NEW YORK, APRIL 17, 1904.

AGENTS, ATTENTION!

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VOL. XIV.-NO. 8.

ONE VIEW OF

**HEARST'S BOOM** 

Interesting Suggestion by Capitalist Paper.

Capitalists Might Well Afford, It Is Argued, to Back the Ranting "Trust Buster" in Hope of Checking Growth of Socialism.

"When thieves fall out, honest mer "When thieves fall out, honest men may get their dues." So runs one proverb, and another says: "Set a thief to catch a thief." Substituting "capitalist politician" for "thief"—which is not a very violent change—the old saws still hold good.

In campaign time the Republican politicians and editors often tell the earth above the honocraft the Democratic the period of the pe

positionis and entors often the truth about the Democrats, the Democrats tell the truth about the Republicans, and the different factions of the many-headed Democratic party tell truths about each other—of all which truths we may, putting them together,

So it is with the following article on Hearst from the Washington "Times." It is a bit exaggerated in parts. We are not claiming "a million and a half votes if Hearst is not nominated by the Democrata," nor are we worrying much as to whether he is nominated or not. But the point is that there is a possibility that the Hearst boom may possibility that the Hearst boom may be more than a mere personal affair, that it may be backed by far-seeing capitelists who think it a shrewd game to put up a ranting "frust bus game to put up a ranting "trust buster" to fool the people, knowing well
that he cannot hurt the trusts and
hoping that his candidacy may serve
to reet the workers confused and ditided, to postpone the day of 'net' intelligent and self-reliant action and
to prolong capitalism's lease of life

The "Times" says:

to prolong capitalism's lease of life
The "Times" says:
"If the Hon. William Il Hear t is
not nominated for Presidet, Sac alism
will poll a million and rhalf so tes in
the coming election.
"This is the boast of Socialists, and
is being cautiously ased by the supporters of the Newyork coltor-statesman as an argument for the selection
of their favority as the standard-bearer of the Dem. The nomination of their favority as the sa undard-bearer of the Democracy. The nomination
of Hearst they content will stem the
tide towar' Sockulism. Laboring men
who are fdvocating has candidacy will
see that there is redrained for their grievances, by other meetals than a resort to
gove mment owns. It hearst is not noming enterprise. If hearst is not noming enterprise. If hearst is not noming enterprise and after t to their class,
his defeat as a support the nominees
and rather the two great parties will and rather the two great parties will of either of rength to Socialism, and throw their tic party would be the

the Democrate place the Leave the response ther argument must necessarily "Such ith care lest it might tend "Such ith care lest it might tend be used at there is in the Hearst fol-to show element too radical and irre-lowing to be trusted, but it is, nevss, probable that the defeat of erth in the St. Louis convention will Hisplease some of the labor leaders of Socialism will be benefited there-

As a matter of fact, the rise of So alism is something which is causing he leaders and thinking men of both the old parties no small amount of un-casiness. So serious a menace did the Republican National Committee consider the advancement of Socialism that at its meeting here last December it appointed a committee to confer and affiliate with an organization in New York for the purpose of recommending some plan whereby the spread of the doctrine may be stopped.

"In 1900 the Socialists pelled approxi-

mately 200,000 votes for their Presidential tickets. Two years lagr in the state and congressional elections they nearly quadrupled their vote, bringing it up to almost 800,000, so that their boast of being able to muster a million and a half votes next November may not be an idle dream

ing, is increasing in strength. In Milwaukee, where Mayor Rose, the Demo-cratic candidate, was elected for the fourth time, the candidate of the Socialists polled more than 15,000 votes out of a total of about 55,000. His vote was only 2,000 less than that polled by was, only 2,000 less than that polled by the Republican candidate. In 1902 the same Socialist, Victor C. Berger, run-ning as a candidate for Congress, polled 6,000 against Representative Stafford, a member of the present House, and in that year the total So-cialist vote in Milwaukee was 11,000. This year in a spring election it has been increased by more than 4,000. been increased by more than 4,000.

"The result has greatly strengthened e hopes of the Socialists and promptthe hopes of the Socialists and prompted them to renew their boast of a million and a half votes. When the Populists had only one million votes they controlled five states, elected half a dozen United States senators, and twelve to fifteen members of the House of Representatives.

"Fortunately the Socialist vote is so controlled several municipal govern-ments. It is steadily increasing its strength in New York. Pennsylvania, Illinois, Wisconsin, and other states where there are large cities. Several members of the city council in Milwau-kee are Socialists, and there is one So-cialist in the city council of Chicago. Of course, even at its present rate of acrease, it will be a long time before locinism could become an important actor in goth large states as New ork, Penm Ivania, Illinois or Wisconant, and it is the fact that Socialism is strong only in the larger states that gives consolation to the other parties.

"Populism flourished for a time because the bulk of its voters were con-

that is worrying the Democratic and Republican leaders, and has led many of them to consider seriously what can be done to prevent the spread of the doctrines which Socialism teaches.

"The argument of the Socialists is also pointed to as a reason why Mr. Hearst should be nominated. He is the celebrated 'trust buster.' The Socialists have no criticism to make of the trusts. On the other hand, they con-tend that these great combinations of capital are but preparing the way for the advent of Socialism, that they are doing the work necessary to be done before a reign of Socialism can be inaugurated. They are destroying con petition, and that is the thing which ocialism aims at: Socialism looks for ward to the time when all kindred in dustries will be grouped together un der separate managements, and the wish to have the people step in and take control. Hence the argument of some of the Hearst men is that he should be elected and 'bust' the trusts. thus demoralizing all forces of Social

#### "DIVIDE AND RULE."

such is the Capitalist Plan in Refus Ing to Recognize Unions of "Commo

The asphalt workers' strike in Nev Fork City, like the bricklayers' and selpers' strike which has just closed, llustrates a favorite game of the capi talists. The asphalt companies, when called on by a committee from the Central Federated Union, declared themselves willing to meet committee of any of the "skilled trades" in-volved, but absolutely refused to give any recognition to the 'common labor-ers." The malign purpose of this pol-

icy should be evident to any thinking workingman, and-if only from self-interest-every workingman, whether common laborer or skilled mechanic, should oppose it to the bitter end. The bosses wish to divide the working class. They are willing to give, recognition and some concessions, temporarily, to the skilled mechanics who are already well organized and have means for "putting up a fight" on oc-casion, if they can succeed in getting these men to cut loose from the mass of poorly paid and as yet poorly or-ganized laborers, helpers, operatives, and "hands," and to consider themspirit.

The bosses well know that if they can succeed in getting the skilled mechanics to go back to this anti-quated idea, the result will be both to weaken the fighting spirit of the me chanics' organization and to deprive them of the unskilled workers'

port. "Divide et impera" (Divide and rule) was the maxim of the conquering Romans in dealing with their weaker neighbors, and it is the rule of the capitalists in dealing with the workers. They reckon that, if the skilled mechanics, at their instigation, desert the unskilled men, each section of the la-bor movement will be rendered too weak to resist capitalist aggression and each can be played off against the other; that the laborers will then have no reason to love the mechanics and sufficient reason to envy them and will be willing to act as scabs against them in future fights; and that, out of the great mass of laborers and helpers, there are always a few who are fairly competent to take the place of the me-chanics at a pinch and so disable the skillled workers' unions.

What the associated employers mos dread is the present tendency towar a close organization of labor including the laborers as well as the mechanic on terms of mutual helpfulness and comradeship. The fact that they dread is sufficient reason for every oughtful workingman to do all in his power to draw closer the bonds of

#### THE DIGNITY OF THE OFFICE.

rable office of President of the United States which I offer for sale. Most powerful office on earth to-day. Czar of Russia ain't in it for a minute. How much am I offered? Start 'er. somebody! Fat gentlemann from Princeton over there shakes his head but winks his other eye. Hundred thousand! Hundred thousand 'm offered. Hund'thousand, thousand, thousand. Hundred thousand! Make it two, make it two. Who'll make it

why, gentiemen, a number industry sand dollars won't pay the White House whiskey bill or buy horse feed. There are eighty millions of fools in this country that want the office SOLD, they don't want it GIVEN away. Think of the DIGNITY of the office.

"I'm offered only a hundred thou-sand. Who'll make it two? Ah, Teddy says yes. I'm offered two. Raise it five. Offered five, five, five; offered five. Chance only comes once in four years, gentlemen. Make it seven! Silk hat over there says seven. Seven 'm I

offered.

"Why, gents, think of the power of this great office, let alone the fun! You can put every able-bodied man in the country in the army or on the chain gang in twenty-four hours, if you so

elect.
"Seven'm I offered. Can't stop here.
Who'll make it a million. Make it
million, million, million, million, make
it million. Callow youth over there
with the large ears nods his head. I'm
offered a million dollars. Come, gentlemen, hurry up. Going at a million,
at a million, at a million,

at a million, at a million.

"Gentlemen, are you all done? Third—and—last—call; all done? SOLD!

THE PRESIDENCY OF THE
UNITED STATES SOLD TO THE YELLOW KID FOR A MILLION DOLLARS!"-Los Angeles Socialist,

## SEDITIOUS

Omaha "Respectability' Is Shocked.

Socialist Women Teach Children to Re spect Mother Jones as Type of Cour age and Humano Enthusiasm Instead of Capitalist Rough-Rider Roosevelt.

CHILDREN

OMOAHA, Neb.—The Children's So-ialist Club of Omaha has achieved a ational reputation, stamped the seal of clearness upon the work being done by the Omaha Woman's Socialist Un-ion, and given another endorsement of the sterling Socialist party organizaion of Omaha.

It happened this way. The Woman's Socialist Union gave a children's entertainment about three months ago at state and local Socialist headquarters. It proved to be such a decided success, and showed the women to be such ca-pable teachers of Socialist economy, and the Children's Club to be such brilliant group of little men and women, that all the men in the local women, that all the men in the local wanted the entertainment given at some large hall where the little tot could deliver their messages of Social-ism to a much greater number of peo-

The entertainment was given Sunday evening, Mar. 27, at a large hall in the center of the business district, to a large and enthusiastic audience. From first to last, the entire program was a revelation to those who had not seen any part of it before, and it mothan confirmed the opinion formed than confirmed the opinion formed at the first enterminment of the women's ability to teach Socialist economy to children. It is impossible to give any-thing like a satisfactory report of this last entertainment; but the one inci-dent that has given the children a national reputation speaks volumes for the manner in which these childre have been taught the truths of Social-ism. The following item is from the Chicago "Tribune" of Mar. 29, including the headlines:

"CHILDREN INSULT ROOSEVELT Young Socialists of Omaha Object t President's Picture and Tear It

Down from Wall. -"OMAHA, Neb., Mar. 28,-(Special)-President Roosevelt's picture was torn from the wall of a room in which the Children's Club of the Woman's Socialist Union of Omaha was meeting girl of ten first spied the portrait receive Mother Jones and the children from Philadelphia, she cried, and the oom was immediately in an uproar.

"'Take it down,' the youngstern "Eventually a picture of Mother Jones, who led the delegation of striking children to Oyster Bay last sum-mer, was hung in its stead, and the program proceeded. The children are being instructed in principles of Socialist economy by the Woman's Un-

The women are teaching the children the principles of Socialist economy, and no child who has learned anything of the emancipating mis-sion of the Socialist Party would want the picture of Roosevelt to occupy the place of honor at an entertainment given by children of the working class Every child in the Children's Club of the Woman's Socialist Union of Omaha had been taught, and was able o explain, that it requires human labor power to produce wealth, and that Roosevelt upholds the present cap-italist system whereby his class—the capitalist class—lives by exploiting the

vorking class. The children had been sufficiently in-The children had been sufficiently in-structed in the principles of Socialism to know that when Roosevelt refused to see Mother Jones and the delegation of striking child slaves from the capi-talist textile mills of Philadelphia he every child worker in America, that he was saying to the working class in actions too plain to be misunderstood

"I can't do anything for you."

The children did object to Roosevelt's portrait and they were delighted when Mather Jones' well known picture was hung in its place, which was done long before the program had begun. There was no "uproar;" but when the incident was related to the audience there was the sound of a spontaneous clap-ping of little delicate hands that fell like nussic on the ears of every man and woman in the room. It was an inspiring moment. To realize that those little children had already learnthose little chapten had already learn-ed the difference between the two classes, the exploiting class represented by the picture of Roosevelt, and the working or producing class represented by the picture of white-haired Mother Jones, was a pleasure too deep for words. The audience joined the chil-dren in long continued applause, which because given by Socialists, the capitalist press called an "uproar."

Much good and solid work has been done for the Socialist Party in Omahi during the last year. A great deal of that work has been done by the women. The Woman's Socialist Union has planted the seed of sound Socialist economy in the minds of the children that will greatly add to the strength of the Socialist movement in the years that are yet to be. The children's minds are not filled with a lot of sentimental gush about what is "good" and "right" and "holy." They are taught actual facts in wealth production; and in their recent entertainment they kept the audience in a constant state of enjoyment from the first song, through symposium recitations, dialogues and one heartful dame by the sweet life. during the last year. A great deal of

> W. E. CLARK VOTE AS TOU STRIKE.

COOLIE LABOR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

British Social Democratic Federatio Raises' a Protest and Warns Workingmen of What Will Follow.

On Jan. 16 the Executive Council of the Brifish Social Democratic Federa tion adopted the following resolution which was sent to the Prime Minister. the Colonial Secretary, and Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, as leader of the

"That this meeting of the Executive Council of the Social Democratic Federation enters its emphatic protest against the importation of cheap Chinese labor into South Africa for the benefit of the millionaire mine owners; calls the attention of the people these islands to the fact that all the blood that has ben shed and the treas-tee that has been wasted in the subju-acion of the two Dutch republics have brought about a state of devastation and ruin in South Africa instead of the good times and prosperity promised by those who hounded this country into the late war; and demands that the government at once take steps to stop this yellow invasion by virtual slave, labor, which must inevitably tend to degradation and corruption of the worst possible kind, besides increasing that bitter discontent which must

necessarily impede the peaceful solu-tion of the many serious problems that British rule in South Africa has now to face. Since that time the government has gone on with its course of servility to the mine-owners' interests and shown ts willingness to introduce Asiatic labor under conditions about the most demornizing that could be devised. The Executive Council of the S. D. F. as accordingly issued a manifesto, from which we make some extracts:

"At last popular fudignation seems to be thoroughly roused against this latest action in South Africa, which is only one of a series of acts begun with the Jameson Raid of 1896, and contin-ued up to the present in the interests solely of the gang of cosmopolitan financiers and millionaire mine-owners who have been the cause of all the trouble that has befallen that unhappy nied, whatever sophistry its apologists may employ to endeavor to prove the contrary. It is true that the Chinese laborers will not become actually the property of the mine-owners as were the negro slaves, of the American planters. But while their indentures last, they will, to all intents and pur-poses, remain slaves. If they leave their employer they may be arrested and brought back by force; any white man who may help a runaway China-man is liable to imprisonment and fine; no Chinaman nmy leave the walls of his compound without a pass; and he may be transferred from one employer to another without his consent—that is a dog, from one mine-owner to an-other. Wherein do these differ from the old conditions of black slavery, in the abolition of which it has been the locat of this country to have led the way, save that they apply for a num-ber of years instead of for life? And that difference may not be altogether in fayor of the laborer. A slave who is the property of a master is a valua-ble property to him. If he ill-treat or overwork that slave his property will be rendered less valuable. Not so with the so-called 'free' laborer. The em-ployer is not responsible for him. It is his labor-power, not the man, which is the property of the employer. Thus which indentured Chinese labor will be introduced into the Transvaal present very and wage-labor, without the reborer possesses on the other.

