. Deville, a former reformist and nowadays a prominent reformist, sent in his resignation as a member of the Socialist group in Parliament. Norman, a "Socialist" who, in a letter he wrote lately to Jaurès, repudiated the vile Guesde's policy of class struggle and admired the pure humanitarian and idealist attitude of Jaurès—Norman has just sent in his resignation, too. Other resignations will follow.

HOMELESS MEN AND HELPLESS GIRLS.

A Little Explanation of How the Profitable Capitalist System Brutalizes Poor Men and Makes Victims of Poor Women.

Mr. Raymond Robbins was the speaker before the Co-operative Commonwealth Club last Friday evening. He took for the subject of his lecture, "Homeless Men."

Mr. Robbins told the one hundred members and guests of the Commonwealth Club that there are at least 30,000 homeless men in Chicago. He showed up the economic conditions and environment of which these 30,000 homeless men were the natural product.

The principal cause of the social condition of this vast army of homeless men pointed out by the speaker was the lack of steady employment. He pointed out that when these men were unemployed they were compelled to travel in gangs and live in camps under the most demoralizing conditions.

Mr. Robbins also pointed out the source of vagrants, criminals, and prostitutes. He attributed the first two largely to the evil results of child labor, and the third to the fact that "thirty thousand homeless men" longed for female society.

When asked if he had any remedy to offer for the social condition he had pictured, Mr. Robbins stated that he had none. It is needless to tell our readers that he is not a Socialist.

On one point—that of the causes of prostitution—let us make an additional comment or two. First, it has been abundantly shown that great numbers of girls enter this miserable life, not voluntarily.

Second, it is not fair to speak as if the "30,000 homeless men" of Chicago, or the 50,000 (probably) of New York, were the only patrons of this infamy.

The "gilded youth," the sons of capitalists, brought up in idleness, corrupted by luxury, and taught to consider themselves superior to common toiling men and women.

These are among the conditions inherent in capitalism. The capitalist's need to get labor at the lowest rate in order to compete successfully drives him to employ children if he can.

HOT SHOT FOR THE MUNICIPAL LEAGUE.

Baltimore Socialists Ask Aukward Questions of Organization which Questions All Candidates But Themselves.

The Municipal League of Baltimore in sending out questionnaires to candidates for the Council, to determine whether they are worthy of popular support, did not send any to the Socialist candidates.

Do you recognize the class struggle? And does the fact of your registration of the candidates of the Socialist Party demonstrate that you are class conscious?

Are you cognizant of the fact that there is, comparatively, a small class in the community who are buyers of labor power, hence are much interested in getting it at a low price?

Do you believe that the interests of the buyers and sellers of labor power (or any other commodity) are identical and that there is no class struggle?

Do this and our candidates will not accept your endorsement, because our party law forbids them to accept the endorsement of political parties, and in our view all organizations that represent the material interests of a class upon the political field are political parties, even though they do not nominate candidates.

Nothing is said, however, about the Alabama, West Virginia and other mining disasters of recent occurrence, where union men were employed and were killed. In these cases, as in the Zeigler case, the capitalists who own the mines were responsible.

The government of the little state of Luxembourg, which is a sort of annex to Holland, has taken up the battle against Socialism and the Socialists.

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THE TRAGIC LOSS OF MY ELDEST SON.

By Peter E. Burrows.

If my third wife were here now and I spoke of having lost anything she would certainly inquire how much it had cost me; so in deference to her, and in the sweet security of her absence, I will endeavor to state some of the things my son stood me in besides hard cash.

In fact he cost me three wives—one from New England, one from Germany and one from Great Britain. If he had turned up the first time I would never have allowed myself to be turned down the second and third times also; but such was his delay and my hard luck.

The first lady was of that new American type of woman, the anti-manic, new and painfully familiar to us boarding house and feebly lighter in hand.

Alas, poor type, she is the product of factory sex rivalry for a living. She married me because she wanted some one to support her while she was indulging in that sort of home-keeping which is done with scrubbing brushes.

Well, there's no mistake about it, men are dirty animals. At night, divested of all garments, I sat by the attic door on a copy of the "Herald" newspaper; so difficult was it before the "Journal" appeared for me to touch anything.

Well, there he is, supplying the football columns of the college "mag," with glorification and so, so frequently, writing home for payment of livery stable bills and new tuxedos and new dress suits.

