NEW YORK, MAY 13, 1905.

The Worker.

MORE ABOUT THE "HOMES" THAT SOCIALISM WILL DESTROY.

Report by Non-Socialist Investigators on

Capitalism Dooms the Wage-Workers to Live in Places Unfit

Four weeks ago, under a head similar to this, we gave some account of table advocates charge that "Socialism would destroy the home."
We wish to show now that such conditions are not confined to the

nd has a population of less than 400,000—about one-tenth that of New York, less than one-third that of Philadelphia—ranking only seventh in the list of American cities. Ask the average Cleveland business man and the list of American cities. Ask the average cieve and business than and he will tell you that Cleveland is a beautiful city, a city of homes, a city without slums or a "housing problem," a city whose working people are prosperous and happy; he will escort you up Euclid Ayenue—one of the most delightful thoroughfares in the whole world—and he will point with pride to

and these extracts from the

Chamber of Commerce Committee's Report.

people of Cleveland are unaware of the fact that the Chamber of Commerce. over a year ago, appointed a "housing problem committee" to make an investigation of conditions among the city's submerged working class. This committee filed an elaborate report containing statistics, diagrams and illustrations relating to the "homes" of thousands of tollers in three districts, namely, the region of the haymarket, bounded by Hill, Commercial and Minkon streets and the Nickel Plate railroad: two blocks bounded by Broadway, Odell alley, Orange, Perry, Liberal and Cherry streets; and a block on Washington street. The investigators declare that these districts are fairly representative, and are by no means the worst spots which could be found and that would give exaggerated and distorted views of the facts.

The Development of Industry.

At the outset this Chamber of Com merce housing problem committee sur-prises us by agreeing with the general socialistic analysis of industrial de-velopment as follows:

A few generations ago, man depended argely upon the work of his own hands for supplying his wants. He was largely inde-pendent of the labor of others, and there was, likewise, small demand for his serv-lees. As a result, it was not necessary that he live near the base of supplies, and in direct touch with thousands of other market." With the introduction of machinery came an industrial revolution. Mechanical was largely substituted for muscular power, and the factory, with its division of labor, was introduced. Now men, in-stead of being independent in their means of livelihood, are largely interdependent. The head of the family must be near a co mon exchange, where his services will fine a market value. The clothing which he wears, and the food which he eats, instead of being provided by himself and a few of his neighbors, are furnished all over the world. In exchange, his labor must be equally, to these thousands through the medium of the factory, the mill or the shipping house. The factory operative, the shop girl, the street vender, the boot black, all must be near the scene of the day's work; the day laborer must live near the center of his field of action in all these cases the time, and which might be spent in transportation ar important factors. As has been shown, in the earlier stages of the present industrial system, this resulted in the workingman's small cottage near the center of industria activity. But as demand for labor grew greater the only way in which increased rent charges could be met was by filling up houses, moving into smaller apartment and taking lodgers-the final result being crowding of every available corner

the double decker. The Brood of Misery.

The committee draws a barrowing picture of this overcrowding process by quoting a report on a Chicago in

erted sexuality, drunkenness, pauperism nd many forms of debauchery, were nused in some instances, in others abetted the indecent overcrowding which ex-ted-high death rates; a pitiful increase infant mortality; terrible suffering among little children; scrofula and cor genital diseases; ophthalmia, due to dari ill ventilated, overcrowded rooms; sheel exhaustion and inability to work; encour physical stamine and thus producing con eral debility, were some of the evils of

It is pointed out that the lack of light and yentilation, the insufficient supply of fresh air caused by the use of rooms by too great a number, personal intimacy and close relations, and the uncleanliness attending these conditions, foster the growth of diseas germs, while the gene d lack of nour ishment and proper sanitary provi sions make impossible the possession of the physical stamina necessary for more common in these districts that typhold fever in the city during the cause of this disease is entirely exterseverity. Especially does tuberculosis find here its most fertile soil." The report of a committee investigat-ing the prevalence of this disease in

Coming down to facts and figures. mittee declares that over crowding is as bad here in the districts investigated as the worst places in New York or Chicago. We quote fur

Est, Sleep, Live, In One Room.

Nearly one-fourth of the apartments examined contained living rooms which were slept in as well, while one-fifth of all spart ments had every room used for both liv ing and sleeping purposes. These were

More serious still, of course, is the case where all sleep in a single room. For in-stance, we find nine people, father, mother, four children, and three lodgers all sleepare small, while two are about fourtees years old. The moral influence of these alizing. Imagine the conditions where all the functions of living, including cooking enting, dressing, sleeping, bathing, giving birth to children, are carried on in a single

The committee declares that, in the omes investigated, 45 per cent. have three or more persons to every sleeping room, while sixty-five apartments "have an average of over five to each sleeping room and some have seven. eight, or nine persons," and in the two, often three, four or even five beds are found, though, indeed, the bed may consist in nothing more than a pile of

For living purposes, Prof. Huxley it. Physicians say that the ordinary

physical strength, the mental vigor, and the moral stamina of the victims, renders them less capable of holding their own in the struggle for existence, and so dooms them to ever worse poverty.

and spreading wider, until civilization falls, because of the rottenness of its foundations? If not, how are we to be saved? What's to be done? What

tion, DO YOU THINK THIS DOES NOT CONCERN YOU?

A DAY IN COLD STORAGE.

them at a set of vultures known on he bill-boards as Swift & Co., of "Pre

the packing house of Swift & Co. cate, I ask the readers to remember that an expurgated account would be an untruthful one. Surely Socialists that it is time to call spades

"You must apply to the officer out-side for work," said one of the clerks in Central Line Station at the stock-

I turned to a po

ty," said the policeman. "You report to that officer at the visitors' entrance over there where it says: 'No Admit-

I reported. "We need all the girls said. "You understand we don't hire

age department. There was no ventil-ation and all was dark and sloppy and dimy. Up recking stairs we came to the trimming room. The foreman turned me over to the forewoman who showed me the rest room with bench-

when you get cold," she said. The trimming room is kept at a tem-perature several degrees below freez-

the foreman, as he showed me how to cut meat scraps "extra lean." "We pay 60 cents a hundred for this—but be careful to get every particle of fat off this meat and every particle of meat off the fat or it will be turned back on you when we inspect it."

A great carving knife was given me

"Haven't you something smaller to

oetter knife. - I worked as fast as I could and I better knife.

noticed that I accomplished more than either the young girl at my right or the tall, handsome mulatto girl at my

settled between my shoulder blades.
"Don't you think this is a bum job?"
asked the young girl at my right. Her
teeth cliattered as she spoke.
"How do you like this work?" I
asked of Cindy, the mulatto girl later.

I told the foreman later that I was discouraged and wanted my time.
"You better stop now then, so we can weigh your barrel and give you your time," he said jovially.
I gave my "time" to the policeman who had hired me.
"You'll have to wait about an hour. Of all the families in these districts great number of blocks not shown here! great number of blocks not feet aplect, nly 9 per cent, have 700 cubic feet aplect. "You'll have to wait about an hour for the timekeeper to get in." he said. "How much have I carned in the less than one-fourth have over 500

ents a hundred."
"They won't get it," snapped the
foreman. "That pretty, blue-eyed one
is the ring-leader—I'll fix her!"
I told the foreman later that I was

window No. 2. I waited in the snov

while the cashier inspected my check. He had me sign on the snowy window

ledge before he shoved the seventy-six

cents out to me; and that was mor

than the other greenles had earned, the colored man told me. The Polish girls

followed me in a group as I wended my way through the dirty snow to-

ward the cars. I stopped to say good

bye to the little Labor Leader, but I

was confronted by fierce, lowering

"What's the matter girls?" I asked

"What's the matter, girls?" I asked "What for you tell the foreman we going to strike?" asked the Labor

Lender fiercely.
"I did'nt tell him," I protested hotly.

foreman was talking to you long time!

"I know who told. You were talk

"You told!- No use lying 'bout ft."

ing English. Another woman heard all you said at noon." I insisted.

she cried fiercely. I could not bear the

thought of leaving these splendid girls

"I tell you I did not tell-I heard the

forewoman tell the foreman that the colored woman warned her that all

you Polish girls would strike!" I said. "Oh, girls, that's true. That's true.

lady. It was the colored woman told

off her head. Gee, but I'm mad-it

tended her hands and from her face shone a fine, friendly light. It was tended her hands and fro

the dauntless spirit and the loyalty

This was a typical strike and it fall

ed as strikes must fall, until all indus trial plants are owned by the people

initic Coast. There is a splendid exhibitanting revolutionary spirit among the oppressed workers, but the despair of competition is appalling. The Iron Law of Wages is at its lowest ebb.

If I had not seen it with my own eyes I should say that it could not be true. But I have lived the worst of it

for two long, cold storage days, and I

shall never forget it.—Bertha Wikins

The city of Chicago offers me

ady. I thought first you told."

Oh, but we'll make it hot for

spoilt all our nice little strike.

make it hot for her! Good night.

eyes were concillatory as she ex-

with that against me.

"Yes, you did," she fumed.

feet, and over 00 per cent., or nearly two two days?" I asked. apiece, the smallest amount allowed in any "Seventy-six cents. What for you going to quit?" "They pay too much. When I starve, want to die quickly."

The time-keeper came at last and than the everage would show. here that 37 per cent, have less than 300) gave me the slip of paper to take to Central Time Station at the outside cubic feet available, 15 per cent, less than 200 cubic feet, while some cases were

each person could be obtained. In one case we found "an entire family of seven sleeping in a single room containing 576 cubic feet—an allowance of 82 feet apiece."

ound where less than 100 cubic feet for

human being consumes the vitalizing quality in air at the rate of 3,000 cubic

No Fresh Air for Them.

The committe says of ventilations

Space prevents quoting further facts from this remarkable report of the housing problem committee of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce. The data relating to sanitation, water ets used in common, lighting, bathing facilities, etc., is pretty much of the ample:

Cleanliness Impessible.

The lack of bathing prevision in these districts is so universal as to make a table showing the extent of their existence un ecessary. In Block 1 there is not a single bath rub in Block 2 there is one, in Block Block 5 two and in Blocks 6 and 7, one. In other words, about 16 per cent. of the people inhabiting these districts are abso-lutely without respectable provisions for

workers' poverty compels them to live in such quarters as they can get they have no choice. The quarters that they can get with their scanfy wages are small, dark, unventilated, not fit even for pig-styes—but very profitable to the landlords, who don't have to live in them. So, in the first,

is already too long. But meanwhile—
You skilled mechanics, you better-paid workingmen, you who are above
the average of your class, who do not yourselves suffer quite such evils
these, who have still health and strength and some lessure and some educa-

If so, you are mistaken. You are not sure of your job next year. SOMENEW MACHINE MAY THROW YOU INTO THE "SUBMERGED TENTH." is has happened to others like you. Still less are you sure of YOUR CHIL-

Even though you have no manly sympathy for the less fortunate, on a basis of sheer selfishness it is up to you to act promptly—to strike NOW to strike hard and STRAIGHT, to strike at THE ROOT OF THE EVIL

THE SOCIALIST SORT

At the recent state convention of the Socialist Party of New Hampshire the following timely resolutions were

Whereas. The last ten years has seen a tremendous change in public sentiment re-garding the ownership and control of public utilities, natural monopolies and the neces-sities of civilized existence, and in Chicago Republican parties are vying with each other in professions of loyalty to the prinpublic ownership of the said utili women. A number of Polish women ties and accessities, it becomes pertinent with shawls over their heads sat at for the Socialist Party to define the difference that exists between itself and these ties.

program of public ownership proposed b both the Democratic and Republican par-ties as designed to entrench the capitalis lass more firmly in its position upon the capitalists, but for the benefit of producers and consumers—in other words, of the common people. The program of public own ership planned by the Democrats "now" and by the Republicans when they can't help it is not Socialism. We exomerate them fully. It is not even "State Social them fully. It is not even "State Social-ism." It is "State Capitalism," and of it let the workers beware. Most civilized countries have it in large degree, and yet poverty and oppression abound. Every steamer that sails from Europe brings droves of these alleged beneficiaries of a system of public ownership of public utili-ties. The trouble with the visionary schemes of the Democrats and Republicans, with their wierd and utopian dreams, is that they are not intended to benefit the work-ling class or relieve the public, but to ren-

italists. lesoived, That the Socialist Party ship in which it believes is the kind without bonds or interest; and it recognises as
public utilities every branch of human activity regarded as useful among men. We
call upon you, the working class, to avoid
the cunningly devised traps of the capitalists to perpetuate themselves in public robbery by means of schemes of state and
municipal capitalism.

Resolved, That the Socialist Party is now
and always has been a consistent advocate

madern civilization, but never for an in-signt as a feeder to an idle class of mill-inaire bondheiders. Hence we damand that all public utilities be taken over. Fead-ing-such time, however, as the general gov-cerment shall become in sympathy with this demand, the Becilist Farry in town, county and state, if placed in office, pro-poses to do all in its power to better the conditions of the working class which it

into the Fire."

such , is the Fate of Colorado Workingmen, Who Voted for Democratic Capitalism to Beat Republican Capitalism-Anti-Boycott Law Is Enacted, and Bulkeley Wells Succeeds Sherman Bell.

The logic of events is showing he little the workingmen of Colorado gained by voting for Democrat Adams in order to oust Republican Peabody instead of making a straight protest against capitalist tyranny under any and all party names by voting for So cialism. They got rid of Peabody, it is true. But they have McDonald in his place, and he is proving a worthy

The Legislature has passed and Gov cDonald has signed an Anti-Boycott Bill promoted by the Citizens Alliance-the small-capitalist auxiliary of the big-capitalist Mine Owners' Asociation. This new law makes it a crime, punishable by fine and impris onment, for workingmen to agree not to buy or ask others not to buy from capitalists who are especially unfair nd arbitrary in the treatment of their employees. It is interesting to not that this law, enacted by a Republican egislature, is copied fro by the Democratic legislators of Ala ama a year ago.

Governor McDonald has further shown his love for the workingmen by appointing as Adjutant-General, to succeed the notorious Sherman Bell, the great capitalist Bulkeley Wells. Wells is a part-owner and manager of the Smuggler-Union mines in the Telluride district and was a captain of militia there during the strike, playing a large part as a second to Bell. arbitrarily arrested strikers and imprisoned them as vagrants without trial, deported peaceable citizens who sympathized with the strikers, destroyed union property, and was in constant communication with the Mine Owners Association as he undoubtedly still is

Meanwhile, the air is full of rumors Venezuela, to stir up trouble there for the benefit of the Asphalt Trust.

Trade Unions Must Pay Employers for Losses Caused by a Peaceful Boycott.

unfair list at the request of the mold-ers and kindred crafts. The Gurney Company was awarded \$1,500 dam

"safe and sane" labor papers have had nothing to say on the matter, not even reporting the fact. The damage suit and it is hard to see how the unions can meet it unless the workers vote a workingmen's ticket and put their own

SCABS AS DEPUTIES.

The blue-stone cutters of Kingston stoneyard owners. It is for the work-ingmen of Kingston to say at the next lection whether they approve of this

LOP-SIDED INVESTIGATION

The Chicago "Socialist" charges that the grand jury that is investigating strikes and lockouts in that city, and which will have the power to return indictments against trade unionists, is composed of capitalists and their sym-pathizers from top to bottom and that its findings are all arranged beforehand. It certainly looks so. Here is the list of grand jurors: Harry G. Selfridge, formerly manager of Mar-shall Field & Co.'s retail store; John R. True, treasurer of the Northwestern Terra Cotta Co.; Otto Kroeschell, president of Kroeschell Bros. Ice Co.; Harry L. Wright, secretary of the Hastings Express Co.; Arthur Meeker, general manager for Armour & Co.; Addison B. Baker, broker; John C. Addison B. Baker, Droker; John C. Spry, lumber dealer; John F. Barrett, broker; Lyman A. Martin, president of the Imperial Publishing Co.; James H. Moore, insurance man; Eugene S. Kimball, retired capitalist—not one workingman to say nothing of a union

TO PROVIDE FOR THE BLACKLISTED.

adopted a resolution recommending trade unions to take an active part in trade unions to take an active produc-tive formation of co-operative produc-tive stores, with the special view to provide work for those who have been victimised in connection with their union, or displaced by non-union labor

—An English Joke: There is one kind of rat that we never find deserting a sink-ing ship—that is, not in Eubela. That is the Autocrat.—Funch.