"But one of the most important conhas as yet been scarcely noticed. The as soon as this matter is decided. development of our present capitalist mode of production is steadily engen-dering monopoly in all industrial con-cerns. The increasing employment of more and yet more complicated machinery and sub-division of labor in the process of production make it im-perative to the capitalist class that they shall avoid every possible stop-page in the turning out of the commo-dities out of the production of which they draw their profits and salaries. Let the public mind once become ac-customed to the employment of un-skilled slave labor in South Africa, and chinery and sub-division of labor in it will be but one step further to the bringing in of similar slave labor here to met any threatened strike of 'un-skilled' labor on a large scale. Reskilled libre on a large scale. Remember that the increasing facilities for communication between all parts of the globe have removed the difficulties which-formerly stood in the way of the wholesale importation of cheap labor, and it would now be a matter of a few weeks instead of months to import thousands instead of tens of ceoile laborers from the East to the West. The unscrupulousness and rascality of big capitalists who in the Rockfellers, Vanderbilts, Leiters, and Sullys of America and in the British patriots of South Africa who regard the Union Jack as a 'cominional control of Europe this unscrupulousness and rascality may be held in check by history and tradition, but it is bound to break through as the bigger ruffians set the pace."

DAVENPORT TO MEET HANFORD.

New York State Committee's Challenge Accepted.

Counsel of Anti-Boycott Association Will Try to Show New Yorkers that Socialism is Bad for the Workers and for Human Progress.

Hon. Daniel Davenport, chief cou sel of the American Anti-Boycott "Association, with whom Comrade Pieldman debated on Socialism at Bridgeport, Conn., two weeks ago, accepted the challenge of the New York State Committee of the Social Democratic Party to meet Benjamin Hanford in debate on the same subject in New York City.

The State Committee on April sent the following letter to Mr. Daver

"Dear Sir:-It has come to our knowledge that you take a deep inter-est in the social and economic ques-tions of the day and that you view the tendency towards Socialism as baneful and to be combated by all true patriots and that you are advo-cating this opinion in public. In view of this, the State Committee of the Social Democratic Party of New York (by which name the Socialist York (by which name the Socialist Party is known in the state of New York) hereby invites you to meet its representative, Mr. Benjamin Han-ford, in public discussion of the mer-its and demerits of Socialism, Mr. Hanford to present the Socialist side of the question

The subject for discussion may be as follows: 'Resolved: That Socialism is for the best interest of the workers of the world and the progress of

the world.'
"You are undoubtedly desirous of presenting your views to a large me-tropolitan audience. You can have no better-forum for this purpose than the historic platform of Cooper Union. We are willing to pay our share of the expenses or all of them, if you desire. We apsure you of fair and impartial treatment in the arrangeents for the discussion. We should prefer to arrange this discussion in one week, but will bide by choice as to the time. We shall pro ceed with the arrangements as soon as you signify that you consent.

owing day in these words: "Dear Sir:-Your very courteous letter of the 8th inst. has been received and its contents noted.

"While it is true, as you say, that I take a deep interest in the current social and economic questions, I have little time and no desire to present my views thereon to the public. How ever a challenge to discuss the in teresting subject you propose at any convenient time will never be declir ed by me.
"I would be willing to take the ne

ative side of the proposition in dis-cussion with Mr. Hanford on Sunday afternoon, April 17, at the Cooper Un-lon if he and you desire it, but I would not feel warranted myself in going to expense for the hall or anything

than my own personal expense "I presume the division of time as follows would be satisfactory: The whole time of debate to be three hours; Mr. Hanford to ppen for forty-five minutes; I to follow for one hour; he to follow for thirty minutes; I to close in fifteen minutes," and he to

As those in authority at Cooper Union refuse to allow that hall to be used for political discussions on Sunday, it will be necessary either to take so other hall or to arrange the deb ment will be made through the press

The debate at Bridgeport excited great interest and there can be no doubt that a meeting between this eminent representative of capitalism and so excellent a champion of Socialism as Ben Hanford will attract wide-spread attention here.

#### THE CHURCH AND LABOR.

"Hello, Central! Give me Main 542 Is this Father McCabe?—Well, this is Mr. Pullman of the Pullman Packing Company.—Yes, we were glad to send that check of \$500 to you. Father, for your new steeple, because we recognize that your church is a power for the social order of this town. a Catholic myself, Father; but I es-teem the Catholic Church as a great conservative force in these days of shifting sands.

"And, by the way, Father, you know we employ two hundred of your con-gregation in our works. Well, there have recently come in among our workingmen several organizers of the Industrial Federation of Labor. They Federation is tainted with Socialistic and even anarchistic teachings. I think your people ought to be warned against such things from the pulpit. Not all our workmen are church-goers; and I often think that the non-church-goers may contaminate the believing Christians, especially touching the contract relations between employers and employees, and the duties of the latter to the former. Yes, Father McCabe, I really think these matters ought to be discussed from the pulpit—in the conservative view of your grand old church, Father."—Catholic Citizen of February 27. Rederation is tainted with Socialist

—If the worst comes to the worst President Roosevelt should not besi-tate to re-elect himself to the presi-sency by executive of the presi-lency by executive of the presidents.

**DETAILS FROM** MILWAUKEE.

Straight Vote Increased 85 Per Cent. in Two Years.

Possibility that We May Get One o Two More Aldermen on Contests-Solidity of Our Vote and Steadiness of Our Progress in Last Six Years Make Results Especially Pleasing.

MILWAUKEE, April 9.-Following are the details of the victory scored in the city election here by the Social Democratic Party last Tuesday: We elect nine Aldermen out of a to

tal of forty-six—Frederic Heath and Albert J. Welch from the Tenth Ward, Edmund T. Melms and Gustave Wild from the Eleventh, Emil Seidel and Carl Malewsky from the Twentieth, Edward Schrantz and H. W. Granz from the Twenty-first, and Nicolas Pe terson from the Twenty-second. On the face of the returns. John Klaeser. one of our candidates in the Ninth, is defeated by a plurality of 6 votes and Fred Meyer in the Twenty-second by

plurality of 2 . One or both of these may be scated on a recount. We elect four Supervisors—Frank Bonness in the Ninth, James Sheeha in the Eleventh, Charles Jeske in the Twentieth and Gustave Geerdts in the

wenty-first. We elect Richard A. Beyer and Geo. Kirchner as Justice of the Peace and Constable, respectively, in the Eighth District and Carl P. Dietz and Philip L. Siegel to the same offices in the

Victor L. Berger, our candidate for Mayor, polled 15,333 votes, as against 23,515 for Rose, the successful Demo-crat, 17,603 for the Republican, 3,650 for the S. L. P. candidate, and 68 for in Independent. Comrade Hunger, out candidate for Treasurer, has 15,084 votes and Comrade Arnold, for Conroller, 15,357.

Our vote for Mayor two years ago was 8,453. In the whole series of spring and fall elections of the last six years in Milwaukee our vote has steadily increased. This and the solidity of the vote, none of our candidates running much above or much below the average, are the two most pleas ing features of our success, giving us reason to feel sure that we shall do still better in the national contest next fall and that in the city election two years hence we shall probably take possession of the municipal government. Our Aldermen are a minority, but a strong fighting minority who will put in two good years exposing the capitalist character of the old-party government and so preparing the pul mind for the coming in of a thor

ough Socialist administration.

The 3,650 votes cast for the S. L. P. were almost all intended for our party. The S. L. P. had but 200 votes at the The S. L. P. had but at the preceding last election and 250 at the preceding one, it was not able to nominate a ful ticket, and it amounts to nothing as a organization or for propaganda. has achieved is to confuse a part the Socialist voters and to pre the election of three or four more So-cialist Aldermen. However, annoying as this is, we must accept it as the unavoidable "fly in the pot of oint

#### OTHER WISCONSIN CITIES.

RACINE, Wis., April 9.-The Socia Democratic vote in this city is 1.140 as against 676 in the election of last WHITEWATER, Wis.-We poll 117

otes. Last year we had 72. RHINELANDER, Wis.—This is the rst municipal election in which So inlists have participated here. inve 123 votes

#### IOWA'S GOOD GAINS.

Socialists Elect Mayor of Mystic and Vote in Clinton Almost Doubled.

DES MOINES, Ia., April 10.-Ou strength in Boone is greater than indi-cated in The Worker last week. There are three Socialists in the Council, in-stead of two, with four Republicans and three Democrats. Ed Moerke holds over; A. E. Murphy and Al

Coates are our new members.

In Mystic, where we were defeated last year by a majority of only 31 won this time, electing Jas. Wheeler as Mayor. Our vote was 201 to 179 for the Citizens' candidate. In Clinton we have made a fine gain. In the whole county last year we had

346 votes, now we have 509 in the city

#### CHICAGO GAINS 30 PER CENT CHICAGO, April 9.—The aggregate

for the Socialist Party's candidates for Aldermen in the election held this week-there being no mayoralty elec-tion—is 14,779. This is a gain of about 30 per cent, as our vote for Mayor a year ago was 11.212. Our gain was general throughout the city, though no-where large enough to elect any of our candidates.

#### ANOTHER BIT OF GOOD NEWS.

POPLAR BLUFF, Mo., April 11.-At the city election here this week the Socialist Party polied 48 votes in three of the four warda. We have no returns as yet for the Second Ward. At the last city election we had but 19 in the whole city.

#### THE BIG EXPOSITION.

Next Saturday, April 23, it Opens in Grand Central Palace - Friends of The Worker and the "Volkszeitung" Will Gather on Masse.

Next Saturday, April 23, begins the great Industrial Exposition and Food Show at Grand eCutral Palace for the benefit of The Worker and the "Volkszeitung." There will gather the the lies who know the value of the pro gressive and aggressive labor press in their struggle on both the political and economic field. Every arrangement has been made to give the best opportunities for entertainment and s pleasure together with the practical ed-ucation of industrial exhibits of all kinds for all the visitors, as well as for raising the necessary funds to equip these papers with a good modern press and other facilities for bringing them out in a form and style adequate to the present needs of the movement.

Last Sunday's meeting of the com mittee was well attended and deleates were seated from several more take part in this great enterprise. A great deal of work was done toward perfecting the arrangements and as-signing the many comrades active in the affair to their various posts.

The one unsatisfactory feature of the proceedings was the report on the re-cult of the call for a meeting of Engish-speaking comrades who might be willing to give at least one afternoon or evening or more if possible to assist in the work. The committee was obliged to report that the call was entirely without effect, that the Amerian comrades of New York City seem ed, by their actions, to think that advancement of The Worker was no affair of theirs or to be quite willing to leave all the work and responsibility to the Germans who have borne the brunt of it. It seems to us that this is greatly to be regretted. We have now a considerable body of English-speakng comrades, who are in touch with the English-speaking inbor organiza-tions of the city and who, if they would take their due share, could do very much to strengthen the position of The Worker in preparation for the coming campaign and then in extend-ing its circulation and its sphere of inluence. A week still remains. Let us hope that something will be done with-

#### in that time to set the matter right. FOR THE DAILY.

Preparations Making and to Be Made for the Success of the Workingmen's

The regular meeting of the Board of Managers of the Workingmeu's Cooperative Publishing Association was held April 11. Comrade Edlin report-ed that Cooper Union was available for a mass meeting on Friday, May 13, and the committee was instructed to arrange for a gigantic meeting on that date for the purpose of showing the people the necessity of a workingmen's daily paper. Some of the best speakers in the city have been engaged and everything points to a hige success. The Committee on the Daily Call Booth at the Industrial Exposition

reported that a meeting of the committees from the Conferences and from the Association had been and the committees assigned various duties during the fair. Malkiel was elected treasurer of the booth. James Dunn of Brooklyn will make all the decorations. The com-mittee also reported that it had made arrangements to have 200 busts of Karl Marx on sale. Arrangements have also been made to take subscrip-

tions for the Call.

A special meeting of the Board of Managers has been called for Monday, April 18, for the purpose of consider-ing the editorial and news departments of the Call. A plan has been prepared by the Board and will be submitted for the criticism and discussion of the the party who have been invited to at-

A committee has been appointed to ascertain all matters pertaining to the plant, arrangements that can be made with the press manufacturers, and so forth, and to prepare a statement of the cost of the numerous items which go to make up a first-class printing of-

A meeting of the trade unions of A meeting of the trade unions of 'Queens County will be held April 21 for the purpose of forming a Queens County Conference. Plans for form-ing a New Jersey Conference are un-der way.

The printing committee who are

busily engaged getting out subscription receipts, agents' certificates, and other matters were instructed to have banners made advertising the Call.

#### SHOWS ITS FUTILITY. The "Revisionists" in the Italian

ITALIAN REVISIONISM

parliament—those alleged Socialists who reject the strict revolutionary pol-icy and wish to get "one thing at a time" by compromising with the pro-fessed Liberal, Radical, or other "modfessed Liberal, Radical, or other "moderate reform" groups—have met what they rightly consider a serious defeat. They introduced a bill providing that the workers should be entitled to one day of rest in the week and, small as the measure is, prepared to celebrate it as a great victory for the moderate policy. But the capitalists opposed the bill and the Liberal allies helped to defeat it—thus illustrating once more the truth that the right policy of the working class in politics is not to beg for a little but vigorously to demand all. "Immediate relief" comes only to those who reliantly strive for complete emancipation.

#### LAW VERSUS BAYONETS.

PRICE 2 CENTS.

Question Seems to Be Coming to Crisis in Colorado.

When District Judge Orders Arrested W. F. of M. Officers Brought Into Court for Examination, Governor Backs Rough-Rider General In Defying Law and Threatening Judge with

OURAY, Colo., April 11.-District Judge Theron Stevens to-day declared Adjutant General Sherman M. Bell and Captain Bulkley Wells to be in contempt of court for not complying with the writ of habens corpus which required the officers to bring before the ourt to-day Charles H. Moyer, President of the Western Federation Miners, whom they are holding in con-

finement at Telluride.

The court ordered Sheriff Corbett to arrest the two officers. Judge Stevens severely criticised the course of Gov-ernor Peabody and the military authorities, saying that they appeared to be in insurrection against the court.

General Bell, through Assistant District Attorney David Howe of Telluride, excused his failure to produce Moyer on the ground that he deemed it unsafe to bring Moyer to Ouray or to reduce the military force in S Miguel County by so doing, and that the governor had ordered him to disregard

the writ. Judge Stevens sald: "The people of Ouray will rightly resent the imputation that General Bell or Captain Wells could not come alone and in safety with President

Moyer before this court.
"A very grave question is presented as to whether it is the striking miners or the Governor of Colorado and the national guard that are engaged in in

ws of the state.
"If there is to be a reign of military despotism in this state and civil au-thority is to have no jurisdiction, the latter might as well go out of busi-

Judge Stevens refused to permit the filing of the return to the writ, ordered that Charles H. Moyer be discharg-ed from custody, issued an order of attachment against General Bell and Captain Wells, assessed a fine of \$500 each, and expressed regret that the Governor was not before the court, as he held him equally guilty with General Bell and Captain Wells.

#### Militia above the Law.

DENVER, April 11.-When Gover or Peabody was informed of the action of Judge Stevens of Ouray, order ing the arrest of Adjutant-General Bell and Captain Wells for contempt of court in not complying with the

writ of habeas corpus in the Moyer case, he said:
"WE WILL NOT RECOGNIZE THE THE WRIT OF ATTACHMENT, AND THE MILITARY AUTHORI-TIES WILL NOT APPEAR IN COURT. NEITHER WILL WE GIVE UP MOYER."

We will hold that the courts have no right to enjoin or arrest the offi-cers or members of the military while they are on duty. They are not subject to attachment or injunction at

"If the District Court of Ouray is to be all, sed to interfere in the carrying out of the plans of the military under martial law, there is no rea martial law, there is no reason wh a Justice of the Peace might not wit equal authority intervene and rende the military absolutely powerless an impotent. "The court has made known its wish-

es in the matter, and we have stated our position. It is now up to the court to make the next move."

Rough Rider Bell Blusters.

