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LLOYD TELLS WHY.

A Letter the Chicago "Journal" Did Not Publish.

Another Large-Minded Young Capitalist States His Reasons for Breaking with His Class and Throwing in His Lot with the Party of the Working Class. /

Another wealthy young man of Chiengo, William Bross Lloyd, has, like Joseph Medill Patterson, broken with his class and declared himself openly for Socialism. The Chicago 'Journal editorially denounced these men in se-vere terms, and Comrade Lloyd replied in the following letter, which, at latest information, the "Journal" has not

To the Editor of the Chicago "Daily

Yesterday evening my attention was called to your cilitorial on "Pampered So-cialist Grandsons," and I desire to trespass on your courtesy to answer san

In the first place I want to deny ever having selvocated a violent revolution or violence for any purpose in connection with social reform. I have met many So cialists and read much of the propaganda of Socialism, and it seems to me that the Socialists are the most peaceful people on earth, for the main aim of the Socialist is to organize the working class into a po-

is to organize the working class into a po-litical party so as to secure their aims peacefully thru the ballot box.

There are two classes in the world to-dey. One the property owning and prac-tically non-producing class, and the other the large producing and non-property own-Two separate and distinct races growing up in America. The one de erate thru luxury, idleness, unre are growing up in America. The one de-generate thru luxury, lideness, unre-strained power and tyranny over others; the other degenerate thru poverty, over-work, insufficient food, vile ten-ments, fissufficient clothing and no educa-tion. The evil qualities of both these classes daily become more marked. Car-ried to their inevitable conclusion they will produce a revolution that will make the French revolution seem like a Sunday school picnic. The beastly rich on one side and the beastly poor on the other. History shows that such conditions always produce such results. This the Socialist knows and is endeavoring to prevent by peaceful use of the ballot box before it be-comes too late. The Socialist is comes too late. The Socialist is too busy discussing the evils of to-day and showing their necessary connection with the capital-ist system of production to waste time denouseing the government of Washington, Jefferson, Jackson and Lincoln. The gov-ernment of the people by the people and for the people, if it ever existed, no longer maintain the present system. The genument of the people by the rich, for trich, with the consent, of course, of the rich, with the consent, or course, or those people who are so ignorant as to vote and maintain the present system. The government of to-day is operated by the rich in their interests alone. The tariff, the use of the consular system, the gift of franchises, the proposed ship subsidy, and many other examples which could be cited, here how the system of the proposed ship subsidy. show how the government is used by the rich to transfer to their pockets wealth pro-

duced by the working class.

The Socialist does not wish to destroy
the government. He seeks to convince a majority of his fellow members of the working class that it is necessary to vote together in their class interests to secure control of that government. This done, he proposes to operate that government in the interests of the working class, and inassuch as one per cent. of the people own more than the other atnety-nine, and as the country is absolutely controlled in every way by less than one hundred men, the working class is synon/mous with the

If William Bross is cognitant of what If william Bross is cognitant of what is going on in the world to-day, I do not think he will grieve for the actions of William Bross Lloyd. To my grandfather, as Lieutenant-Governor of Illinois, belongs the proud honor of being the first to sign the Thirteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, signifying by that act the acceptance by the state of Illinois of that amendment. By this amendment the Republican party abolished the chattel slavery of the blacks. William liross was a prominent and active member of the Republican party and a vigorous abolitionist. Any man with such a history, realizing as he would the conditions of to-day were he alive, would be a Socialist, for the Socialist party aims t abolish the wage slavery of all men, white as well as black, yellow or brown. This wage slavery is to-day a horror beside which the chattel a horror beside which the chatte slavery of yore pales into insignificance. A chattel slave was property, and a man takes care of his property, and sees that it is maintained in good condition. He feeds and curries his horses; feeds and clother his slave, but he cares not one jot whether his wage slave is fed or not. He doesn't have to. As long as the wage slave main have to. As long as the wage slave maintains his efficiency he will employ him, and if thru starvation, bad housing or exposure to cold he becomes mable to stand the pace, why, he is thrown on the scraphesp, for there are plenty more to take his place.

Industry to-day is largely parasitic. That is, it does not support those it employs by even so low a standard as that of mere working efficiency. Industry to-day, draws its profits from the life blood of the working class. The gradual physical degeneration of the race liere, in Engineering land, and elsewhere, as shown by examina-tion of army recruits and many other tests.

In primitive society men worked for themselves; worked directly for their food, clothes, bouses and other necessaries of life. That is to say, they hunted, fished and tilled the soil and need ask no man's permission. To-day a man, as of old, must work to live. To-day he cannot work for himself and directly get his food and clothes. The land and the machine, all the instruments of production and distribution are owned and controlled by a small class whose self-interest causes them to act as a unit. Men must have work to live, and to get work he must secure the consent of anget work he must secure the consent of anquier. There always has been, and while
the capitalist system of production lasts
there always will be a large body of unemployed. These men will take a job
for what they can get, and wages consequently tend to drop to the level qf subsistence. Fractically the owner of the land
and the machine has the power of life and
quath over the working class. Such
power always produces tyranny. I am
against such power, and when I found that
gut I said there may not be many of you,
but count one more, I am with you.

There are two classes in society, the
empiralist class and the working class. My

economic status is that of a member of MUNICIPAL economic status is that of a member of the capitalist class. I am a property owner and non-producer, and yet I have become a Socialist and joined the working class in their struggle. I am a scab to my class in their struggle. I am a scab to my class and I am proud of it. This is the fact that causes the "Journal" to feel such bitterness, but aitho I am a scab and traitor to my class I feel that I am not a traitor to my country or humanity. My class is ruining the world. If their will is done to the end, it means social death. The deadly parallel between the decadence of the Roman empire and the American plutocracy seems to be nearing infulty, where parallels are said to meet. One needs to be only a cursory student of history to see almost complete similarity history to see almost complete similarity of conditions, and these similar condition always produce similar results.

Possibly it is the pampered luxury in which the "Journal" says I live that has

given me leisure to see the trend of events; given me leisure to realize that I not as a property owner. I am willing to admit that I am somewhat influenced by the miseries of the working class. Eight; the nascrice of the working class. Figury phousand hables under one year old die in the United States of no other cause than poverty. They are helpless and have done nothing to desorve their fats. They are worth as much and have as much right are worth as much and have as much right to live as my little girl, whose red checks are a constant source of delight to me. Their death is due to the poverty neces-sarily produced by the capitalist system. Their death is only one lots of the misery inflicted by that system on the working class. But enough of the misery of the working class. I am not a Socialist be-cause of my sympathy with them. I am a Socialist because my real interests are with property owner. Frotected as I am by the wealth I own, I cannot be sure hubthat some day some panic may precipitate me into the worsing class, or my wife and children after my death. Under Socialism, while cilling and able to work, I would have the certain knowledge that I could work and get enough to live on comfortably. would have the knowledge that if re-dered unable to work, I still could liv comfortably. That were I to die, my wif would be able to live comfortably, or if my wife and I were to die my children would be supported conifortably and educated well until old enough to make their own way in the world. I prefer the certainty of a modest competence on the level plai from the danger of falling into any edge of a lofty precipice. I do not care edge of a lofty precipice. I do not care to cat meat from lumpy jawed or tuber-culous steers from the stock yards, or saus-sge with human hands mixed in by the cut-ting machinery. I do not care to eat adul-terated or poisonous foods. I do not care to buy sweat shop garments made in small-pox, scarlet fever or diphtheria rooms, or something worse may happen to my wife or daughter, done by some one made criminal or insane by the poverty and degradation of our present system. I do not like to contemplate any of these things and am, therefore, endeavoring to destroy the capitalist system of production under which this condition is necessarily produced. There are but a few of the considerations which have moved me to be come a Nocialist. I cannot feel that the "Journal" editorial evinces a clear under standing of Socialism. I trust the nal" will study the subject and feel sur if they do so with an open mind, they will join with me and Comrade Patterson in an effort to destroy the horror which is to-day called civilizati

WM. BROSS LLOYD. Chicago, March 29.

IRON MINERS' STRIKE.

Railway Mining Companies in New York State Break the Law and Get Deputies to Help Them Do So.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., April 4.-The 50 employees in the iron mines at Lyon Mountain, owned by the D., L. & W. and D. & H. companies, quit work yesterday when their demands for an increase were refused. The miners have been paid \$1.65 a day and demand \$2, while the laborers want their pay increased from \$1.50 to \$1.75 a

To-night 60 Italian strike-breaker arrived here from New York en route to Lyon Mountain. Sheriff Allen has started for Lyon Mountain with 25 deputies.

No rioting is anticipated, but it was thought best to have a sufficient force of deputies on the ground to enforce

Comrade Caspar of Fort Edward writes that the greatest trouble at the practically never see any money. They must trade at the company stores and their accounts there are always made to balance the wages due them. They are now demanding payment in money Altho this store-order system is ille gal, the authorities have not lifted finger to stop it. But they are very ready to send deputies to escort im-ported scabs and manufacture a riot if

WHOLESALE EVICTIONS.

WHEELING, W. Va.; April 10 .- The in West Virginia comes in the order of employees to return to work or be evicted from the company's houses and premises. The order has aroused a it indicates a new course on the part of the operators affected by the struggle. The company has also announce that it will employ new men regard-less of union affiliations. The signs at Glen-Easton point to a stiff fight and much unpleasantness.—Associated

DOING HIS MODEST BEST.

The Victim (with hands eleval "Don't you think, my good man, that this is a very crude way to accumulate wealth?" The Hold-up Artist: ""T ain't execut refined, dat's a feet. But if a felter's addication bars him from becoming a CAPTAIN of industry, he's get ter do his best as a PRIVATE, dat's all."—Puck.

VICTORIES.

Three More Socialist Aldermen in Milwaukee.

Mayoralty Vote Increased Ten per Cent - Chicago Gains Largely Over Last City Election-Socialists Elected in lowa and Montana.

Our other candidates on the city ticket ran as follows: For City Atto ney, W. F. Thiel, 16,814; for City Treasurer, Jacob Hunger, 16.646; for Comptroller, Harry E. Briggs, 16,775, Two years ago we elected nine Allermen, four Supervisors, two Justices of the Peace, and two Constables. This time we get twelve Aldermen, five

Our Twelve Aldermen

Our Aldermen are: Ninth Ward, Bernhard Baeumle and Henry Ries; Eleventh, Edward T. Melms an tay Wild: Twelfth, Robert Buech and Max A. Grass: Twentieth, Emil Seidel and August W. Strehlow; Twenty-first, Henry W. Grantz and Edward Schranz; Twenty-second, John Hassmann and Nicholas Peterson. Of these six are new in the Council— Baeumle, Ries, Buech, Grass, Strehow, and Hassmann; the other six have served since the spring of 1904.

As against the gain of five new seats the two each in the Ninth and Twelfth Wards and one in the Twentyecond—we lose the Tenth, which has been represented during the last two years by two of our most active men, Frederic Heath and Albert J. Welch. For the present this is bitterly regretted, the it is not doubted that we will reconquer the ward at the next election. Our candidates in the Tenth ran about 400 votes ahead of the Democrats, but were beaten by the Republican candidates by pluaralities of 80 and 41, respectively, out of a total vote of over 3,100. Both our can Heath gaining 75 and Welch 69; but gains.

The new Council will consist of 18 Republicans, 16 Democrats, and 12 So-cialists. It is rumored that the oldparty members will make a deal by which they will elect a Republican City Clerk and a Democratic President of the Council.

Our Supervisors are Frank Boness in the Ninth Ward, James Sheehan in the Eleventh, Martin Mies in the Twelfth. Charles E. Jeske in the Twentieth, and Gustav Geerdts in the Twenty-first,

the first three being new men. Richard Beyer and Carl P. Dietz are c-elected as Justices in the Eighth and Ninth Districts. In the same disricts John Breen and Herman Kanitz are elected as Constables. SUPERIOR, Wis.—Our vote rises from 127 to 251.

RACINE. Wis.-We have elected our Aldermen, as before. We lose N. P. Nellson of the Ninth Ward, who was lefeated by a plurality of 13, and gain Christian Jorgensen in the Fifth, elected by a plurality of 32.

Gain in Chicago.

CHICAGO.—The Socialist Party has polled 27,715 votes in the aldermanic election, as against 23,034 in the mayoralty contest last spring and 14,762 in the spring of 1904. Two years ago we had 6 per cent of the total vote. Now we have 10 per cent of the largely in-creased total. In 59 precincts we beat the Republicans; in 29 precincts we ran shead of the Democrats; and in eight precincts we led the poll.

CICERO, Ill.-Our vote increased from 63 to 89.

Almost a Clean Sweep.

MYSTIC, Ia .- F. T. Romsburg, So ialist candidate for Mayor, was electd. with 298 votes against 220 for the Republican. We also elected the City Freasurer, W. B. Bedinger, by a mavacancy) in the First Ward, N. H. Barnes and Joseph Baker, by majori-ties of 20 and 16; and one Alderman from the Third, E. G. Street, by a ma-jority of 70. The Republican, support ed by the Democratic party organisa-tion, got in their candidates for City Assessor and for Alderman from the

KANSAS CITY, Mo,-The Socialist ote is about 700. At the last city

as much as some of us expected. The vote cast is strictly class-cons The Democrats had a radical program that attracted the weak-kneed ones

ime the Socialist Party has particl

Good News from Montana.

RED LODGE Mont -- We have elect

BISREE, Arig.-We polled 85 votes

wrecking Citizens' Alliance has been

run this does us no harm, as these men go abroad and do missionary work and

the persecution helps to open the eyes

Magistrate, and two Aldermen.

the hope of defeating us.

pated in a municipal election here. W

but the Republicans won.

BLAIR, Neb.—We have 65 votes. Last year we had 40. DURANT, I. T .- This is the first

MILWAUKEE.-The vote for Willam A. Arnold, Social Democratic candidate for Mayor, was 16,837, which is an increase of 1,504 over that cast for Victor L. Berger, our candidate in the ast municipal election, two years ago. Our vote is about 28 per cent of the otal, the Republicans having 22,905 and the Democrats 21,198. The S. L. P. "stood like a rock" with 116; two years ago it had 3.650.

pervisors, two Justices, and two Con-

CHICAGO SOCIALISTS

of others - or or

WIN THE COURTS. CHICAGO.-The Socialists of this city have succeeded in their legal light against the obnoxious primary law passed by the last legislature. Among the objectionable features of the lay were those requiring the payment of that they should be hanged and would fees for every nomination made and requiring 20 per cent Instead of 10 per give a party legal standing. Both of these were intended simply to harass the Socialist Party. The courts having decided in our favor against the valid ity of the law, a special session of the Legislature has been called.

OUTSIDERS' ATTEMPT TO RUN SOCIALIST PRIMARIES FAILS.

OMAHA. Neb -- An unattached or ganization tried to control the Socialist primaries here and nominate a ticket n opposition to that decided on by Local Omaha. The attempt was a com-

SOCIALISM INTERESTS UNIVERSITY STUDENTS.

One of the most striking indication of the growing power of Socialist ide in this country is the interest which is now being shown in the subject in the universities. The students are showing a desire to understand the movnent and the professors, whether friendly or hostile, are learning that they must deal with it.

Gaylord Wilshire has been explaining Socialist principles and purposes to the students of several New England col-leges within the last fortnight. He was invited by Brofessor Carver of the de partment of economics in Harvard University to address his classes on two uccessive days, and the attention ropsed was so great that the Harvard Union also invited him to lecture, which he did on Tuesday of last week, before an appreciative audience. He spoke, besides, to student bodies at Amberst and Wesleyan. On all these occasions a lively and intelligent interest was

LOCAL VICTORIES IN GREAT BRITAIN

The Labor and Socialist victories in the British parliamentary election continue to be supplemented by minor suc cial Democratic Federation a fortnigh ago elected one of the two City Auditors in York, defeating a Liberal. Nov at Mulrkirk the Independent Labor Party has got one of its candidates into the School Board.