WHAT THEY GAINED A NEW COLORADO.

"Out of the Frying-Pan Peabody-Bell Infamies Repeated in West Virginia.

Striking Coal Miners Terrorized by Private Standing Army-Men Brought In to Break Strike Refuse to Work and Are Beaton or Murdered by Deputies.

A comrade in Kanawha County, W. Va., where a coal miners' strike ha een on for some months, writes to National Secretary Barnes as follows "It is awful here-a veritable little The strike is on here-

they don't dare to do anything. There is no telling what they may do next." In West Virginia, because of the

general backwardness of the popula tion, and the out-of-the-world position of the mining districts, it is even easier for the organized mine owner to carry out their infamous policy than it was in Colorado. Nor does it seem that the United Mine Workers are making nearly so spirited a fight for the defense of their persecuted members as the Western Federation of Miners made.

CHARGES FRAUD. W. E. Trautmann has issued an

open letter to the rank and file of the United Brewery Workers and the labor novement in general, charging that his oval from the office of editor of "Brewers' Journal" was carried out by grossly dishonest conduct on the part of the officers, notably Presi-dent Priesterbach, Secretary Kemper, and Adolph Kummer, member of the Executive Board. It will be remem pered that the Executive Board votes to remove Trautmann from the editorparticipation in the Industrial Reorcanization Conference at Chicago, tha the appealed to the general vote, and that, according to the official returns, the membership sustained the Execu-tive Board by a vote of 11,960 to 10,801. Trautmann claims that these returns are fraudulent, that many ballots were ted which ought to have been re jected and vice versa and that the true returns showed 9.157 votes to sustain the Executive Board and 10,481 against it. He alleges, upon the authority of his two witnesses at the counting, that in many cases a number of ballots written in the same hand

were counted although the constitution provides that every member cast his own ballot; also, that the vote of Local No. 9 of Milwaukee. which was against the Executive nical grounds, the votes of other locals open to just the same constitutional objections, but favorable to the Board,

were counted. He calls attention to the fact that neither Priesterbach nor Kemper is a member either of the Socialist Party or the S. L. P., though both claim to be Socialists; only two members of the Executive Board, he says, are mem-bers of the Socialist Party. Priester-bach is a member of the Jefferson centle Club of St. Lonie with several brewery owners of tha city.

Trautmann declares that his removal was dictated by the American Federa-tion of Labor administration, as a part of its program of "stamping out Socialism in the unions" and that it was forced under threat of the expulsion of the United Brewery Workers from the Federation. He calls attention further to the fact that the capitalist pres has shown considerable satisfactio over his removal and, while giving space to the statements of the other officers, has refused publication to his protest.

Copies of the circular may be obtain ed from W. E. Trautme enth street, Cincinnati. n W. E. Trautmann, 16 E. Sev

PLAYING A DESPERATE GAME.

Archbishop Glennon is organizing a Colonization Realty Company" fo the purpose of colonizing the foreign Catholic workingmen's family in Buter, Pemiscot and Reynolds Counties,

The Archbishop "hopes to keep th national life of the emigrants intact as much as possible, and for that pur pose there will be separate Italian, Polish, and other settlements." What does that mean? It means to

prevent the Americanizing of thes wage slaves, to keep the public schools, from the American public life, to keep them under the ab-solute control of, and make them tributary to the powers of Archbishop Glennon. It is a colonization scheme on a strictly capitalist basis, and the faith and ignorance of these foreign people are used as a means to the end. It is neither American nor humane to uild or organize special colonies for the new imaigrants special colonies for the new imaigrants, far away from the political and social life of the American people, with a view of ex-ploiting their innocent faith and ignor-ance under the cloak of religion and sanity.--St. Louis Labor.

BALTIMORE'S VOTE

PRICE 2 CENTS.

Another City Now Sends Encouraging News.

In City Election, Socialist Party Imcreases Fall Vote 40 per Cent., While Other Parties Lose.

BALTIMORE, Md. May 3.—The resuit of yesterday's City Council elec-tion is very satisfactory to the local Socialists, showing a good increase in

polled as follows: First District, Mar-

in all but six of the twenty-four wards, and polled a total of 1,808. Last November the city gave 1,461 votes for Debs and Hanford. Thus we gain about 40 per cent.

Mareck, our candidate for Mayor. At that time we were able to nominate only one candidate for Second Branch, giving him 235 votes, as against 384 in the same district this year; and we had candidates for First Branch in but four wards, polling 265 votes for them, as against 470 in the same wards this

While the Socialist Party gained, the percentage is more than doubled

usetts spoke here on May Day. His address was well received and un-doubtedly helped in bringing out the good results the following day. Local Baltimore will begin work at

ce in view of the legislative election to be held in the fall.

PARTY NAME STANDS

As The Worker goes to press word is of the Supreme Court of New York has decided in favor of the Social Demo-cratic Party in the case brought by

AMERICAN AID FOR RUSSIAN REVOLUTION.

Secretary Loopoloff and Trousurer Ingerman of the Russian Social Demoratic Society of New York acknowledge the receipt of the following contributions for the assistance of the revolutionary movement in Itussia:

New York, \$25; Br. 76, Roslindale, Mass., \$5.55; do., Paterson and vicinity, \$1); 25th A. D., Br. 2, New York, S. D. P., per C. Haiber, \$5; Local New Rochelle, N. Y., Verein Vorwärts, Adams, Mass., per Dr. A. F. Konikow, \$3; Arbetter Kinder Rieche Kasse, Adams, per do., \$2; I. Roemett and P. Schmidt, Adams, coll., per do., \$7.03; R. Manfred, New York, \$2; T. F. Mende, Brooklyn, A. L., New York, E. F. Everitt. Redlands, Cal., and L. I. Forth. Oakland, Cal., \$1 each; S. Scherer, Helens, Mont.,

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

CAPITALISTS TAKE UP ARMS.

Governor for troops, have organized a rifle brigade of one hundred mem-bers." Hibbing is an iron-mine town n the northern part of the state.

It is encouraging when the busin

DO YOU WISH TO JOIN THE SOCIALIST PARTY?

ired rank and file for guasarce and her mapport.

If YOU are a Socialist, we want YOU. It is your DUTY to Join, to do your little part in the work, to contribute your little share to the expense, and to exercise your cqual inducence in selecting the party's candidates, framing its platforms, controlling. The dues vary in different localities from 16 cents to 25 cents a month-5 cents going to the National Committee, 5 cents to the State Committee, and the rest to the local or its subdivisions. When a member is unsuled to nay by reason of sickness or unem-

standing.

If you can contribute more, of course there is always use for it, but it is not required. You will be expected, if you join, to attend the monthly of fortnightly meetings of your local of branch and to give some of your leisure to the work of the party-for the greater portion of the work is done by younteres.

For information as to the time and place f meeting of the branch which you should

If in New York County, address Organ-ser II, Solomon, 64 E. Fourth street, New

press. Scancers, as success street, Brook-lyn; It elsewhere in the state of New York, It elsewhere in the state of New York, address State Secretary John C. Chase, 64 E. Fourth attreet, and a card of inquiry to National Secretary, J. Mahlon Barnes, 200 Dearborn street, Chicago, will bring you a prompt reply, giving the address of your state secretary and other needed informa-tion.

VOL. XV.-NO. 7.

Tenements in Cleveland.

for Human Habitation, in Order That Owners May Dwell in Mansions-Socialism Will Not Tolerate Such Conditions.

the sort of home life which capitalism allows to a large proportion of the wage-workers in New York and Philadelphia—capitalism, whose eminently re-

delightful thoroughfares in the whole world—and he was been with pittle to the mansions of good Mr. Rockefeller and his associates.

Our facts about New York and Philadelphia were taken from reports of charity workers, not of Socialists or other "agitators." Our facts about Cleveland are taken from an even more respectable authority, from quite unimpeachable witnesses. From the Cleveland "Citizen" we take this sum-

Probably the great mass of working | Cleveland shows that, without excep

tion, the largest number of deaths from this cause is found in the tenement districts. Says this report. Breeding Spots for Disease. They are inhabited by the laboring class es, comprising people of all nationalities, living in their respective neighborhoods of streets, in crowded quarters, engaged in sleeping in unsanitary surroundings. The air inside these houses during the cold months is bad, the result of having been breathed over and over again, until mos of the available oxygen is taken from it, and the excretion products of the have accumulated in it. In many of these ers, from two to six people sleep at night and when off to work this room is occu pled as a sleeping spartment by an equa number of night laborers, who sleep during the day. The windows are kept battened up in winter, ventilation being a thing ap-

parently not thought of. Here also is a fruitful means o spreading contagion, says the com-mittee. With the modern system of sending out clothing to be finished i sweatshops, "the scourge of consumition, which doctors and boards of health wrestle with in vain, while dy ing men and women 'sew on coat with their last gasp' and sew the death warrant of the buyer into the lining

is a threat, the gravity of which we have hardly yet made out." Results of Poverty.

Then follows this astonishing admis While the condition of the sium dwelle may be said, in a sense, to be due to h poverty, it is even more true that his por

under which he is compelled to live, Following the scent and again quo ing the Chicago report, the committee

Diseased appetites and under-vitalisatio grading forms of poverty .- The overcrow lug, foul air, dark rooms, and insanitary housing conditions, are the handleaps I the competitive struggle which drag many families into a condition of painful and de Insanitary housing conditions reduce in dustrial efficiency, premote exhaustion and

growth of a large dependent class. The mistake is often made (the committ adds) of dealing with poverty as a cause rather than a result. This is shown in many forms of outdoor relief. Too often in this way is the effect temporarily relieve rather than the cause permanently reme died. That a clearing of the slums in our

Propagation of Crime. How often have we declared that poverty produces drunkenness, crime and immortality? Listen to this:

Perhaps the most serious result of ter ment conditions is the propagation of crim and immorality. The growth of the city always registers an increase in crime. Phil adelphia and Pittsburg are exceptionally good cities, but in Philadelphia there are seven and a half times as much crime given population, and in Pittsburg an as in the average rural county of Pennsy vania. The tenement is the city's crimina incubator. An increase in tenement house is followed by an increase in crime, while

responding decrease in crime. The committee quotes the opinio of Dr. Elisha Harris, Corresponding Secretary of the Prison Association of New York, as follows:

districts. By far the largest part-eight, per cent, at least-of the crimes agains property and against the person are per petrated by individuals who have either lost connection with home life, or never had any, or whose homes have ceased to be to afford what are regarded as ordinary

The committee adds: Leading to this vice and crime is the in

decent overcrowding with its indiscriminate mingling and close relations of the sexes without any degree of privacy, while the dark halls and passage ways and equally dark and obscure alleys conduce to gross est immorality. Intimate associat possible training school for victous lives. The constant example of women living in ease and luxury upon the proceeds of their immorality, acts as but an incentive to young girls to follow in their footsteps.
Familiarity with vice lesseus the horror of it, while the physical conditions under

bedroom, "rarely less than

rags or an old straw tick upon the says that 800 cubic feet per individual is desirable. For sleeping rooms some cities require 700, some 600, a few 500

The committee is half right and half wrong in saying that these hordble conditions of discomfort, dirt, disease, ignorance, vice, and crime are a cause rather than an effect of poverty. They are both.

place, these miscrable conditions are the result of poverty.

But in turn they become a cause. Lack of comfort, of privacy, of rest, of cleanliness, of sunlight, of fresh air—lack of all these things reduces the

And where will it end? Is this social cancer to keep on growing worse

Between jobs lately I had a few lays to throw at the birds, so I threw

minm Ham and Bacon" fame.

If the following account of two days' experience as a piece-worker in Chicago seems preposterous or indeli-

officer of the city-paid police force-for work with Swift & Co. "Yes, 'we' need trimmers-about fif-

any women by the day. What you make is yours—no more!" We entered the clammy, cold-stor-

"I'll give you a regular graft," said

"Haven't you something smaller to cut with," I asked timidly. "No, the girls are supposed to fur-nish their own knives and steels, too!" Later I appealed to the foreman for a

"Oh, if it only wasn't so cold." she OF PUBLIC OWNERSHIP. hot water to get it warm enough to use the steel. "I can't go this coil. I'll chill all night after this."

asked. pected. I thought I'd surely get in with the toughest kind of folks going. But, law me, you ain't tough, nor nose of the others ain't as I can see." At noon we sat in groups in the warm, stuffy, rest room, Cindy in one corner with several other colored women. A number of Polish women

Next day I rested and doctored rasping throat, but the day after sallied forth again into the bitter cale

"Is it worse than you expected?"[]

"Why didn't you come vesterday?

asked the forewoman. "I was tired," I said timidly "Thought I'd better break in slowly."
This time I worked at another table.
We handled hundreds of pounds of fat to glean the little lean meat from it For a hundred pounds of this lean meat we were allowed 25 cents in wages. This was not "extra lean." At noon I noticed a great commotion "What's the matter?" I asked of the

bright-eyed, pink-cheeked girl, who was evidently the leader. "Oh, lady," she said ardently, "we cannot make a living here in Swift's only about three cents an hour at that Diamond A extra lean! At Arr we could make a dollar and a half, out here we can't make a living. Oh lady, please we all want to go on strike to-morrow morning when they pay us off. We must stand all together and tell the boss he must give us 38 cents a hundred. Twenty-five cents

"How do you like the work by the time?" asked the colored man as to threw a scoopful of meat on the table

"I am going to quit to-night"

"I'm discouraged by the way to wealth is rolling in on me."

He watched my hands as I work "I wouldn't be discouraged if I way you," he remarked. "You're going make a pretty good butcher. In the weeks from now you'll be established. weeks from now you'll be earning dollar a day; sure you will!"

The forewoman came up to the man who was near my table.

"The culored women tells me

union. All the horrors of Colorad have been enacted here this winter and are being enacted to-day. Families were thrown out of their homes in snow and their furniture destroyed. The scabs were transported in when they found out how things were and refused to work, some of then were murdered. Deputies rode up and down on the trains constantly looking for anyone who is opposing the opera-tors or working for organization. Today a deputy picked a quarrel with who was with me and knocked him down, cursing him. The poor white slaves are so cowed that

W F TRAUTMANN

ANOTHER DAMAGE SUIT.

Another damage suit against trade unions has been decided. The Guer-ney Foundry Company of St. Cather-ines, Ont., brought an action against the labor organizations of that city because that concern was placed on the

It is significant, perhaps, that the s a new method of fighting the unions

eight-hour day. There is nothing very startling in this. Workingmen every-where have to strike and imperil their livelihood in order to make any gains. The interesting point is that there were only six scabs in the lot, only six men who broke their obligation and refused to stand by their brothers, and that every one of these six was at once sworn in as a deputy sheriff and armed at the expense of the capitalist government of the county to help intimidate his fellow workers and break the strike for the benefit of the

The London Trades Council has

We had candidates for Branch in all the four districts, and

tin, 384; Second, Long, 452; Third, Marcek, 645; Fourth, Matthews, 570; total, 2,051. For First Branch we had candidates

At the last city election, in May, 1903, we had 600 votes for Comrade

other parties cast a smaller vote yes-terday than last November, so that our George Elmer Littlefield of Massa-

representatives of the Democratic or-ganizatil, the fourier our party of the use of its party name on the ometal ballot.

Previously reported, \$2,718.68; W. S. & D. B. F., Br. 9, Hoboken, N. J., 85; Br. 24,

\$3; total to May 8, \$2,799.33.

dred and Twelfth street, New York.

A dispatch from Duluth, Minn., says:
"The business men of Hibbing, for the
purpose of quelling the strike on the
Mesaba range without calling upon the

men have to take up arms themselve as it indicates that they are finding it harder than it has previously been to get fool workingmen to shoot brother

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

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

York; If in Kings County, address Organizer Fred. Schaefer, 83 Stockton street, Brook-

PONT DELAY FIND OUT WHERE

business communications, and orders, checks, and drafts pay. Worker. Communications con-editorial department of the he addressed to the Editor ker. Communications for the

sek following receipt of money.

