

The Worker

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GREAT MAY DAY DEMONSTRATION.

Fifteen Thousand Workingmen and Women Marched Under the Red Flag in New York.

With stirring music and revolutionary songs, with red flags carried high, the class-conscious workingmen of New York marched, fully fifteen thousand strong, last Saturday, from the place of formation around the Labor League up to Madison Square, where the great May Day demonstration was held. There, under the eyes of curious onlookers, the doctrines of uncompromising Socialism were expounded to enthusiastic throngs.

The demonstration was organized, as usual, by a May Day Conference, called at the instance of the S. D. L. in which Socialist thought predominated. A large number of unions and other labor organizations participated. There was abundant evidence that the Socialist spirit is growing among the workingmen and the working women of New York.

The women deserve especial mention; for not only did the women of the S. D. P. turn out in force, but several women of the Independent Labor Party, the Women's Educational and Aid Society, showed their enthusiasm by the numbers they had in line. The Jewish organizations held a separate parade through the East Side, at an earlier hour, and then fell in with the main body, of which they formed a very conspicuous part.

Among the marchers were such as these: The Afro and Euro, with the words "This is the Emblem of the Social Democratic Party. Vote for It!" Tammany is the Friend of Labor just as the Wolf is the Friend of the Sheep.

"Don't Patronize the Republican or Democratic Party or any other Scab Party!" "Carriage's Money is Stained with the Blood of Homeless!" "The Greatest Fear of Labor is Ignorance. Educate Yourselves!"

Morris Brown was the chairman at the main stand in Madison Square, which was surrounded by a greater crowd than any speaker's voice could reach. He spoke briefly of the meaning of May Day, the solidarity of labor, the class struggle, and the necessity of united and aggressive action of the workers, both in their trade unions and in an uncompromising Socialist party. He then introduced Job Harriman, who was received with thunders of applause.

In his own inimitable way, he analyzed the capitalist system of exploitation, the division of society into classes, the relations of capital and labor, and pointed to the only way out—the collective ownership of the means of production, to be brought about by the class action of the working people.

Comrade Herron followed and was enthusiastically applauded. The man whom the capitalist press and profit have been trying to blindfold in politics was shown that the workers are able to understand the wiles of the capitalist. His speech was a clear and most uncompromising explanation of the class struggle, its cause and its aim—the emancipation of the working class and, through it, of all humanity.

know the truth. We should not wish to live in a fool's heaven; if the conditions are bad, and the conditions are to be worse, I want to know it, and you should know it." He said that he believed that workingmen should calmly look the future in the face. "He should say: What is going to be the lot of my children? What is going to be the conditions for them? The legislation is bought and sold to the highest bidder. Much of it is designed to shakele the generations yet unborn. When a man has no leisure or nothing except that which he has to do for bread at that time he ceases to be a citizen of a republic. A poverty-stricken man has never maintained freedom in any land and never will. The well-fed man is a useful man. The pauperized man is a useless man.

"Justice is dead in the world unless you have the power to command it. Our duty under the circumstances, at present, until the time is ripe for political action, is to form a powerful, compact organization. Therefore, I say to all who are here to-night, affiliate yourself with the others in your craft. In union there is not only strength, but also self-respect."

HARRIMAN'S SPEECH.
Job Harriman, the eloquent secretary of the New York Labor Secretariat, next addressed the meeting in a very forcible and convincing manner. He spoke in part as follows:

"Comrades, Workingmen and Women of New York! I was interested very much in the first speaker, especially in that part referring to the condition under which the women in Chicago or at least some of them, are working. I find in parts of New York City since I have been there conditions that will closely parallel the awful conditions which have been told about those in Chicago." The remark referred to concerned an Italian signman who had received but \$19.50 for a whole year's work, living on black bread and water. There are men and women in the great metropolis of this country starving to death, literally, starving on the wages they are being paid. There are not a few in number but there are many. There are also men in New York receiving wages so low that their little children and their wives must work in order that the expenses of the family may be paid. I say I was interested in this, interested because the friend here comes from the trade union ranks, comes from the ranks of labor where he goes in among the factory men and women, where he knows the facts concerning their lives, and it is interesting to see them grasp the situation, the general situation, and to see that we are ever on the decline. The conditions of the working class are growing worse; they must, of necessity, continue to grow worse under our present economic system, under our methods of doing business. We may prevent them from going down faster or aid them in going faster, according to our action, but so long as the methods now pursued in business prevail, the conditions will grow worse and the standard of living will become lower.

"We are here to-night, this May Day evening to celebrate an International Labor Day, May Day. Why was May Day chosen? Why this spring time? We know that they, the workers, always have their troubles with them; always bear their burdens, yet somehow in the spring time there is something inspiring and some joy that comes with it, and when we work in the green and budding fields in flowers, it is fitting that we, too, should sing the inspiring song together, that we, too, are rejoicing. Then we turn our attention from the cold winter which has just passed and we look forward to the beautiful summer and the harvest that is coming, and for this reason the Socialists of the world take this day as the day between two extremes."

"Though the winter of the working class has been hard, though the frosts have been bitter and cold, yet there is now a spring time for them; there is coming a summer time for them; there is coming a day of rest from their toil. For the first time in the world's history has the working class begun to see that they are interested in their own development, that they are stretching their hands across the border lines of nations; they are forgetting nationalities. They are looking upon each other as men of a mutual and common interest."

"The last century's development in the great economic and industrial resources of machinery have brought into life new possibilities. They create great questions, great opportunities, great responsibilities, and the modern development of machinery has touched the eyes of the working class with its single wand and they see for the first time the possibilities in store for them in the future. They see for the first time that with the energy of the working class applied to the productive power now in existence and when the results are distributed among them equitably that their conditions will rise not only into comfort but into luxury. We are at the May Day of the economic development, half way between the winter of despair and the summer of plenty, the workers stand turning their backs upon the winter, looking forward to the summer, and to-night you can hear the tramp, tramp of millions of workers all over the world, marching their flags in Germany they are marching their flags in Italy, in Eng-

land, in Spain, Austria, and France. All of these are marching forward today. Their trend shakes the thrones of Europe. The time is coming when the May Day will be the funeral day of capitalism and the day in which the working class republic shall be established, when the Co-operative Commonwealth will be ushered in and class wars will be ended. (Great applause.)