TELLURIDE, Colo., April 11,-When General Bell was informed to-day than Judge Stevens had ordered himself and Captain Wells confined in the Ouray County Jail for contempt, he "If Sheriff Corbett takes us to Ouray

it will have to be OVER THE DEAD

BODIES OF ALL THE SOLDIERS UNDER MY MAND in this county. He has not men enough to do that. The situation demands that we stay in Telluride. "Mr. Moyer will never be produced in court until Governor Peabody or-ders me to produce him, unless he

escapes and gets over the range on It is evident that Rough Rider Bell intends to stay well in the rear if there should be any fighting-since he says all his soldiers will have to be killed before the sheriffs can reach him. As Bell was a companion of Roosevelt in the Cuban campaign and shared the

back, he is only living up to his repu Would Arrest Judge.

TELLURIDE, Colo., April 12—General Sherman Bell to-day, discussing the order issued by Judge Stevens at Ouray, Colo., resterday, told some of his intimates that he would ISSUE AN ORDER FOR THE ARREST OF JUDGE STEVENS AND SEND A

"Tell me, colonel," asked the begin-ner in politics, addressing the gray-haired statesman, "can a politician be honest?"

"I suppose so, my boy," replied the reteran, "but—ah!—it isn't necessary," —Collier's Weekly.

—"What do they mean by the word 'civilized?" asked the simple harbar-lan. "To be civilized," answered the chief, "is to own up ouce for all that you're whipped."—Washington Star.

#### The Worker. AN ORGAN OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY (Known in New York State as the Social Demogratic Parly.)

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

state of New York, on account of rovisions of the election inws, the Tarty is officially recognized under e of Social Democratic Party, au m is the Arm and Torch, as show above.

The Socialist Party for Social Democratic Party in New Yorky abould not be confused with the so-called Socialist Labor Party. The latter is a small, ring-raied, morthund organization which bitterly opposes the trade unions and entries on an abusive campaign of slander against the real Socialist morement, which supports the trade unions.

THE SOCIALIST VOTE. Socialist Party (the Social Democrati of New York) has passed through it general election. Its growing powe licated and its speedy victory for wed by the great increase of its vot wen in these figures.



If any one imagines that the reduction in the selling price of anthracite coal was made out of consideration for the consumer, let him "guess again." The secret of it is this: Under the provisions of that famous peace agreement drawn up by the Anthracite Strike Commission the hard-coal miners have a sliding wage-scale. Now in nmer comparatively little hard coal is used—and, consequently, a good share of that mined in the summer, inof being sold then, is accumulated in the hands of the mine owners and their agents to be sold in the fall. By reducing the price for the summer, the mine owners effect a reduction of wages for that season. As a condderable part of the product brought out of the mines under the lower summe wages is only nominally put on the market then and is actually held for sale at high winter prices, Mr. Baer and the other "Christian centlemen" make a very nice thing out of the slid-

one ought to be surprised that the ional defenders of law and order and detectors of crime and who have amassed great wealth in the profession, are secretly indulator in and natronizing one of the cruelest of unlawful amusements. That is just what is to be expected of all italists and still more of all the upper lackeys of the capitalist class, There undoubtedly are some decent of society, but they are the exception not the rule.

No more surprising is it to learn that prominent Tammany men are deeply interested in the Asphalt Trust an that the McClellan administration in New York has the best of business reasons for using policemen's clubs to break the strike of the asphalt workers. The Asphalt Trust contains both influential Democratic and Republican and "Reform" politicians-General Green, for instance, among the latter and they act together in perfec harmony, just as men in both the old parties work together in the Sugar Trust, the Copper Trust, the railroad blues and the bankers' organizations. All is fish that comes to their net-and most of the working people em to be of that species of fish po larly known as "suckers."

#### LANDLORDS AND TENEMENTS.

It is very natural for the tenants in New York City and other places where rents are being forced skyward to heap hitter repreaches upon the landlords for their cruel greed. It is natural and, in a sense, we are glad to see it. It is better that they should even blindly rage against the landlords than that mit, as is toe much the fashion in country with the exploited class.

Yet let it be observed that the indiridual landlord is not really very much to blame. He is even less to blame dividual plantation owner of the Old South for the evils of chattel sla-

iends and monsters, but quite human men, and often very good men, as individuals, fiendish and monstrous as was the slave system.

We are not pleading for the landlord, understand. We don't love him; we don't admire him; we don't wish him well-as landlord; we fight him with all our vigor; we wish to expropriate him-and thus to give him a chance to be a good comrade worker and fellow citizen of ours, helpful and beloved, in stend of harmful and hated. No, we are not pleading for the landlord. We are trying to set forth plain cold truth.

What is the landlord? Like the employer and the banker, he is a man who holds the high cards in an excedingly dishonest game, in which the stake is the surplus of Labor's product over Labor's bare cost of living. Labor holds only low cards. Labor gets the worst of it. It is a bad game, an immoral game, a wicked game, de-structive to social welfare. But Labor has all along consented to play the game. Labor is very foolish. Labor has thought it a game of chance or even a game of skill, and has hoped some time to hold some of the high cards; whereas it is actually a skingame of the worst sort. But Labor, being asked, year after year, at the polls, joins with Landlord and Employer and Banker and says, "Yes, let us play again." Well, then, it is not strange, Labor having voluntarily though foolishly consented to enter game in which he has no chance, that Employer and Landlord and Banker should play the game for all there is in it and skin Labor out of his eyeteeth when they get the opportunity. They always win; and every time they win, they thereby increase their chances of winning more on the next deal-so long as Labor consents to play. Labor puts up the stakes and ses-and puts up the stakes again. Labor has no chance to welch. Labor's only chance is in refusing to play.

Do you blame Employer and Landord and Banker? Blame them if you like. It does them no harm and does you no good. They don't care much for your blame. They care for your their winnings-profit and osings, rent and interest.

It is, of course, all humbug for the landlords to pretend that they are forced to raise rents-forced by high taxes or by tenement-house laws or by anything but their own greed. have the chance—they and the builders who stand back of them and the money-lenders who stand back of the builders-to turn the screws and get more rent. They improve their opportunity, that is all. The pleas and excuses that some of them are making are all lies-but lying is also a part of the game.

This may sound very cold and heartless in the ears of the disturbed tenants of New York-the working people who are living on the verge of pauperism and are likely to be pushed over the verge by even a slight raise of rents and to be plunged into dire misery by eviction. It may sound

heartless, but it is not. It is true. We shall rejoice if the present re sistance of the tenants has any effec in defeating the plan to raise rents. We shall repoice in any case where a tenement landlord is kept out of a nonth's rent and goes to the expense of getting dispossess notices served and then has to ask his tenants, after all, to come back at the old ratewhich has happened in some cases where the tenants organized well and stood loyally together and showed a sufficient spirit of self-respect and defiance. We say well done and brave to such resistance. But we add that it will count for little in the long run unless something more is done-no only something, but the one thing needful

resistance is followed up by a vigorous Socialist agitation all summer, campsign of sound education and or ganization, and by a greatly increase Social Democratic vote next fall, then the fruits of the present movement will be secured and still more may be gained. If this is not done, we may be very sure that, in the long run, the landlords and their allies are going to win the advantage and that the ten tle they may gain now.

In a word, in order really to do any thing, it is necessary to do all. In or der to check the landlord's greed, it is necessary to strike at the root of landlordism and of capitalism itself.

OUR VICTORY IN MILWAUKEE The most pleasing thing about the victory of our Milwaukee comrades is that, while so striking and inspiring a oustration of Socialist strength, it te evidently not at all of the "straw fire" sort, but bears every mark of b ing a success legitimately won by steady educational and organizing work and bids fair to be followed by still plete victory in that city as succ elections give occasion. There have been six elections in Milwaukee withi the last six years-city elections in the spring and state or national election in the fall of the even-numbered years—and in no one of them has our party falled to take a forward stepto 8,453, then to 10,460, and new to 15,333. Moreover; our vote is very solid, the number cast for our three

varying by only 173, or about one per cent. of our total. There is no res o doubt that Milwaukee will give to the national ticket to be naminated at the Chicago convention from 17,-000 to 20,000 votes, and there is nothing extravagant in expecting that in the next city election, which will take place in the spring of 1996, we shall elect our Mayor and Treas urer and Controller and a clear major ity of the Aldermen and Supervisor and thus, for the first time, inaugur ate a full Socialist administration in an American city-and that, in point of size, the fourteenth city of the na-

We quite agree with Comrade Ber ger, our candidate for Mayor in the late contest, who, while congratulating the party on the success it had won. congratulated himself that he had not been elected-just yet. It is much better that our successes should come somewhat gradually and that no one place should run too much ahead of others. It is much better that, for a period of two years, as will now be the case in Milwaukee, we should stand as third party, ready to become the first, with a vigilant and aggressive minority in the Board of Aldermen, in a position to voice the demands of the workers and to expose the chicanery and unveil the pretenses of the oldparty majority. Let our nine Aldermen and our other elected officials do their work well for two years; let them be well supported, not alone by the leaders and the party press, but especially by the rank and file of the local movement; let the work of propaganda and organization be pushed orward on the same uncompromising lines and in the same steady and vigorous way; let us gain representation, in the mean time, in other city councils, East and West; let us hope that, two years hence, the old parties in Milwaukee will put us to the severest test by uniting their forces and nominating their best candidates; then, if we win a sweeping victory, as seems not unlikely, we shall know that it is a real victory, that our elected men have not only the confidence, but the intelligent and resolute confidence, of the majority of the people of a great city befind them.

Heartily do we congratulate our comrades of Milwankee. Still more do we congratulate the party at large. Here in New York, in Boston, in Philadelphia; in Chicago, in St. Louis, in Minneapolis, in Denver, in San Francisco, we shall take heart of hope fron this good news and strive to emulate the good example. Heretofore-except for the election

last year, of one Alderman (one amon, seventy) in Chicago-our municipa victories have all been in comparative ly small cities, such as Haverhill and Brockton and Saginaw with but 40,000 inhabitants each, Butte with its 30,000, Sheboygan with its 23,000, Chicoped with its 19,000, Battle Creek with its 18,000, Marion with Its 17,000, Ana couds and Boone with their 9,000 each. Austin with its 5,000, and so on down the list. That list was a pleasing and encouraging one. With but few exceptions-far fewer than might reasonably have been expected-our men elected to office in these fittle cities lave done their work both faithfully and well within the sphere allowed them. But the sphere was a small one; the powers of such municipalities are very limited and the opportunities for Socialist officials to apply the Socialis program-even if they were in the majority-which they have not been in any case-were very slight. Our May ors with hostile Councils and our Al-dermen in hopeless minorities have had to bear unreasonable responsible ity with very little either of glory or of power. Now for the first time-and with a formidable contingent, too-we invade the senate of a great city, where tention, can speak upon important questions, and can hold to strict re sponsibility capitalist politicians who possess a large measure of power. We do not doubt that our elect in Milway kee will rise to the splendid occasion and make the City Hall where they meet a cynosure for the eyes both o Socialists and of capitalists in for or the one hand, in fear on the other.

The "Leader," a Socialist weekly which has been published for som time in Brockton, Mass., has been com pelled to suspend and, at the request of the publishers, The Worker will fi out the unexpired subscriptions. Re gretting that our comrades of Brock ton have been unable to maintain the "Leader," we hope that The Worke may be able to do such service for the cause of Socialism and for the party organization in that locality as make possible a more successful ven ture in the form of a local paper at some future time.

#### THE SPY SYSTEM.

A story comes from Germany which hows that the capitalists there resort to just the same dirty tricks as are used here to intimidate the workers. In Magdeburg a man called at the house Magdeburg a man called at the house of a railway worker on the state rail-ways and asked his wife to subscribe to the "Volkstimme," the local Societia ist paper. The good woman replied that, in the first place, they could not

### AND THE HEART OF THE MATTER IS THIS.

By Horace Traubel.

of social justice is answered. The things that you go to church to hear about must be put aside. The things that the schools teach must be put aside. The things that the painters paint. That the poets sing. That the philosophers and metaphysicians dab ble with. All must be put aside until the question of social justice is answer-ed. The church stands with its lips shut and its tongue in its cheek. The poets rhyme. They do not sing. The orator, substitute gesture for fath. Governments make for law at the expense of life. They do not for law that inures to life. All the institutions have be come supreme artificers in deceit. The colleges are awed into treachery by their endowments. Nothing is left but your voice. But my voice. The voice of the unlisted and the non-elect. Will you speak? Will I speak? The question must be answered. Must be first answered. For until it is usefully answered everything else will be useles Unless it is answered and answere with the one answer of right any other question will finally become manswerable. No array of languish ing beauty. No flamboyant exhibit of art. No hideous phalaux of smoky machinery. No crowding of the palaces and rookeries of cities. No gathering of the lackeys and lacquers of fashion. No appeal from the masses poor to the classes rich. Nothing. Nothing. Will avail as long as the primary question emains unanswered. For the founds tions of your buildings are not really They are really justice. there are no foundations. And the foundations of the life of art are not really skill or beauty or any superficial trickery or fantastic sleight of hand. They are really justice. Else there are ndations. I am tired of hearing the noise that civilization makes about itself. I want to test it a little by the silences. By things that are not said. By claims that are not made. I easily see the froth and fustian false lustre of counterfeit titles But I am looking for something more like love and life than appears in the braggart parade of its virtues. I am a crier up mysterious soundways, am a searcher in the social beyond, am a digger. I tear up dead roots. I ous providence. Dig deep cuts into i your proud properties. Dig. Eter all your proud properties. Dig. Eternally dig. For I am mad for the substance of justice. I count upon nothtice belongs or nothing belongs. The matter has but one significance. And this is the heart of it. Justice is the

heart of it.

The question whether you can make a living must be put aside for the question whether all men can make a living. You have no right to put rself first. You must put yourself last. You must wait until all others are served. Then you may be served. Society is always calling next. there is no next, . There is no first man. There are no preferences. So-clety provides enough for all. Why is it that all do not have enough? Because you or you or you insist upon coming first. You attract to yourself the superior gifts. You leave all others to the arbitrament of chance. You seize. Keep. You use social incre ment for your own merely personal adlives in your life lived for others. This is the first life out of the many lives that you must live, The life that takes others, into account. Yes. The life that forgets no one and remembers no The life that simply loves. The life that refuses to collect its rent. That refuses to assess and tax the labor of men. Listen, brothers. That is the heart of my contention. If you

And the heart of the matter is this. hear me cry that is my cry. No mat ter what my words are that is my cry. Early and late that is my cry. My cry fits into every language. It is in what-ever language every hour of every day. That is the whole story, dear brother. That everything else in the world must be put aside until the question The heart of the matter is heart. Al reports must be made to the heart. You are not to report to your trade or pro-fession. You are to report to the heart. Be a clumsy artist if you must. But be a man. Any kind of a mere man is worth more than any kind of a When you see the pinched face of the

starved newsboy you must square yourself with that face. If you see anything wrong on the earth you must square yourself with that wrong Every transgression you see is you transgression. You must square your self with it. You have charged up big account. Now you must commen to pay. Civilization, you must com-mence to pay. You have postponed payment long enough. You must pay every cent. You must keep on paying until the entire amount is squared. If ou must give up everything you have o do it it must still be done. What is the function of property if property does not possess justice? There is no unalienable property but justice. Prop-erty is of no use in the wrong place. All property not swathed in justice is in the wrong place. You act as if we were tens thousand men living in tens thousand worlds. We are less and more than that. We are only one man living in one world. All life that is worth while is staked upon the affect tions. Yet nine-tenths of commerce positive warfare against the affection How will you square yourself with th affections? Private property is against love. Square yourself with love. Wherever love lurks it finds itself threatened. The landlord threatens it. The money lord threatens it. The pro it lord threatens it. Wages threater yourself with love.

