Ine Worker.

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unpaid subscriptions sent in by them. Onlyduly elected and approved agonts asknowledges.

PRICE 2 CENTS.

VOL. XVI.-NO. 8.

DOWN WITH THE "MUCK RAKE" MAN. THE PROTEST GOES ON.

W. J. Ghent in the "World", -

dinary huckleberry pie? There is noth-

ing for alarm; the great mass of the people is still sound of body and keen

of appetite. Or what matters it that

sulphuric acid in our curealls, oplum

In our pain-killers, cocaine in our

catarrh cures and acetanilid in our

for those who are wise and have

noney-need never have recourse to

natter that every year franchises of

enormous value are stolen; that every big interest has its bunches of alder-

men, its companies of legislators, its United States Senator and occasionally

its judge. These are but incidental blots in the 'scutcheon. God reigns, and the government at Washington still lives.

And so no more of exposure, all ye that love your country, all ye that

would maintain in their present purity state and church, faith and morals,

other good old bourgeois virtues, institutions and states of being. But suf-fer graft and exploitation to continue,

and forbid them not; for of such is or-

dinary bourgeols morality under the

By an Unblushing Fallure.

The great tragedy of elementary

read, but not how to read, nor what

to read. That is why Miss Corelli can

float upon the Avon in guided gondo

las heaped up with choice exotics-

why Mr. Harmsworth sits in the Up-

per House and several of his brothers in the Lower-why Mr. C. Arthur

Pearson will, by and by, become a

Of the periodicals published by the

future baronet one of the most truly wonderful is called "Smith's Weekly".

It is devoted to the gospel of "hustle" "How to Get On", "Are You a Suc

such are the styles of headlines that

meet the eye, altho agreeably varied of course by articles on "What Genuises

Very rarely there are gleams of

humor to light up the gospel of hustle,

altho one cannot be sure that they are

"Washington had a mouth like a slit to

an orange. It wasn't a pretty mouth. The one thing it shows clearly is purpose. . . . You cau't cultivate a mouth like Washing-ton. It might spoil your particular form

Occasionally, youth is encouraged to

vell-doing by illustrations 4rawn from

Natural History. He is told to "stand

a London bridge to-day and throw

the moment you throw your bread there may be only one gull in sight. . . . It utters a shrill shriek and

swoops down. Had this gull been sen-

gone on feeding until you were tired of the fun. But a thousand birds

have now come to share your crusts.

That's what slopping over does!" D'ye

see? Don't slop over. Keep your mouth shut, like George Washington

Thus you get all the crusts. It is true

that the gull shricks just for the pur-pose of letting the others know that

crusts are there, but that only shows what a gull he is. Don't be a gull, Be

In contrast with the silly bird, Youth

house. The cat knows a mouse-hole He sits there for hours patiently, si-

lently—the very essence of concentra-tion, singleness of purpose. He gets

He has done something quietly and

thoroly. Take your business life on these cat lines, on these

George Washington lines, and you are going to make a bit success of it."

Did we say, Be a Man? That was wrong. Don't be a Gull. Don't even

e a Man. Be a Cat. Or a Fox. Or

Wolf. Or a Jackall. In time-wh

knows?—you may become a Baronet.

The Gull and Cat-and-Mouse stories are appropriately headed "Kindiy".

Chats with Those who are Ambitious".

There is a striking propriety in the use of that word "kindiy".

Advice of a sociable nature, too, is freely given. Don't slop over. Don't talk. Listen and learn all you can. Let the others talk, and give them-

selves away as much as they like. You just listen. We are not told who would

to the talking if everyone listened.

Then comes one speck of whole comeness in this putrid mess. "God

wrote the greatest and cleverest book

It is issued in millions and millions of volumes, and is called Man. You will

learn more from the intelligent study of some men that from any printed

work in the world's literature." I

would even venture to add-"more

even than from any publication of the Gutter Press Limited".

ume in God's Library you select for study. Is it to be a Morris, a Brown-ing, or a G. F. Watts? Perish the

ought! Those were lopped over" in all direc

ase. He hasn't slopped over.

a Man.

sible enough to be silent it might

plece of bread into the water. At

Eat for Breakfast", and so on.

NOTES ON HUSTLE

ess and prosperity, and all the

individualistic order of

AND SUCCESS.

popular specifics. Nor does it

headache remedies? It matters

we get wood alcohol in our tinctures

The literature and the forensics of | gelatine and aniline, potted chicken xposure have been greatly overdone, and turkey of bob veal, or that a cush-in occasional account, not too ex- loh cover can be dyed a Tyrian purple exposure have been greatly overdone. An occasional account, not too explicit and not too denunciatory, of some of the operations of the grafters food sophisticators and medicine-mix would have been seemly, and would have served all the legitimate needs of the sensation-loving public. But much exposure is weariness of It encourages hysteria, shocks the moral sense, it weakens patriotism, it shatters the old-time reverence for our glorious institutions and the old-time faith in our commercial and political leaders. It "disturbs the business interests", too, and lays a heavy burden upon the tolling masses; for if our industrial captains are to be merciessly criticised for employing their capital in enlightening our legis-lators, or in providing us with liquid panaceas and imitation food, what is of the incentive to great enterprise? What is to become of the whom these captains provide employ-ment? What of the many widows and orphans who own stocks in their bene-ficent companies? Verily, they are all to be compassed in a general ruin, and besides, the "whole fabric of social order" is to be placed in imminent danger of being rent, or at least ravelled.