"As we look upon the horrors of this awful condition now prevailing among us, as we think of a civilization that will permit its men, its fathers and its mothers and children to work from early morning until late at night for a mere pittance, for a sum of money on which the family cannot live and thereby forces the remainder of the family, which babies they are, to go to work, I say why is it that a civilization, not only our nation, but all Christendom, a civilization professing to be a Christian civilization whose religious tenets are 'Love your neighbor as yourself; if a man smite you on the cheek, turn unto him the other'—I say, why is it these their principal tenets are constantly enlarging their rifles, constantly enlarging their staiding armies, constantly calling for more militia, constantly increasing their police force; is it because these nations mean to turn the other cheek? What determines this? We say it is because men are wicked. No, this is no answer. It is only a use of other words to state the same fact that they are fighting."

"You have a little war here; one between the blacksmiths and car repairers and the New York Central Railroad. Rather an unequal war, is it not, but it is a war, for you can kill a man by attacking him with a vacuum in his stomach as easily as making a vacuum in his brain. (Applause.)

Mr. Harriman here placed himself in the position of the employing capitalist, and his hearers in the position of wage earners, and then continued as follows:

THE PROFIT SYSTEM.
"I am in a position to buy you for an ever decreasing portion of your product. I have transferred your life, your energy, your power to myself, and now I am King. You say it is to your interest to keep your product. I say it is to my interest to keep your product. If you work longer hours the employer gets more power out of you. It is power he is after. This fact, that one man can take a part of the product of another, is what happened in the case of the strike in the mines of Pennsylvania. You are dealing with a great system that grinds out profits, not with the managers of that system, and as long as the workers are divided, the men who are able to enter the industrial field will take the power from the workers and classes. Your products feed the great fortunes, and the fortunes give power to take more products. The incentive in life of the great capitalist is to make the lives of men comfortable, but their whole aim, under the present system, is to increase their fortunes and their power out of the product of the workers. The capitalists can live easier by using your power than by using their own power."

"The working class, while they remain wage workers, can never get more than a small share of the product of their labor. It is therefore, because the interest of the working class is to abolish the wage system, the capitalist and the profit system, and so inaugurate the system that will return the products of their toil to themselves. Do you not see that your interests are not with those men who are striving to open the markets of the Orient to dispose of the products of their labor? No, you are not with those men. For the first time they are stretching their hands across the border lines of nations; they are forgetting nationalities. They are looking upon each other as men of a mutual and common interest."

"The last century's development in the great economic and industrial resources of machinery have brought into life new possibilities. They create great questions, great opportunities, great responsibilities, and the modern development of machinery has touched the eyes of the working class with its single wand and they see for the first time the possibilities in store for them in the future. They see for the first time that with the energy of the working class applied to the productive power now in existence and when the results are distributed among them equitably that their conditions will rise not only into comfort but into luxury. We are at the May Day of the economic development, half way between the winter of despair and the summer of plenty, the workers stand turning their backs upon the winter, looking forward to the summer, and to-night you can hear the tramp, tramp of millions of workers all over the world, marching their flags in Germany they are marching their flags in Italy, in Eng-

AT SPRINGFIELD.
Impressive Demonstration in the Massachusetts City.
The Social Democrats of Springfield held an enthusiastic May Day demonstration. The meeting was held in the city hall, which was well filled, over 750 people being present. The meeting was preceded by a good parade, headed by a band of twenty pieces. Many comrades from Holyoke, Westfield, Chicopee, and Hartford took part along with Local Springfield, the Holyoke Turnverein, Worcester, and the Springfield Brewery Workers Union.

ARE THEY SLAVES?

Arrogant Treatment of Employees of Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company.

Comrade George H. Wrenn, president of the Springfield Central Labor Union, acted as chairman of the evening. He devoted a few words to refuting a slanderous attack of a committee of the board of trade upon the local trade union officers.

"Many of the city officials," he said, "are members of the board of trade, and show little interest in the working man. If last fall you had elected a Socialist mayor it would not be unnecessary to protest against granting licenses to labor interests, or to petition commissions or the city council for privileges which belong to the laboring men."

"National Secretary Butcher spoke briefly on the meaning of May Day as a demonstration of the international solidarity of the working class, which manifests itself on the political side in the Socialist movement of the world."

Silvio Origo pointed out that the object of our attack is not the capitalist as an individual but the capitalist class as a ruling and exploiting class. Individual cases of injustice, oppression, and violence only illustrate the essential iniquity of the capitalist system, which must be abolished and the Co-operative Commonwealth substituted before real justice and freedom can be brought about.

HERRON'S ADDRESS.
Comrade Herron was the principal speaker of the evening. He took as his subject, "Socialism and Liberty," and spoke in part as follows:

"Every movement has been one for the freedom of man. The whole history of mankind has been that of struggle on the part of each man to lead his own life; to make his own contribution to the world. Anything which makes a man's life other than his own choosing is tyranny. The century just gone began under the glow and promise of a monopoly in any other country, except in Russia. We ought to be disappointed, because we haven't got to the sources of liberty. If we are to be free we must begin with the sources of life. All liberty in its last analysis rests back on economic liberty. There can be no such thing as freedom until there are no more hirelings. The speaker used the illustration of a company of men, owning the air, but not the land, and the thought of the speaker was well expressed. 'That is just the way we are all in, but we are such fools that we don't know it. Private ownership of the sources of life, the worst form of tyranny that can exist. It ought to be clear to us that when we are dependent on any man or set of men for our existence, we are dependent for our existence.'"

A FUNDAMENTAL WRONG.
"You might as well appoint a committee to go sit down on the sun to keep it from rising as to expect to prevent the man who controls wages from controlling his employee's life. It is not a question of the abolition of such conditions, but an abolition of wages and employers and the coming of the people to their own rights. The condition of to-day is a section of the product of the labor of one-fifth of the population, and the other four-fifths of that one-fifth for articles of sustenance. When you go out to buy a gallon of oil, among other things you help to support in an organized band of men scattered all over the world paid only to debauch the government. You cannot live without paying every day to sustain a criminal whose blackness covers the earth. Capitalism stands for the interests of a few men, and the institutions supported by its contributions are all rooted on the degradation of humanity. If the son of man should be able to claim an accounting, what would become of all these institutions? Supposing a clergyman, with the very best intentions, should preach the things that Jesus preached, why he wouldn't be allowed to finish his sermon. The only freedom is economic freedom, and that can only be secured through Socialism."

