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FOR SOCIALIST VOTE. The Socialist Party has passed through its first general election. Its growing power is attested by the increase of its vote from 1920 to 1932.

Don't forget that next week's issue of The Worker will be a special, eight-page, May Day Number, with controversial material excluded and all its space devoted to propaganda and party organization.

Arbitration is a fine thing as a matter of abstract sentiment. In concrete practice it is different, tho. At the best, arbitration in labor disputes serves no greater purpose than in international affairs.

When the employers feel themselves comparatively weak they always go into raptures over the beauties of arbitration and cry out in righteous indignation against the union if it will not arbitrate on their terms.

Major McClellan says that Socialism is the great danger of the day. So said Senator Hanna. So said President Roosevelt more recently.

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Americans in 1776, but even of Englishmen in 1840. But now a sworn defender of that right has, at a stroke, abdicated that right for the people of a whole state. And the precedent thus set will not be neglected elsewhere, if it is not prevented in Colorado.

The Constitution (Article I, Section IX, Clause 2) says: "The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it."

Colorado was not invaded in February, 1906—unless the coming of the detectives from Idaho be counted an invasion. There was no hint of rebellion—unless we count Governor McDonald a rebel.

Nor, indeed, in this case, was the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus suspended, in any ordinary sense of that phrase. It was simply violated. The Governor issued no proclamation (as did President Lincoln, for instance, in the exigent moments of the Civil War) giving notice of his intention to suspend this established right and assigning his reasons for such extraordinary action.

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of small things, it mattered little who made errors and said unwise things now and then. In these more critical times a blunder may be a crime. In those days we might sometimes be a bit careless in our utterances, and so a fatal evil result. Now, as we enter the actual field of battle, carelessness is no less important than courage.

And it is often easier to be brave than to be calm—easier to lead a rash charge and go down in defeat than to stand under fire and marshal the ranks and toll at the breastworks and deserve victory.

Few of us will be afraid to fight, if fight we must. But in order that we shall not fight in vain, let us see to it that we do not let the enemy choose the time and the field or provoke us into meeting him to his advantage.

The London "Daily Mail" is not without humor—the unconscious sort. In a recent leader it raised a hue-and-cry against "the Socialist peril" as illustrated, among other things, by the demand for legislation to make education free and accessible to all.

And then it wound up by demanding legislation to provide for the proper education of the children of the middle class, at government expense, as "the only way to ward off Socialism."

JUST ONE MORE POSE. To follow President Roosevelt in all his lightning-change performances would task the alertest brain. One moment he is emptying the vials of his wrath (which, after all, seem as inexhaustible as the widow's curse in scripture) upon the devoted heads of all who dare to disturb the peace of the nation by finding fault with the vast accumulations of wealth.

Another minute, and presto!—here he is declaring himself in favor of the limitation of wealth by a graduated inheritance tax. Does he forget that the Supreme Court in its infallible wisdom has declared all such taxes unjust, unconstitutional, contrary to the laws of nature, in violation of eternal sacred rights, subversive of society, and, in general, anathema meranatha?

But let no one be troubled. The bill will pass. Wait a bit and we shall see our versatile President again enlarging the "square dealing" capitalists and denouncing everyone who talks of putting limits upon their beneficent activities. He is pretty well known by this time. Even the "sanest and soberest" of the capitalist spokesmen have not shown much alarm over this latest radical pose.

Of course, the President is quite illogical. If the millionaires do, as he alleges, really earn their fortunes by activities useful to society as a whole, then they surely have a right to bequeath those fortunes without further taxation than the necessities of the Government demand. A progressive inheritance tax, intended to limit the accumulation of wealth, can be justified only on the theory that the fortunes or incomes so taxed are not rightfully the property of their possessors.

Socialists can consistently favor such taxes, as being under certain circumstances, the most practicable method of enforcing restitution of dishonestly acquired wealth. But when Mr. Roosevelt, upholding the right of the capitalists to take rest and interest and profit out of the product of labor, yet proposes, in response to popular clamor, to confiscate a part of the wealth so acquired, he is treading on dangerous ground.

Only, as we said before, he will soon take a new pose, and this one will be forgotten or forgiven.

Martial law has not been proclaimed in Oregon. Habeas corpus has not been suspended. The Governor has not called out the militia nor caused any midnight arrests. Of course not. As much as trade-union officials are outside the protection of the law and to be presumed guilty when accused by capitalists, so much are the railway kings above the law and licensed to use dynamite or any other means they choose in their quest of profits.

MRS. GRUNDY-PULITZER. We are not especially interested in the question of Maxim Gorky's personal morality, nor in that of anyone else, friend or foe. It is not the function of this paper to consider such matters, and we do not consider them except when they are forced to the front in connection with public affairs.

So far as we are informed—and we are at least well informed as any of the hotel-keepers and reporters who have so suddenly blossomed out as guardians of virtue—so far as we are informed, Gorky's position is, with one exception, exactly that of some hundreds of thousands or perhaps millions of men and women in the various civilized countries, who are separated from spouses with whom they could not live happily and have contracted new and happier matrimonial alliances.

The one exception is this: Gorky's second marriage has not been authorized by any official agent of the Tsar nor sanctioned by any priest of the corrupt and degraded Russian church.

But, after all, is it worth while to discuss the matter? Surely everybody knows that it is he who is an American trust magnate, he would never have been turned from the doors of any hotel in Christendom, no matter what his marital conduct or misconduct. And it ought to be obvious to everyone that the attack was inspired and directed by one of the two big "yellow" papers of New York, in chagrin because the other had succeeded in getting the famous Russian author as a contributor. Hearst has done dirty enough things in time past; Pulitzer is now matching his record; neither of them, nor any of their breed, cares a straw for any man's reputation or any woman's sensibilities nor for any principle of decency or honor if it stands in the way of his business.

What the "World" has succeeded in exposing, to all thoughtful readers, is the sordid and perfidious character of the class whose domination it upholds. For once, we owe a word of praise to our ancient enemy, the "Sun". In its evening edition last Tuesday it spoke both truly and wittily of the whole affair. And its remarks on the cowardice of the "professional sympathizers and amateur Socialists" are not the least pleasing part of the article.