So it is not wonderful to find that all the stanch uphelders of things-usthey-are are now impelled to come for-ward in the name of society and the state, peace and order, business and prosperity, faith and morals, not to speak of a few other things, and to out down the general chorus of con plaint, about grafters and exploiters There has been altogether too much of it. It has not only upset the generof it. It has not only upset the gener-al equilibrium of things, but it has given our whole bourgeois culture a most sinister aspect, and has been the cause of misleading many an innocent traveller sojourning among us into wrong notions of our glorious land. The defenders are now to the fore, the saner view is now to prevail, and the hysteria of the Sudden School is to be quieted. Only the exceptional person among us is hereafter to be regarded ities. Grafters are not so numerous after all, we are told. We have only been emphasizing them overmuch. Is not our Senate a patriotic and useful institution, even the two or three of its members may now and then seem to permit a private interest to tinge unduly their sense of public interest? And how can evil be predicated of a body containing so incorruptible a stateman as the Hon. Sorghum Q. Bessemer? Never think it! Let us have done with looking on the dark side of things and concern ourselves more with the true, the good and the beautiful. Let the few medicine mixers and food inventors go their wick-ed way unnoticed and unmolested and let us resolve, like Dogberry, that the less we meddle or mix with them, why, the more it is for our honesty; for they that touch pitch will be de-

Of such is the veciferous appeal now made to us by the defenders of the existing scheme of things. They are appreheasive of the stability of the re-gime. Exposure, like the child labor agitation, has gene so far as to become a menace. The child labor m ment was directed primarily at the exoitation of children in the Southern factories. The cheaper production of the South tireatened some of the in-dustries of the North, and it was therefore not difficult to enlist in support of the movement the sympathies and means of Northern manufacturers at least such of them as do not have large holdings in Southern mills. But movements have sometimes a way of taking on a cumulative energy, and of escaping from the hands of the would control them. This moven now threatens the regulation of child labor everywhere, and as it develops this threat, it parts with the sympathy of the Northern exploiters of children. What was wanted by them was only just enough regulation to maintain an equilibrium in the cost of production between the two sections. Too much regulation would prove worse than too little, and the need is now to restrain It is so with exposure. To the pow

ers that be a little of it was interesting and even amusing; and as long as affected only ward politicians and the lesser political grafters, the big interests could afford to look upon it in dulgently. Petty grafters are a pestifcrous brood, whose irritating exactions upon the big interests are altogether out of proportion to the service they render; and any exposure that would tend to put them out of business without troubling the higher adepts of graft and exploitation was not unwel-come. But the public eagerly followed the earlier revelations and clamor-ed for more; the movement escaped all bounds and began to trouble the complacent security of those who sit in the high places of business and their allies, the noble fathers of our most noble Senate. Hence the howl. The a common standard. The sanctum, the the pulpit, contribute their share of orus of protest against furthe revelations. Some of these agents are and little, conscious and unconscious, they are echoing the feelings of their masters and are declaring that this assessment clamor, so threatening to the existence of the Republic, must consell to the Republic after all that is endangered. What used to be the last refere a groundly has become in case.

Brooklyn Conference Resolutions Stir Gov. Gooding to Write a Long Letter -More Unions Joining in the Agita-

The agitation which has been carried on in Brooklyn in behalf of Pr doyer, Secretary Haywood and Executive Committeeman Pettibone, of the Western Federation of Miners, in protest against their illegal extradition trumped up charges, will culminate in a mass meeting Saturday evening, May 26, at the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, Willoughby and Myrtle avenue, larger than any yet held in Brooklyn. The speakers will be Henry R. Kearns, John T. Vaughan, and A. Lott in Ger-

That the working people are thoroly aroused over the kidnapping of the men, is evidenced by the number of acceptances to the invitations sent to the trade unious and workingmen's so-cieties by the Protest Conference of the Citizens of Brooklyn, which has this work in charge. As fast as do-

west to the central defense fund. That the agitation is having its effect s proved by the recent receipt of a two thousand word letter sen, to the Brooklyn Conference by Gov. Gooding. of Idaho, defending his position and attempting to justify the kidnapping of the Western Federation of Miners fficials. The local conference has just replied, calling to correction his facts and conclusions and reiterating their condemuation of the Colorado and

Moyer-Haywood protest resolutions have been adopted at two street meetings in Harlem and by the Harlem Socialist Club and have been typewritten and sent to the Harlem and New York dailies, to President Roosevelt and Governors McDonald and Gooding, and now two more sets are being prepared by the 23d and 31st A. D.

NEW YORK'S PICNIC.