"When the politician cries that there is an overproduction, then it is that with rifles and armies we go forth to prey upon a people weaker than ourselves in order to make new markets. England is in Egypt to-day because of the demand of English philanthropist manufacturers who are wearing out the lives of helpless children. Why are we in the Philippines? And why did this country betray a confiding people? Only to furnish a market for our products. Why are we betraying Cuba people? Why is it that we haven't shame enough left to be ashamed of our shame? It is because American capital is in power in Cuba and there must be markets. Supposing a man came into your house to-night and at the point of a revolver took all your money. Then to-morrow he came to you and demanded pay for keeping you in order while he robbed you. You couldn't pay. He already has all your money. So you are forced to give a bond mortgaging a portion of the product of your labor. That is a government bond. It is too late to talk of arbitration committees or to attempt to improve the present capitalist system. The present kind of civilization cannot be reformed, but ended."

NO ANSWER BUT FREEDOM.
There is no other answer under the sun for the slave but his freedom. It is no answer to the wage earner to tell him his conditions are improved. There is no other method for preparing the

ONE MORE BLOW.

Eight-Hour Law in the State of Washington is Knocked Out by a Court Decision.

The eight-hour law passed by the legislature of Washington in 1899 has been invalidated by Judge Snull, in a decision handed down on May 1. The decision was rendered in a suit brought by former city employees against the city of Tacoma for payment for overtime.

The principal ground for the decision is that the law attempts to "interfere with the right of free private contract." It is in line with the recent decision of the New York Court of Appeals in the prevailing rate of wages case.

Capitalist judges don't need to have a house fall on them to make them act together. Perhaps the trade unionists of Washington will begin to stop fooling with resolutions and petitions to lull politicians after this sockdolager from their friends on the bench.

COLLEGE PAPER IS SUPPRESSED.
Authorities of New York City College Assume the Powers of Censors.
The April-May number of the "College Review," the students' paper of the City College, was arbitrarily suppressed by the president, Alexander G. Webb, last week, because it contained an article hostile to Richard Croker and another attacking religious dogmas. The students in charge of the paper were compelled to take up all copies that had been sold and refund the money and the whole edition was confiscated by the president.

The editor, Clifford Stern, and Benjamin Weatherway, the writer of one of the articles, pleaded the right of freedom of the press and pointed out that the articles in question were neither slanderous nor otherwise objectionable, except as the expressions of unpopular opinion. The reply of one of the professors clearly showed the motive of the suppression:

AN INSTITUTION SUPPORTED BY THE PEOPLE'S MONEY CAN'T AFFORD TO ANTAGONIZE THE PARTY IN POWER.
Much indignation is felt among the students at the arbitrary action.

ON MONDAY LAST A SQUAD OF POLICE charged into a crowd of striking silk workers at Patterson, N. J., and after a free use of clubs arrested nine of the strikers. The affair took place near the mills of Frank & Dugan, where a strike has been on for nearly a month. The manufacturers have been trying to start up the mills, but their efforts have been unsuccessful because the "scabs" have been secured by the strikers.

Failure to start the mills has apparently exasperated the employers and the captain of police seems to have got the tip to put a stop to the scoundrels. The charge by the police upon the strikers was the result.

THEY MUST NOT ORGANIZE.

Winchester Repeating Arms Company Warns Its Employees.

The machinists in the employ of the Winchester Repeating Arms Company of Connecticut are beginning to organize and the company has issued an interesting circular of warning.

The Winchester Repeating Arms Company will be remembered as the concern which devised the riot shotgun, with special ammunition loaded with buckshot, and gave its men "steady employment" at two hours overtime a day for service in the street railway strike at St. Louis last summer.

They also, just before election, drew the attention of their employees to the "identity of interest" between themselves and the company and the desirability of the election of William McKinley (the president who authorized the Bull Pen outrages of Idaho).

When the election was accomplished they equipped their employees with shotguns and blank cartridges and marched them in parade to celebrate their degradation.

THEY "FURNISH EMPLOYMENT."
Here is a copy of the recent circular: "To the Employees of the Winchester Repeating Arms Company: 'Our attention is called to a form of application for membership in the International Association of Machinists, which is now being circulated among our employees, to the annoyance of some and somewhat to the detriment of the work. We trust that none of our men will ally themselves with an organization which must hereafter interfere with their loyalty to the Winchester company. The Winchester company has no local market. All of its trade is foreign to the locality, and a good deal of it is foreign to this country. No sentiment exists with our customers which would make them willing to pay more for the goods which we produce, and any increased price must reduce our trade. Steady employment is worth having, and has been furnished by the Winchester Arms Company during the last quarter of a century. This successful career has been helped by all our employees, and it is to ourselves and others, therefore, you should very carefully consider any movement or agreement which may conflict with the healthy state of affairs now existing and which should not compromise yourself in any scheme that means the loss of business to this company or loss of work to its employees."

"Those who remain loyal to the Winchester company and lend their aid in maintaining and strengthening the position now occupied by the company, will certainly have its most hearty consideration and preference in all its future affairs."

"We address you at this time in order that you may know the circumstances from the point of view of the other employees of this company upon whom its management has devolved, and in whom we trust you have the fullest confidence."

DO SOMETHING!
Now that the billion dollar steel trust controls most of the large ships on the lakes and a big pool controls all the independent vessels, those small capitalists and workmen who once dreamed that some day they might own a ship or two had better wake up. The interests in question will fix rates on the one hand and wages on the other, they will send competition to Davy Jones' locker and so thoroughly systematize the work that quite a few tollers will find their services dispensed with. Of course, the saving to the capitalists will be immense, and anyone who thinks he can compete with the combines can gain experience, but at considerable cost. One industry after another is succumbing to the inevitable centralization of effort. The faster it moves, the better. Let the workmen take heart and imitate the capitalists by organizing their forces, for in the present movement is found their emancipation from the yoke of slavish toil. Join something—either an economic or political organization or both—Cleveland Citizen.

IS IT A VICTORY?

Decision in Suit of Street Cleaners Against City for Overtime Wages.

Justice O'Brien says he regrets having to decide in favor of Mr. and Mrs. Givens the other side a "tip"—Some Other Considerations—What a Socialist Democratic City Administration Would Do.

"Labor has won a victory in the courts." So they say, but it seems somewhat doubtful. The facts are these:

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court has affirmed a decision in favor of Patrick J. McNulty, who, as assignee of 707 drivers in the street cleaning department of this city, sued the city for overtime wages amounting to \$1,330,000. The claim dated from the period extending from January 1, 1892, to April 26, 1894. The complaint set up that eight hours was then a lawful day's work and that by an act of the legislature, passed May 30, 1892, all drivers in the Department of Street Cleaning working overtime were entitled to receive extra compensation at the rate of 25 cents per hour for each hour of extra work.

