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VOL. XV.-NO. 18.

A DARK CORNER OF CAPITALISM.

Report of a Great Hospital Shows the Horrible Conditions to, Which This System Dooms Yast Masses of the Workers.

By Ehud.

Everybody knows how our millionaires and multi-millionaires live. The newspapers, weekly and monthly magazines, and even the novels and dramas depict for us the luxuries of the rich, their palaces, their steam yachts and racing automobiles, their gowns, their horses and dogs even. But the plain facts about the misery of the poopest element of our working class to daughters, who earn, respectively. He can be reconsidered to the rich consequently dependent on income of two daughters, who earn, respectively. poorest element of our working class seldom find their way into print. They would not be good reading matter side by side with a report of a Newport or Tuxedo society event, of a dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria, or a society marmight set some people thinking; they might raise doubts as to the necessity of maintaining our present social system: they might increase discontent and incite class batred.

For such facts, therefore, the inquisttive mind has to turn to sources of information not within reach of every-Before me lies the annual report of

the Society of the Lying-In Hospital for the year 1904. This hospital, at Second avenue and Seventeenth street, although subsidized by the city, is laboring under a heavy deficit, like most of our semi-public hospitals. The tage amounts for the year to

The report is plainly prepared with an idea that a statement of the work done and the crying need for better financial support, ought to loosen the purse strings of our so-called philan-thropists. It is a cry for help.

By far the most interesting part is the report of the Outdoor Department, covering exactly twenty pages. This department attends to confinement

cases at the homes of the applicants.

Plain, live facts are here set forth from the records of the institution. We get a glimpse into one of the darkest corners of our capitalistic society. We enter into interiors offering the most giaring contrasts to the life of the up-

A few of the cases, as far as space will permit, may speak for them-

No. 120 Delancey street.—First baby. Family six weeks in America. Man a painter without employment, living in two rooms and keeping eight lodgers, income from whom pays reut. Woman on old conch in living room. Place in flithy condition and too crowded with people, and old mattresses to be easily cleaned.

No. 124 Sheriff street.—Third child, Miserably poor family of Polish Christians, living in damp, dark, back basement. Lamp lit day and night. Buried two children two weeks previous to confinement who had died in the rooms from the effects of diph-

died in the rooms from the effects of diph-theria. Man earns a precarious living by

theria. Man earms a precarious living by kalsomining.

No. 106 Norfolk street.—First child. Three couples living in one furnished room, only one bed. Could not explain sleeping accommedations. Said they "just managed." Visitor thought they took alternate maps. Claimed to have been forced to pool their expenses on account of lack of work. No. 68 North Moore street.—Seventh child. Family of nine living in one room, the front part of which, and only outside window, is used as a cobbler shop. Aimost impossible to keep such a place clean. ... very evident cause of overcrowding, insufficient income. Couple looking forward hopefully to time when oldest child, now 12 years, shall become a wage earner.

No. 14 Monroe street.—Fifth child. Man

The Social Democratic Party does not offer any program of "pleav" the capitalistic system.

therwise. No. 105 Essex street.—Fifth child. Fam-No. 165 Essex street.—Fifth child. Family apparently very poor. Man a baker, earning small wages; children all young and unable to add to income. Woman had made pathetic efforts to prepare for approaching illness. Had sews together course flour bags covered with red and blue letters to use for sheets, and had also made garments for infant of same material. The latter were too harsh for use for purpose designated, and woman was advised to keep them until infant was older, while we furnished her with necessary supply of soft material with which she was detighted.

No. 68 Stanton street.—First haby. Sixteen persons, all peddlers, living in three rooms. Stock of all piled in cerners and under beds.

No. 319 Avenue A.—First child. Man a

No. 319 Avenue A .- First child. Man a

No. 319 Avenue A.—First child. Man a coal driver, earning one dollar a day at irregular work. To families, consisting in all of seven persons, living in two rooms.

No. 351 Madison street.—Third child. Man a tailor, earning small wages. Three families living in three small rooms: only one bedstead and pile of selied bedding in corner of room. Woman and infant badly in need of clothing.

No. 83 Alien street.—Fourth child. Man has consumption. Family very poor and rooms destitute of every comfort.

No. 96 Attorney street.—Tenth living child, oldest a boy of 14 years, carning \$1.50 per week. This, with small income from man, who is a capmaker, sole support of large family, living in three small rooms. Girl of twelve doing her best at caring for younger children.

No. 75 Suffolk street,—Fourth child. Miserably poor family. Man carns their living by peddling chair seats. Makes from forty to sixty cents per day. Woman, when well, earns rent by taking lodgers at one dollar

walk until they had walk until they had collected \$8 with v to pay one month's rent of two rooms.

Thus the brief stories run, page after page, misery and suffering in every line. Let "reformers" talk glibly of their model tenements or of municipal or five per cent. of the capital invested, aside from taxes, repairs and in-surance. What would such dwellings mean to a class of people utterly un How can the submerged ever be rescued unless economic conditions are a cruel and heartless system called

Mark well, the facts quoted are from an unimpeachable authority of the capitalist class. They are not the shricks of a revolutionary corner orashricks of a revolutionary corner ora tor. But they are all the more elo quent because of their terse matter-of-fact statements. They are far more than a cry for help; they are indict-

The Social Democratic Party does not offer any program of picayune form." It proposes to apply heroic remedies to gigantic evils. It proposes to GO TO THE ROOT OF THE MATTER. It sets the health and comfort of the workers above every other consideration and will use every power that the workers' votes give it to improve the workers' condition and to REMOVE THE CAUSES of poverty and ignorance and disease and vice. You cannot cure a consumptive with porous plasters or sugar pills. So long as we go on dallying with "reform" that doesn't reform and "radicalism" that isn't radical, we shall see social conditions getting worse. SO LONG R INTO THE HANDS O EMPLOYERS AND LANDLORDS AND THEIR AGENTS, WE SHALL HAVE SLAVERY IN THE SHOPS AND MISERY IN THE TENEMENTS. The only way to set things right is for the wage-workers and rent-payers to vote together for their own party. Up with the Arm and Torch of Social Democracy! Let its light shine into every nook and corner and dispel the darkness that capitalism creates!

AMERICAN AID FOR RUSSIAN REVOLUTION

Secretary Loopoloff and Treasurer Ingerman of the Russian Social Democratic Society of New York acknowledge the receipt of the following tributions for the assistance of revolutionary movement in Russia:

revolutionary movement in Russia:

Previously reported, \$3,025,13; per "Volksreltung," \$6.65; Br. 49, W. & & D. B., per
Chicago "Neues Leben," \$20; Local Stanton, Ill., S. P., \$4; 3d Ward Br., Local Chirago, S. P., per "Chicago Socialist," \$2.50;
Local San Diego, Cal., S. P., \$5.65; collected
on pillow donated by Mrs. Arnold, N. Y.
(additional to \$20 previously reported),
\$22.20; Comrade Rower, Boston, Mass.,
per A. F. Konikov, 50c.; J. Lee, Chandler,
Clinton, S. C., 25c.; Paul Henneberg, Rock
Island, Ill., \$1; L. I. Fortin, Oakiand, Csi.,
\$1; coil. by B. T. Whitehouse, Dover,
N. H., \$23.10; total, \$3,11.08.

Contributions should be sent and trafts and orders made payable to J.
Loopoloff, Secretary, 121 E. One Hunfired and Twelfth street, New York,
The annual picnic of the Russian Sorial Democratic Society of New York
will be held on Saturday afternoon

will be held on Saturday afternoon, and evening, June 24, at Liberty Park, Long Island. The proceeds will be devoted to the Russian revolutionary movement and the fund for the "Dally Call." Tickets, Ib cents. From all ferries and bridges take car to Ridgewood and transfer to Cypress avenue car for

Every party member should earry some of the leafnes "Socialist Methods and "Why Rocialists Pay Dues" in his pocket to give to pursons who inquire about the party. The National Secretary will

SOCIALISTS SOLVING

AUSTRIAN RACE PROBLEM. A meeting of great international significance and importance took place at Vienna recently between the repre-sentatives of the Austrian and Italian Socialist parties to settle on a common policy in regard to the demands of workingmen of Italian race in Austria, to proclaim the solidarity of the workers of both German and Italian race, and the determination of the former to fight for the granting of the equal and just demands of the latter, with the common determination to counteract the efforts of Jingoes in both countries to stir up race against race or to use old catchwords to break their international solidarity. A huge public meeting was held which was addressed by Comrades Adler, Ferri, El-lenbogen, Bissolati, and others. All the speeches were enthusiastically re-ceived. In the evening a meeting of representatives of the Executive Com-mittees of the Austrian, Italian, and Hungarian parties and the Italian and Austrian parliamentary fractions, was held. A resolution was passed against held. A resolution was passed against militarism, in favor of the national de-mands of our Austrian party program for a settlement on federal lines of the racial problem in Austria, and assert-ing the solidarity of all parties con-

—Do not address business communications to the Editors. Addres such letters "The Worker, 184 Wi street, New York,"

Party, and other organizations.

IN PACKINGTOWN.

Flashlights on Meat Trust Methods.

The Wretched Life of the Workers Who Prepare the People's Food and Produce Swifts' Profits - The Spirit of Dreed.

The following is a letter written to Mother Jones by a comrede who has made careful personal investigation of the con-dition of the workers in the Chicago packing houses.]

asked me to send you a certified state during my short stay of two days as piece-worker in the cold-storage depart cause I knew that it would be hard to put into words the worst. I take it that you want a statement of the open violations of the laws of health, o lecency and of the state of Illinois which I saw; these I give in the six paragraphs that follow.

The first thing that struck me as simply. "queer" was that city-paid police men do the biring of the unskilled workers for the Packingtown firms.
Second, the intense damp cold of the

storage rooms is a terrible hardship workers. This in itself is an awful strain upon the vital forces which very soon results in acute or chronic plcurisy, pneumonia, rheumatism, consumption, and no end of lesser ailments.

Third, the nerve-racking speed which is necessary to make wages is another terrible hardship to the workers. Imcountry of Europe do the laborers ex pend the same amount of energy for the same pay as they do in our Chi cago shops where piece-work is the rule. The workers in Packingtown sell a dollar's worth of human energy for a dime.

Fourth, the woman's rest-room at Swift's, where we ate our lunch, is practically unventilated, is dark, and I saw colored women answe

the calls of nature upon the floor.

Fifth, the condition of the tollet room was so inconceivably fifthy that it struck me as with a club. From ou workroom we had to pass through sev-eral cold-storage halls covered with brine underfoot, dodge between trunks full of salt ment which the men were pushing along to another department walk up two flights of stairs and inte thousands of hams are racked after smoking. Off this ham-room and sep-arated from it only by a door, is the woman's tollet. The weather was cold and the pipes, several stories down, were probably frozen solid. No water was running in the one closet, but i was being put to its use just as if it were in good order. The result was indescribably sickening. The seenag from the overrunning bowl covered the warped and rotten floor about two inches deep in places. The women hopped about on the benches to avoid the fifth on the floor. While going down the stairs with the Polish girl who had lately been promoted to a salary as forewoman of the trimming department. I said: "That tollet room is a pretty tough place. Can't you have it cleaned up?" "That's none of my biz," she said, tossing her great pom-nadour as a warning to me to keep padour as a warning to me to keep still. This girl HAD LEARNED HOW TO KEEP HER JOB AT SWIFTS.

im how much I had earned in the two days. "Seventy-six cents," he said, Then he added a slimy insult to the intury done me as an underpaid piece

BERTHA S. WILKINS.

P. S.—I have sworn to the foregoing statements, but the worst of all, I caner to. b e it is the INTAN GIBLE spirit of deadly exploitation pervading these great mills of death. You have a feeling there as if you could put out your hand in the dark and touch Murder in tangible form. This is illustrated by a story which a woman told me from her life-experience. I know the woman. She is very poor. One morning, when she was soon to become a mother, her hus-

starting off to work as was his habit. "Aren't you feeling well?" she asked. "Oh, I feel all right, but it seems as if some one was pulling me down and

"You better telephone and tell them that you can't come," she said, anx-

time. We'll need all I can earn." So he went to his work in the lardrendering department in one of the packing houses. He had worked only about an hour, when the plank upon which he depended as a foot-hold above the bolling grease gave way

and he fell to his death in that sizzling

The firm sent him to the County Hos pital to die. They were going to have him buried in a county box, but his wife paid for a coffin. Only the expenses of the hearse which carried the corpse to the cemetery were paid by his employers. They never paid in-demnity to the widow.

demnity to the widew.

When I had collected my wits after the old woman had told me this story, I remembered that there are three sides to this question of labor—the employer, the employee, and "the public." "What was done with that lard your husband died in?" I asked; "did they use if for soap?" "Soap? No, I never heard my husband say that they made any difference with what they do with the lard after such accidents. They would lose too much. That white lard tells no tales in the little clean buckets."

This incident illustrates what I mean

NEW YORK, JUNE 24, 1905. by "touching murder in tangible

The Worker.

To such vampires as Swift & Co. the people of the United States have dele-gated the management of their meat-supply department. We might more wisely turn our postal department over

to a gang of foot-pads, because the meat-supply of a people is more im-portant to their welfare than is the oranit to their weitare than is the currying of the malls.

It's good to be a Socialist these days and thus be saved from the blue-bleck pressimism into which one would size. We know that these things must gove

worse and worse until they become long-suffering American workingm ing filth of capitalism will grow the operative Commonwealth, Co-operative Commonwealth, when will stand for the common weal of all the common people—and Murder stall be banished from the land.—Yours, Mother Jones, for the Common Weal, BERTHA S. WILKING.

TRADE UNIONS IN EUROPE

Some Facts and Figures from

First Report Prepared by Karl Legis

The first international report of the rade-union movement in Europe, avreport furnishes much information val-nifile to the student of economics and sociology. It gives details of work sesociology. It gives details of work ac-complished, efforts which proved futile, the cost of conducting organisa-tions, strikes, lockouts, and benefit, sy-tems, and the work the labor unit us of the world have laid out for the neelves. Complete reports on these re-given for Great Britain, the Notin-lands, Benmurk, Norway, Germaly, hands, Benmurk, Norway, Germaly, Hungary, Bulgaria, Italy, Australia, France, Belgium, Sweden, Finland, Austria, Servia, Switzerland, Spain, Argentian, Japan:"

Argentian, Japan.

The compiler of the work, Carl Legien, General Secretary of the General Committee of the trade unions of Germany, is also a Socialist member of Parliament, representing Kiel, the leading naval station of Germany. Sec-

year, which shall be put together in English, French, and German language Reports for countries affiliated are

England.-The General Federation is sentatives to Parliament. Pifty per cost, of the unions belong to this committee.

- Sweden. - There is only one narioual ren-tral organization. It has nine central fid-erations, 100 local societies and 5.2.03) mem-hers.

ers. Norway.—There is only one national s rai organisation, called the "Arbeider Parlige Lands Organization."

raging Lands Organization."

Germany.—Besides the General Committee of Trade Unions there are three other central organizations of workers in Germany—the Christian trade unions, the Hirsch-Duncker Irade societies, and the purely local societies. The unions affiliated with, the general committee has rith the general committee have a mem ership of 389,132.

bership of 380,122.

Austria.—No national organization exists here saids from the trade-union committee. There are a number of Christian social arganizations which ceil themselves trade autona, but which are only the tail of reactionary political parties. Nothing is known of their membership, as so report is made by them.

their memoership, as no report a service them.

Hungary—All the existing trade unloss in lungary have declared themselves for a fill ation with the Hungarian Trade Union

Servia.—All labor organizations in the

rade unions.