Arrangements Progressing Well for. Big Affair on June 3 at Sulzer's West chester Park. At the meeting of the Picpic Com-

nittee of Local New York held last Saturday, final arrangements were made to insure a large and successful picnic on June 8 for the benefit of the state campaign fund.
It can be anticipated that the pro-

gram of the picnic will contain several new features and that all those attending will spend a delightful after-noon and evening. Invitations were mailed to several locals in the vicinity labor organizations and a great many fied Organizer Solomon of their inten-New Jersey comrades have promised

About 70 comrades have volunteered their services on the day of the picnic and will be on the grounds on Sunday morning at 11 a. m. to help in fix ing up the various stands. The various chairmen of committees reported about the number of men needed on their committees, and it was decided that a joint meeting of the members of the piculc committee and the volum teers for committee work be held or Thursday, May 30, at the Organizer's office. Special badges were ordered and will be distributed at this meet

New games for young and old were provided and the entertainment will be satisfactory to everyone.

The reception committee for the delegates to the state convention are completing arrangements to provide lunch for the delegates and make their visit at the picnic enpoyable.

the sale of tickets and also to mak settlements for tickets sold, so as to enable the Organiser to have a full account at the close of the affair. As the proceeds will go to the campaign fund, it is expected that the comrades every-where will make great efforts to sell an unusual number of tickets. Also, do not forget that articles are needed for the bazaar. The bazaar committee will call for donations immediately as on as notified. The secretary of the Bazzar Committee is Miss Elizabeth Hansen, 631 St. Ann's avenue and she will be pleased to receive any dona

IN MILWAUKEE CITY COUNCIL

Socialist Aldermon Introduce Resilutions to Safeguard the Purity of the People's Food.

The Social Democrats in the Milwaukee City Council have introduced resolution for a municipal milk dairy, to begin on a comparatively small scale and at first furnish milk only for infants. The city is now greatly stirred over a suberculosis exhibit which has roused the citizens to the danger of using meat and milk from diseased cattle. The rich can afford to get specially inspected milk for their children. It is the workingmen's bables who are being poisoned. Another timely resolution introduced at the last Milwaukee Council meet-

ing by a Social Democratic alderman called for the establishment of a meat ed for the establishment of a meat ecters' bureau. The object of this sure is the inspection by com-nt experts of all cattle slaughtered he county and all meat imported a the outside. As many are becom-vegetarians as a famili of the re-temposures of the Meat Trust, this dution meets a fait med.

.....CONVENTION.

NEW YORK, MAY 26, 1906.

All in Readiness for a Big Numerical and Moral Gain Event.

N. Y. STATE

County Conventions of New York and Kings Elect Their Delegates-Convention Will Attend the Party Plonio in a Body-Banquet to be Given to the Delegator

Credentials are coming in every day from counties that have elected gates to the state convention and it is ssured that this year's convention will be a large one.

All preparations have been made for the entertainment of the delegates from up state by Local New York. Committees have been appointed matters affecting the entertainment and comfort of the delegates. The onvention will be held in the Labor Temple, 243-247 E. Eighty-fourth street, New York City, Saturday and Sunday, June 2 and 3. Delegates at-tiving Saturday morning should go directly to the convention hall. Those agriving somer should come to the party headquarters, 66 E. Fourth

Willew Yark County Convention.

Over 100 delegates were present at he New York County convention on May 12. John C. Chase was chairman and Edw. Meyer secretary. The following were elected delegates to the state convention: John C. Chase, with 102 votes; Wm. J. Ghent, 95; Morris Hillquit, 14, T. Phillips, 90; Thos. J. Lewis 90: Peter E Burrowes, 89: Wm. F. Ehret, 88; U. Solomon, 88; Henry L. Slobodin, 85; Emil Spindler, 84; Fred Paulitsch, 84; M. M. Bartholomew, 80 Herm. Schlüter, 78; Ernest Spranger 76; Edward Meyer, 74; M. Oppen-helmer, 73; Jacob Obrist, 72; Chas. Lane, 72; Courtensy Lemon, 72; Leon A. Malkiel, 68; S. Solomon, 62; L. Lichtschein, 61; Chas. F. Hohmanu, 56; S. Goldbarth, 55; Frank L. Zaches, 47. The remaining candidates were all made alternates in the order of the number of votes they received, which was as follows: J. C. Frost, 46; Jas. Was as follows: J. Frost, 26, Jan. G. Kanely, 46; Garry Kelly, 40; John Mullen, 39; A. Abrahams, 38; I. Sackin, 35; Geo. B. Staring, 33; B. Koerner, 31; M. Gillis, 28; A. B. De Milt, 25; L. D. Mayes, 24; L. Reerter, 24; Geo. Klinger, 23; Sam Benaim, 21; R. Wienecke, 12; Jos. F. Loughery, 10.

Kings County Instructs.