"COAL MINERS' WAGES.

The "Black Diamond", a technica ournal, which no one will charge with conspiring with the miners to advance their cause, in its issue of Feb. 17. referring to the earnings of the bitumin ous miners of Pennsylvania for the year 1904, gives a statement as fol-

earnings of miners per day, \$2.22; average earnings of miners per year, 4418.15. The figures given, \$418.15, if divided by 365, the number of days the miners and their fam-illes are supposed to live, gives every mimore persons, \$1.14 per day to live upon. Luxurious living? No, that would hardly apply in these cases, even the would hardly the midst of prosperity never before equaled.

****************************** MAY DAY NUMBER OF THE WORKER.

The Worker for April 28—which will go into the mails on April 28—will be a special May Day Number, intended particularly for use in propaganda. It will consist of eight pages instead of four, but will be sold at the usual prices.

sold at the usual prices.

It will contain a variety of articles setting forth the facts of capitalism and the theories of Socialism, the progress made by our movement, and the nature and purposes of our party organisation in such a way as to give to the stranger who reads it a clear idea of what the Socialist

Such articles—to the exclusion, so far as possible, of routine or controversial matter—will make the May Day Number an especially good one for distribution at public meetings organized by the party, in shops and unions, in its house-to-house work, or otherwise. Every local or branch hould get a bundle. To ensure prompt deliveryit is desirable that orders thould be sent in as far in advance as possible.

Bundle prices are: 100 copies, 75 census; 200 copies, \$1.20; 300 or more, 50 cents a hundred; as these prices hardly cover cost of paper, press work, and mailing, cash must accompany all orders. Address—

election, two years ago, it was 207, Local "Messes and "good man" politics and "good man" politics made it impossible to increase our vote BECAUSE THEY ARE TRADE-UNION OFFICIALS?

Workingmen All Over the Country May Well Heed This Address to the Workingmen of New York, Written by Ben Hanford and Issued by the Labor Protest Conference.

On Dec. 30, 1905, ex-Governor Steu- pelled him to close his mine until nenberg, of the state of Idaho and ipfamous memory, was assassinated by the explosion of a bomb at the gate in from the district. d our candidates for Mayor, Police Republicans and Democrats fused in front of his residence. Instantly the entire capitalist press of the United LIVINGSTON, Mont.-The Socialist States declared that the crime wa committed by the Western Federation Party poiled 25 per cent of the total vote here. Last year we had 18 per cent. of Miners or its agents. A month and a half later Secretary Haywood, Presi dent Moyer and former Executiv as against 547 for the Republicans and Committeeman Pettibone, all of the W. 401 for the Democrats. This is as F. of M., were arrested at night in much as could be expected at this Denver and spirited away to Idaho. time in this town, where the union-They were not allowed to communi cate with friends nor to employ coun so perniciously active. About 400 of el. McDonald, the fraudulent but de the most intelligent and active work. facto Governor of Colorado, honored ingmen have literally been driven out the requisition of Governor Gooding of town within the last month. To be of Idaho, and the men were take thence on a special train which stopped only between stations, and it was not the blacklist. Of course, in the long till they reached another jurisdiction that their friends were informed of their whereabouts. At once the capitalist press of the country declared them guilty, the Governor of Idaho and the Governor of Colorado declared them guilty, the debauched Pinkertons and Thiel detectives declared them

guilty, the Mine Owners' Association, the Citizens' Alliance, and every union hatred for hater, "bad man," and hireling of capitalist interests declared them guilty of murder-and all united in the chorus forgotten that every one of these people had declared that the Western Federation of Miners was responsible for Steunenberg's assassination at the time of its occurrence and when no evidence of any kind whatever had been produced to show who was the assassin. That is to say that these peo-ple wanted the W. F. of M. to be conand had already tried its officers and

members and found them guilty before any evidence had been produced against any one. alleged evidence? An alleged confes sion of one Harry Orchard, a "tinhorn cambler, who is said by the detectives to have declared that he (Orchard) placed the bomb, and that he did so at the instigation of the officers of the W. F. of M.

The Accusers' Record.

Are these men guilty of the crime charged? Let us look over their real accusers the members of the Mine Owners' Association and the Citizen Alliance. What have THEY been do ing these three years past?

THEY have been fighting to destroy organized labor in general and the Western Federation of Miners in particular. By what methods? By any and all methods. Fair or foul, it made no difference to them. They had a per-fect gentleman and a traitor to his country and to humanity (Peabody) in the Governor's chair at Denver. They had another perfect gentleman fool (Sherman Bell) at the head of the militia of the state. They had an army of detectives, deputy sheriffs, "bad men," "gun-fighters" and allfround scoundrels and cut-throats at their command in every district the miners were on strike. They either suspended or denied to strikers and their modes every right known to ple sation building officials attemption of the sation beral Bell with write direction in the produce the persons of military pris hers in court, he replied: ating S.

"To hell with habeas corpus-I'll give 'em post mortems." When Major McClelland was told

that his acts were unconstitutional, he

"To hell with the constitution-I'm

going by the Governor's orders." The Business Men's Mob.

In Telluride martial law was de-clared long enough for the militia to search the persons and dwellings of all strikers and their sympathizers. The next day the martial law was declared off, and the nembers of the Citizens' Alliance and the Mine Owners' Association, so far as they could find them, rounded up and deported them. Then martial law was declared on again. For what purpose, think you? To enable the de-ported men to return to their homes No. indeed. On the contrary, to prevent them from returning to their

All the active union men were de ported from Trinidad in like manner In addition nearly every officer of the iners' union in that district was beatn within an inch of his life. In Oripple Creek the union me

and several women) were rounded up and kept for a long period in the bull pen. The office of the Victor (Crip-ple Creek) "Record", a paper which had been friendly to the strikers, was gutted, its machinery smashed, and its printers marched to the buil pen. In that district the W. F. of M. had essplished several co-operative stores which supplied the needs of the strik-ers at cost. They were attacked by the members and agents of the Cittzens' Alliance and the Mine Owners' Asso-ciation and their contents stoled or destroyed. The managir of one of the largest mines in the Cripple Orsek dis-trict (Mr. Burns, of the Great Pert-land) desired to run his mine on the "open shop" basis—both union and mon-union mers being employed. The "line Owners' Association, backed by the hayonets of the state militia, com-

every union miner had been deported

The Work of Detectives.

In the Cripple Creek district a rail was loosened on a railway curve, designed to wreck a train. Several union men were tried for the crime. ALL WEIRE ACQUITTED. But a detective in the employ of the corporations, declaring himself a paid spy, swore that he had joined the union and had got the work done' for the express purpose of fastening the crime upon Western Federation of Miners. He was released on trifling ball furnished by a mine owner, and has since disappeared, as it was intended that he should.

June 6, 1904, Independence Station (Cripple Creek) was blown up by dynamite and fourteen men were killed and a number injured. Again the crime was charged to the W. F. of M. The Mine Owners' Association compelled the sheriff, who was suspected of sympathy with strikers, to resign his office at the rope's end. They put their own man in his place. They did the same with the coroner and every other official suspected of anything but organized labor. They rounded up, bull-penned and sweated every active union man in the district. And to this hour, in a commun ity where the Mine Owners and the Citizens' Alliance have absolute con trol of all the legal machinery, they have not convicted a single union man of any connection with the crime. Why? Because, the these men were charged with everey crime known to the calendar, they had constantly adhered to the very letter of the law. Who committed the Independence station crime? When the true history of the Mine Owners' Association of Colo rado is written we shall know. These crimes of the Citizens' Alli-

ance and the Mine Owners' Association are not mere assertions, they are not They are either proven against them or admitted by them. Of some of them they openly boast and declare they are proud of their infamy. Only a fraction of their avowed and acknowledged sins are mentioned here

Are the officers and members of the W. F. of M. guilty of the crimes charged against them? If they are men of such hetnous character, why is it that the capitalists of Colorado with all the executive and judicial machipery of the state under their abso lute control, have been unable to con vict them of a single act of law-break-

For a hundred days they kept Presi dent Moyer a prisoner under martial law, in the hope that they might find a pretext for a drum-head court-martial to pronounce sentence of death pelled to release him, and to this mo ment have not been able to manufac ture sufficient evidence against him to bring him to trial in their own courts Does this look as though this man had any of the crimes, charged against him by the mine owners?

These Men Are Innocent. But there is one reason which out-

that the officers and n Western Federation of Miners well know that the captains of industry in Colorado desired nothing more than proof of a single crime on their part to serve as an excuse to use the military power of the state to slaughter than by hundreds. The officers of the W. F. of M. well knew that they could not afford to make an appeal to force even if they were able to overpower the militia of Colorado—for in that moment they realized full well that the entire Federal army of the United States would be at the disposal of their enemies to overwhelm them, as it was used in Idaho a few years ago under the administration of the sainted President McKinley.

From the very beginning of the pres ent labor troubles in the Rocky Mour tains the officers of the W. F. of M. unionists to obey the law, and give no of either the militie or the Federal army against them. The labor move ment has never seen a more orderly or better disciplined body of men than those union miners of the

Mine Owners Want Slaves. It is the determination of the mine

owners of Colorado and Idaho to have slave labor. They have been unable to get Chinese labor, and so they intend to Chinese American labor. As a first to Chinaise American laber. As a lirst step in this direction they propose to destroy all labor organizations. Hav-ing failed to starve and shoot and bull-pen and bayonet the union miners into scabbing, they now propese to de-stroy their organizations by striking down their official heads. They have down their official heads. They have been unsuccessful in getting them to commit any act to serve as a preject for their slaughter by the military. So now they intend to first assassinate their character, and then take their lives on the scaffold. Werkingmen are naturally humine and so they think their enemies humans. But a few more Colorates and Idaho, and they will become awake to the truth. The Mine Owners' Associations and Citizens' Alliances of Colorado and Idaho care nothing for the Constitution nor for the scattless of their own making.

They regard the Decalog as a myth and the Declaration of Independence as a joke. The men who wear the e of their judges would disgrace a Jeffreys as their crimes would shame

Workingmen of New York, it is for you to do your part to prevent this intended murder of your brother union-

The officers and members of the Western Federation of Miners have shown subline devotion to the welfare of the working class; their self-restraint has required a courage equaliing the deeds of the most heroic valor in any worthy cause that men have fought and died for in all time.

It Is Your Fight.

Should the captains of industry suceed in their wicked and shameless purpose in the West, union men in the East will be next. If they can hang Moyer and Haywood in Idaho for the crime of being union men, their next move will be against the officers and members of trade unions here. It is for us to show these cruel and merciless men that 1906 is not 1887. These men represent organized labor. That is their only real sin. It is for that their lives are sought. We need not become inflammatory in a discussion of this mat-

But what, think you, would be the language of the capitalist press, if inion men had kidnapped Morgan and Rockefeller and declared their intention of doing them to death? Yet the crimes of these men are known of all to be monstrous. Workingmen seek peace. But in order to have a peace that is anything more than an armed truce it is necessary for us to build up a physical force superior to that of our capitalist masters. It is necessary that very man and woman who must work for wages in order to live should join a labor organization; it is necessary that workingmen should become possessors of the means essential for the production of wealth; and it is necessary that workingmen should be represented in all the political offices, and should take a leading, yes, a commanding, part in the politi tivities of our cities, states, and the nation itself. The fight of the Western Federation

of Miners is the fight of the men who work in mines against the men who own the mines; the fight of "Rig Six" in New York is the fight of the men who work in printing offices against the men who own printing offices; the fight of the steel men at Homestead who work in steel mills against the men who own the steel mills; the fight of the coal miners in 1902 and in 1906 is the fight of the men who work in coal mines against the men who own coal mines; the fight of the steam railway workmen and of the New York Subway workmen was and again will be the fight of the men who work on railways against the men who own railways. Always and everywhere the battle is between the workers and the owners, between the working class and the capitalist class, and that battle will not cease, and it should not ceas until the men who do the world's work own the means with which the world's work is done.

Workingmen of New York, set your eives to this great task, the grandest and noblest that the world has ever faced, to the end that industrial war may cease, and that there may yet be Peace on earth, good will toward

weighs all others as evidence of the in-nocence of these men. That reason is CONTINUES.

Wanhope Says It Has Already Had Good Effect.

Also Urges That It Be Kept Up Wit All Possible Vigor-New York and Brooklyn Conferences at Work-New York Will Held Great Demonstration on May Day. Comrade Wanhope, who is represent

ing "Wilshire's Magazine" in Idaho, writes that the protest raised by the Socialist Party and progressive labor organizations all over the country is having a splendid effect in connection ration officials against the capitalist conspiracy. "The agitation should not be reinxed," he says; "on the contrary, should be increased. We have go that coward, Governor Gooding, balf frantic already. I firmly believe that we have the murderous gang on the run now, and we should press them still harder. They expected no serious opposition and this uproar has stunned

Comrades should see to it that copie of every resolution adopted by any party organization, trade union, or mass meeting are sent to Governor Gooding at Boise, Ida., and also to the ocal papers.

Comrade Wanhope spoke to a rowd in Caldwell, Ida., last week, and on Sunday he spoke in the largest hall in Boise and exposed the lies of the Boise "Statesman" with splendid ef-He succeeded, after great difficulties.

when a detail of police and detectives when a detail of police and detectives are consider and undawned. The they were roughly handled at first, he says, they are now being treated decently—one effect of the protest.

The people of Idaho, Comrade Wanhope esports, are really inclined to be fair; but they have heard only the mine owners side of the story and do not know that there is another side.

In all parts of the country the Social—for our rights, and shall do so again. in visiting Comrades Moyer and Hay

ist Party is active, and is being suffer ported by a large and increasing number of trade unions, in laying before the people the facts about the Idaho and Colorado outrages and awakening them in defense of their rights as citie zens and their interests as working men. Meetings are still being held and large quantities of literature are being listributed for this purpose.

May Day In New York.

The International Labor Day celebration in New York City this year will take the special form of a gigan tic demonstration on behalf of our per-secuted brothers of the Western Federal eration of Miners and against the out-rages committed by the Rocky Moun-tain mine owners and their political tools. It will be under the auspices of the Moyer-Haywood Protest Conference.

The meeting will be held in Grand Central Palace. Tuesday evening, Ma.

1. The speakers now in thew are Monris Hillquit, Alexander Jonas, George
R. Kirkpatrick, Meyer London, HughO. Pentecost, Lucien Sanial, and John
Spargo. It is expected that this Spargo. It is expected that this will eclipse all previous demonstrations of the sort.

In New York City.

Since last report Financial Secreary Solomon has received \$210.71 for the Moyer-Haywood Defense Fund and \$190.02 for the Moyer-Haywood Conference Agitation Fund. Itemized acknowledgement will be published next week.

About 70,000 copies of the special Moyer-Hayy od leaflet, written by Comrade I aford, are on hand. They must be distributed during the next few days. They can be had from the Organizer free of charge. As soon as this supply is exhausted the Conference will issue several hundred thousand copies of a new leaflet on the same subject. Comrades out of work and willing to distribute these leaflets should communicate with Organizer U. Solomon, 04 E. Fourth street.

The Moyer-Haywood Conference will continue to meet every Thursday, at 64 E. Fourth street and the delegates are requested to attend all the meetings, as there is a great deal to

Comrades willing to address English spenking unions in this city in behalf of the Moyer-Haywood Conference are requested to communicate with the Organizer stating how aften they are willing to speak and what evenings during the week they can give. The Conference wishes to interest as many of the conservative unions as possible and this can only be accomplished by sending speakers.