Spain:—Spain has only one central beganisation, namely, the "Union General deTrabajadores," but a number of local unfors exist there. These stand for the am-Of the countries that reported the remembership, we are able to glean to following from Secretary Legien's bles: England, 1,922,780; Denmar, 86,326; Sweden, 80,000; Norway, 1,1

86,326; Sweden, 80,000; Norway, 1,000; Germany, 1,276,831; Austria, 17,502; Hungary, 41,138; Servia, 3,500. The total number of women organised in the foregoing countries is 6,721. Secretary Legien is now compliing the 1904 report and when it is sued, which will be soon, it will undoubtedly show a marked increase there was great activity in organisation work displayed in Europe durant the past year.

The Socialist movement is near a political party, though it is not, in my a religion. The bone topse of one action settled to the control of the control of

MURDERER LEITER. DAMAGE SUITS

An Eminently Respectable Gentleman Nevertheless.

Experts' Report Shows That Explosion in Ziegler Mine Which Killed Half a Hundred Workingmen Was Directly Due to Capitalists' Profitable Violation of Law.

The following, which comes as press dispatch from Springfield, Ill., throws light on the methods of capitalists in general and especially on th methods of such capitalists as Coal King Leiter, who, a few months ago, had a private army in the field to terrorize the striking miners and their praised by the whole capitalist press or his "firmness in upholding law and order" and the "sacred right" of an employer to run his business to suit himself, without "dictation" by the impudent fellows whose labor creates all his profits: Negligence and gross carelessn

duct in the management of the Leiter mines at Elegler are charged against the ining Board which made the investigation early May which caused the death of fifty-

The report was made to Gov. Deneen some time ago, but was withheld from the public until the Grand Jury had acted on the case.

The report says. "We find that the mine was not legally examined since Mar. 23, 1905. Under the mining law in force in this state, every mine must be examined every morning before the men are permitted to enter the such duties is certified to by the state minfug board. This requirement was not observed during the period herein stated. We also find that the mine has been operated in violation of the mining law, in not hav ing the crosscuts made at the proper dis-tance, sixty-nine feet apart.

"We further find that this mine is gen-

retary Legien says:

"This is the "first" time an attempt the miss we found explosive gas at the face of the miss we found explosive gas at the face of the miss we found explosive gas at the face of the miss we found explosive gas at the face of the cross cut from the east already to connect with the mitrial big been given by the trade of the cast already to connect with the trade of the cast already to connect with the trade of the cast already to connect with the trade of the cast already to connect with the trade of the cast already to t entry A: also at the face of the east airexplosive gas at the face of the south air of a fire originating from the explosion we examined room No. 1 on the third west on at a crosscut, and we found it full of explosive gas. At the face of the first

heisting shaft on main entry B fire was found, which was caused by the explosion. On entry C. 22) feet south of the southwest sions of which are approximately seven feet high, nineteen feet wide and twenty feet deep. In this room, the officials of the ompany state, forty-three kegs of powder ow grade of dynamite) and a quantity of detonating caps, the exact number un-known, were stored. All these had been exploded. Having this powder and explo-

"In a statement made by the officials of stopped at 11:30 p. m., Mar. 31, 1905, at which time all of the men were called out of the mine, owing to the ventilation of the unions belong to this committee.

These societies for political purposes for active postitional fluir supplementary organizations of the central organization.

Denmark.—Aside from the "Samytrkedde Pagforbund," there exists a Christian federation. It is reported that this society has 4,500 members and 170 branches. The Samytrkedde Pagforbund has ten central federations, aftern local societies and 23,477 federations, aftern local societies and 23,477 milited to enter the mine. Notwithstanding the above conditions, the men were permitted to enter the mine. rers. Nearly all are united with the Democratic Party.

Democratic Party. 7:10 a. m., April 3, 1905, the explosion oc-curred. The fan was again started at 5:30 p. m. on the same day, before the first res-

"We are of the opinion that the a of air furnished by the three air com pressors was not sufficient to ventilate the nune, but was sufficient to render the marsh gas explosive."

Why was the mine not properly inspected? Why was it not properly ven-tilated? Why were explosives kept in tions of the law committed, which re-sulted in the slaughter of fifty-one workingmen? To keep expenses down and so increase profits—the same rea son which accounted for the Iroquoi fire, the Slocum fire, the Tarrant explo sion, the Tunnel collision, the collaps. of the Darlington, and hundreds other horrors of the same sort within recent venrs.

And why is Leiter perfectly safe Why can he snap his fingers at the Examining Board and the Grand Jury Why is be sure not to be punished for why is he sure not to be punished for this crime, any more than for his law-less conduct at the time of the strike? For the same reason that the crimin-als in the other cases mentioned have gone free—because the workingmen, the majority of the voters, have left along with the Vanderbilts, the owners of the Iroquois, the owners of the Slocum, and the rest of the guilty

GAIR IN SWITZERLAND. The Socialists of Switzerland are

The Socialists of Switzerland are forging well to the front. In the election in Basel for the cantonal legislature they scored a splendid increase a few days ago. There are 130 members in the body. Heretofore the Socialists held 22; they gained 16 additional districts and now hold 38 seats. The Liberals lost 16 seats and the Conservatives 9. The Clericals gained six and the Independents two seats.

AGAINST UNIONS.

Bosses Meet a Check in British Courts but Will Probably Win in House of Lords-Taff Vale Precedent Followed In France.

The suit of the coal operators of Denaby, England, against the Miners' Union for \$750,000 damages, alleged losses sustained by the mine owners in con quence of a strike, has been decided against the plaintiffs in the appeal taken by the miners to the highe court. Unfortunately, this does not settle the case. It is expected that the bosses will now appeal to the Hous of Lords sitting as a judicial body and will probably win in that court of last resort. This is what happened in the celebrated Taff Vale case, the first in which damages of this sort were as sessed against a union.

Our readers know that since the Taff Vale decision many cases of the same sort have been brought and some of them won by employers in the United States and Canada. It seems that the French capitalists are turning the same trick, for word reaches us that a court at Chaux-de-Fonds has decided in favor of an employer who sued his men for damages for going on strike The tribunal condemned nine of the ringleaders of the strike to pay theb employer twelve days' pay each.

And yet the workingmen are the ma to stop such perversion of law is to vote together to put their own men or the judicial bench as well as in other public offices, instead of leaving them to capitalist representatives.

The Western Federation of Miners convention in Salt Lake City, by a vote of 175½ to 49½, decided to send dele-gates to the industrial union convention in Chicago, June 27. Aid and sympathy was also voted to the Chicago teamsters, striking brewers of Scattle Wash., and the coal miners on strike in Carbon County, Utah. Regarding the charges that the W. F. of M. wa the charges that the boycotting A. F. of L. labels, a resolu-tion was adopted denouncing the state-ments as untrue, pointing out that the ducts in the Bucky Mountain and Pa-cific Coast states was largely due to the efforts of the miners, and pledging a continuous and insistent demand for union goods regardless of national affil-

MINE WORKERS STRENGTH.

The latest report issued by Secretary W. B. Wilson of the United Min Workers shows a membership of 298 370 besides those exempt from paying

IN SWEDEN TOO. ALASI

We are sorry to see that in Sweder as well as in the United States university students have been acting as scabs. A strike of street-cleaners re-cently took place at Stockholm and a number of upper-class youth, male and female, especially students, volun-teered to do the work. Of course these young "ladies" and "gentlemen" would "dirty work" as sweeping the streets, except when it is a method of break-ing a union and keeping down the

POLICEMEN GO ON STRIKE.

The police of Lyons, France, have gone on strike against long hours and had treatment by their superiors. It is encouraging when those whose particular function it is to club strikers have to break away from "law and order

A women's congress took place in Moscow recently which was attended by about five hundred women from all parts of Russia. A resolution was accepted which demanded repres government and equality of rights for men and women. That is a program that the Socialists, in Russia as elsewhere, stand for-and only the Social

FOR CO-OPERATIVE AGRICULTURE.

The Italian Federation of Co-opera ernment a plan whereby large tracts of public land now unused should be handed over to them to be cultivated by co-operative methods under proper guarantees and without any pronon-workers. It is safe to say that, not-withstanding the chronic problem of unemployment and poverty among the Italian rural workers and notwith-standing King Victor Emanuel's much advertised interest in agriculture, the a thing for the ruling class to give it

THE ITALIAN GENERAL STRIKE

The failure of the general strike of the Italian railways has left a bad feel ing behind it, unfortunately—not with-out justice, it would seem—in conse-quence of the failure of the parliamentary fraction to put sufficient energy into their protest against the mon strous measure which deprives railway strous measure which deprives railway workers of the right to strike. The Revisionists, who form the majority of the fraction, were against the strike, and apparently did not even think it worth while to attend to vote against the measure. How far obstruction could have been applied is another matter. At least, all the deputies abould have been present, not only a third—London Justice. third.-London Justice.

The Arm and Torch is the emblem of

THE SCHOOL TEACHERS WAKING UP.

Those of Chicago Take the Lead in Recognizing Their Solidarity With Other Wage-Workers-The Capitalist Authorities Are Enraged.

(Chicago "Socialist," June 10.)

The Chicago school teachers realize that they belong to the working class; they are organized and affiliated with the Chicago Federation of Labor. Very naturally their sympathies are with the teamsters in their unequal struggle to maintain their organization. Why shouldn't the teachers be in sympathy with their fellow workers? All intelligent, self-respecting workers are, despite the fact that the subsidized capitalist press states the contrary.

The fact that the teachers, through their organ, the "Teachers' Bulletin." give expression to their sympathies. thus publicly giving the lie to the capitalists' subsidized press, has set the whole pack yelping like a lot of hungry wolves in pursuit of the life of the chers' organization.

realize that they have full control of the Chicago Board of Education, but they see in the teachers' organization a power that does not slavishly submit to all the dictates and sentiments expressed by the dominant class. Therefore the plutocratic papers, from the blood-thirsty "Chronicle" to the smooth, diplomatic, fesultical une," are demanding that the despots at the head of the Chicago S Board strangle the teachers' ganization in the same manner as they strangled the police and firemen's or-ganization, and as the Employers' Association is attempting to wipe the teamsters' organization out of exist-What associated, law-protected thor-

noghly organized Capital demands is

the privilege of dealing, bargaining, and contracting with unorganized, unprotected, helpless individuals. of surrounding the few school years allotted to the boys and girls of the working class with influences, senti-ments and ideals that will best it them to scrye the enpitalists interests when to scrye the enpitalists interests when they are thrown on the "labor mar-ket." It is now quite evident that the capitalists are going to demand the life of the school teachers' organization in the near future. Already their retainnewspaper offices have set up the bowl. After they have made a little taken by the appointed School Board, and the teachers' organization will go the way of the police and firemen's organization. When this happens the little coterie of millionaires the string will tell their controlled newspapers to announce to the world that "public opinion demanded it." Then organized labor will protest, with strongly worded resolutions, unanimously adopted at a regular meeting of the Chicago Federation of Labor. and a committee will be appointed to wait on the Mayor and School Superintendent to do some more protesting. which will avail nothing.

When Labor learns to put its reso lutions in a working-class political platform, and goes in a body to the polis and elects men who see life from the standpoint of the wealth-produ their protest will count. Until they do that, mayors, police sheriffs, school su-perintendents, etc., will take their or-ders over the wire that runs from the Union League Club.

The general attack being made on the teachers' organization by the minons of the capitalist class, because they have expressed their sympathics with their fellow workers in their hour of need, demonstrates once more the necessity of united working class ac- is reaching for political power. tion; both in our unions and at the ba lot box, for working class control of the powers to be used in the interest, of all who work, and against graft in

was adopted. The School Board cur the salaries of the public school teach ers. "What else could they do?" was the question they asked the simple-minded wealth-producers of Chicago, who had been piling up hundreds of millions of dollars' worth of property for the big and little capitalists. And so far as most of the teachers and the

Chicago "Socialist," June 17.1

Miss Margaret Haley was for many years a teacher in the Chicago public

schools. Some few years ago the city found itself short of funds to carry,

on the work of the schools properly. As

usual, the capitalists' favorite method of solving problems of this character

PRICE 2 CENTS.

great stupid working mass of the peo-ple could see there was nothing else "practicable." They had always been used to that sort of solution of financial troubles.

Among the thousands of school tenchers in the public schools at that time there were at least two-Miss

Haley and Miss Goggin—who thought out a novel and original plan, which very much displeased the "legal pos-sessors" of the hundreds of millions of surplus value created by the patient workers and exploited from them. Miss Haley and Miss Goggin set in motion an idea that instead of cutting the salaries of the hard-worked public school teachers, it would be better for all concerned if a lot of millionaires and cor-porations were compelled to quit dodg-ing their taxes. The idea found favor in all quarters except among the "own-ers" of the untold millions of dollars. worth of preperty in Chicago.

The agitation started by these teachers finally resulted in compelling the millionaires and corporations to pay more taxes. The teachers in self-pro-tection organized the Teachers' Federtion, and elected Miss Haley as their business agent, which position she has held for the past four years.

The capitalist tax-dodgers have never been able to forgive the school teachers for the part they took in that fight. Through their servile press and pulpits they have continually kept up ration. At last, they hope, they have

teachers, whom she has served so faithfully, started a subscription for her relief. One of these lists has been found in one of the schools, so it is found in one of the schools, so it is alleged. This act of mercy and com-mon humanity has been attacked by the capitalist press as though it were a heinous crime. The Chicage "Trib-une," "Evening Post," and "Chronicle" have lost no time in editorially de-manding that the incident be taken advantage of to exterminate the Tea ers' Federation on the ground that Miss Haley is not at present on the

pay-roll of the School Board. Capitalism has resorted to many con-temptible methods to crush any rising temptible methods to crush any rising spirit of independence it sees in the spirit of independence it sees in the working class. But to make this com-mendable act of humanity the pretext of an attack on the Teachers' Federa-tion exhibits the true nature of the Employers' Association in al lits naked

brutality and beastliness.

The exploiters of labor may succeed in crushing the Teachers' Federation, but we are of the opinion that their success will react like a boomerang. The capitalists have long done as they have prostituted our colleges, pulpits, public press and schools, and made them all serville to their will be their services.

them all servile to their social greed.

But the great, sleeping giant of Labor is awakening. Already a gleam
of intelligence sparkles in his eye. He
is reaching for political power. When he creams it the relen of er terminate. The fight on the Teachers' Federation will hasten the day, Pro-ceed, Capitalism. You are rushing on to your own destruction.

FOR LECTURE COMMITTEES IN NEW YORK AND VICINITY.

For the use of committees in New York and the vicinity in getting lecturers and speakers we print the following list, which makes no pretension, of course, to com-pleteners: Alken, J. C.-9 W. Sixty-third street, New York.

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New York

"BRING OUT YOUR DEAD."

During the height of the plague, men bearing torches went through the streets at night erving. 'Bring out your dead."—History of the London Plague.

Our cities throng with life; our str let in our land a voice repeats To-day that cry of long ago. Sadly and solemnly and slow-

'Bring out your dead! Bring out your Bring out your dend;" nor fear the rot And reek of them; be strong, be bold; Bring out each damned Iscarlot
That sells his brother man for gold To death and miseries untold-

Bring out your dead!" In fear bring The putrefying castes and creed,

Bring out your dead! Bring out your

The frothy mouthings, nothing worth, The sleek hypocrisy that breeds A wealth of words, a dearth of deeds Bring out your dead! Bring dead!"

The coward hearts, the party rule,
The cless of grossness, power elate,
That stun the wise and dupe the fool,
And bring the truth to ridicule—
"Bring out your dead! Bring out youndead!" Bring out your dead!" The dead of state.

"Bring or your dead!" The sins that free Like cek, ess unaggots at the soul; The unchecked passions that beget Strong waves of lust that over roll In fercest tunuit, all control.
God's burial agent is abroad—
The wheels groan loud. His torch flares.

The grave is digged in the sod-Bring out your dead! Bring out you dead!