It is interesting to learn from the financial columns of the "Times" that the Butterick Publishing Company's stock fell from 53 to 40 on a sale of 1,800 shares last Monday. The slump is explained by the printers' strike and boycott. We may again remind our readers that the boycott is still on and that there is good cause for it. To buy Butterick publications at this time is to injure the labor movement.

NOTE, COMMENT, AND ANSWER. When, once in a long while, we find a paper outside the ranks of the Socialist and trade-union press showing some degree of justice toward the labor movement, we hail it with joy, as every traveler on the desert trail the sign of an oasis. The "Singular" Republican" is one of the few papers to which we can look for at least a modicum of fairness and humanity, and from time to time it gratifies our expectations. Here, for instance, in a recent editorial review of the Moyer-Haywood affair, it says:

But there is another side of the story, which cannot be ignored. Orchard is obviously a man whose veracity cannot be depended upon by any jury. His confession, moreover, implicating Moyer and Haywood as his masters, was secured through the rigorous operation of "the third degree," as it is known in police circles. After days of solitary confinement, amounting to torture, the Pinkerton man extracted the confession from him. As for Moyer and Haywood, it seems clear that they were arrested and extradited with a haste and arbitrariness that came dangerously near being an invasion of their personal rights, if such was not technically the fact. It is certain that they should now be treated with the scrupulous fairness of the courts, and that Orchard's confession should be subjected to the severest tests in the final judicial establishment of the truth. That the courts will afford the defendants the amplest opportunities for defense need not be doubted.

As to that last point, we are now inclined to agree with the "Republican". The courts will probably be pretty decent now that the workmen have shown that they are not asleep.

In marked contrast with the class-conscious action of the United Mine Workers, who, although their organization has been and still is engaged in a bitter jurisdictional quarrel with the Western Federation of Miners, yet responded at once to the news of the Moyer-Haywood outrage by voting thousands of dollars to the defense fund—in marked contrast to this, we say, is the conduct of the Industrial Workers of the World, whose officers are seizing upon the Idaho affair as an occasion for making war upon other unions. This week, for instance, there were sent out from the headquarters of the I. W. W. in the same envelopes, two leaflets—one calling for the arrangement of more protest meetings, the other denouncing the Cigar Makers' International Union and describing its blue label as "an employers' label."

We are not surprised at this, for we knew the S. T. & L. A. in days of old. But we wonder how any man who counts himself a Socialist can support an organization which thus trades upon the lives of our persecuted comrades to advance its own work of disruption.

We are glad to see that not even this disgraceful conduct on the part of the I. W. W. has provoked the cigar makers to withdraw their support from the Western Federation men whose lives are in peril.

The question has been asked: What is the difference between the quality of the work done by the I. W. W. and the quality of the work done by the S. T. & L. A.?

No exact and authoritative answer can be given. For three or four years past that organization has been very wary about giving definite information on the subject, the Secretary Kuhn did go so far, at the S. L. P. national convention in 1904, as to report "the steady, almost imperceptible, falling-off of membership everywhere." But we may form an approximate idea of the result of this "imperceptible" decline by turning to the "Daily People" of March 18. There is given the report of the general vote of the membership of the S. L. P. on the proposition to amend its constitution "in conformity with the changes made necessary by the merging of the S. T. & L. A. with the I. W. W." That report shows votes cast by 71 locals in 21 states and by some members-at-large in six other states and territories; New York casts 202 votes; Pennsylvania, 90; Massachusetts, 79; Ohio, 78; California, 71; New Jersey, 55; Illinois, 45; and the grand total for the United States is 995.

If the further question be raised, What is there of the I. W. W. to endorse? An approximate answer is given in the same way in the "Industrial Worker" for April. The proposition to postpone the I. W. W. convention, it is there stated, being referred to the membership, was carried by the overwhelming vote of 5,339 to 348—a total of 5,687, of which 2,338 came from the W. F. of M. alone, and 3,349 from all the other spots of the world.

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THE SOCIALIST PARTY AND THE TRADE UNIONS.—IV.

[The Worker has announced its intention to publish a symposium, giving the views of representative comrades on the questions raised by the I. W. W. While making arrangements for this discussion, we present certain articles bearing on the subject, the first of which is reproduced from the issue of March 17. It was reproduced from the "Volkszeitung" the report of a conversation between Karl Marx and J. Hamann. On March 24 and April 7 we gave two of three articles by Alexander Jonas, from the same paper. The third is here given.—Ed.]

WHAT IS THE DIFFERENCE?—III. We have seen that the organization of labor unions on industrial lines, while recognized as inconceivably the best form of organization, has no influence in converting the masses to Socialist ideas.

We have seen, further, that Socialist trade unions (as we have defined them) constitute the main strength of the Socialist political movement, even when they are affiliated with conservative central bodies.

And, finally, we have found that economic organizations which are formed for the express purpose of destroying other economic organizations of workmen, even the ones that they are socialistic and class-conscious, cannot prevent the party upon which they depend from sinking into absolute insignificance, in spite of—or rather, perhaps, just because of—such organizations.

We now add, that the famous controversy between the methods of "being from within" or from without has been decided by facts—and decided in favor of the former method; not, perhaps, in the sense that the "pure and simple" leadership of the central bodies (sharply criticized by the press and speakers of the Socialist Party) has yet been shaken, but assuredly in the sense that Socialist thought and feeling has steadily increased among the members of the unions affiliated with the conservative central bodies, while the "borers from without" have become completely bankrupt on both the economic and the political field.

Here is the alternative: Either the masses of workmen united in economic organizations, insofar as they are conscious fighters for their class, form an essential, if not the principal, foundation of the Socialist political movement (as we believe is the case)—and then must the steady and proportionately powerful growth of the national vote of the Socialist Party necessarily be attributed in great part, if not chiefly, to the steadily increasing Socialist sentiment among these union members; or else the Socialist votes are a negligible degree from the union members—and in that case it would not, in the whole, be worth while for us to bother our heads over the question how trade unions should be organized in order to be a source of strength to the Socialist movement.