I repeat myself? So I do. But the evil, too, repeats itself. And as long as the evil repeats itself I will repeat myself. Let evil go where it may will follow it. I will make evil uncom-fortable to evil. I will harry it until it can stand my whip no longer. not use the weapon of evil against evil. I will use the weapon of good is more than inveterate. I cone nothing. Let cowardice concede. Are timid to assert your whole case? I contend for my case. It is the case of the I say it over and over again. heart. The heart. I cry out the in exorable claims of the heart. The world belongs to the heart. The heart of the matter is the heart. else. After the economists have talked and talked the truth. After the fig ures are all in and are honestly count-ed. After the last argument is heard and conceded. After the debate i ver and the debaters are gone. After all the evident sayings are said and confirmed in visible letter. Then the heart comes along. And the heart puts in the last word, Yes, the last fact. The heart decides the fate of the proud institutions. Yes, your -proud institutions. The heart humbles you. The heart humbles, all your babelled structures. The heart takes every thing into account. And the hear crowns the vexed issue with peace. I know what you say. You say reason But I say heart. The reason can do much. But reason can go only so far. much. But reason can go only so far But who can set a bound for the heart When you collect your interest you set a bound to the heart. When you pay passes out into margins of revelation Into that beyond in whose invisible orridors the tainted spirit of trade

THE AMSTERDAM CONGRESS. capitalist production and capitalis property, and which regard parlia pentary legislative action as one of the means to attain that object 2. To purely trade union organiza-tions, which, without taking part in militant political action, recognize the

Comrades—The International Socialist Bureau invites you to take part in the Sixth International Socialist Congress, which will be held from Aug. 14 to 20, at Amsterdam The Bureau, at its Conference of f the day for the Congress as follows Verification of Credentials;

Election of Bureau (Standing Orders Committee); Formation of Sections; Constitution of the Order of the Day; Reports of Nationalities;

The following circular has been is-ued by the International Socialist Bu-

To Socialist and Working Class Or-

ganizations. Comrades—The International Social-

Reports of Nationalities; International regulations of Socialist policy—Resolution on the tactics of the Party (Parti Socialiste de France); Colonial Policy (Hyndman, English D. F., and Van Kol, Dutch Socialist Party);

igration and Immigration (Sc ist Party of the Argentine Re eral Strike (Parti Ouvrie Socialiste Revolutionnaire d and Dutch Socialist Party);

Social Politics and Working Class Insurance (Mölkenbuhr), German So-cial Democratic Party). The Eight Hour Day (Federation of Trade Unmark);

Protection and Free Trade (L. L. P. of England); Militarism (I. L. P. of England); Clericalism and the Schools (S. D. F.

ociety of England); International Arbitration (I. L. P. of

Housing of the People (Workmen's Sational Housing Council of England International Solidarity (Union nan, Anstrian, and Hungarian So sts in Switzerland).

cialists in Switzerland).

The Bureau calls the attention of all the Socialist organizations and trade unions to the resolutions adopted at the London Congress in 1886, completed by the Brussels Conference in 1885 and confirmed by the Paris Congress in 1900, for the regulation of admission to the International Socialist

ecessity of legislative action; connarchists are excluded. Resolutions of the Brussels Confer

ence: "Representation at the Congress is open—I. To all the associations which adhere to the essential principles of So production and exchange; international union and action of the working class; Socialist conquest of the publi powers by the proletariat organized as a class party. 2. All corporate bodies which, organized on the basis of the class struggle and declaring their rec-ognition of the necessity of political action, legislative and parliamentary, do not, however, take part in the political movement. Conformably with the decisions ar

rived at by the Bureau at its meeting of Feb. 7 the following arrangements have been made for the verification of credentials to the Congress:

The delegates of the different national groups will present themselves on the morning of the first day of the Congress provided with their credentials in order to obtain, in exchange for a payment of ten francs per dele-gate, a provisional card of admission which will be delivered to them either by the National Section or by the Od ization Committee of the Congre

The credentials will be verified by the National Sections. Only in the last The credentials will be verified by the National Sections. Only in the lass resort, in the case of disputed creden-tials, will the Congress intervene in the matter of verification.

The hall engaged for the Congress is that of the Concert Geebouw, Am-stordam.

"My wife each week earns a dollar of Socialist and trade union organiza tions are requested to send, as soon as possible, a report on the working class and Socialist movement and or you, it eight dollars a week w the position of the party in their re

spective countries, since the Paris Congress of 1900.

These reports and any other communications should be addressed to the Secretariat International, Rustianson, No. 63, Russachus, Marcanachus, Congress Congress of the Secretariat International, Russachus, No. 63, Russachus, Marcanachus, Congress of Congress of the Secretariat International, Russachus, No. 63, Russachus, Congress of Co "I have no wife," said the next; "I out any pay:
"So I will work for a dollar a day." eept, No. 63, Brussels.

### A SCANDAL TO THE NATION.

By Morrison I. Swift.

The country this year is at its lowest political ebb. When by the greatest essential of having intelligence behind the bark. The Hearst journals have vociferously barked, and said nothing political ebb. When by the greatest effort the two wealth-owned parties can only collect such names as Roose vel', Parker and Hearst for candidates and a few others of their stripe, the call for a political and social revolu-

tion becomes tremendous.

The Republican party, under the yoke of political patronage owned by the White House, has no candidate but Roosevelt. What of him as a people's representative? A man who makes freworks of trust attacks and DOES NOTHING. A man for whose election Carnegie of Homestead says he will give \$500,000 if the other billionaires are stingy with their campaign funds A man who has made his peace with the arch-foe of American liberty, John Street, sharks, in order to become again their presidential groom. A may who, to the annihilating injury of the nade a religion before the people of blood-spilling, of the recking deviltry of war, of a great army and a great navy, inevitably to be used when the time comes to mow down the working men themselves.

A second term will give this Presi-

dent a free hand to do untold deba ery to American ideals and the s spirit of liberty and progress still left in our people. Yet the Republican party has nothing but this to offer. The Republican party has not one ideal. It is completely lost in the corruption of political and commercial bosses who are besotted with power and gold.

A list of Democratic possibilities in-cludes Parker, Hearst, Bryan, Cleveland, Olney, Gorman, and Dave Hill. Johnson of Cleveland cannot be named

The lowest sinkage the Democratic party ever reached is in its tolerating Hearst as the shadow of a candidate. No one knows anything that Mr. Hearst himself ever did as a thinker writer, speaker, or executor. But all know what he has permitted others to do in his name. They know that he owns eight newspapers with his father's money, the body of each of which is demoralizing to the ignorant reader in the utmost extreme—base degrading sheets which the average American public man fears to speak the truth of lest their power should be used to his injury. They know that on the supreme question, whether this country shall be turned into an essential European monarchy with a huge navy and ever growing army, going out to bully and devour weak peoples and ready to pounce on the American working class in any crists, this "lahas been FOREMOST IN ADVO MONGERING PAPERS THIS DE GRADING AND DESTRUCTIVE CHANGE. They know that he has kept neck to neck in this thing with that great war-wisher, Roosevelt him-

And he tells the working people he is their friend! He is joking. A man who favors wars or increasing preparation for wars in this era of the world has all the substance of a tyrant and fraud in him, and a workingman trust ing such a pretender makes a bonfire of liberty for his own burning.

In his campaign for the In his campaign for the presidency Hearst has shrewdly kept this phase of himself out of view and has project ed forward the issue of the trusts. But he has no trust policy. He is as reti-cent as to HOW to proceed against trusts as is that arch-angel sphinxes, Judge Parker. Hearst docnot date to come out and declare that the people should assume the owner-ship of the trusts, nor is there any evidence that he believes they should. But believes that they can be "curbed" otherwise has been living the life of a Rip Van Winkle for the last twenty years. Simply barking at the combinations of capital is good vote-making business and it sounds large, making business and it sounds large, as a small hill looks like a big moun-

on the great prime question-How? Because Mr. Hearst endeavors to ap peal to thinking radicals his case de serves analytical exposure from the radicals.

To beat Hearst the Democrats turn their eyes to one Parker. Nothing is spectable judge, as judicial respecta oility goes. He may have the o of Casar, Moses, or Alexander Dowle no one ever heard him say; he may be waiting until he is President to form his opinions. It is possible that he believes in international killing and piracy as piously as Roosevelt and Hearst; but as he hasn't declared it the hone is that he doesn't which him faith a better candidate than eithe of these twain. As to trusts, he, like Roosevelt and Hearst, would doubtless when it came to actions do the same thing-bark at them and laugh about it behind the White House door. Those who vote for Parker vote for a disopin ionated ghost, and, worst of all, one reputed to be stalking in David Hill unworn presidential clothes.

As to Olney, Cleveland, Gorman, and

Hill as possibilities, the scandal of nominees hardly needs The workingmen of the have acquired immense industrial learning since Cleveland and Olney is the early nineties demonstrated their hostility to the working class by order ing national troops to Chicago agains the protest of Governor Altgeld.

Mr. Cleveland could not be nom! nated and Mr. Olney is absolutely dead as a presidential possibility, though he might be nominated. He could no more carry anything than Mr. Carne cte of Ho

le of Homestead fame. Nor could those old war horses political upprinciple. Corman and Hill carry anything. Their worse than use-less political careers, when there were constantly crying demands for voices to defend high causes, stamp them justly as presidential rubbish.

There remains Mr. Bryan. He has parned the rank of a living political fossil, the man who cannot grow. He is intellectually weak. No man with good brain-power would have adhered to the silver issue when events had redited it as a saving principle But Bryan's fossiliferous setness on this issue four years ago caused him to throw the country into the hands of the military party, for if he could been elected. On the one hand he was not capable of growing into Socialism and fighting for a living principle; on the other be could not seize a tran-secudent occasion for excising the deadly tureor of militarism from the national body, but had to ride his rickety hobby to the death. This incapable politician is now like

ly to throw his remaining influence to the support of the war-booming Hearst. In doing so his strength is applied against Socialism, which is the policy of progress for the American people.

Let us ask a simple question of these two old parties. Since their candi-dates and policies are identical, since wherever one of their machines is in power it exploits and swindles the people and wherever the other is in sway it does the same, why in the coming campaign do not these two identical parties unite into one, nominating the ticket Roosevelt and Hearst, with the ent that after two years Roose agreement that after two years Roose-velt shall exchange with Hearst and for the remainder of the term let the country be owned by Hearst and Roosevelt? This would ensure success to both and failure to neither; work-ingmen who wished to vote for militarism combined with the Roosevelt and-Hearst varieties of trust-busting could get both; and the issue would then be clearly defined before the world, as it is defined in essence and fact, between Socialism and Republico

Henri Polak; Secretary, Henriette Ro-land-Holst-Van Der Schalk; Members, J. F. Ankersmit, J. G. Vank Kuykhof, Jos. Loopuit, J. W. Sleef.

THE COMPETITIVE HELL

An employer inserted a note "Post,"
That he needed some workmen—a couple at most—
And found himself soon in the midst

"My friends," he said, "in hiring a man course I must get him as cheap as I can—
"For that's the approved, competitive

Said one, "I've a wife and children - three; "My aged mother is living with me; d twelve dollars a week."

wife and child," the next one said; "My mother, thank God, is long ago dead; dollars a week will buy our

only a wife," said the third "and hence Our living involves a smaller expense; "I'll take nine dollars as my recom-

Said the next; "If I were to work for

With my parents, who board me with Said the next, with a voice and

twenty-four hours I've tast "I'll take four dol

The next one said, "I'm a Heathen "I learned to live cheaply, far over the sea; "Three dollars a week is sufficient for

me."

spoke:
"The lower the wages you're willing to take. The larger, of course, are the profits

Two workmen are all I at present re The two that spoke last are the men "So the rest of the crowd may as well

'We've nothing to do, and nothing to eat: "Most we and our families die in the

Aye, some of you must, if the rest "Too many of you are at present alive, "And only the fittest can survive;

'And he is the fittest, beyond dispute, "The present competitive system to "Whose life comes nearest to that of a brute.

"You ought to remember, you only ex For the purpose of grinding som other man's grist, "And swelling the gains of the capl-

The coarsest of food to nourish you Your master is daily increasing his

That he may revel in royal style-Some wretched hovel in which to

"If you get these you are doing well,
"For a worker in this competitiv
Hell." J. I. McCreery, in Chicago Socialist

SHOKE BLUE LABRE CIGARS.

#### Current # # # Literature

"A Social Opportunity" is the title of a very remarkable article by George D. Herron in the April number of the International Socialist Review," which well deserves careful reading. From the "Avenir Social" is taken at count of the recent congress of Social-ist municipal officers in France; it is to be hoped that in the near future similar conferences will be held in this country. The greater part of the maga-zine, 45 pages, is taken up with the discussion of convention topics by discussion of convention topics by some twenty-five different writers besides the editor.

In "Wilshire's Magazine" for April the editor discusses the merger de-cision, Mitchell's weak argument for the shorter workday, Brynn's snobbery, the Triggs incident, "How we will divide," and a variety of other timely subjects in his accustomed easy and chatty manner. Morris Hillquit writes on the Russo-Japanese war and its possible effect on the Russian revoutionary movement-to us the most interesting phase of the war question

"Objectors to Socialism Answered" is a 32-page pamphlet by Charles C. Hitchcock of Ware, Mass., whose scope and intention is indicated by the litle. Copies may well be kept on hand by Socialists to give to those who sin-cerely advance one or other of the many flimsy and time-worn objections. It is published by Kerr and sold at 5 ents a copy.

#### A GOOD LABOR PLAY.

Frederick Krafft's new one-act labor play "Shoot to Kill." which was a successful feature of the March festival in Hudson County, N. J., is in tended for propaganda purposes at So cialist entertainments. The scene is hid in the home of Finn, a mechanic who has been on strike for several weeks. While Finn and his wife are discussing their troubles and the outlook for the strike, their son Charley He is a newspaper reporter enters. and his father upbraids him because of the misrepresentation of the strik-ers in the press. Charley tells him that he must write as he is told. Elec-

that he must write us to a tone, but it on leaves. Eithel, his daughter, and, lab er, Frank, her intended, enter. A discussion on the purposes and methods of f to press ensues in which the capital lists control and use of the newspapers is shown. Mannle, the youngest dambter, who had answered daubter, who had answered an advervisement for a typewriter, enters and relates yr experience with a swindling employint bureau. Mamie's lover, is in iff militia, which has been called out athout any provocation on the part of the strikers. Frank and Ethel, who af Socialists, give Mamie their opinion of the militia. Shots are heard in the distance. Finn is brought in by fellow workmen, with the hort ble news that he had been shot by the militia, who is innocently wedged in crowd which had been provoked to had been provoked to stupidity of the police having disclosed the fit of the that Ed-shot. Amid subsets the fit of the fit shot. Amid cries of "I the fatal Edward, who has left the r.ch him!" Manue's foreign Mamie's forgiveness, appenplains that not until after he ind exdid he see his victim's face renounces him as the father. A corporal's guard theher ters and arrests Edward for design Frank calls upon the assemb workingmen to make a solem vow the presence of their dead brother "to shoot to kill,' not with the bullet but with the bailet, every for of the work-ing class and to erect a social democ-racy in which the supreme law shall to the worker the full product of his toil, in which brother will a be ordered to shoot his brother, father his son, nor son his father.

The curtain then falls.

The play is entirely undramatic in construction, as there is too much talk and not enough action-the story is related instead of being acted and the various characters are thus forced to nake long explanatory speeches at imappropriate moments. In real life Frank would not have have the lad taste or the nerve to make a stump speech over the dead body of his sweeteart's father. The way in which apitalists control the press could be out; the ex much more truly br planation of how Edward came to shoot Finn is unnecessarily complicated and could castly be made much there which are unnecessary to the development of the theme, and the dialogue could be greatly cut and im-proved. Cowever, the character draw-ing and the idea are excellent; but in its present form it is more of a story than a play. We point out these defects in the hope that Comrade Krafft may remedy them and endeavor to work out his excellent theme in conformity with the principles of dramatic con-struction, as the play will undoubtedly be produced at many Socialist fast vals, where its combination of enter almoent and agitation will be of great

The Socialist movement in America will ultimately produce some genius who will create dramas equal to those of the great continental drama-tists, but in addition to the real, great, social dramas, which must be the works of literary genius, the move-ment needs such little plays as this for smaller purposes; and this one, despite its faults, is a good beginning and deserves to be halled as a step in the right direction, and a promise greater accomplishment to come,

#### AN INSTANCE OF THE NEW

WORKING-CLASS SPIRIT, There are seventy-five children going to school in southern New Jersey who receive daily wages from the Glass Botreceive daily wages from the dash not the Blowers' Union. When the new Child Labor Law went into effect in that state the union found many cases where the children's wages were neces ary to aid their families. The union found the most deserving and needy and pays the children their former wages while they are at school. It they miss a day without good excuse, they are docked. That is a rather unuseral and picturesque example, and yet quite a typical one, of the moral spirit arising in the working class. How nall it makes the "eminent citizens look by contrast.