Just a week he stayed and what a weary tired feeling we gave him. How insufferable were our vulgar selves and our old comrades, how vulgar and low-down our enthusiasm, what rot was our humanity!

Oh, that the young worker who once thought so sweetly of his father's comrades and their cause should be now sitting all morally shorn at the feet of that false Deilah, gentility.

He was six feet two in his stockings when a university professor like an angel of light found his way into our Eden. Of course you know the Buster Brown theory of life which tells us pictorially that the boy of the strictly collegiate type, with pale legs below that fine-strung nervous temperament.

Perhaps the day is not far off when the sons of workmen will no more prowl about the back houses of the colleges, begging even on half rations, to be admitted to the privileges of our enemies; when such a loss as mine will be whispered of only with bowed head and a blush and such a sale will be the last vestige of prostitution.

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MAY DAY NUMBER OF THE WORKER.

The Worker for April 29—which will go into the mails on April 27—will be a special May Day Number, intended particularly for use in propaganda.

There will be a plain explanation 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.

These and other articles—of routine or controversial matter—will make the May Day Number an especially good one for distribution at public meetings organized by the party.

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IF THERE ARE ANY GERMANS

in your neighborhood, be sure to send their names and addresses at once to "Vorwärts," 184 William Street, New York.

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LABOR ORGANIZATIONS.

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

LABOR SECRETARIAT, OFFICE, 300 Broadway, Room 101; office hours from 9 a. m. to 6 p. m. Delegates' meeting every Saturday, 7 p. m. to 9 p. m. at the same place.

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THE WORKER, 184 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK.

AUSTRALIAN LABOR PARTY COMING TO SOCIALIST BASIS.

Socialism, as elsewhere, is fighting a winning fight in the Antipodes. At a conference recently held in Sydney, New South Wales, of the Political Labor League, it was decided by a vote of 80 against 50, to put the Labor party on a permanent Socialist basis.

Opposition was given to the motion by several labor members, whose great fear seemed to be that it would endanger their political prospects. But our comrades, Cann and Morrish, beat down all opposition, while J. C. Watson, the late Premier, threw his weight on our side.

On our side, a motion in favor of nationalizing the banking system, to be adopted as a plank of their fighting platform, was carried, as also was one for the nationalization of the coal mines.

The women, who seemed to have played a very important part in this conference, moved "an amendment of the laws relating to women, the legal right of a wife to a fair proportion of the accumulations of the married partnership; the same to apply in the case of the husband." This motion was carried.

The Trades Hall Council, Melbourne, has passed the following resolution: That the Trades Hall Council, Melbourne, Victoria, views with horror and detestation the wanton butchery of unarmed workers.

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FOR ITALIAN WORKINGMEN.

Comrades who have an opportunity to reach Italian workingmen and wish to make propaganda for Socialism among them will do well to use the pamphlet "Che Cosa e il Socialismo?"

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WOMEN'S CHILDREN DEATH BENEFIT FUND OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

The above society was founded in the year 1904 by workingmen in the spirit of solidarity and Socialist thought.

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PARTY NEWS.

NATIONAL.

T. J. Peach of Grand Rapids, Mich., has been elected the additional National Committee member of that state.

The following have been nominated for auditors by the National Executive Committee: S. M. Reynolds, Terre Haute, Ind., and B. Berylyn, Chas. H. Kerr and L. Dalgard, all of Chicago.

The National Executive Committee is now voting to elect two auditors from the remaining candidates.

The sixth ballot has completed the election of the National Executive Committee by the choice of Robert Bandlow of Ohio.

For Bandlow—Andrews of Alabama, Florentino of Colorado, White of Connecticut, Carter of Idaho, Berylyn of Illinois, Reynolds of Indiana, Jacobs and Work of Kentucky, Fox of Michigan, Gibbs of Massachusetts, Leach of Michigan, Holman of Minnesota, Hoehn and Helrens of Missouri, Kearns of New Jersey, Hillquist of New York, Floyd of Rhode Island, Lovett of South Dakota, Gilbert of Utah, Thompson and Berger of Wisconsin, Tolson of Texas—Lowry of Arkansas, Richardson of California, Healey of Florida, Putnam of Louisiana, McHugh of Montana, O'Neil of New Hampshire, Healy of New Jersey, Trautmann of Ohio, Hamp of Oregon, Farmer of Texas, Arvidson of Vermont, Hastings of Wyoming, total, 12.