The Appellate Court sustains the contention of the claimants upon the pleadings before it, but gives leave to the city to carry the case to the Court of Appeals.

Further, Justice O'Brien, who wrote the opinion, says therein:

"THIS CONCLUSION IS REACHED WITH REGRET, because upon the facts appearing, a rather serious situation is presented bearing upon the right of the head of a department to create liability apparently without limit."

He then quotes a clause of the consolidation act, which provides that city officers shall so regulate their expenditure that the same shall not in any one year exceed the amount appropriated, "and no charge, claim or liability shall exist or arise against said city for any sum in excess of the amount appropriated for the sever al purposes."

This provision, he says has been violated, and he clearly intimates that if City Attorney Whelan had introduced this into his pleading the decision would have been different. "It is worth noting, when a judge goes out of his way to give the defeated party to a suit a 'tip' how he can get the decision reversed."

AGENTS, ATTENTION!

Agents sending in subscriptions without remittance must state distinctly how long they are to run. Agents are personally charged with and held responsible for unpaid subscriptions sent in by them. Only duly elected and approved agents acknowledged.

WHAT SOCIALISTS WOULD DO.
A Social Democratic administration, representing the working people and holding itself responsible to them alone, would do things differently. In the first place, it would not allow overtime so long as there are idle men. If there was more work than the existing force could do in the legal workday, it would hire a larger force.

In the second place, it would not force the men to go to law in order to collect their wages. It would pay the street cleaners just as promptly as it would pay the mayor and the city attorney.

Maybe the street cleaners think Socialism would be impracticable and tyrannical. Maybe they prefer to work overtime, have their wages held up, and finally have the larger part pocketed by lawyers and assignees. If so, they should not vote for the Social Democratic Party next fall. The Social Democratic Party is not in for that kind of "economy."

SOCIALIST LECTURE.
The Zist A. D. Social Democratic Party, is holding Sunday evening lectures at Coliseum Hall, One Hundred and First Street and Columbus Avenue, Sunday, May 12, at 8 p. m. James A. H. man will speak on "The Passing of the Democratic Party." General discussion after the lecture. All are welcome. J.

WAY DART PARADE CONFERENCE.
Regular meeting of the Parade Conference on Saturday, May 11, at 8 p. m. at the Labor Lyceum, 94 E. Fourth Street. Delegates should not fail to attend. J. GERBER, Sec'y.

"You never know what you can do till you try," they say. Have you tried selling Socialist pamphlets and getting subscriptions for 'The Worker'? By the way, there is another good thing to bear in mind: 'If at first you don't succeed, try, try again.'"

A combination of all the best properties in Missouri with a capitalization of \$50,000,000 is being arranged by the Whitney-Ryan syndicate.

LECTURE ON MORRIS.
Comrade J. Spargo will lecture on "William Morris and the New Era" on Friday evening, May 17, at the club house of the Young People's Club, 3300 Third Avenue. Comrades are invited. Bring friends.

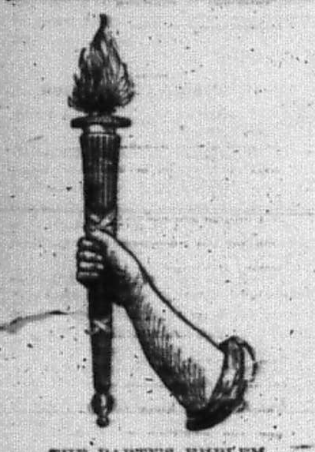
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As far as possible, rejected communications will be returned if so desired and stamps enclosed.

Table with 2 columns: Year and Socialist Vote in the United States. Rows include 1888, 1890, 1892, 1894, 1896, 1898, 1900.



THE PARTY'S EMBLEM.

Dr. Andrew Carnegie does not need to be rich in order to be disgraced.

Only the working people are advised by President McKinley to practice economy.

The Worker is published for the workers. What are you doing to circulate it among them?

The profit-sharing plan has its dangers. Suppose the workers should demand all the profits?

The sovereign citizens of the United States should take a good look at their president while they have a chance. He may be the last of his kind.

When the Democratic leaders have arrived at a conclusion as to what constitutes a Democrat, they can be prepared to carry the country.

There is no reason why every workman should not be president of a trust some day—provided we find trusts enough to go around.

A Rhode Island bank has gone broke for nearly a million, and many small depositors are caught. Who said there was no inducement for workmen to be frugal and economical?

Fusion ought to make a successful politician when he comes home, judging by the methods employed in capturing Aguinaldo. He should be an expert in capturing the "labor vote."

The manner in which the circulation of The Worker is increasing is sufficient testimony of the esteem in which it is held by the Socialist of the country. If YOU like it, push it along.

Every Socialist in Greater New York should attend the closing lectures of the Heron series at the Park Theater, Brooklyn, next Sunday evening, and Cooper Union on Tuesday evening.

McKinley's suspicious special car was presented to him by railroad managers, who never give their other faithful employees anything but wage reductions. Why this partiality?

Judging by the actions and utterances of the Cuban Commission after being entertained in Washington champagne is going to be a potent factor in the settlement of the Cuban "problem."

It will be rather embarrassing to our single tax friends if the non-producers continue to develop a tendency toward a reduction of tariff duties. What will become of their free trade program for abolishing monopoly?

No Paul Kruger is coming to this country. Wana's reply, in response to Kruger's ultimatum, is that...

vince him of the futility of expecting aid or sympathy from emperors? Why does he insist upon disturbing our Emperor?

Every vote cast for Socialism is a protest against capitalism. A vote for the Republican and Democratic parties signifies contentment with present conditions. Capitalists do not care much about your talking for Socialism so long as you don't vote for it.

Justice Van, Remis, Democrat, and Justice Rumsay, Republican, dissented from the decision that the city must pay wages clearly proscribed by law for work honestly done. Beautiful example of non-partisanship! Both parties agree in wanting to please the workmen.

The people who are making a great fuss about the Buffalo exposition being closed on Sunday are curiously indifferent to the movement that would save the laborers from being despoiled and overworked every day of the week, and that would give the workers a chance to visit expositions.