#### WHAT IS PRACTICAL?

There is nothing that keeps any genuine working man or woman from entering whole heartedly into the Socialist party the moment he or she gets an idea of its object except the question: "Is it practical to attempt

will answer this in time for They will answer this in time for themselves. After the ideas of justice and common sense, as Socialists urge them, have taken hold of a person it opens his eyes to the absurdity of the present system and the futility of trying to gain anything whatever from anything else but a political party committed to full reconstruction. You cannot expect figs from this les,

and the present system poisons ever political movement except one commit-ted to its overthrow. Moneybags are in evidence everywhere that politics flourish, because capitalists mean to keep control of the government and rule, whichever party wins.

ule, whichever party wins, Just keep awake and see how the clutches of the money power draw to fiself political ailies, from the precinct canvasser to the presidential chair and the judicial bench. So long as there are enormous business interests at stake, as there will be so long as capitalism endures, just that long will corruption flourish and every party become tied hand and foot to the cap-

Except the Socialist Party.

"Why except this?" of course it is asked, "why will not politicians and paid tools begin to control as soon as

the party is strong enough to make its victory probable?"

They undoubtedly will try to do this, and that is why Socialists guard their membership so carefully and bring every matter back to the party nt large for decision. Politicians will always be met, but they will be tools of capital only as they try to disrapt or sidetrack the party. They will nev-er try to secure the victory of the party, for capital will never cease to fear a party committed to a platforn which opens war upon its system, root and branch. Capitalists will employ and branch. Capitalists will employ spies and traitors in plenty, but they will never pay Socialist campaign bills. The Socialist platform is to definite; it has been before the world for fifty years.

No traitor can do more than its to divide the party; party years, will never hode good to the money change.

Our party may be custed for the enemies it is bound to have and to keep.

Reform parties may be easily circular parties and proven

Reform parties any be easily cir-cumvented, a pp ty of avoyed revolu-tion, never. The Aboliti hists could easily have been hindered and their progress drayed, but no slave owners would have tried to secure the Abo-litionists political victory in order to se them as tools.
Tr one who realises the enormous

To one who realises the enormous power of corporate wealth, it should be apparent that nothing can be secured until an equally strong opposing force is to control. The only other force strong enough to meet this is that of labor—labor in mighty class-conscious solularity.

The coal strike of two years ago has the coal strike of two years ago has the coal strike of two years ago has

given a glicapse of the power of orwa pinful promise for such territic

birth padgs.

Think of it! Millions of workers uniting to sustain their brothers in a struggle lasting months, causing the struggle lasting months, causing the industrial kings to yield their arrogapee, bringing to their service the sympathy of the world in order to se-gure a hearing before a group of cap-italists as their servants, and perhaps a few dollars more a year after half a

must learn to make that unity count. The only place where it can count for final freedom is at the ballot bax, and then only when it unites in a party committed to a tested and complete program, such as the Socialist party offers—the overthrow of the wage sys-

≱arks behind which capital is en-trenched can regard Fourth of July torpedoes as an adequate mode of at tack. It may be easier to get hold of These innocent little noise producers, but in breaking down heavy fortresses

heavy camon is more practical.

Taiking, however, will not convince. heavy these bulwarks are.

At every turn entrenched corporate power meets the fighter, and ambush es and spies appear on every hand.
Friends will wear the same un'form
as foe and the best brains of the land may at any stage turn victory into defeat by a well-paid cunning

This sort of guerrila civil warfare may be "practical," but its hope de-ferred maketh the heart sick unto No, it is not practical. Rational

creatures will line up to battle with friend and foe sharply divided and battle with the heavy guns of numbers, sanity and justice, until every vestige f capital's fortress lies in ruin.

That, and no other, is a practical clution.—Mila Tupper Maynard, in

Iowa Socialist.

#### WHY YOU SHOULD JOIN THE PARTY

The smallest thing, the easiest service, the least expensive turn you and I ever did for the Socialist Party was simply to vote the Socialist ticket It required two minutes of our time after we reached the polls. Let us not be too proud of it. We didn't sweat much in doing it.

inch in doing it.

If we do nothing more than "vote-er-straight," we are disloyal in a serious degree, disloyal to ourselves, disloyal to our party, disloyal to our class, disloyal in the mightlest strug-

Voting is not all of it, not by a great

Victories without great campaigns

Victories without great campaigns are impossible—yes, impossible. Great campaigns without thorough state and local organization are impossible—absolutely impossible.

The complete and powerful state and local organization is not possible until you—yes, you—join the !!--al nearest you, or make a local in your community and join that, then—and not till then, can you spend your power to the

greatest advantage in winning new ground for our party; not till then can you work in complete co-operation with your fellow comrades from Coun-cil Bluffs to Clinton.

cil Biuffs to Cliuton.

An engine is a device for utilizing the expansive energy of stemm. A political organization is a device for utilizing the political energy of citizens Without the engine the steam is wast Without the engine the steam is wasted. Without the political organization the political energy in you and your neighbors cannot be used at its maximum efficiency. Your local branch is a political engine. If you are not vitally connected with some local by means of party membership, you are reduced to your very lowest power as a Socialist; you are discouraging those conrades who are connected with your local—you hang like a milistone on their necks; you please your political enenecks; you please your political ene-mies; you please your employer-mas-ter; you act as if you did not under-stand how political victories are won.

If you are not a member of your lo-cal, just suppose that all the party members of the state should drop out out and do as you do. Thisk it over. There would be a shout of delight from Sloux City to Keokuk among the Democratic and Republican party managers. Come now—be loyal. Join

Let me suggest another thing for you to do and that right away. Do it to-day. What is it? Just this: Get a list of the Socialist locals in your state. Then make a list of the Socialists you know of in towns in which there are no locals. Send these names and addresses to the state secretary of the party. These names will help greatly in building up a powerful political en gine with which to wage the battle of the wage slaves against the employer-masters. To-day the Reck Island Railway Company gets \$4.20 of the So-cialists of Iowa. In going from Dav-euport to Newton I should speak at least ten times. This would reduce the daily railway expense to 42 cents. And this could be done if the secretary had names of Socialists in towns along the route who would co-operate with

him in arranging for a meeting.
"Voting straight" is the smallest service it is possible for you to render.
Fail in. Do something. Join the local. Get busy.—George R. Kirkpatrick, in Iowa Socialist.

#### EDUCATIONAL VALUE OF THE TRADE UNIONS.

Some people think the working class incapable of organizing. The labor un ions give the lie to such fears. The men who organized and sustained the American Federation of Labor and the American Labor Union are all workingmen. The United Mine Workers and the Western Federation of Miners ist lackeys. These are among the mos compact and powerful organizations on earth. They have been able to cope with such enormous combinations of capital as the United States Steel Cor poration and the Colorado Fuel & Iron Company. With all the powers of gov-ernment and of accumulated wealth behind them, able to command the military and to purchase the intellectual, the corporations have had the "fight of their lives" to defeat the great industrial organizations built up by unaided workingmen.

So we need have no fear that work-

ingmen cannot organize. As they have organized on the economic field, they are organizing on the political field.

But such organization does not com of itself. It requires work and drill. of itself. It requires work and drill.
Only practice makes perfect. The labor
unions have been practicing for years.
They know how to conduct business
meetings. They have learned how to
debate. They know how to submit to
the will of the majority. They have
learned how to marshal their forces,
low to communicate with one another. how to communicate with one another how to keep their own counsel, how to "stand pat."

And they are democratic in their

management. Nothing proves this so well as the fact that corrupt leaders and spies cannot ruin the unions. In spite of all the traitors in their ranks, the workers have been so well organized in the labor unions that they have gone on fighting capital and win-ning many a battle. They could not do this, if they were systematically sold out. The truth is, they are too democratic for leaders to mislead them. The rank and file, by means of

long rum. Now the thing for the working class to learn is just this capacity for or-ganization on the political field which "Organized Labor" has learned on the economic field. The workers must learn to act as one man in politics. Because the unions contain a vast number of men already trained in methods of organization, it is of the very highest strategical importance that these union men be won over to

that these union men be won over to the Socialist organization right now. The amount of ignorance among So-cialists of the commonest rules of or-der, their incapacity to conduct bus-ness in a meeting or to ascertain the ness in a meeting or to ascertain the will of the majority or to work togeth-er on committees, would not be believed by those who have not seen it all in

our locals.

For instance, many locals cas. a referendum vote for the entire membership at a meeting attended by a bare quorum. In this way ten members present have been known, by a vote of 6 to 4, to cast the whole 40 votes of the local for a certain measure.

In some of our locals not a single comrade knows how to put a motion. One of the commonest practices is to put a motion without allowing discus-

sion. In this way one self-assertive man may run and run the Socialist organization in a cove iunity. On the other hand, nothing is com-moner than to find a comrade refus-ing to work if he is outvoted; he kicks,

moner tunn to find a comrade refusing to work if he is ontvoted; he kicks,
he sults, he quits. Many stross individualists have been drawn into this
new movement, too independent to
work with others, men who are incapable of social organization. These
men will have to step down or out or
down and out.

But all these difficulties belong to
our newness and rawness. When the
workingmen engaged in politics have
had a few years' more experience in
organization, when especially, they
have won over their brothers in the
union ranks, then we shall witness in
the United States as we now witness
in Germany, a political organization of
workingmen, a Socialist Party, which
will act more nearly like one living
body composed of many members, con-

### WHY THE INCREASE IN RENTS?

By E. S. Egerton.

"Whether or not it has been precon-erted, there seems to be no doubt hat the raising of rents on the East Side has been general and systematic. Various explanations of it are given. ne is that owners who wish to s desire to make the largest possible showing of income, and show their rent roll as an index of the value of their property. Whether they can actually collect these nominal rentals is to them a minor question."

The foregoing except from an edi-torial in the New York "Times" of April 6 shows the primial cause of the increase in rents. The increase is not confined to the East Side, but is eral throughout the city. In fac s greater in Harlem and the Brons an in any other part of New York In those sections thousands of flat and tenement houses have been erected within the last few years, and rents have recently risen to almost prohibitive figures.

The "Times" seems to question the preconcertedness on the part of the andlords. Probably so far as the individual landford is concerned there has been no concerted action. The build-ers are entirely responsible for the con-ditions now existing, and without question not only concerted but delib-erate action has been taken by them, rowned with success.

To those familiar with building oper

ations it is well known that in al every instance structures are erects with borrowed money, and that mo-builders are continually embarrasse owing to the necessity of meeting

trolled by a common intelligence, than any other mass of men in the world.-

ports is known in the nation as the

Socialist Party. In New York, on ac-

Social Democratic Party; its emblem in New York is the Arm and Torch.

ecount of the similarity of names.

faction of the old Socialist Labor

Party, which had split in the summer

of 1809.

This Socialist Party or Social Demo-

230,000. The Socialist Labor Party

at issue in the split of 1899 was that

trade unions. The opponents of De Leonism held that the party, as the

political organization of the working

class, and the unions, as its economic

rganization, should work fraternally,

Since the split, white the Socialist Party or Social Democratic Party has

vigorously attacked capitalism and

taught Socialist principles, the Social-

the Socialist Party; second, to attack,

time, giving to the rival organization only so much attention as is necessary

to prevent misunderstanding, confu-

tate to us in ours; the S. L. P. seeks and works for the destruction of the trade unions with a vigor second only

trade unions with a vigor second only to that with which it attacks us; not

content with denunciation, it has even

one into the economic field to form

3. We regulate our internal affairs by democratic methods, believing that only so can the organization be kept pure and the members trained for

their growing responsibility as Social-ists; the S. J., P. is ruled by its leader

This article is intended as a warning

is a bona fide Socialist organization, or who do not even observe the dis-tinction between it and the Socialist Party. If any of our readers doubt the

—Every capitalist has the "right to run his own business" provided the trust doesn't think he hasn't.—Rele People.

by suspension or expulsion.

summed up under four heads: 1. We fight against capitalism all the

a secondary matter.

special work or allowing the

Seattle Socialist

WARNING TO

### OUR NATIONAL PLATFORM.

concerted action.

numbers of people from New Jersey and Long Island.

Next, they have forced strikes in the

building trades, which has been the means of curtailing the erection, par-ticularly of flat and tenement houses, thus limiting the supply and giving them plausible reasons for increasing

collection of these nominal rentals is of minor importance." It is not the rentals but the disposition of the prop-erties at high figures which is the di-pect purpose of the builders. By show-

ing great revenue-producers they are enabled to sell, and to see that they

are so doing, one needs but turn to the real estate news in any of the daily

papers. Take the New York "World

for an example. Several times within the past year it has dilated upon the

ever "decreasing holders of realty in New York." On Sunday, April 3, it stated that "the demand for tenement

and flat property was increasing, and that the individual owner was mufti-

plying," proving conclusively that the builders builded wisely and well in

To the Editor of The Worker:—Style is not the least important element of a S-Chalet medictant. Given certain preparations, it is necessary that they be clad in a siyle appropriate for the occasion. The language of a pattern must be simple asset resonant. Fire stees a must appear as a present and the style of the control of the simple of NEW READERS. irty which The Worker sup-

Let us examine if by paragraphs.

Let us examine if by paragraphs. The Socialist Labor Party is an en-tirely separate and hostile organiza-tion, led and controlled by Daniel De Leon. It is important that the distinc-tion be made clear, as a study of the election returns shows that the S. L. P. gets many votes not intended for it, on The present Socialist Party was formed three years ago by the union of the old Social Democratic Party, organized in 1897, with the majority

transforming the present system of private owdership of the ineans of prooust on and distribution into confective ownership by the entire people.

This paragraph contains in one sentence. This paragraph contains in one sentence of the propositions. This style, means of the propositions of the propositions. This style, is effective for some purposes and escassions. In this instance in defracts from the value of the presimble for against on purposes. The meaning of the words "dec area is a sin to but in a granton purposes, The meaning of the words "dec area is a sin to but in a capanization of the working class and those in sympathy with it into a political party," is ambiguous. Is not the occlasist Party is ambiguous. Is not the occlasist and no party, what we want now is not to organize a political party, but it arouse the working class and these in sympathy with it up, positical activity through the Socialists Party.

The style of this paragraph is characteristicity final forms of a decaracteristicity final proposition of the contains the chings. It drags and lacks position of the contains penticular to the Received of the Received cratic Party pelled about 97,000 votes in 1900, with Eugene V. Debs and Job Harriman as its national candidates; in 1902 it increased its vote to about

poiled less than 35,000 in 1900 and about 50,000 in 1902. The leading question of party policy of the attitude of the party toward the opening sentence of the Roclestr pill-form. Bocksi Democratic Party of the United States, in convention assumbed, re-affirms its adherence to the recognitionar,

affirms its adherence to the reventile properties of laternations Sections the acciairs the supreme politica i su. America to-day to be the contest be-the working class and the applicates for the possession of the powers of go-ment. organization, should work fraternally, though independently, in their sepa-rate fields. The De Leonites main-tained that it was necessary to "smash" all existing unions. liere is resonance and b anty. One nev

carried by describing the majestic becaute for its bowl made in the wait. To continusFormerly the tools of production we're simple and owned by the individuals we're. To cary the machine, which is an improved nowned by the capital at a product and the workers. This ownership enables the the workers. This ownership enables the and we're as the country true product and we're as we're're dependent on them."