-C. H. S. H., in Sydney Bullets

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All communications should be written
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words as possible; manifer says which do not comply with the communications which do not comply with the communications which do not comply with the communications are likely to
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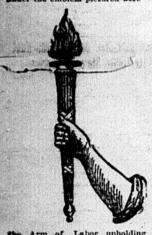
Entered as second-class matter at the New York, N. Y., Post Office on April 6, 1801.

The Socialist Party (the Social Democrati Party of New York) has passed through it third general election. Its growing powe is indicated by the increase of its vote: 1000 (Presidential) 96,961
1002 (State and Congressional) 229,762
In the state of the growing power of the congressional) 1002
1004 (Presidential) 408
1006 (Presidential) 408
1007



OUR PARTY EMBLEM.

The ticket of the Social Democratic Party will appear on the official ballot under the emblem pictured here—



the Arm of Labor upholding the Torch of Enlightenment, a fit emblen for a party which appeals only to the working class and does not desire single vote that does not represe honest conviction in the voter's min est conviction in the voter's mind

New York City Ticket. FOR MAYOR-

Algernon Lee.

FOR CONTROLLER-Cortes W. Cavanaugh. FOR PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD

OF ALDERMEN-Morris Brown.

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2904.	for	Presid	lent		. 24,51

"THE SWEDISH LABOR ANAROHISTS"

"Swedish Labor Anarchists"-such is the headline over a bitter editoria in Mr. Belmont's New York "Times for June 1. And what is the justifice tion for it? What have the Swedsh workingmen done to call down upon their heads the censure of this, the most representative capitalist paper of the United States? This is their crime as described by the "Times" itself:

"The labor unions of Sweden are re solved that no armed constraint shall be put upon Norway to hold her to the Scandinavian union. They are telegraphing to the Norwegian unions that they will refuse to respond to a call to arms if an attempt is made to Norway, and the Social Demo crats have issued proclamations de claring that the workingmen will go on strike throughout Sweden if the Riksdag [the Swedish parliament] au armed coercion

"This," shricks Mr. Belmont's paper "Is sedition, and it leads to anarchy! We believe the "Times" is right in calling such action sedition. If we remen ber correctly, that is the word that was led to the people of Boston in 1773, on they resolved to boycott ten s long as the British government tried to collect taxes on it. That was sediand the King's officers were of on that it would lead to an y. We are going to celebrate, week next, the anarchical proceedings

that it led to. lition!" was the cry of the slave es of the Old South and their e sympathizers in the North 1850, the opponents of slaver sage of the Fugitiv Law by the organization of so-

cieties to belp runaway slaves in dodging United States marshals and mak ing their way to Canada and freedom "This will lead to anarchy!" said the doughfaces-and now, only half a century later, we count that Fugitive Slave Law as the greatest blot on ou national record and men are proud to be able to say that their fathers help ed to run the "Underground Railway.

Yes, the ages through, those whom we afterward learn to honor as beroe have had to face the cry of "Sedition Treason! Anarchy!" from those mean spirits who love to grovel before pres ent power and glory in their own ser vility. But the splendid thing is this that there are always to be found me wise enough, brave enough, tru enough, to stand for Freedom and for Peace-

Ere her cause bring fame and profit and 'tis prosperous to be just"and that these men are mostly to b found, not among the Belmonts and their like, but in the ranks of the poor the "common herd," the working per

We say to the "seditious" organize workingmon of Sweden: "Well done brothers and comrades! You have spoken a word and done a deed that will not be forgotten-that will make for the downfall of kings and the end of senseless wars. . You have served the human race in thus following the example set by French and German workingmen in 1870, by Spanish and American workingmen in 1898, by Russian and Japanese workingmen in 1904. More power to you, and may you soon have the Swedish Republic in neighborly friendship with the Norwegian Republic-and then, all together for the Republic of the Workers, the world over!"

THE INDUSTRIAL REORGANIZA-TIONISTS' CONVENTION.

The convention of the industrial re organizationists will open in Chicago next Tuesday. It may be timely and proper for The Worker again to state its position in the matter-a position which it has taken with careful regard to the facts in the case, to the principles of scientific Socialism, and to the declaration of the Socialist Party of America.

We heartly approve of the principle of industrial organization, as opposed to trade autonomy. This is not a new idea. It is several decades old. But it is good, for all that. Capitalism is organizing on industrial lines and the union movement will have to concen trate on corresponding lines in order to have any chance of holding its own.

But we do not believe that this ne movement will effect its avowed purpose. On the contrary, we believe it is more likely to retard the desired development.

A quiet, unostentations, but effective reorganization on industrial lines is going on within the existing unions -growing out of their experience and the wisdom of the rank and file. Any one who is familiar with conditions h the printing trades or the metal-work ing trades, especially, must know this.

This new movement on the other hand, seems to us not to have its origin with the rank and file, but with leaders, some of whom are not even bonn fide trade unionists. We have no faith in schemes of reorganization from above or from outside. We have seen too many trials and failures. They generally mean disruption instead of reorganization.

We know the International Typo

graphical Union as a union that is called conservative, but that is putting industrial organization into actual practise and at the same time, is furnishing more than its quota of adherents to the Socialist ement: we do not see the L T. U supporting this new scheme. We know the International Association of Machin ists as a body that is honeycombed with Socialism-to the great discomfort of some of its general officersand that is moving steadily forward on the lines of industrialism; we do not see it joining in the scheme. We could go on and name other unions ever one of which has its faults, be it ad mitted (but will the new union be faultless?)-which are doing real constructive work in the direction of in dustrialism, but which are not concern ed in the reorganization plan. Even the United Brewery Workers, with al the unjust treatment they have got from the American Federation of Labor, do not seem enthusiastic over this reorganizing convention which bas been called by the A. L. U. officers. three or four editors, an ex-priest, some deposed union officers, and some other individuals, acting solely on individua responsibility—or individual irrespon bility, as the case may be.

The union movement must "dree it wierd," of course. This is not the first nor the last of its troubles. It will come out right in the end. It always does, because it is essentially-spite of fakirs, conservative or otherwise-p democratic projetarian movement. But meanwhile, we wish it to be distinctly inderstood that, whatever the capitalist press or anybody else may may to the contrary, the Socialist Party is not responsible for what may happen within the unions. The party has distinctly repudiated any attempt to divide the nion movement. Mr. Gompers may keep refterating to the end of time the the Socialist Party is the ally of the

A. L. U. Certain others, on the other side, may keep shricking till they burst their lungs that the party is makin itself an ally of the A. F. of L. Both statements are false. The party has a different and a bigger task to attend to. And if some of its members go too far in the attempt to commit it to their schemes of reorganization or disorganization, the party will know how to deal with them.

A LAST WORD (WE HOPE) ON THE BERGER CASE.

Many readers of The Worker are probably heartily tired by this time of the discussions on the Berger incident. We rather sympathize in this feeling. Yet we hold that the case involves an important question, and that the long discussion has not been wasted. We have tried to be perfectly fair in the matter, admitting equally letters and resolutions upon both or all sides of the question, and at the same time trying, so far as we could, to discountenance irrelevant personalities and exaggerations such as would tend to ob cure rather than to define the issue We feel it our duty to give in full in this issue the statement of the Wisconsin State Executive Board in reply to the critics; not only in justice to Comrade Berger and those who stand with him, but much more in justice to our cause itself, this ought to be read and dispassionately considered by those who disagree with the Wisconsin comrades' position-as do we and as we believe, do the great majority of the party members. We hope that this very nearly brings the controversy to a close and we believe that good will come of the whole affair, regrettable as it is in itself.

Let us sum up what appear to us

the important points: The official spokesmen of Wisconsin have about used up the vocabulary of expletive and vituperation-"Jesuit," 'Judas," "inquisitor," "heresy-bunter," 'bigot," "coward," "ignoramus," and so on to the end of the chapter and back again. We regret this. We like to see even those whom we oppose deport themselves in a manner that we can respect. Comrade Berger and a few of his advocates have done all they could to weaken their own case and lisgust the generality of the party nembers, and it comes with a pretty poor grace from them when they complain of the abuse they have suffered. On the other side there has been some intemperate language, but nothing to compare with the record made by Berger and his defenders. Let us hope that they have relieved themselves by this time and can talk like Socialists hereafter. In Germany-it is to Germany that Comrade Berger goes for precedents-Bebel and Bernstein and Kautsky and Vollmar do not use billingsgate. It is time that the distinction between cussing and discussing

were drawn a little sharper here. To turn from the manner of the de fense to the defense itself, there is more than one question involved. There are the questions: Is the policy pursued by Comrade Berger as editor of "Wahrheit" a permissible policy for Socialist editor? Even if permissible, is it advisable? There is the quite different question: If such a policy is not deemed permissible, was Comrade Berger's action a violation of party law or such a violation of party ethics as to call for disciplinary action? There is still the other question Is there reason to believe that his motive in such action was corrupt?

We do not know that a single iota of evidence has been offered to show that the Editor of "Wahrheit" was actuated by any corrupt motive or that there existed any collusion between him or any of the Milwaukee comrades and any capitalist politicians. National Committeeman Trautmann charged or insinuated such collusion, but he did not even try to prove it—a course which reflects no credit upon him. For us, we have not for a moment believed the charge, nor do we think many others have.

Putting aside the question of motive was Berger's act a violation of party law or such a violation of party ethics as to call for disciplinary action? He plends that such a course as he followed was not specifically forbidden in the party constitution nor in any rule or resolution previously adopted by the National Committee, by any nationa convention, or by the general vote. He s perfectly right, so far as concerns the letter of the law-and in crimina proceedings it is generally a wise rule that the prosecutor must stay within the letter of the law. But certainly Comrade Berger must have been famil tar enough with the feeling of the party to know that it would not approve of his action, that the spirit of all our party declarations forbude it. Now we do not think that it is wise to punish a party member for violat ing the spirit of the party law, unless a malign motive is pretty clearly proven; but we do think that such a degrant violation of that spirit of our law or of our generally understood party ethics ought to be pretty sharply rebuked. In this case it has been rebuked, and Comrade Berger will probably not forget it. Our chief re gret is that the thing was done in such a bungling manner, because of the cumbersome procedure of our National

As to the wisdom or the per missibility of the action in question, a

clear declaration has now been made with only two voting in the negativeand one of them because he though the rule superfluous, not because he disapproved it—the National Commit-tee has declared that even where it is impossible for our party to nominate, our party members may not vote for nor advise others to vote for any candidate of any other party.

Was this decision a wise one? W

believe it was. In the Wisconsin state

ment which we publish this week

Comrade Berger says that in every

other country of the world the Social-

ist Party has done just the thing that

he is censured for doing, and done

even more—has made actual coalition

with the more liberal bourgeois partie

and exchanged endorsements with

them. This is perfectly true. Such

tactics have prevailed and to some ex

tent still prevail in Germany, France.

Austria, Italy, England, and all other

European countries. But in the pre eding paragraph Comrade Berger estops himself from using this as defense for his use of such tactics here when he says: "Socialist principles are international and fixed all over the world. Socialist tacties change according to the time, the country, and the conditions.". If the Socialists of the United States have established stricter rules of policy than those of any other country, there is reason for it in the difference of economic and political conditions. Most of the deviations from the rule of independent action in the European divisions of our party have been necessitated by the fact that the political and even the civil rights of the people are there more limited, that there exist various relics of feudalism, monarchy, a state church, and so forth, so that the battle of the proletariat against the bourgeoisle is there complicated with the battle of the bourgeoisie against the landed nobility or the privileged clergy or some other surviving monstrosity of the sort, Moreover, the relative honesty of European politics and the fact that all Europeans learn class feeling almos in their cradles, renders such coalition comparatively safe there, makes it comparatively, sure that the coalition will be in good faith what it professe to be. Yet even in Europe, the whole tendency in the Socialist movement is certainly against such compromising tactics, and they have always been regarded as being, at the best, but a temporary" expedient "or" a "necessary evil. Now in the United States we have a different situation. We have all the forms of civil liberty and political democracy. We have the lines nore clearly drawn between proletariat and bourgeoisie than anywher else. We have only the battle of the present to fight, not the battles of the past. We have practically just two classes here, not three or four, and so we have no need for such conlitions as have been made at various times in Europe. Not only are they unnecessary, but they are here more pregnant with danger than in Europe. Outside of the Socialist movement, honesty in politics is here almost universally considered, as Senator Ingalls put it, "an iridescent dream." Our great credential for political honesty is our almost fanatical independence. If we aboudon this, we lay ourselves open to the suspicion of "making corrupt deals; and, what is more, if we abandon it. we run the risk either of being inveigled into corrupt deals before we know it or of attracting to our party the cheap tricksters whose trade it is to engineer such deals. Again, the American people have a superstitious belief that there are no classes here. To counteract this superstition it is necessary that we make class division the basis of all our policy; and if we relax our strict independence, we concere so much to the false "good man" theory of politics. We have tried the policy of absolute independence and it has worked well; unless under pressure of dire necessity, we should not aban don it. Comrade Berger is right: So cialist tactics must fit the conditions of time and place. Therefore, Comrade Berger Is wrong when he argues that we American Socialists may sometime support the candidates of other parties

sometimes do so. One more remark and we have don with this already too long commentwhich we hope may be the last-or this Berger case.

because our comrades in Germany

What was Berger's motive? Why did he do what most of us consider such a foolish thing? The answer is worth considering. It was elericophobia that led him into this error of judgment "We'all know that the openuise Catholic church-like most of the organized Profestant churches, in proportion to their lesser ability—is makng a campaign against Socialism Most of us agree that it is the sensible thing for us to let the clerical politi cians hang themselves with their own rope. But Comrade Berger is not content with this. He is belligerent and impatient. He exaggerates in his own mind the importance of the clerical attack. He makes a bogey of the bishops. And so, when it happens that the party is unable to go into a certain indicial campaign and that one of th old-party candidates is a tool of the priests, he forgets everything else and against that candidate by supportin his non-clerical old-party oppo-

The immediate result is ridiculous, for the candidate whom he supports is beaten, two to one. The further result is disastrous—to himself, at least—for it makes a scandal in the party. - The ultimate result may be good, for it bas furnished a horrible example for others to shun. So one of the morals of the whole affair is: Let us keep coo and not let even a cohort of bishop lead us into an ambuscade. Our bust ness is to fight for Socialism, not to fight against bad judges or bigoted clergymen.

NOTE, COMMENT AND ANSWER

The Worker occasionally blunders regret it; but we are not ashamed of it, because we have so much good com-pany. We are proud of being willing to correct our blunders. It seems we made a big one last week. We said in our department of Party News: "Or another general vote [in the state of Washington] the decision of the Seat tle City Central Committee agains Hormon F. Titus was sustained by s now learn, that the decision so sus tained was favorable to Comrade Titus thing inside out. We are sorry to have made the mistake but we are glad

The complaints made by two corre der the heading "Too Much Red Tape," are, we believe worthy of con ideration. There are several state neuts in them that are not well found ed; but after all fair criticism, there is a residuum of wholesome truth. Fo some months past the national headquarters has tended to be more of debating society than of a working agency for the party. The National Secretary and his assistants have been kept so busy working the typewrite and the mimeograph on National Com nittee referendums and members' ac ompanying comments that they hav and little time left for routing speaker. and providing literature. Over a month ago National Secretary Barnes wrote to the National Committeemen in these

At this time I consider it pertinent tha at this time I consider it pertinent that should submit a few words of advice, used upon the work in the headquarters. That the national office has been loaded own to the limit with mimeograph work. dence, the transmissal of refere ums, motions, and comments is patent t

It is my opinion that the comment in many instances was needl not to mention that some of it dealt with matters very far removed from the sub-

I submit for your consideration the ques-tion of regulating by some rule the length of comments. To the members individually, I suggest that the subject be kept in

The "Official Bulletin" for March con-fains the comment on only two motions, everything clae being crowded out.