The Kings County convention was held last Saturday. Fred Martin was chairman and Henry J. Heuer secre-tary. Resolutions were adopted in-structing the delegates to the state convention to adhere to the present policy of the party in regard to the trade union movement, and not to vote n favor of any endorsement of the Industrial Workers of the World; and "to vote against any motion for unity between the S. I". and S. L. P. which gives recognition to the S. L. P. as a political party, and furthermore, to present at the convention and urge the adoption of a resolution defining the position of the Socialist Party with reference to other Real-life reference to other Socialist bodies in this country, and stating clearly the reasons why we are opposed to unit with, the one time Socialist Lab Party." The following comrades were elected delegates to the state convention: F. Schaefer, C. L. Furman, H. Hauford, W., Rutscher, W. Koenig, R. Wolff, F. E. Martin, C. W. Cavanaugh, C. Vanderporten, M. Peiser, G. M. Mackensie, T. A. Honkins. Marr. W. Mackenzie, T. A. Hopkins,

A Banquet for the Delegates.

The delegates to the state converof Local New York at Sulzer's West hester Park on June 3, will be ente tained at a reception and supper to be given by Local New York, probably it onjunction with Local Kings County. Local Kings County was communicated with to that effect and as soon as all arrangements are complete they will be made public. The supper will probably take place on Saturday, June 2, at 7 p. m., and it will not be conto delegates only. Any other comrades may participate if the comrades may participate if they so lesire. Comrades who are not delegates and desire to participate are remested to inform Organizer S ber of seats they wish to have

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS. Comredes - Allow us to call your at

tion to the fact that if you move and if you wish to continue getting The Worker, it is impostant that you write us, notifying us of the change; give the old address us

from our maintagement of the man who is, perhaps, cursing us for net sending him the paper. We give here the names and old addresses of a number whe have recently moved without notifying and would be obliged to any comrade with

CAR give us the new addresses:

NEW YORK CITY.—R. McBain, 251 W.
14th St.: H. Wilhelm, 887 E. 57th 58.

HROOKLIN.—D. Eastwood, 85 Van
Brunt; TROL F. Kaspasak, 524 Jerone 86.

L. Levinberg, 22 Parton St.

FORTLAND, Mc.—O. K. Randell,
Grand St.; Geo. S. Reed, 42 Brown
G. Smith, 577 Cumberland Av.; Daniel
Spear, 16 Cumberland Av.; Daniel
Steele, 817 Oxford St.; Wn. E. Tancer,
Steele, 817 Oxford St.; Wn. E. Tancer,
Rederess St.; Harry L. Wright, 24 Ka. INDIAN ORCHARD, Mass.-Ch CANTON, O.-G. Naegell, 2220 A6

PORTERSVILLE, Cal.-H. Las

ELECTIONS IN FRANCE.

for Socialists.

We Elect at Least3? Co ndidates on First Ballot and Probably 17 More on Second -Our Popular Vote Nears a Million, with More Revolutionary Attitude than Ever Before.

It appears from such European pa ers as have reached us that the first ballot in the French elections, which took place on May 6, resulted in the choice of 77 Conservative Liberals, 28 Nationalists, 58 Progressists, 64 Republicans of the Left, 83 Radicals, 74 Socialist Radicals, 32 Socialists (candidates of the Socialist Party), and 10 Socialists. Some re-"independent" ports give us 33 "Le Socialiste" gives the following

list of the Socialist Party men: Aldy, Maurice Allard, Emile Basly, Betoulle Jean Bouveri, J. L. Breton, Pau Brousse, Bernard Cadenat, Camuzet, Maximilien Carnaud, Emmanuel Chauvière Paul Constans, Jules Coutant Victor Dejeante, Gustave Delory, Pros per Ferrero, Jules Guesde, Jean Jaurès, Lamendin, Elysée Lassalle, Adrien Meslier, Albert Poulain, E. de Pressensé, L. H. Roblin, Gustave Rouanet, Arthur Rozler, Selle, Marcel Sembat, Léon Thivrier, Edouard Vail-

lant, Octave Vigne, Albert Walter. Among the "Independent Socialists" -which means men who have refused to abide by party discipline and have either deserted the party or been expelled, but who still call themselve Socialists—are _ mentioned . Millerand (against whom Paul Lafargue put up a good fight on behalf of the party). A. Briand (who following Millerand' example, has gone into the Ministry). Colliard, A. Boyer, Zevaés, Isouard Legitimus, and Gerault-Richard.

The popular vote is given, in roun numbers, as follows: Conservative Liberals, 1,330,000; Nationalists, 380, 000; Progressists, 1,170,000; Republi-cans, 850,000; Radicals and Socialist Radicals, 3,100,000; Socialists, 960,000; "Independent" Socialists, 100,000. "Le Socialiste", boweyer claims for us only 876.347 votes.