This will never do any more. There is no transition to this paringraph. It is maled no and sicks out of its pages. And way, "individual" worker? Why not simply "individual" worker? Why not simply "individual" to the left strifty to far some other hind of worker? And the crude pedantry of the "machine, which is an improved and more developed tool of prometion." So is the supplement of the Stone Age. We would have to go very far back to locate a tool which was not "an improved and ist Labor Party, disgracing its once honorable name, has devoted its ef-forts almost exclusively to two obforts almost exclusively to two ob-jects: First, to hamper the growth of the Socialist Party, second, to attack, undermine, or disrupt the trade unions. The difference between our party and the Socialist Labor Party may be sion, and disappointment among new Socialists; the S. L. P. fights us, and treats the propagauda of Socialism as

So is the suprement of the strate Age. We would have to go very far back to least a tool which was not an improved and more developed tool of professional constant and the strategy of the strategy of the strategy what the authors evidently wanted to say, namely, that now the workers were nothing but their labor-power, and says nothing else. I do not see how this passer, could have been made more academically finance and insight. 2. We support the trade unions, without seeking to interfere in their

"Private ownership of the means of pro-duction and distribution is responsible for the cyer increasing uncertainty of liveli-hood and the poverty and misery of the working class, and it divides society into two hostile classes—the cupitalists and wage-workers."

wage workers." The close proximity of the words "powerty and misery" to "ever increasing" detracts from the lucidity of the statement. Are we lamenting over the ever increasing uncertainty of the poverty and misery of the working class? This is what we are actually doing in some versions of the platford, where the article "the" before the total where the article "the" before the "wage workers" makes the reading ambiguous.

The omission of the article "the" before "wage-workers" makes the reading ambiguous.

I could go on to the end and tear the suffice platform to grammatical shreds, but the suffice platform to grammatical shreds, but the above is sufficient in the receiver of the sufficient of the platform committee it a convention cannot go into the details of the style. First to be blamed is the committee on platform. It had at its daposal the far superior text of the Rochester platform, but it evidently shought that it is the committee on platform. It had at its daposal the far superior text of the Rochester platform, but it evidently shought that of its own. Surgerials, get up something of its own. Surgerials, et up something the superior of the committee on style to revise or possible up the platform. Now, it is time for us to recognize that one may be an excellent National Committeemm or Natical and the surgerial of the committee of the surgerial to platform. It is a surgerial to the surge y suspension or expussion.

4. In advocating the cause of Socialism we seek to convince men by argument and appeals to their intelligent interest as wage-workers and to their feelings of honor or humanity; the S. L. P. depends upon abusive epithets, lies, and "bluff." to those who are new to the movement and who naturally suppose from its name that the Socialist Labor Party Party. If any of our readers doubt the fairness of our statements we suggest that they investigate for themselves—attend the meetings and read the papers and pamphlets of both parties and thoughtfully compare them. If anyone candidity prefers the methods of the S. L. P. he does not belong with us and we do not want him. All we desire is that the distinction between the parties should be recognized as it actually exists, and that men who approve of the methods of the Socialist Party—as represented, for instance, in The Worker—should not unwittingly cast their votes or their influence on the other side.

nmatical Consideration.
HENRY L. SLOBODIN.

The branches are requested to hasten the accounting for the tickets for the March Festival. Branches which have not accounted for their tickets by May 1 will be held responsible for thesi.

-Capitalism will fall because it cannot "deliver the goods" to the pac-ple who produced them.—Brie People.

#### PARTY NEWS.

Mational.

John Kerrigan has been re-elected either the principal or interest due on mortgaged property. To enable them to dispose of encumbered properties to National Committeeman for Texas.

H. H. Keays is declared elected as National Committeeman for Arizona,
State Secretary Anderson of Vermont notifies the National Secretary that Bernard F. Healey has resigned as National Committeeman for that state. a greater or less advantage they have a greater or less advantage they have combined in Employers' Associations, and through their associations are ac-complishing the desired result. First, they have used the mediums of the capitalist press by citing there-in the advantages of living in New York when the subway shall have been completed which has drawn large, numbers of neonle from New Jersey.

state.

Local Rochester, N. Y., has protested against appointment of L. D. Mayes on the reserve list. The protest was referred to the New York State Secretary and both the protest and the State Secretary's reply have been referred to the Quorum.

Credentials for delegates and alter

nates have been sent to all state secre taries to the number each state is en-titled to under the call for national duplicates should be filled out and sento the National Secretary at once in essed envelope sent with creden

The Associated Press dispatch of April 4, to the effect that W. E. Clark had announced the result of the refer-endum on location of national head-quarters was unqualifiedly false. At the time of the alleged interview the vote had not closed in the states and, as a matter of course, no state had reported its vote on choice of location making it impossible for any one in the national office to know what the result would be. Tells statement is made because the fake announcement of the result has been given a wide circulation, and because the party members should know that no in-formation of such a nature is given to the capitalist press until officially announced to the party membership. RAILROAD RATES TO

NATIONAL CONVENTION. Of the seven associations controlling the passenger traffic on the leading railroads of the country, the following six have granted a rate of one and one-third fare from points in their territory on the certificate plan, provided ticket going to Chicago costs more than 75 cents: Central Passenger Association, Western Passenger Associa-tion, Southwestern Excursion Bureau, Trunk Line Association, Southern Passenger Association, New England

Passenger Association.
Persons wishing to secure the benefit of this rate must have the ticket agent give them a delegate's certificate, which, signed by the National Secretary and a representative of the pas-senger associations at the convention on Tuesday, May 3, will secure a return ticket at one-third fare, provided there are one hundred or more present at the convention holding proper delegate's certificates from ticket agents at starting points in territory of above associations. The representative of passenger associations will collect twenty-five cents for each certificate

signed.
Wives of delegates or alternates as well as others coming to the conven-tion should get delegates' certificates from ticket agent at point where ticke to Chicago is purchased—a certificate for each ticket—As it takes some time for agents to fill out certificates go

ear'y to get feket.

Not all small stations have delegates' certificates. When this is the case buy ticket to figurest point where you can get one. If agent eannot sell ticket through to Chicago, buy to point where you can get through ticket, taking delegate's wertificate from each. Consult your ticket agents in advance. Do not wait until the last day or min ute. They can tell you if you are in the territory of either of the above named passenger associations, and i not, the nearest point where you can get ticket in such ferritory, and there

get delegate's certificate.

Tickets purchased more than three days previous to opening day of con-vention, May 1, will not be honored

for reduced fare returning.

Certificates for purchase of return tickets at one-third fare must be presented, and tickets used, within three days after adjournment of convention Return trip must be made over same route as coming.

Tickets cannot be sold or transferred.

To do so would cause loss of deposit made by national organization. No particular road shall be advertised as the "official route." . To do s

means a loss of deposit sociation, controlling the Pacific Coast states, say: "Delegates may, avail themselves of the regular nine-months rate which is in effect daily from Pa-cifico Coast points to Chicago, and which approximates two cents per mile in each direction, or about one fare and one-third for the round trip." These tickets are on sale at all princi pal points. Agents at small station can advise nearest point to obtain such ticket.

If other passenger associations grant us the rate, announcement will be made through the Socialist press. Those who are strangers in Chicag should write in advance to Jas. S. Smith, 181 Washington street, and advise him on a lat train they will arrive. Display the button.

NATIONAL ORGANIZERS. Two more dates have been made for

I'wo more dates have been made for James F. Carsy in Indiana—Indianapo-lis, April 20, and Anderson, April 21, after which he will enter Ohio. Splen-did reports are being received from all points he yisits. George E. Bigelow's dates in Ala

George E. Bigelow's dates in Ala-bama have been arranged as follows: Pairhope, April 24, 25; Montgomery, April 26; Birmingham, April 27, 28; Bessemer, April 29; Adger, April 30; Bessemer, May 1, 2; Patton, May 3; Adamsville, May 6; New Decatur, May 7; Florence, May 8. His routs home will probably include Tennessee, Arkansas, Kansas, Missouri, and Ne-braska.

Broska.

Robert Saltiel, German Organizer, reports the formation of a strong branch at Indianapolis. The German movement there had practically expired, but through Saltiet's efforts has assumed its old-time vigor and young Germans have for the first time become active. At Hamilton, O., another German branch was organized. After the Tolede dates reported last week he will go to Cleveland, April 23; Lozan,

#### LITHOGRAPHERS WIN.

After a full week of conference the committees of the Lithographic Employers' Union and the Lithographic Employers' Association came to an agreement on Monday evening which bids fair to end the general lockout which has kept 10,000 men out of work for several weeks. The proposed agreement goes to the local unions for confirmation, and the vote will be completed. mation, and the vote will be completed throughout the country by April 15. The result may be considered as a decided victory for the men, since the agression was made from the other side with the evident purpose of un-dermining the union and forcing the seceptance of individual contracts an

GRANITE CUTTERS LOCKED OUT. BARRE, Vt., April 11.-A general ockout of all the granite cutters employed by members of the Barre Granite Manufacturers' Association in this city, East Barre, Montpelier Northfield, West Berlin, and Williams town, was deciared this noon at a meeting of the association held here porarily out of employment. The lockout grows out of a strike

of two hundred tool sharpeners, begun last week, on account of conditions of two hundred tool sharpen resulting from the introduction of tool-sharpening machines. Both em-ployers and workers are well organ-

#### CIVILIZATION AND SAVAGERY. The rebellion of the natives in Ger-

man South Africa-as the Social Dem ocratic representatives in the German Reichstag have boldly pointed out, in spite of "patriotic" protest-has been provoked by the extreme brutality and greed of the capitalist agents exploit-ing the colony and of the government officials who do their bidding. The German missionaries on the spot, who have no love for Socialism, but have apparently some regard for truth and humanity, have confirmed the Socialist protest by reports which strikingly itinstrate the "natural inferiority" of the blacks in the qualities that count for success under civilized commer-cialism. For instance, on one occasion when the natives had occupied a church and the German soldiers, mis-taking their position, opened fire on the neighboring missionary station one of the rebels came out on the roo of the church and cried out—"Not there! Here we are!" On the other hand, official reports convict the German military authorities in the colony of deliberately ordering the wholesale slaughter of men, women and children, torture of prisoners and other brutali-ties. There can be no doubt that the wielding of power over so-called lower races degrades civilized men far be-low the level of savages, instead of raising the natives to a higher level. as is pretended by our imperialists.

#### HE REEDS IT IN HIS BUSINESS. "He is worth a hundred millions

the most of which he stole." "Gracious! And he belongs to the

"Oh, no, the church belongs to him." -Puck.

--- "The slow and painful process of evolution" can never be too slow for the capitalists, or too painful for the workers; that is, of course, from

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Mo line drawn on smaller animals.

#### THE TENANTS' REVOLT ON THE EAST SIDE.

the English-speaking Socialists of New York City two articles from the Jewish Socialist Iaily "Forward." The pa-per which has taken the lead in the present remarkable movement of the tenement-house dwellers of the Lower East Side against the conspiracy to

We take pleasure in presenting to revolutionary and scientific position to English-speaking Socialists of New but who by others are classed as "im

We make no further preface, except to say that, in our opinion, such work as the East Side comrades are doing in this tenants agitation, if accompan-ied and followed up—as we doubt not it will be—by educational work on the larger lines of the Socialist philosophy. criticism which the movement has met from some few Socialists, who take what they consider the strictly our party stands.

#### What Sense Is There In These Rent Strikes?

strikes, seeing that robbery is the foundation of all modern society?" A union man and Socialist formulating the question in this manner is sugges tive of the school teacher with a defect of speech who should punish his pupil for misprenouncing words precisely as he did, or of the father spauking his boy for faults inherited from himself. The two illustrations suit our case in all except the question of fault, for, indeed, so far from being to the discredit of the Jewish quarter, the pres-ent anti-rent movement is a manifesta-tion of vitality of the most encourag-

If an effort to alleviate the burden of the working class is to be regarded as a waste of energy, then the entire trade-union movement should be look ed upon in the same light, should be declared futile and ludicrous. Unions organize trade strikes. What,

then, is the distinction between a trade strike and a rent strike?

The one aims at raising the work-ingman's income; the other strives to reduce his expenses.

Robbery is the foundation of modern society. But who are the robbers? Is their class confined to owners of fac-tories and work-shops, to those who fleece labor in the process of produc tion? No The entire capitalist class bankers, merchants, every loafer roll-ing in inxury, every idler who comes in for a share in the feast prepared by Laber-must be included in that great band of modern robber barons, known as "captains of industry." The exploiters of toil are to be taken collectively. and the landlords certainly do not content themselves with a back scat in that class.

"Surplus value" or unpaid labor is certainly not the exclusive portion of the manufacturer, but is divided by the various elements going to make up the great robber class of modern so-ciety; and it would be more than unair to the landlord to represent him s playing the second fiddle in this acchanalla of fleecing. The fleecing of labor proceeds in two

ns simultaneously. The worknan-is despoiled at the factory as a re slave, and the workman is de-led at home as a citizen; he is robspoiled at home as a coner, as a seller of labor and as a of the pecessaries of life. What offers the workingman protection in his capacity of producer. What is the nction of a movement like these rent ikes, or the meat strikes which we d in the Jewish quarter two years To offer the workingman protec-

tion in his capacity of consumer.

Now, if there is no sense in trying to safeguard workingmen against the encroachments of parasites so long as the present economic system prevails, where, then, is the sense of organizing

Jewish anarchists used to speak and write some fifteen years ago. What we now hear from some of our comrades with regard to the present of the present o

"Where is the sense of these rent | archists would brand trade unionism the eight-hour movement, our entire political program as palliatives—"cold medicine" we used to call it in the Yid-dish phrase. The entire social system must be upset; nothing short of that will be of any avail, they argued Social Democrats used to retort that the present system could not be changed too soon, but while it stands it would be worse than absurd to conte

> "The capitalist class is a gigantic hog," we used to say to our anarchist friends, "and from a hog it pays to ex-

In those days, we often pointed ou to the anarchists that every immediate victory of the laboring class is a source of encouragement and inspiration to those who benefit by that victory; an encouragement that brings him nearer to the struggle for that glorious day when the gigantic hog will be no more, and the social garden will be free from the ravages of its insatisble sport W. used to urge that every dollar or two won by the workingman through his own struggle was no "cold medicine, but an effectual remedy, infusing fight-ing blood into his veins, converting him into a warrior for the abolition of

The trade-union movement in the Jewish quarter has been growing apace. It has had its ups and downs, its spurts and its periods of weakness but upon the whole trade unionism ha taken root. The spirit which impels one to struggle for his rights, to com-bat robbery, has imbedded itself in the hearts of our workingmen. When the Ment Trust raised prices

to an unnatural level and the entir Ghetto burst into protest, that protest was the child of our trade-union move ment. The meat strike was the off spring of our trade strikes

spring of our trade strikes.

This is the case with the present rent strikes. They are the outcome of that same spirit, the offspring of that same struggle against Capital, which has grown up in our quarter owing to the work of Socialists and trade union-

ent rent strikes have already been crowned with success. In many oth-ers, the landlords find it difficult to obtain dispossess notices at the muni wave of popular sentiment. There are still other cases, and hundreds of them, where landlords who originally contemplated raising the rent of their tenants, have been led by this organized movement to change their minds At least a thousand poor families have already profited by this movement. Would results like these be disdained

by a trade union? This alone would be enough to justify one's participation in this popular struggle of our district. But this is not all. The benefits reaped are by n

means confined to the lowering of rents in these cases.

Every victory against the robbery

neself with golden visions of the tract a hair at least,' as the Yiddish saying goes."

In a great many instances the pres

of capital is a victory against the rob of capital is a victory against the root per system. It is one of that long serbes and to hear from those anarchists with regard to the entire practical policy of Social Democracy. These another system is a victory against the root per system. It is one of that long serbes of victories, the great culculation of which will be the obligation of the present mode of production and distription of Social Democracy. These another was a victory against the root per system. It is one of that long serbes of victories, the great culculation of which will be the obligation of the original to root per system. It is one of that long serbes of victories, the great culculation of which will be the obligation of the original to root per system. It is one of that long serbes of victories, the great culculation of which will be the obligation of the original to root per system. It is one of that long serbes of victories, the great culculation of which will be the obligation of the original to root per system. It is one of that long serbes of victories, the great culculation of which will be the obligation of the present of the original to root per system. It is one of that long serbes of victories, the great culculation of which will be the obligation of the original to root per system. It is one of the original to root per system. It is one of that long serbes of victories, the great culculation of which will be the obligation of the original to root per system.