Brooklyn's Protest. At the Moyer-Haywood Conference

on April 2 the following additional or-ganizations were admitted to the Conference: Branch 13, 17, and 170, Arb. Kr. St. Kasse; 3d A. D.; Plumbers Union No. 1; Carpenters and Joiners No. 147; Elevator Constructors and Millwrights No. 2. At Congress Hall, Aniiwrights No. 2. At Congress Hall, corner Atlantic and Vermont avenues, Friday, April 13, the speakers will be J. H. Jennings, ex-Congressman Baker, and others. A meeting will also be held in Greenpoint on Saturday, April 14, at Eckford Hall, corner Eckford and Calves street. ford and Calyer street, at which the speakers will be Hon. B. J. Wright, Fritz Krueger, and Josefus Chant Lipes. Donations were received from Cigarmakers No. 149, \$5; Carpenters nd Joiners No. 32, \$10; Brewers No. 60, \$5; Br. 17, Arb. Kr. St. Kasse, \$5; Gottscheer Socialist Club, \$5; Carpen-ters and Joiners No. 147, \$5; Br. 106. A. K. St. Kasse, \$2; Young People's Socialist Club. \$5. All organizations not having made donations should do so at once and turn over the money to the secretary any evening at the

The Brooklyn Federation of Labor has adopted strong resolutions against the outrages on the officials of the Western Federation of Miners, recommending the working class to reply by roting the ticket of the Socialist

POLICE MAKE RIOT.

Socialist Meeting in San Francisco Wantony Disturbed—More of "Laber" Mayor Schmitz's Violent Taction. SAN FRANCISCO. April 9.-Again

the Schmitz administration, by its high-handed-use of the police power. has shown what a humbug the so-called Union Labor party here is.

A gigantic meeting was held yester-day in Woodward's Pavilien, under the auspices of a conference of Socialist and trade-union organizations, to express sympathy with the Western express sympathy with the Western Federation of Miners in its struggle against capitalist exploitation and offcial tyranny. After the meeting there was a parade and street meetings, an previously arranged and announced.

The authorities had been informed of the program and their sele duty was to maintain order. But Schmitz' police, as we know to our cost, has there peculiar ideas on this subject. Their idea of maintaining order at a Socialisa meeting is to arrest the speakers and eith the hearers if they object. So, they did in this case.

George S. Molmes had hardly more than begun to speak on Market street when a detail of police and detectives

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Invariably in Advance.

Weekly Rundles

when money orders, checks and drafts pay-ing to The Worker. Communications are least to The Worker. Communications or typer should be addressed to the Editor The Worker. Communications for the Veiktszeltung should be separately ad-tenced.

resumminations should be written ink and on one side of the paper a should not be abbreviated. should bear the writer's same and at a should bear the writer's same and at a sa possible consistently with clear to Communications which do not com-with these results. cclpis are hever sent to individual sub-ers. Acknowledgment is under by the the number on the wrapper, the following receipt of money.

ill their communications in time to reach a orice by Monday, whenever possible, compilates about the business or editorial anneusant of the paper should be admend to the Reard of Directors. Socialization of Directors. Socialization of the Communication of the Paper should be admended by the Paper and the Reard of Directors. Socialization of the Paper and the paper

Entered as second-class matter at the

THE SOCIALIST VOTE The Sociaiset Party has passed through he tiled general election. Its greating power is indicated by the increase of its vote: 1800 (Presidential) 98,981 1802 (Stree and Congressional) 239 762 1804 (Presidential) 408,230



Every reader of The Worker in New York should remember that he has an gement at the Grand Central .Palme on the evening of May 1, and that It to his duty to bring along as many of his felllow workingmen and neigh tiors as he can. None of them will t disappointed.

ection with the May Day special eight-page May Day number cial attention to the Idaho and Colo to outrages, but will also have plenty of other good articles for Socialist propaganda and organization. The of twice the usual size, it will be sold at the regular prices. Order early.

AFTER MAY DAY.

inning with the issue of May The Worker will come out in a much convenient and attractive form. and of the present unwieldly size, the pass will be about two inches his reduction of page size will be ere than balanced by the increase of the number of pages from four to six. In its new form the paper will contain about 20 per cent more reading matter

We should have noted last week the change of managership which has taken place. Frederick Krafft is now Manager. As soon as he has d time to get bold of the details of his task and, especially, after the extra | well as the superficial aspects of the attendant upon moving to our circulation of The Worker. He es for the hearty co-operation of all ds of the paper in this undertak-

In order to make The Worker not only the reliable paper which (we venture to say) it already is, but also the live and enterprising paper that it ought to be, an increase of the editorial force is much to be desired. Just at present, for financial reasons, this is not to be thought of; the increased size of the paper will simply mean so much extra work for the present editors. But we hope this condition will ne. As soon as the inof circulation turns our deficit into a surplus, that will be used to improve rial character of the paperally to make it a better propa paper by providing for prompt ate treatment of the "live which now we are able to ke up only tardily and in a perfunclory and unsatisfactory manner.

All these things will come with time We ask our friends, by soliciting nev criptions, to make the time of waiting as short as possible.

NEW DAILY GALL PAIR.

Worker would earnestly com send to the attention of all com and sympathiners in Greater New York and the vicinity the fair to be seld in the Brooklyn Labor Lycoum, May 10 to 12, for the benefit of the by all who are in any degree th a paper will have great difficul-

fund will be as Imperatively necessary s the plant itself.

oner than we think, when we will ave to launch an English daily, whether we are satisfactorily prepared or not, when circumstances will demand it and we must take the chances of success or failure. While we realize the importance of caution, we should also realize the importance of being prepared for a crisis which, in this matter, will mean the seizing or the losing of a great opportunity. - For this reason, whatever may be our several views on the practicability of putting the "Dally Call" in the field this year or next year or at the beginning of the campaign of 1908 or at any other particular date that we might now consider we must all agree that the piling up of a large fund for the purpose is a present duty-not now a duty to which others should be subordinated but one which should be at tended to along with other duties, all

The Brooklyn fair will undoubtedly be a success. The question is whether it shall be a small success or a big one. whether it shall add a few hundred döllars or a good many hundred to the funds already on hand. Each comrade. by responding to the committee's call to donate articles for prizes and also by selling tickets and inducing his friends to attend the fair, can help to decide this question in the right way.

THE CHICAGO ELECTION.

The result of the referendum in Chiago on the question of municipal ownership of street railways is certainly curious one. On the face of the returns a majority voted in favor of ownership by the city but against peration by the city-voted, that is, in favor of a plan by which the city would reimburse the capitalists for all that they have invested and a good deal more) and would take the financial responsibility for maintenance and improvement and extension of the evatem, but would leave the practical control in the hands of the capitalists and allow them still to make profits out of apital that they no longer owned. A ne scheme, that—for the capitalists.

It is altogether likely, as charged, hat the vote was fraudulently counted, that the proposition for municipal operation as well as that for municipal wnership was actually carried. But even allowing a margin of several thousand votes for such fraud, the difference between the votes on the two clauses and the large minority cast against even the first one show that there is still much to be done before Chicago will have any sort of municipal ownership that will directly benefit anybody but capitalists and corrupt politicians.

The vote shows two things. It shows great deal either of ignorance or of apathy on the subject. It also shows strong distrust of the city government, a fear lest the change from pri vate to public control might prove to be a case of jumping from the fryingpan into the fire. This means, in other words, that a large proportion of th voters distrust themselves, that they do not yet realize what democracy can be and will be if they do their part.

It is the task of the Socialist Party to educate and inspire this confused and hesitating public. The vast ma jority, especially of the workingmen, are thoroly discontented. What has to be done is to enlighten their discon tent, to show them the real causes a evils they suffer, to arouse them and home is done, he intends to put organize them on Socialist lines, so that they will be able to rely on themselves, will know what they want and

> And this will be done. Ours is the only party that can unqualifiedly rejoice in the result of the elections. Our victory was a real one, and it will be followed up.

"Are we drifting toward Socialism?" s a question often asked nowadays We answer it: No, gentlemen, we are not drifting: we are steering toward Socialism.

IN PENNSYLVANIA, TOO.

When we read in the Wilkes Barre dispatches that, in the neighborhood of one of the mines where the men are on strike, "there was heavy firing all night, several hundred shots being fired, but no one was hurt," we begin to get suspicious. When we read further that the state constabulary and the mine owners' guards were on the scene, we begin to guess who really did the firing. And when we read further that the officer in command issued a proclamation to the strikers declaring that if another shot was fired he and his troopers would burn the village to the ground, we understand

The Pennsylvania mine owners are getting ready to imitate their Colorado nd Idaho confrères. Do the workmen go on strike? Then hire thugs and call in police or militia; create disorder; lay the blame to the strikers; then panish the strikers for your own crimes.

the day is not far off, either.

We advise you, gentlemen of Coni Trust, to take notice of the fact are not so so ties to meet during the first year of its ten years ago, or five years ago, or five years ago. The working

class is slow to move. But whe surely. Don't go too far with y cruel and treacherous devices, or they may react to your speedy overthrow.

THE ARMED NATION

A lively discussion is going on in the British Socialist press over the question of universal military training which has been brought to the front by the tentative proposals of the military authorities. Many of the comrader welcome the plan and hope that it will be carried into effect. Others cry out against it, some even going so far a o say: So long as capitalism exists od results in wer or the danger of war, better that we leave the trade to special standing army, either volu teer or conscript, than to have all th people trained in the use of arms any familiarized with the idea of killing their fellow men.

It seems to us that these latter are entirely wrong, that their sort of antimilitarism is a sort of utopian sentimentality, very amiable, no doubt, but very ineffective for the purposes of our class. We desire peace. But we need not expect to get peace by just wish ing for it or talking about it. It is paradoxical, but it is none the less true, that peace may best be guaran teed by fighting or by being prepared to fight.

It is much to be doubted whether the capitalist government of the United Kingdom will dare, even for the sake of "national defense", to arm all its people and train them in the art of war. It is pretty certain that the gov ernment of the United States will not do so. We wish it were otherwise.

While capitalism lasts there will be wars, growing out of the conflicting in terests of different national sections of the capitalist class. But there is and will be also the actual or potential class war within each nation, and the capitalists will not, it they can bely it, equip the workers with arms that they might use in defense of their class interests. A standing army of professional soldiers best of all, a volunteer army and an marmed indus trial proletarint is the capitalist ideal. Of course, the soldiers are mostly drawn from the ranks of the working class to fight for the interests of their masters. But with a volunteer standing army, the rulers may hope that the armed force will always be composed of the least intelligent of the worker and that their minds will be still fur ther perverted and closed against class consciousness by barrack training.

"There is a soul of good in thing evil"-even in militarism. Our com rades on the Continent have an mmense advantage-outweighing, w believe, all the horrible evils of militar sp.-in the fact that universal military service prevails, that all the working men know how to use weapons, that elarge proportion of them always have weapons at hand, and that the active army itself (to say nothing of the reserves) is largely composed of typical workingmen, permeated with proletarian feeling, not of selected and corrupted traitors to their class. The European governments cannot afford to sholish universal military service But they know the price they pay They know their armies are not for ever to be depended upon to stand for upper-class "law and order" against lower-class aspirations for freedom and

The Weakling may now have chance for his life; at least, he gets a breathing-spell. The Man with the Muck-Rake is President Roosevelt's latest bête noire. He does not object to the existence of corruption, extortion, lawlessness, and tyranny. It is the exposure of these things that he denounces. And this from him, the Strenuous One! "How are the mighty fallen!"

President Peabody of the Mutual Life finds it necessary to give out an open letter denying that he represents the Standard Oil group. Unfortunately for him experience has tanght all intelligent people that such denials are actually equivalent to admissions. Nor was a statement from Peabody necessary. The fact that he sits or has recently sat in the directorates of a dozen different companies with well known Standard Oil men as his colleagues is sufficient evidence.

Our comrades in Milwaukee had during the municipal campaign just closed, to meet a double-headed attack on the one hand, that they were atheistic free-lovers and beer-guzzlers, on the other hand, that they were tertotalers who intended to put an end to the joys that "make Milwaukee famous." They seem to have survived,

NOTE. COMMENT. AND ANSWER. If The Worker should print all the lutions with regard to the Idaho utrages that are sent to it these days. they would occupy several columns of the paper each week, and would be rather monotonous reading, because the ideas expressed and even th words used are practically the same in most of them. What is important is that carefully prepared copies of such resolutions (typewritten, if practicable)

editors what the people are thinking

Are you not premature, eaks one of our renders, in seying in your editorial of April 7: "So far as Britain is concerned the Tail Vale duckion is suversed"? Do you forget that the Mouse of Lords still

We have not forgotten that a bill dopted by the Commons has also to be assed by the Lerds before becoming law; we have not forgotten even that he assent of the Crown is necessary That is the theory of the British on: but its practise is rather dif Lords have practically no such power to defeat legislation passed by the low-er house as is enjoyed by the President royal veto is never used; and (aside rom certain measures considered as ecclesiastical in their nature and actually not commanding much popular in terest) there has been, in considerably more than a century, but one case of the Lords seriously attempting to de-feat a bill sent up by the Commons. That was the case of Gladstone's Hon Rule Rill. There was serious and, a he event proved, well grou whether the majority in the Com (and, consequently, the Ministry) actu ally represented, on this question, the will of the majority of the voters. The dissolution and new election, an appeal to the voters. The latter, by returning o the House of Commons a Conserva tive and Unionist majority, repudiated Gladstone's policy in the matter of Home Rule; had they returned a maority favorable to Home Rule, the bill and the Lords would not have consid ered for a moment the possibility of rejecting it again. We do not suppose that the Trade Disputes Bill will be even once rejected by the Lords; for it is certain that an appeal to the voters on this question would result in the return of an increased number of Labor members and of Liberals pledged to the bill. In addition, it may be said that the aristocrats in the upper l have much less reason to oppose this neasure than the plutocrats in ower house; if, as seems to be th the capitalist Liberals have made up their minds to surrender this poin to the Labor elements there is no res on to expect the hereditary landh ers to interfere. Og the whole, the Tories have, for obvious reasons, beer much less hostile—one might almost say, much more friendly-to political and economic legislation in the interes of the wage-working class than have the Liberals.

We would call attention to Comrade the subject of the general strike as a method of action in the event of the filegal Prosecution of the Western Federation of Miners officials ending in a conviction. It is likely that our comment last week was rather hasty and crude. Certainly Wishire's suggestion (especially in its present form; is not only infinitely more sensible than the while talk about armed insurrection which we have beard in some quarters, but is worthy f very serious consideration. We con mend it to our readers, particularly hose who are arrust wage-workers and in direct touch with other work ngmen. The whole question is, if the an, then we must. It all depends on the temper of the masses of working men. At any rate, it will do no harm for the idea to be discussed in the shops and union rooms.

T. A. C. Fort Dodge, In -- We quite agree with you that comrades can do good propaganda work-by writing letnewspapers, treating sub lects of common interest, especial urrent news, from Socialist stanel point. Even in the great cities this racticable to some extent. In the smaller cities and the rural districts it is still more so, because the column rowded in many cases the editors of country papers are much oftener troubled to find "live copy" enough to the matter they have, and consequent ly they are inclined to be pretty liberal in printing communications. this on

been then they did a fer, be hey could still do most short and direct as possible; regard to the rules of the English language-for it is not really an editor's duty to correct spelling, syntax, and punctuation, the every does it more or less; and should be legibly written on only one side of

It isn't argument, you know, to say fair-minded man" can dis agree with you. So far from being argument, it is a negation of argument a denial of the possibility of ar gument, an assumption of your own infallibility and of the bad faith of all your opponents. This for the benefit of one or more of our correspondents. As for ourselves, Worker make it a rule to assume, unless there is evidence to the ontrary, that other comrades speak in good faith and that they are as capab we of making mistakes sometimes and correcting mistakes sometimes. We assume, even, that they are (as we all ought to be) desirous of hearing th other side and giving themselves a sorry when any of them puts himself in the attitude of refusing to consider the other side or saying dogmatically that there is no other side to hear, by denying the possibility of any fair-minded man thinking otherwise than as they think. The wisest man that ever fived cannot afford to take that attitude: however sincere he may be dishonest one.