In 154 districts second ballots had to be taken on May 20. In 117 of these the Socialist candidate took part standing either first or second on ballot. Full information on this ballot is not yet at hand, but it is certain that a large number of additional seats were captured, probably as many a

On the whole, the election means great gain for the advanced parties, or whose support the recent ministric have depended, and a heavy loss for the reactionary clerical and militaris elements. So far as we can determine our party has gained somewhat in numbers and has gained immensely in moral force. It must be remembered that the party as a whole took a much more clearly revolutionary position and had less aid from merely radical elements than in the preceding elec

London "Justice" comments as fol lows upon the results: "The results of the French election

are on the whole satisfactory, We could, of course, have wished that our Socialist comrades had been more suc cessful, but it is something at the two extremes of the Socialist Party—Jules Guesde and Paul Brousse should be added to the powerful So-cialist Group in the French Assembly headed by such men as Vaillant Jaurès, Sembat and others. We con graulate them both heartly on their elections at Roubalx and Paris, Noth ing could be more outspoken, or mor thoroly Marxist and class-war in tone than the manifesto of the United Socialist Party. Viewed generally, it is encour acing to perceive that all the denuncia tions of the reactionaries have had n effect against the candidates of a progressive and increasingly collectivis Republican government. We deeply re great that M. Clemenceau, to whom is largely due this remarkable success, should have so unnecessarily tarnished the triumph of his cause by the useless and provoking display of military force on behalf of the capitalists. Let us hope that he and his fellow Minis-ters will do their utmost to make amends for this terrible blunder by a oro-going democratic and collectivis rong in the Assembly, and in the country, that they can afford to de spise the petty factionism of capital bloc', the Socialists in the House are

bloc', the Socialists in the House are capable enough, and numerous enough, to afford strong support to any honest and consecutive policy taken up and carried on for the cause of the people. We are glad to note that not only the leaders of the Socialist Party, but others who have served the cause, pollective.

Our comrades, Bracke and Jean onguet, for example, both had sev ral thousand votes recorded in their or, and the Lafargue had little ce against his dexterous opponen ex-Socialist Millerand, he made the ex-Socialist Millerand, he made a good show considering the many obstacles he had to encounter. What is also most cheering is that central runs, notwithstanding the entgration of the working classes to the suburbs, is not so overwhelmingly reactionist as it was last time. Altogether, the we use perfores doubt the soal faith of a capitalist Republic, which supports a capitalist depublic and uses soldiers against obtliers at home, there is "As the days pass the Duma becomes more and more radical. This is
to be explained only by the fact that
behind it stand the masses of the people, the peasants and the wage earners, who have determined, at whatever
cost may be necessary, to obtain fundamental returns. The Dums in its cenduct up to now has allown common
sense and an understanding of its poaftion. If it wishes to be housed it
must matheraly degree the welfare of
its country. It must march with the
people against the Tear so long at he
will not yield to it mail representation

"TSAR, DUMA, AND PEOPLE"

Maxim Gorky on the Russian Situation.

Speaking in Carnegie Hall, the Russian Author and Revolutionist Tolls of Tearism as the Enemy of the People and the Assembly as a Useless Makeshift.

Maxim Gorky, the great Russian au thor, now in this country on behalf of the movement for Russian freedom, addressed an appreciative audience in Carnegie Hall last Saturday evening, on the subject The Tsar, the Duma and the People. He spoke in the Russian language and an accurate trans lish, of which we here present a small

"When the Tsar was helr to the throne it was said by pseudo-Liberals that he sincerely desired the good of Russia, and as soon as he should be come Tsar he would give a constitu tion to the people. But, from the first days of his reign, on receiving the deputations of the Liberal nobles, be called the hopes of the country for freedom 'a ridiculous dream'. This direct insult the nobles explained away as due to the inexperience of a young Tsar. 'He has bad advisers,' they said but he himself is a good fellow. You

"Slowly the years passed. Sergius Witte ruined his country by his finan cial policy; the peasants of the Tsar were starving. The so-called Liberals honed. Rapidly the revolutionary moveent among the workmen d and nothing was heard about the good heart of the Tsar.

"Suddenly be announced himself an adherent of the great cause of universal peace. 'Now you see,' exclaimed the inbilant Liberals, 'we told you be was a good fellow and loved man-kind.' Precisely at that moment he, thru the hands of his faithful servants, crept into the pocket of China and stole Manchuria. In these same days General Gribsky drowned in the river Amour more than 3,000 peaceful Chinese, and the Tsar, praised by the entire world for his humanity and love of peace, left unpunished the crime of this ferocious official.

"The Governor General of St. Peters burg makes a report to the Tsar that the soldiers of the Fanagorijsky regiment, during the riots in one of the factories, killed and wounded several working people. 'Brave fellows, the Fanagorijsky,' wrote the Tsar on this report, with an expression of pleasure

"During 1905 in the struggle of the Tsar to retain his power against the people who wished to circumscribe this power, there were killed 14.554 persons and wounded 18,053. Not mall number for 'a good fellow'.

"During his reign there have been hanged and shot by military courts more persons than during the reign of the three preceding Tsars. Nicholas II mounted his throne stepping on the at Moscow, and every day of his reign he has trod upon the corpses of th Russian people. If one could collect n one p'ace all the blood shed during the reign of this man, we should se before us a large and deep lake of Russian blood.