Argument need not be presented as to

ow the most important and necessar, ork of the office has been delayed. It is fairly in evidence. ... From more than one quarter we have

neard the same suggestion. Discussion ecessary, of course, and no one less to shut it off. But it really ought not to be necessary for a representa-tive in the party's councils to record an explanation of every vote he casts or to indulge in wearisome repetitio ind irrelevant digression when ocea sonally it does become necessary for him to explain his position. In a we believe, the party wants its na tional organization to say less and de more—and the National Secretary and his staff are ready and willing to do things if they are given the chance.

Not only should the members of th National Committee individually try to remember that "Brevity is the

wit" and that very often "Silence is golden," but they should do two or three other things to expedite business Motions to lay on the table should b barred. Provision should be made that ctions by the National Committee the third ballot, at latest, should be conclusive. These two reforms have been moved by Comrades White and Bandlow, and we hope they will be adopted. But aside from this, it might be well if more were left to the dis cretion of the National Secretary, in stead of having every detail regulate by tapeworm referendums, Our Na-tional Secretary is a man of experi-ence and of tried fidelity and skill in organization matters, and it will be

well to give him some chance to put his ideas into action. The state committees and locals can elp also to check this flood of legisla tion by taking active measures to pro mote the positive work of the national organization, especially in the matter n, especially in the matter of keeping the national organizers and peakers in the field. Only by giving he national organization a chance t io a great deal of work can we enable it to work either chenply or effective ly. And we need all the services it can

ANOTHER COMMUNARD COME.

Maxime Lisbonne is dead. He fought very bravely in the Commune and showed real military genius in organizing the fights behind the barricades his return from exile, however ing better known as a practical joke and also as the proprietor of some the eccentric cutes at Montmartre London Justice.

FOR FREEDOM.

When a deed is done for Freedom, Through the broad Earth's aching Runs a thrill of joy prophetic, Trembling on from East to West, As the energy sublime Of a century bursts full-bi On the thorny stem of time

ough the walls of but and pale when the travall of the ages.
When the travall of the ages.
Wrings Kerth's systems to and free
At the birth of each new Ers. With a recognizing stars

-Renders, the ancess of the pa the extent of its usefulness deper your activity as circuising agents.

Current # # Literature

PARIS AND THE SOCIAL REVOLUTION By Alvan P. Sanborn, Illustrated by Vaughan Trowbridge. Small, Maynard &

Anyone who takes up this book with the expectation of finding a serious and instructive work on the subject indi-cated by the title will be grievously disappointed; but the reader who will be content to be amused by a series o lively and fairly sympathetic pictures of things important and trivial more of less closely related to that subject wil not find the book a tedious one. We cannot better indicate its nature than by a rather extended quotation from the preface: Once for all, the author is not a revolu

tionist, though there are moments when he fancies he would like to be one, it appears such an eminently satisfying state. It takes faith to be a revolutionist; and he is, alasi mentally incapable of faith. He is not an anarchist, not a socialist, not radical, not a "red republican" nor a "mar geur de prêtres." His affiliations have not een even Dreyfusard in France, nor ever Bryanite in America. He is a conserv tive of the conservatives, only prevented from being a reactionary by the fact that reaction is but another form of revolu and the most hopeless and faith-exacting of them all. So far from being a revol tionist, he is an evolutionist only under protest-vi et armis, as it were. He favor things as they are, things as they wer quite as often, while things as they migh be contain for him no allure. He cherishe enormously this imperfect old world as that they also have bent over backward-is, still more as it was; has not the slight est desire to reconstruct it after his own formula, and would not willingly exchange it for any hypothetical world which a to the present hour, restless human in

He finds more satisfaction in old-fashio ed, comfortable ideas than in disquietin progressive ones. He would quite as so domineered over by a noble as by parvenu or a pot-house politician, and less shocked by the colossal pretensi pope than by the puerile bumptiousness of a small-minded elergyman. He dealer rallways, trolleys, bleycles, automobiles and compulsory education, because they al tend to destroy native dialects, custo and costumes, obliterate all local color and so render lands far separated dully allke. He resents the presumptousness that Reason which is so seldom reasonable and would not shed a tear nor distil a re gret if telephones, telegraphs, and psychics research were swept off the face of th earth.

He is well aware, therefore, that the tions; of the state; of the army, the church and the courts of law, the props of th state; and of capitalists, the pets and pro teges of the state. On occasion he could write a fervid defense of each and ever, one of these established things. But be i equally aware that there is good to b said of the conscientious opponents of the state, its props and its proteges. To say this good is his present business; and, it he seems to bend over backward so in saying it, it should be borne in mine that they also have bent over backwardnay, turned double somersaults backware -who, prompted by terror, prejudice, in tolerance, hatred, or contempt, have prenounced unqualified condemnation on the consecrated antagonists of things as they are; and it should at least be

whether his indiscretions may not be ex cused (if not altogether justified) thereby No, the author is not a revolutionist, bu he is acquainted with plenty of good fel lows who are. "He has eaten their bread and sailt: he has drunk their water am wine." He has taken pot-luck with them witnessed their privations, and listened to the telling of their dreams. He thinks he comprehends them, he knows he loves them and he would pre

This attitude will be understood who really believe in fair play, in giving every man his innings and the devil his due. . . . It will be understood by all those who appreciate a joke, even when it turns against themselves; who recognize the mobility of straight thinking and bold speaking. We sublimity of high possion the regenerating force of righted nent and stubborn resistance, and the soliness of self-enerifice for an ideal; who have a faculty for putting themselv hard lesson of calling no thing "comis suffering, reverence him who hath muc

As might be expected from such preface, the author has very little un derstanding of the class foundations of the revolutionary movement. To him it is an aggregate of personalities some admirable, some repulsive, mos of them both admirable and repulsive in varying degrees, but all picturesque. His view is very superficial, but it is often piquantly interesting. He doe w the rank and file, nor pay much attention to it, except when it comes out on the streets in the for some of them, at least; but, fer from thinking of them as representativ a class, he regards them as "déclar and likes them as such. Of his nine teen chapters, seven are devoted to the Anarchists, especially to the advo cates of the "propaganda of deed;" on (almost the shortest in the book) given to "Socialists and Other Revolu tionists"—including as such the Anti-semites, the Nationalists, the Bonapartists, and the Royalists; the rest of he volume tells of the revolut traditions and the present life of the Latin Quarter, of the cubarets of Mont with a final chapter entitled "To Wha End?" This closing chapter is just of the inconclusive sort to fit with the preface-yes, a revolution is not unlike ly, and it doesn't matter much, after all, if you just look at the world with ont columness and half-contemptu

To repeat: If one does not look to treatise, but will be amused and in treatise, but will be amused and in-identally instructed with a chatty and tetchy account of what a mildly empathatic outsider has seen of the urface of some portions (which he im-gines to be the whols) of the revolu-onary movement in Paris, where it resents its most picturesque phases,

the time spent on it will not be alto-gether without its rewards.

The book is very profusely illus-trated by Vanghan Trowbridge, with portraits, groups, street-scenes, cartoons, and other pertinent hits, and it is well-almost sumptuously-printed and bound.

THE LABOR MOVEMENT IN AMERICA By Richard T. Ely. New edition. The Macmillan Co. 1905. Cloth, pp. 300, in-dexed. Price, \$1.25. The announcement which the pub-

The animal and the title page, "New edition, revised and enlarged," is hardly justified by the facts—or, at least, it is likely to raise in the reade expectations which the book will not fulfill. "The Labor Movement in America" was first published in 1886 while the Haymarket men were still awaiting trial. It was a valuable book, being by far the fairest and most intelligible treatment of the subject undertaken, up to that time, by any writer outside of the labor mov tseif. It undoubtedly did much go in the way of dispelling prejudices and counterbalancing the willful misrepre sentations circulated—even more bra zenly then than now-by the capitalist press. Knowing this, we naturally looked forward with a good deal of eagerness to this appounced new edition, expecting to find the work brought down to date and wishing to get Professor Ely's view of the many taken place in this field of human ac tivity during the last nineteen years In this hope we are entirely disappointed. What we find is practically nothing more than a reprint. This is a good thing to have, for the original work has not lost its original value: but it is not what we were led by publishers' announcement to look for. Some matter has been added-chiefly in the way of some appendices and few footnotes-but the body of the book is practically the same as before. For the benefit of readers who are

not familiar with the work and who may wish to know its scope, we may give a simple summary of its contents After a brief "Survey of the Field," which he broadly distinguishes the different forms of the labor movement as alming at some amelioration of con-ditions under the existing system or as contemplating a fundamental change in that system, and a second chapter on "Early American Communism," which he rightly treats as something pretty much apart from the modern abor movement, Professor Ely devotes some sixty pages to a sketch of "The Growth and Present Condition of Labor Organizations in America"-that is, of the labor unions, the political ide of the movement being reserved

full of interest, and we can only wish that it were much longer and more exhaustive. The subject is one that has been too much neglected; of works easily accessible to the general reader, the only ones of much value that occur to us are this of Ely's, some chapters of Hillquit's "Socialism in the United States," portions of Sotheran's "Horace Greeley," few others. Yet in old files of labo papers and collections of pamphlets and the like there is a great body of material awaiting the discriminating and sympathetic historical student; a real history of the American labo povement ought to be written; the time is ripe for it and, if well done would be not only interesting, but extremely valuable as a corrective to the errors of false perspective which those in the thick of the present fight and unfamiliar with its earlier experiences are so likely to make. to the "present condition" described in the chapter now under notice, it is to be remembered that these pages were written just when the Knights of La bor was at the climax of its splendld career-a career disappointing in su perficial retrospect, yet unquestionably fruitful in reality—and that the Ameri can Federation was then a new an comparatively unimportant body. The following chapters are devoted to a discussion of "The Economic Value of Labor Organizations," "The Educational Value of Labor Organizations, and "Other Aspects of Labor Organizations"—the three chapters occupying about a fifth of the whole book. The first of them deals rather with the economic need for labor unions than with their actual economic value, for the

for separate treatment. This is a

anthor is cantious in expressing his in counteracting the disadvantages of the workingman's position which he so clearly states; it is evident, however -and here, admitting all that can fair ly be urged against them, we heartily agree with him—that he thinks the economic benefits which they have conferred on the working class has amply repaid all the energy spent upon As to their economic justifica ion, he is outspoken and emphatic; he dismisses with well merited contempt the cant about "plenty of room at the top" and the pretense that the individual workingman need only be indus trious and thrifty to be assured of success. The educational value of labor organizations is a thing that has we hink, been much neglected by their critics-including their sometimes too Investigat Socialist critics: Professor Ely gives them full credit score; he holds that they "are playing rôle in the history of civilization which can scarcely be overestimated for they are among the foremost of our ducational agencies; they counteract to a large extent the evil and stupefying influences of the division of labor in our modern system of production; they reach and elevate large masses mentally, morally, and spiritually, who oved in no other manner." He shows that from the earliest times th American labor organizations have een strong champions of the public school system; that they are selves practical schools of political sc. timulating their members to study public questions and training them in actual self-government; that they have had a very considerable in fluence in discouraging intemperance and promoting beneficial social inter-course among their members; the ternational peace when powerful inter-ests were threatening it; that they com-but dividing prejudices of race and nationality; that, on the whole, they make

strongy for true numan protherhood, not by precept only, but also by daily example. All of this is true and with-in the truth, and it is good to have it said by one whose academic position

and detachment from the actual strug-gle lends weight to his words in the minds of the general mass of readers. The seventh chapter of the book is given to "Co-operation in America." The author's views on this form of labor activity, as here expressed, are more hopeful, probably, than he would avow at the present time; experience has shown the difficulties to be greater than anyone could have foreseen twenty years ago; even then he had to admit that "the ground is strewn with fragments of wrecks," and the proportion of such wrecks has not been reduced since; he expresses the opinion that "co-operation must become a religion before it can succeed in its aim, which is the reconstruction of soclety," and we have to add that the prospect of a ten per cent, rebate on one's purchases at the year's end is hardly a big enough thing to inspire men with religious zeal. The rest of the book, except for a final chapter o "Remedies," treats of the political and revolutionary side of the movement-"The Beginnings of Modern Socialism in America." "The Internationalists," "The Propaganda of Deed and the Ed-Labor Party," "The Socialistic Labor Party," "The Strength of Revolutionary Socialism and Its Significance." All of this has been more

fully and understandingly as well as more recently covered in Morris Hill-quit's work already mentioned, so that we need not comment further upon it The appendices consist of illustrative cuments—the Platform of Principles documents—the Platform of Principles of the National Labor Union, adopted in 1868; the Pledge and Preamble of the Bricklayers' Protective Association of Philadelphia; the Constitution of the Cigar Makers' Progressive Union; that of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers; the Pitts burg Manifesto of the International Working People's Association, issued in 1883; an Anarchist "Letter to Tramps"; the Platform of the Socialis-

tic Labor Party, as adopted at Cincin-nati in 1885; and a "Wage-workers" Declaration of Independence," issued in 1886; besides a special appendix by the author on "The Relation of Temperance Reform to the Labor Move

We began by regretting that this is not what the publishers' announce-ment would lead us to expect—a real new edition, brought down to date; le us close by saying that we understand that the author is actually at work or what will be even more than that—a real history of the labor movement in the United States. It is a hig under taking, but it is well worth the while It is not likely that it can be done in a really satisfactory manner by any-one who does not know the movement from the inside; but of all outsiders there is none whom we would rather see in charge of it than Professor Ely, for all his work shows serupulous bon esty of intention and a de sight considerably above the average of academic investigators. We await the appearance of this larger work with interest. Meanwhile, the present book, with all its shortcomings, de serves a piace in every public library and every Socialist headquarters.

YOU ARE TO BLAME.

By Ella F. Y. Waterman.

We all are sinners! It did not please Providence or God to place us in such a position but we placed ourselves there. We all are criminals, and the system under which we live makes us o and we willingly promote and allow the system to go on. A greedy, lying, robbing system has been allowed to go on and a few greedy people have been allowed to make laws to rule the masses and keep them ignorant of the

true state of affairs. But the people are awakening to the real facts and are beginning to wonder why in a land of plenty people are starving and committing suicide on account of want and poverty, killing one snother for money. Are wondering why a few rich have the power to oppress the masses who wondering why all the human family should not inherit the blessings which Nature has provided and intended for all her children. Are wondering why in a world of plenty there should poverty and want. where people are enlightened and civilized there should be such and fear. Why there should and slave. Why one man or set of

of his fellow men and brothers. Why do not men vote the robbers out of power, as the ballot is the gun by man to fight down wrong. Why do the people grope along so blindly? Why do they not see where all their power lies? Why do you strike, you workingman, for higher pay and better con-Do you suppose if you vote the master into power over you sent him on the throne to rule, that you can then coax and beg him to give you jus-

tice? If you should go hunting would you throw away your gun and then expect the game to crawl into your game bag? You have thrown away your weapon the ballot, the only weapon you have, when you went to the polls and put the same old party into power-Dempcrat. Republican, one and the same put the same men in power, sented the very same greedy robbers on the throne to rule you. Awake! Think! you sinner and criminal! Every man has a great duty and that duty is to put down injustice and wrong, fight for the right! Not by shooting the life out of his brother or cutting him to a truthful words and sentiments, so to enlighten one another and show the way out of this criminal system where none is safe, rich or poor, all in misery fear and danger.