We confine ourselves for the present to the consideration of one further question: Whether the Socialist Party, as such, should advise its members to leave such unions as are not organized on industrial lines and join opposition unions which are so organized.

From all that we have already said it follows that our answer must necessarily be in the negative. For this [industrial organization] is not a matter of principle, but a tactical question; it

is a question of tactics, not for the political, but for the economic organizations; it is a matter which—whatever side this or that man may take upon it—has nothing at all to do with Socialism, with Socialist thought and feeling, or with the supporting of the Socialist movement. To make membership in the party, even for organization of wage-workers, conditional upon the decision of this question—in favor of or against industrial organization of the unions—would obviously be sheer madness. But it would also be evident, that if this comparatively unimportant point is made into a shibboleth of principle, it is set up as a shibboleth of Socialist tendencies, many of those who are attracted to the party will be alienated from the party. Their number altogether will be few, of course. But even these few we should not lose.

And here we come to the fact that, as our readers know, besides the Socialist Party of the U. S. A. there exists the remnant of the S. L. P. Already numerically insignificant, it has in this respect no part to play in the future; aside from a few old comrades, it has but a transient membership. But in many places, especially in the East, the existence of two factions calling themselves Socialists but attacking and hampering each other has had effect in the matter of gaining recruits. We wish there is actually no difference on matters of principle in regard to the main lines of Socialist theory and the ultimate object of the Socialist movement, the untiring of such factions, if possible, is certainly to be desired. But we here mention this only by the way; it needs to be discussed separately. We only emphasize two points: If the question of unity comes up for action, it goes without saying that all Socialist elements in the United States, not only this or that faction, must be taken into consideration; and we hold any consideration of the matter superfluous, so long as the condition of the party is such as to prevent us from making a proposition as to how this union is to be accomplished: discussion over fundamental principles upon which it is impossible for Socialists to disagree is useless, so long as this cardinal point is unsettled.

To return to our subject: We note that the S. L. P. has assumed the rôle of champion for the I. W. W., that it sets up the practical recognition of this body as a necessary qualification of any genuine Socialist political movement, just as it formerly did with regard to the S. T. & L. A. This of course amounts to putting an insuperable obstacle—and quite unnecessarily—in the way of any attempt toward unity. But there is a danger that those members of the Socialist Party who have actively interested themselves in the formation of industrial unions, unless they exercise careful discrimination, will become estranged from the party. When they join an organization which, to the joy of the capitalists, seeks to destroy other labor organizations they at the same time get out of touch with their political party, which cannot possibly support them in their method of fighting; and so this experiment, the sincerely intended by nearly all its participants to strengthen the Socialist movement, becomes after all a source of weakness to it.

That we firmly believe this while many of our friends do not—that is one of the points of difference between them and us.

A STATEMENT FROM THE CAPMAKERS. To the Editor of The Worker:—Would you kindly give us space in your valuable publication to null just one falsehood (out of a great many) disseminated about the United Cloth Hat and Cap Makers of North America by the Industrial Workers of the World?

In one of its editorials the "Industrial Worker" for April makes a statement to the effect that in reply to a challenge of Charles O. Sherman to meet our officers in debate before our rank and file, we backed out by declaring that we were prepared for a debate "in Yiddish."

We say this is untrue, and we can prove it. We have letters in our possession which prove the contrary, namely, that we gladly accepted the challenge of Mr. Sherman and that it is he, Sherman, who backed out and dares not come before our rank and file.

Here are the letters—the first from the undersigned to Mr. Sherman, the second from Mr. Sherman to the undersigned, and the third from the undersigned to Mr. Sherman:

Charles O. Sherman, General President of the I. W. W. Sir:—In the February issue of the "Industrial Worker" you challenge the officers of the rank and file of our union in our rank and file—you to prove that the Industrial Workers of the World does not tolerate rabble-rousing scabs to be class members, and we to prove the contrary. If we can, I am instructed by the General Executive Board to accept your challenge. We will arrange a mass meeting of the rank and file of our union in New York City and permit you to defend the scandalous conduct of the officers and members of the Industrial Workers of the World. We do assert here once again that not only do the I. W. W. accept scabs as members, but they also seek to break up strikes, and we are ready to prove same to your satisfaction.

As you will notify us that you are not backing out, and also the time when it will be most convenient for you to attend our mass meeting, we will at once make the necessary arrangements for the debate before our rank and file.—Yours respectfully,

M. ZUCKERMAN, General Secretary, United Cloth Hat and Cap Makers of North America.

P. S.—As the rank and file of our union in New York City consists of Jewish speaking people, a debate would be more effective and beneficial if conducted in the Yiddish language. If, therefore, you could get some one who talks Yiddish to present your case, we would, of course, prefer it.

M. ZUCKERMAN, General Secretary, United Cloth Hat and Cap Makers of North America.

Mr. Charles O. Sherman, Sir:—In reply to yours of Mar. 12, received from Buffalo, I wish to say that I am glad to hear that the party of the rank and file of our union in New York City and permit you to defend the scandalous conduct of the officers and members of the Industrial Workers of the World. We do assert here once again that not only do the I. W. W. accept scabs as members, but they also seek to break up strikes, and we are ready to prove same to your satisfaction.

As you will notify us that you are not backing out, and also the time when it will be most convenient for you to attend our mass meeting, we will at once make the necessary arrangements for the debate before our rank and file.—Yours respectfully,

TOWARD THE SUNRISE.

Eugene V. Debs, in the Culturist.

The earth is in travail; the race is suffering the pangs of parturition. A world-wide, humanity-encompassing revolution is on the calendar in red letters of the Twentieth Century.

time unless the laws of evolution are suspended and the earth stops still; and it will come in peace and order and a ruling class decree otherwise; but it will come.

THE STATIONARY STATE.

From John Stuart Mill.

I confess I am not charmed with the ideal of life held out by those who think that the normal state of human beings is that of struggling to get on; that the tramping, crawling, shuffling, and treading on each other's heels which form the existing type of social life, are the most desirable lot of human kind, or anything but the disagreeable symptoms of one of the phases of industrial progress.