Not voting—Barnette of Arizona, Lampman of North Dakota, Bandlow, Maschech of Oklahoma, Zimmerman of West Virginia—total, 5.

Hay of Nebraska voted for Bandlow, but his ballot came too late to be counted.

The National Executive Committee as now fully elected consists of William Malloy of Ohio, John M. Work of Iowa, Victor L. Berger of Wisconsin, B. Berylyn of Illinois, Henry L. Slobodin of New York, S. M. Reynolds of Indiana, and Robert Bandlow of Ohio—named in the order of their election and of votes received.

Berger, Berylyn, Reynolds, and Bandlow are also members of the National Committee for their respective states.

THE MILWAUKEE AFFAIR.

Lamb's motion that Trautmann's resolution on the Milwaukee affair lie on the table has been lost. The vote stood:

Yes—Healey, McAllister, Fox, Laska, Holman, Hoehn, Helrens, Hillquist, Maschech, East, Farmer, Richardson, Thompson, Hastings—total, 14.

No—Andrew, Richardson, Florentino, Wood, McHugh, Ray, O'Neil, Kearns, Bandlow, Floyd, Gilbert, Smith of Washington—total, 10.

Not voting—Barnette, Lowry, Berylyn, Jacobs, Putnam, Gibbs, Lampman, Trautmann, Farmer, Burgess of Washington, Zimmerman, Berger—total, 12.

Several members accompanied their votes by comments. These will be published in full in the "Official Bulletin." We give only some extracts.

Andrew: "This question of jurisdiction should be settled; the sooner, the better."

Richardson: "A state holds its charter by authority from the Socialist Party of the United States. Therefore the Party is directly responsible for any failure to discipline any organization that exists under authority of that charter."

If we are to be guided by Berger's statement, the comrades there declined to nominate because of their desire to defeat one capitalist candidate by helping to elect another.

Milwaukee has no excuse for her violation of the most sacred principle of our organization."

Berylyn: "I think that every question brought before the National Committee should be voted on directly, for or against."

Fox: "Berger has placed the evidence before the National Committee for consideration. Trautmann's motion is unnecessary."

Gibbs: "I have already voted—No on Trautmann's motion. I believe that a negative vote is the quickest and most effective way of disposing of it."

Holman: "The National Committee cannot with dignity constitute itself a referee between comrades who have personal differences, and it seems to me that those who are familiar with the situation will readily discover a motive not altogether free from personal ambition embodied in Trautmann's motion. Again, as no specific charge of violating the national constitution has been made, such a motion is out of order; and Berger's explanation makes it clear that no violation was attempted."

Hoehn: "If there is any suspicion that the comrades in any city or state have not followed the right tactics or that they advocate a policy which is in violation of the tactics and policy of our national organization, it becomes our duty as Socialists, not to inaugurate a campaign of 'heresy hunting,' but to take the matter up in our Socialist press and discuss it pro and con, as our comrades in other countries have done in the past and are doing at present."

I challenge the membership of Trautmann in the Socialist Party. I claim that he does not hold a membership card since our national convention at Chicago. If he does, he must have secured it under false pretenses or Local Cincinnati has issued a new membership card in an illegal, unconstitutional manner." He goes on to relate that during the convention, in the presence of Hoehn and other comrades, Trautmann tore up his card and contemptuously handed the pieces to Hoehn, "intimating that this act would sever his connection with the Socialist Party."

Kearns: "Trautmann's motion does not deal with heresy, but is based on specific statement [of act and advice to violate the constitution]."

Hillquist's comment was printed in full last week.

Gilbert: "In view of existing circumstances it is properly within the province of the national organization to determine whether the action of the Milwaukee comrades, as admitted by Berger, constitutes a violation of the constitution as to call for further action on the part of the State Execu-

tive Board of Wisconsin or, they falling to act, of the National Committee."

Thompson: "There is nothing to investigate. Berger's statement explains fully the whole situation." His address in brief: 1. That Berger's editorials advising support of Wallber (the S. D. P. having no candidates) were approved by the City Central Committee before appearing; 2. That the act of the C. C. did not violate the state constitution merely provides that no member shall "vote for or support any other party than the S. D. P. when it has a ticket in the field"; 3. That this is not in conflict with the national party constitution, because the latter merely provides that "no state or local organization shall refrain from making nominations in order to favor the candidate of any other [political] organization," and that this was distinctly not the reason for such abstention in the present case.