"The Tsar is a poltroon. This is hown in the way he hunts. When he arrives in the forest he has himself shut up in an iron cage and the beast are driven from every side towards guarded by thick bars from every danger, risking nothing, he calmly kills the passing animals. This is called a royal hunt'. I scarcely think such hunter would be welcome in any American club.

"The Bussian people have cried for thirty years with all their hearts to the Tsar: 'Get out!' And the 'good the Tsar: 'Get out.' And the good fellow' translates the people's wall into the language of his desires: 'Please stay. Shoot us by thousands. Our happiness is in that. Whip us with knouts; we have no greater deillegally into prison! We are enchanted when we are robbed! Our delight is to

die of hunger.'
"Afer Red Sunday the peasants, the workers, threw themselves engerly upon books. In 1905 there were printof and sold several dozen millions of pamphlets on questions of politics and ustice. Books upon representative government, upon constitutions, studies of European revolutions, all these fel upon the country like flakes of snowbut their effect was of sparks, setting on fire far and wide the political consciousness of the people. In the cou try, in the cities, meetings were held and thousands of people listened to speeches on the political and economic situation of Russia. The autocracy was so much astounded by the energy which burst from the people that it did not even attempt to check it. It listened in silence to the words of agitators, not daring to lay a finger on them. During the spring, the summer and part of the autumn there was aclahed in Russia the most import revolution in the brain. The people drank in the words of justice and rea-son as the parched earth drinks in the "As the days pass the Duma be

ing order of society.

In the first place, such a change gen

DARE YOU REPLY, MR. ARMOUR?

A Pointed Challenge from Upton Sinclair, Author of "The Jungle."

He Has Put His Charges Against the Meat Trust Into Form, that Would Be Libelous if Not True, but the Oppressors of Labor and Dealers in Poisoned Food Do Not Venture a

papers of the country were printing a dispatch to the effect that President Roosevelt had made an investigation and convinced himself of the falsity of the charges made in "The Jungle", and that he proposed to make its au-thor the center of his "Man with the Muck Rake" speech. The basis of this story was a two-column dispatch, which was printed in the Chicago "Tribune" on April 10, signed by its Washington correspondent. In this disitively, and with every appearance of authority, as coming directly from the President and at his desire; and from irst to last the story was a fabrica-

It was ene more illustration of how the Beef Trust fights. For nearly two years now I have been contending against these secret influences. They have sent men to bribe me; they have put detectives at work tracing my east, in the hope of finding something to compromise me; they have circulated falsehoods about me in the newspapers, and tried to influence my pub ishers against bringing out my book: they have discharged men in yards whom they suspected of having

called others up to their offices and hreatened to discharge them for selling the book. They have sought to annoy me in still more petty and objec-tionable ways; and I am resolved to try to make them come out into the open and fight. The Chicago "Tribune" correspond-

ent said that I made charges of knavery and crime, and had no facts to back them up.

I gave some of the facts in the May number of "Everybody's Magazine", in my article entitled "The Condemned Ment Industry, a Reply to Mr. J. Ogden Armour."

If you will read this article you will observe that I have indulged in no rhetoric in the course of it. I have used no adjectives and called no names. I have tried to make it read ike a legal brief. There are no assertions of my own; there is nothing to be taken upon my own word; there are affidavits and chemists' analyses, official reports and independent investigations-all facts.

And they are all facts which bear upon one man, personally and individnally. What they prove is that he himself, of his own free will and per-

To the Newspaper Editors of Ameri- | sonal knowledge, is occupied in sends a;-Three or four weeks ago the news- ing out, selling, and causing to be enten by the people of America, millions of pounds of diseased, tainted, preserved, dyed and adulterated meat products every week that he lives. And what has been Mr. Armour's inswer to this evidence? What has he had to say to the newspapers about

More advertisements!

Every time that a campaign of exposure against the Chicago packers has begun in the magazines they have spent literally millions of dollars in advertisements.

If you saw a man committing murder, and you rushed to interfere, what would you say to a person who offered you an advertisement if you would stop? Yet here is a man who is engaged in murder by wholesale, in the everyday routine of his business, and he offers you an advertisement so that you will not let his victims know what he is doing.

For do not make any mistake about the meaning of this thing which I baye called "The Condemned Meat Industry"-it means murder!

The selling for human food of the carcasses of cattle and swine which have been condemned for tuberen-losis, actinomycosis and gangrene; the converting of such careasses into san-sage and lard; the preserving of spoiled hams with borie and salicylic acid: the coloring of canned and potted meats with aniline dyes; the embalming and adulterating of sausages all of these things mean the dealing out to hundreds and thousands of men, women and children of a sudden, horrible and agonizing death.

One hundredth part of what I have charged ought, if it is true, to be enough to send the guilty man to the gallows.

One hundredth part of what I have charged ought, if it is false, to be enough to send me to prison.

If the things which I liave charged are false, why has Mr. Armour not sued me for libel?

All that I ask of Mr Armour is a chance to prove my charges in court.