As Fbe Worker goes to press on WedgesF, correspondents and up per should
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is office by Monday, whenever possible.

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inagement of the paper should be adseed to the Bloard of Directors, Socialist
injuries Publishing Association, 184
Illiam street, New York.

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

THE SOCIALIST VOTE.

e-cialist Party (the Social Democratic of New York: has passed through its general election: Its growing, socie tested and its growing socie tested and press increase of its your war in these Ogures: 1900 (Presidential) 93,961 (State and Congressional).... 229,769

In the state of New York, on account of ertain provisions of the election laws, the oclaim Farty is officially recognized under the name of Social Democratic Farty, and a emblem is the Arm and Torch.



n article by Morris Hillquit on the decision of the United States Supreme Court declaring the New York Bakers' Ten-Hour Law unconstitutional, Both Socielist zell grounded in theory and experience and as a lawyer, Comrade Hillquit is well qualified to treat the subject, which is one of vital interest to the working class as an illustration of the capitalist control of government, including the courts. The paper containing this article should be widely circulated. ...

CHARITY AND REFORM:

In our issue of April 1 we quoted at some length from Cleveland Muffett's article in the April number of "Success" on "The Shameful Misuse of Wealth." We remarked that in face of a condition where ten thousand women of the upper class spend \$60, 000,000 a year on dress while ten million men, women, and children of the working class live all the time either in actual want or in immediate danger and dread of want, the best that such a sincere reformer as Mr. Moffett could suggest was that the rich should give to charity say one-tenth of what they now spend in luxury. Others have made similar comment and in the May number Mr. Moffett replies. He says that he does not advocate charity alone, but also remedial legislation on

a plan indicated as follows: the poor should get not through vary-ing and often mistaken benevolence, but through a permanent and well oruch a part of our city and state much a part of our city and state hinery as the free schools and free pitals. The poor mothers of future tens should have proper medical at-lance as their right and not by the bounty of any man. It is a shame and a crime that twenty-seven thousand women in New York City alone (see current report of the Lying-in Hospital) last year left without doctor's care in this great peril. And the chil who go to school bungry, as thou do, to-day, in our great cities have food given them as the right of potential citizens, since with-out food they cannot learn. On the same principle they should have parks and playgrounds and should be freed m the infamous servitude of child or. And families living in teneats deadly with seeds of tubercu-n, as hundreds of tenements are mid be given decent homes as their right in return for the large rents they pay. And millions of people now lan guishing in miserable surroundings-think of those dark foul stairwaysshould have as a right some pleasure after their toil, something to cheer and uplift them, something more attractive than the saloen, say good music—think of the noble organs in thousands of sirches, untaxed churches that ong to the people, organs that might playing openings for the people, if the things were thought about, orthat will, I fear, be playing mis not thought about.

He further calls attention to the facthat the millionaires dodge payment of axes on a large part of their property ad that the collection of such taxes ild supply funds for such reforms are mentioned in the paragraph

Well, this is better. The reform are, indeed, mere pallia-By themselves, they would only eve part of the evil results of the ag system, without killing the

root from which such evils grow and would continue to grow. But let us grant that even this would be worth while. Then arises the question: Who will put such reforms into effect? Does Mr. Moffett, does anyone who has rea history and who knows the world as it is, really suppose that any party or any administration dominated by business interests financed and officered by the propertied class (as both the old parties and the various non-partizan reform bodies are) would either wish or dare to adopt such a program, to say nothing of executing it? One may just as well expect that wolves will turn into faithful shepherd dogs or that a hawk will gather the brood of downy chicks under her wing and care

for them. No, the propertied class will not do ven so much (or so little) in mitigation of its pressure on the working class At least it will not do it spon taneously, not from pity and brotherly love. It will do only what it is forced or frightened into doing; only by fear of the wrath to come can it be at all "moralized"-and even so, it will try to play sharp tricks against fate, try to pacify the popular discontent with seeming reforms that reform nothing.

The only way in which even such palliative reforms can be carried into effect is by the activity of a party distinetly representing the class which produces and which suffers, and representing that class alone. That party exists, in this country and all over the civilized world. It stands for every onstructive measure of present relief that can be got; and it stands, at the same time, for the changing of the very basis of our economic system which makes industrious poverty and idle luxury the rule instead of the exception. And that party grows. Everywhere the red flag of Social Democ racy is moving on toward victory.

CLASS POLITICS IN THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

It is nothing less than criminal that the Republican-Democratic Board of Education of New York City, after conomizing on the evening schools and trying to economize by a reduction of school time in the primary odes, and while leaving at least in half-time classes, should appropriate over a million dollars to provide

athletic fields for the high schools in the five boroughs. We Social Democrats approve of high schools, and of universities, too. We also approve of athletics and physical training for the pupils, so as to make their bodies healthy and capable of using the knowledge they get in the schoolroom. But we know that to-day the high schools exist largely for the benefit of the children of the rich, while the average workingman's child is lucky if he can go through the grades. While this condi-

tion lasts, the first care should be for

the primary grades, then for the upper

grades, then for the high schools. A Social Democratic city administra tion would very easily find means to erect buildings enough and hire teachers enough for all the children in the lower grades, and to provide the needy ones with food and clothing so that they would be in physical condition to learn, and to pro vide a playground for every public school. After that, and after providing for the evening schools in propor tion to the needs of those who have had little or no opportunity to attend day schools in their youth, a Social Democratic administration would still be able to support the high schools and even to give them athletic fields It would make the parasitic tax-dodg ing landlords and franchise-grabbers pay the bills.

ministrations have a double reason for pampering the high schools. In the first place, the capitalist class, which they represent, wishes taxes to be kept down and yet wishes to have good high schools for its youth. In the seond place, it wishes the children of the working class to be shut out from the schools and forced into the shop to grow up in helpless ignorance and to be capable of nothing but toiling or and creating profit for employers and landlords.

NOTE, COMMENT AND ANSWER

Samuel Gompers having failed to take up his challenge to formal debate Max Hayes has gone on with his side of the discussion in the Clevelan pers is assured of space if he cares of dares to reply. Those who desire copies of the paper should address it a 193 Champlain street, Cleveland, O.

The Philadelphia "Saturday Ever those bourgeois papers that content themselves with repeating a few state and bewhiskered lies about Socialism and then declaring that, anyhow, So cialism is foreign and can never take root in this country. The periodical named says, in a recent issue:

With a suddenness that must be startling to those who note only the surface of events, Socialism has become a factor in our moral, political and industrial life. The Socialist vote last fall attracted, a good The Socialist vote last fall attracted a good deal of attention—more, perhaps, than In itself it deserved—but it was in no way a measure of the importance of the Socialist movement. And year by year, as science compels cossolidations and co-operations on a scale impossible in the past, the collectivist proposals are bound to receive more and more attention. Wantever one believes about it, he must inform himself, for, while Mark Hanna's prediction that Seculiam would be the stormeenter of the next great political battle in this country scamed ax-

aggerated when he made it a few years ago, his far-sightedness is sirendy vindicated. To fight for Socialism, you must derstand it. To fight against Socialis you must understand it.

We welcome that. We like an ene my who knows there is a fight of course the "Saturday Evening Post does not try very hard to help its read ers to understand Socialism its advice that they study the subject is something to the good,

Some people are afraid that Social

ism would mean "too much govern ment." A striking refutation of this capitalism means government to the limit, arbitrary and despotic dictation by property owners to propertiless workers—is contained in a little book of which a New Jersey comrade sends us a copy, "Rules and Regulations Governing the Conduct of Employee of the Henry R. Worthington Hydrau lic Works." This is the institution commonly known as the Pump Trust. The booklet in question contains no less than thirty-nine laws, the violation of any one of which is to be pun ished by discharge-and discharge, be of getting any chance to work in that wn, the necessity of giving up one's me and going on the road to hunt a job. This trust is not satisfied with the Ten Commandments. The Thirty every one of these new Thirty-nine Articles, let it be considered, is pro cussion and free decision, not "by the consent of the governed." but by the irresponsible flat of an impersor poration, which can say "Thou shalt not," with discharge and the blacklist as the penalties for disobedience. Add to all this the fact that, according to one of the sections of this ukase-Arti cle 4. Section 3, to-wit-any employee may be discharged upon a moment's notice, at the mere will or whim of matter how faithfully or even slavish ly that workman may have obeyed the ole code. Let our opponents scratch their heads and get up some new ob tections. This one of "too much gov ernment" is worn out. Under So ism the workingmen will collectively own their means of employment and regulations, and it is silly to suppose that they will impose oppressive laws upon themselves; but even if they should rack their brains to do it, they could not equal the capitalists at that game. No, gontlemen, Socialism will not mean more government; it wil mean less government-the very mini mum of government-because erned will then, for the first time in the world's history, be also the real governors, controlling not alone the po-litical institutions of the country, the machinery of government in the or-

Gaylord Wilshire informs us that we were misled by the press dispatches in the matter of the adverse decision of the California Supreme Court on the Los Augeles charter provision for the recall of aldermen by their constituents—that the court did not declar the law unconstitutional, but declare the proceedings in the particular case ular and void. We are glad to be et right. Yet the fact remains that. so far, the recall clause has not work ed. Judges know how to invalidate laws by indirection, by finding technical irregularities and the like, as well s by plain decisions of unconstitution ality. to see this or other real reforms really applied, even though established by hardly expect if. It may be remark ed that this provision was inserted in the Los Angeles charter as a result the strong personal efforts of Comrad Wilshire, who was then a resident of that city. It took a Socialist to get such a clause adopted; and our gue is that it will take an increased Socialst vote to get it executed

word, but also the economic institu-

tions, the things by which they work

The remarks of General Cronje, "the hero of Paardesburg," on the nev constitution drawn up for the Britis olony which was once the South Afrian Republic, are interesting. He says

King Edward has been advised by the capitalists in the drawing up of the contution at all. . . . Under the new inbor and there is no possibility of selfgovernment. The Briton now in South Afvernment and does not want the country be ruled by capitalists and magnates.

That one who is so distinctly a ma of the past generation should so clear rnize that it is a question, no capitalist and worker, is encouraging In the long run, the effect of that great crime known in history as the Boer war will be simply a clearing of th lines of hattle hotween the two hostil

humanity as against the cold letter of the law in favoring the granting of a pension to Deputy City Chamberlain Brice, who at the age of sixty-four, after a continuous service of thirtyeight years, has lost his sight. This is all very well. We should like to see this man provided for. But how about the common laborer who has also worked faithfully all his life whenever he got a chance to work, has worked ten hours a day instead of sev en or eight, and has been paid at the rate of five or six hundred dollars (at most) for a full year's work instead of four or five thousand, and who is now most for a full years work instead of four or five thousand, and who is now old and sick and helpless? Will Mayor McClellan stand for old-age pensions for this man? Will Tammany? Will the Citizens' Union? We ask because we want to know.

In the May number of "Succes. ance Thompson writes on "How tevolutions Are Made in Russia." Bevolutions Are Made in Russia."
Now Mr. Thompson writes very good verse, and probably there are other things that he can de well; but as a writer of current history he has the serious fault that he does not tell the truth. For instance, in his effort to discredit the revolutionary movement, to create the impression that the revolutionists are tools or dupes of Anglo-German financiers, he says:

Hear, Then, the word that was sent abound by the divers revolutionary commit-

tees of Russia, the Terrorists, the Society of Avengers, the Marxists: "Holders of Russian bounds have nothing to fear."

That was the first declaration of the rant was the first caracterist of the revolutionists, and never before, since the world began, I think, was their irony so grim and monstrous. For this the mrityrs of liberty were driven up like sheep against the gans. Well, the dupes of the "revolutionary committees" are marching in lean files toward Siberia, Surely Demos will rise again. The windom—integrational and impersonal—of finance has decreed it. But impersonal—of finance has decreed if. But silways one shall sow and another shall harvest the grain. There is an alchemy which turns into mere yellow metal the desires of men, and their pliftul hopes of a Tolstotan paradise on earth. And the mulik, when he shakes off one master, will

find another at the door, Now of this we have just one thing to say, but it is enough. Mr. Thomp son's statement about the declaration of the revolutionists is a lie. Neither the Revolutionary Socialist Party (Ter-rorists) nor the Social Democratic Party (Marxists) have said anything of the sort. The bourgeois Liberals of nothing to do with the great de strations and insurrections in St. Petersburg, Moscow, Warsaw, Lodz, and elsewhere, who proclaim themselves as mere moderate reformers who wish simply for a constitutional monarchy with a limited suffrage on the German or possibly the British plan-these have indirectly given some such assurances. But they are not the revolu tionists; they do not speak for the So do not speak for the proletariat or the peasantry; they speak for their own profit-taking class.

By this one unmitigated falseh matter of fact we may judge the untrustworthiness of all Mr. Vance's comments.

Our National Committee seems in : fair way to make itself appear rathe ridiculous in its action on the Berger case. First it adopted Trautmaun's motion for an investigation. without awaiting the result of the investigation, one of those voted to investigate. Towner those who Kentucky, moves to remove Berger from the National Executive Committee on account of the alleged acts which were to have been investigated, and the National Committee entertains the motion. Finally Gibbs moves to table Towner's motion until the investigation shall have been completed; and this motion to table, it appears, i not to be voted on until after the Towner motion itself is decided.

If Towner's motion is carried and then tabled, will anyone know where we stand? If it is defeated and then tabled, will anyone know? If it is de-feated and not tabled, and if the result of the subsequent investigation is such as to justify Berger's removal from the N. E. C., will not the position be rather funny? Finally, if Towner's motion is carried and not tabled, will it not lose much of its effect from havig been taken pending investigation? Does not the whole procedure rather remind one of Mr. Dooley's account of the Drevfuss trial, in which the first step is the passing of sentence, the second is the hearing of witne and the third is adjournment of court

This is not the way to enforce party discipline. What is infinitely more important, this is not the way to inspire respect for party rules. It is ex-actly the way to justify Berger in his defint attitude and to enable him to pose as a martyr.

For ourselves, we are of the opinion that removal from the National Execu tive Committee or from any other party office ought not to be regarded as a disciplinary action. We uphold the right of constituents to recall those whom they have elected whenever, in their Judgment, those men cease actually to represent them satisfactorily. Such recall ought not to be considered a punishment. We may have perfect faith in a certain man's integrity and may be very unwilling to do anything which would in any way hurt his feelings or his reputation and yet, either because our views have changed or be cause his have changed or because we views or did not rightly estimate special aptitudes at the time of his the party that he should not re that official position. ought to be so that we could re-move him without either him or others considering that he had been punished acter. If this were the view taken of such recall, it would be perfectly legitimate to vote on the removal of an offi-cer without any trial; in fact, trial or formal investigation would be quite out of place; the only thing nec would be discussion among the com ades as to the fitness of this man for continued service in this particular of fice; and, if removed, he would go back the rank and file without reproach and would not complain of inju

Unfortunately, this is not the view etually taken, and particularly in the case of the proposed removal of Com-rade Berger from his place in the National Executive Committee, as a man-datory of the National Committee and, through it, of the whole party. The the initiative both put this proposed not explicitly—as an act of discipline ishment. This is a mistake, in view of the investigation which ha

However some of Comrade Berger' cs may have overstepped the ened their own cause, there can be no doubt, we think in the mind of any unprejudiced reader, that Berger has far outdone any of those whom he calls "heresy hunters," in violence of of points which, carried to such an ex reme, is only to be described as so-histry. We have all heard of the cot's prayer—"Lord, deliver me from deliver me from mysen, for own worst advocate." Wherefore we suggest that those who disagree with him, as we do, take a warning from a horrible example of suicidal deliver me from myself, for I am my Cury.

The motion made by National Com-mitteeman Kelley of Indiana, as che-where reported, is about as well adapt-

ed to kill the party organization as it ld be if it had been devised with that purpose in view-which, of course it was not. The effect of the rule, it adopted, would be, first, to limit the resources of the national office to the rces of the national office to the nt received last year, no matter how much the party might grow, and, second, to impose a complicated rebate system which would be a source of interminable disputes. If the national office is getting too large a share of the dnes and the state organizations too little, it would be easy to provide that to the states for 4 cents or 3 cents 1 stend of 5. But, in our opinion, it would be very unwise to do so. W for more reasons than one. Through i a part of the resources of the stronge states are used to help organize th weaker ones and to invade new fields Then, too, the national organization holds together and balances the some what divergent tendencies of differen parts of the country, sending Eastern ers to the South, and vice versa, an aintaining unity. We cannot afford to starve our national organiza

"FREAKS" AND BOURGEOIS SOCIETY.