Eugene V. Debs has declined to attend the Detroit convention of Social Reformers. Comrade Debs has not always been on the right side, and is not now. He did not attend the Buffalo convention, but it was a pronounced success.

So says the "Citizen and Country" of Toronto. We would ask: Successful in what? Ex-Senator D. B. Hill went to the circus in this city last week and is reported as admiring the performing seals very much. These seals, Mr. Hill thought, showed more intelligence than some men. He wouldn't say the particular kind of men he had in mind, but we hazard the guess he was thinking of the workmen who insist upon voting for their enemies in the parties of Hill and Hanna.

Governor Odell has probably learned by this time that it is impossible to be the representative of all the people, when the interests of the classes composing the people come into conflict. He has had excellent opportunity to learn if there is a class struggle, and it was not hard for him to decide which class he should act for. It would be just as easy for a class-conscious Socialist in the same position to act for the working class, whom Odell has ignored.

THE CITY COLLEGE OUTRAGE. These of our critics who complain that the intolerance of the Social Democrats, and who find fault because we talk of condemnation should give a little thought to the suppression of the students' paper at the City College of New York. This institution, true to capitalist interests and sentiments, has given us an example of intolerance and condemnation, which should serve as a lesson in the class struggle.

The April-May number of the "College Review" contained an article in condemnation of Richard Croker and one on "The Fallacy in Religious Faith," both of which gave much discomfort to the authorities in control of the school. Accordingly, the president of the institution proceeded to confiscate the whole edition—so far as he could, at least—at a cost of about \$40 to the students who had charge of it, and gave them to understand that they ought to be thankful if no worse punishment was visited upon them for freely expressing their unorthodox and scathing opinions.

It is not necessary for us to discuss the character of the articles in question, further than to say that the article on Croker said plainly what every one knows to be the truth and that the other article expressed with equal plainness the opinion, held by nearly all men of science, that the dogmas of religion have no foundation in human experience and are at variance with human reason. In neither article is it claimed that there was any misstatement of fact nor any vulgar use of expression. The pages of the "Review" were, moreover, freely open to anyone who should care to express opposite opinions.

The constitution of the United States guarantees the freedom of the press. It also forbids the taking of lawful private property by public authorities without adequate compensation. But that constitution was framed a century ago, and the president of the New York City College feels quite at liberty to overrule it. And yet the authorities of this institution profess the utmost reverence for the constitution; for freedom, and for learning.

The motive of President Webb's action is plain. He was afraid of the consequences which might follow if he allowed the students to offend the boss of this city and to shock the feelings of the respectable backers of the boss. So he was ready to sacrifice civil and academic liberty, if possible, to the habit of independent thought among the boss under his charge, and even to steal the property of those boys in order to please the professor that he.

Socialists protest, in a particular convention for paper constitutions. In view of changed conditions we can consistently advocate measures in violation of a document, written over a hundred years ago. But when those who profess to revere that document

stoop to defend class interests by violating its provisions, they write themselves down hypocrites. And when they violate not only the constitution, but the commonest dictates of intellectual honesty, of business integrity, and of that sort of honor which says: "Don't hit a fellow smaller than yourself," then they write themselves down as cowards and petty tyrants.

Hypocrisy, cowardice, and tyranny were ever the distinguishing marks of capitalism. It is afraid to have accepted dogmas questioned or to have the conduct of its tools discussed, and wherever it can it suppresses such discussion. It is fast corrupting the schools and colleges of this country, seeking to substitute mere instruction for real education, passive acceptance of authoritative teaching for active inquiry into the facts of life.

The danger which threatens our school calls for the attention of every Socialist—any, of every man or woman who loves liberty. Many of these boys who are now students in the City College will, in a few years, be teachers of a younger generation. We appeal to them to think deeply of this outrage which has just been perpetrated; to recognize that, whether or not they agree with the articles suppressed by this petty inquisitor, their honor as students, as young men devoted to a life of free and progressive thought, is threatened; to resolve that they will emulate their brothers in the universities of Europe and, by eternal vigilance, defend the right of unhampered investigation, discussion, and expression of opinion. On you devolves a great duty, young men. You will find that the Socialists maintain the cause of freedom. See that you do your part.

Attempts have been made before to defeat progress by using slander, misrepresentation and falsehood. Those attempts failed before, and they will fail again. Socialists should not be discouraged if they find the hand of every supporter of existing institutions turned against us. Our hands are turned against the wrong and immorality of existing conditions, and we must be prepared to meet with strong hearts and unwavering faith whatever comes. All that is needed is confidence in our cause and in each other, to make the work of Socialism all the nobler for the storm of hate and prejudice that has been against it.

ANOTHER REFORM FAILURE. The fruitlessness of Populist "reform" and the necessity of having a "radical, revolutionary judiciary as well as partisan revolutionary legislators and executive officers has again been illustrated in South Dakota. That state, like Utah, has a provision in its constitution that certain classes of laws must be referred to the people for approval or rejection. An exception of such laws as may be necessary for the immediate preservation of the public health, peace, or safety, support of the state government and its existing institutions.

The Republican legislature which lately adjourned desired to remove from office the Fusionists who still formed the majority of the boards of the charitable and penal institutions. They passed a law removing those officers, but they knew it would be rejected if submitted to the people. This difficulty was avoided, therefore, by attaching a clause declaring that the passage of this law was necessary for the support of the state government and its existing institutions.

The law was, of course, contested on the ground that the case was not actually one of emergency and that the legislature had no right, by affixing an emergency clause, to withhold the law from referendum. The supreme court sustained the legislature, declaring that where the legislature declares a law necessary for the protection of the public peace, health, safety, or support of the state government and its existing institutions, such measures cannot be appealed to the people. Further, "the court will not inquire whether such declarations are well grounded, the legislature being vested with sole authority to determine the matter."

Then the referendum provision is completely emasculated and the chief of the "beneficial results" of which the reformers have been boasting. The referendum by itself will accomplish nothing. It may be a valuable weapon when used by an aggressive and revolutionary party which knows what it wants and is determined to get it. Without such a party it can accomplish nothing. And it is of the utmost importance to compare judicial as well as legislative and executive offices, because, under American political institutions, the judiciary is really the highest power.

We printed last week an article on the struggle of the slave-rearers in Swanton, Va., including the celebration of their victory. It is very significant that the press dispatches to the daily papers announced that the intended parade was abandoned, whereas the fact is that a very successful parade was actually held; they state, further, that only about two hundred people attended the same meeting, while the number really exceeded five hundred. This is a case of wanton and willful falsification by the news-gathering service of the capitalist class that should be borne in mind.