Some of the advocates of the New Jersey scheme of an exclusively party-owned press profess to be absolutely to see what bearing Million their pins does not be an interaction freedom of discussion on party questions. Let us, then, get down to the A B C of the matter. The Jersey Conference has coriously proposed, not foreign the mattend party organization over one or more decision papers. To be edited and published by against

of that organisation and under its con-trol, but also that every party member be shecitably ferbidden to publish or take part in publishing any Socialist

paper without previous sanction from the national organization of the party. Let us suppose that this proposition is adopted. What results? Every So-cialist paper in the land, with its plant and good will (and perhaps its debts) whether now owned by one or more comrades as individuals or by a pub communes association or by a local or state organization of the party, must be turned ever to the national organiration to become its absolute property If the owners of any existing paper r fuse to give it over to the nations ody, they must be expelled from the party and the paper must be consider ed as an enemy of the party and the support of comrades withdrawn from it. The editors of the papers thus put into the party's hands will be appoi ed by the national organization and, if any of them falls to conduct the paper n accordance with the instruction the national organization, he will emoved and a more obedient edito

appen in the future-that some in pertant question arises upon which the pinion of party members is divided The National Secretary and the major ity of the National Committee, with ome portion of the rank and file, take que view; another portion of the ran and file take the opposite view; others are as yet uninformed on mestion and undecided, which view to take. Nearly all the party members thoroly honest in purpose; but all have their fair share of prejudice, of bias, f inclination to think that they are necessarily right and those who agree with them either stupid or dishonest. The question is not only im-portant but—as is usually the case with important questions - more or less com plex; plausible arguments may hones ly be made on both sides; the truth can be arrived at only by weighing the facts and opinions presented by one side and by the other,

Such a condition arising and all the Socialist papers being under a single the centrol of the nu tional organization, what will actually be the chances of fair discussion and consequent wise decision? If ou National Secretary and the majority of our National Committeemen happen se mon of the rere type of John Stuars Mill (who was famons for always sta ing his opponent's arguments more strongly than the opponent himself could state them and giving him every advantage in debate), we might feel safe. But the chances are some millof millions to one that such will not be the case. The chances are -with the best of intentions, be it noted, without a doubt that they are trol over the editors, will favor th publication of statements of fact and them to be the correct view and will favor the suppression of statements of fact and opinion opposed to that view nay, they will not, in all probability eyen need to use direct pressure o the editors, for those editors will (quite properly, under such a system) have reen chosen from among com whose opinious coincide with the the majority of the national organiza tion, and accordingly the editors w in favor of those opinions. All this
we repeat, will be done quite honestly
The editors and the party officers ove them will not feel that they are being unfair; they will feel that they are do ing their plain duty in printing ser but, to most of us, an article expres ing the views we already hold gene ally seems to be a sensible one and a

opposing those views seem What then can the dissenters de They will have three alternatives: To keep silence; 2. To be content wit the inndequate presentation of their views allowed in the party press; 3 To go to the capitalist press (there hing no independent Socialist papers) get their arguments against the provailing views on party questions pu lished. Whether their views are right or wrong and the probability is that right at wrong), the first alternative will be bad for them and worse for the party The second may be yet worse, inamuch as a partial statement of an at ut may add to the confusion in stead of shedding light on the subject That Socialists should willingly resor to the third is almost incredit they should be forced to it is disgrace ful. And if they did it, if they ser to the "Sun" or the "Journal" the arti cles that had been excluded from th party press, it is safe to say that they

would be expelled from the party. Thus the result of such centralized party control of the press would be whenever a division of opinion arose either to silence the dissenters or to drive them out of the party: those wh were weak and timid, whether right or wrong in their views, would be si lenced; those who were bold and ener getic, whether right or wrong, would leave the party or be expelled from it In either case, the party would eithe lose the benefit of frank criticism of else get that benefit at the cost of chism and disorganization. But it will be asked, is not the edito of any one of our papers now just a

likely to be unfair in accepting or re

jecting articles as the editors app ed by the national organization of th Editor of The Worker, for instance has not the slightest doubt that he had made and will yet make very many such errors; and, at that, he claim that The Worker is considerably bet ter than the average of our papers in this respect. But note the difference. If The Worker unduly favors one side in a party controversy, it is altogethe likely that some other Socialist paper will equally favor the other side, and so balance the scales. Many of the party members read two or three papers (The Worker heartily advise them to); and, at any rate, in every local will be found readers of all the principal Socialist papers. So The Worker refuses to print will ye reach its readers thru the Toledo "So

would work together to give us that which is so great a bar to life an

But this is not Socialist dectrine ome one exclaims; you are actually praising competition, decentralization, individualism! In such matters as these, yes. "In material, production collectivism; in intellectual production. anarchy," says Kautsky, out of the Socialist state. In indus policy of the Socialist state. In indus-try, individualism means either inef-ficiency or slavery and collective con-trol means efficiency and freedom; in the expression of opinion and the search for truth, freedom and progress are to be attained only in proportion either by other individuals or by the collectivity. Unless our New Jersey friends are resdy to assert that in th Co-operative Commonwealth the new papers will be owned and their editor onwealth the news rolled by the administration and private citizens forbidden to run news-papers of their own-unless they are ready to subscribe to this Bismarckian conception of Socialism, they shoul abandon their scheme for setting up Congregation of the Index in our party and should adhere to the rule followed by our comrades in every country movement has attained any strength-the rule which has worke so well in this country ever since it was effectively adopted in the summer

THE TROUBLE IN

THE ITALIAN PARTY.

The Italian party is much in the

same position in consequence of Ferri's about-face in the matter of the parlia-

mentary tactics of the party as the German party was put in by Bernstein

except that the issues are much simple

and more concrete, and the importance of the question is much more correctly

appreciated, writes J. B. Askew,

"Justice". There is, in consequence so it would seem to me, much less personal bitterness, and much more tendency to treat the question on its merits. It is seen to be the struggl cies, and not, as seemed to some for merly, merely a personal issue. A compromise was sought to be reached by common meeting between the party Executive and the group, but this not seem to have led to much, and the representatives of the Executive with drew, after having explained their position, when the group practicall unanimously endorsed Ferri's position tradiction with the Executive, and th resolution passed by the Bologna Congress. Ferri has since published an ar ticle in the "Avanti", defending his po sition, and denying that it is in contra diction with the Bologna resolution and has opened the columns of th "Avanti" to comrades to express their views on the subject. The con has been to produce a series of value members of the party-mostly again the group of their position. Ferri's ar-ticle and the group's explanation form a very able defense of their position. It is interesting to note that the latter do not consider it worth while to tr to make out that they are acting harmony with the resolution of Bologna. They remark that that is a point which can be argued either way. which may be taken to mean that they feel that there is little doubt that it is not possible to reconcile their action with the resolution of their congressa contradiction which the Revis members of the party are quite pro pared to justify; in fact, they may said hardly to admit the need of the party congresses as binding on their tion would undoubtedly not be accept ed by the majority of the deputies tolerated by the party. It remain however, to be considered if an ex-tional situation exists which justifi breach of the party discipline. The group make a claim in general fo dom of action in Parliament, and the do not consider that the congress conl have meant their resolution to be inper their action. That may be, It emains for the next Congress, anyway, to see how the supremacy of the party, at large, is to be reconciled with mentary deputies to exploit the situa-tion to the best advantage of the proletariat. In the meantime, it is hard to wen made out for supporting an outand-out reactionary like Sonnino. So far as it is merely keeping out the Liberal humbugs, that is certainly no reason for supporting one who is a moroken reactionary, even the we may prefer that to a humbug; and it would seem that the party is of like opinion, since resolutions have begun to rain in expressing the sharpest condemnation of the party policy. In the meantime, the revolutionary group of the Avangardia are making the trade unions mobile against the party leaders, and a strong manifesto has been issued calling revolutionaries to arms. Altogether, the situation gives way, or the Ministry resigns which seems by the latest news no improbable. What change that would

CAPITALIST WARS. It is one very awful form of the operation of wealth in Europe that it is entirely capi

tallsts' wealth that supports unjust wars.
Just wars do not need so much money to both to be bought; and the best tools of war for them besides, which makes such war costly to the maximum; not to speak of the cost of base fear, and augry suspicper honesty enough in all their multitude to buy an hour's peace of mind with; as, at present, France and England, purchas-ing of each other ten millions' sterling worth of consternation annually is re-markably light crop, half thorns and half aspen leaves, sown, respect, and granatical by the "science" of the modern political economist, teaching covetousness instead of truth). And, all unjust war being sup pertable, if not by pillage of the enemy, only by loans from capitalists, these loans reach its readers thru the 10.200 of the Chicago "Socialist" or the Chicago "Socialist" or the "Social Democratic Herald" or the "Appeal to Resson" or some other channel, and vice verse. But if all the covetousness of the whole nation, these papers were edited under a central trained control, they would no longer check and balance each other. But is "Unte This Last."

MILL ON FREEDOM OF DISCUSSION

(Last week, in our sub-cutoria separation ment, we quoted somewhat extensively from Milton's "Areopagitica" in comment upon the New Jersey proposition for a party-owned press and the prescription of all Socialist papers not owned by the national party organization. In the same connection, as 'showing the advantages of free discussion—including the free exthe free exression of erroneous as we

The time, it is to be hoped, is gone by, when. . . . in constitutional coun-tries, it is to be apprehended that the consible to the people or not, will of opinion, except when in doing so it makes itself the organ of the general intolerance of the public. Let us sup s entirely at one with the people and never thinks of exerting any power of coercion unless in agreement hat it conceives to be their voice.

But I deny the right of the people o exercise such coercion, either themselves or by their government. The ower itself is illegitimate. The best government has no more title to it than he worst. It is as noxious, or more oxious, when exerted in accordance with public opinion, than when in op-position to it. If all mankind minus one were of one opinion, and only one person were of the contrary opinion. mankind would be no more justified in silencing than one person than he, if ne had the power, would be justified in lencing mankind.

Were an opinion a personal possession of no value except to the owner f to be obstructed in the enjoyment of it were simply a private injury, it would make some difference whether the injury was inflicted only on a few ns or on many. But the peculiar vil of silencing the expression of ar opinion is, that it is robbing the numan race, posterity as well as the xisting generation; those who dissent from the opinion still more than those hold it. If the opinion is right they are deprived of the opportunity of anging error for truth; if wrong, they tose what is almost as great benefit—the clearer perception and liveller impression of truth, produced y its collision with error.

It is necessary to consider separater these two hypotheses, each of which us a distinct branch of the argument corresponding to it. We can never b sure that the opinion we are endeavoring to stiffe is a false opinion; and it were sure, stiffing it would be an evil still:

First, The opinion which it is attempted to suppress by authority may possibly be true. Those who desire to suppress it, of course, deny its truth; out they are not infallible. They have o anthority to decide the question for Il mankind and exclude every other erson from the means of judging. To refuse a hearing to an opinion, because they are sure that it is false is to as sume that their certainty is the same thing as absolute certainty. All silenc-ing of discussion is an assumption of The dictum that truth always tri-

umphs over persecution is one of those pleasant falsehoods which men repeat after one another till they pass in commonplaces, but which all experi-ence refutes. History teems with indances of truth put down by persecu tion. It is a piece of idle sentimentality that truth, merely as truth, has any inherent power to error, of prevailing against the dungeon and the stake. Men are not more ealous for truth than they often are for error; and a sufficient application of legal or even of social penalties will pagation of either. The real advan age which truth has consists in this, that when an opinion is true, it may be extinguished once, twice, or many times, but in the course of ages there will generally be found persons to repearances falls on a time when from avorable circum secution until it has made such head

to suppress it. Let us now pass to the second division of the argument and, dismissing the supposition that any of the receivsume them to be true and examine into the worth of the manner in which they is not freely and openly canvassed. However unwillingly a person who has a strong enduion may admit the possibility that his opinion may be false, he ought to be moved by the conbe, if it is not fully, frequently, and fearlessly discussed it will be held as a dead dogma, not a living truth.

There is a class of persons thappily not quite so numerous as formerly who think it enough if a person assert is as formerly undoubtingly to what they think true, the grounds of the opinion and could defense of it against the most superficial objections, Such persons, if they can once get their creed taught from nuthority, natthink that no good and some harm comes of its being allowed to be questioned. Where their influence prevalls, they make it nearly impossible for the received opinion to be rejected wisely and considerately, the it may still be rejected rashly and ignorantly; for to shut out discussion entirely is seldom possible, and when it once gets in, beliefs not grounded on conviction are apt to give way before the slight est semblance of an argument.

Waiving, however, this possibilityassuming that the true opinion abide in the mind, but abides as a prejudice a belief independent of and proof against argument—this is not the way in which truth ought to be held by a rational being. This is not knowing the truth. Truth thus held is but one superstition the more, accidentally elinging to the words which enunciate truth. . . .

the case knows little of that. His rea sons may be good and no one may have been able to refute them. But if he is equally unable to refute the rea-sons on the opposite side, if he does not so much as know what they are, net so much as know what they are, he has no ground for preferring either opinion. The rational position for him would be suspension of judgment; and unless he contents himself with that, he is either led by authority or adopts. Here the presentity of the world, the side to which he feels most inclination.

Nor is it enough that he should hear the arguments of adversaries from his own teachers, presented as they state them and accompanied by what they offer as refutations. That is not the to do justice to the arguments or to bring them into real contact with his own mind. He must be able to hear them from persons who actually believe them, who defend them in earnest and do their very number for them. He must know them in their most plausible and persuasive forte; h. must feel the whole force of the culty which the true view of the subteet has to encounter and dispose of else he wiff never really possess him self of the portion of truth which neets and removes that difficulty

sence of free discussion, when the re ceived opinions are true, were contined o leaving men ignorant of the ground of those opinions, it might be thought that this, if an intellectual, is no moral vil, and does not affect the the opinions regarded in their indience on the character. The fact, how ever, is that net only the grounds of the opinion are forgotten in the sence of discussion, but too often the meaning of the opinion itself. The words which convey it cease to suggest deas, or suggest only a small portion of those they were originally employ ed to communicate. Instead of a vivid conception and a living belief, there remain only a few phrases retained by ote; or, if any part, the shell and busk only of the meaning is relained It still remains to speak of one of the rincipal causes which make diversity of opinion advantageous and will

tinue to do so until mankind shall have entered a stage of intellectual ad

vancement which at present seems at

in incalculable distance. We have hitherto considered only two possibili iles: That the received opinion may be false and some other opinion con sequently, true; or that, the received pointon being true, a conflict with the opposite error is essential to a char apprehension and deep feeling of its But there is a commoner case than either of these: When the con flicting doctrines, instead of being one true and the other false, share the truth between them; and the noncon forming opinion is needed to supply the emainder of the truth of which the received opinion embodies only a part Popular opinions, on subjects not pai puble to sense, are often true, but sel dom or never the whole truth. They are a part of the truth; sometimes a greater, sometimes a smaller part, but exaggerated, distorted, and disjoined from the truths by which they ought to be accompanied and limited. Hereti-cal opinions, on the other hand, are generally some of these supp peglected truths, bursting the bonds which kept them down and either seeking reconciliation with the truth contained in the common opinion of fronting it as enemies and setting themselves up, with similar exclusive-ness, as the whole truth. Such seing the partial character of prevail ing opinions, even when resting on a true foundation, every opinion which embodies somewhat of the portion of truth which the common opinion omit ought to be considered precious, with whatever amount of error and con-

usion that truth may be blended . . . Not the violent conflict between arts of the truth, but the quiet suppression of half of it, is the formidate evii; there is always hope when people are forced to listen to both sides; it is when they attend only to one that errors harden into prejudices and truth tack ceases to have the effect of truth

by being exaggerated into falsehood. We now briefly recapitulate: First, if any opinion is compelled to sfleuce, that opinion may, for all we

can certainly know, be true. To deny this is to assume our own infallibility. Secondly, the the silenced opinion is an error, it may and very common! es, contain a portion of truth; and since the general or prevailing opinion on any subject is rarely or never the whole truth, it is only by the collision of adverse opinions that the remainder of the truth has any chance of being

supplied. Thirdly, even if the received opin of unless it is suffered to be and actuals it will, by most of those who recent it, be held in the manner of a prejudice, with little comprehension or feeding of its rational grounds. And not

only this, but

Fourthly, the meaning of the doctrine itself will be in danger of being lost o enfeebled and deprived of its fect on the character and conduct; the logma becoming a mere formal profession inefficacions for good but onto ering the ground and preventing the growth of any real and heartfelt con ence.