By Gladys V. Lamb.

I have a friend who is a Socialist She is a woman and young. People even including one or two of her inti mate friends, have called her a freak She does not mind this title in the

This woman who also has been call ed an emancipated woman, is from superstitions, religious, politica or social. She is a philosopher of her own happy school. She is not one of those enuncipated women who don the attire commonly worn by men, relegate men to the junk heap. Of instice, sense and inevitable triumph of the cause of Socialism she is so con vinced that she frequently mounts the soap-box or other lecture platform and delivers her message, one of hope for the long-suffering working class.

For this she met with scorn from unbelieving friends who were afraid she would become "mas and lose that refinement which hither to had characterized her.

"Freak!" was shouted at her by he society friends. This society was of the well-to-do, parlor sort, not con-cerned with thinking. She scorned

this society by shunning it. But one day one of her former "set" came and begged her to return to them, saying: "You are narrow. You live in an atmosphere of Socialism and cannot get beyond the pales of your pet theories. You need to cultivate our society and get away at times from your class struggle and get brondened." To this she replied: "Yes, I live in

an atmosphere of life and the movement. I used to cultivate your society, but it has gone to seed, it needs to grow again. Get away from the class struggle? I get right into it the minute I step into the midst of your self-satisfied crowd. You do welcome me back because of any truworth or character I may poss because I can entertain you. I am freak. My radical ideas amuse you. savor of anarchy in your ignorant opinion. If I were suddenly possessed of a fortune you would fawn over in and then you would call me one of you. As it is, I belong to the useful class, the working class, and you laugh

at me. I care not to pretend.
"Granted that I am narrow. I will not seek for breadth of mind an character in your false, shallow so ciety, which exists only because of the labor of the class you take pleasure i sneering at. I will walk down the street and will not walk out of my way to avoid the sight of a po woman. I will cultivate the acquaint-ance of small newsboys in preference, even though they tell me of such things as how to shoot craps. I will seek to know those poor girls whose wages are \$5 a week and cost of living \$6, and will find in the workers my so clety. I want none of your bourgeol

This friend of mine may be a little "extreme." But to be a crank "freak" shows that you have reas out some things for yourself. Jesus doubt called a freak and a crank. He told the people to do things ness interests, such as to do as they would be done by, and to love their fellow men. And he drove the busine

A toast to the freaks and cranks!

BUSINESS DEPARTMENT. Yeekly Statement of Circulation Again

Shows a Condition That Is Far From Being Satisfactory.

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

Apr. 29. May 6 Single subscriptions14,537 13,482 Outside bundles34.735 mples 246 581

or at retail 3,471

.53,570 16,000 ber—this shows a loss of 341 in total circulation and a loss of 316 on the list of individual subscribers.

INTERNATIONAL CAPITALISM.

Tit for tat. The strike of pors in a big plant at Limoges, France n followed by a strike of 14.00 hoisted the Stars and Stripes or i complications" and the Fre lists in Porte Rice pro cured Infunction much the same game the

Sanford's "Relironding in the Uni An eye-opener. Five cents to for \$1. Order from this office.

AN ELEMENTARY COURSE IN ECONOMICS AND POLITICS.

XVIII .- Rules of Socialist Policy: Third, the Advisability of Following an Uncompromising Policy and the Danger of Other Tactics.

[This is one of a series of articles, begun in The Worker of Dec. 4, as an attempt toward a systematic and correct and yet popular statement of the fundamental principles of scientific Socialism for the ssistance of those who really wish to ances and pretenses and tricks a study (not merely to read something easy) and who have too little time to undertake have pertinent questions suggested by these articles are invited to write to the Editor of The Worker, and are assured that laxity of principle in politics. Even in Europe, long experience has taught that it is much better to avoid an earnest attempt will be made to answer

XVIII.—Rules of

Socialist Policy, 3.

We devoted much space last week to the necessity of maintaining a revolutionary attitude—that is, frankly avowing and insisting upon our pur pose, not merely to effect some reforms in existing society, but to change the very basis of society from that of private property in the socially used means of production, with profit as the controlling motive in industry, to that of public or collective property in eans of production. satisfaction of human needs as the controlling motive in industry. have now to discuss one of the practi-cal applications of this principle. 3. UNCOMPROMISING POLICY.

As between political parties repre enting different sections of the class-great capitalists and small ones or manufacturing capitalists and agri-cultural capitalists or financial capitalists and industrial capitalists-as between parties representing such sub-divisions of one dominant class, with n distinct class interest in common but with minor points of difference which can safely be fought over so long as the main issue between the dominant and the dominated class does not come clearly to the front, there is obviously no reason why compromise on the political field should be excluded. small capitalists, at the best, can hope only to get some partial concession from the great ones; the agricultural and the manufacturing capitalists, the financial and the industrial capitalists cannot exist without each other though each must be on their guard against the others getting the liou's share of the surplus-value exploited from the working class. As between these sections of the capitalist class politics is almost necessarily a game of give-and-take, a game in which compromise, if not actually practised, is ilways in the background, if for no other reason than that they see a common enemy as well as a common victim in the proletariat.

Again, in the trade-union movement of the wage-workers, compromise is not only a reasonable method, but actually an unavoidable method. trade unions have for their direct object, not the overthrow of capitalism, not the ending of the exploitation of labor, not the revolutionizing of so ciety-to which task their methods are the wage-workers' condition under capitalism, the nighting of a daily battle over the degree of exploitation. Struggling always, with ever renewed energy and spirit, for a larger share of the value of their product and for better conditions and better treatment under the rule of exploitation, the learn to take a larger view, become class-conscious, and are educated for participation in a parallel movement to put an end to exploitation. But the trade-union movement, as such, is ecessarily and rightly a compromis ing movement.

Having thus characterized capitalist politics in all its forms and also the trade-union movement, and having in ast week's article set forth our revolutionary theory of history, we need not waste words in insisting that the rule of compromise as a constant pol icy or as a frequent expedient, while form or so-called radical parties an of the trade unions, is inconsistent with the purposes, the principles, and the spirit of the Socialist Party.

that there are or can be no circum tances under which the Socialist ions or coalitions with any bourgeo radical or reform party. Such occasions there have been and may be again. But we have to insist on the danger of such action and on the great temptation to adopt it when there is no sufficient reason and, accordingly, o urgo that it he considered as a last resort, a heroic treatment in som perate condition, a kill-or-cure method not to be undertaken by the party any more lightly than a man would con-sent to the amputation of his legs or ome other equally severe surgical

In the United States political cor promise-whether in the torm of fus on or coalition on the electoral field or ling or log-rolling in the legisl tive hall—is even more fraught with danger than in the Old World. There are two reasons for this, both growin out of the fact that this is a new cour try and has been under the capitalist system almost from its beginnings. One reason, resulting from the rapid and native growth of capitalism in this coun try, is that we Americans are not yet born with class instincts, or do not have class feeling instilled into us in our infancy. The European knows that there are classes; the class feeling of the old fendal system has been eas ily transmuted into the class feeling of the bourgeols system; the pro ian or peasant in Europe has never been taught and does not flatter himself that "there are no classes The American of the present genera-tion inherits from a day of comparative equality in opportunity just this fatal delusion. The American work ingman is very prone to find pleasure in thinking that Rockefeller is his prother: Rockefeller fosters the delu -but he knows better. The other reason, resulting from the complete triumph of capitalism in this country,

free from those conservative influences which exist in the Old World, is that

politics is far more corrupt here than in any European country. Capitalism is a system so much more dishonest than any previous system of exploitation, so much fuller of false appearlous methods, that it breeds dishonesty in every department of life and especially in public life; and in pro-portion as capitalism has free sway, in that proportion a general laxity principle prevails and especially

empromise wherever it can be avoid ed. It has been found that the dansupposed and that the good results were less than at first expected. All experience in the United States-whether of the Socialist movemen itself or of such abortive and halfproletarian movements as those of the Greenbackers in the seventies, the Union Labor party in the eighties, or the Populists in the nienties—has shown that in every political fusion or coalition the chances are that, as between the two parties participating, the one which is farthest from the revolution ary ideal and which is most familiar with corrupt political methods gets the dvantage.

We can never expect to advance our own peculiar aim, our revolutionary purpose, by fusion with a party which does not hold that aim, whose own peculiar purpose is only some reform of capitalism. It follows, then, that fusion or coalition can be justified on our part only when some immediate question of detail is, for the moment of greater importance than the slow but steady prosecution of our revolu-tionary aim—and when it is of so much more importance that we can afford to risk even that temporary damping of our revolutionary spirit (uable resource, as stated last week) which is almost sure to result.

Such occasions will rare. We believe that it can rightly be said that the only occasion on which the Socialist Party can safely enter into any fusion is when the right of suffrage or the fundamental civil rights are directly at stake, when are not strong enough to defend them ourselves, and when, besides, the other party to the coalition has such a record and represents such class interests that we have very good reason to trust its professions of devotion to the maintenance of those rights. For any less stake than this it is

ise of our complete independence. fuse in the hope of getting some immediate partial reforms is a fatal mistake; we pay too high a price, even if we get the reforms, we take a large risk of the reforms not being enforced even if they are enacted, and we do not even stand so good a chance of getting the reforms enacted by this meth-od as by an aggressive and defiant independence that inspires enthusiasm on the side of the workers and plarm on the capitalist side In the legislative hall the same gen-

eral rule holds good. We shall have to speak more fully of this in a later article. For the present it is sufficient o say that, while Socialist representareforms, by whatever party advocated, they cannot afford to pay a price for such reforms; they cannot afford to make trades, to give a quid pro quo, to support measures antagonistic to So-cialist principles as a consideration for votes in support of measures that we

THE LAY OF THE OCTOPUS. healthy little octopus once lived within

deep and hard-to-get-at one, where it was nice and cool. He lived upon fish diet and was pleasant as To all the hardy fishermen who salled upon

That is, he was quite harmless just at first, but by and by He grew, as is the way with all the little

His tentacles increased in length-they arly always do. of him was stomach-and the The rest

Ills appetite, my gracious! It was frightful. Well I wish
You could have seen the way in which he gobbled up the fish. And as for the it was feared

then all the folk about the sea they clam-

ered to be rid.
By any sort of earthly means, of that ra-And some, the more adventurous, to kill And gladly did he welcome them-he'd lots

people schemed and plotted and they lay awake at night Devising some effective means the octopus to fight The cetopus he only smiled as all their

plans fell through. Like Mister Finney's turnip, still he "grew and grew and grew." surely as the fisher folk would all to-

uld say: "This splendld creature doesn't

why on earth should you attempt to kill 'He comes 'in course of nature' and his growth we can't prevent.

'Still, we might 'regulate' him to a very large extent.

'Don't go at him too rashly, take a little

good advice-And tell us, by the way, why fish are go-

They argued and they wrangled and disated and they still angling and disputing, and I guess ey always will. hile, to all appearances, he must

- Union Signal.

Between laborer and capitalist the "square deal" that Roosevelt prom-ises will resolve itself into the "big stick" for the former, as per usual.— Jos. Wanhope.

Current #

Literature LAROR PROBLEMS. By Thomas Sewall

Adams and Helen Sumner. New York: The Macmillan Co. 1905. Price, \$1.50. Books dealing with the problems of the labor movement, its economics and its organization, intended primarily for college use, are very often disap-pointing to the student whose studies are made within the movement itself and not confined to the lecture room ere are very few text-books upon the problems of labor-primarily intended as text-books-which can be regarded as useful or authoritative.

A conspicuous exception to this gen-ralization is "Labor Problems; A Text-Book," lately issued by the Macmillan Company. The authors have given succinct and intelligible form to vast amount of information upon wide range of topics. No single work, so far as I am aware, contains such an array of important facts pertaining they have given us. So careful and comprehensive have the authors been in the gathering and arrangement of statistical and historical data, the sources of which are almost invariably indicated, that the book must be regarded as well nigh indispensable to all who would understand the many questions with which it deals. Not that one always agrees with the opinions of the authors, let me hasten to add, for there are many points upon which I entirely disagree with the views set forth. The real value of the ook lies in just that careful collect tion of facts to which I have referred and the approximately impartial man-ner in which various views of debated questions are set forth. The book has another meritorious feature-the admirable courses of supplementary reading suggested at the close of the different chapters. Miss Sumner is responsible

chapters on Woman and Child Labor, Immigration, The Sweating System, Profit-Sharing, Co-operation, and Industrial Education; while Dr. Adr. ns treats of Poverty, Wages and Unem-ployment, Labor Organizations and Employers' Organizations, Strikes and Boycotts, The Agencies of Industrial Peace, Labor Laws, and The Material Progress of the Working Class. This last chapter, taken by itself, seems to me to be unduly optimistic, nor does the optimism appear to be borne out the evidences adduced by the writer in support of his contention. Taken, however, with the earlier chapters on Poverty as a corrective, little fault can be found. The treatment of trade unionism by the same writer cems to me almost the weakest part of the whole book. It is weak on the historical side, notwithstanding the great need of a careful survey of American trade-union history and the comparative abundance of materials, Futhermore, especially in view of the text-book for the use of college students and teachers, the writer should have backed up his off-repeated con-tention that America is a generation behind England in the matter of trade mion organization by a more extended comparison of the movement in the two countries:

Miss Sunner's chapter on Woman and Child Labor is an admirable piece of work, much more satisfactory in every way than her chapter on Cooperation. Much that is vital in the work of the co-operative movement in Great Britain—as, for instance, its great educational work and the effort makes to secure the decent housing could wish that Miss Sumner had been satisfied to burder her paper on Profit-Sharing with less examples so nearly alike, in order to do justice to the nuch larger and more important sub-

ject of Co-operation. But when all has been said by way of criticism, even by the most captious critic, the fact remains that in "Labor Problems" the authors have given us work of unusual value and import ance. For some years to come, probably, it will take an important place in our economic and sociological literature.

It is a terrible thing to say, but it is perfectly true, that for a very large proportion of the working class \$1.25, representing more than two-thirds of an average day's wages, is a prohibitive price for a book. For this we are very glad to see Ghent's "Mass and Class" issued in paper covers at 25 cents a copy, a price which will make it possible for our comrades to sell thousands of copies at their outdoor meetings during the coming sum-mer. We have long needed a really popular exposition of that very im rather learned name of "the material istic conception of history." Comrade Ghent has supplied this haps some other writer will improve on his work one of these days, but for the present it stands unequalled for this special purpose. We heartily this · special purpose. commend the cheap edition to the at-tention of the literature agents of all our locals, and also suggest that every comrade who prides himself on his little library of Socialist books should have a copy in cloth binding on his

The March issue of "Wayland's Monthly" is a 96-page pamphlet by John M. Work of Iowa, entitled "What's So and What Isn't." The writer takes up briefly and in a popular manner a number of the common objections to and misconceptions of Socialism under such heads as Paternalism, Incentive, Individuality, Survival of the Fittest, The Family, Political Corruption, Private Property, Class against Class, Who Throws Away His Vote?, The Dirty Work, Human Nature, Confiscation, and a score of others. The pamphlet is a good one for the Socialist to have at hand to show to the man who throws one or another of those perennial ques-tions at him. Prige, 15 cents.

Don you believe in government owner "That depends," answered the ship?" trust magnate, "on whether you mean that the government ought to own us or we ought to own the government."-Washing

HISTORY OF THE WAGE-FUND THEORY.

By Ida Grouch-Hazlett

There is nothing in the whole curri-groun of the modern school system a protected retreat by avowing the that more forcibly illustrates the per nicious ends to which it ministers, in perpetuating the class domination of who are in the economic saddle than the methods employed in teaching social subjects at our first-class

vicious attempt at hypnotizing ditions from infancy to manhood is particularly marked if we examine the measures that have from time to time been advocated as nature's unchangeable laws in the realm of politica economy. At various periods of time the necessity has arisen for changes of economic policy in the búsiness world, as the breaking down of the theory of the mercantilists in trade, England's change from a silver to a gold stand-ard in money, or the establishment of the fact in the United States that wage labor was more productive than slave labor. Immediately there spring to the occasion advocates of some pseudo-scientific theory, as Ricardi with his free-trade doctrine, which is hailed as the salvation of the business world, spread broadcast and adopted as an integral part of ultimate science for all the future.