AN OHIO PETTIFOGGER.

A beautiful example of the fairness of which the daily press boasts was given by the Dayton (O.), "Press," a Republican organ, some time since.

A comrade in Dayton sent a copy of this paper, then called "The People," to the editor of the "Press." The editor commented upon it at the length of three-quarters of a column. It must be supposed, therefore, that he first examined the paper with some care.

But did he, in "writing us up," mention the true name of our paper? Not at all. That might have led some of his readers to get a copy and find out for himself how the "Press" editor had misrepresented us. He opens his "criticism" by saying:

"A solicitation and doubtless sincere friend of 'The Press' sends us a copy of a Socialist organ called 'The Freeman,' published in New York."

That the substitution of a false name was intentional is made certain by the fact that it is repeated three times in the course of the editorial, and that the article bears internal evidence that our paper was really before the editor as he wrote.

This typically truthful capitalist editor takes occasion to refer to another Socialist paper, the "Appeal to Reason," in these terms:

"Several months ago, during the early summer of 1900, we took occasion to make some remarks about 'Wayland's Social Democratic organ, printed in Girard, Kan.' We predicted that 'Wayland's paper could not sustain itself long, though it then claimed to be prospering immensely. We predicted that 'The Appeal' would not find support among Americans for more than a year or two. We have not heard of the sheet since election."

This is intended, of course, to convey the impression that the "Appeal to Reason" was dead. It is very likely that the "Appeal" had come to the office of the "Press" and had been seen by the editor every week in the interval. Facts do not bother a man like the "Press" editor.

The criticisms of an editor who will descend to such pettifoggery falsehood as this do not, of course, call for consideration among honest men. We notice it only as one more example of the degeneracy and utter unreliability of the capitalist press.

Justice O'Brien, who openly says that he regrets he could not decide the street cleaners' overtime wages case against the men, is a Democrat. He also joined with two other Democrats and four Republicans in the Court of Appeals to knock out the prevailing rate of wages law. Remember these things, workmen, when you come to vote for judges. Don't be fooled by the "non-partisan judiciary" humbug. Judges elected as Republicans and Democratic tickets always unite in non-partisan fashion against your class. Vote in non-partisan fashion against them for Social Democratic judges who will be pledged to uphold labor laws.

THE MINERS' DILEMMA.

Why should the miners of Pennsylvania organize an army and march upon Harrisburg? What right have they to expect anything from the legislators there? And if the labor laws they desire were passed, what guarantee have they that these laws would be enforced? The men the miners voted to go to Harrisburg are not miners; they are not even workmen, and they should not be expected to pass laws really favorable to labor's interests.

The miners have no right to expect recognition from men whose sympathies and interests are entirely with the class that oppresses and robs the miners. And none know this better than the miners themselves. They know it because they have years of past experience to base their knowledge. Laws abolishing the abuses against which the miners proclaim were enacted in Pennsylvania only to be declared unconstitutional by the courts or rendered innocuous through the aid of Gattling guns.

The miners could well stay at home and save shoe leather. They could send representatives of their own class, just as easy as they now send representatives of the capitalist class. No one ever hears of capitalists organizing an army to storm the legislative halls. They send a committee with a "bullet" and we never hear of the state militia being called out to stop them, either.

No sooner had the word gone forth that the miners had decided to march but the tools of capitalism throughout the state were on the alert and orders were dispatched to the state militia to be prepared for emergencies. What a dilemma the miners are in, to be sure! If they march they are menaced by the shot guns of the militia. If they stay at home they know they will be ignored by the legislature—which would probably happen even if they reached Harrisburg unharmed. They are unable whichever way they set. There is a way out by voting the ticket of their class—the Social Democratic Party.

In Pennsylvania the case is not so happily situated. An anti-slave bill introduced in the legislature. Money is spent freely to defeat the measure.

MAY DAY.

(Continued from page 1.) world to administer the things that belong to it but to give it those things. So Socialism comes to assist in bringing this condition about. "No language can be found forcible enough to explain how one class in the world lives off from another class. Nor is it emphatic enough to show that to attempt to bridge over the chosen between capital and the working class is to make harder the coming of Socialism. The working class must achieve its own freedom. Out of the struggle and pain of the world's disinherited labor must come the reign of the laboring classes. Unless the line of class consciousness be sustained; unless the labor shall stand on its own solidarity and find its lead among its ranks; then capitalism or the ruling class will simply blind and bribe. Only in this class-consciousness shall come the salvation of the commonwealth. Every gift of a library or college as coming from a capitalist as such, at the present time is but a curse to society. Give labor its own produce; give the working classes the machinery by which it must work; give unto the sons of men the world they have given them; give unto the disinherited the product of their labor, so that every child may be surrounded by all that gods to make life. Give them the products of their labor and they will make their own homes, write their own poetry, sing their own songs, and build for themselves, and they will not need gifts of libraries and educational institutions from their masters. We have heard much of brotherhood, but the international brotherhood is a scientific fact; something that adheres to mankind in the nature of things. If we do not do our brothers the world over, if we do not so organize the world over, then we will be destroyed in our brothers' destruction, as we ought to be. Brotherhood is not a sentiment, it is a fact against which we are bumping every day. There can be no such thing as freedom on earth until we are all free. So the Socialist program comes into national being because it touches all men. If Socialism should prevail in America there would not be a throne left standing in Europe in two weeks. So Socialism comes as a program of faith in the trustworthiness of mankind, the new gospel of glad tidings. It comes proposing to liberate the souls of men. It comes as the first program that has ever come from man to man."

TWO ILLUSTRATIVE CASES.

The action of Comrade Elchman, recently elected as justice of the peace in West Hoboken, N. J., as reported in our "Official" column, is worthy of consideration by our party members—especially by those newer members to whom the discipline of the party seems too rigid and severe. Comrade Elchman was nominated by the Social Democratic Party. At a late day, recognizing the uselessness of opposing his election, the two old parties gave him their endorsement—without his knowledge and against his desire. He publicly repudiated this action and asked the voters to consider him only as the candidate of the Social Democratic Party.

He was, of course, elected. But inasmuch as he was not opposed by the capitalist parties he now submits to Local Hudson County the question whether he should retain his office. We express no opinion as to what the local should do, because we have no desire to interfere in their action. The Hudson County comrades have proved themselves competent to conduct a vigorous and class-conscious movement.