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THE LIVING AND THE DEAD.

By the Editor of The Worker. I wish to add a word to the controversy touching "Gobbo Jerusalem."

THE PARTY DIRECTORY FOR KINGS COUNTY

The following is a list of the branches of the Socialist Party in Kings County with their names and places of meeting.

THE PARTY DIRECTORY FOR QUEEN'S COUNTY

The following is a list of the branches of the Socialist Party in Queens County with their names and places of meeting.

THE PARTY DIRECTORY FOR BROOKLYN

The following is a list of the branches of the Socialist Party in Brooklyn with their names and places of meeting.

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SOCIALIST WORKING WOMEN'S SOCIETY OF AMERICA - Branches in New York, Brooklyn, Paterson, Newark, Elizabeth, Syracuse, Cleveland, Chicago, St. Louis, Central Committee meets every second Thursday in the month at 11 A. M. in the clubroom, 208 E. 90th Street, New York City.

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PARTY NEWS

National Committee motion that the resignation of Jas. M. Patterson as Commissioner of Public Works of Chicago be printed as a leaflet has been carried by a vote of 11 for, 10 against, and 10 not voting.

National Committee motion providing for the payment of cash prizes for Socialist letters in non-Socialist papers has been defeated by a vote of 5 for and 10 against.

The Socialist of Tennessee will hold a state convention at Nashville April 29. J. T. McMill, 440 Humphrey street, Nashville, will act as temporary secretary.

The Missouri state convention will take place at Jackson City, May 20. The Florida state convention will be held at Sanford, April 28, 1 p. m., at 10:30 a. m., and 11:00 a. m.

A charter has been granted by the National Office to Gallup, N. M., with 15 members.

Local Cook County reports that Chas. J. Geist, a printer, was expelled from the party for scabbing. He has left the city of Chicago, and is presumed to be somewhere in Illinois.

Walter V. Holloway, 1811 Berkeley way, Berkeley, Cal., has been elected National Committeeman.

The 98 clauses of the proposed State and Municipal Program (Referendum of 1909) have all been carried, the affirmative votes ranging from 3,187 to 4,170 and the negative from 168 to 281.

NATIONAL ORGANIZERS. Dates for National Lecturers and Organizers for the week are:

James H. Brower: April 22, 23, Waco, Texas; April 24 to 25, Cleburne, Tex. E. E. Carr: April 22 to 24, Buffalo, N. Y.

John Collins: April 22 to 24, Wood River, Neb.; April 25, 26, 27, North Platte, Neb. Sol Fieldman: Massachusetts until April 25, after which he will fill a number of dates in Rhode Island.

J. L. Pitts: April 22, 23, Columbia, S. C.; April 24, 25, New to convention with April 26, 27, 28, 29, Edinburg, Tex. A. H. Platten: April 21, Joliet, Ill.; April 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 1906; April 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 1906; April 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 1906.

Ben Mansford: April 22 to 26, Allegheny County, Pa., under the direction of the County Committee; April 27, Franklin; April 28, New Castle.

Gerrard Brooks Hunt: April 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 1906; April 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 1906; April 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 1906.

Arthur Morrow Lewis: April 22 to 28, Hartford, April 28, Albuquerque, N. Mex. William Mallory: Indiana, with headquarters at Indianapolis.

John M. Work: April 22, 23, 24, Greenfield, Ark.; April 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 1906; April 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 1906.

Contributions to the Agricultural Fund were received by the National Secretary from Feb. 17 to April 18, as follows:

Wm. Mitten, Flushing, Mich. \$2; R. E. Bentley, Rustaville, Ind. \$1; Local Committee, O. \$4.50; Julius Bernard, Missoula, Mont. \$1; Bigelow Lunn & Co., Ft. 88; Do. \$1.83; Adam Kusber, Cincinnati, O. \$1; Local Des Moines, Ia. \$4; K. M. Simons, Chicago, Ill. \$6; Chas. Kerr, Rockford, Ill. \$6; H. M. Galt, \$4.50; Bristol Co. Mass. \$1; D. C. C. \$10; Chas. M. Cohen, Washington, D. C. \$1; A. Comrade, Chicago, Ill. \$200.

Massachusetts. The next monthly meeting of the Norfolk County Federation will be held at 3 p. m. at Finnish Socialist Hall, Chapel street, Norwood, on Sunday, April 22. Edward Sunderland of Boston will address the public meeting to be held at 7 p. m. A lunch will be served to visiting comrades, and a general good time is assured.

The Finnish Socialist Club of Brockton held a protest meeting on Saturday evening, April 14. Present Finnish comrades of the state spoke.

A protest meeting is to be held in Haverhill under the auspices of the trade unions and Socialist Party.

The Pittsfield Central Labor Union, Socialist Party, Turners' Society, German Sick and Death Benefit Society, and Socialist Labor Party will hold a joint protest meeting on Sunday afternoon, April 22.

A Meyer-Haywood protest meeting will be held in Wakefield on Sunday, April 22, 3 p. m., at Forsters Hall, Wakefield Square, with several speakers.

The Essex County Federation will meet in Finn Socialist Hall, Tremont street, South Peabody, Sunday, April 22, 2 p. m. There is no number on the list, but it may be easily found.

John Salem on the electric and at the Salem transfer station change to South Peabody car and get off at Union street, South Peabody. The hall is then but a short walk, being one block away from the corner of Union and Tremont streets. The Finns, who will give free use of their hall, have an active club of about forty-five men and women members, and it will do the comrades from other places good to attend and get acquainted as well as encouraging these comrades.

It may be mentioned that a large Finnish Socialist Club was organized at Rockport in Essex County, during the past winter. The last county meeting held last November, declared the formation of county organization adopted. Every club is called upon to select delegates to hold office all months. Each club is entitled to two delegates-at-large and one extra delegate for every fifteen members or majority fraction thereof in good standing. It is hoped to see as large an attendance as possible present at the April meeting, yet comrades should not refuse to be elected as delegates because of their inability to go to South Peabody, as the county meetings are held in different parts of the county in the course of a year. Send

delegate's names and addresses to President O. H. Morrill, 121 Lafayette Square, Haverhill. The October meeting instructed the Executive Committee to send literature to unorganized towns and cities in the county as soon as possible. The committee requests clubs to send what they can afford to financial Secretary W. W. Gidney, 49 Howard street, Lynn, as soon as possible to carry out this work. Comrades in some towns have returned contribution lists and these comrades should have them circulated and the money sent to Comrade Gidney or brought to the county meeting. Any comrades who wishes a list to circulate, hasn't one, should send to President Morrill.