The history of the wage-fund theory is a striking instance of the persistence of such false teaching, even after its fallacy has been ably demonstrated and scholars have laid it aside, simply because it serves as an additional club with which to keep the working class in subjection. Right in the Chicago University, Prof. Laughlih, one of the most brilliant exponents of classica political economy in this country, sol-emnly perpetuates this antiquated theory of wages, or the worker's share process of distribution, and the students never know that there is any

other supposition. wage-fund theory holds that wages depend on the relative amount of capital and population-this means the working class population, that they cannot rise except by an increase of the aggregate funds employed in his ing laborers, or a diminution in the number of competitors for hire; nor fall except by a diminution of funds devoted to paying labor or by an increase in the number of laborers to be paid. The accompanying diagram may

a Total product of labor.

b | d

b-Fixed capital-plant, etc. c_Raw material. d-Wage-fund. From the total product of labor

rent is deducted according to the Ri-cardian formula, wages according to the wage-fund formula, and what is left goes into profits, insurance and the remuneration of the management

This theory was first aunounced by James Mill, father of the more brilllant and famous John Stuart Mill, in 1824. Every since then it has been practically accepted and perpetuated by the classical school of English economists. It was extended by Malthus. Fawcett and others; but it was John Stuart Mill who gave it its form and raised it to the position of import ance in economic doctrine which it has ever since occupied. It never crossed the British Channel and is compara tively unknown to the political conomy of continental Europe.

The economic origin of this fatalistic

theory for the working class was like that of the law of diminishing returns and the theory of population. As Walker says in his article in the "Cyclopedia of Economics," it sprang from a deliberate purpose to crush the poor with a sense of the inevitability of their miserable condition.

The Napoleonic wars, from 1793 to 1815, which, Gibbins states, were ecessitated by England's endeavor to gain the commercial supremacy of the world after she had invented the means of supplying the world's markets to overflowing, were checking the supertation of grain, bread was high, 2 2re had been a period of most disastrous pauper legislation and cultivation had been driven to inferior solls subsistence fund had becomand stockers that had been and stockers in 1866 Francis Lange, an unknown

onden barrister, came out with an ale work opposing the theory. He alled it "A Refutation of the Wage-Economy, as enunciated by Mr. Mill, M. P., and Mr. Fawcett, M. P." No attention whatever was paid to the effort, although its great superiority to Thornton's, who followed, is evident to anyone who will compare at

In a couple of years Thornton pub-lished a large book, "On Labor," ex-posing the failacy of the wage-fund theory. He has been reasonable. theory. He has been severely criticized for not giving credit to Lange, from whom he chiefly took his ideas.

In the "Fortnightly Review" of May,

1860, Mill admitted that he and th rest of the economists had been wrong, and even elaborated Thornton's

It was said that Thornton was as much astonished at Mill's capitulation as if he had shot at a squirrel and a dead bear had come tumbling down. Leading London publications came ou with a surrender of the theory, and Stanley Jevons, in his edition of 1880, "The English economists have been living in a fool's paradise. The truth is with the French school." The

French school is less dogmatic in its ways than the English, which it re-jects on rent, wages, and population. The "Cyclopedia of Political Economy" says the theory has been practi-cally abandoned by the economists of to-day. Francis Walker has a very comprehensive article in the "North American Review" for January, 1875, in which be reviews eight prominent authorities on the subject. He has an

exhaustive résumé of Lange.

The wage-fund doctrine stood on the need of the laborer for maintenance. afforded by the capitalist, out of funds previously accumulated. That is, the laborer, in order to produce to-day. must eat out of what was produc yesterday, instead of what is going to be produced to-morrow. Consequently the capitalist must set aside a fund to pay labor before embarking in any en-terprise. The sum total of these indi-vidual funds constitutes the entire

Walker says that there is a disa

that the rate of wages depends solely upon the proportion which the amount of the capital bears to the laboring population, irrespective of their indus-trial quality or productivity. Labor is not employed to distribute pre-existing fund, but to create nev a protected retreat by avowing that no definite, unalterable fund is meant, ralues. This theory always assume but simply the amount of capital as

held in the past, as taught in the uni-versities to-day, and as printed in

every text book on Mill in spite of his

Lange criticizes the putting of all

sorts of workers, shoemakers, tailors.

level of wages for the whole; a differ-

entiation which Cairnes recognizes. He

says that the individual capitalist will

use his available funds according to his caprice, either in a business ven-

ture, or to go off on a European pleas-ure jaunt, or for any possible luxury

Thornton discusses the theory in his

chapter on supply and demand. He says it is exploded in this—that there

are no such individual funds, conse

quently there can be no aggregate fund. Definiteness is the very essence

of the wage-fund as determining

course, cannot determine wages. Even

if there were a fund, while an em-

ployer might spend the utmost amount

available in wages if he could not help

himself, he would not spend it if he could get the labor cheaper, and his

hiring workers at all would depend

goods in the world's market. The dire

necessities of the workmen may cause

them to work cheaper. He says a man can tell what he had to spend for

labor after the work is done, and one

ory, when at the end of the year he

Mill. in the "Fortnightly" article.

says the employer buys labor that he may profit by its productive powers, and short of the limit of the aggregate

means of the employing class, and the

maintenance of themselves and their families, there is no fixed amount

available for wages. He says the doc-

trine is deprived of its scientific foundation and must be cast aside.

to the wages question. He is one of the prominent economists of the or-

thodox school who opposes the wage-

fund theory.
As stated before, the theory is base

on the idea that men have to live while

they are performing the work of pro-ducing a future product, and that this living is furnished them by the

capitalist from time to time in the form of wages. As the capitalist, of

course, cannot get his returns from

the work until it is finished and sold

it was argued that the wages had to

some from a previously accumulated

Walker, with the capitalist idea of

the enviable security and comfort of the working class, says many laborers live on their own savings, and are not

dependent on the funds in the hands

of the capitalist. Of course this con

jures up visions in the mind of every one familiar with the perpetual strain

of the working class to make ends meet, of the rent, the grocer's bill, the butcher's bill, the doctor's bill—that

endless line of wants and necessities

to be met with the weekly wage and

the snug surplus that it leaves, lying

in the bank, to pay cash on every de-

the hypothesis that the capital from

which the fund is drawn is presum ably in existence like a gift of provi

dence, and not drawn from the pr

duct of previous labor. Mill seems to recognize this when he says, what the

capitalist receives from the product

may be added to the next year's wage

If the men work on credit they

are usually fed on credit—by the

grocer; not from the capitalist's indi

vidual fund that he has set aside. The capitalist does not get all his returns from labor at the end of a year, or a

specified time, but as his business comes and goes; and Walker has gath-ered a number of facts to show that

laborers were formerly paid at the end of the year, both in manufactur-ing and on farms, and any advances in

provisions or money were charged up

Professor Perry says there is no

in arguing against any one of the four

fundamental rules of arithmetic, and

that wages is a question in division explainable in this sort:

fund.
The divisor (5)—population
The quotient (2)—wages.

The only way to increase the quo-tient is to increase the dividend, or

Those who advocate this theory con-tinually reiterate the warning that it

is of no use for the laboring class to

strike, or in any way seek to improve their wages, because they are settled by an immutable economic law. The

economists feel that there must be an economic law, or a cause somewhere governing the laborer's share in the

distribution of the product of indus-try, and they look for it everywhere except in the fact that the employer

has everything his own way, and is continually perfecting a system to ren-

der the worker more and more help-

less to resist his terms which are sim ply what will keep him working to create more wealth for the employer to

The pivotal objection of Walker to the theory, and the result of his an-alysis of the process of distribution is, that it is the value of the product

which determines the amount of wages the capitalist is both able and willing

to pay, and the teaching of the wage-

The dividend (10)-capital, or

Walker has an entire book devoted

reckbns up what his potatoes have

ost him

fund.

this year.

gninst them

decrease the divisor.

5)10

might as well have a potato fund the

on the probability of his selling

precluding the

or extravagance, thus

employed in paying labor.

printers, etc., into one competing mass

recantation.

that wages were paid out of capital, whereas they are paid out of the pro-duct. They are simply borrowed, or advanced from capital. of wages. Mill's own definite state ment, however, in the article where he recents and defines his position There is a statement of Walker's in the "Cyclopedia" article which quite succinctly defines the respective posiprecludes any such assumption Fawcett said, in a course of lecture tions of the advocates of the wage-fund theory and the liberalists of the classical school: The only difference between the two theories is that by capital of a country is its wage fund. It may be noted that Marx took um brage at this, and said that he had originated the term "variable capital" one the economic force that limit wages is found in the amo as applying to labor. Fawcett's formula al, while by the other it is found in as representing a stable fixed amount from which alone vages could be paid states the substance of the theory as the value of the product of industry.

Walker objects to a looser or fied usage of the term and says it should be abandoned. He adds that doubtless some economists still cling to the doctrine as fearing that if it be abandoned there will be no barrier against foolish and mischievous claims by the laboring clauses for increase of remuneration, or decrease of their method of relief is characteris-

fund doctrine is false in that it states that the rate of wages depends solely

tic of all reformers, pseudo-alleviation-ists, good-God-and-good-Devil, emasists, good-God-and-good-Devil, emas-culated hangerson and vertebrate less props of a system that is disintegrating under their feet. He says the only hope for the workers is to in crease the product so that the employ ers shall be ABLE as they are WILL-ING to pay more. He thinks this should be done principally by saving. abstinence, and efficiency. That that the greater the product the wor ers make the meat trust turn out, the more they will get. Nothing said about saving diminishing the demand of the market, about increased effiwages. If indeterminate it cannot be divided by the population, and, of ciency turning out an increased proluct and overstocking the purchasing demand of the market, with conse quent restriction of activity, short ime, greater competition amor ers, misery, pauperization, and death

The peculiar feature about this conclusion of Walker's is that, in the "North American Review" article, he sketches the panic and its cause in unelled by any Socialist writer.

After Mill's surrender Cairnes elaborately restated the theory by saying that capital was divided into fixed capital, raw material, and wages in the proportions determined by the ex-isting conditions of the national industry, the strength of the desire for ac nmulation, and the extent of the field for investment.

He thus made the division of the apital variable, consequently any re-miting wage-fund would be variable. And another strange circumstance connected with this history of the evolution of economic science is that Thornton afterwards stated in an article in the "Nineteenth Century" for August, 1879, in regard to Cairnes' new work on "Political Economy." that there was little or no real difference between

Professor Cairnes and himself. Marx' method of dealing with the "fund" theory is characteristically en-tertaining. He says that Bentham, whom he calls "that insipld, pedantic, leather-tongued oracle of the ordinary bourgeois intelligence of the nineteenth century," and says if he had the courage of his friend, Heinrich Heine, he would call him a genius in the way of bourgeois stupidity, first established the dogma of social capital as a fixed magnitude of a fixed degree of effi-ciency. He says that this dogma was used by Bentham, Malthus, James Mill, and McCullough to represent one part of capital, variable capital, or hat part convertible into labor power,

s a fixed magnitude.

He says the facts that lie at the bettom of the dogma are that, on the one hand, the laborer has no right to interfere in the division of social wealth into means of enjoyment for he non-laborer and means of production; and on the other hand it is only in exceptional cases that he has the power to enlarge the so-called labor fund at the expense of the "revenue"

of the wealthy. He calls the results from the attempt to represent the CAPITALIS-TIC limits of the labor fund as its NATURAL AND SOCIAL LIMITS. "silly tautology," and I am sure any-one who has waded through the arguments of the various economists will agree with him. He says we add together the individual wages paid out. and call it a labor fund, and then we divide it again by the number of labor-ers to find out what each will get.

If this disposal of the life, the liberties, and the opportunities of that great mass of human beings called the laborers were relegated to the limbo of antiquity where it belongs, it of antiquity where it belongs, it might be unnecessary to drag forth the hideous skeleton to expose the scholas-tic follows. tic follies of the past. But it is a very live issue to-day in our most magnificent institutions of learning. gravely taught to the youth who go forth into the capitalistic walks of life, a pathetic commentary on the civilization and learning of the age. There is only one conclusion to be drawn—graft, exploitation, stupidity, error, falsehood, class rule, before truth, justice, morality, science.

The comrades of the Revolution must rewrite the science of the world: they must remake the school system of the world; they must reframe the art of the world: they must recreate the world itself.

A TIMELY PROTEST.

To the Editor of The Worker:-I wish to lately where one of our great lights deliv ered a lecture. The meeting was arranged paid, and paid more than the average; small admission fee was charged to cover expenses. What he did, as I shall tell was done without the consent or previous knowledge of the committee. The meeting was well attended and the speaker gave an excellent address. But at the conclu-sion, when I was expecting that he would close with a few stirring sentences and send the audience home with some cuthu-stasm, he suddenly stopped to make an anshass, he suddenty stopped to make at au-nouncement. What was it? It was about a book he had written, which had cost him thirty years' experience and four years' hard work, and which he would sell for \$2.50 a copy, \$1.50 to clubs of fifteen or more. He proceeded to call on those who were willing to join such a club to raise

their hands. He then started to count the ne had reached twenty he called out: "I have twenty. Will you make it twentyfive?"-and so ou till be got enough to sa

Now we engage speakers to educate our audiences and to rouse enthusiasm, not to run anctions for their private benefit, discournging the comrades and disgneting the several contemptuous remarks on such nethods; and the party gets the blan

We wish to encourage the sale of Social-ist literature, of course. But we do not wish to have the party's agitation meet used to float the publications of individ who cannot find a market themselves. hope the comrades will guard against such a thing happening in the future.

A RICKER. (Note,-The writer of this communication has refrained from naming the speaker to whom he refers. It seems to us neithe chance should be given for wrong guesse as to the persons blamed. The speaker and -Ed.)

MAILLY ANSWERS HILLQUIT.

To the Editor of The Worker:-- If it were only for the sake of carrying on a contro versy with Comrade Hillouit I would no versy with Comrade Hiliquit I would not attempt to answer his article. But as there is more than a mere difference of opinion at stake I must take issue with him again. In the first place I have not charged that the failure on the part of Local Milwarkee orsement of a Republican capdidate for judge was part of a deliberate political dea with Judge Wallber or the with Judge Wallber or the Republican party; neither have I implied such a thing. So far as the case has gone, there is no reason for believing any deal was con-summated, and Comrade Hil'quit has no cause for rending such a construction into either my previous letter or anything "The Socialist" has said. In fact, we received inlist" has said. In fact we (speaking "The Socialist" also) have not claimed the failure to nominate as an offense. W. are quite willing to admit that there much be circumstances under which fathers ne circumstances under which failure to nominate might be justifiable, although we must also say that the reasons given in the Milwaukee instance have not struck us as-very weighty ones.

We have contended, however, that the en-dersement of a capitalist candidate is an

offense at any time and in any place and in the case under discussion the was aggravated by the previous failure to was aggravated by the previous failure to nominate. And, that there was a deliber-ate attempt to use the party machinery and voters to elect one equitalist candidate as against another is admitted, and that is the real point the party is called to act

Comrade Hillquit takes pains to show that he does not approve of what was done by Comrade Berger and the Milwanker by Courade Berger and—the Milwaukes-courades. Then where do he and I dis-agree? Clearly as to whether "any pun-ishment or disciplinary measures" should, he meted out to the offenders.

If Courade Hillquit will permit me to say so, I believe he is carrying his policy of Tolatolan non-resistance to evil just a wee bit too far, particularly in this case, And I want it understood that nother "The

wee bit too far, particularly in this case. And I want it understood that neither "The Socialist" nor myself have so far said a word about having somebody expelled from the party. This is where Courad's Hili-quit becomes innecessarily alarmed. I only cited what would have happened to the obscure member who would have had no Hiliquit to defend him. But I do believe that any party member who wilfully sup-ports a capitalist candidate for any office-is not qualified to represent the Socialist the party. This is where Comrade Hill Party in any capacity and in this immedi-ate case the offense is all the greater be-cause the offender has been honored by the national party with a place on its na the national party with a place on its na-tional executive committee, and he there-fore owed, and still owes, a duty to the national party which rises above any petty local political interest. Are we therefore to rest satisfied to have this individual re-main on this committee, after he has vio-lated the trust reposed in him because Comrade Hilliquit is too sensitive to vote him of?