Our object in referring to the incident is to contrast it with such a case as that in Battle Creek, Mich., commented upon last week, where a Social Democrat accepted an appointment from a capitalist mayor. In the West Hoboken case there is, to say the very least, a reasonable ground for holding the office; for while it was won without an aggressive act, it touches all men. The Hudson County comrades have proved themselves competent to conduct a vigorous and class-conscious movement.

HOWARD BALKAM DEAD.

On the afternoon of Wednesday, the first of May, our veteran comrade, Howard Balkam, passed away after a long sickness. Howard Balkam was a German descent. He was born in Maine, April 8, 1847. He learned the painter's trade, at which he worked most of his life. The lead poisoning, so common in that trade, was the cause of his untimely death—untimely, for he was still vigorous in mind and eager to fight for the cause of Labor.

In 1884 he became active in the labor movement and showed, from the first, an aggressive and devoted spirit, although it was not till some years later that he became a Socialist. He took a prominent part in the agitation of the Knights of Labor in the days of that order's greatest strength and did much in the "Spread the Light Club" to stimulate thought and class-consciousness among the painters and other workmen.

It was in 1887 that he first entered the political movement and he did yeoman service in the memorable Henry George campaign. When George repudiated the support of the working class with gross ingratitude and began his fight against Socialism, Balkam turned to the study of this movement with the result that he soon became an avowed Socialist. From that time till the day of his death, he spent no day, in spirit, in the service of the cause. Whether in the public agitation, in spreading doctrines within his internal work of the party, he could always be counted upon to do his utmost.

In 1896 he was chosen as our candidate for governor of New York. A choice which involved much more cheerfully and bore the honor modestly. He preached the class struggle with all his might and contributed much to the gratifying result—the rise of the vote to 3,202. He also served upon the National Executive Committee, as well as in many other functions.

When the split came in 1899 Comrade Balkam remained neutral for a time, in order to make sure which side was right. The result of his consideration was that he took his place in the ranks of the Social Democratic Party and served it faithfully till his death. Howard Balkam will be remembered as a devoted comrade, a true friend, and an honorable man, by the many who were associated with him in the movement.

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Over the Water. Our Esteemed Contemporaries. (and OTHERS) London Labor Leader.

The "Daily News" revelations concerning the "living-in" system in London seem to give the death blow to the "Bittens never shall be slaves" intention. There are many thousands of British men and women living under conditions that are described as worse than the "Kimberley compound." Were it not that the facts are authenticated on the very best authority, they would be too astounding for belief. In one establishment, which is typical of the others, 300 employees never get into the open air from 8 in the morning till 10 or 11 at night. They have to sleep in an atmosphere indescribably foul. They are not allowed to marry. Beginning apprenticeship at fifteen, they are "too old at forty," and at that age are cast adrift to join the army of submerged. This is the testimony not alone of trade union officials, such as Mr. Macpherson and Mr. Turner, but of government inspectors and clergymen of the type of Dr. Clifford, and even of the more humane amongst the employers themselves, of whom Mr. Evan Griffith is a type, and who declare they would gladly see the system abolished, but are afraid of the competition of their less scrupulous fellow-traders. The Soap Assailants' Union is doing what it can to fight the evil, but it can do little more than make known the facts. It is for the public opinion of the country to make itself felt, and it remains to be seen whether there is sufficient moral conscience left in England to make an end of a state of things which shames the very name of civilization.—London Labor Leader.

A London dispatch of May 3 says: "Replying to a deputation from the Workmen's and Sugar Tax Association, to-day, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Michael Hicks Beach, declined to consider the withdrawal of the sugar tax. He said that it was the most important part of the present budget, and he did not believe that workmen who had approved of the war in South Africa objected to pay something towards the cost." Workmen mobbed the Socialists for contemplating the war and predicting its outcome. They should be more willing to listen to the Socialists hereafter.

Starvation and typhus are reported increasing among the village population of Bessarabia, Southern Russia. Seventy per cent. of the farmers of that district have lost all their horses, and have no seed for the spring sowing.

May Day was generally observed in Europe as usual. We have only the press dispatches to depend upon for news at present. It is reported that the day passed off quietly in Berlin. Three hundred and eighty-five thousand persons in all attended the seventy-four Socialist and trade union meetings here. At all the meetings resolutions were adopted in favor of the eight-hour day and the right of union. No processions were allowed. In consequence of the threat of the master builders to lock out all the workmen who celebrated May Day, work in the building trades was suspended throughout the day. The workmen in Hamburg, Leipzig, Halle, and other large towns celebrated the day. Nowhere were there any disorders or arrests.

At Vienna ten thousand persons took part in the May Day procession. Meetings were also held throughout the provinces. Several demonstrations occurred in Spanish cities. At Lisbon and Madrid the processions were held.

A St. Petersburg dispatch of May 4 says: "Many male students, a number of female students, workmen, Liberal leaders, lawyers, and literates were arrested, and 500 houses were searched here on Thursday night, and it is probable that throughout European Russia similar tactics were pursued. The object of the movement is to prevent demonstrations to-morrow, which is regarded as Labor Day. The advisability of the step is considered by some to be questionable, as it may provoke trouble. The military have been posted near the factories to prevent workmen from coming into the city."

Another dispatch of May 5 states: "During the last few days there have been wholesale arrests and seizures in connection with the alleged revolutionary movement. It is reported that persons of high position and reputation have been arrested during the last forty-eight hours, including a number of prominent men."

Alarming conditions are reported in the press dispatches from Italy. The peasants in the Province of Messina, Catania, and Syracuse are in constant conflict with the police—occasionally daily. The region in which the sulphur mines are situated is agitated, and a general strike is threatened. Misery prevails in the Province of Pontine. The fields and gardens are lying waste, the industry has suspended payment, and the people are suffering from want. The syndicate has gone to Rome, to confer with the President. Strikes are extending everywhere in South Italy.

BEATS CANNIBALISM.

When the men of the Twenty-third United States Volunteers, recently discharged from the service at San Francisco, were returning to their homes in Texas they showed us the pictures of one of their comrades who was killed and eaten by the natives in the mountains of Mexico. That put us to thinking that here in this country a number of people were living off their fellow-men and while they did not eat their flesh, what they did eat came from the sweat and toil of others, and the misery and suffering caused by the system that permitted such things, were worse than the cannibalism to which this soldier was subjected.