THESE BE OUR MASTERS.

They own us, these task-masters of ours they own our homes; they own our legisla-tors. We cannot escape from them. There is no redress. We are told we can defeat them at the ballot box. They own the ball lot lox. We are told that we must look to the courts for redress; they own the courts. We know them for what they are -ruffluns in politics, rufflans in ruffians in law, ruffians in trade, bribers swindlers and tricksters. No outrage too great to daunt them, no petty larceny too small to shame them; despolling a governsmall to shame them; despoiling a government treasury of a million of dollars, ye picking the pockets of a farm hand of th price of a loaf of bread. They swindle a nation of a hundred million and call it mance, they levy a blackmail and call it commerce; they corrupt a legislature and call it politics; they bribe a judge and call it law, they hire blacklers to carry out their plans and call it organization; they prestitute the honor of a state and call is competition.—Frank Norris, in "The theto-

BO RICH WITHOUT MANY POOR. At the smallest average, for the making

of a single rich man we make a thousand whose life long is one flood of misery. The charmel houses of poverty are in the charnel houses of poverty are in, the shadow of the palace, and as one is spice did, so is the other dark, poisonous, de-graded. How can a man grow rich except on the spotts of others' laber? His boast ed prudence and economy, what is it but the most skillful availing himself of their percessities, most resolutely closing up his heart against their cries to him for help!

BRAD THIS AND PASS IT ON.

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*************** Mational.

Attention is again called to the action of the National Executive Con mittee, which suggested that all May Day celebrations should be joined with a protest demonstration against the il-legal kidnapping of Comrades Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone. Comrade Haywood has recently said: "The fight is on all the time. You must not let up. Don't let them forget how they brought us here in violation of the Constitution." Electrotypes of Com rades Moyer and Haywood for advetising purposes can be secured at the National Headquarters. Price cannot

The State Municipal Program, Refer endum A 1906, upon which the vote closed last week, has been adopted by a large majority.

The official bulletin for March is be

ing shipped to state secretaries.

A. I. Smith, 1004 No. Rocheblave street, New Orleans, has been elected

for Louisiana. W. A. Stulce, member of Local Soddy, Tenn., has been expelled from the party for taking part in the Democratic convention and accepting an ap pointment as Deputy Sheriff.

The state convention of Indiana will be called to order at Mausur Hall, Indianapolis, Sunday, April 22, 9 a. m. The report of the State Secretary shows that the old state debt has been entirely liquidated.

Local Los Angeles proposes a refer endum to instruct the National Execu tive Committee to provide for and maintain a "National Denfense Fund such fund to be used in defending the working class against the persecutions and tyranny of the capitalist class."

NATIONAL ORGANIZERS. Duton for National Lecturers and Or

canizers for the week are: James H. Bower: April 15, Hallettsville

John Cellius: April 14, 15, Wellfleet, Neb.; 15 to 21, Stockville. Sol. Fieldman: Massachusetts.
J. L. Fitts: April 14, 15, Laurens, S. C.,
16, 17, Chutou; 18, 19, Odgen; 20, 21, Lan-

George H. Goebel: Pennsylvania, under the direction of the Physics and Physics of the Physics of

the direction of the State Committee.

Reu Hanford: April 16, Lock Haven, Pa.;
20, 21, Allegheny County.

Gertrade Breslau Hunt: April 15 to 21, Arthur Morrow Lewis: April 15 to 18.

Risbee, Aris; 20, 21, Safford. Guy E. Miller: April 15, Knoxville, Zeun.: 16, Ciston: 17, Creston: 18, Cross-ville: 19, Rockville: 20, Emory Gap: 21,

Herman F. Titse: April 13, North Yoki-Herman F. Titas: April 13, North Yoli-rin, Wash: 15, Spekme; 17, Burke, Idaho; 19, Waliaes: 23, Anaconda, Mont. M. W. Wilkins: Connecticut, under the direction of the State Committee. John M. Work: April 15, Willow Springs, Mo.; 16, Thayer: 17, Hardy, Ark.: 18, Bald Knob; 19, Little Rock; 20, 21, Pine Hind.

William Mailly will spend several weeks in Indiana on organizing work, with headquarters at Indianapolia. Dates are being solicited for Alex. Halonen (Finnish) of Hancock, Mich., and Fred Martinek (Bohemian) of Chi cago. State secreturies and others knowing of any points where either may be placed to advantage should in-

J. B. Osberne, State Organizer of California, may be available for 20 dates between Atlants, Ga., and New York City, beginning about May 20. Applications may be filed now.

W. F. OF M. DEFENSE FUND. National Secretary Barnes acknowledges receipt of the following contributions to the Western Federation of Miners Defense Fund from Mar. 24 to

Local Manzon, In., 40c.; Local St. Louis Mo., \$9.70; Local Exter. Cal., \$2.75; Local Pensacola, Fia., \$2; Local Fairriew, Idaho, \$2.35; Local Bosabud, Pa., \$10; Local Grand Rapids, Mich., \$9.10; Local Cleve-land, O., Br. 5, \$6.35; Local Asheville, N. C., \$4.27; Local Augusta, Mc, \$1; Local Paulabo, Wash., \$4; H. P. Osborne, War-trace, Penn., \$1; Local Port Angeles, Wash. \$10.00; Martin V. Gonda, Chicago, Ill., \$5; Local New Orleans, La., \$11; Lo-111. So, Local New Orleans, La. 311; Local Portsmouth, O.: \$10; Local Thurber, Texas, \$25; Karl Marx Club, Chicago, Ill., \$5; Local Dill, Okla., \$2.25; Local Robertson, Wyo., \$2.25; Local Memphis, Tenn., \$7.30; Local Jacksonville, Fla. \$3; Local Carneyville, Wyo., \$10; Local Orange City. Carneyville, Wyo., \$10; Local Orange City, In., 50c; Local Stella, Wash., \$6; Local Lincola, Nob., \$4; Local Omaha, Nob., \$10; Local Chale Lincola, Nob., \$4; Local Omaha, Nob., \$10; Local Marshfield, Ore., \$2,00; Local Chula Visia, Cal., \$6 Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Pand, Br. 155, Brooklyn, N. Y., \$5; Local Marletta, O., \$2; Local Hallaburg, Texas, \$1; Lodge 52, I. A. of M., Bankville, Ps., \$5; Workmen's Sick and Death Renefit Pand, Br. 117, and Local Springfeld, Ill., German Br., \$10; Local-800, U. M. W. of A., Soddy, Tenn., \$25; Local Asheville, N. C., \$4,00; Local Shelly, Mines, \$4,00; Local Vernal, Clah., \$17,30; Local Bay City, Mich., \$1,20; Local Muskegon, Mich., \$2,50; Local 1302, Carpenters and Joiners of America, Spadra, Ark., \$5; previously reported, \$237,15; total, \$501.37.

FINANCIAL REPORT.

FINANCIAL REPORT.

National Secretary Barnes' financial report for March shows: On hand Mar. 1, \$101.16; receipts for month. \$2,209.78; expenditures, \$2,242.23; balance on hand April 1, \$68.71. On dues to the International Socialist Bureau \$97.50 was paid. National dues were

Alabama, \$5; Arlsona, \$5; Arkansas, \$19; Alabama, S5: Arisona, S5; Arianasas, \$19; Connecti-cut, \$46.75; Florida, \$5; Idaho, \$1); Illinois, \$169.50; Indiana, \$25; Iowa, \$25; Kanses, \$20; Louislana, \$4; Maine, \$15; Massa-chussita, \$60; Michigau, \$45; Minnesota, \$20; Louislana, \$4; Maine, \$15; Massachnsetta, \$60; Michigan, \$45; Minescota,
\$25; Missouri, \$50; Montana, \$30; Nebraska,
\$5; New Hampahire, \$10,20; New Jersey,
\$100; New York, \$100; North Dakota,
\$10,05; Ohio, \$80; Oklahoma, \$40; Oregon,
\$50; Peunsylvania, \$75; Rhode Island, \$5;
South Dakota, \$15,50; Texas, \$42,35; Utah,
\$15; Vermont, \$5; Washington, \$40,15;
West Virginia, \$5; Wisconsin, \$60; Wyoming, \$10; nonorganised states—Washington,
D. C., \$5; Maryland, \$12,6); Nevada,
\$12,70; North Carolina, \$2,70; Teunessee,
\$10,50; members-at-large, \$5,80; total for
dees, \$1,204, \$0.

How Jersey.

On account of the heavy rain, which kept all but a few zealous comrades at home. Algernon Lee did not give his lecture on Fundamental Principles his lecture on Fundamental Principles of Socialism at Harmony Hafil, 653 Broad street, Newark, last Monday. He has promised to come again on Monday, evening, April 22, and more favorable conditions are hoped for. The Coloredo-Idaho protest meeting held in Kearny last Saturday was quite successful and netted the defense

fund \$13.50. The Enterprise Band of Kearny furnished the music for the oc-casion. Comrade Rellly tersely told the story of our comrades struggle prade Leffingwell made strong plea for funds.

Ponnsylvania.

A packed hall heard the debate beween State Treasurer-elect Wm. H. Berry and John H. Fagan at the Dar by Opera House last Sunday. Comrade Fagan handled the Socialist side adsome very damaging admissions fro the State Treasurer, who is a "reform er" and something of a radical himself Altho but a small number were Social-Fagan thruout and was thoroly in It was the best meeting Delaware the Socialist movement there. Mr. Berry agreed to debate again with Comrade Fagan on May 26, when th meeting will probably be at the Labor Lyceum. The Philadelphia "North American" gave a column report of

ALLEGHENY COUNTY. A great parade in protest against the outrageous treatment of the officials of the Western Federation of Miners will be held in Allegheny on Saturday evening, April 21, followed by a mas meeting in Carnegie Hall which wi be address by Eugene V. Debs, Benja-min Hanford, and Chas. O. Sherman. The Allegheny division will form at Federal and S. Diamond streets at 6:30 p. m., the South Side division on Sarah street, between Twenty-first and Twenty-second, at the same hour, and the Pittsburg division at Smithfield and Water streets, at 7:30 p. m., and the parade as a whole will move promptly at 8 p. m. from Water to Grant street to Fifth avenue to Mar ket street, to Sixth street, over bridge

up Federal street, to Carnegie Hall.

"We are compelled to call upon locals and individuals for finacial contributions to the county organization fund The present income of the County Committee is not sufficient to carry on our work. Our organization has in creased and so have our responsibili ties. To be frank, we need money and ties. To be trank, we need money and need it badly; you, the rank and file, must provide it—this is your party. The County Committee is in debt to the extent of \$75. We are getting of pieces of literature must be pale for, and we must pay off our pre-debt. Several locals have promised pay 50 cents monthly for each of their delegates to this committee, but they are not doing it. How about it? Sever bundred members on the roll. Can we rates \$300 within the next two weeks \$15 each? That looks easy and we Go around among your shopmates and friends. If you do this we will have that \$300 easily. Comrades, this is important. But it is easy if we try." The Jewish comrades will hold s

important. But it is easy if we try.

The Jewish comrades will hold a
ball at Turser Hall, Forbes street
Pittsburg, Thursday evening, April 12
Proceeds are for the Labor Temple
which they propose to erect.

The Executive Committee meets a

headquarters, 526 Federal street, Alle gheny, Sunday, April 15, 2 p. m. Dis triot and local organizers will also meet at the same time and place. Local Swinsvale has opened head

quarters at 7501 Roelyn street. Ben Hanford's dates are as follows Braddock, Carnagie Hall, April '20 Allegheny, Carnegie Hall (protes ing), April 21; Allegheny Head quarters, April 22, 2 p. m.; Pittsburg 1761 Centre avenue, April 22, 8 p. m. South Side, 1921 Carson street, April 23; Allegheny, April 26, headquarters Comrade Hanford will rest on April 2

Eleven dates have thus far been a ranged for E. R. Carr, as follows Haslewood, Wilkinsburg, Allegheny Wilkinsburg, Allegheny Wilmerding Swissvale, South Side Ward, Pittsburg, and Du quesne, three dates.

Street meetings will begin Saturday, April 28.

A Bohemian branch with 13 mem-bers has been formed in Allegheny.

Massachusetts.

The Fitchburg "Dally News" featured a report of the Moyer-Haywood Fourth street. Several important mat-protest meeting held in that city, giv-ters are to be discussed and the meming it big headlines on the first page. A parade was held before this meet ing. The speakers were Jas. F. Carey, Gaylord Wilshire, Robert Lawrance and a Finnish comrade. Andrew Da-vidson presided. Both parade and meeting were a great success and large collection was taken.

Local Malden subscribes for The Worker for every member.

BOSTON.

Comrade Patrick Mahoney replied to James J. Corcoran of the I. W. W. last Sunday at 724 Washington street. A large crowd was present and consider bate that followed.
This Sunday Theodore W. Curtis will

speak at Homestead Hall, 724 Wash ington street, on The New Socialist Manifesto.

All prospects indicate a large meet-ing at Faneuli Hall this Saturday night, when Comrades Hillquit, Field man, and Carey will speak. All the unions of Boston are invited to attend.

The East Boston Club has donated \$2 toward the W. F. of M. defense fund, and adopted resolutions of pro-test against the imprisonment of

Moyer, Haywood, and Pettibone. James F. Carey, spoke in Norwood last Sunday afternoon. A meeting will soon be held in Norwood under the auspices of the Finnish Club.

HAVERHILL

Haverhill held a roll-call meeting on Mar. 28 with 51 of the 128 members present. Thirty non-members who had been invited were present, and it is expected that some of them will join

expected that some of them will join later. Dan A. White gave an address on organization. Resolutions in behalf of Moyer and his comrades were adopted and the Boston "American" printed them with large headlines.

The Haverhill Club sent a circular explaining the Idaho conspiracy to all unions of the city and requested each union to send three delegates to a conference to consider arranging a monster protest meeting in the City Hall. Several unions adopted strong resolutions and elected delegates.

Financial Section y Marrill of the Haverhill Club collected the date in 50 days and is still at it. Other large large about a still at it.

on a collector. He also got two artides explaining the conspiracy against
Mayer and Haywood printed in the lo-cal daily, the "Gesette".

Rev. J. N. Bradford of St. Mark's

M. E. Church of Lawrence requested non-church-goers to write him letter answering seven questions relative to the great failing off in church attend ance and its cause. Several Haverbill and Lawrence Socialists sent letters courteously explaining the Socialist view and some of them were read to his congregation.

Florida.

The state convention will be held or Saturday, April 28, 1 p. m., in Tampa at Engineer's Hall, 1110 Franklin street. Any member in good standing is entitled to participate.

last month in Tampa. St. Petersburg. Jacksonville, and St. Augustine.

The resolutions adopted by Local
Tampa against the Idaho outrages
have also been adopted by the local

unions of carpenters and shipwrights tention of the comrades to the fact that the total indebtedness is only about \$100 and that one contribution

The election for National Committee man resulted: For Pettigrew of Man atee, 52; McClellan of New Augustine 12; Healey of Longwood, 10.

Jacksonville has reorganized with nine members. Captiva has sent in dues and will help to keep things go-ing in Lee County. Comrade Johnson writes from Gillette that they will get together again in a week or two.

Illinois.

Chicago will have a grand May Day demonstration under the auspices of a conference representing the Socialist Party and a number of progressive trade unions and other workingmen's organizations. The demonstration will probably take the form of a great parnoon and hall meetings in different

The State Secretary's report for March shows receipts of \$349.92 (of which \$334.30 was for dues), expenditures of \$809.22, and a balance of

The meeting held in New Haven test against the outregeous imprison ment of the officials of the Western Federation of Miners was a great suc-cess. Eugene Toomey presided. Ben Hanford and Alex. F. Irvine were the speakers. The meeting was preceded \$75. The local papers give extensive reports and print the resolutions adopted. The committee in charge wish to thank all organizations that partic pated and especially the Musicians' Union for their free services.