The adoption of conciliatory measures at The adoption of conciliatory measures at this time such as Comrade Hillquit proposes will not relieve the national party from the discredit that arises from the act which Comrade Herger has already committed. To let the matter rest where Comrade Hillquit proposes wind fasten on the party forever the stuly of compromise which the perpetrator has continued to defend. I do not believe the narty member. fend. I do not believe the party member ship is prepared to accept such a position, no matter whether Comrade Hillquit likes

investigate, so that so far as he was con erned there was a precedent established Nevertheless he protested against action being taken on his case similar to that taken on Santa Barbara, evidently going on the theory that what is good enough for a local in California is "heresy hunts"

ling" when applied to Wisconsin.

So Comrade Hillquit thinks that Comrade
Titus and I have visions, does he, when
we point out that Comrade Berger threatens to start a new Socialist party, to be
known as the Social Democratic Party,
Well, Comrade Hillquit should have been present at the National Executive Co. present at the National Executive Commit-tee meeting just held in Chicago and heard Comrade Berger say that if the constitution was construed against his views "there would soon be three Socialist parties in this country." Perhaps Comrade Hilleuit would not have been so cocksure on that point." The assertion originally made that Berge threatened a new party was based upo Berger's own editorials in the "Soci Democratic Herald." Comrade Berger ms

Berger's own editorials in the 'Socini, Berger's own editorials in the 'Socini, have been only working one of his good natured bluffs as he has done before in order to get what he wanted out of the national party, but up to this writing he has not retracted what he said.

The term "alarmist" does not alarm Comrade Titus or me. We expect to be called many worse names already—but that does not phase us a particle and it will not prevent us from doing our duty to the party as we see it. If there has been any justification for our getting alarmed it has been in seeing a comrade of Hillquit's standing and influence using the methods he has in order to shield a violator of the party's principles from the ceasure that is justify due him. Fortunately the signs are that the party Fortunately the signs are that the party loss not shore Comrade Hillquit's viewa.

Finally it is very evident that Comrade Hillquit missed the point of our article. Finally it is very evident that Comrade Hillquit missed the point of our article, "The Parting of the Waya." This may be attributed partly to his being out of touch, or apparently so, with the national move-ment. If he was in touch he would under-stand that there has been developing in the party a feeling of discontent with the non-resistant methods used toward certain de-fects in the party organization, and espe-cially alone the lines of opportunism. This feeling has been growing since the national

The Evolution of Man

CHARLES H. KERR & COMPANY. 56 Fifth Avenue, CHICAGO

aking were deservedly outvoted. But im-essibilism exists because opportunism has been allowed to flourish. One is the com-

Let the national party go on record in Let the national party go on record in favor of placeating (and that is all it will be) opportunism and compromise, and ina-possibilism will receive an impetus from which it will take the party years to re-cover. Be it understood that I am not re-ferring to the industrial union movement as impossibilism. I do refer to the ele-ment of which De Leon (who has adrottly fastened himself upon the new industrial union movement and who has profited more by the mistakes of his enemies than by any native wit or shrewdness of his own

any native wit or shrewdness of his own) is the fantastic exponent.

That is the real situation in the party, a situation to which Comrade Hiliquit is singularly blind. Once before, when the question of fusion with the Union Labor party was up for discussion, did the mistaken notion of temporising with evil comparis viving concernative for demandaries. nearly giving opportunity for demagogism spite the warnings which were given at the to fasten itself on the national party, de spite the warnings which were given at the fline. The same opportunity will not be presented again, even though Comrade Titus and myseif and these agreeing with us are to be daibled "alarmists" for trying to prevent it. Fraterinity yours,

WILLIAM MAILLY,
Toledo, O., April 3).

"HERESY" AND DISLOYALTY.

To the Editor of The Worker:-While I ntirely agree with the plea of Comrada Hillquit for "moderation" and greater tol erance, and with Comrade Ghent's appeal same effect-which, by the way, he might himself have observed by indulging in language a little less truculent and pursfree from covert speers at certain unname "lenders," whoever they may be-I desire to emphasize the distinction between "heresy" and disjoyaity, which has, it scems to me, been almost entirely for "Heresy" is a matter of opinion and be

Bef. If a comrade does not believe in, and opposes, a certain accepted principle of the party belief or policy, he is to that extent a "heretic," For example, I know several good contrades, whose loyalty and devotion to the party are beyond question who do not believe in the materialistic con ception of history, except with such large edifications as to annul its force. Son low, I know not just how, they do believe in all the other essentials of our belief class struggle and ail. With the heresy hunting that would drive these men from the party, or only tolerate them while surrounding them with suspicion, I have surrounding them with suspicion, I have absolutely no sympathy. I have always "heretic," in that it is my growing convic tion that our whole trade-union policy is wrong. I am, I fear, heretical to both the factions represented by the A. F. of L. and leave the unions, as unions, entirely alone otherwise we must inevitably be drawn into portant, be hampered in our work by the compromises inseparable from trade union-ism. Not infrequently, it seems to me, our trade-union policy has forced us to side with a section of the working class against the real interest of the working class as a whole. But, however heretical such apin ious may be, so long as the party has ar accepted policy, I accept that policy as mine. When opportunity offers I try t. hope that they will ultimately adopt what seems to me a far better policy. But in the meantime I remain loyal to their de cision. That too is the position of those question of "immediate demands." lieve that such a program is absolutely essential Other comrades I know who d not believe that. They consistently oppose platforms, but when they are defeated they abide by the decision of the majority with

Here, I think, lies the crux of the pres ent controversy over the Milwaukee inci dent. Had Comrade Berger merely advo cated the polley adopted in Milwankee as and tried to convert a majority to his views, he would have been a "heretic," desire to inflict discipline upon him ever to the point of his expulsion. In such ele-cumstances, no one would have been more ready to defend his right to membership

and to his opinions than myself. I am as much opposed to hereey-hunting as any. Hun when Communde Herger goes further, and, in the face of a rule which to any but a forger of quibble-chains is definitel sed to it, translates his contrary only us upon party policy into contrary action then his heresy becomes disloyalty—a much more serious thing. While I admire Com-rate Hillquit's spirit, I cannot but think that he has carried tolerance to the poin ons to the integrity of the movement. The much Personally, I have voted for Com raie Towner's motion that Comrade Ber ger be removed from the National Executive, because I believe that the manner is and pursued a policy fun see with the perfectly well establish be regarded as something more serious than more herest and as unfitting him for tha

Mag I add that I deplore Comes suspension may be metad out. I am as suspension may be metad out. I am as such opposed to the practices complitude of mr is Comrade Ghout and wigh that all our discussions might he conducted with-

out resort to rancorous language-eve such mildly rancorous language as Con Ghent's. Two recent exhibitions on the and Hoehn I regard as an absolute dis grace to the Socialist movement, unwerthy of it in every way. Still, I shall try not to be bysterical about it, and most certain y would not vote for their expulsion of suspension from membership. Let us have the Chesterfieldian language of the draw let us remember that ours is proletaring and and clay, "Hard words break no well that there may be much more vital hurt in the studiously polished phrase and poite shaft of the trained disputant than in the clumsy bludgeon of the less skilled Comrade Gheat at unnamed "leaders" much bitterness as in the more direct and

dunt language for which he would met JOHN SPARGO. Yonkers, May 7.

out such punishments.

SLOBODIN VS. GHENT.

To the Editor of The Worker:--It was ger controversy. One reason is, 1 am too luzy to write. But some statements on this matter that appeared in print have roused me from indolence.

lioth sides to the Berger controversy will agree-in fact, do agree-that the Milwau kee affair is a manifestation of the two wain opposing tendencies which have be come manifest in the Socialist movement The revisionist, which is opportunistic, and the Marxist, which is militant. Comrade Rerger stands as the exponent of opportun So far he is within his rights. Com rade Berger committed an act of oppor

Continued on page 4.





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ted to the city convention. Four

gates were present from Kings

County. After lengthy discussion one of the four proposed platforms was adopted as a basis and taken up for

and referred to a committee of three to be edited and published in the next issue of The Worker. The question of

literature was then taken up and the

Organizer reported that the comrade who have undertaken to prepare mate

rial for the projected campaign book

let, also the two separate campaignesses for circulation at once have no

completed their work and under the

hampered in their work for lack of

called by the City Executive for the

on June 11 took place on May 2, John

Edward Meyer was elected secre

tary. The Organizer reported that the

committee had engaged Sulzer's West

summernight's festival.

first-class conditions. The New York

Letter Carriers' Band, Socialist Choral

Union, Socialist Band, United German

Workingmen's Singing Societies, Turn

been invited to take part in the pro

gram. The Carl Sahm Club has been

engaged for the dance music. One thousand small show cards are ready

for distribution and the delegates

present were requested to take a quar

tity to their organizations; also several

thousand throughway cards have been printed. It was voted to invite the German Free Schools to furnish a

chorus of children and also arrange games for children, Also that a

cue be arranged, the Butchers' Union to prepare it at the picuse; a committee of three was elected with full power

to make arrangements. Further ad-

cents for tickets in advance and 15

cents at the gate. The conference will meet again at 64 E. Fourth street on

Tuesday, May 16. Every party branch

and every progressive labor organiza-tion should be represented.

At the last meeting of the City Ex-

scutive Committee the organizer was

instructed to arrange dates for Rober

Saltiel, Agitation Districts reported as follows: First, 8th A. D. began open

air meetings; 12th looking for head-

quarters and distributed 300 copies of The Worker; Second, no meeting; Mur

ray Hill absent: West Side 1st 3d and

help from C: E. C.: Yorkville, no

meeting; Harlem, stereopticon will be ready next week, held successful open-air meeting; Broux, no delegate. The

Organizer reported meeting held by the committee on municipal platform

and literature to which Brooklyn com

rades were invited; several drafts were discussed and a platform discided

upon which will-be published in The

Worker so as to acquaint the com-rades with it before the convention

The following appeal has been is

sued: "The 4th A. D. appeals for help for one of its most faithful comrades

who is now in the grip of the disease

so common among proletarians who

tiaries from early morning until late at

night—consumption. He does not ask for any help on his part; he only wish-

es that his wife and poor little one

hates the idea of their being compelled

to beg from his exploiters a charitable

bone such as they throw out to their victims, the workingmen, after they

profit-grinding institutions, the work-

of the comrade without his consent a

whether he deserves your aid. He is Comrade Koplovitz, and is a tallor by

trade. He could not work since last

for some time. His wife and children are actually starving, and he himself who does not care for his life, is also

in a very deplorable condition. Do nate something, as much as you can

to help one of our brave comrades. Our district has already donated \$10

and we are doing all we can to help

them. Do your share, comrades, Send

A pair of child's kid gloves, lost at

Carnegie Hall, can be recovered by

writing to Sydney Kahn, in care of

The Murray Hill Agitation Commit tee will hold its first annual May festi

val and picule on Sunday, May 21, at Jackson Point Park, North Beach

There will be dancing, prize bowling

The Worker ought last week to have eknowledged the kindness of Com-

rade H. A. Bergman in furnishing a stenographic report of Hanford's May Day address.

BROOKLYN.

vited to pay them a visit.

care of The Worker.'

to M. Gillis or L. Slotkir

We must disclose the name

yertising by posters was decided The admission fee was fixed at

literature for free distribution

of making the necessary ar

Hational.

The resolutions of Crestline, O., calling for a national party referendum has been endorsed by Locals Pleasant City, O., and Newport, Ky,

Comrades expecting supplies or othe matter by express from national head national headquarters will properly attribute the de-lay to the teamsters' strike in Chicago. Since last report the following have clined as candidates for Secretary the International Socialist Bureau

Herron and Krafft. Not heard from Hanford and Mills. Accepted nomination to date: Hillquit, Simons, Spargo, Trautmann, Untermann.

The national office is preparing to re sume the organizing and lecture work for the summer. John M. Work of Des

Moines, In., will commence a le tour in June that will include Indiana and Illinois. John Collins of Chicago will also begin a tour which will co will also begin a tour winch will con-tinue until August. His tour will probably include Colorado, Indian and Oklahoma Territories and adjacent states. M. W. Wilkins will work in New England states for an indefinite period and other speakers and organ izers will be placed in the field as rap-idly as possible.

Robert Saitiel, National Germanspeaking organizer, will speak in the vicinity of New York City during the

week begining May 14.

Local Arlington, Washington, has adopted resolutions demanding a national referendum on the mag a naadopted resolutions demanding a in-tional referendum on the proposition that the National Committee, request that the state of Wisconsin expel Vic-tor L. Berger from the party and that in case the comrades of Milwaukee fall to expel him the National Commit-tee shall recall the charter of Wisconsin and reorganize the state.

National Committeeman White National Committeeman White of Connecticut moves that no, leaflets shall be published by the national of-fice without the approval of a majority of the National Committee. National Committeeman Kelley of

Indiana moves as follows: Indiana moves as follows:

1. That all sums collected in national dues from the organized states in excess of the average sum paid by such states for the enlendar year 1804, as shown by the figures published by the National Secretary in estimating the negative states in his last annual report.

In homeofers and are hereby appropriated be hereafter and are hereby appropriat to each state, the same to be remitted secretaries in each for the stat-

work, under the auspices of the state or ganizations.

2. That no state shall be granted the ap-

2. That no state shall be granted the appropriation herein specified unless the said state shall have first paid its dues up to and including the current month for which any such appropriation shall be made.

3. All sums so appropriated to the work of the several states shall be entered on the state accounts and reported as "mational appropriations," and must be usual by the everal states in the growth states.

APRIL REPORT.

National Secretary Barnes' financial report for April shows receipts of \$1,444.39, expenses of \$1,548.50, and a balance of \$43.86 on May 1, is signist \$148.06 on April 1. Of the receipts, \$1,104.10 was for dues (being somewhat less than for any of the three preceding months), as follows:

From organized states Arkanaus, \$6 California, \$90; Colorado, \$10; Connecticut \$30: Florida, \$5: Idaho, \$15: Tilinois, \$130 Indiana, \$35; Iowa, \$25; Kansas, \$10; Ken tucky, \$10: Louisiana, \$5: Maine, \$10 setts, \$75; Michigan, \$30; Minne New Jersey, \$50; New York, \$50; Ohl ., \$95. Oklahome, \$20; Oregon, \$20.15; Pennsylvada, \$150; Rhode Island, \$5; Texas, \$14.50; Utah. FD: Vermont, \$2; Washing \$57.65; Wyoming, \$5; from locals in unor ganized states District of Columbia, 45 Indian Territory, \$7.5); Maryland, 88.60 Nevada, \$1.00; Tennessee, ,\$4; from mem

The other receipts were: For supplies, \$136.20: literature, \$11.60: buttons, \$30.30

The principal items of expense wer Salaries, \$460.23; printing, \$314.80; N. E. C. meeting, \$213.55; office help, \$120; pestage, telegrams, express and freight, \$112.64; or ganisation and agitation, \$92; rent, \$90 Algernon Lec, balance of expenses to Inter ial Congress, \$43.65.

Massachusetts.

The new clubrooms of the Springfield Socialists at 409 Main street are open every evening and also Sunday aftervited. Regular business meeting every Tuesday evening.