Along the coast of Progress north the crew of an old sailing vessel was on the way to a distant port. The vessel was in the bay. The crew was in the bay. The vessel was in the bay. The crew was in the bay.

It is God's will that we should be united in the love of our fellow-men. We are all one in the love of our fellow-men. We are all one in the love of our fellow-men.

Upper leather manufacturers have formed a combination with \$10,000,000 capital.

READ THESE AUTHENTIC FIGURES.

And Answer: Is There Real Competition? Is It Possible to "Control" the Trusts? Are Socialists Too Radical?

The New York "Journal of Commerce" paper which exists for the use of capitalists and can, therefore, afford to tell the truth...

cooper companies, besides the American Smelting and Refining Company, of the International Navigation Company, and of seven other concerns...

After making allowance for the fact that Wm. Rockefeller is on both boards and therefore appears twice in these lists, the startling fact remains that THESE TWO CONCERNS, PRACTICALLY IDENTICAL IN DIRECTLY REPRESENTED ARE TWO HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIVE OTHER COMPANIES...

In the first place, the Standard Oil Company and the National City Bank may almost be spoken of as identical. This bank is, in fact, the financial agency of the company.

The directors of the Standard Oil Company are: John D. Rockefeller, President; John D. Rockefeller, Jr., Vice-President; John T. Dabcock, Jr., Treasurer; John T. Dabcock, Jr., Secretary; J. A. Moffett, O. H. Payne, C. M. Pratt, Wm. Rockefeller, Henry H. Rogers, and W. H. Telford.

Among these present-day representatives of the leading associations of corporations in the country...

All but one of these, J. A. Moffett, are directors also in other companies. John D. Rockefeller is a director of the United States Steel Corporation...

Barstow is a director of the Union Tank Line. Bushnell is a director of the Atlas Tank Company.

These were the speakers. Among those present were representatives of the leading associations of corporations in the country.

John D. Rockefeller is a director of the United States Steel Corporation, of the Lackawanna and, of the Kansas and Texas railroads, and of the Chicago Terminal Trust Company.

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Wm. Rockefeller is a director of the National City Bank, of four other banks, of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, of the United States Trust Company, of six railroads, of the American Copper Company, of the National Transit and the New York Terminal, and of four gas companies...

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SHIP BUILDING TO BE TRUSTIFIED.

A ship building combination is being formed which will include the leading ship building firms in the country. These are the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company, the New London Shipbuilding Company, the Crescent Shipyards of Elizabethport, N. J., the Union Iron Works of San Francisco, Cal., the Bath Iron Works, and the Bath Windlass Company of Maine.

ANOTHER STEP IN RAILROAD COMBINE.

It is believed that the Atchafalaya, Tpeka & Santa Fe railroad has been practically absorbed by the Pennsylvania road. The Pennsylvania owns and operates 3,551 miles of tracks and 60,000 miles of canal; its capital is \$150,000,000. The A. T. & S. F. has 7,500 miles of track; its capital is \$210,000,000.

CIGAR TRUST GETS ANOTHER COMPANY.

The American Cigar Company, a branch of the Tobacco Trust, has secured possession of the Havana-American Cigar Company, and all the factories of the latter company are under the control of the trust.

COMBINES WITHIN COMBINES.

The financing of a bad issue of over \$5,000,000 brings about the fact that the properties and franchises of fifteen street railway, electric, and water companies of southern and western Connecticut have been acquired by the Connecticut Railway and Lighting Company, authorized capital at \$15,000,000.

STOVE COMPANIES UNITE.

A Detroit dispatch of May 1 says: "The Trusts" says that recent reports that a consolidation of all of the principal stove companies of this country was about to take place were confirmed yesterday, when Charles J. Warren, a well-known Detroit attorney, acknowledged that plans for the consolidation are under way.

RESULT OF PRIVATE OWNERSHIP.

The inhabitants of the borough of Queens are enjoying an increased measure of some of the advantages derived from private ownership. Many of them will be forced to go without electric lighting in the streets of some of the towns because the authorities failed to take into account the uncontrollable habit of corporations to raise prices without consulting consumers.

A WATCH MAKING TRUST.

J. P. Morgan & Co. are reported to be organizing a watch making trust which will absorb the American Watch Company and dependent concerns. The capital will be \$75,000,000 and the syndicate will make it its business to control the Swiss watch trade in all foreign countries.

AN IMPORTANT MERGER OF NEW ENGLAND COTTON MILL PROPERTIES HAS BEEN EFFECTED.

The New York and Queens Electric Light and Power Company has monopoly of the electric lighting of the borough, and as there would be no necessity for a monopoly unless one could make good use of it, prices were advanced a little while ago.

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AN IMPOSSIBLE TASK.

Conference of Representatives of "Capital and Labor" Trying to "Harmonize Interests."

What has been called a conference between Capital and Labor" is being held in New York City this week. The Chamber of Commerce is the scene of action. The meeting was called under the auspices of the National Civic Federation, and those participating are discussing what are the best methods to adopt to avoid strikes and prevent lockouts.

FROM THE WORKERS.

Comrade William Mahoney of Indianapolis, says "The Worker is highly esteemed by the local comrades, and we hope to arrange matters so that we can give it a wider circulation."

THE HERRON LECTURES.

The Park Theater, in Brooklyn, was filled last Sunday evening to hear Geo. D. Herron's fifth lecture, "The World Making Motive."

JUST ISSUED: NO. 3 OF THE "SOCIALIST LIBRARY"

containing Comrade Frederick Kraff's Socialist play. Price, 10 cents; ten copies, the minimum necessary to produce the play, 75 cents.

"NOW AND THEN."

Organizations that are going to hold entertainments should produce this play. It will prove a drawing card. If you want a copy of the book, subscribe to the "Socialist Library," which is issued monthly at 90 cents a year.

JUST OUT:

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Trades and Societies' Calendar

Standing advertisements of Trade Unions and other Societies will be inserted under this heading at the rate of \$1 per line per annum. Communications should not lose such an opportunity for advertising their places of meeting.

BRANCH 2, D. P., 34th and 35th A. D.

(formerly Socialist Science Club), meets every Wednesday evening of each month at 3509 Third Avenue.

BRANCH 2 (DUBLIN), 29th A. D. (Brooklyn)

Meets every second and fourth Tuesday evening at 709 Evergreen Avenue. All Socialists of the district are invited to join. Brochure "Socialist Science" will receive subscriptions for The Worker.

CARL SAHM CLUB MUSICIANS' UNION

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