THE GREATEST OF BATTLES

The battle now on in Chicago is but the fragment of a world-wild confest that is fraught with far greater consequence to the human race than was any battle that was ever fought on land or sea with Iron lads or armics -- Allan Reason

GIVE US A HARDER ONE

Said one capitalist to another capitalist.
"an you tell me why working people a.e.
the Cascarets?"—Chicago Socialist

The National Committee having, on the motion of Trautmann of Ohio, requested the State Executive Board of the party in Wisconsin to make an investigation with reference to the recent local judicial elections in Milwaukee and the action of Victor L. Berger as editor of "Wahrhelt" therein, to ascertain "whether the endorsement of candidates running on capitalist party tickets in a Socialist paper has had the sanction and approval of the party members," the State Executive Board appointed a subcommittee, consisting of Emil Seidel, Frederick Brockhausen, and Jacob Hunger, and transmits to the National Committee, under date June 2, the following statements prepared by them and approved by unanimous vote of the Board:

I. To the National Committee: We, the State Executive Board of Wisconsin, do hereby record our protest against the high-handed, unwarranted action of the National Committee in removing from the National Executive Committee our National Committeeman, Comrade Victor L. Berger, one of the oldest and best and most self-sacrificing workers for Socialism in the

American movement.

We emphatically protest against the illegal manner in which the removal was effected, without a trial and without any copy of any charges being presented to him, and without the smallest particle of evidence being produced that he had violated the national constitution either in letter

National Committeeman Trantmann, who first stirred up this matter and who three suspicton on the Milwaukee movement, has since been proven to be acting as agent for the S. L. P. "People" and the S. L. P. "Arbeiter Zeitung," which is an act of treason to the Socialist Party, while he pretends to be serving as National Committeeman for Ohio.

The action of the National Committee.

teeman for Ohlo.

The action of the National Committee has been eagerly taken up by the capitalistic press of Milwaukee and has had a harmful influence upon our party in Wisconsin.

The result of our investigations show that Comrade Berger was absent from the state at the time the Milwaukee City Central Committee voted to refrain from making nominations in the local judicial campaign. nominations in the local judicial campaign, and during most of the time that the ref-erendum on this matter was being taken; and therefore Cemrade Berger could not have been guilty of violating that clause of the constitution providing that the rty shall not refrain from making nor ions, in order to favor the candidate of e other organization, even if such viola-had taken place, which was not the

In recommending the readers of his pa-per to oppose Judge Carpenter, he acted in direct line with the custom of Socialist parties in other countries, and has violated no principle of international Socialism nor any specific law of the constitution, which is clearly proven by the fact that the Na-tional Committee has since adopted a rule tional Committee has since adopted a rule forbidding members to vote at all when there is no Socialist ticket in the field. But this rule, not being in existence before, could not have been violated by Comrade Berger nor any other member of the party. We therefore protest against the unjust and unsocialistic action of the National Committee and request them to reconsider this hasty and ill-advised decision.

11. 1. The State Executive Board of Wisconsin has received from the National Secretary notification of the adoption, by 18 against 17 votes, of the Trautmann motion as follows.

against It votes, of the viscosist as follows.

"The National Committee calls upon the State Evecutive Board of Wisconsin to proceed at once with an investigation as to whether a collusion, or secret or open understanding crists in the city of Milwaukee between the Social Democratic organization, or a member or members thereof, and representatives of capitalistic parties, and reld Executive Board be demanded to assemble whether the embersome of state. certain whether the endorsement of state candidates running on capitalist party tick-ets in a Socialist paper has had the sanc-tion and approval of the party members. In either case, if parties be found guilty of such gross violation of Socialist party athless they to be disciplined through the State Executive Cemmittee to the extent required by adopted rules of the Socialist

The State Executive Board of Wisconsis afterntion to Article NII. Section t of national constitution, which provides in states and territories in which is one central organization affiliated with the party, the state or territorial or ic members residing within their re-

such state or territors."

2. The State Executive Poard also points to the fact that, the National Committee has not awaited the investigation of the State Executive Board of Wisconsin, but has aiready removed Commed Victor L. Berger from the National Executive Comwithout having brought any charge against him and without a trial. The Na-tional Committee has thus anticipated the

against bin and without a trial. The National Committee has thus anticipated the result of any investigation on the part of the State Executive Board of Wisconsin. We therefore held, for these and other reasons, that the National Committee has no right to expect an investigation of the case. However, for the sake of party harpoony, and because we have nothing to conceat, we have ordered and held a thorough investigation. But we want it positively upderstood that this is not to form a precedent in the future, either for our state cedent in the future, either for our state or any other, not to invalidate Sec. 4 of Art. NII of the national constitution.

Art. NI of the national constitution.

The inding of the State Executive Board of Wisconsin is as follows:

First, that no collusion or understanding of any sort whatever exists or at any time existed between the Social Democratic Party of Milwaukee or Comrade Victor L. lterger and any capitalistic party, candi-date or candidates.

date or candidates.

Second, that the reasons assigned by the
pendiers of Local Milwankee for refraining
from reading judicial nominations we deem
soft-iont and weighty. These reasons were
the lack of available candidates, the heavy
party dobt remaining from the two elections of last year; and the fact that the
active workers, having rope through two party debt remaining from the two elections of last year; and the fact that the
active workers, having gore through two
exceedingly bard campaigns, were absoluteity exhausted. Every campaign in Milwauhee, lessifies requising thousands of dollars
for literature, also demands months of tireless work, and Milwaukee comrades considered it necessary to further strengthen
their organization before they went into
mother battle. It therefore would have
been impossible to make an educational
campaign under these circumstances. This
decision of the Milwaukee Central Committice was confirmed by a referendum vote of
the membership, which stood nearly five to
one against putting up candidates.

Third, that no understanding or collusion with capitalstic priess or by any one of the nine candidates, only one of whom the "Wahrheit"
particularly fought for ressons often
stated. The charge was first made by a
member in another staty and without a
weightlin of proof or evidence of such cellu-

sion being given. Although the State Es-cutive Board inserted a notice in the party papers, calling for evidence in this case from party members or, nog-party members from party members or non-party members, no ode appeared who made any charge of collumion or presented any cyldence in proof of any understanding having been entered into in Milwaukee with any capitalistic can-

Fourth, therefore we find, that the action of Local Milwaukee and its members was entirely in accord with the state and nacase there was not the slightest understand-ing of the sort, as the result of this investi-gation clearly shows.

Fifth, that the national and state con-

bids a member to vote when there is no

Along with these statements was ubmitted the following report of testimony taken at special meetings of the Board on May 21 and 28 and, in

the case of Comrade Berger himself, at his home, he being confined to his

A.—Complete statement by C. P. Dietz, Secretary of the Central Committee, Social Democratic Party, Local Milwaukee, of the action of said committee taken on the ques-tion of the party's entering the judicial campaign in the spring of 1905: Meeting of Nov. 14, 1904. Ed. J. Berner, chairman. A motion that the Central Com-

chairman. A motion that the Central Com-mittee adopt the recommendations of the Vigilance Committee that we put up no candidates for the judicial election and that we do not endorse or approve of any other candidates, was seconded and carried. A committee, consisting of Comrades Thomas

vard, chairman. On motion the report of the Judicia: Election Committee was taid

chairman. A motion that we reconsider the question of our placing candidates in the field for the judicial election was carried. It was further moved that the question of putting up judicial candidates be left to the referendum vote of the members of the party. This motion was also carried

relary of the Central Committee get ballots printed for the referendum vote on the judi-cial election and anual them to the secre-taries of the various branches to be voted

Young, chalrman. A motion that our party members be instructed not to participate in the spring judicial campaign, either in voting or working for any candidates, and that our sympathisers be asked to do like-wise, was lost. Meeting of Feb. 27, 1905. Jacob Hunger

Meeting of Feb. 27, 1205, Jacob Hunger, chairman. The Secretary reported in detail the result of the vote on the judicial election (a complete copy of which is heretus annexed) and requested that a committee he appointed to recount the vote. The following committee was appointed; Comrades Julius Judell, Cari Kleist, and G. V. Hartmen. Hartman. Following is the result of the referen

dum vote as submitted by the Secretary and audited by the committee just referred "Shall the Social Democratic Party of

Milwaukee County nominate candidates for judges of the Circuit and County Courts, to be voted on at the next judicial election?"

be voted on at the next judicial election?"
"Yes. total, 61; no, total, 200."
Meeting of Mar. 13, 1905. Frank J.
Weber, chairman. The committee appeinted to audit the referendum vote on the judicial election reported that the vote as reported by the Secretary was found correct, sud on motion the committee was discharged.

R.—E. Berner, chairman of the City Central Committee at the meetings held Nov.

R.—E. Berner, chairman of the City Central Committee at the meetings held Nov. 14 and Dec. 12, testified that at the first of these meetings there was a discussion as to whether we should go into the judicial campaign and the question was finally decided in the negative by a considerable majority. The reasons assigned were that we had no available candidates, that the funds had no avaliable candidates, that the funds were not sufficient, because the party was beavily in debt, as a result of full campaigns, and it was further stated that the members were fired out with work of previous campaigns and that unless the same work was done over again, our vote might go back. At the latter meeting it was decided to leave the matter to a referendum of the membership, which was done. Comrade Berner testified that the report of the Secretary of the City Central Committee was correct, and that he knew of no collusion or understanding with capitalist candidates.

J. Hunger, chairman of the Milwauke J. Hunger, chairman of the Milwayke City Central Committee at the meeting held Feb. 27, reported that the Secretary's re-port was correct. He also testified that the foregoing reasons were those assigned for not nominating candidates in the judicial campaign, and that no collusion existed to his knowledge. The clauses of the state and national constitution bearing upon this

and national constitution bearing upon this subject were then read.

The Secretary of the Milwankee Vigilance Committee testified that the committee was called together again after the campaign to consider this matter, but that nothing was done in that committee except to talk the natter over and recommend that no nominations be made for the reasons above given.

C.—Dr. Young, chairman of the meeting

C.—Dr. Young, chairman of the meeting of Feb. 13, testified that he never raw anything to indicate any collassion, that to anyone in Milwaukee familiar with the situation this charge appears absurd on the face of it, that a motion made by one of the delegates to finstruct our members and sympathizers to refrain from voting cr working for any candidate was lost by an almost unanimous vote at the meeting of Feb. 13, that Comrade Berger did not at that meeting advise any member to vote for any candidate, and only stated what he would do personally. He said he would vote against Carpenter, giving his reasons therefor. Dr. Young testified that the minutes of the Secretary of the Milwaukee City Central Committee were correct. C .- Dr. Young, chairman of the meeting

D.-F. Heath stated that he had publish D.—F. Heath stated that he had published a notice in the "Social Democratic Herald," amounting the present meeting and the invitation to persons to be present, who had any testimony learning on the case.

No person appeared before the State Excentive Board pursuant to this invitation.

E.—Vi-tor L. Berger, being confined to his bed by lliness, gave the following statement at his home:

"The Social Democratic Party of Mill."

ment at his home:

"The Social Democratic Party of Milwavkee decided by a referendum vote of
nearly 5 to 1 against putting up candidated
in this local judicial election. The matter
was discussed pro and con far weeks—durleg most of which time I was in San Francisco, attending the A. F. of L. convention
—and the overwhelming majority of the
party membessity finally came to the conclusion not to put up a ticket for the ressons given by the other consrides.
"Now, by the other consrides."

"Art. XII, Sec. 8 of the national constitution reads that, 'No state or constitution reads that, 'No state or local organization shall under any circumstappes fusa, combine or compromise with any political party or organization, or referain from making nominations, in order to favor the candidate of such organizations.' We have violated neither the letter nor the spirit of this provision. We have decided simply not to put up a ticket because we did not have the money and were deeply in debt; because we did not have the material for judicial candidates, and because we are compelled to strengthen our party we are compelled to strengthen our party stellectually from a Socialist standpoint

before we go into any new battles.
"But I have always so construed this section of the constitution, and almost every comrade in Wisconsia coincides with

"If our members do not have that right, all those who do not live in large towns will be disfranchised for every election outside of the state and national elections.

'That the National Committee itself, although it has seen fit to remove me with twenty-four to seventeen votes from the Executive Board, has construed the section of the constitution in the same way as I do and we all did, is clearly proven by the fact that the National Committee has just recently adopted a rule forbidding members of the party to vote at all whenever the party has no ticket in the field. But no law can work ex post facto. Therefore I law can work ex post facto. Therefore ask, how could the Milwaukee movemen or Victor L. Berger as a member of the Executive Board be punished for violating

"And the situation of Milwaukee is dif-ferent from that of any other city. There is, for instance, one paper in this town that prints every day a column of anti-Socialist matter. There is another daily paper that continually prints stuff written by that no-torions anti-Socialist, Father Kress of Cieveland, Milwaukee is the national head-quarters of the Federation of Roman Catho-lle Societies, whose avowed purpose is to combat Socialism. Here lives Archblishop Messmer, the founder of that federation and their intellectual and spiritual guide. The Catholic church uses every means, and and their intellectual and spiritual guide. The Catholic church uses every means, and especially the confessional, against us There is no other element in Milwauke which fights so bitterly and so effectively as the Catholic church

as the Catholic church.
"Now among the half-dezen different judicial positions that were to be filled this spring, was that of a County or Probate Judge. The incumbent of that position, Judge Paul D. Carpenter, was converted to Catholicism some few years ago by the Paulist Fathers. Since then the man has ecome a Catholic zealot. He has not only made speeches against Socialism, but has also used his judicial position to give the his power to make himself loved by the Roman Catholic clergy.

supposed to have committed. I want the comrades to judge my article in the light of what I have said here, and then pass their judgment.

"I also want the comrades to consider that hardly ten per cent. of the readers of the German paper are dues paying party members. Hardly ten per cent. of them are under the rule of our constitution, even if one should construe it differently than we do. The other ninety per cent, are So-cialists and loyal voters of the Social Demo-cratic Party, but they are not party memto give them that hint. It was my duty to advise them to vote against Paul D. Carpenter, because he is an enemy of Socialism and of those American Institu-tions of which Socialists approve.

"Bealdes before printing the articles in question, I stated my position to the City Central Committee of the Social Demo-Central Committee of the Social Demo-cratic Party of Milwankee. I told them what I was going to do. After a spirited discussion my position was endorsed by the votes of all excepting five. "That was the situation. "And there remains nothing else for me than to point to the international usage in this matter.

"Very many of our comtades confuse So-cialist principles with Socialist tactics, "Socialist principles are international and fixed all over the world. Socialist tactics change according to the time, the country, and the conditions. Therefore they must

, "It is a fact well known to those who are acquainted with the international move-ment, that the Socialist Party in France, Italy, Belgium, and Denmark has on very numerous occasions entered into open alli ances with bourgeois parties.

"We have done nothing of the kind in

ocial Democracy, to Germany. As every-ody knows, it is customary there to vote for the nearest opposition party at the Stichwahl (secondary election) when there

Is no Social Democrat in the field,
"lint I will not consider the Stichwahi at all. Open alliances with capitalist parties (opposition parties) outside of the Stichwahl are frequent, especially in southern Germany. In 1800 not only the Social Democrats of Baden and of Hessen entered into a compact with the Volkspartel, but the liavarian Social Democrats even went so far as to make an 'official' trade—that is, from nesty to narty—with the Roman is, from nesty to narty—with the Roman so far as to make an 'official' trade—that is, from party to party—with the Roman Catholic Centrum for the election to the Diet. This greatly offended the party in northern Germany, because the German Social Democracy has long considered the Roman Catholic Centrum as the most reactionary and dangerous opponent of Socialism.

cialism.
"The Parteitag (party convention) held is Hanover, Oct. 9 to 14, 1800, therefore too up this question, with great vim, and dis-cussed it for several days, especially since Rerustein's famous book 'Premises of So-Remistein's famous book 'Premises of So-cial Democracy' was also up for discussion.