The Socialist Women's Club of Lynn, organized by Ellen F. Wetherell last November with ten members now has a membership of about twen-ty-five wide-awake women, all interty-five wide-awake women, all inter-ested and getting more so every day in carrying forward the work of educa-tion among their sex. Meetings are held every Friday and a social is given every month, usually in conjunction with the members of the party local, which is always attended by many men and women not yet in the faith. The Worker is read from at each meeting and the club is also taking up Bebel's "Woman." Some of the members are wage-working women, some housewives. The president is elected every six months. Mrs. Elia Hartshorn, the wife of our candidate for Mayor in 1902, is the present pres dent. Mrs. Lizzie Gidney, wife of for Mayor in 1802, is the present president. Mrs. Lizzie Gidney, wife of Comrade Bernard Gidney. Is secretary. The club celebrated May Day by a festival held at the headquarters of the Central Labor Union. It was a very successful affair. This was the first observance of International Labor Day in Lynn and is to the great credit of the Women's Socialist Club. Hold-ing the festival in a labor union hall was the means of bringing quite a number of trade unionists, labor leaders, young shoe cutters not yet Socialists and boot and shoe workers of all kinds. In addition to the musical and other entertainment, refreshments and dancing, propaganda was provided for in speeches by Patrica. by Patrick Mahoney of

The quarterly conference of the So clubs of Worcester County will be held in Worcester, Sunday after-noon, May 28. At this conference the matter of placing an organizer per-manently in the field will be discussed manently in the field will be discussed and if the financial end can be satisfactorily arranged such a step will be taken. The plan is to have the organ-izer sell Socialist literature and tage subscriptions for Socialist publications. It is figured that the proceeds from this source, together with an allow ance from the county organization, will be sufficient to guarantee a fair incom mittee is preparing a list of club men bers, unaffiliated Socialists and sympa thizers, one comrade having been ap-pointed to have charge of the work in each place where a club is located an spective cities and towns. A card system will be used, by means of which a good record may be kept of each person enrolled. The executive committee meets on alternate Sunday at Clinton. John F. Mullen of tha town is secretary and organizer, and any communications concerning coun-The committee would especially like to hear from Socialists in unorganized places. The conference has been in existence about nine months. In that time steps have been taken toward the formation of several new clubs and several existing clubs have been en couraged so that they have again taken up with a will the work that had been neglected. Organizer Muller and Robert Lawrence, who held the office before him, have spoken in many places in the county with good result also given great assistance in the coun ty, especially in Worcester, Fitchburg, Leominster, and Athol, as well as nearby towns in Middlesex County, notably Groton and Pepperell. The conrades in several places have begun out door work within the past week. Those in Worcester have taken up the old stand on the Common for Sundays. The Clinton comrades had May Day

exercises Sunday, May 7, at which Comrade Lawrence and others spoke

Comrade Wilkins will speak twice in

The Socialist Women's Club of Bos

on meets at 330 Shawmut avenue on

Articles lost at the May Day festi-

the first and third Thursday evenings

val may be inquired for at 330 Shaw-

nut avenue.

The Socialist Dramatic Club of Bos

ton meets at 230 Shawmut avenue on

of each month at 8 o'clock. Visitors

Any Socialist clubs in Massachusetts

that wish to have the Socialist Dra-

matic Club of Boston act in their

or in the autumn, should make early

arrangements by writing to the secre-tary, Miss Agues Wakefield, 93 Wal-

The Essex County Socialist Federa

tion held its monthly meeting at So-cialist Hall, 76 Merrimac street, Hav-

erhill, last Sunday. National Organ-izer M. W. Wilkins reported that he

had organized clubs at Amesbury.

Newburyport, Byfield, Danvers, and Marblehead. The organization of Mer-

rimac and several others is under way.

The matter of holding a county plenic

The executive committee was instruct

ed to prepare a list of all Socialists elected to office in the United States at

the recent spring elections, together, it

possible, with a list of all Socialist

now holding public office in the United States. The netx meeting will be held

at Lynn, Sunday, June 4, at 2:30 p. m.

New Jersey.

John Spargo will speak en Socialist

in Camden on Saturday evening, May

13, at Post 5 Hall, Fifth and Taylor

a committee of Local Hudson County

meetings on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and

next meeting will be held on Thursday

Pennsylvania.

Comrade Lee's course at the Phili

delphia School terminated last Sunda

dencies of Capitalism. At its close a

golin-who is also a lecturer on politi

cal economy—upon the question of the uniform rate of profit on varying capi

tals with its relation to the Marxian

large majority of the class. John Spar

liant style far outstrips that of hi

not be surprising, since the function

that the working class cannot partici

will hear Spargo with a view to ge

nearly 2,000 of which over half is it

Cleveland, Cincinnati, and Toledo. A new local was chartered and 105 new

members admitted. Of the expend

tures, \$69.50 was on old debts. The

nati 5, Toledo 4, and the twenty-seven other locals one each.

Here and There

State Secretary Nash sends us

of Socialism, a well-to-do farmer:

the debate. We had a large and Every sest in the hall was occupied

I presume you will be glad to hear abou

people of all classes and professions, and many ladies were present. The debate was an unqualified success for Socialism. Mr. Peers was outclassed and out-pointed in every particular. Kirkpatrick's exposition of Socialism was simply magnificent. Me

ting along without "Iz."

animated discussion took place tween Comrade Lee and Comrade

with his lecture on The Econo

was postponed until the next

owns, either in the next fev

tham street, Boston.

first and third Tuesday evenings

Fitchburg, Memorial Day, May 30.

well attended public meetings Sunday evenings at 327½ S. Spring street, making a point to get opponents as well as supporters of Socialism as lec-turers and having free discussion after the lectures. The local gets out a program for each two-months series and makes advertising-like the advertising on theater programs—yield an in-come. For the April and May lectures, 12,000 copies of the program were distributed, with an income of The national office granted a charter

held the closest attention of the audienc

t is a splendid orator and a master subject. He is a keen, quick, shat ater, full of vivacity and humor. I way much interested in the remarks of in church to-day concerning the lec. The town is failed.

during the intermission between c and Sanday school. Mr. Peers put the tion straight to one of the young mer you believe in Secialism?" The

rick explained it so clearly." The result of

to Local Castle, Creek Nation, Indian ferritory, eight members.

A large Italian branch has been organized in Cleveland, O., by Teofilo State conventions of the Socialist

Party of New Jersey will be held at Newark, and of Indiana, at Indianapolis, May 30. The "Chicago Socialist" has been en

arged to eight pages.

The latest addition to the Socialist press is the "Russian Review," pub-lished in San Francisco at 1224 Filbert street. It is a monthly in the English language, devoted to the revoluionary movement in Russia, and the subscription price is \$1 per year; single copies, ten cents; sample copies free. It is published under the auspices of the California Society of Friends of Russian Freedom and edited by J. A.

Gladys V. Lamb of Dryden, Mich., writes: "The Worker is a whole maga-zine in itself. I am enjoying Peter Burrowes' writings more than I can tell. His Tragic Loss of My Eldest Son' was excellent satire. I wish that more of his writings could be put into book form." I should be giad to con-tribute toward that end."

The Revolutionary Socialist Educational Club of Chicago has removed its headquarters to 192 Clark street. women are invited to pay a visit.

Local San Francisco adopted resoconsin to revoke the charter of Local Milwaukee on account of its fallure to fininate for judicial offices, and calling upon the N. E. C. to demand the resignation of Victor L. Berger as a member of the National Committee and, in case of his refusing to resign, to ask the state of Wisconsin to deriare his seat vacant. John W. Brown will speak in Bridge

port, Conn., this Saturday evening, May 13, at the corner of Fairfield avenue and Middle street.

New York State. Comrades Ferd. Ufert and Reilly, as Regular meeting of the State Com mittee held on April 25. Present: H. L. Slobodin, M. M. Bartholomew, I. Saturdays from June 1 till Election Phillips. U. Solomon J. C. Chase of New York County; Warren Atkinson, Day.

At the last meeting of the Eighth William Koenig, Geo. Marr from Kings County, and William Goeller of Ward Branch of Jersey City fifteen more members were enrolled, making a gain of thirty-five for the month. The Warren Atkinson elected chairman. Communications were read as follows: From Comrade U. Solo mon tendering his resignation as Re evening, May 18, when Bertha M Fraser will lecture on The Wealth cording Secretary of the committee on account of pressure of other work. J. C. Chase was elected to fill the vacancy. Glens Falls, saying that Carey's meeting was well attended and that he made good impression, that Carey had a still better meeting in South Glens speakers had used up all their money but that the local would soon place itself in good standing with State Committee. Organizer of Local New York, stating that the local had law of value. The steady attendance at these lectures is proof of the fact voted a donation to the State Commit-tee of \$50 for organization work. Ralph Van Name, asking about organization in Third Ward of Staten Island. ics was aroused and that a di-Corning, saying that locals in Steuben County were holding election for a member of the State Committee, also go will open his course on Socialist Ac-tivity in Relation to Social Problems electing a County Committee to consist of two members of each local; ask on Sunday, May 14, 8 p. m., at 445 N. Eighth street. A large attendance is reasonably expected, as Philadel-phia's knowledge of the lecturer's briling for a speaker and organizer for two periods of one week each, one in the early part of the summer and one later, the County Committee guaranteeing to pay salary and expenses of speakers sent. State Secretary report ed that he was arranging to send of government in Pennsylvania are all attended to by "Iz" Durham and his inst planned "division" is so arranged speaker as requested. Schenectady asking for 100 application blanks an state constitutions. James F. Carey, reporting on meetings so far held; at Amsterdam fair meeting, local will probably be organized by Comrade Pierce of Albany, who is there and has secured names for an application for charter; fine meeting at Schemepate in it to advantage. But knowledge brings power, undoubtedly many State Secretary Gardner's financial report for April shows receipts of \$233.01, expenses of \$272.31, and a bal-ance of \$74.24, as against \$113.54 on tady, also at Johnstown: Gloversville fair; Utica rather small; Watertown good; Rochester fair. Theodore Debs, stating that Eugene Debs would be unable to come East to speak as re-quested for some time owing to previous engagements. Kingston, an an plication for charter with ten names Secretary instructed to issue charter upon receiving application in regular form. Comrade Maillard of Berlin, re garding Comrade Carey's meeting and Trades and Labor Assembly Hall, Columbus, May 29 and 80. Cleve-land will have 13 delegates, Cincinasking if speaker can be sent there some time during the summer to hold a series of meetings from Chatham to Hoosic Falls, offering to accompan speaker and help pay expenses. James-town, ordering 4,000 hand bills for Carey meeting. National Secretary Barnes, regarding dates in New York state for Robert Saltiel. following report from a Rush City, comrade of a debate between George R. Kirkpatrick and a local opponent ohnstown, saying that Carey meeting was best and largest in some time. ca, reporting all arrangements to for Carey meeting. Oatskill, en-ing financial report of local. You-t, ordering 2,000 hand bills for

Carey meeting. Comrade Pierce of Amsterdam, saying that Carey's meet-ing there was successful and that a local would soon be formed as a re-sult and that the Central Labor Union

Hall there would be at the disposal of the party-any time it was wanted for a Sunday meeting. Rochester, re-garding date for Carey, also saying that Comrade White had one good was only fairly well attended owing to meeting being held on a Friday in Lent. Troy, reporting good progress in growth of local. Rochester, informing the State Committee that the City Central Committee had unanimously endorsed J. T. Britt Gearlety for place on the reserve list of national organizers. State Secretary was in educated young women said to me:
"I was never so much interested in
anything in my life. It had been so misrepresented to me before; but Mr. Kirkpatstructed to notify Rochester that the State Committee only endorses for the reserve list of national organizers those whom it knows as speakers or organizers. John Collins of Chicago. saying that he would give the State ter. It is worth a good deal for one to feel that he has had some part in the great struggle for the betterment of humanity. I trust that this will stimulate and cheer Committee two weeks or more for work in the state in the latter part of the summer. Hornellsville, accepting date for Carey. Yonkers, asking whether a person living in Yonkers can, without the consent of Local Yon-Local Los Angeles, Cal., is holding kers, be a member of a local in an other city. Syracuse, accepting date for Carey. Mother Jones, saying that she would come to the state for two weeks about Sept. 1. Peekskill, saying that the Westchester County Com mittee had instituted a referendum for Committee. Ithaca, with financial re port. Johnstown, saying that the local is in better financial condition than it has been for four years and that local is getting ready for Carey's meeting and that Comrade White's meeting was satisfactory in every respect. Go wands, accepting date for Carey Joseph Gilbert, saying that he would like to have the State Committee en gage him for some agitation work in the state. The committee decided not to engage him. Ithaca, saving that White meeting was good and that date for Carey is accepted. Springville, accepting date for Carey. Buffalo, accepting date for Carey and saying that the movement in Buffalo is gradually getting in motion and that the regular agitation meetings held every week have been better attended for the past month and that open air meetings will for a month during the summer. State Secretary reported that he had inform ed Comrade Laidler that the commit tee could not promise to use him, as other speakers were engaged. Morris Hillquit, submitting a report as re-

quested on the appeal in the matter of party name, saying that he had ar gued the case before the Appellate Di vision of the Third Department at Albany on April 24, but that decision was reserved and would probably be handed down at the May term of court. Local Rochester, submittin resolutions adopted on the Milwauke submitting affair. I. J. McIntyre of Brooklyn, in reference to establishment of a press bureau for the purpose of answering articles or editorials appearing agains Socialism. No action was taken, State Secretary reported that Comrade Carey was filling his dates in the state and would be busy for four weeks starting in Berlin, April 13 and finish ing up at New Rochelle, May 12. Re ported that no speaker had been itely engaged for starting of summe agitation, but was in correspondence with John Collins, M. W. Wilk'ns Mother Jones and others. General do cussion followed regarding plans for summer agitation and matter was finally laid over until the next meeting. Reported that he had been unable so far to dispose of the automobile and did not think it would be possible to sell it until it had been put in repair. It was voted to authorize the Secretary to expend a sum not exceeding \$50 for repairs. Reported that he had advertise Carey meetings. Financia

Secretary Bartholomew reported or condition of the State Committee. The sale of stamps averages 2,000 a month During the past week James F. Carey has held some very successful meetings, speaking in Jamestown, Sal-amanca, Wellsville, Hornellsville, Corning, and Ithaca. In Jamestown on admission fee was charged and the good surplus. At Hornellsville and Corning the weather interfered somewhat, but good meetings were held. At Ithaca Sunday evening Comrade Carey spoke in the Unitarian church; the au very good impression on all who heard him, many of whom had never before heard a Socialist speaker. This week Carey will close his tour at Trenton,

N. J. after speaking in Yonkers. Port have devoured them in their hellish Chester, Peekskill, Newark, and New Rochelle. ning a system of open-air agitation and speakers will be announced soon. It is the intention to keep some speaker going through the state continuous y, particularly for the purpose of holding meetings in unorganized places. It is intended that speakers shall visit there has even been a local or where it is probable that one may be organized. Every local now in working shape will be expected to help the mittee to send speakers into new territory. Secretaries of locals should immediately notify the State Secretary how often open-air meetings can be held in their towns and what the local can do about arranging meetings in nearby towns. The National Secretary has assigned M. W. Wilkins to New York for the period between July 21 and Aug. 20, Mother Jones and John Collius will in all probability follow for short tours. State Secretary Chase fill make a two months tour of

New York City.

Leonard D. Abbott will speak on The Religion of Socialism on Sunday morning, May 14, at 11 a. m., before Hugh O. Pentecost's congregation, at Ly: Hall, Sixth avenue near Forty-secon

Richard Kitchelt will lecture on M ality on Sunday evening, May 14, at the Harlem Socialist Club, 250 W. One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street. At

May 17, Timothy Murphy will speak on Philosophy and Facts.

A regular meeting of the General Committee will take place on Saturday, May 13, 8 p. m. sharp, at 200 E. Bitchty-sight street, Important business of the Stehty-sight street.

At the last meeting of the Kings lounty Committee nine applicants were dmitted to party membership. A ommittee was chosen to see to the applying of speakers for outdoor seetings through the summer.

There will be no meeting of the peakers' class on Friday, May 12, on account of the primaries being held that evening. On Friday evening, May Commune Stotegin will appeal to the of Local New York had a meet-ut flaturing for the purpose of ing a draft of a platform to be

class on the issues in the coming mu nicipal campaign.

The picnic of the Young People's Club will be held at Liberty Park

Cooper avenue, Evergreen, L. L. on Sunday afternoon, May 14. Admission en cents. Music and prize bowling. Take trolley to Ridgewood and trans fer to Cypress Hills car.

The 1st and 2d A. D. will start open air meetings at corner of Atlantic ave aue and Nevins street this Saturday time and place during the summer.