Is he afraid to give me the chance? If he is afraid, it must be because the charges are true. And if they are

true, what have the newspapers of the country to say to it? All that I desire is the truth, and

that you do not rest until you get it. I ask you to compel Mr. Armour to come out into the open and fight these charges. UPTON SINCLAIR.

of the people's will; but at the first | ery, serfdom and wage labor. Under vielding on its part it will lose the conidence of the masses, who, up to now, give it their benediction.

Deprived of this support it will fall into the hands of the bureaucracy which will begin to play with it acdoubtful whether the Duma will permit itself to yield. After having gon so far it is too late now to turn back. But the Tsar and the bureacrats will not satisfy completely the Duma's de-mands; that would be their suicide. The deduction is clear. If the Duma does not yield to the Tsar he will dissolve it at the point of the bayonet;

FROM THE ENCYCLOPEDIA. The Socialist theory is based on the

if it yields to him the people will turn

historical assertion that the course of social evolution for centuries has grad-ually been to exclude the producing classes from the possession of land and capital and to establish a new subjection, the subjection of workers, who have nothing to depend on but their precarious wage-labor. The So-cialists maintain that the present system (in which land and capital are the property of private individuals freely fling for increase of wealth lends inevitably to social and economic marchy, to the degradation of the working man and his family, to the growth of vice and idleness among the wealthy classes and their dependents, to bad and inartistic workmanship, and to adulteration in all its forms; and that it is tending more and more to separate society lasses wealthy millionaires confronted with an enormous mass of proleta rians—the issue out of which must either be Socialism or social ruin. To avoid all these evils and to secure a more equitable distribution of means and appliances of happiness, the Sc cialists propose that land and capital. which are the requisites of labor and the source of all wearth and culture, ild become the property of society, should become the property of society and be managed by it for the general

But while its basis is economic, Socialism implies and carries with it a change in the political, ethical, technical and artistic arrangements and in-stitutions of society which would constitute a revolution greater probably than has ever taken place in human history, greater than the transition from the ancient to the medieval world, or from the latter to the exist-

erally assumes as its political complement the most thoroly democratic or

the Socialistic regime it is the privilege and duty of the strong and talented to use their superior (**) INTO fellow-men without distinct of class or nation or creed.

In the third place, Socialists maintain that under their system and no other can the highest excellence and beauty be realized in industrial production and in art, whereas under the present system beauty and thoroness alike sacrificed which is a necessity of successful competition. Lastly, the Socialists refuse to admit

that individual happiness or freedom of character would be sacrificed the arrangements they propose. They believe that under the present system a free and harmonious development of individual capacity and happiness is possible only for the privileged minority, and that Socialism alone can open up a fair opportunity for all. They believe, in short, that there is no opposition whatever between Socialism and individuality rightly understood, that these two are complements the one of the other, that in Socialism alone may every individual have hope of free development and full realization of himself.-Encyclopedia Britan-

GARKY IN PHILADELPHIA

Maxim Sorky will lecture on The Psar, the Duma, and the People in Philadelphia on Monday, May 28, 8:30 p. m., at the Grand Opera House, Broad and Montgomery avenue. An English translation of the lecture will be read. Tickets can be procured at the office of the "Forward", 511 S. Fourth street, or at the Columbia Pho-nograph Co., 1100 Chestnut street.

CONNECTICUT CONVENTION. NEW HAVEN, Conn.-The state prention of the Socialist Party of Connecticut will meet in this city on May 30 and will nominate a full ticket

and arrange for a vigorous campaign.

DOUBLE MEANING OF THE WORD Socialism is a word having two distinct ut related meanings: primarily it is used

as the name of a certain philosophy of his-tory and method of interpreting and analyztory and method of interpreting and analyzing social phenomena. In the second place, since this philosophy and method have as one of their principal conclusions that social stage, the word is used to designate a co-operative social stage, the word is used to designate a co-operative social organization, where the means for the production and distribution of wealth are the collective property of the workers while the goods which are to be consumed Pecame the private property of the individual.—Encyclopedia Americana

Charity organizations received larget amounts this year than ever before, which goes to show not only that prosperity exists, but also where it exists.—Wilshire's

The Work

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Rectipus are Lever sent to in

into about the business or editorial ent of the paper should be ad-the Beard of Directors

Entered in second-class matter at the New York, N. Y., s'out Office on April 6.

TITE SOCIALIST VOTE The Scale st Party has passed through ! it ird general election. Its growing pow-is indicated by the increase of its voice:



"You are a thar." says the Senator says the President to the Senator. And we are force I to the bellef that both of them are telling the truth

If it is true that the Russian Dum has abandoned the demand for am nesty to political prisoners-well, so much the worse for the Duma and the moderate reformers. They thus join the aniocracy in making revolution

The New York courts come to the ald of the gas company, of course with an injunction forbidding the pub-Be officials, to take any steps to en force the law reducing the price of gas to 80 cents. What are you going to do about it? Socialist public officlais would go ahead and enforce the law in defiance of the injunction. But old-party officials, pledged to maintain the superstitious reverence for judicial diguity, could never think of such a ng. An election is coming, and the voters will have a chance to put So cialists on the bench as well as in Executive and Legislative office, if they really care to have laws enforced

TOU HAVE NOTHING TO LOSE BUT YOUR CHAINS.