'Finally Bebel's resolution, which fixes the status of the German Social Democratic Party as far as alliances with the other parties are concerned, was adopted by a vote of 205 to 34. (See protocol ueber die Verhandlungen des Parteitages in Hanover, p. 242.) Sec. 3 of Bebel's resolution reads as follows:

as follows:

"To reach its aim, the party will employ all means consistent with its fundamental principles that promise success While the party does not deceive itself about the nature and character of the bour while the party does not secret first about the nature and character of the bourgeois parties as representatives and champions of the existing order of state and society, it does not refuse to combine with them, whenever the case may require it, im order to strengthen the party at elections, to extend the rights and liberties of the people, or to considerably improve the social conditions of the working class, to help along the aims of dvillastion, or in order to combat tendencies that are bottle to the working class and the people. But the party preserves its independence and integrity is all its activity and considered creating the second of the combine of

Babel resolution in Hanover. It is still valid in Germany.

comrades in southern Germany, although entering into open alliances with the boux-gools parties, 'had violated no principle of Socialism, and not even the tactics of the party,' although Bebel did especially disagree as to the wisdom of the Bavarian traffe with the Roman Catholic Centrum. "Comrades, I could go on and quote a great deal more, but let this suffice as to international tactics.

"Yet we in Milwaukee have entered into no deal and no collusion with any bourgeois party or any candidate for office—no deal or collusion has been charged here in Milwaukee. We have violated no principle of Socialism, no accepted rule of international

tactics, and no provision of the constitu-tion.

"But we have been treated shamefully by an ignorant and bigoted majority of the National Committee, urged on by a few schemers, a few personal enemies, and a lot of cowards in a certain yellow part of the Socialist press.

"The whole affair—a heresy-hunt without

a heresy—will be a lasting disgrace to the Socialist movement in America."

FROM WISCONSIN'S

STATE SECRETARY To the Editor of The Worker:-Allow me to offer a few comments on the Wisconsin case, and on the action of the National Committee in removing Comrade Berger from the National Executive Committee." The Comrades of Wisconsin feel that they

The Gurades of Wisconsin feel that they have been unjustly treated, both directly and in the person of their National Com-mitteeman. In fact, a matter of trifling iminternational Socialist tactics and the pracbeen distorted into a crime against the Se-cialist Party. This action—the voting for, a candidate in the late judicial election in the field—was a step which August Bebei himself would consider right and necessary. His famous resolution adopted by the Han-over Convention, October, 1890, goes a great deal farther. It says:

"To reach its aim, the party will employ ill means consistent with its fundamental the party does not deceive itself about the nature and character of the bourgeois parthe existing order of state and society, it does NOT refuse to COMBINE WITH REQUIRE IT, in order to strengthen the party elections, to extend the rights and liberties of the people, or to considerably improve the social conditions of the work, ing class, to help along the aims of civilization, or in order to combat tendencies that are hostile to the working class and and considers every success gained a fur ther step toward its final pim." (See Pro teltages in Hapover, page 242.)

This resolution adopted by the Social democratic Party of Germany in conven still in force, gives a far wider latitude than the Social Democrats of Wisconsin dreamed of using. They never thought of combining with any other political party. many, that country where the Socialist, movement has made the greatest progress. The action of the Milwaukee Social Domes though they may occur in other cities. Yet, this was seized upon as an occasion for humiliating Wiscousin and removing our National Committeeman from the Nationa form of a trial.

ter treatment at the hands of the National rifices for the cause of Socialism and are still making them. Moreover, the results of their labors are excellent. They have thirty-two elected Social Democratic offi cials, who are making a creditable record for the party and commanding the respect

Wisconsin comrades by years of untiring labor have slowly but steadily increased their vote to over 25,000. They have dis tributed tons of literature in every cam paign and made intelligent Socialist voters. They did not expect that a blow the National Committee Itself.

For the capitalist press in Milwaukee has taken hold of the matter. It is making the even their utter lack of all civilized forms of procedure, in dealing with one of their oldest and best members, for while the capitalist press of Milwankee hates Comrade Ferger, it knows that he was working and starying for Socialism while most of those who now denounce him were voting the Republican or Democratic ticket. And these comments of the capitalist press are toing us an immense amount of barm. Thus, the National Committee, from whom we expected assistance and sympathy, has given our enemies in Milwaukee a good

The Wisconsin comrades, however, be hastily in this matter and certainly had no intention of injuring the Wisconsin branch of their movement. The committee now has the facts in its hands, which it did not have when it removed Comrade Berger. The Wisconsin comrades therefore hope that the National Committee now better understands the Milwankee situation and that they realize that a wrong has been d Comrade Berger and through him to the Wisconsin movement. And we trust to the justice and Socialist spirit of the commit-E. H. THOMAS, State Secretary.

Milwankee, June 15.

TOO MUCH RED TAPE.

To the Editor of The Worker To the Editor of The Worker:—As Coun-ty Secretary of Cook County I wish to be granted a hearing on a question of utmost importance to the Socialist Party organiza-tion—that of the production and distribu-tion of literature. More and more grows the demand for literature, and with this ever-increasing demand the idea is gataing grouper footbold that the literature should be fresh new and insuffract that is shown be fresh, new and implifus; that it should possibly be issued by the national office. This latter is thought mecessary for two reasons. First, it would have the appearant of the national organization; and, meeting it could be printed in large quantities and



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luce a far larger-result.

The above being true, I was made very ent date to learn that a resolution to lleving the Socialist Party to be a business organization, I fully expected that in a short time a supply of literature would be at hand, but later events have made me feel very uncertain about the prospects of leaffets. The proposition seems to have lost its virgin strength; it has gone the war of so many other good mations—down the incline of National Committee Referen-dum No. 00-X-Y-Z-42-A, and back again with Amendment No. 6-17-44-7, and when to have been so torn and mutilated in "Rumping the Bumps" that its own parent would not recognize it, and all its sister its cousins and its aunts would disown it But all this is not the fault of the origina

Secretary, but is due solely to the cumber-some and unworkable machinery that the National Counsiffee has built softind itself. As I write there lies before me a copy of the "Official Bulletin" for April, and I motion and countermotion, referendum and ad infinitum. Somebody rescue the nationa office. It is about to be buried under the debris of its own making. Already the National Secretary has issued a strong cry mimeograph correspondence, tissue paper, stencils, purple ink, "and no choice having 1972." Poor Mahlon Burnes, poor Nation darkness of Egyptian brick-kilns without straw, of votes without reason and of me even if need be we must pattern after the French comrades and give this dear old Democratic Populist puzzling propaganda of referendum a horrible swipe. Save the National Committee from Itself and from its

the several members as follows:

one-half of these made by two men. What are these men paid for, anyhow? ONLY forty-five motions and forty-five referen dums in one session? Something must be done, and that quickly. Can it be possible most of it. It is pointing out the "cruel, that Berger's sin lay in the fact that he than one-twentieth of the whole, while Mailly scored for twelve, or nearly one

third of the grand total. for an alphabetical index of the "Bulletin, with some copious footnotes that will ex plain the explanations offered by the mem bers of the National Committee as to way they sated "Yes" or "No" or did not vote at all, then it would be barely possible for the militant Socialist to get some good out of the "Bulletin." Either that or make national convention, a medium to give party news to the rank and file and cease longer to be the personal organ of the Na tional Committee and the sewer of a mill

lon motions on monkey matters.

But we want to know, Mr. Editor, what
has become of that resolution on literature, and when the rank and file are going t Party machinery has become so cumbe some that it takes \$1,304.22 a mouth to get \$197.38 into action in the field, then what in the name of the groaning projetaire, was it ever begun for? Tell us, Mr. Editor, when will the National Committee take must we go down to perdition hoping to discutangle the grain of truth from nountain of mimeographs? Seriously now, will not some member of

the committee summon sufficient courage to make motion No. 4-11-44 that will combie the national office to fulfil the functions for which it was originally created?—Fra ternally. CHAS, L. BRECKON.

To the Editor of The Worker:—It has been asked, "What in the greatest necessity of the Socialist Party at greent?" To which my answer would be: Less National Committee and more illerature and propa-

The National Committee is consuming the time of the employees of the national office, and totally absorbing the space of the effi-ciet meethly bulletia (which should be de-voted to reports from state secretaries, na-stonal empairers, etc.), at a cost of sev-

eral hundred dollars per month-and for what? In a number of instances it is only too evident by a study of the votes an comments, to see the position is being used to work out personal grudges and preju-dices. I feel like going into some details, but will refrain and point out what causes me to send this communication. I write to try to save what seems to me will be referendum started to strike out Section party constitution, which reads as follows "Sec. 3. The National Committee shall

meet in regular seasion once a year in all even-numbered years when no national ean vention of the party shall take place. Special meetings shall be called at the request of a majority of the committee. The dates and places of such meetings shall be called at the request of a majority of the committee. The dates and places of such meetings shall be read to be recommitteed in attending meetings shall be paid from the national treasure. "See, 5. Between the sessions of the National Committee, all its business shall be transacted by correspondence."

If you do not have been accounted.

If you do not, here is what you will have to face: I have had a railroad friend o mine calculate the cost of railroad fare for the National Committee as now constituted and at present railroad rates, if a meeting is held in Chicago, and it foots up over expenses are calculated at five dollars, and fifty members present, and there are now mittee, with more to be selected, you have a daily expense of two hundred and fifty mean nine hundred dollars; add to this hal rent and stenographer, which, with print ing the proceedings, would cost several hun dred dollars more. Bear in mind they frame rules for conduct of their own busi ness and TALK. Having seen them per-form, do you think you want to foot the expense? I do not. I feel that the present national constitution is not a document to meet the wants of the organization if it is to be a working institution, and that the thing to do is to discuss the matter through the party press, and then call a delegate convention with full power to act in the trafting of a document that will make plain he rights and duties of national, ocal and branch bodies. For such a con vention special rates could no doubt be se s sure to come as noted above, we can see

that all states are properly represented. ... Have you thought about it? If not, do so now, and then say something. If enough say something alone the same line, we can DO something in time, through the present provisions for national referendum, to save throwing a good wad of money at the birds. It's talk up, or put up.
OLD FIVE STARS.

June 13.

"BAD" AND "GOOD" UNIONS.

The capitalist says: "We are not against mions, but only against bad unions." unions, but only against bad unions."

A bad union, in the eyes of the capitalist, is a union that attempts to get more wages, shetter hours and improved could-tions for its members, and strikes if they tions for its members, and strikes if they are refused. Hence, every time there is a strike the union on strike is a bad union. Does any worker ever remember a strike of any union that the capitalist press was not on the side of the employers, representing the particular union on strike as an organized band of plug-ugites, "led by irresponsible demanquest"? le demagogues"? Just now the dally papers are praisin

the conservatism of the typographical un-lon, but just walt until they go on strike for the eight-hour day next January. Then the capitalist press will not be able to find epithets strong enough in the Knglish lan-guage to denounce them.—Chicago Socialist.

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the coming week are as follows: John Collins: June 25, 26, and 27, Prowers County, Colo.; June 20, 26; June 3), Appen: July 1, Grand Junejon.
George H. Goebel: June 25, Nashville, Tenn: June 27, Centerville; June 20, Tennessee Ridge: June 30 and July 1, Huntingdon.

ingdon.
Chas. G. Towper: June 25, Kalamaroo,
Mich.; June 26, Battle Creek: June 27, Al
blom: June 29, Lansing; June 30, Fushing
John M. Work: June 25, Jasouville, Ind.
June 26, Clinton: June 27, Indianapolla:
June 25, Columbus; June 29, Kokomo; June
80 and July 1, South Bend.

Many large cities with a Jewish pop ulation are applying for informatio regarding the proposed tour of B. Fei-genbaum, the Jewish organizer, and lications point to a successful tour Inquiries are being received at the ational office regarding Labor Day

peakers. A list is being compiled and correspondents will be placed in communication with speakers.

Word has been received from Comrade Puntervold that the Socialist Party of Norway desires his services at once and for an extended party of the services.

at once and for an extension of Bweden. He begs the comrades of America will excuse him and expresses on the necessity of e and for an extended period in his keen regrets on the necessity of cancelling his tour.

D. Burgess, National Committeeman

of Washington, has resigned, to take effect upon the election of his suc-

The second ballot of the N. C. for cretary to the International Social ist Bureau resulted: Hillquit, 18; Un-termann, 16; Simons, 3; Spargo, 3; Trautmann, 2; not voting, 9. The third ballot is now being taken; Hillquit and Untermann are th idntes, the others being dropped not having received ten per cent, of the votes cast.

The following comrades have been nominated to fill the vacancy on the National Executive Committee: Accepted, Ault, Berger. Hoehn, Lemon, and Towner: declined. Farmer, Kerri-gan, Hagerty. Hanford, Trautmann, Thompson, and Untermann; not heard from, May Wood Simons, A. M. Si-more, Seymour Stedman. The National Committee is voting

upon motion 18 aubmitted by Berlyn of Illinois, "that the party bulletin hereafter contain the business of the na office, the actions taken by the mittee on motions WITH OUT the COMMENTS, the reports of the national organizers and lecturers, election returns and notice of any im-portant phenomena, in the industrial

nded by the State Committee of Utah, be placed on the reserve list of national speakers and organizers?" has been decided in the negative by a of 6 to 19, with 26 not voting Simultaneously, Motion No. 15, by Lamb of Michigan, "To lay Motion No. 14 on the table until Comrade Gil-No. 1s on the table smill Comrade Cubert's side of the case may have an opportunity to be heard and until Comrade Burgess shall supply to the National Committeemen through the National Secretary, the evidence upon which his protest is based," was carried, 24 to 12, with 15 not voting.

National Committeeman Gibbs move the appointment of a committee of two to act with the National Secretary to draft rules of procedure for the Nadraft rules of procedure for the National Committee. The National Secretary advises that the duty be entrusted to the National Executive Com

The Crestline, O., resolutions, sinlast report have been endorsed by Lo-cals Onkland, Cal., and Monarch, Mont.

The organization in this state is nov in a better condition than ever before more clubs are regularly paying dues and there seems to be a recognition that organization is an essential and fundamental necessity of the Socialist movement. They are getting ready to up an energetic campaign.

Two new applications for charters have been received by the State Sec-

The Haverhill branch is now in a are not only attending to their own city, but are about to see that the sur-rounding towns are well organized. Lawrence branch was the first to or-

The Secretary has sent out the official return blank for the election of permanent State Secretary. The nomi-nees are: George G. Cutting of Bosnees are: George G. Cutting of Boston, Ernest C. Irish of Waltham, Samuel C. Roberts of Springfield, George Roewer, Jr., of Boston, Chas. V. White of Somerville.

Somerville. Comrade Webster of Pawtucket, R. L. spoke on Boston Common last Sunday and was listened to with great interest. A stranger is always wel-comed on the Common. Clubs that desire the new perpetual

eampaign coupons should order of the State Secretary, price \$1 for \$1.50 worth of coupons. This divides equalby the amount received, or face value in three equal parts, one-third to the autional organization, one-third to the atter organization and one-third to the local branch.

BOSTON.

The first semi-annual meeting of the Boston club was held June 13. Organiser recommended the following: That comrade Wilkins be sent to South Boston, not concurred in; that not more than \$3 be set aside each month for than \$3 be set aside each month for the purpose of sending The Worker for three months to addresses that the dif-ferent clubs may bring in, this in view of much house to house work being sone in the city, concurred in; that steps be taken to organize the Italians, fourteen addresses of Italian Socialists being in the hands of the Organizer. ganizer instructed to procure an Ital-a speaker and organize a club. Or-nizer is preparing a list to send colu-ries, pocket wallets, stc. Financial cretary reported sale of stamps for

clubs to be heard from; cash in trees ury, \$50, Secretary of Speakers reported eight meetings eight meetings a week, and while the open-air agitation is not wholly sat-isfactory, he expects to have things that can give speakers in exchange. General meeting recommended to the Central Committee that a county or-ganization be formed in Suffolk Coun-

ty. National Committeeman Gibbs was severely criticized for not answer was severely criticized for not answer-ing the communication sent him from the Central Committee asking him to give his reasons for voting go on the Towner motion to depose Berger from the National Executive. It was decid ed to ask Comrade Gibbs through the State Executive Committee to give his reasons for voting no.