The Local Quorum of the Washing-ton State Committee has sent out a referendum on the question of revok-ing the charter of Local Seattle for not ing the charter of Local Seattle for addisciplining three of its members who signed a pledge promising to support the Municipal Ownership party in order to gain admission to the floor of the seattlen. The three members in question, John Bailtiff, R. S. LeBarre, and John Leigh, while admitting that they deposited the piedges, claim that they did not sign their correct names, that they simply lied to the municipal ownership convention in order to gain admission and did not take part in the

rotest meeting on Sunday, May 6. A ommittee of five is now at work visiting labor unions and requesting them to join in the protest against the Colorado-Idaho outrage. The State Senate last week passed a bill allowing the women of Rhode Island the right to

Lens Morrow Lewis has been giving a course of lectures for Local Los Angeles which had the largest attendance of any meetings held by the local for many months. During the summer it is probable that she will make an ex tended tour in Montana.

New York State

A special meeting of the State Quo-rum will take place on Wednesday, April 18, at the Labor Lyceum, 64 E.

bers are requested to be James Oneal had just finished a sucduring the last few days in Troy, New Rochelle, and Yonkers.

J. C. Chase is now on an organization tour thru the state and will visit practically every local in the state. His tour will continue until May 10, and during his absence all communications concerning the affairs of the State Committee will be attended by U. Solomon, Financial Secretary of the State Committee. Comrade Chase's dates are as follows: April 10, Olean; April 11, Salamanca; April 12, James town; April 13, Buffalo; April 14, Niagara Falls; April 15, Rochester; April 16, Geneva; April 17, Seneca Fails; April 18, Auburn; April 19, Syracuse; April 20, Onelda; April 21, Rome; April 22, Watertown; April 23. Deferiet; April 24, Utica; April 25, Johnstown; April 28, Gloversville; April 27. Schenectady: April 28. Troy: April 20, Schenectady; April 20, Proly; April 29, Albany; April 30, Waterviler; May 1, New York; May 2, Kingston; May 3, Peekskill; May 4, New Bo-chelle; May 5, Yonkers; May 6, Haver-

the state convention selected New lated vote by locals will be given next week. The call for the election of delegates will be issued as soon as the State Quorum canvasses the vote.

The Moyer-Haywood indignation

meeting held in Troy on April 4 was well attended, despite the rainy weather. Comrade Pierce of Albany presided and Jas. Oneal was the speaker. The local papers publish the reso-

How York City.

The General Committee will meet Saturday, April 14, 8 p. m., at the club-rooms of the W. E. A., 206 E. Eighty-

Saturday, April 14, 8 p. m., at the class rooms of the W. E. A., 206 E. Eighty-sixth street.

Primaries of t. 8 Socialist Party in the various Assembly Districts of New York County will be hadd on Priday, May 4. Secretaries of district organizations are respicusted to notify the Organizer of once of the places where they desire to have primaries held.

The places of Lecul New York, for the bruefit of the state campaign food,

will take place at Sulzer's Westchester Park, Sunday afternoon and evening June 8. It is the intention of the Est ecutive Committee to make this a most mittee to make this a m enjoyable entertainment and the edd enjoyable entertainment and the cur-cational and social features will guar-antee to all a pleasant afternoon and evening. Last year's picule was so crowded that the comrades concluded

or word that the comrades concluded not to spare any expense in making the entertainment as elaborate as possible this year, and under the favorable cir-cumstances we have good reason to ex-pect a still larger attendance than last year. The financial condition of the local is not altingether satisfactory this local must secure new headquarters by May 1 more money will be needed than May 1 more money will be needed than heretofore. The comrades have now a splendid opportunity to swell the income of the local by working for the tive Committee had suggested to the Icueral Committee the selection picnic committee composed of about 23 comrades who desire to help in this rork will be gladly welcome. Every party member or sympathizer show consider himself a member of this committee and do all he can to make this festival a success. The state con vention will probably take place in New York City and on Sunday afternoon the delegates will undoubtedly favor us with their presence at the address the great crowd, and it is now up to the comrades to see to it that we get a large audience worthy of this casion. Invitations will be mailed to all the progressive labor organization and vicinity and we expec also that Socialist Party locals from the surrounding counties will be well represented. Show cards and announcenent cards have been printed. These must be distributed within the next few days. All the comrades are asked ting up show cards in the stores and the front windows of their residences. Later on we will publish the full program of this festival. For the present, we can announce that we have got the assistance of the following organiza-

tions: Letter Carriers' Band, Socialist Band, and Carl Sahm Club for the instrumental and dance concert: vocal concert by the United German Work ingmen's Singing Societies; gymnastic warts, and a barbecue to be managed by the members of Butchers' Union No. 174. In addition to this the usual ought in advance or 15 cents at the gate. Tickets will be sent to every dis district organization will endeavor to

sell as many as possible.

Rev. E. E. Carr of Danville, Ill. editor of the "Christian Socialist", and Morris Hillquit will speak on The So-cialist Movement under the auspices of the Collectivist Society, at Arlington Half, 28 St. Mark's place, on Friday

night. April 13.

A Moyer-Haywood open-air meeting will be held Saturday evening, April 21, at the corner of One Hundred and I'wenty-fifth street and Seventh avenue, under the direction of the Harlem Agitation Committee. Prominent speakers will address the meeting.

The Bronx Agitation Committee will bring its course of lectures to an end next Sunday evening at Metropolis Theater Hall, corner of Third avenue and One Hundred and Forty-second on The Passing of Capitaliam. The es of the Bronx are urged to make the last lecture of the course a success by their personal attendance

(Continued on page 4.)

GENERAL STRIKE? ence to your comment upon my editorial in the April number of "Wilshire's Magazine."

else can be note in this event, except a strike?

I admit at once that in the present state of mind of the working class, such a strike is very difficult and perhaps impossible of organization. However, you must admit that a strike is a engrested by some. It seems to me the lat-ter idea is absolutely visionary and werse then that, extremely harrful—first, simply because we could not march to Idaho erest if there were anybody to march, not only because the railroads would not carry us, but also because for every man that might want to march, there would be 1,000 troops to prevent him; and because our threat of doing so projudices the Idaho people are last the prisoners.

against the prisoners. The only other plan to save their live The only other plan to save their lives would be yetlug, but the chances are that the trial will take place in June, and that (if convicted) they will be condemned to disbefore the November election. What's the see of voting to save the men after they are already dead? Besides that, the Socialist vote would have to grow in an impossible proportion in order to have the effect of preventing their execution. I am presenting a plan—the general strike rect of preventing their execution. I am proposing a plan—the general strike— which at least has the merit of possibly saving the men in a certain contingency. I would propose that, in the event of this conviction, we have a three-day general strike in the United States—say June 3 to

strike in the United States—say June 3 to June 6. It would not take any great num-ber of workingmen to join in this demon-stration, considering how complex our in-dustrial relations are—how very interde-pendent they are—how the slippping of one cog stops the whole machine—for a com-paratively small number of strikers to stop the whole machinery of production in the country. A three-day strike will be a tre-pendious object lesson of the newer of iscountry. A three-day strike will be a tre-mendous object lesson of the power of la-bor and would probably be a sufficiently powerful demonstration to cause the libera-tion of the lacu. If a three-day strik-were not answered favorably, then a tenday strike could be called. The great thin day strike, could be called. The great thing is to get the attention of the general public drawn to the matter and nothing eiseworld do it so effectively as the tying mp of the industries of the United States for three days. A strike of three days means the possibility of a strike of thirty days, and a thirty days strike means starvation to the whole people—and that nears a revolution.—Yours fraternally,

GAYLORD WILSHIRE. 3

New York, April 5.

New York, April 9,

To the Editor of The Worker:—Replying to Comminde Algern's question in The Worker. I wish to inform him, that Comminde Aligern's question in The Worker. I wish to inform him, that Comminde the State of the Sew Jersey. I wise Combination. I am at a loss to mortigation toly he longifiers convening a particularly, especially since we have been

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has come before the Confesence.

I am free to admit that both of us (my self more than Congrade Killingbeck) have assumed positions in opposition to the present policy of the Socialist Party, and the point raised by Comrade Ghent, that, had we been S. L. P. delegates, such action

invitation of the S. P. to confer on the question of unity, clearly set forth its posi-tion on the question of trade unionism, and stated that this position would be the basis upon which they would confer. The S. P. State Committee, which; in the interim between state conventions, represents ou party in this state, was thus in position to know the position of the S. L. P. Yet, it took no action, but permitted its delegates to delogates, presumably on the basis set forth in the S. L. P. suswer to our invitation to confer. It gave no instructions to the S. P. delegates, altho the matter of instruction vas discussed at the State Committee meet ing held Dec. 10, 1905, one week prior to

Again, during the Conference, the State Committee has held three meetings, on Jan. 14, Feb. 11, and Mar. 11. At all of these meetings I, as the S. P. Secretary of the Conference, have reported on its und approval of our actions been expressed. In fact, at the meeting held Mar. 11, a motion feated. When comrades are tempted call us "traiters" (a term too freely us la our discussions within the party) th would do well to referendum of the party membership in

With regard to party ownership of the press, we surely represented the sentiment of the rank and file of our state in declaring that the party should own its press. They have, almost unnimously, expressed their opinion that the time is sipe for the Socialist Party to publish and own an offi-cial organ. The minutes of the state con-vention, and State-Secretary's report of the

referendum, can prove this.

The experience of the party's national literature bureau proves that its efficiency is seriously impaired—almost entirely destroyed, in fact—thru permitting party members, either as individuals or co-operative associations, to conduct opposition pri-vate concerns. With this experience in mind (as the minutes of the Conference clearly show) we decided that the anfety of a party-owned press required that part; lish or own stock in privately owned So-cialist papers.—Yours fraternally. JAS M. REILLY.

Jersey City, April 6.

FLYNN APPROVES

To the Editor of The Worker:-- I beg to take a small space in your paper to ex-press my opproval, as a humble party mem-ber, of the work of the comrades who par-ticipated in the New Jersey Conference. No fair-minded man can read the proceedings and not come to the conclusion that the comrades of the S. P. and also the combe digood to convince any unprejudiced objecting at the conclusions arrived at are objecting of the conclusions arrived at are no fination ject ones. The conclusions in the highest control of the serve the highest control of the serve the highest control of the serve that the matter regardless of the attitude of the server of the serve the matter—regardless of the attitude of some comrades who seem rather hotheaded, to say the least.—Yours for the Revolution and for Unity.

New York, April 6

THOMAS PLYNN,

ANOTHER VIEW OF RELATIONS

BETWEEN PARTY AND UNIONS. To the Editor of The Worker:--In discussing the relations of the Socialist Party and the trade unions it is necessary to bear and the trade unions it is necessary to bear in mind, especially in some rural districts (as has heretofore been pointed out), that the Socialist movement is not by any means confined to members of trade-union organizations. An instance is our late village election (Mar. 20, seven candidates, Wellsville, N. Y.), when, with only about half the voters out and votine, and without any solicitation or any teams, our lowest candidate received 61 votes 412 per cent of the vote policd) the others 73, 80, and 84 voter (ranging to 16,6 per cent), except the head of the ticket, who had 127 votes, being 25.1 per ceut of the vote cast; this extra vote was caused partially by dissatisfaction with the old parties placing the same candidate on both tickets. Two of our candidates, on both tickets. Two of our candidates, endorsed by the Democrats and placed on their ticket to fill yacancies, too late for them to decline, are not included, having been included in the machine count with the Democratic vote. Not 3 per cent of the voters belong to unions and there was not more than half that percentage of the votes cast for our ticket from unionists—far more voted against us than for us.

Socialism is far broader than trade unionism and cannot be made subservient to any

Socialism is far broader than trade union-ism and cannot be made subservient to any man or class of men. Trade unionism is pert of a capitalistic government and has na room in a Socialist commonwealth. The greatest political revolutionary upheaval in medern history is now directly upon us. This revolution is to be along Socialist linest; it cannot be held back, but, like the waters of a great flood, will carry every-thing before it—flading its course along the plane of best resistance, or where the chan-nel is afressly partly prepared. The Social-lets will do well to turn the party energy to directing the course and to the construc-tion of the coming government. Short, in-ited, in the interventing time for simpling the public mind before the party assumes the banetions of state guvernment—unless

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to the future, and be prepared for it, will turn their attention to its shaping. Mind

you—the turn over is close by.

Trade unionism was a necessary and logical consequence of the intense commercial ism of the capitalistic age now ending—the combination of industries, preparatory for the Co-operative Commonwealth-and cease with that period. For what reason will trade unionism survive the necessity for its existence? Every Socialist is, and must ever be, in

carry the party with it.

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Hideous Story of Torture in Russian Prison.

eds Used in Effort to Force Her to Botroy Har Comredes Her Sullerlogs Have Commanded International

The following is the original narra-tive of Spiridonova, the girl who atmoted the life of General Louzhener sky, Military Governor of Tambou prison hospital at Tambov. After narsating the story of her attempt on the General, already known, the writer

- At this moment the escort rec themselves. The platform was crowded with Cossacks, and there were s of 'Strike', 'Slash', 'Fire'! and ds were unsheathed, and when I aw this I thought my end had come, and I decided not to give myself up tilve. With this in view, I raised my we. With this in view, I raised my nd and pointed my revolver at my ad, when I was stumed by several was, and fell flat on the platform. There's your revolver? I heard a sack officer who searched me, say, Further blows on the face and head sent a thrill of pain thru my whole body. I attempted to say: 'Leave me to be shot', but blows fell continuously. I tried to protect my face with my bands, but they were pushed away with the butt ends of the rides. Then the County of the Cossack officers seized me by the lifted me up bodily, and with a hair, lifted me up bodily, and with a great swing threw me down on the platform. Liost my senses. My hands were unclasped, and the blews fell on my face and head. Then they dragged me by one leg down the staircase, my head bumping each step. Then they took me again by the hair, and lifted me on the vehicle of the istvostchnik. They took me to a house, and the Cosmack officer asked me my name. When making the attiempt I had decided got to hide my name, but at this moment I forgot my name. They beat me again on the face and breast. When I was taken to the police station they untaken to the police station they un to the police station they un-ed me and searched me, and took to a cold cell with a wet and dirty me floor. At about moon or one lock the assistant police master, danov, and a Cossack officer. Abra-w, came. They stayed in my cell, it small intervals, till 11 at night. ods of torture that Ivan the Terribic might have envied. Zhdanov would kick me into the corner of the cell, while the Cossack would know me back to Zhdanov, who put his foot on my neck. They ordered me to be stripped, at the same time preventing the cold cell from being heated. They flogged me with the nagafts, Zhdanov with terrible oaths saying: 'Now then the control of the con

decent word), deliver us liling speech." One of my eyes was te closed at that time, and the right of the face terribly bruised. Press. tell us, who are your a sense of apprehension of saying something, and I am sure there was ed nonsense. When I came to I Actd
them I was a Revolutionary Socialist,
and that I went answer the questions
put to the by the proper officials, also
that I belonged to the town of Tambox and that Property. that I belonged to the town of Tam-bov, and that Procuror Kamenev and other gendarmes could testify to this. They pulled hairs from my head one by one, and asked where other revolu-tionists could be found. They pressed their lighted cigarettes on my bare body, saying: 'Cry out then, you wretch?' With the same object they stamped on my feet with their heavy boots, pressed them as if in a vice, and Beream then, you (inwhole villages bellow, but you miserable little girl haven't screamed once, neither at the station nor here. But we shall make you scream. We shall muse ourselves with your sufferings. We shall give you to the Cossacks for the night? 'No,' said Abramov, 'we shall have you fer ourselves first, and then give you to the Cossacks? Then be tall hugging followed, with shouts of Scream, then.' But I am positive that I didn't scream once, either at the of 'Scream, then.' But I am positive that I didn't scream once, either at the station or police office. I only talked half-consciously. At eleven o'clock they had recorded my deposition, but they declined to produce it in Tambov, because I was delitious all the time. Then I was taken by train to Tambov. The train is slowly moving. It is cold The train is slowly moving. It is cold and dark. The air is thick with Abra-'s brutal oaths. He swears at me mov's brutal oaths. He swears at me terfilly. I felt the breath of denth. Even the Cossacks felt uneasy. 'Why are you silent, men?' Sing! Let those wretches die with our merriment.' Then shouting and whistling began. Passions ran high. Eyes and teeth stiered, and the singing was disgust.