### Is This Tenants' Campaign Strictly Socialistic?

BY DR. K. FORNBERG.

learned that the government of their country contemplated a higher tariff upon the necessaries of life, they set to work preparing for a long and stren-nous struggle against the measure. They began an agitation among the es, followed by a series of deter mined battles in the Reichstag.

In this parliamentary war the So cialists were not only beaten on the points at issue, but they also lest some of the privileges they had enjoyed be-fore. The bill became a law; the new tariff was introduced; the movemen in this direction lost its practical sig-nificance; yet even then the Socialists of Germany continued the fight and are still fighting with the same energy and courage against the high tariff They have continued their agitation ong the masses, and it was partly ng to this persistent fight of their they scored the glorious victory of the sixteenth of June, 1903, which raye them more than three

Socialists are opposed to every sort advanced tariff that the trusade was directed.

Who were the leaders of this cam-algu? Bebel and Singer, were at the end, with Bernstein, Heine and other Social Democrats as their faithful s

Bebel, Singer, and other revolution ary leaders of the movement wer aware that the question at issue wa one in which the various classes of the population were united in their in re that the question at issue was in which the various classes of population were united in their in-ests against one powerful class, the dlords, the great landed proprietors of the country

of the country.

Bernstein, Heine, and other chappions from among the so-called "unsetentific socialists" (even opportunists)
knew but too well that the practical results to be expected were of a rather paterious and intangible character.

The salient feature of the situation lay in this, that the advance in prices on the necessaries of life involved great public distress; that the artificial advance in the cost of living re-sulting from the higher tariff was det-rimental to the interests of the masses; that it was beneficial to the predatory rule of the landlords: and that it was the obvious duty of all Socialists to combat this evil with every recomcombat this evil with every resource at their command. >

And the Socialists threw then into the fight with all the pluck and energy for which they are noted, and the fight is still under way, with the Socialists as energetically in the lead as ever.

And the results? This question do not worry them. Success or defeat, the interests of the cause, the cause of popular enlightenment, the cause of Socialism and fame of the party, are sure to derive incalculable benefit

Food-prices and rent belong to the same category of things, the effect of both being to absorb the caraings of both being to absorb the carnings of the great masses of the people. The rent plague in the Jewish quarter of New York is an evil of the same mag-nitude as the increased tariff on the necessaries of life is in Germany. Over there the tariff has been doubled. Here there is no telling where our greedy landlords will stop.

It was only just, therefore, only a matter of course, that the Socialists

an are only just, therefore, only a matter of course, that the Socialists should be the first to take up this fight. It was the sacred duty of Socialists to open an agitation, to effr up the people, even if there had been ne prospect of practical success.

pie, even if there had been no prospect of practical success has been achieved aiready, and new victories are added every day; not to speak of these landlords who expected to take the rent of their teanuts, but have been frightened swry from the step by our anti-rent morement.

grace as well as a case of heartless grace as well as a case of heartless-ness and brainlessness had the Social-ists failed to improve this moment for purposes of their revolutionary propa-ganda, had they not availed themselves of this case of capitalist exploitation for the enlightenment and the revolu-tionary education of the messes. It is highly gratifying, therefore, that the various districts of the Social Denoc districts of the Social De cratic Party as well as branches of the Workingmen's Circle are gradually joining this anti-rent movement. It shows that the majority of Socialists in our midst have a proper apprecia-tion of the duties and importance of militant Socialism.

Unfortunately, however, there are

other comrades who suppress their own sympathy for the tenants and hatred for the landlords and force themselves to keep aloof from the present struggle because, forsooth, they think it not Socialistic enough. The auti-rent movement has falled

to meet with the approval of certain Socialists who lay claim to a mor of scientific Socialism. There is a ten-dency in some quarters to create an ion that the struggle is not a class struggle because it does not or-iginate in the factory or workshop; or else we are told that the revolutionary mergy of the movement must be spared for more important undertakngs. There is an effort to weaken th struggle by means of "philosophic" re-lections to the effect that capitalistic society is capitalistic. Now, since it is futile to expect that capitalist soiety will be done away with by means of this struggle against the shameless less of landlords, therefore, it is ar

It takes but little thought, however to discover how fallacious and anti-socialistic an argument of this sort is. He who regards a popular protest like this where great ma get into line and struggle against the should, to be consistent, retire from every form of political activity under

movement is a trifle there ought not to exist such a thing as a minimum pro ess to participate in municipal polities; they have no business to take a hand in the immigration question; the nternational politics or in questions as to the management of affairs in the colonies, lynching, and so forth. The things are still further aside from the great issue of Socialism and from the direct class struggle than the rent

All this is exactly what the Socialis opponents of the anti-rent moveme are doing. It is not Social Democrati policy, it is anarchistic policy. Socia Democrats, the world over, follow ta-tics of quite a different nature.

"The Social Democratic Party is the only party struggling for equal rights and equal liberties of all men and against repression of every sort. the only party that struggles for every race without distinction. The position of the preletariat as a class demands of exploitation and repression.

"It is from the proletarian class character of the Social Democracy ("at it has derived inspiration for a series of important political problems nore far-reaching than the more ex clusive class interests of the pr that the Social Democracy owes muc of its popularity with other elements of the population than the workin

This is the way the duties of Socia ocracy are comprehended and ex aded by a scientific Socialist like Karl Kautsky.

Who then is the real scientific Social ist? Who is right?

#### OUR MAY DAY NUMBER.

The May Day Number of The Worker will have eight pages instead of four, and will be devoted almost ex clusively to propaganda matter of a sort both sound and popular. The pur poses of the party, its methods, and its recent progress will be described and special articles will be devoted to the Socialist view of many "live questions" —High Reuts and High Prices, Labor and the Law, Imperialism at Home, The Open Shop, The Employers' Or-ganizations. What to Do with the Trusts, The Evils of Child Labor, and

The price is the same as for the usual four-page issue: 100 copies, 75 cents; 200. \$1.20; 300 or more, 50 cents

#### MAY DAY CONFERENCE

The May Day Conference, composed f delegates from the trade unions and subdivisions of the party, held anothe meeting on April 7.

The attendance was not quite satis factory; most of the delegates from embly districts and labor or our assembly districts and labor or-gratizations were conspicuous by their absence. This is to be regretted, as the time for completing the arrange-ments for the parade is approaching and this continuous absence of some of the delegates has a demoralizing effect and tends to lessen the enthusiasm of others who consider that it is of vital

New delegates were seated as fol-lows: R. Weinecke, 31st A. D.; John Huber, Bricklayers' No. 11; M. Stepman, Turnverein Vorwaerts. The secretary was instructed to no-tify organizations whose delegates do

The delegates present made reports from their respective organizations, mostly to the effect that they have decided to participate in the parade and will contribute their share towards covering the expenses of the Conference.

The various committees made their reports, which were as fellows: M. Touzer reported that he had visited the Turnverein Vorwaerts and the Socialist Music Band and that both these organizations will participate in the parade. He was unable to find out where the Bohemian Central Union meets. C. F. Holaman reported that he will visit the District Council of the Carpenters next Monday.

The route of the parade was fixed as follows: The parade will start from C. F. Fourth street, to Second avenue. Second avenue to Twenty-fourth The various committees made their

avenue and Grand Central Palace.
It was decided to buy-of Local New
York 10,000 leadets, 5,000 for general
propaganda and 5,000 dealing with
high rents and increased cost of living. Two dozen transparencies with
appropriate mottoes and a sufficient
quantity of Chinese lanterns were ordered.

fered.

Comrades Slebodin, Kappe and

Comrades sleeted as a committee to Ramm were elected as a committee to visit the Executive Committee of the Exposition and secure free admission for the paraders, to see that care should be taken to have order during the meeting in the Grand Central Palace, and that at least one hour be granted for sneechasking.

granted for speechmaking.
Some delegates reported that there is a rumor that the United Hebrew Trades will refuse to march as far as Forty-third street, and in order to as-certain the truth a committee of three, composed of R. Wenecke, M. C. Levine and I. Stern. were appointed to visit the United Hebrew Trades and induce them to accept the route as stated

will take place on Thursday, April 14 at the Labor Lyceum, 64 E. Fourth street; and the delegates are requested to be there on time.

The following contributions were made: Butchers' Union No. 174, \$3; 35th A. D., Br. I, \$2; 30th A. D., \$2; Turnverein Vorwaerts, \$3; Machinists Lodge No. 335, \$2; 6th-10th A. D., S. D. P., \$2; Workingmen's Sick and Death Benefit Society No. 91, \$2; total,

#### LOCKOUT AND STRIKE OF CRACKER TRUST'S BAKERS.

The Cracker Trust or National Bis cuit Company, which has been fighting the International Union of Bakery and a year are locked out thousands of its employees in Chicago, has resorted to the same tactics in this city. About two weeks ago a union of cracker bakers was formed here under the auspices of the In ternational Union. of the newly organized union were discharged. The reason given by the company is, that it had no objection to any organization—of its own em-ployees, but that could not allow its men to affiliate with the International men to aminte with the international Union, which, it was said, had done so much harm to the company. The men were promised re-instatement if they would sever their connections with the union, but they positively re-fused, and have found no work since. They have been employed in the 'Uneeda" department and to their surorise all the other employees of this department, guided by a spirit of solidarity, struck the next day in sym pathy. None of them went back sinc the strike started, nearly two weeks ago, and the other employees of the Trust la this city are ready to join the strikers and locked-out men, if the Inernational Union of the bakers should so decids. An effective agitation is now being planned against the pro-ducts of the National Biscuit Company. Two of the independent manufacturers, the Crescent Biscuit & Manufac turing Company and S. B. Clark have signed an agreement with the union and adopted the label. Several others will follow the bakers in trying to bring the Cracker Trust to terms.

#### PARTY NEWS.

(Continued from 3d page.)

and including April 30. and including April 30.

Dates for George H. Goebel have
been arranged in Ohlo as follows: East
Liverpool, April 18; Cleveland, April
19: Sandusky, April 20, 21; Xenia,
April 23; Cincinnati, April 24. The

est of the month will be spent in In-John W Brown will close his work

in Montana the last week in April and will fill engagements in Nebraska, South Daketa, Minnesota, Illinois, and other states on his return.

M. W. Wilkins will close his worl in Idaho, April 15, and start East, filling engagements as fellows: Rock Springs.Wyo., April 17; Laramie, April 19 to 21; Kearney, Neb., April 22; Omaha, April 23; Atlantic, Ia., April 24; Sigourney, April 26. After the convention he will go West again through Illinois, Missouri, Kansas, and Colo-

NATIONAL ORGANIZING FUND. Contributions to the National Organ izing Fund for last week were \$52.00 making a total of \$3,167.96.

The Young People's Social Demo-cratic Club of Yorkville in sending its is to educate young men and wo in the principles of Socialism, to enlist them in the work of the party, and at the same time to bring them together for social pleasure and acquaintance. We feel that our club has been a good thing for its members and that it has done some service to the party. We done some service to the party. We hope for still better results in the future, and we hope also that clubs of this sort will soon exist in every part of the country where Socialism has gained a foothold."

quarterly report of State Se tary Irish shows receipts of \$800,14 (inciuding \$20,19, balance on Jan. 1); ex-penditures, \$694.97; balance, April 1, \$111.17; stamps on hand, 543; assets, \$333.55; debts, \$852.98.

George Willis Cooke, the well-known author and Socialist lecturer, is giving a course of six lectures in Parker Memorial Church, 11 Appleton street on Wednesday evenings. He will speak on "William Morris and Socinlism." April 20, and on "Wagner and the Music of Humanity," April 27.

The "Leader," New England's week The "Leader." New England's week-ly Socialist paper, has suspended pub-lication for lack of funds. All sub-scribers will receive The Worker un-til their subscription expires and the commodes of the Leader Publishing Company say, "thanking our readers for their past favors, we trust they will now give their support to The Worker."

The state of New York casts 617 otes on Veterendum B 1904 as to re-

streets Tweety fourth street to Third avenue, Th',d avenue to Forty-third street, Forty-third street to Lexington avenue and Grand Central Palace. Ithaca, Jamestown, Johnstown, Kings, Long Island City, New York, New Ro chelle, Newburg, Onelda, Portchester, Queens, Richmond, Sparrowbush, Sy racuse, Schenectady, Troy, Utica, and

> So far as reported to the State Sec-retary's office sixteen delegates to the national convention have been elected in this state, as follows: Locals Nev York and Richmond-Alexander Jona Morris Hillquit, Geo. D. Herron, Henry L. Slobodin, Algernon Lee, William Ed-ret, and Fred Paulitsch; Local-Kings-Ben Hanford, Wm. Butscher, Peter J. Flanagan, and Warren Atkinson: Local Rochester-Frank A. Sieverman: Westchester, Rockland, Orange and Sullivan Counties—H. W. Wess-ling; Jefferson, Lewis, Madison, and Onondaga Counties—Charles Dobbs; Onondaga Counties Chaida Counties Erie, Chau ties-A. L. Byron-Curtiss; Erle, Chau tauqua, and Steuben Counties-Chas New Jersey.

Comrade James presided at the State

Committee meeting on April 40. Lo-cal Camden reported 31 members in good standing for March; Essex 190; Hudson, 358; Union 78: other leading failed to report. Treasurer's repor showed receipts of \$35.78 and expendi tures of \$135.17. Comrade Cassile was added to the Organization Committee Protest of Br. 8, Essex County, against individual ballots was tabled. The Secretary was instructed to reques Local New York to transfer Comsade Neben to New Jersey, his residence, as this state recognizes his eligibility. After thorough discussion it was de-cided that six delegates be sent to the ational convention and that \$35 be al lowed to each for expenses, provided that each may submit bill for addition expenses, if any. An appeal will be ide to the state to provide funds. Lo cal Essex was requested to hold a state picnic, with the aid of Locals Hudson, Passaic, and Union, the pro-ceeds to go to the state campaign fund. The vote for delegates to the national convention was announced as follows Burrowes, with 374 votes: Oswald, 354; C. Ufert, 325; Weiss, 323; Glanz, 320; Kroneberg, 290; Rubinow, 281; Reilly, 280; Strobell, 268; F. Ufert, 235; Blech schmidt, 223; Dey. 211; Cassile, 207 Goebel, 189; Kreck, 154. The State Committee reports were ordered pub-lished in the "Socialist Review" and comrades are urged to obtain subscrib ers. Comrades Burrowes, Rubinow, and Cassile were elected to notify Kearns of his nomination for Gover-

Pennsylvania. Local Allentown reports that Com-rade Goebel's meeting was a great suc-cess and will be followed by others. They will arrange a meeting for Com-rade Moore in the latter part of April. Comrade Smith of Shamokin reports that Comrade Goebel spoke there on

April 7, and gave a very clear explan ation of the benefits to be derived by the working class by supporting the Socialist principles. His address was attentively listened to and enthusiastically received and made a good im ression on his hearers.

The Central Branch of Local Phila-

elphia is holding meetings every Sun day afternoon at 1235 Pine street, for he colored working people.

The vote on national referendum B 1904 for location of national headquar-

ters is as follows: Chicago, 302; In-dianapolis, 48; Washington, 14. Receipts of the State Committee since last report were. Philadelphia, \$6; Allentown, \$2; Selfersville, \$2.10; Brownsville, \$1; Rosensteel (four mem-bers-at-large), \$2; Charlerol, 90c.; contribution to help pay of debt, Seli-ersville, \$1; Andrew Levesh, \$1 for the

#### Hore and There.

Areal Laurium, Mich., is only eleven months old, but in the municipal elec-tion last week we polled 97 votes and the local papers are saying that Social-ism is a thing to be reckoned with in

he near future. State Organizer Lamb of Michigan is making a strenuous effort to get the Socialist forces there organized in such a way as to meet the needs of the comng campaign. He plans that at least 3,000 meetings in 500 places shall be arranged from state headquarters.