The Dorchester Socialist Club, having 65 members in good standing, some time ago arrived at the conclusion that it needed a home and has at last succeeded in finding one, having leased for five years Gibson Hall, corner of Gibson and Adams streets. The hall will seat about 250 people and there are ample rooms and other conveniences, making a fine place. This headquarters will be opened Wednesday evening, May 2, with a whist party and dance. Admission, 25 cents. Whist, 5 to 10; dancing until 11:30. Take Neponset or Adams street cars.

BOSTON. The Progressive Dramatic Club of Boston will hold an entertainment at 304 Broadway, Somerville, on Wednesday evening, May 16. They will produce two plays, "A Socialist Editor's Romance", a farce by Max Kegel, and "The Smith Mystery", by Louis Wilson. Admission, 25c; children under 14 years, 10c.

Ward 7-9 Club met on Wednesday evening, April 11. It was a splendid meeting. Sol Fieldman delivered an address on organization, which was listened to with marked attention. Comrades Steinman, Whitington, and Lass took part in the discussion. Comrade Care Lloyd Whitington has presented the branch a copy of her brother's book, "Wealth vs. Commonwealth". There were five new members admitted, which makes the club's membership 37.

M. W. Gibbs of Worcester spoke at the Co-operative Brotherhood Fellowship on The Economic Cause of Disease.

Extensive preparations are being made for the May Day Celebration in Faneuil Hall, Tuesday evening, May 1. Frank H. Wentworth and Mrs. Wentworth have been engaged and music and recitations will also be given. Numerous organizations will co-operate in making the meeting and parade a success.

Nicholas Tshalkovsky, the Russian revolutionist, will speak at Faneuil Hall in the afternoon and at Faneuil Hall in the evening on Sunday, April 22.

The Ward 8 Club are holding a series of lectures at 164 Canal street. The first of the series will be addressed by Patrick Mahoney on Tuesday evening, May 8. The other speakers on the list are John Gallagher, George G. Cutting, and E. Sunderland.

New Jersey. At the request of Painters No. 26 of Orange, E. T. Nelson addressed the union on Socialism last Monday. A committee from Painters' Union No. 242 of Newark was so well pleased that they invited our comrade to speak at their union the following evening, with the result that he was invited to address them again in May. The Carpenters Union of Newark will also hear Comrade Nelson next month.

Pennsylvania. The following street meetings have been arranged for Saturday, April 28: Federal and Montgomery, Allegheny, Comrades Meng, John Washop, and Friedel; Second and Flowers, Pittsburg; Comrades Holmes and Wright; Court House steps, Pittsburg; Comrades Kennedy and Adams; Ninth and Main, Sharpsburg; Comrades Brand and Shwarts. Turn out and help make these meetings a success.

The county convention has been postponed. Date of same will be announced next week.

A Bohemian branch with 18 members has been formed in Allegheny City.

Twelve dates have been arranged for Edward Ellis Care of Danville, Ill. Time for filing applications for dates closed April 14.

Too much cannot be said on the necessity of raising money for the county organization. For this purpose, comrades in every town is needed badly. A protest meeting is arranged as follows: E. A. McCleary, 25c; Enos Schwartz, 50c. That's a very poor showing, but you do as well as these two comrades and that \$800 will be raised. Can you give a nickel, dime, quarter, or dollar?

Ben Mansford will be the speaker at 526 Federal street, Allegheny, Sunday, April 22, 2 p. m. Come early and get a seat.

The next regular meeting of the County Committee will be held at headquarters Sunday, April 22, 10 a. m. Time has been changed on account of Mansford meeting.

The parade and demonstration, in which the Socialist Party of Allegheny County took the initiative, will be held on Sunday, April 21. The parade will start at Smithfield and Water streets and march to Carnegie Hall, Allegheny, where the meeting will be held. It is your duty to help make it such a success as our party is capable of making.

Locals are requested to push the campaign lists. Local South Side, English, has raised part of its \$15. What is your local doing in this matter?

About 1,000 pieces of Socialist literature were distributed last week and 30,000 pieces of advertising matter for the Meyer-Haywood demonstration.

The Socialist speakers' club meets every Thursday, 5 p. m., at 526 Federal street, Allegheny.

The County Organizer is preparing monthly blank forms for locals. This blank will be simpler than the old one and it is expected that every local financial secretary will report regularly each month.

Wisconsin. A splendid meeting will present itself to the Socialists in the Milwaukee City Council for the next two years. Being now fairly in numbers, our comrades will be able to elect much more delegates. The Socialists and Democrats, who were pretty well united in the last Council, are now likely to go against each other, while the Socialists in each party are so strong that they will

be sure of its own men. With this state of things, the Social Democrats in many cases will hold the balance of power. Their influence for the next two years will therefore be far greater than before.

Neither of the old parties having the majority in the present Milwaukee City Council, they would be very glad to make a deal with the Social Democrats in order to elect a Socialist to the office of President of the Council. The Social Democrats, of course, will listen to such proposition, but will vote to the end for their own candidate, Comrade Seidel. The Social Democrats propose that the Council be organized on the principle of proportional representation, each party choosing its own members of committees, in the proportion of votes cast for such party. Of course this plan meets with no favor from the old-party politicians, who insist that "to the victors belong the spoils."

Official Democratic State Senator Jacob Rummel is a member of the committee appointed by the Wisconsin legislature to investigate the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company. The investigations are new in progress. It is needless to say that, with a Socialist on the committee, no whitewashing process will be possible.

The Green Bay comrades came within three votes of electing their candidate for alderman in the Eighth Ward. He would no doubt have been elected if he had not been opposed by a labor union man on an independent ticket.