SLDBODIN VS. GHENT. (Continued from page 3.)

nuism. Was he within his rights? I think not, It is his privings to hold and advocate any view he may deem right, even if his view is entirely opposed to the accepted view of the party. Comrade Berger has no right to commit any act which is con trary to the accepted view and policy of the party.

rangements for the piculc—to be held on June 11 took pince on May 2, John C. Chase presiding. The following a Plano and Organ Workers No. 14. A. Kretschmer, F. A. Kithner, Journeymen Tailors, Endl Glass, John Schulz; Lakery Workers No. 1, John W. Spinuler, Victor Jung; Butchers No. 174. R. Schneider, G. A. Christian; Carpenters No. 476. Martin Kraemer, F. Schnaik; Bakery Workers No. 161. Chas. Schwarz, J. Weng; Lot, No. 56. P. Gerlach, Ch. Eisenhard; Brickinser's No. 10. Ch. Markmann, Oscar Liebers; W. S. & D. B. F. Br. 21. Whiff, L. Hummel; Br. 128. A. Kocneyke, H. Snatweber; Socialistische Lieberrich, Brobert Winter Found People Fertig: S. D. H. Cherry, Minter Found People Fertig: S. D. D. Ch. Chr. Schwen, 18th Pnd. 20th, J. Donschue, E. Solmon; 18th A. D. Edw. Meyer, Alex Sellgrann; 18th Pnd. 20th, J. Donschue, E. Roschlau; 24th, John Nicolaus, M. Sachs, Cab, Br. 3. E. Neppel, A. Sellstronn; 19th A. Thager, L. Schrey; Sth. Er. 2. H. Bissner, Theo, Bings; 22d, Chas. Herric, Carl Chassen; 22d and 22d, Chas. Her Comrade Berger has the right to adve cate the view that the policy of the party should be so changed us to permit men of the party to vote, under certain circui dances, for capitalist candidates. To deny him this right would be "intolerane "heresy-hunting." Opposed as I am to this view, I am rendy, if necessary, to defend Comrade Berger's right to advocate It. Bu knowledge, denies Comrade Berger this right.

But Comrade Berger advised members of the party to vote for a certain capitalis candidate. This is an act contrary to the accepted policy of the party which Com rade Berger had no right to commit. And for that he ought to be condemned. And to condemn Comrade Berger for this

is not "intolerance" and "heresy hunting," Comrades Hillandt, Chent, Berger, Lamb and others to the contrary notwithstanding. For such an act the comrades have right to demand the punishment of Corirade Berger. They may do it in tone that are mild and gentle or in an accent that is rough and severe. But to discuss the method of discussion intsend of the subject of discussion will not aid us to ar view that Comrade Berger committed : punishable act, I rise held that the punish ment should be commensurate to the of forms As we reserve the punishment of should also reserve the punishment of de position from office for breach of official trust. This Curade Berger has not com mitted. His offense is of such a nature as is aicply dealt with by rebuke and cepsure, which should be administered to Con rade Berger through our official channelthe National Committee. This the New York motion does by indirection, True, It looks like locking the barn after the horse is stolen-(Comrade Berger will pardon the metaphor: I mean to offense); but no hors; thief ever viewed such securing of the barn as a compliment to bimself or his methods we should not wonder if he considered even such meddling with the barn as nothing short of "heresy hunting."

This brings me to the question of ods. In a communication published in The Worker of May 6, Comrade Chent express es his indignation at the disrespectful and un omradelike discussion of Comrade Berger's action. Comrade Ghent has in mind pertain "leaders" of the movement "who garding some abstruse point in Marx with out instantly resorting to a charge against he character of their opponer "are countly intolerant and equally prone o personal defamation," who "keep up au st constant blokering and deba might be intelligent and helpful discussion are filing the air (and the columns of th party press) with wild denunciations. "denunciatory howlings". them "social nuisances and menaces to the whom respectful language "would be to anch of a concession to the amenities of the membership has grown heartily sick. Thus does Comrade Gheat proceed to administch to the "truculent leaders" a les son in "respectful and comradelike style." "As for myself," Comrade Ghent adds, "

do not blame any non-party Socialist for declining to join the organization that tolerates these vicious personalities among its nembers. This all too common practise time kept me from joining." This is putting it very strong, Comrade Ghent. Are you sure that you are right

I am pleased to learn that the Socialist now made fit and habitable for Comrade Ghent. This we achieved without the aid of Comrade Ghent. How much more we will succeed now that we have the cooperation of Comrade Ghent can be easily As one of those whose "blekerings" and howlings" kept you out of the party for o long a time, I ask you, Comrade Ghent, are you just? Is it proper for you, a new

print that you do not blame any Socialist

member of the party.

for not wanting to join the party? I de-mand an arswer. But most of all do I resent the statement that those who critipersonal abuse. I deny it. I demand proof, Comrade Ghent. You fall to quote one ina recent communication published in the "Leipziger Volkszeitung" that it is a confmon practise of the opportunists to charg the Marxists with sowing discord. Ou own experience proves that Kautsky is right. I defy the opportunists to prove the contrary. I maintain that the opportunists

have, in all discussions, resorted to person-alities and abuse infinitely more than the

Marxists. I am ready to defend this propo

sition against all comers. To Comrade Ghent particularly I address and other games. Tickets are ten cents and can be had at the clubrooms, 241 E. Forty-second street. The club-rooms have been entirely renovated the following challenge: Let Comrade Ghent pick out from the four papers that are known to have criticized Comrade Berger most severely, as: Toledo "Social-ist," Chicago "Socialist," The Worker and 'Volkszeitung." any and all statement that he may deem abusive or personal. I will do likewise with statements that appeared in Berger's own papers only. Let us submit both to an impartial jury, well versed in the "amenities of civilized life." I maintain that Berger will be found to have been infinitely more abusive in quantity and quality than all of his critics combined. Let us settle this matter once for all. I demand, Comrade Ghent, that you take up my challenge. If you decline you

dmit that you are wrong.
HENRY L. SLOBODIN.

- Inscription for a Missionary Box: Let him who is without sin among you cast the

GRAND PICNIC AND SUMMERNIGHT'S FESTIVAL

THE SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE S. D. P. MUNICIPAL CAMPAIGN FUND TO BE HELD ON SUNDAY AFTERNOON AND EVENING, JUNE 12

AT SULZER'S WESTCHESTER PARK PROMENADE CONCERT BY THE NEW YORK LETTER CARRIERS' BAND AND THE SOCIALIST MUSIC BAND.

Dancing Music by Carl Sahm Club. BECUE
men.s and games for young and old. Chorus of the United Wor ingmen's Singing Societies, Gymnastic and Wrestling Exhibitions by the Furn Verein Vorwaerts, New York.

Sale of tickets as follows: Worker office, 184 William St.; New York Labor Lyc 64 F. Fourth St.; Clubhouse, W. E. A., 206 E. Eighty-sixth St.; Clubhouse W. E. 200 Third avenue; Socialist Literary Society, 205 E. Broadway; office "Forward," E. Itroadway; West Side Headquarters, 53; Eighth Ave.; Harlen Socialist Club, W. One Hundred and Twenty-fifth St.; Headquarters 22d A. D., 241 E. Forty-se, St.

GRAND MAY-FESTIVAL AND PICNIC

MURRAY HILL BRANCH, SOCIAL DEM. PARTY

BAY VIEW GROVE OF JACKSON POINT PARK,

SUNDAY AFTERNOON, MAY 21, 1905, At 1 o'clock DANCING, PRIZE BOWLING AND OTHER GAME
ADMISSION 10 CENTS

A NOTE FROM SIMONS.

TICKETS, 10c. A PERSON.

To the Editor of The Worker:—The com-minication by Comrade Hillquit in regard to the Rerger case so exactly expresses my sentiments that I cannot forbear giving it my public endorsement. With him, I conmy public endorsement. With him, I co-demin completely the attitude and action Comrade Berger, and perhaps feel ever nore strongly about it than he. know to what extent Bergerism has injure matter was "too much Berger," he did not mean to imply that at all the influence of Comrade Berger was evi-In some cases it is "too much of a goo thing." But the point is that the whole matter is one for discussion and not for discipline. This is a distinction that it seems impossible for some of the comrades o make. Whoever disagrees was scoundred, an enemy of the

should be cast out.
This is the central point of the psychology. The boss of the S. L. P. never admits that apyone may be wrong and yet not eriminal. In the same way many of the Socialist Party comrades will never admit that differences of opinion and tactics may exist within the party. Their only remedy (% for every disagreement is expain There is no question that from many

points of view the situation in Wisconsin i

most nusocialistic. The whole organization is boss-ridden to an unbearable degree. The lest the membership may gain information ed by the leaders. Finally, it has th createst need of just what Comrade Hill greatest need of just what Comrade Bull-quit and I are asking for the whole party -toleration. Disagreement in Wisconsin le slawnys high treason, to be punished with the extreme penality. Since this present discussion has begun I nave received communications from Wisconsin urging me-take up this fight and asking me to co take up this fight and asking me to con-ceal their tames, as otherwise they would be forced out of the party. I have never gone to Milwaukee without being approach-ed in a similar manner, yet I have always indisted that siren and women who would petuit themselves to be thus terrorised were equally to blame with the terrorisers, and have refused to take any action that and have refused to take any action the

and have refused to take any action that would disrupt the Wisconsin movement. Yet such a condition is not conductre to the growth of a democratic spirit.

I believe now, as I have in the past, however, that this question will before long be settled it. Wisconsin and that outside meddling will be of little help. Sooner or later there will develop within the state mayenent a body of men who will attend to this matter without outside help, aside to this matter without outside help, asid om that furnished by the general attitud

leaders) and that they have circulated grea quantities of literature and carried on estematic and thorough campaign of agits systematic and thorough campaign or agita-tion and education such as few, if any, other communities can duplicate. I should hate to see the movement that has been thus built up destroyed by any attempt to "discipline" the party organization. Nor is it necessary. It is pretty safe to say that, in spite of all the bravado that has that, in spite of sil the bravado that has come from Milwaukee, the present action will never be duplicated. The Wisconsin membership will begin to realize that the loundaries of that state do not include all wisdom and activity for Socialism.

I know that there is much that is ex-

I know that there is much that is exnsperating about the matter. Those who
have read the continuous abuse of, and
succring at, every comrade or Socialist orgunization outside Milwaukee, that has alle
ed the "Social Democratic that has alle
ed the social Democratic that has alle
talerant of those for whom it speaks. But
this is not a time to get revenge, but quietty to discuss and act. It seems to me that
an authoritative anonuncement of the national organization condemning the tactles
under discussion will be aufficient at this
time to prevent their recurrence, build up
a body of intelligent local opposition to the
unsocialistic features of the Wisconsin organization, and lay the foundations for a
movement in that state that shall be
worthy of the work in this sea, been
movement in that state that shall be
worthy of the work in this is been
noon strongly criticized will be wiscenough to see that the outcome has been
sood.

Meantime, let us not forget that there

there. I believe that we wish has been accomplished many of those who are now most strongly criticized will be wise enough to see that the outcome has been good.

Intime, let us not forget that there were many things going on in America to char of vastily greater importance to Socialism and the Socialist Party than this whole affelt. Let us not be misled by Socialist 'yellow' journalism and alarmists to believe that the foundations of the Socialist or the second of the socialist for the second of the socialist for the second of the second of

Chicago, May 10. A. M. Samons.

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

gredly favorable reception book has resulted in the issuance of a pa-per bound edition at such a price as to en-able the comrades to sell it at public meet ings. Its circulation should be pushed, for undoubtedly it is one of the half-dozen most valuable books of our popular literature. A terinitatic conception of history it it with-out an equal. The local or branch of the Socialist Party that cannot dispose of at least twenty or thirty copies at its oper air meetings this summer is an organization

that does not know a good thing when i Prices Paper, 25 cents a copy; 10 or more to one address, 20 cents a copy. Cloth, \$1.25 a copy.

SOCIALIST LITERATURE CO.,

| PRIMARIES IN

.... NEW YORK COUNTY.

Primaries of the Social Democratio Party in New York County, to elect delegates to the City, County, Borough, Assembly, and Alderman ventions and to transact such other business as may come properly before the primaries, will take place on Fri-day, May 12, from 7 to 10 p. m., at

AT THE GATE, 15c.

1st A. D., at 150 Spring street, restaurant. 2d A D at 184 William street, news-

3d A. D., at 126 Varick street, shoe

4th A. D. at 237 E. Broadway, club-5th A. D., at 126 Waverly place, tail-

6th A. D. at 64 E. Fourth street, 7th A. D., at 204 W. Fifteenth stree

electrical shop. 8th A. D., at 98 Forsyth street, Odd fellows' Hall. 9th A. D., at 255 W. Twenty-seventh

treet, plumbing shop.

10th A. Do at 170 E. Fourth street, esidence of Fritz Riegel. 11th A. D., at 494 Ninth avenue, resience of F. Neusius. 12th A. D., at 113 Broome street,

esidence of Dr. A. Malesoff. 13th A. D., at 342 W. Forty-second treet, hall.

14th A. D. at 429 E. Ninth street. sidence of Frank Brummer. 15th A. D., at 331 W. Forty-fourth 16th A. D. at 255 E. Fourth street,

17th A. D., at 437 W. Fiftleth street,

18th A. D., at 614 W. Seventeenth treet, shoe store. 19th A. D., at 311 Amsterdam ave

20th A. D. at 315 E. Thirty-fourth treet, cigar sto 21st A. D., at 85? Columbus avenue,

22d A. D. at 241 E. Forty-second street, clubrooms

23d A. D., at 267 W. One Hundred and Forty-sixth street, residence of Richard Wienecke.

24th A. D., at 975 First avenue, hall. 25th A. D., at 110 W. Twenty-seventh

street, supply store. 26th A. D., at 434 E. Seventy-fourth street, residence of A. Bodoasky. 27th A. D., at 260 W. Forty-first

street, residence of Gustave Haerdt-28th A. D., at 1428 Second avenue

20th A. D., at 126 E. Eighty-sixth street, residence of Ad., Jablinowsky.

30th A. D., at 206 E. Eighty-sixth 4-street, clubrooms. Cet 31st A. D., at 2396 Eighth avenuern.

locksmith's shop. the 32d A. D., at 57 E. Ninety-ninteen

nd Twelfth street, residence of Dr.esen 34th A. D., at 2669 Third avents

35th A. D., at 3309 Third avenu-

clubrooms, Annexed District, at 435 Jefferso

street, Van Nest. U. SOLOMON, Organizer.

KINGS COUNTY PRIMARIES.

County of Kings, Borough of Brook-lyn. Notice is hereby given in compilance with the election laws of the state of New York that the primaries f the Social Democratic Party of Local Kings County will be held Friday. May 12, before 0 p. m., to elect delegates to the City, County, Borough. Assembly and Aldermanic District Conventions for the purpose of nominating candidates for such offices as are to be filled at the next election.

The basis of representation is one delegate for every assembly district organization and one additional delete for every ten members or major

ity fraction thereof. The primaries are called for the fol-

1st A. D. at 121 Schermerhorn

2d A. D., at residence of J. Libskie, 361 Gold street. 3d A. D., at 208 Columbia street.

and Kent avenues.

5th A. D., at 83 Bartlett street.

6th A. D., at 30 Summer avenue. 7th A. D., at 1524 Fifty-ninth street. 8th A. D., at 556 Baltic street.

9th A. D. at 131 Imlay street. D., at residence of Jul. Bychower, 107 Vanderbilt avenue, 11th A. D., at 803 Union street. 12th A. D., at 335 Prospect aver

13th A. D., at Eckford and Colyer 14th A. D., at residence of J. Ham-

mel, 727 Manhattan avenue. 15th A. D., at 187 Montrose avenue. 16th A. D., at 1808 Fulton street. 17th A. D., at 551 Gates avenue.

19th A. D., at 949 Willoughby ave ue. 18th A. D., at 12 E. Seventh street.

20th A. D., at 257 Hamburg avenue, 21st A. D., at 675 Glemmore avenue, FRED, SCHARPER, Organizar.

street, residence of Maurice Michel. 2V 33d A. D., at 121 E. One Hundracet-