Courtenay Lemon will speak on Socialism in New Haven, Conn., on Sunday evening, April 77, in Union Hall,

97 Orange street.

#### New York City.

As this city edition of The Worke goes to press we learn that the Hang-ford-Davenport debate, mentioned on our first page, is fixed for Thursday, April 21, at Cooper Union. Almadmis-sion of ten cents will be charged to cover expenses.

The General Committee of Local New York will meet at the Labor Lyeum on Saturday, April 16, instead of April 23. The meeting was called for this Saturday to discuss the latest developments in the May Day Confer ence and also because the Industrial Exposition opens on April 23 and most of the delegates will probably go At the meeting of the General Con

nittee last Saturday L. Spector was sented as delegates from the 10th A D., in place of L. Rice, resigned, and N. P. Gelger from the 7th, 9th and 25th A. D., in place of E. Spindler, resigned. Seven new members were ac-cepted. The suspension of Comrade Frolich was carried. The Organizer was instructed to issue a call for pri-maries for the election of delegates to the state convention. . The City Execu tive was instructed to hold street meet-ings, especially in the East Side, and to have the speakers deal with the rent question where suitable. The vote for delegates to the national convention innounced and Comrades Roewer berg. E. Meyer, Mayell, and Goldberg. E. Meyer, Mayell, and James were elected a committee to canvass same. The 35th A. D. sent in 21 ballots unsigned; after discussion, a motion not to count them was lost. A discussion as to whether in the future the signed ballot or secret ballot should be used then followed until the hour for adjournment.

At the meeting of the City Event.

tive on April 5 a letter was receive tive on April 5 a letter was received from Thomas Abbott of Worcester asking for speaking dates in New York City, and the Organizer was instructed to inquire late the standing of Comrade Abbott. The First Agitation District reported that they would hold an agitation meeting about rich rents and prices on Thursday, April 7. The neglect of the Murray Hill and Second eferred to the Gen

referred to the General Committee.

The vote of Local New York and
Richmond for delegates to the national convention resulted as follows:
Alexander Jonas, 355; M. Hillquit, 346; A. Lee, 321; G. D. Herron, 284; H. L. Slobodin, 237; Wm. Ehret, 177; Fred Paulitsch, 161; G. Dressler, 127; H. G. Wilshire, 109; M. M. Bartholomew, 103; Fred Martin, 97; Courtenay Lemon, 90; Dr. J. Halpern, 84; N. P. Geiger, 65; Elias Wolf, 64; C. A. Sprenger, 61; N. S. Reichenthal, 30; Chas. Lane, 34; L. B. Boudin, 32; Wm. Edlin, 31; L. D. Mayes, 30; Herman-Reich, 30; Wm. Edwards, 22; J. G. Kanely, 22; L. A. Malkiel, 19; B. Korn, 18; M. Gillis, 13; J. L. Cohn, 13; S. O. 8. Accordingly Comrade Jonas, Hillquit, Lee, Herron, Slobodin Ehret, and Paulitsch are elected dele gates and Comrades Dressler, Wilshire, Bartholomew, Fred Martin, Lemon

Halpern and Geiger are alternates.

The following contributions on lists for the expenses of the delegates to the national convention have so far been received: Morris Schoor \$5.80 Sam Panzer, \$1; Chas. Hochberg L. Rice, \$1.40; S. Scheer, 50c.; H. G. Wilshire, \$4.25; L. Wandelker, 50c.; J. Lehr, \$2.80; E. Erleit, \$3.25; A. Schult heis, 80c.; Jacob Freedman, 25c.; total \$20.80. The comrades are requested to eturn lists with money collected to listrict secretaries, who should prompt instruct secretaries, who should promptly account to the financial secretary of the local, U. Solomon, 64 E. Fourth street. Those that have not received lists and wish to contribute to this fund may make their contributions direct to him. All contributions will be acknowledged in The Worker and

Volkszeitung." The entertainment and dance to be held by the West Side Agitation Com-mittee next Sunday, April 17, at the West Side Hotel, 342 W. Forty-second street, will undoubtedly be a success both as an entertainment and as a way of obtaining funds for the coming cam paign. A numbre of the progressive social organizations upon the Side—the Liederkranz, the German Freu Schule, and others—will lend heir assistance, beside other voluntary talent. Mr. Joseph O'Brien will give some of his latest hits, using the music published by Felst & Shapiro Remick, one of the few union music publishing houses. Admission costs 10 cents. special meeting of the West Side Agi-tation Committee will be held Satur-day evening, April 16, at the West Side Union Hotel, 342 W. Forty-second street, to make final arrans

At the last meeting of the 18th and 20th A. D. \$2 was donated to the May Day Conference and Comrade Rosch lau was elected delegate to same. Th tainment were \$55 and that the usua 10 per cent., \$5.50, had been paid over the State Committee Roschlau was elected Recording Sec retary in place of Comrade Muller One hundred tickets for a raffle for gold watch for the benefit of Con Paulitsch, who has been in hospital for some time, are ready for distribution and comrades who did not attend the meeting are requested to help disp

ingmen in the Yorkville districts should hear Miss Johanna Dahme' ecture on "Woman's Political Economic Position," to be give to be given at 1497 Avenue A on Thursday evening April 21.

A mass meeting on high rents and increased cost of living will be held in Michel's Hall, 142d street and Eighth avenue, on Saturday evening, April 16. at which J. C. Frost will speak. This meeting is arranged by the Harlem Agitation Committee, at the request of the 23d A. D. Leaflets will be distributed and letters sent to the enrolled Social Democratic voters. All Harlem compades should be present and bring their friends.

At the last meeting of the Downtow Young People's Social Democratic Club the delegates to the conference of the Young People's Clubs submitted the plans of organization adopted by the Conference which were approved; they still must find the approval of the other two clubs. It was decided to take part in the May Day parade and to ask the Yorkville Young People's

CITY EDITION 4
Club to co-operate; two delegates were elected to the May Day Conference. The regular monthly lecture on Tuesday evening, April 19, will be given by Algernon Lee, who will speak on "What Socialists Work For." All members should make it a point to bring their friends to this meeting, which will be held in the Labor Lyceum, 64 E. Fourth street. The Entertainmen Committee will give a full report of ganizations and subdivisions of the party kindly take note that the next entertainment and ball of this club will be held on December 3: 50 per cent. of the net proceeds will go to

Local New York. The 12th A. D. meets Friday, April 15, 8 p. m., at 232 E. Broadway. BROOKLYN.

At the meeting of the Kings County Committee, April 9, 26 new mem bers were admitted from the following districts: 1st A. D., one; 17th A. D., one; 20th A. D., Br. I, three; new branch in the 3d A. D. (Italian) with nine members, and in the 18th A. D. with twelve. The vote on national committeeman for New York was re-ported as follows: Hillquit, 62; Hunt, 2: Butscher, 127. Also the vote on National Referendum B for location of national headquarters was reported as follows: Chicago, 34; Iudianapolis, 23; Washington, D. C., 8. A copy of the total vote cast by the branches referendum has been sent to each branch. A committee was elected to get a permit to raise an S. D. P. banner at City Hall Square. It was de-cided to hold street meetings as soon Holzer, 73 Truxton street for speakers The delegates to the May Day Demonstration Committee reported arrangements made and requested that each branch send a delegate to the next meeting at the Labor Lyceum, Sunday, April 17, at 2:30 p. m.

QUEENS.

At the last meeting of Queens County on April 8, the question of raising dues to aid State Committee was laid over to May 29. It was decided to send dele-nates to the state convention. A plenic will be held on May 20. The following

SOMETHING NEW AND INTERESTING!

... GRAND ...

## LABOR EXPOSITION AND FOOD SHOW

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE LABOR PRESS

APRIL 23 TO MAY 8, 1904,

## GRAND CENTRAL PALACE

LEXINGTON AVENUE. 43RD AND 44TH STREET. WONDERFUL PROGRAM EVERY DAY!

> CONCERT, SINGING AND DANCING! HIGH CLASS VAUDEVILLE! ARTISTS OF ALL NATIONS!

#### AMUSEMENT FOR EVERYBODY!

Bavarian Brewery in Operation, Little Germany, Japan Tea Parlors, Wild West Inn and Other Attractions. ADMISSION.

quarterly report was read and for-

warded to the State Secretary: Good studing members, 159; new members, 14; stamps bought during quarter, 200;

so ld, 157; on hand, 135; agitation

meetings held, 28.-At the previous business meeting on Mar. 11 a com-

munication was read stating that nom-

nation of Comrade Koeppicus to fill

by resignation of Abbott was received too late, and that Comrade Gerber was

therefore elected as the only nominee

A communication was received from Long Island City stating that the com-rades of said local decided to uphold their charter and representation of

delegates to all meetings: this was re

Woodside reported progress; Jamaica

new members: Wyckoff Heights, 14

new members; Glendale, cleared \$46 on sociable held Mar. 12, voted against

raising dues for state organization

Woodhaven and College Point were

not present. Balance in hands of treas

Lectures for the week under the auspices of the Social Democratic

Party and auxiliary organizations

whether by Socialist or non-Socialist

fore other organizations, are listed be

low. Unless otherwise stated, lectures

are called for 8 p. m., and admission

FRIDAY, APRIL 15.

West Side Socialist Club, Clark's

Hall, northwest corner Twenty-fifth

street and Eighth avenue, second floor.

Henry L. Slobodin: "Equality Before

TUEDAY, APRIL 19.

Down Town Young People's Social Democratic Club, Labor Lyceum, 64 E.

Fourth street, Algernon Lee: "What Socialists Work For."

1497 Avenue A. Johanna Dahme

FRIDAY, APRIL 22.

Hall, northwest corner Twenty-fifth street and Eighth avenue, second floor. Edward S. Searing: "What Socialism

SUNDAY, APRIL 17.

Wurzler's Hall, 315 Washington

treet. Peter E. Burrowes: "Towards

Buffalo Hall, corner Buffalo avenu

and Fulton street. L. D. Mayes: "The Economics of Our Politics."

WAR AND RAILROADS.

War is a terrible matter. General Sherman said it was "hell." The toll

awful thing about it, and there is a

common belief that times of peace fur

nish no parallel for the execution wrought on battlefields. A survey of the casualties resulting from the work-

ngs of one of the foremost agencies

of civilization does not contribute to

During the three years of the Fili-pino insurrection 1,005 American offi-

cers and men were killed in battle or

died of wounds, and 2.897 were more

or less seriously hurt. The British killed in action in the South African

struggle, lasting about two years and

by the Interstate Commerce Commis-sion, during the year ending June 30,

1903, 3,554 persons were killed on the

railroads of the United States and 45,-

quite as deadly as were the rifles of

Another startling feature of the re-port of railroad casualties for 1903 is

the large increase shown over the year

before, when 2.819 persons were killed

of course, this is not an argument for the abolition of railroads. No-body desires that. But do not these

figures show conclusively that the pub-lic should insist that greater safe-guards be thrown around railroad travel?—Machinists' Journal.

Yes, and we add another question:

Can we expect that "greater safe-guards will be thrown around railroad travel"—and more especially around railroad work—while the railroads.

railroad work—while the railroads, built and operated by the labor of

built and operated by the labor of wage-workers, continue to be owned and controlled by a few profit-grind-ers? Is not public ownership, brought about by the class-consclous political action of the workers, as urged by the

-The question of who will black

Socialist Party, the only way to this slaughter?

977 injured. It should be emphasiz that this was in a single year, would seem that our railroads a

Boers or the boles of the Filipinos

According to a bulletin just issued

the stability of that belief.

a half, totaled 5,727.

and 39,000 injured.

West Side Socialist Club, Clark's

THURSDAY, APRIL 21.

FOR NEW YORK.

ferred for action to the c

rer to date, \$42.23.

s free.

LECTURE CALENDAR

vacancy on State Committee caused

HARD TIMES.

TEN CENTS.

Oregnized labor is facing the greatest wage crisis since the panic of 1893, if the forecast of its leaders is cor-rect. It is estimated that before the close of the year the great employing concerns of the country will have dis missed nearly 1,000,000 men, most of them laborers and general utility workers. Of this number the railroads are expected to discharge 200,000 cmployees; the mine operators 50,000; the machine shops, fron, steel, and tin plate plants 250,000; and the building trades 40,000. The railroads and the steel mills have already begun the work of reducing their forces, and the wage liquidation threatens to become as sensational as was the recent liqui-dation in stocks.—Chicago Tribune.

All of which is the legitimate result of supporting capitalism. The capitalists own the means of production and, naturally, allow workers to use them only when the owners can get a satis-

only when the owners can get a satisfactory profit thereby. Under capitalists, we regularly alfernate between periods of prosperity, when the capitalists tasked hig profits and the workers get excurpt to eat by submitting to frightly overwork, and periods of depression, when the capitalists make smaller trofits and the workers have too much leisure and not enough food. There is not reason outside of the capitalist lystem by the masses of the people in this and of the world should live in poverty. The labor of the people, with the use of modern improved machinery, is able to produce more food, clothes, hauses and fuel per capita than ever before. The fuel per capita than ever before. The only reason for overwork at one time and want at another is the payate ownership of the heans of production, which turns the layor-saving machine from a potential ble sing to the toller, into an actual curse in them and gives the whole advantage to the possessing

GOMPERS PLEASES CAPITALISTS Stung by the criticisms of the Socialistic trade unionists who have never been able to stomach his close connec-tion with Mark Hanna in the Civic Federation, Samuel Gompers made a capitalistic attack on Socialism at the eastinate active to socialism at the Hoston covention of the American Fed-eration of Labor, which won him warm praise from President Eliot of Harvard (the man who said a "seab is a hero") at a dinner which Ellet gave Gompers the next day. This ar tack has oeen gotten out on a big poster by the Republicans in Milwan-

kee. Now here is some more about Gompers that is interesting: Oscar S. Strauss, president of the Civic Federation, in an address before he Academy of Social Science, May

14. said: The president of the American Federation of Labor (Samuel Gompers) claims that organized labor has reduced the number of Socialists in its ranks from 33 per cent. to less than 8 per cent. If, as I am assured, this estimate is correct, that fact affords the highest evidence of the wise and conservative tendency of the Federa-tion of Labor, deserving of our appro-bation and gratitude."

But Gompers' claim was not true, for it was made just after the New Orleans convention of the American Federation of Labor, where the Social ist vote lacked but 726, out of 9,068, of carrying the convention.

what Strauss said shows that the capitalists appreciate what Gom-pers is doing in their behalf in the American Federation of Labor.-Social Democratic Herald.

#### WAIT FOR THE "ISSUES."

Just be patient, Mr. Voter. The old parties have not decided what they and wait and they will fix up some "issue" for suckers like you to as other over in order to elect the repre-other over in order to elect the representatives of your oppressors to the points of political vantage! What a great fellow you are, to be sure, you sovereign American citizen, and voting king!-Social Democratic Herald

#### IT IS FOR THE WORKER.

We have many inquiries about the Crard Industrial Exposition and Food Show to be held in New York City at the close of April. The surplus is for the labor press. The Worker and the "Worker time." It is the desire of the Socialistic Cooperative Publishing Association, publishers of The Worker, to get a new press, and The Worker, to get a new press, and The the desire of the Socialistic Co-operal verbublishing Association, publishers of The Worker, to get a new press, and The Worker will then he issued as a six or eight page weekly. It is generally admitted that the quarty needs a good organ for the distribution of the second of the s

-The man who is afraid Socialism will take away his individuality has already left it in the hands of the bess. Chicago Socialist.

—The average workingman is so determined to give away his surplus product that he is willing to shoot down his brethers in a war for foreign merketa.—Iowa Socialist

—The question of who will mack boots under Socialism, curiously enough, mostly interests those who loudly prate of the dignity of labor. Socialism will not prohibit them from securing any dignity that is obtainable from that source.—Erie People.