Here and There. The Colorado-Idaho protest meeting under the auspices of the Central Labor Union of Nashua, N. H., addressed by Jas. F. Carey on April 11, with H. H. Acton as chairman, was a success, despite the misrepresentation of the local paper, which stated that the meeting was to be held one week later and failed to make correction in next issue, altho requested to do so. There was standing room only and the audience, consisting mostly of members of the unions, was attentive and sympathetic. A liberal contribution for the defense fund was collected. The resolutions adopted were rejected by the local papers.

On Thursday, April 12, Alexander Rosen of New York held an open-air meeting in Mystic, Conn., under the auspices of the Socialist local, taking as his subject How to Make Mystic Prosperous. On Saturday evening he spoke to a large crowd on Franklin Square, Norwich, National Organizer M. W. Williams spoke in the Opera House, Winsted, Conn., on Saturday, April 14, in the Federal Hall, Mystic, Sunday afternoon, April 15. Comrades Rosen and Williams have done good work in this county the past week and the movement has been materially aided.

New York State. Comrade Chase reports that his meetings have so far been very satisfactory. He says:

On April 12 I addressed an open-air meeting in Jamestown and the attendance was more than good. Later the party headquarters was filled and another meeting was held. In Buffalo I spoke to a gathering of party affairs took place. On Sunday afternoon I spoke in Niagara Falls to a good audience. This was the first indoor meeting of Socialists ever held there and it proved very successful. The local bids fair to become a good one. On Sunday afternoon I spoke in the Rochester Lyceum to a large audience and in the evening a meeting was held at headquarters. A supper was served by the women members and party matters were discussed. All along the line the comrades are working from the winter inactivity and are preparing to enter the summer campaign with renewed vigor. My dates for the next few days are as follows: April 19, Syracuse; April 20, Auburn; April 21, Rome; April 22, Watertown; April 23, DeWitt; April 24, Utica.

Assessment stamps have been sent to each local in proportion to membership. While this assessment is not compulsory, comrades should bear in mind that the State Committee will not be in a position to pay the traveling expenses of delegates to the state convention unless the assessment is paid. There is no limit to the number of assessment stamps a member may buy. Locals should make arrangements at once for the election of delegates to represent their counties. The call will be sent to each local in the state. The convention will take place in New York City on June 2 and 3. Each county is entitled to one delegate, and one additional for every 50 members or major fraction thereof. In counties containing more than one local, the county committee, if there is one, should issue a call for primaries to be held in each town for the election of delegates to a county convention, such convention to elect delegates to the state convention; where there is no county committee, the locals should agree on time and place for a county convention for this purpose.

John Vogel of Buffalo has been elected State Committeeman from Erie County.

New York City. Primaries of the Socialist Party in New York County will be held on Friday, May 4. District secretaries should at once inform the Organizer of the places where they desire to be held. The call will be sent in the next issue of The Worker; in cases where secretaries fail to inform him, the Organizer will select the place himself.

At a meeting of the General Committee on April 14 Comrade Lichtschein was chairman and Comrade Basany vice-chairman. Nineteen applications for membership were received and acted upon and eight applications to form an Armeanian branch. An invitation from the Forward Association to send representatives to their ninth anniversary banquet was received and Comrades Frost and Steles were elected as such representatives. A communication from Comrade Oppenheimer in regard to charges made against him by Comrade Plick was received and referred to the Grievance Committee. What action the Socialist Party should take in regarding its sympathy with the objects of the visit of Maxim Gorky to this country was debated at some length. A dinner and a large meeting were both suggested, but it was finally decided to do no more until the organizers had secured a large number of delegates to be present at the May Day meeting. The 1st and 2nd A. D. districts had failed to report at the two last meetings. Attention was called by the 3rd A. D. to the fact that the Daily

Call Conference has not been well kept up, owing to the absence in the Meyer-Haywood conference, and asked that the G. C. should see to it that this conference should not slip its work. The privilege of the floor was granted to delegates from International Social Science Study Club No. 1, and a motion was carried that the Organizer purchase a number of the papers issued for sale to the districts. The postponement of the Picnic Committee was discussed; also the recommendation that Comrade Hyndman of England be invited to come here in the fall. It was decided that 200,000 leaflets on the Meyer-Haywood case should be distributed on the Saturday and Sunday preceding the May Day demonstration. The Organizer read a statement of the facts in regard to the position taken by the Socialist Party in carrying on their meetings of protest against the arrest of Meyer and Haywood, in reply to a series of resolutions which had been issued by the Council of the I. W. W. and sent to Assembly Districts. After considering the publication of the Organizer's statement it was decided that a committee of three should be appointed to prepare a reply to the I. W. W. which reply should be published in The Worker without submission to the G. C., and Comrades Burrows, Phillips, and Oppenheimer were chosen. The committee on by-laws reported progress and stated that anyone who had suggestions to make in regard to changes in the by-laws should send them to the secretary of the committee. On roll call the names of Peter Bohafer, Emil Mostetter, John Moore, James G. Kanely, and E. Rosenfeld were announced as having been absent for three consecutive meetings, and it was resolved that their names be notified to replace them.

The 12th A. D. reported that they had arranged a concert and ball for April 20 and had 100 tickets for free distribution, which were accepted. The 23rd A. D. announced that it had 97 members. The 29th A. D., Branch 3, stated that they had donated \$5 to the "Daily Call". The 31st A. D. reported the arrangement of a large open-air protest meeting for April 21 One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street and Seventh avenue; also a dramatic entertainment and ball at Lyric Hall, at which Comrade Chase will be the "Walking Delegate".

The General Committee following answer has been made to the malicious circular issued by the I. W. W.:

To the Assembly District Organizations of Local New York Socialist Party, Greenleaf.

Comrades: The New York Industrial Council of the I. W. W., over the signature of its Corresponding Secretary, John T. Yonkers, on the 12th of March, 1906, issued a circular letter relating to the Meyer-Haywood case and the way in which our local has acted in this matter.

This circular letter contains a misstatement of facts and a misrepresentation of the regular meeting of the Industrial Council, I. W. W., on Mar. 20, 1906.