New Jersey. meeting of the State Committee on June 11. Comrade Headley was in the chair. Richard Bloor of Mercer seated as delegate. Comrades Hartmayer of Camden and Hubschmitt their respective counties. Organization Committee requested to act in that ca pacity until the membership pass upor the acts of the state convention. Sec retary reported sending Charles Ufert to Phillipsburg on request, to organ ize a branch there. Communication from National Secretary regarding the routing of national organizers through the state referred to Organization mittee. Secretary reported attending Lithuanian convention held in Newark: and also reed a communic ion from the secretary of that conven tion, in which he stated-that they had

passed resolutions endorsing the So-cialist Party and pledging their support. On reports of delegates Berg was excused. Camden held very suc-cessful public meetings, Spargo speaking at one of them and Kreck and Charles Ufert to visit Branch Bridge ership report, but reported the zation of three new branches and that most vigorous campaign ever held in the county. Mercer held very success Carey as speakers; sold a large amount of literature and received much atter open air meetings to start at once: 100 copies each of "Appeal" and "Wil-shire's Magazine" to be distributed weekly. Later Day picule to be held Report Krafft's play, "Shoot to Kill," a decided success. Union, good activ ity, public meetings being held and nuch literature distributed; working increase their membership to 200. Hud

son, splendid campaign in progress; forty street meetings will be hald each month until the close of the campaign; national coupon plan will be tried. Fif ports having sent contradictions of, some false reports relating to our movement to several papers. Voted that in future the National Secretary shall first get the consent of the State Committee through their secretary be

fore arranging with locals for the use of national organizers. Secretary structed to procure 100 perpetual campaign books. Treasurer's report: Bal-Secretary, \$185.10; disbursen ganization Committee \$55.07: Corre cents: National Secretary, for dues

stamps, \$100; delegates' expenses \$8.35; rent, \$10.25; balance, \$84.24. The Essex County Campaign Com mittee, composed of one delegate from each branch, is much encouraged by the successful open-air meetings of the past ten days. Sol. Fieldman, the first speaker in the series of meetings planned for the summer, has proved as not only large and enthusiasti meetings are being held literaure sold taken, but the comrades have been enthused and are working with a spirit Comrade Fieldman will con-

tinue until June 25, speaking in New-ark, Irvington, Bloomfield, June 22, and Orange, June 28 and 24. Harry W. Laidlaw will speak on Sunday evening. June 25. at headquarters, 239 Washington street, Newark, This will begin a week's meeting comrade Laidlaw, as follows:.. Mou day evening, Belmont avenue and Court street; Tuesday, Court House Court street; Tuesday, Court House Plaza; Thursday, post office; Friday, Bloomfield; Saturday, Irvington, Read-E. Broadway, and at the office of "For-

icinity should attend these metings. Branch Seven, Newark, will hold a front of the post office with Jas. H. Maurer of Reading Pa., as the principal speaker. The following week and after the meetings in front of the Post Office will be held on Thursday nights. Comrades of Essex County, please take notice. Thursday evening, June 29. Harry W. Laldlaw of Connecticut

vill be the speaker.

Local Passaic County opened the Local Passaic County opened the campaign iast Saturday evening by an open-air meeting at the corner of Market and Church streets, addressed by H. R. Kearnes of Arlington, at which the audience numbered about one hundred. The local expects to hold meetings regularly at this corner. Chas. Ufert will speak Saturday, June 24. The local expects to have Comrade. The local expects to have Comrade Wilkins in the near future and later E. V. Debs, Mother Jones and Jos Wanhope. Belmont Park, on the out-skirts of Passaic, has been secured for Labor Day and a picnic will be held there. At the last meeting of the Passaic County Committee it was de-cided to meet hereafter on the first and third Sunday of each month at 10 s m

Penesylvania.

James H. Maurer has been making

and Easton.

Comrade Wanhope has been speaking to good crowds in Pittsburg, Allegheny, and neighboring places during the past week.

The tour for George E. Bigelow is all

teen addresses of Italian Socialists in the hands of the Organiser, mizer instructed to procure an Ital-speaker and organise a club. Orser is preparing a list to send coin is, pocket wallets, stc. Financial stary reported sale of stamps for last quarter very satisfactory; also \$51.51 had been paid on state, with two or three of the largest

Pottstown, Boyersford, Phoenixville, Sellersville, and Philadelphia.

The nomination blanks for placing our state candidates on the official ballot were sent to local secretaries last moving smoothly in about a week or week. A special effort should be made ten days. It was decided to send Bos-toh speakers to surrounding towns of hustling members so that the necessary signatures may be obtained in as little time as possible.

The State Secretary acknowledges receipts, June 7 to 15, of \$24.70 for dues \$7 for the campaign fund, and \$3 for

supplies.
The Allegheny County convention will be held June 25, 2 p. m., at 1701 Centra avenue, Pittsburg.

- Ohio.

The State Secretary's financial report for May shows receipts of \$190.55, of which \$158.60 was for dues; expendi-tures of \$175.63; and a balance of \$80.16 (besides \$17.85 in the organizing fund), as against \$74.24 at the end of April. Fifteen dollars was paid on old debts. There were 129 new members admitted during the month. Charbeing a reorganization of a local that

had been in existence before. cutt, Comrade Geo. Breiel, started to ton, Middletown, Xenia, Kenton, Find lay, Marysville, Lima, and Piqua. He succeeded in reorganizing Middletown and Xenia and also injected new life into Local Kenton. Wherever he spoke arrangements were made with the state office for his return.

to arrange with the National Secretary for meetings to be addressed by B. sh population.

. The newly elected State Committee of New Hampshire met in Concord on June 11. All members were present of Concord, excused. Plans were discussed for the coming year and ar-Wifkins in the state for an organizing and speaking tour the coming fall. The new state constitution was submitted by the committee in charge of same and will be submitted to refe Comrade Acton read the new constitution of Local Nashua which was approved by the State Committee
At Greensboro, North Carolina, where we had one member-at-large, a loca

We have received a communication mer as secretary and W. L. Beeman as chairman of the Central Committee tional Committeeman Holman that the resolutions against Berger were "rail-roaded" through, and censuring him for so stating.

The General Committee will meet Saturday, June 27, at 8 p. m. sharp, at 206 E. Eighty-sixth street. This being the last meeting of the present General Committee, the delegates are

Districts and other organizations that hold tickets for the June 11 picnic and have not settled for them are requestthe Organizer to present a full finan

cial report.
Only a small part of the 200,000 copies of "The Free American Working man and His Sacred Rights to Work" and the Municipal Platform have yet been used by the various Assembly and Agitation District Committees The comrades ought to see that as many are distributed now as possible so as to enable the local to print new leastets. Local New York contemplate issning a campaign booklet of about 48 pages. Arrangements have been made for printing 100,000 copies. The printing of these booklets will be deband are used.

On Friday evening, June 30, a big meeting will be held in the Thalia Theater under the auspices of the New York Socialist Literary Society. Meyer London will preside and the speakers will be Algernon Lee, candidate for Mayor, Benjamin Hanford, and Abe Cahan. This will be the first large hall meeting of the campaign and will start off the summer's work on the East Side. To cover expenses admis ward." 175 E. Broadway, at 10, 15, 25, or 85 cents, according to location of seats; at the box-office on the night of the meeting they will cost 15, 25, 35, and 50 cents.

and 50 cents.

A meeting of the 4th A. D. will be held on Friday evening. June 23, at 237 E. Broadway.

At the meeting of the 16th A. D. last

Friday the following officers were elected for the ensuing term: Organ-izer and Literature Agent, M. Scheer, 359 E. Tenth street; Recording Secretary, A. G. Sybeer; Financial Secre tary and Treasurer, Wm. Saphier; Delegates to General Committee, N. Stupnicker, M. Scheer, I. Sackin, J. A. Rubel, M. Typpermass, and E. Dobin; Delegates to First Agitation District Delegates to First Agitation District Committee. N. Stupnicker, Labowitz, and H. Keliner; Delegates to Daily Call Conference, Gidden and A. G. Scheer. At the next meeting on Sat-urday, July 1, the opening of the cam-paign and other matters of great im-portance will be discussed and every member is urged to be present.

West Side comrades are urged to solicit advertisements for the jour-nal of the picnic to be held at Hudson County Park, July 16. To make it a success \$130 worth of advertising is needed; only half the amount has been got so far. Each can do something. Turn in adver-tisements to E. M. Martin not later than June 28.

Delegates to the County Committee should be elected at once.

Districts should nominate before

Quorum to succeed Comrade Marr,

reagned.

Districts can have speakers for one meeting a week. Send requests to the Executive Committee, which meets on the first and third Wednesdays of the month.

The local needs money and dist-

JUST A SUGGESTION TO OUR FRIENDS.

name copies will be mailed promptly.

This is good propaganda. Also it is a good way to support YOUR

NOW

ricts should settle tickets and liter

The regular meeting of the 16th 100m, June 26, 2:30 p. m., at 1898 Fulton street.

comrade wishing to secure naturalisa tion papers will be assisted by County Organizer Hahn, Liberty Park Cooper avenue, Evergreen.

FRIDAY, JUNE 23.

14th A. D.—N. R. corper of Tenth street
and Second avenue. Thus J. Lewis, Edw.

Mayra Joes or vices 45 24.

Seventyseventh street and Bathgate ie. J. C. Frost, Wm. Karlin, L. D.

11th A. D.—S. W. corner of Thirty-fifth treet and Eighth avenue. Alb. Abrahams, Phos. J. Lewis. 22d A. D.—S. W. corner of Forty-fourth TURSDAY, JUNE 27.

let A. D.-N. W. corner of Clarkson and Indson streets. J. C. Frost, John C.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 28. 23d A. D. R. W. comer of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth reset and Convent are nuc. I. Philitis. J. C. Prowt. 24th A. D. N. E. corper of Pitty seventh street and Third avenue. Peter E. Bur-

owes, Alb. Abrahams. 6th A. D.—S. E. corner of Fourth street

treet and Eighth a . ERIDAY. JUNE. 30.

28th A. D. S. W. corner of Eighty-first treet and First avenue. J. C. Frost, Thos.

Alb. Abrahams. SATURDAY, JUNE 1.

9th A. D.—Corner Court and Fourth Place, Mark Pelser, A. Trope, Davidson. 10th A. D.—Atlantic avenue and Nevins. 16th A. D.—Taffayette wad Broadway. THURSDAY, JUNE 20. 16th A. D.—McDougal and Fulton streets.

PARTY DIRECTORY FOR

treet.
School Committee meets every Tuesday,
p. m. sharp, at Brevoort Hall, 154 E. Fify-fourth street.

ganizer I. tendore Bernstein, same address Second Agitation. Committee, composed of the 6th, 10th, and 14th A. D., meets second and fourths Wednesday, al. 64 E. Fourt street. Recretary, Edward Meyer, 200 Ave

nue A.

Murray Hill Agitation Committee, composed of the 18th, 20th, 22d, and 24th A. D., meets every Wednesday evening at 241 E. Portylskeond street: Secretary, Patrick H. Donahue, 244 E. Twentleth street.

E.S. E. One Hundred and Sixty-Sirst street.

BRANCHIBS.

lat, 3d and 5th A. D. meets last Tuesday in the month at 126 Valick street; Organiser, R. Lowestrand, same address.

2d and 8th A. D. meets first and third Tuesdays at 0.dd. Fellows: Hall, 90 Foreythe street; Secretary, Sol. Solomon, 516 Thilreenth street.

4th A. D. meets second and fourth Fridays at 23 T. Broadway; Organiser, Meyer Gillis, 186 Heary street.

capital, and capitalism will collapse to give way to co-operation—Socialism.

By Gladys V. Lamb.

We were in the garden, the Freak and I, weeding the onions. One-half of the garden is strawberries, the othe no class disinctions in this garden, for by side, sweet peas and the edible va-riety are within speaking distance, the do not scorn to mingle their fragrand with the onions nearby. It is this pro-fusion and blending of the commoand useful with the beautiful, in ou soul-satisfying things on the farm. It was good growing weather. The sun shone down meltingly. I had on

calico wrapper, and father had lent me his big, new straw hat. Apparently in the interest of the onions. was diligently loosening up the groun around them with the hoe, while said to myself: "Now, little onlong improving your condition, for pulling out the weeds, hoeing your soil and permitting you to live and grow. But all the same, we are going to eat you by-and-by. little onions."

The Freak had laid down her hoe and was only pulling a weed now and then. Her braid of brown hair and and from a few yards away I could see er to put on her sunbonnet. It would have been as useless to have She was thoughtfully bending over the rosemary and pansles.

"Didn't you feel rather put out when the editor friend of yours called you a Frenk?" I said, as I discovered ished it.

"No," said my young friend, "It his part. To-day I saw some queen steel things in the tool house and I said to father, 'You have quite a supply of plow-points.' But they happened to be cultivator-teeth, and how he laughed at my ignorance! And that makes me think how little people really know of any individual. It is sellom we can fathom the mainspring of the thoughts and actions which go to try never to pass judgment on anyone It is so easy to mistake a plow-point for a cultivator tooth if you don't know the difference!"

"Yes." said I, "and as someon wrote me, "it is best to try to under-stand why people MUST act as they

the Freak produced from some mys terious hiding place a red copy of "No Compromise, no Political Trading," and leaning against a large old walnut tree she was for several minutes lost in its perusal. But I was conver-sationally inclined, and it is not at all

interesting to hoe gardens alone.
"Well," said I, "I am mighty gind
to live on a farm, where there is always enough to eat, good air to breathe, and—"

"There are no mortgages in heaven they say." "There are worse things than mort-

gages," said I.
"Interest and taxes, for instance and to be skinned by the trust when you buy anything, and also every time you take anything to market. To live hundreds of miles from public librar ies and theaters, to live in a small village where typewriters are unknown, and if you inquire for a letter file at the store the clerk tells you to ask for it at the hardware store."

"There is something worse than that," said I. "Look at the women in the neighborhood, who besides doing in the fields, and work to help get in the crops and harvest them! Look at the boys who are taken from school to work in the field! Look at the little district schools and the poorly paid school teachers, and instance the num ber of men who work sixteen hours n the freezing weather have to do with

"Farms are too small, maybe," said I, "Yes, the farms are small here; the capital is small. We have small wheat fields, small corn fields, small machin ery; we raise a little of this and a lit-tle of that, and the farmer's profits are darned small, when everyone gets lone fleecing him!"

"I leaned against my boe, and re-

"I say let's farm scientifically, if at all. Tear down a whole lot of fences, have big fields and improved machinery. Organize the farm industry on products on a big scale same as other things are produced. Oh, by the way, what is worse than mortgages an taxes?"

The Freak looked at me, quizzically, but I did not answer. I crushed a leaf of rosemary between my ffigers. "It is the rosemary and pansies, isn't it, dear?"

DOUGLAS SCENTS DEFEAT.

A Boston report says Governor Wm. L. Douglas will not be a candidate for re-election this fall, and will probably give election this rail, and with probably give way to some other "workingman's friend." Mr. Douglas has served his purpose. No sooner was he elected last November when he succred at the "flying squads" of trade unionists and the so-called labor vote gen-erally and announced that he won because uniculate and the so-called labor vote generally and announced that he won because of the support of the "business interests." and then proceeded to help out the capitalistic cannilusla who are bjeeding to death the men, women, and children of Fall River and other textile centers with low wages and long hours of toll by alding them to obtain dividends on their watered stock. In all our experience in the labor movement we have never heard of a more thoroughly self-convicted humbug than W. L. Dougias, the man who was created a multi-million.

will collapse. The chances for rein ishing, even for large aggregations of

WEEDING THE ONIONS.