Ramp: "I am of the opinion that it would be well for the National Committee to leave these matters to the state organization. I think the matter is of little importance."

New York State.

James F. Carey started his tour of the state at Berlin, April 13. Berlin is an unorganized town and all arrangements for meetings are made by one active comrade. A local will soon be organized there. Two good meetings were held in Glens Falls and South Glens Falls on April 14 and 15. The comrades in these places are enthusiastic and are building up a good movement and hope to make theirs the banner district of the state. On Sunday, April 16, Carey spoke in Albany to a good sized audience. The Albany meetings are very successful generally and this was no exception. The comrades are hustlers and always do all they can to advertise the coming of a speaker. On April 17 Carey spoke in Amsterdam. A meeting was arranged there by Comrade Pierce. No reports of this meeting have yet been received. On April 18 Carey spoke in Schenectady. The comrades there made big arrangements and doubtless a successful meeting resulted. Local Schenectady is very active. Carey's dates for the next few days are as follows: April 19, Johnstown; April 20, Gloversville; April 21, Utica; April 22, Watertown; April 23, Rochester; April 24, Syracuse; April 25, Rome; April 26, open; April 27, Genesee. On May 1 Carey will speak in Buffalo. Comrades all along the line should hear these dates in mind and do all they can to make the meetings successful.

Plans are not yet completed for the next tour, but some good speaker will soon be announced. Locals should commence preparations for open-air meetings where such are practicable and notify the State Secretary what their plans are for the season. The State Committee will endeavor to send organizers into new territory as soon as the weather will permit, and the cooperation of all organized places is expected. The State Committee is not in a position financially to keep a man in the unorganized places and will have to make them from organized points.

It is hoped that the locals will respond to the call for assistance which has been issued and put the State Committee in a position to carry on the work. Many locals have not yet sent in their financial reports for the last quarter. This is an important matter and secretaries should attend to it at once. Blanks have been provided for financial reports, together with blanks for a list of members of the local; they must be promptly filled out and returned to the State Secretary, else the system amounts to nothing.

Local Rochester has endorsed J. T. Britt Gearly of Rochester for a place upon the reserve list of National Organizers. Comrade Gearly is Organizer of Local Rochester.

Jan. F. Carey addressed a meeting for Local Albany in Genesee on Sunday last. The meeting was well attended, a number of comrades being present from Troy and Green Island. Comrade Carey's lecture impressed the audience greatly. The sale of tickets and literature more than covered all expenses, so that the local comrades feel much encouraged. Gaylord Wislure is to speak in the same place Sunday evening, April 23, and it is expected that a good crowd will be had.

August Klewie is the new corresponding secretary of Local Buffalo and all communications should be addressed to him at 110 Straus street, as Comrade Pitton has resigned the office.

Comrade Spargo writes in reply to the statement of Comrade Klewie given in this column, that the speakers' tours arranged by the State Committee. He says that the local has seldom been able to get out even a fair audience for speakers, while at the People's Forum, during the past season, Comrades Ghent, Lemon, and Ladoff addressed very good crowds, to say nothing of the participation of Social Democrats in the discussions at these meetings and the distribution of Socialist literature. He is confident that the Forum meetings have done much for the advancement of the cause in Yorkers.

New York City.

A regular meeting of the General Committee of Local New York will take place on Sunday, April 22, 8 p. m., at 206 E. Eighty-sixth street. Important business will be transacted at this meeting and the delegates are requested to be there in time. At the last meeting the seats of some delegates absent without excuse for three consecutive meetings were declared vacant and the same rule will apply to delegates who fail to attend this meeting.

Comrades are again requested to make immediate settlements for tickets for the May Day Celebration and return without any delay the unsold tickets. There are still a few of the \$2 and \$4 boxes left and those desiring any can get them by writing to Organizer U. Solomon, 64 E. Fourth street.

Labor organizations which desire to bring their banners for exhibition at the May Day Celebration can do so by delivering their banners either on Saturday afternoon at the Organizer's office or on Sunday, May 5, before 2 p. m. at Carnegie Hall, fifty-third street, entrance, goods cars with the boxes of

the Board of Wisconsin or, they falling to act, of the National Committee."