Copies of the document in question were to have been sent to the City Executive Committee, the General Committee and to every assembly district organization of Local New York Socialist Party.

As a matter of fact no copy was ever received by either the E. C. or the G. C. of the local, while the district organizations did not receive the copies mailed to them.

This course is an entire harmony with the tactics and policy of the Industrial Council in this city that endeavors to keep itself a little while longer by attaching itself to the I. W. W.

By avoiding, as far as possible, the constituted authorities of the local, and by endeavoring to attract to their meetings, yet zealous and sincere elements in the branches, these politicians hope to create distrust and suspicion in our rank and file, and then to fish in the troubled waters.

The G. C. of Local New York at its meeting of Feb. 24, 1906, by unanimous vote instructed its E. C. to arrange a protest demonstration in relation to the Meyer-Haywood case.

The I. W. W. of this city took action in the matter of MEXICAN DAYS LATER, ON FEB. 27. That settles the question of priority.

No invitation from the I. W. W. to participate in their agitation reached either our G. C. or our E. C., altho the document issued by the I. W. W. extending such invitations was ordered to be sent to all progressive labor organizations.

The E. C. of our local, at its meeting of Feb. 26, decided to organize a conference in relation to the Meyer-Haywood case and to invite the I. W. W. representatives to take part in the same to send their delegates to that body.

This course was taken with a view to routing the more sluggish elements of organized labor in this city. The call met the response from a large number of bona fide and sincere workers, who were present at every succeeding meeting of the conference.

On Saturday, Mar. 3, a committee of two from the I. W. W. called on Organizer Solomon and requested information regarding a suit against the Organizer. Solomon explained to them that delegates from the locals of the I. W. W., with proper credentials, would be seated if they wished to take part in the work of our conference. He also said that the press of the various locals would be open to the delegates, if they might be seated individually. These addresses, the promised, never reached Organizer Solomon.

At the meeting of our E. C. on Mar. 5 a committee from the I. W. W. appeared to hold for the co-operation of the local in their conference. A subsidiary request was also made to the effect that we promise not to arrange any Meyer-Haywood protest meeting prior to Mar. 20, WHEN THE FIRST PROTEST MEETING OF THE I. W. W. WAS TO TAKE PLACE.

The E. C. gave to the representatives of the I. W. W. every opportunity to state and argue their case. Fully an hour of its time was devoted to a consideration of the matter, and the visiting committee was treated with the utmost courtesy.

It was pointed out to the I. W. W. that the E. C. had no power to grant the requests, but must obey the instructions given by the G. C. It could not postpone action in a matter so vitally affecting the interests of the working class. The way to settle the matter was to call a conference of the I. W. W. and the Socialist Party, along with those of other labor organizations. This would be far more effective than the course proposed by the I. W. W., because the I. W. W. was far stronger in numbers and resources, recognized as a political party, and capable of organizing a deeper impression than the young and unskilled work organization of the I. W. W. Moreover, Meyer, Haywood and many of their fellow masses had been for years members of the E. P. long before the I. W. W. was even thought of. It was therefore our plain duty to be to the I. W. W. and to the Socialist Party. A resolution defining our position was then passed by the E. C., read to the delegates, and a copy of it handed them at their request.

From the foregoing it is plain that the I. W. W. knew what our position in this matter was. They knew that they could

take part in our conference, like other labor organizations, if they so desired. In fact the local of the I. W. W. sent delegates to the conference on the 20th of March, 1906. These delegates were seated without a dissenting voice. Thus our willingness to act in union was publicly demonstrated.

But that course did not suit the Industrial Council of the I. W. W. Instead of arranging for delegates to be seated at the work of our conference, a committee of the I. W. W. appeared at the first session, Mar. 3, and asked for the privilege of the floor, as an independent outside body, without presenting credentials and asking for admittance as delegates to the conference.

Some delegates asked the Organizer to explain the result of the negotiations between the I. W. W. and the E. P. This was done.

After hearing the report of the Organizer several delegates objected to the granting of the floor to this committee on the ground that the entire matter had already been thoroughly discussed before our E. C., and on the further ground that the I. W. W. should have sent regular delegates as did the rest of the organizations.

The matter was referred to the Conference as follows: "That any organization which desires to have a vote and voice in the Conference should be represented by two regular delegates."

It must be borne in mind that the session was attended by about 100 delegates, only about 40 of whom were regular members of the E. P.

The overwhelming majority of these delegates were eager to do the work for which they had gathered and not to waste valuable time on obstructive tactics.

The subsequent events have shown that the action taken was a wise one. The Conference called by the E. P. is constantly growing. A vigorous agitation is being carried on. Thousands of dollars were raised for the Defense and Agitation Fund created by the I. W. W. Meetings are held all over the city by our members and co-workers, while the Conference called by the I. W. W. has hardly more than a nominal existence, after its first two meetings turned out to be lacking both in number and in numbers.

Such are the facts in this case. How they are twisted and colored by the document above referred to need not be pointed out in detail. Taking these facts as a basis, the Industrial Council of the I. W. W. results.

That we declare that the E. P. conduct a vigorous and as desecrating of our demonstration beyond our power of expression.

This episode may serve as an object lesson to our less experienced members. It illustrates the honesty, the disinterestedness, the courage and the public policy by the political group which dominates the I. W. W. of this city.

We deem it beneath our dignity to engage in a campaign of mud slinging with these people. Their own acts judge them. They close their resolutions with the words: "Indeed, it won't."

LOCAL NEW YORK, E. P. April 16, 1906.

A meeting of the Picnic Committee of Local New York will be held Friday, April 20, 8 p. m., at 64 E. Fourth street. All those willing to assist in making the picnic a success are requested to attend. Committees must be selected to visit labor organizations and other work will be apportioned to members, and it is to be hoped that many will be present. Five hundred posters have been distributed among the delegates to the G. C., and there are still about 500 to be placed. Comrades should bear in mind that more money will be needed in this campaign than heretofore, and they should not miss this opportunity to help swell the income of the local.

Comrades of the 5th A. D. are requested to be present at a special meeting on Saturday evening, April 21, at the home of Comrade Eberlein, 46 Greenwich avenue, near Sixth street.