FOR MAYOR-ALGERNON LEE. FOR CONTROLLER-CORTES W. CAVANAUGH. affirms its adherence to the fundamental principles of Socialism as expressed in the untional platform of the Socialist Party, campaign, as in all other campaigns, is the conflict between the class of capitalists and the class of workingmen for the possession

> class and those of the working class are, therefore, opposed to each other, and the struggle between them grows ever keener, ver more relentiess.
>
> In this struggle the Republican and Demo

In this struggie the Republican and Demo-cratic parties and all other parties which do not stand for the complete overthrow of the capitalist rystem, are the political tools of the capitalist class.

The Social Democratic Party, on the other hand, is organized by workingmen, defends

the interests of the working class only, and the interests of the working class only, and stands for the complete abolition of the present system of exploitation of the pro-ducer, and for the reorganization of society on the basis of common ownership of the means of production for the equal benefit of all.

With this final object in view, the So-cial Democratic Party in entering this com-pander, adopts the following for its Municip-

paign, adopts the following for its. Munici

Municipal Program:

There can be no real self-government as long as the workingmen are deprived of the opportunity for self-employment. The Republican and Democratic parties have de-Republican and Democratic parties have de-prived the city of New York of legitimate municipal functions and have vested them in undemocratic boards and commissions. The Social Democratic Party declares it to be in the interest of the working class to secure to the city of New York the full-rest measure of self-government, and de-mands that the city charter be amended accordingly. We demand that the powers of the city government be so extended as to enable it to provide employment to its rens any commodity it may deem neces-sary; and to establish and conduct for this purpose the required industries.

hises of immense value. The Sulway 'lease" is only one instance of the robbery of the city by its corrupt officials.

or the city by its corrupt officials.

The Social Democratic Party demands that the city reclaim all franchises and public grants now held by parate corporations, and that industries requiring a franchise be owned and operated by the municipality itself for the equal benefit of all

It is the first duty of the municipal gov ernment to secure justice to those of its wealth and greatness. The past and present city governments have utterly failed in this duty. The Republican, Democratic, and Reform parties have met the demands of the working class with scorn and contempt. Suffice it to mention the Frevailing Rate of Wages and the Eight Hour laws, which Republican and Democratic judges joined in declaring unconstitutional. The Social Democratic Party demands that the city do all municipal work without contracters; and that members of labor

employee should be required or permitted to work more than eight hours a day; that the city should secure protection to the life and limb of the workers on public or pri-vate works; that every public employee should be insured by the municipality against accident, sickness and old age.

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD

OF ALDERMEN-MORRIS BROWN

The Social Democratic Party of the city of New York in convention assembled requirements of Socialism as expressed in the national platform of the Socialist Party, and declares that the real issue in this campaign, as in all other campaign, as in all other campaign, as the conflict hetween the class of capitalists and the conflict hetween the class of the clidren receive is grown to the clidren of the working class are deprived of the clidren of the working class are deprived of the clidren of the working class are deprived of a place is a clidren of the clidren of the working class are deprived of the clidren of the working class are deprived of the clidren of the working class are deprived of the clidren of the working class are deprived of the clidren of the working class are deprived of the clidren of the working class are deprived of the clidren of the working class are deprived of the clidren of the working class are deprived of the cli At the same time capitalistic greed is al-ways ready to provide for the child a place

penned up the workingmen in breeding places of disease and vice, where air and light can be had only at a high premium. of human life show how low the capitalist colitical party which stands out as a charp rolliteal party which stands out as a cham-piou of the present system of exploitation, as the Republican and Democratic parties do, can offer no remedy for this most cry-ing of all wrongs.

The Social Democratic Party demands that the city should rectain all habitable land, and erect modern dwellings with am-ple provision for air, light and privacy, to

efficient and complete municipal hospital system and medical service.

Workingmen, do not be deluded into the belief that the capitalist class will permit any measures of real benefit to the working class to be carried into effect by the mu-nicipality so long as it remains in undia-puted control of the state and federal gov-

abrogate existing laws or make new laws. A show of power by an increased vote of the Social Democratic Party and the election of some of its candidates will be an effective warning to the capitalistic courts that will make them pause in their despots

grows ever more precarious; the outcasts and unfortunates ever more numerous; the bread line grows ever longer, and the riches wrong from the toil of millions of men, women and children and amassed in the

system of exploitation and to establish the

Co-operative Commonwealth.

Werkingmen! Rally around the banners of the Social Democratic Party! Vote for the candidates of the Social Democratic

THE SOCIALIST PARTY?

cialism, but do not necong to the organized Socielist 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 Socielists 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-und file for guidance and for sup-

If YOU are a Socialist, we want YOU, It is your Di'TY to join, to do your little part in the work, to contribute your little part in the work, to contribute your little part in the work, to contribute your little part in the expense, and to exercise your equal indicence in selection forms, controlling its affects are platforms, controlling its affects to 25 cents a month—5 cents going to, the National Committee, 5 cents to the State Confunttee, and the rest to the local or its subdivisions. When a member is unable to pay by reason of sickness or unemplayment, he is excused and does not lose standing.

playment, he is excused and not course 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 or fortuightly meetings of yaur local or branch and to give some of your lessure to the work of the party—for you lessure to the work of the yearty—for you real WORKING Socialist, or only one who is willing to TALK Socialism and yote for it when it lant too much trouble? If you're the real thing, join the party. trouble? If you're the real thing, join the party.

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

off in New York County, address Organ-zer U. Solomon, 64 E. Fourth street, New

DON'T DELAY, FIND OUT WHERE

THERE IS NO OTHER WAY.

In his address to the thirteenth an-nual convention of the Western Fed-eration of Miners, recently held at Salt Lake City, President Charles Moyer

The teath annual convention of the West-cri Federation of Miners declared for a policy of independent political action and recommended to its members the principles enunciated by the Socialist Party, also a

vigorous policy of education along the lines of political economy. I am free to say to-day that the action of that convention three years ago has done more for the wage-working class of the country than all other resolutions passed since you became an er-ganization, and I am more fully convinced than ever before that ally through independent political action will the people ever be freed from the grasp of the privileged most ardent advocate of the old political

The Social Democratic Party of New York is a part of the Socialist Party of the United States. The difference is only one of name.

PICNIC AND SUMMER-NIGHT'S FESTIVAL ARRANGED BY THE TO BE HELD ON SATURDAY, JUNE 24, AT iberty Park, Evergreen, L. I. Half of the proceeds for the benefit of the TICKETS IS CENTS

BY W. J. GHENT.

The deservedly favorable reception of this pook has resulted in the issuance of a paper bound edition at such a price as to enable the comrades to sell it at public meetings. Its circulation should be pushed, for undoubtedly it is one of the half-dozen most valuable books of our popular literature. As an exposition in plain language of the materialistic conception of history it it without an equal. The local or branch of the Socialist Party that cannot dispose of at least twenty or thirty copies at its openair meetings this summer is an organization that does not know a good thing when it

more to one address, 20 cents a copy. Cloth,

Thursdays at Labor Lyceum, 64 E. Fourth giper; Secretary, Peter Weidner, 48 E. Inited street.

This bit and 28th A. D. meets second and fourth Fridays at 245 W. Twenty-ninth street; Secretary, Chas. G. Teche, 453 W. Twenty-ninth street.

Ilth A. D. meets second and fourth Mondays at 404 Kinth avenue; Secretary, F. Nemaius, same address.

12th A. D. meets every Tuesday at 287 E. Broadway; Secretary, Chas. Elmmediam. 255 Stanton street.

13th A. D. meets first and third Saturday. Secretary, Hugo Pick, 456 W. Foetyfirst street.

To All Locals and Individual Comreder Who Value The Worker:

Why not see that copies of this there of your paper are sent to all the
PHYSICIANS and all the TEACHERS you can reach? The article by Mhad" will appeal to the one, the matter about the Chicago beachers to

you send in lists of names and addresses with one cent for

press.

If you think it a good scheme, don't wait a month. DO it. Do it

ature accounts promptly.

The county and bogough conventions will be held on Friday evening. June 14, at the Labor Lyceum, 949 Willough-

QUEENS. QUEENS.
The county, borough, assembly and aldermanic conventions of Queens County will be held on Sept. 8. Any

OPEN-AIR MEETINGS

IN NEW YORK CITY. Open air meetings have been arranged to be held at the places named on the nights designated below. The assembly district organizations are requested to take notice of their meetings and see to it that they have the platform out or time and that aufclent Micrature is distributed.

31st A. D. S. W. corner of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth speet and Seventh ave Sth A. D. S. W. corner of One Hundred

MONDAY, PUNE 26.

Coyle.

10th A. D. N. E. gorner of Sixtystreet and Amsterdam avenue. Jos.
L. D. Mayes.

14th A. D.-N. E. corner of Tenth street ad Second avenue. Jos. Spero, L. D.

SATURDAY, JUNE 24.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

AGITATION COMMITTEES. First Agitation Committee, composed of the 2d, 4th, 8th, 12th, and 16th Assembly Plestrict branches of the S. D. I. and dele-gates, from progressive inhor organization meeting within the territories above men-tioned, meets on the flost and third Frides of the month at the New orld Socialist Li-erary Society, rooms, 23 E. Broadway O-ganizer I. Isadore Bernstells, same address

Porty-taecond street. Secretary, rather it. Donabue, 244 E. Twentleth street.

West Side Agitation Committee, composed of the 1st, 3d, 5th, 7th, 0th, 11th, 13th, 15th, 17th, and 10th A. 1)... meets first Thursday in the month at 249 W. Twenty-ninth street. Organizer, E. M. Martin, same, address...

Yorkville Agitation Committee, composed of the 25th, 28th, 20th, 20th, 25th, 2

treet.
A. D. meets second and fourth ye at 311 Amaterdam avenue: Secryhas. Dougherty, same address.
A. D. meets first and third Fridays W. One Hundred and Twenty-dita Organiter, Edw. Cassidy, 146 W. undrod and Third street.
A. D. meets every Friday at 241 E. second street; Organizer. Carl Classic address. and address.

A. D. meets second and fourth Fri.
st 250 W. One Hundred and Twentystreet; Organizer, Phil. Baur, 501 W.
Hundred and Forty-first street.
h. A. D. meets first and third Mondays.

Junery and the state of the sta rganizer, Frans.
hied street.
D., Br. 3 (Bohemian Women),
st and third Pridays at 312 E. Sev.
Secretary, Fanny Kolar, 34 first and third Fridays at 312 K. Sev-t street; Secretary, Fanny Kolar, 346 thly-second street. 1 A. D., Br. 1, meets first and third days at 1407 Avenue A; Organiser, Obriet, 62 East End avenue. A. D., Br. 2 (Hungarian), meets Wednesday at 1528 Second ave-secretary, A. Trier, 254 B. Fighty-first

31d A. D. meets second and

fourth Thursdays at 5000, Third average Secretary, Chas. E. Jones, 764 E. One red and Eights-third street,
1 A. D., Br. S (English), meets first and Fridays at Realty, Hall, Orden averages at Realty, Hall, Orden averages

tarr. A. S. Bartholomaed, 103 Woody Crest avenue, Highbridge.

Abheved A. D., Br. 1, meets first and third Saturdays at Helde's Hotel, Tenth street, Williamsbridge, Organiser, Jaseph Hans, Thirteenth street, Williamsbridge, Annexed A. D., Br. 2, meets, every Wednesday at Lahrman's Hall, Morris Fark sweene, Yan Mest, Organiser, Chas. T. Michamana Alogris Fark sweene and Under Park Saturday at 241 E. Porty-second street; Secretary, Feter Groon, 200 E. Thirty-second street;

LIFE INSURANCE.

Life insurance illustrates the uncer tainty of existence under our civiliza-tion, as we are pleased to call it. The savage-no, this appellation is unjust we mean the child of hature-die vithout the specter of want seizing his family as his eyes close forever. This norrible torment is reserved for his civ-lized or artificial brother. Through ages men have studied to make then lef that such is progress. Life insur ance is considered one of the highest provisions for the welfare of widow and orphans. The savings of million of fathers have been placed in the hands of a few men in trust, as our boasted civilization has not yet invent ed a system which will protect widows

Therefore our wise order of society work and provide for his family while living, but that he seally must provide for his loved ones after he is dead. He cannot enjoy the meagre recomper for his labor, but must deprive hims General Committee meets second and fourth Saturday evenings of each month, at 200 E. Eighty-sixth street.

City Executive Committee meets every Monday, evening, at 205 E. Eighty-sixth us this day our daily bread," it will not find a hearing beyond the clouds as civilization has again ordained tha a few shall own the earth and every thing necessary to sustain life. So in-sure be must. There is no other choice

and orphans absolutely against wan

or, at least, no easier way to provide for his family and to calm his own mind, than life insurance. But as sin begets sin, so capital begets capital. The immense accumulation of capital in the life insurance in stitutions is reinvested in securities and questionable securities of all kinds. This is sanctioned by the laws of the state, by the laws made by the legislators with the help of insurance money. The legislator is in life insur ance; controls life insurance. Life in surance is in the legislature; controls

The insured who see their savings

used as a means to enrich the men to whom they have entrusted them, be-come frightened and perhaps a little indignant. Many draw all they can evolent orders. But capitalism has se foot upon that soil also. The results oot upon that soil also. The results of competition are becoming apparent. These assessment societies, to complete successfully with the corporations, have insured at a low rate and without considering the mortality statistics and other forces threatening such undertakings under capitalism. The result is that a constant increase of assessment and assessment rates becomes necessary. The older risks sufcomes necessary. The older risks suf-fer the most, that is, the older men who can least afford an increase of their already high assessments, are forced out and back into our glorious civilization which has no further nec or men over thirty-five or forty years age. This is capitalism! Such is vilization! The people will continue be impoverished almost beyond the to be impoverished almost beyond the chance of life insurance. Then life insurance will not accumulate capital for syndicates of millionaires. They

MUNICIPAL PLATFORM

NEW YORK CITY TICKET:

ways ready to provide for the child a place in the factory to grind out ever more profits by the low price of child labor.

The Social Democratic Party demands that a system of public kindergartens and play-grounds be established in connection with every school; that ample school accommodations and an adequate force of teachers be provided; and that meals and clothing be furnished to all school children who may require them.

as all other means of production, should belong to all men slike and not to a few men who hold them to the injury of all. The capitalist class has possessed itself of all habitable land of this city, covering much of it with hideous tenements, so-called "homes", for the workingmen. With

e let at cost. The Social Democratic Party demands an

ernment and especially of the judiciary. Every workingman should bear in mind the recent decision of the United States Su-preme Court declaring the Ten Hour Law preme Court declaring the Ten Hour Law for bakers unconstitutional. This decision was in fact a millification of the police powers of state and municipality. We call upon the working class to curb the high handed tyrawny of the courts who

It is time that the workingmen call a halt. We have had neat riots and rent riots under a referm administration, a revery of corruption with Tanimany in power. While the exploitation of the producer grows ever more oppressive; strikes ever more frequent and the city officials ever more service in arresting and clubbing strikers; the existence of the workers.

women and children and amossed in the hands of a few grow ever vaster.

Worklumen! On our class devolves the great historic mission of frecing mankind from capitalistic government. This you can achieve only by banding yourselves together into a political party, distinct from and opposed to all political party is the Social Democratic Party, a party whose only motive is to serve the interests of the working class, whose only afin is to aboilsh the capitalistic

DO YOU WISH TO JOIN

This paper goes every week to several thousand persons who are favorable to So-callsm, but do not belong to the organized

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few. The result of the election in Coloradshould be enough and more, to prove to the

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