As usual, numbers of comrades are needed for the various committees. Committee work will not interfere in any way with the comrades hearing the speakers or music, as the work will have to be done before the opening of the celebration. Comrades will be to act on committees are requested to communicate at once with the Organizer, who will provide them with committee tickets. The entrance for committees is on Fifty-sixth street. The Organizer still has on hand a few thousand throwaway cards for the May Day Celebration, which should be distributed during the coming week. Very few district organizations have co-operated in distributing these cards. Those organizations which have not covered their territories may yet do it by calling at the Organizer's office, where they will be supplied with cards.

Letters have been mailed to various comrades who are willing to speak during the coming months, requesting them not to make engagements with individual district organizations, but to speak only at such places as the Organizer may assign to them; they were also requested to notify the Organizer how often during the week they desire to speak and what days they prefer. Comrades who were overlooked by the Organizer may send him this information direct. A meeting of comrades desiring to act as speakers during the coming campaign will take place on Friday, April 21, 8 p. m., in the Labor Lyceum, 64 E. Fourth street. The purpose is to have a general discussion as to the opening of our outdoor agitation and also make various suggestions regarding speakers. Invitations for this meeting have been sent out, but any comrade whose name was overlooked and who contemplates speaking at outdoor meetings will be welcomed.

Plans are maturing for carrying on stereopticon street agitation at the rooms of the Harlem Socialist Club. Situated as it is in the busiest part of Harlem's main thoroughfare and in the center of a population which is estimated to be not far from half a million, the possibilities for effective Socialist propaganda with the stereopticon among Harlemites during the coming campaign are limited only by the willingness of comrades and sympathizers to make liberal contributions. As a means of publicity and attracting attention, it is doubtless unequalled. Comrades Van Name, Berger, Redding, Wilkerson, Belver, and Clarke are on the stereopticon committee and will gladly receive any suggestions or contributions for the cause. If anyone knows where Socialist stereopticon slides can be secured, he should notify Edward P. Clarke, 2108 Amsterdam avenue. Also any comrade who has run across a good picture depicting social contrasts, the development of machinery, industrial conditions, processes of manufacture, or any pictorial representation that will convey information on labor conditions, will confer a favor by sending it to the same address.

BROOKLYN.

Walter Thomas Mills and Alexander Jones will be the speakers at Brooklyn's May Day demonstration, which is to be held on Sunday evening, April 30, at the Labor Lyceum, 949 Wiloughby avenue. Comrades must push the sale of tickets for this meeting, as the surplus from same will start the campaign fund, and all our resources will be needed to battle against the conglomeration of reform and municipal fake issues this year.

Twenty-six new members were accepted at the last meeting of the Communist Party.

S. Solomon calls attention to a mistake in the report of the Kings County Committee last week—namely, that "the Grievance Committee of Local New York decided against Eichwald." The facts are: Eichwald, being the plaintiff, was first given the floor to state his charges; he brought two witnesses to support them; the committee intended to give the defendant, Ploetz, the same opportunity; as soon as Ploetz first witness was called in, Eichwald rose and stated that he absolutely refused to remain in the room and that he desired to be represented at the conference may do so by electing delegates and sending names and addresses to Organizer Solomon, who will notify them when the meetings will take place.

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What the lectures are doing for the building up of the party membership is seen from the fact that the 21st A. D. Branch 2, has twelve new applications from the 16th A. D. (Buffalo Hall) has taken in five new members.

The lecture held by the 18th A. D. Branch 2, at Windsor Terrace, was well attended and, encouraged by this success, the branch will continue to give lectures.

At the last meeting of the 4th A. D. two new applications for membership were received. The comrades are working hard to build up this newly organized district, which meets the second and fourth Thursdays of each month at the corner of Myrtle and Kent avenues. Organizer, Leonard Davidson, 188 Waldworth street.

The 17th A. D. also newly organized, is struggling along under adverse conditions as some of the foremost members of the party living in the district do not appear at its meetings. However, the work will be carried on to success nevertheless. The meetings are held the first and third Wednesdays of each month at 551 Gates avenue, corner Tompkins.

In future the 9th A. D. will meet every Sunday morning at 10 a. m., at Meyer's hall, Imlay and Verona streets. Business meetings will be held on the first and third Sundays as before; a literary meeting will be held on the last Sunday of the month, and on other Sundays informal meetings. In the last few months \$20 worth of subscriptions for "The Worker" have been sold by this district. It is a great satisfaction to the comrades of the 9th to know that instead of being in debt, as a year ago, the district is fully prepared with paraphernalia for the campaign and the treasury is still in a flourishing condition. Cards are to be printed with place of meeting, general information, and addresses. After the campaign it is hoped to establish permanent club rooms. Efforts will be made to distribute literature at the ball grounds in this section, which lies around the lower ends of Court and Smith streets and all below Hamilton avenue.