Julius Hopp will propose a plan for propaganda by means of a dramatization of labor poems, etc., with Socialist speeches interspersed. Emerin Campbell, Joseph Adelman and other talented professional actors who are Socialists will be invited to participate in this entertainment and tickets will be distributed gratis to the Socialist voters of the district, so that they may bring their families and friends to the free entertainment. It is hoped that this may interest sympathizers who are not attracted by business meetings or lectures.

A suggestion has been made, and is in a fair way to be carried into effect, that the West Side comrades close their headquarters, May 6 will probably be the date. Keep it open.

At the last meeting of the 34th A. D., upon report of the delegate to the Daily Call Conference that no meetings were being held by that body, the delegates to the General Committee were instructed to bring this matter up there. At the next meeting, on April 27, arrangements will be made for systematic distribution of the advertising matter for the May Day demonstration, and it is the duty of every comrade to attend and do his share. The district has made arrangements for the members to deliver leaflets, etc., to the voters at least once a month in addressed envelopes.

BROOKLYN. A negro Socialist, D. E. Tobias, will speak at Silver Hall, 315 Washington street, this Sunday evening, April 22. Comrade Tobias recently spoke for the Marston Socialist Club and very favorable reports are made by the members. He was educated in Brown University, in the same class with John D. Rockefeller, Jr. It is expected that those who attend this meeting will hear some sturdy opinions on the working class struggle from the black man's point of view.

The Registrar of Hings County, Alfred J. Boulton, will speak at Mart's Hall, Gates avenue and Broadway, Sunday evening, April 22. Mr. Boulton's subject, Taxation and its Relation to Wages, should be a lively one for Socialists to debate with him. The last four or five Sundays have shown an increased interest in these lectures as the attendance was larger each time. Lucien Sandel will close the series for this season the following Sunday.

The Brownsville Protest Conference has arranged for a mass meeting on Sunday evening, May 6, which will be appropriately advertised. Meanwhile, an open-air meeting will be held Monday evening, April 23, at the corner of Pitkin avenue and West 114th street. Comrades will meet at 8 p. m.

The Registrar of Kings County, Alfred J. Boulton, will speak at Mart's Hall, Gates avenue and Broadway, Sunday evening, April 22. Mr. Boulton's subject, Taxation and its Relation to Wages, should be a lively one for Socialists to debate with him. The last four or five Sundays have shown an increased interest in these lectures as the attendance was larger each time. Lucien Sandel will close the series for this season the following Sunday.

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This Year a Decisive One. "When will it come, this revolutionary spring that will mean the birth of a nation, the enfranchisement of Russia?"

Gorky paused before replying to the question. "This spring should see an uprising of the peasantry," he said slowly, looking straight before him. "This year will be a decisive one in the history of my people. We have suffered for centuries the ordeal of the crucifixion. To-day we are awaiting the resurrection that is sure to be ours."

In order to realize the importance of the awakening of the peasantry it is necessary to consider how large a proportion of the Russian people belong

to this class. The industrial proletariat has indeed grown wonderfully within the last decade and has developed in intelligence and revolutionary spirit yet more strikingly than in numbers. It is thru this proletariat, recruited from and in touch with the peasants, that the latter have been aroused, and it will play a part, no doubt, out of all proportion to its numerical strength. Yet the fact remains that Russia is chiefly an agricultural country, that the rural population form the vast majority. To illustrate:

More than 17 per cent of the people of the United States live in cities having a population of 25,000 or more; barely 4 per cent of the people of European Russia (with smaller proportions for the whole of Europe) live in such cities. The United States has 83 cities of more than 100,000, with an aggregate population of more than 13,000,000; Russia has 19, with an aggregate population of less than 5,000,000. The largest Russian city, St. Petersburg, has about 1,800,000 people—that is, it is a little smaller than Philadelphia, and about one-third the size of New York; the next two, Moscow and Warsaw, rank between Philadelphia and St. Louis; the twelfth on the list, Kishineff, is about on a par with Syracuse and New Haven, which hold the twenty-ninth and thirtieth places, respectively, in the list of American cities.

LECTURE CALENDAR FOR NEW YORK CITY. Lectures under the auspices of the Socialist Party or auxiliary organizations and lectures by Socialists before other organizations are listed here. Unless otherwise stated, the hour is 8 p. m. and admission is free.

THURSDAY, APRIL 19. West Side Headquarters, 588 Eighth avenue, Karl Weich, in German. FRIDAY, APRIL 20. Liberal Art Society, 208 East Broadway. Hugh O. Feinstock: Class Distinctions in America. Admission, 10 cents.

SUNDAY, APRIL 22. West Side Headquarters, 588 Eighth avenue. W. J. Grant: Peace and Socialism. Harlem Socialist Club, 350 W. One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street. Algernon Lee: The Abolitionists. Socialist Literary Society, 237 East Broadway. Joseph Chant Lipson: The Relation of Socialism to Religion and the Church.

SATURDAY, APRIL 21. West Side Headquarters, 588 Eighth avenue, under the auspices of the City Executive Committee. H. T. Bichsel: Public Ownership. Admission \$1 for entire course by various lectures.

SUNDAY, APRIL 22. West Side Headquarters, 588 Eighth avenue. Miss Maud Malone: Equal Rights. Harlem Socialist Club, 350 W. One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street. Prof. Gludings: Socialism and Liberty. Brooklyn.

SATURDAY, APRIL 21. Tobak's Hall, 621 Broadway and Pitkin avenue. Educational Trade Unionism and Politics. SUNDAY, APRIL 22. Tobak's Hall, 621 Washington street. D. E. Tobias: White and Black Workers, Unite! Mart's Hall, Gates avenue and Broadway. Alfred J. Boulton: Taxation and its Relation to Wages.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 25. Prospect Hall, Prospect and Fifth avenues. Joseph Frankin: Industrialism and the I. W. W.

DAILY CALL FAIR. (Continued from page 1.)

a pipe; "Sympathizer," box with writing paper; "Anonymous," photo album. It can easily be seen that the greater part