I am raving. Water? No water, on the officer takes me to the second at He is drunk and very amiable. His arms embrace me. He unbuttons my drees. His drunken lips are mut-tering in a beastly way: What a velvet What a magnificent body! have no more strength to repulse him no voice to shout; and what use if bed. I would willingly break my head against something if there were anything, and this brutalized scoundred won't allow it. He kicks me on my wen't allow it. He kicks me on my pressed legs in order to disable me. am calling for the police officer, who is sieep. The Cossack officer musuurs, easewing my chin: 'Why do you clench your little teeth? Mind! you may break theh.' I couldn't get a wink of sleep that night. In the day lime be offers me wine and chocolate. time he offers me wine and chocolate, and when people go away he caresses me again. Just before reaching Tambov I fell asleep for an hour. I awoke because the officer's arm was upon me. While taking me to the prison, he said: "After all, I am embracing you." In Tambov I was delirlous again and felt terribly ill."

International Protest.

The publication of the foregoing let-ter in the European press has aroused great indignation. In France, the na-tion which the Russian government most counts on for support, a number of writers and public men of world-wide reputation have inaugurated an

international protest against this and

Another Tyreat Punish ST. PETERSBURG, April 2-14.
Sieptzoff, Governor of Tver, was
assassinated in circumstances almost
similar to those in which Minister of the Interior de Piehve was killed. Bleptzoff organized the massacres at Yaroslav last November, and, being transferred to Tver, did nothing to prevent the burning of the Zematva building there, by which many employees ronsted alive

FRENCH WORKMEN WANT EIGHT HOURS.

Federation of Labor Decides on Gen Parliamentary Elections to be Meld

PARIS, April 7.- The General Fed eration of Labor has decided that all workmen shall be asked to cease work on June 1 and remain on strike until an eight-hour day is granted to them. The organizing arrangements of the Federation have been perfected, and it is estimated that a majority of the men will accede to its request, thereby causing a record general strike unless

the general parliamentary elections in France, second ballots to be held or May 20 to decide in cases where there will be more than 300 Socialist candidates in the field.

Of the situation among the French Socialists the London "Labour Leader"

There is a feeling abroad that the So-cialists may lose a few seats at the gen-eral election, and there is a disposition on the part of M. Briand's friends to kick against his exclusion from the Socialist party for entering the new cabinet. But Jaurès is still as untroubled as ever. In a stirring article which he has contributed to "Le l'equie" he notests exclusion the se-"Le l'enpie." he protests against the

"Justice" points out the differen common soldiers to disobey when o dered to shoot their brother working men; that is a crime against capita ism. The aristocratic officers in question refused to obey orders in execut ing the law providing for disestablish offense against the will of the people

ANOTHER DEMOCRAT SEES THE LIGHT

The feature of the municipal campulga in Parkersburg, W. Va., was the resignation of H. O. Davis as a mem-ber of the Democratic City Committee and his espousal of the cause of Social-ism in a public letter. Speaking of So-

It believes in an equal chance for all It believes in an equal chance for all men everywhere to develop the best that is in them. It advocates the best interests of all tolling humanity as opposed to its oppressors and exploiters. It demands the abolition of every form of exprepriation and oppression of man by man in secial, political and economic life. It believes in the democratization of comparise, trade and industry as the puly reliable foundation of political, emocracy and the safe objects man ought not only to have the given him. It believes the right to enjoy-ment of life necessarily involves the duty to labor. But in, order that this labor may be productive and useful, and at the same time as pleasant and short as possible, the association of the power of labor and the organization of the process of labor on a higher (schulcal plane is indispensable; and this pre-supposes that the means of production shall be transformed from private into col-lective ownership.

THE WORKERS' BURDEN.

(With apologies to Mr. Kipling.) Take up the workers' burden, Go forth, ye hapless band, To fill another's workshops, To till another's land:

To give another's children A chance their minds to fill, While yours live on and labor-bull, sodden, vulgar still,

Take up the workers' burden, Advance another's cause, Yes, spe another's fashions, Obey another's laws. The very earth ye tread on lielongs to wiser men; Go find some other planet,

Take up the workers' burden, Ge build the mighty ships, Let others sail in spiendor, Their praises on your lips, While ye toll in the stoke-hole In sweat, \$1 dust and grime

Go seek the pretty coral, Dig up the sparkling diamond Fish out the shining pearl To deck another's jewelry And give them power to bind Your children down in slavery Of body and of mind.

Take up the workers' burden And murder for their gain, Make broken-hearted widows And ionely orphans, too, And plie the fields with carnage— The "brothers that ye slew."

Take up the workers' burden. And, far across the sea, Go siny the dusky native For asking to be free; Then take away his cattle, His land and money too, And give them to your mast The spoils are not for you.

Take up the workers' burden, Take up the workers barren.
Toil on from year to year,
Until your heads have whitens
Your faces lost their chees;
Then ye are worn-out hoboss.
That's how we sing your year
Go his ye to the poor-house
And end your westy days. -P. C. Cu

READ THIS AND PARE IT COL

Current # # Literature

In every historical epoch, the prevailing mode of economic production and exchange and the social organization necessarily fol-lowing from it form the basis spon which is built up gad from which alone can be explained the political and inteffectus; hisery of that epoch.

Thus wrote Engels, in stating Marx' great historical conception which has been at once the guiding clue for all really valuable social science and the trusted and trustworthy chart for all progressive social movements since 1848. In here quoting the sentence, we lay the emphasis upon the word "intel-lectual". Much has been written, and much of what has been written is diention of this all-illuminating idea o political history in the widest sense of the phrase. Comparatively little has translated into it, to show how the changing forms of production and exchange and the consequently changing and direct the intellectual progress of mankind. The present book by no means fills the gap, but it at least furishes the scaffolding and framework for the desired structure. What Untermann has given us is a brief and order-ly-and, considering its brevity, a rearkably complete and lucid-sketch from the days of the early Greeks down to the first years of the twentieth century, as seen in perspective and proportion-nay, as seen in actual growth and movement, not as a succession of separate discoveries and theories but as an organic whole-from the point of view to which Marx and Enunder which the work first appeared serially in the "International Socialist "-it has since been considerably revised-might well have been retained as a sub-title; that caption was: The Evolution of the Theory of Evointion". The difference between Untory of philosophy" is that the latter just records in due order the concluions of successive thinkers or at most explains the conscious processes by which they severally reached those conclusions, while this shows how so-cial conditions, unconsciously to them, set up those processes and not others in their minds and led or drove them to those particular conclusions. It does -or, at least, very well begins to do-

for the history of thought what a now considerable body of literature has done for the history of institutions. It extends to the whole period indicated, from Anaximander to Jacques Loeb alysis of the development of ideas which for a period of some three cen-turies only Frederick Engels has outlined in the wonderful introduction to his "Socialism from Utopia to Science". It would be misleading to say that "Science and Revolution" is easy read-

ing. No such book can be. Not only will the reader often have to go to the dictionary; he must go to something more even than the encyclopedia to understand some of the references. Bu educated one and not overburde our surprise as well as our pleasure at the extent to which the author has sucpopularizing a large and complex and

summarize what is already so concise and pregnant a compendium, but we may indicate its method and its main outlines. Let us quote.

I speak as a proletarian and a Socia make no pretense to be a scientist without class sfillation. There has never been any science which was not made possible and which was not influenced by the economic and class environment of the various I am aware that ideas are the products of my past all my ideas are the products of my past and present environment. I cannot speak, therefore, without showing, in all I say, that I am a member of the class-conscious pro-letarist, a member of that part of the proletarist which has escaped from the spell of capitalistic thought. I realize that a science, however true may be its theo-retical conclusions, does not exist for that part of mankind who cannot apply its ab-stract truths in their practical life. The propelating has no science unless science

proletariat has no science unless science steps into its ranks or develops out of its very life, for the purpose of combining scientific theory with proletarian practice. Thus, regarding human thought as a "function" or resultant of mate rial (biological and economic) condi-tions and, further, not as a set of unre-lated individual facts, but as an evolving social phenomenon, our author be-gins by laying before us the "riddles which have from time immemorial puzzled man's brain" and the concep-tion of the world which prevailed among the most thoughtful of the Greeks in the eight century before Christ. He proceeds to a brief survey of the ideas of Anaximander, Hera kleitos, Empedokles, Demokritos and Epicurus, Socrates, Plato and Aristotle and their followers, and the Cynics and Cyreneans, down to the rise of Christiaulty. The linking of this philosophical development with the class struggle in the Greek city-states, the downfall of that form of social organization, and the rise of the world-

empire (Macedonian and then Roman), and the exposition of the manner in

which this latter prepared the way for Which this inter prepared to way in Christianity is so well done that we wish it could have been done at ten times the length. Coming now to the beginnings of Christianity and its development up to the time when it became the state re-ligion of the Empire (312-324 A. D.). we have to regret the omission of any notice of the Stoics, of the Orphic. notice of the Stoles, of the Orpan-Mazdalc, and other mystic sects, or of the Judeo-Greek Neo-Fiatonists, each of whom, in their three several ways.

al proletarias to hide its revolution-aims under the clock of a religion ped to its mental requirements". eems to its that this view is too It seems to us that this view is too readily assumed, that too little atten-tion is given to the opposite view that Christianity entered history as the suc-cessful alternative to hopeless revolt, that it was from the beginning essen-tially a refuge, a consolation, a social The medieval period is touched upor

but valy lightly, but from the latter half of the afteenth century on, the cession of discoveries. Inventions of life is more and more fully traced the Encyclopedists, Adam Smith, Kant, Laplace, Lamarck, Hegel, Darwin, Spencer, Marx-these great names among many lesser ones are treated. ferent phases in a complex process whose tortuous inversions present ar appearance of inextricable confusion until they are dislectically examined, until they are seen as ideal expressions well as in substance is the passage (pp. 84-5) in which our author tells how Kantian and Rousellian idealism fared hourgeoisie from an oppressed and repressing class between the fall of the is too good not to quote:

natural rights, the categorical imperative the social contract, and metaphysical ideal tion of Nov. 10, 1783. The worship of Reason lasted till June 8, 1794, when Robes-Being. But on July 27, 1794, the Supreme Being remembered the categorical impera-tive, left Robespierre ungratefully in the lurch, and looked on at a safe distance man's head with that gory instrument of

one another until finally Napoleon replaced them both by cannon and bayonets and discredited the Supreme Being by declaring that it was always on the side of the that it was niways on the side of the strangeat definitions. " ... The social contract was renewed on the basis of "Everyone for himself and the devil take the hindmost." And the natural rights were bessel around by the right to exploit the proletariat and to place private property above propertiless man.

As Kant before the Revolution, se Hegel after it, receives comparatively full treatment and introduces us to th age in which, for the first time in history, science begins to be a pos and a weapon of the exploited class. And the book closes with a chapter in which materialistic monism is ex-

of the proletariat".

Assuredly Untermann's work is a valuable one. We venture to suggest hat readers may find it convenient to have at-hand some such work as Webr's "History of Philosophy", and refer

praise both the clear English and the

correct typography of the book. We hay note "deduct" for "deduce" (p. 112), "developed" for "devolved" (p. 124), "construct" (p. not idiomatic, and the proverbial phrase is "stirred the dry bones" not "stirred up the old bones" (p. 91). We wonder whether "evolutionary" is not a mis print for "revolutionary," at the botton of p. 23 and whether just the opposite error has not been made at the bottom of p. 90; and whether the author doe not mean "inductive" rather than "em-pirical" on pp. 54 and 86. "The differ-ence between that which we can know to that which we cannot know" (p. 168 lowing page, "tendency to reaction" would be a decided improvement on "affinity for reaction". To pass to criticisms of a different sort: Is it quite consistent for our author to censure the Greeks (p. 25) for "seeking to derive absolute [cthical] concepts, true for all time, out of relative conditions ha bey or drue for all time, etc. slave frundamentally un cire "is not to all time to all time of the slave o little Enfusing to speak of "feudal Sparta"? Sparta was an aristocratic state, certainly, but of a type quite different, unless we are much mistaken, from the feudal aristocracy of medieval Europe. It is, of course, by the merest inadvertence (p. 102) that our author puts Fichte after Hegel, as most of Fichte's writing was done be-fore Hegel published his first book. description of Amphioxus as "a little headless fish" (p. 180) is not alto gether accurate; that interesting crea ture is little, but it is not a fish and it has a head. Finally, we may seriously question the assertion that regulating the relations of the sexes in gentile society were "dictated by direct observation of the evil effects of violating natural laws of adaptation and sexual selection." It may be adman to observe the laws of evolution But her method of teaching is to kill off those whose instincts are not in accord with those laws. It is very im probable that our savage ancestors had riven any valid reason for the mar-

All these, however, are matters of minor detail. Could we find twice as many errors, we should still heartily commend the book to our readers.

Among books newly received and to be examined further we have to note Clarence S. Darrow's "An Eye for an Eye", the story of a murderer, published by Fox Duffield & Co. of New York; Wilhelm Bölsche's "The Triumph of Life" and Enrico Ferri's "The Positive School of Criminology", translated by May Wood Simons and Ernest Untermann respectively, and issued by Charles H. Kerr & Co. of Chicago; and John Sarreso's "The Bitter Cry of the John Spargo's "The Bitter Cry of the Children", by Macmillans.

in the Simpson Anditorium in that city between Job Harriman and Arthur Morrow Lewis on the proposition.

That it is the duty of all Socialists are accounted to political contract to the contract of the cont to support every economic or political struggle into which organized labor, as such, enters"—the definite meaning of the resolution, as clearly understood by speakers and audience, being that Socialists in California ought to sup-port the projected Union Labor party instead of putting into the field a ticker of their own, as usual. Harriman sup ported the proposition and Lewis op-posed it. We heartily commend this pamphlet to the attention of all our readers. The question is one w will call for our attention in many the pamphlet is 10 cents a copy; four copies for 25 cents; 18 for \$1; or \$5 a hundred.

"Underfed School Children: The Problem and the Remedy" is the title of a pamphlet just issued by Charles H. Kerr & Co., in which John Spargo briefly states some of the facts mor fully set forth in his book "The Bitte of the Children"-confining himself in the pamphlet, however, to one phase of the terrible problem, while in the book he treats many-and an indiration, from the experience of Euroin the rapid transformation of the pean municipalities, of what could be done and ought to be done and by Sociniist administrations would be in the cities of the United States. Thi of pumphlets to be published by Ker on the application of Socialist principles to particular present problem

> The attention of those interested in the workings of municipal ownership under capitalism-as, in a way, Secialist naturally is-may be called t Bulletin No. 62 of the Department Commerce and Labor, 122 pages of which are devoted to a report on muni-cipal ownership in Great Britain, by

> The Socialist Literature Company is prepared to supply the "Protokoll" of the Jena Congress of the German Social Democratic Party, paper bound, at 30 cents a copy, postpaid. The portion of the proceedings at Jena referring to the general strike are issued separately in a smaller pamphlet, which sells at 10 cents, postpaid.

THE DAILY CALL FAIR.