The comrades of the 8th, 11th, and 12th A. D. are to be congratulated on the success of their concert in Prospect Hall on Wednesday evening of last week. The hall was filled to overflowing with a very appreciative audience and every number on the program was exceedingly well rendered. Particularly pleasing were the efforts of the talented young violinist, Miss Emeline Gresser, and the brilliant piano playing of Miss Lillie Davidson. Plans for effective propaganda in the coming future are, as a beginning will endeavor, with the help of the Yorkville Agitation Committee, to organize on an independent basis the 33rd A. D. which has so far met jointly with the 32d. Plans for the holding of street meetings were also discussed at this meeting, as well as discussion on the platform to be drafted for the next municipal campaign.

The report of the delegate from the 30th A. D., the districts comprising the Yorkville Agitation District were advised to open naturalization bureaus during the campaign. The Yorkville Agitation Committee will have a May Walk on Sunday, May 7, to which all comrades and friends are cordially invited. Comrades who will take part are requested to be at One Hundred and Seventy-seventh street station of the Third Avenue elevated railroad, where all the ballots start, at 7 a. m. From there it is planned to go to Carnegie Hall, fifty-third street, entrance, goods cars with the boxes of

the pleasures of nature and good fellowship.

Comrade George Willis Cooke of Massachusetts lectures in Cooper Union Friday evening, April 21.

Everett T. Wheeler's lecture on The Ethics of a Strike at the East Side Settlement Club, Seventy-sixth street and East River, will be answered at the same place on Sunday evening, April 23, 8 p. m., by John J. Collins, President of the District Council of Labor of Boston. Mr. Wheeler has been invited to attend and Socialists should make it a point to be present and participate in the discussion.

At the next meeting of the 32d and 33d A. D., on April 27, at the new headquarters, Harlem Terrace, 210-212 E. One Hundred and Fourth street, there will be a discussion on municipal ownership. All sympathizers are invited to attend. At the last meeting one new member was proposed and comrades were chosen as delegates to the June 11th Plenic Conference and to distribute the May Day issue of The Worker. It was decided to hold a demonstration on the evening of May Day at Harlem Terrace.

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MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON.

Walter Thomas Mills will speak at the state picnic in Boston on July 4.

Mrs. S. H. Merryfield will speak on the Demands and Growth of Socialism on Sunday evening, April 23 at Homestead Hall, 723 Washington street.

Wards 1 and 2 of Boston report general activity on the part of the members. Comrades Hickey and McVoy are writing articles for local papers, which are accepted regularly and create wide discussion upon Socialism. The club is arranging for readings from Mills' book, to be followed by discussions. Comrade Smith reports an increased membership.

At the last meeting of the City Central Committee Comrade Claus acted as chairman. The committee on election laws was instructed to at once proceed to find out the names and addresses of ward committees elected by the Socialist parties and to organize the legal City Committee. The report of the secretary showed the adoption by a vote of the various clubs of the resolutions published in The Worker some time ago. The Statistician called attention to the notices posted at the postoffices informing the public that no more applicants are wanted for membership in the party.

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New Jersey.

John Spargo will speak in Newark on Monday night, April 24, under the auspices of Branch Seven, in Harmony Hall, 663 Broad street, on the topic: Forces Making for Socialism in America. This is the address that Comrade Spargo delivered by request before the People's Institute in Cooper Union. Admission is free.

The Orange Valley Branch will hold a public meeting in Columbus Hall, Orange Valley, on Friday night, April 26, with Walter Thomas Mills and Geo. H. Goebel as speakers. Admission is free.

Meetings have been arranged for Walter Thomas Mills as follows: Tuesday evening, April 25, West Hoboken; April 26, Trenton, Y. M. C. A. Hall; April 27, Vineland, Cosmopolitan Hall; Sunday afternoon, April 30, Hoboken, Odd Fellows Hall; Monday evening, May 1, Newark, Wallace Hall; May 2, Millville.