Manager Wegener Reports that Ar rangements Are Progressing Well. but Hopes for Still More Assistance

Comrade Wegener, manager of the

Daily Call Fair, addresses the com-rades as follows: "Things are moving as far as the Brooklyn fair is concern ed, and if to you it seems as if every thing were at a standstill, you wil have to wake up and resilize that you alone have been seep. Not only the then are busy with arrangements for the fair—the ladies are taking a hand in it riso. The Ladies' Daily Call Club has set to work in the most energetic fashlon, the Socialist Women's Society of East New York is raising funds equip and run a booth, and Branch 5 of the same society will hold a specia meeting to decide what they can do for the fair. The Young People's So elalist Club of Brooklyn has decided to comrades should see that the delegates of their respective branches attend the meetings of the Fair Committee regularly. Large, splendid posters an nouncing the fair will be ready in few days and should be distributed as widely as possible. And don't forget es, that we can't get too man prizes. If everyone procures just one prize we will have a successful fair. have it soon. In Manhattan prizes are avenue, near Forty-second street. Headquarters for Brooklyn are in the Labor Lyceum."

FOR NEW YORK CITY.

Lectures under the auspices of the So-cialist Party or auxiliary organizations and lectures by Socialists before other organiza-tions are listed here. Unless otherwise

PRIDAY, APRIL 13. Liberal Art Society, Terrace Lyceum, 206 E. Broadway, Henry Jager: The Attitude of the S. L. P. and the S. P. to Trade

SUNDAY, APRIL 15. Clinton Hall, 151 Clinton street, 11 a. m. Charlotte Perkins Gilman: Human Nature. Harlem Socialist Club, 250 W. One Hun-ired and Twenty-fifth street. Miss Flynn:

West Side Headquarters, 585 Eighth ave nue. L. D. Mayes: Becommic Foundation of Political Parties. Socialist Literary Society, 237 East

Broadway. Henry George, Jr.: The Faults of Sociellam .

Metropolis Theater Hall, One Hundred and Forty second street and Third avenue.

L. B. Boudin: The Passing of Capitalism

TUESDAY, APRIL 17. West Side Headquarters, 585 Eighth ave-nue, under the auspices of City Executive Committee. Heary L. Slobodin: Public Ownership. Admission \$1 for entire course

br various lecturers. WEDNESDAY, APRIL 18. West Side Headquarters, 585 Eighth ave-nue. Hugh O. Pentecost: Wm. Morris, Ar-tist, Poet, Socialist,

Rariem Socialist Club, 250 W. One Hun-dred and Twenty-8fth street. Alex. F. ir-vine: "Les Miscrables" as a Picture of

THURSDAY, APRIL 19. West Side Headquarters, 585 Eighth avenue. Karl Wesch, in German. Brooklyn.

SUNDAY, APRIL 15. Silver Hall, \$15 Washington street. Jan M. Reilly: Why Socialists Oppose "Reform" Movements.
Hart's Hall, Gates avenue and Broadway. Adolph Benevy: Bocrates: His Life.
Method and Mission.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 18. ospect Hall, Prospect and Fifth ave-Mrs. Bertha M. Fraser: The Class

THE "GOOD MAR" THEORY.

"Vote for the best man, whater arty he belongs to," In this way you me note for one man to do one thing, a

committee in charge of the Commune festival was unable to report, as the assembly districts had not made re-turns on tickets sent them. A motion was passed that no tickets be received in return after May 1, and districts not making returns before that date not making returns before that date will be charged with the value of all tickets sent them. The Literature Agent reported the sale of about \$20 worth of literature since Jan. 1. Moerature be ordered except over algua-tures of Treasurer and Organiser. Comrades Zaches, Spindler, and Lore were elected as committee to secure Lyric Hall for Easter Sunday of nex year for a festival similar to this year's. In resigning the treasurership of the House Committee, Comrad Spindler reported that the beadquar ters was now clear of debt except about \$10. In the five months of the enterprise over \$800 has been ban and its present success is largely due to Comrade Spindler's untiring effort P. W. James was elected to succeed

Beginning in May the West Side Italian Social Democratic Federation will meet at 585 Eighth avenue on Sun day afternoons. Rev. E. E. Carr of Danville, Ill.

spoke on Wednesday of last week at a missionary conference at Amity Bap-tist Church on The Church and Capi-talism. It was significant that Com-rade Carr's address became the theme of the discussion which followed, althothe three speakers preceding him ex-ceeded the twenty minutes allowed them so far as to leave him scant time for his subject. The there was the usual vague and ineffective setting forth of individual piety as a solution of modern social evils, and the cus tomary advocacy of compromises Rufus W. Weeks, Rev. Alexander F Irvine, W. J. Ghent, and Tilden Sem pers spoke for a clear-cut, revolution ary Socialism, and as usual the Social note sounded clearest and strong est above the rest. Rev. Dr. Leighton Williams, minister of Amity Church deciared his conviction that capitalism

and Christianity were incompatible. The discussion on Monday evening April 16, at Metropolitan Temple, Four teenth street and Seventh avenue, will he on the question: Resolved, That the adoption of the Single Tax principle would be more efficient for better ing the condition of society than So

The 12th A. D. will give an enter tainment and ball on Friday evening. April 20, at Grand American Hall, 7-9 orate program of music and recitation and then the ball follows till 5 a. m. Tickets cost 15 cents and can be at the rooms of the district, 142 De-inner street, which are open every evening and all day on Saturday and

Both the last two meetings of th 18th and 20th A. D. have had to be given up for lack of a quorum, an Committee has had to delay important husiness until the 18th-20th A. D. holds a meeting. This is very discouraging to the few faithful workers in the dis trict and they appeal to every member to make a special effort to be present at the next meeting on Thursday, Apri 19. at 309 E. Twenty-sixth street.

J. C. Frost's play. "The Walking Delegate", will be produced in Lyric Hall, Forty-second street and Sixth avenue, Monday evening, May 7. Some 22 comrades will take part. Albert Abrahams playing the title role, with Thos. J. Lewis, Timothy Murphy Elizabeth G. Flynn, Leonora O'Reilly and Alice Cassidy in other important parts. Rehearsals are progressing well and it is believed that the audience

Dr. and Mrs. Halpern sailed for Eu rope last week. They expect to re-main on the other side at least for some years. They carry with them the rishes of all New York comrad have done the cause here.

The Wauschauer Radical Young
Men's Society has decided to give the
Moyer-Haywood Protest Conference 10
Moyer-Haywood Protest Conference 10 to be held at Palace Garden, 114 E. Thirteenth street, on Saturday evening. April 14. Tickets to the ball cost 25 cents and hat-check 15 cents. At its last meeting the society adopted persecution of the Western Federation of Miners and continuing:

Resolved. That we protest against the actions of the authorities of Idaho and Colorado, and against the criminal negligence of the Federal authorities in protecting the lives and liberties of ecting the lives and liberties of on w-workers of the Western Federation

We express our connected the work of the work of the W. F. of M. in respect to the cowardly crime of which they are accused, and we emphatically resent the reflections east upon the W. F. of M. by the capitalist class in associating that or ganization with the assassination of Steunenberg; We hold that any conviction and sen-

We hold that any conviction and sentence procured against them by manufactured evidence and a packed jury will not be considered by the working class of America as an act of justice, but a cold-blooded and deliberate murder:

We extend our deepest aympathy to the men now in the jails of Idaho and Colorado and pledge to them our full inoral and financial support, and we call upon the wage-workers of this mation to organize for the defense of their interests and to do all that lies in their power to prevent the Mine Owners' Association from carrying out their piot in railroading to the gallows our innocent brethren of the W. F. of M. BROOKLYN.

The 20th A. D. will have an agita-The 20th A. D. will have an agita

tion meeting at its headquarters Mauschart's Hall, Hamburg avenu and Harman street, on Thursday, April 19. The speaker will be Mark Pelser and the subject Civilization. All comrades and sympathisers are cordially invited to attend and take part in the discussion. The district has arranged for an outing in Schmidt's Woods Glendale, on Sunday, June 10, in con-Junction with the 19th A. D.

The system of logic founded by So

The system of logic founded by So-crates will be discussed by Adolph Benevy on Sunday evening, April 15, at Hart's Hall, Gates avenue and Broadway. His subject is Socrates. His Life, Method and Musion. This subject should be peculiarly attractive to Socialists, as the Socratic method can be powerfully applied in all argu-

and coulding from the districts are also conductly invited to be present. At the incetting of the West Side Agricultus Delta April 5 the committee the charge of the Committee to char

Pig-Nic and Summernight's Festival At Sulzer's Westchester Park. SUNDAY Afternoon and Evening, JUNE 3rd. 1906. For the benefit of the State Campaign Fund.

Mark this date and make no other arrangements.

Watch this space next week.

"WHERE WILL THE MONEY COME FROM?"

If helping a lame dog over a stile is I them, whether styled consols stories accounted to one for righteousness, we and shares, or title deeds, are thought may at least enhance our reputation as to rob Labor, and Labor is so an article. tical politicians if we assist our ly proline that it gives all such ! legislators to surmount the obstacle which presents itself, they aver, directa high market val The workers will be foolish in if they refuse to take any jessor of the book which has taught 'he' ems as the unemployed, old-age pensions, or starving and underfed chil-dren. "Where is the money to come from?" This is the riddle they pro-pound, and to honest shallow-pates it masters bow to exploit them special fully with very little aid from his money which proverbially "keeps the pot a bolling" and "makes the mare go". appears unenswerable, the they realise that human beings must perish until it is solved. Shrewder politicians who realize that the solution of these social They keep the paper-vat a boiling and the wage slave on the go for ten o twelve hours a day. And the papel money and paper securities they issue problems might involve eventually the they are able, by the exercise of end sacrifice of their own class privileges. nomic power, to compel the workers to create wealth for their masters' enjoy. ask the same question, while they wink the other eye, for they know very well ment. Barren, indeed, will be the vic that the riddle is one which de

no solution. They discovered long ago tories won at the polling booth if our how to build for themselves a palace of life whose material is nothing but paper, cemented, it is true, by the tell twenty-nine Labor members cannot ex-pose the trick by which the idle rich pose the trick by when the idle non compel the workers to maintain them sumptuodaly, the their exploiters never bother themselves to know where the money comes from, being quite satis-fied that from the fountain of other eemingly it has become as durable as seemingly it has become as durable as the paper wheels upon which express railway trains speed their way. "Where is the money to come from?" is a question that does not disturb them if we point out that the Bank of England has issued premises to pay on people's labor they derive an abilipance of all the good things of this life and hope of reward in a future elish ence for the abstinence and the alms giving they practise when they have demand to the extent of £58,000,000, grabbed more than they can consume and acquired more than they can spend. It is a pity that one of the the all the gold and bullion it can musthe all the gold and bullon it can mus-ter amounts to no more than £85,000. 000. "Where is the money to come from?" is a question they will greet with an urbane smile if you point out Labor members went out of his way in a recent debate to show where the to them the fact that if every member of the propertied classes resolved to cash, on one and the same day, the balance with which he is credited in money might come from-to plead, in-deed, that it would cost very little to feed the hungry children. He might have employed his time better in show. parance with which he is credited in his bank pass-book, they would have to accept 95 per cent in paper, worth less than fourpeace per pound avoirdupois, for the simple reason that the vaults and coffees of all the banks in the British less do not ceptain in gold coin or buillion more than one-twentieth part of the aggreeate sum which figing why it is that laborers stand idle who could support themselves, and cre-ate, too, wealth more than enough to feed and clothe the children and to come from? is a question that any school boy could answer, yet this ques-tion answers the one by which states-men prefend to be perplexed. State organized labor must create values for men the companies of the control of the companies. organized labor must create values for use, the organized community must take the first step towards the ultimate substitution of communal production for use in place of capitalist producbigger fools than they are, for they know very well that a comparatively triffing amount of money-triffing is comparison with the gross turnover, uffices to carry on the trade and coming the world supply of gold, are al-ways in circulation, and find ready buyers on every Bourse or Exchange because they represent existent value in commodities—a value which can be nost conveniently expressed in money terms, the it is quite unnecessary an

per, known as drafts and cheques,

fortunately the output of these commo

to the volume or quantity that can be peddled successfully by the class that

its able to control production because it owns all the instruments of indus-try. But the capitalist class is not silly

enough to endeavor to square the pro-duction of all other commodities with

the production of the one commodity—gold. They know a trick worth two

of that. The same metal tokens serve for the payment of wages fifty-two

tional portion of the wealth, whose

handfuls of silver coins not worth even

vention they obtain currency within a

The cry "Where is the money to come from?" admirably suits the pur-

pose of cunning politicians who gained votes and subsequent office by pro-fessing themselves in favor of certain social legislation in full confidence

they would be able to discover some pretext for dishonoring their election acceptances. The petit bourgeois, or lower middle class, is a very numer-

ous and, by count of noses, a very pow-

nomics is as stupendous as the cun-

ning of the legislators to whom it con-fides the conduct of public affairs. To

this section of the electorate they can appeal for permission to increase the

ourden of taxation with absolute cer-

fusal, for its members have difficulty

enough to maintain themselves at the standard of respectability fixed by Mrs. Grundy without being called

upon to support the unemployed and

to pay for the feeding and clothing of

other people's children", "other peo-

ple's old folk". The vote placed upon

tors serves to justify breach of election

goes without saying, all honorable men, the some of them laugh up their

sleeves when they reflect that any able

organizer of industry could enlist in

active service the "reserve army of labor", as the unemployed are cuphe-

mistically termed by capitalist exploiters, and teach them how to maintain not only themselves but how to create

enough wealth to maintain ten times

their own number. Our statesmen are

not all of-them ignorant of the fact

that the co-operative labor of ten men aided by machinery and other modern

industrial appliances is fruitful enough to provide subsistence for a hundred

such proposals by a large body of elec-

promises by politicians who are,

tion for profit, by organizing unem-ployed labor on a self-supporting basis and in the creation of that wealth upon and in the creation of that wealth upon which we will pension the old and rear the young. The wealth in store is quite inadequate to supply the wants of our population. The community must set itself the task of creating more wealth without seeking any by your leave from the capital-ist class. If it amuses us still to ex-press the value of such new-created wealth in money terms we can do so: at need, we too can circulate paper representing value thus created which can be replaced faster than it is con-sumed. Such paper will be good currency when some securities regarded to-day as "git-edged" will not be worth the paper on which they are printed, for the day draws nigh when labor will refuse to be robbed, and all

"Where is the money to come from? Create more real wealth, and we can circulate tokens of it as long as they continue to serve public convenience ural obstacle presents itself. The artificial barriers can be removed. Tickle the earth and it laughs with the har vest; the collective capacity of laber to product wealth is boundless as space, vide as the ocean. Let us have done with the lame schemes of legisla-tors drawn from a class which conceives that the richest harvest of the sea would be the gold it holds in solution, that the choicest gift of earth is the gold we tear from its bowels. I Hunter Watts, in London Justice.

THE GREAT MAPOLEON

A little while ago I stood by the grave A little while ago I stood by the grave of the great Napoleon—a magnificent jomb of gilt and gold. I saw him take an empire by the force of his genius; I saw him upon the frightful field of Waterloo, when chance and fate combined to wreck the fortunes of that former king; and I saw him at S. Helena, with his hands crossed behind him. Helena, with his hands crossed behind him gazing out at the sad and solemn sea. gazing out at the sad and soleum set thought of the orphans and widows he had made; of the tears that had been shed for his giory; and of the only woman who has ever loved him pushed from his heart by the cruel hand of smbition; and I said would rather have been a French peasant and worn wooden shoes; I would rather have lived in a hut, with the vines growing over the door, and the grapes growing in would rather have been that poor peasure, with my loving wife by my side; knitting as the day died out in the akies, with my children upon my knees, and their arms about me. I would rather have been that man, and gone down to the tongueless stience of the dreamless dust, than to have been that imperial impersonation of force and nurder known as "Napoleon the Great".—Robert G. Ingersoll.

"What, my friends," volcanically de manded the Hon. Thomas Rott, "does the old party stand for?" "Well, you, for one thing!" replied a pessimistic voice from the back of the hall.—Puck.

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