The Socialist Party of West Hoboken has held a successful lecture course this winter which closed with a lecture by Courtenay Lemon last Sunday. A big meeting will be held on Tuesday, April 25. Walter Thomas Mills of Chicago, who will be in New Jersey for a week, is the speaker for this occasion. This meeting will be held at Imperial Hall, corner of Spring and Shippen streets, and an admission fee of ten cents will be charged. Readers of The Worker are cordially invited.

Courtenay Lemon will lecture at Arcanum Hall, Jackson and Clinton avenues, Jersey City, on Thursday evening, April 20, 8 p. m. Subject: Do We Need the Capitalist?

Pennsylvania.

Dates for the German Organizer, Robert Saltic, for the coming week are as follows: April 23 to 28, Sharon, Pa.; April 29, Pittsburgh.

Arrangements for the tour of George E. Littlefield have been practically completed by State Secretary Bangor and dates are as follows: Albany, N. Y., April 30; Baltimore, Md., May 1; Wilmington, Del., May 2 (debate with Rev. Elywood); Royersford, Pa., May 3; Pottstown, May 4; Bethlehem, May 6; Easton, May 7; Allentown, May 8; Reading, May 9 and 10; Ephrata, May 11; Litzitz, May 12; York, May 13 and 14.

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The second meeting to organize a Socialist Dramatic Club will be held on Sunday, April 23, 4:30 p. m., at 830 Shawmut avenue.

A rehearsal of the songs for May Day will be held every Sunday in April at 11 p. m., at 830 Shawmut avenue. All Socialists who sing are invited to attend.

The Socialist Women's Club meets on the first and third Thursdays of each month, 8 p. m., at 830 Shawmut avenue.

A new local has been organized at Dasher.

State Secretary Gardner will try to arrange five dates for Comrade Gilbert of Utah.

The State Executive Committee calls on locals to give preference to speakers sent out by the state and national organizations, rather than to free-lance speakers.

The State Committee, by a vote of 15 to 6, has adopted Prevey's motion that any member of the body who for three consecutive times neglects to take action on matters regularly submitted to him for vote shall thereby forfeit his seat.

Washington.

State Secretary Martin reports that receipts for dues during the month of March indicate a membership of 1,418.

State Secretary Martin has been instructed to arrange dates for George R. Kirkpatrick in August.

The resignation of David Burgess as State Organizer has been accepted.

The Speakers' Committee of Local Seattle is negotiating with Jack Lonnie for a lecture. The intention is to arrange a circuit and have speakers who will draw a crowd at a small admission.

Union Branch, Local Seattle, has appointed a committee to get each union to appoint a committee of one to be a member of a joint committee, similarly appointed by all the unions to discuss economics. The committee is to invite the Democratic, Republican and Socialist committees each to appoint a man to represent them in the discussions.

Here and There.

Local Covington, Ky., adopts resolutions advising National Committee member Towner to advocate the following course in the Berger matter: 1. That the National Committee require that Berger fully retract in the columns of "The Worker" the utterances made therein in support of Candidate Wallber; 2. That, in failing to do so, the National Committee call upon the Wisconsin state organization to withdraw Berger as a National Committee member; 3. That, in the event of this requirement not being complied with, the National Committee declare the party in Wisconsin to be unorganized and proceed to send a National Organizer to Wisconsin to organize the party in that state in the same manner as its local sections elsewhere.

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MILWAUKEE ON BERGER CASE.

To the Editor of The Worker:—I am compelled to express surprise at Comrade Hillquist's report upon Victor L. Berger's violation of the national constitution. The tactics in advising the support of a capitalist candidate for judge in Milwaukee. That it was such a violation no amount of straining after nice legal or technical distinctions can obscure. It is pretty safe to say that if a humble or unknown member instead of a prominent name like Berger had been guilty of the same offense he would have been kicked out of his local at once before he would have had time to make an explanation. In all parts of the country such members are being cordially disciplined for much less offenses and it is accepted as the proper thing for locals to do.

We are told that the party has not pronounced itself officially on the point at issue. Let us see. I have in mind at this writing a case which came before the National Quorum in 1903. A reference to the minutes of that year will show that a member of that year will show that, as National Secretary, I called the attention of the Quorum to the case of Local Santa Barbara, California. The details are not given in the minutes, but they were, in substance, to the effect that the local Socialist paper, "The Paper," had advised the editor to take action on matters regularly submitted to him for vote shall thereby forfeit his seat.

Washington.

State Secretary Martin reports that receipts for