The New York "Times" boasts its ion at the head of American joursm and loses no opportunity to claims are fairly well founded. It was, efore, something of a surprise to ne thousands of "Times" readers to d in its es

this paragraph: "Mikhallechenco" is a name that would be a latal burden in this country upon hay one who applied to be a popular leader, but in Humas, where the "flort seems in he to make names as long and as difficult as possible, it is probably sit right, and the workman of Ekaterisonlay who bears it should be tarefully watched, both in Russia and placebers. For he is apparently a man pessessed of the magic word fesserised by Mr. Kupling, and if he can go be evolving pheases like that which marked his first speech in the Duma, Mikhalic of the shop where he worked, or outside of the shop where he worked, or outside of the shop where he worked, or outside of the chast or which in belongs that "it had assising to less except it chains", and that it would view proposed innevations the sovermental methods of Musica in the light of that fact. The phrase is not A CHRASE LIKELY TO LIVE

the matter by the following letter: To the Salitor of the New York "Times":

-That the date phrase, "nothing to lose except its chains", used by the Ransian workman in the Duma to describe the class to which he belongs, will live long is rather more than probable.

It has shown considerable vitality affects, The phrase comes from the feresty.

The editors' attention was called to

into the language of practically every civ-In its correct form the phrase is even more vivid and striking. It reads in the

more vivid and striking. It reads in the proclamation: "Workers of all countries, unite! You have nothing to lose but your chains, you have a world to win!" JOHN SPARGO

New York, May 18. The editorial "break" may at first seem an unimportant one, however amusing. But it is really significantsignificant of the ignorance of the best bourgeois journalists in regard to the most important social and political phenomenon of the present age.

That terse and eloquent phrase from the Manifesto is being quoted by hundreds of speakers all over the civilized world every day in the year. It b used in hundreds of thousands of leaflets every week. It is the war-cry of a powerful and ever increasing and ever advancing army of determined men and women, tolling and striving for a new and better social order-an army numbered now by millions and having its national divisions in every land from Russia around the world to Australia and Japan. It sums up, in its few words, the essence of their principles and of their aspirations. It is a phrase full of hope for the work ers, full of menace for the parasites.

The parasites and their journalistic and other spokesmen feel the approach of danger. They know that thei privilege and power are being ever ore vigorously challenged. They fear the forces at work under their feet and almost instinctively apprehend the downfall of their system of misrule. They would save the old regime if they could. They try, now by this method and now by that, to repress or to paci fy the revolutionary Liovement. They hate and fear it. The one thing they cannot do is to understand it. And the fact that the "Times" men, who are almost daily writing editorials against Socialism, show their utter igporance of tis most familiar classic phrase is but significant of the general ignorance and impotence of the ruling class and its agents in regard to what concerns them most.

It was ever thus. No ruling class ever could understand the m by which it was dooned to fall. A few of its individual members may see with intelligent eyes, but never the class as a whole. And that is one of the great guarantees of our victory.

NOTE. COMMENT. AND ANSWER

We would advise party members letter in the "People" of May 21, tho giving such advice may mean turn ing a few extra dollars into the the disruptionist clique. It is worth while, for the letter is its own refutation. A yellow dog, by exhibiting himself in public view, furnished the best proof that he is a yellow dog

For the information of those wh want to know, we may say that do not necessarily endorse the opinion expressed in any one of the article The Socialist Party and the Trade Unions which we are publishing. We onsider it important that all sides be each of the articles has containe ome points, whether true or false. bringing out. When we think it fit to express our own opinion upo py or all of these points in the way of comment, we shall not hesitate to do

Current # Literature

All books noticed in this department can be obtained, at the published price, from the socialist Literature Company, 15 Spruce street, New York. The word "net" in the statement of price, indicates that pos-age or expressage will be charged exten-

THE BITTER CRY OF THE CHILDREN. By John Sparge: with an Introduction by Robert Hunter, Pp. 2211, 237, 12me Cloth, \$1.50. The Macmillan Company

As the title suggests, the author is not here concerned with the play time and gay time of happy children. His seems to be to give form to purpose seems to be to give form to the inarticulate, if sometimes clamor-ous, anguish of the helpless victims of society's stupidity and greed. Not only does Mr. Spargo "state the prob-lem of poverty as it effects childhood," as he modestly starts out to do, but he forces the reader to realize the linportance of the problem in relation to industrial, educational and to moral natters—in relation to the very exist-

ence of the race.

In the first chapter is presented an array of facts on the enormous waste-fulness in human life-child life-involved in the poverty of the paren Some of the important factors in the destructive process are: 1. The r-nutrition of infants reuniting from inability to secure suf thru the bad quality and sophistication from ignorance as to what constitu nutritious food; 2. The unsanitary con-ditions of the homes of the poor; 3. Neglect of the children by the mothers, because either of the necessity to go out to work, or of the press-ure of home occupations, or of ignorance as to proper manage-ment. It is a grim joke of the Lord of War that during the siege of Paris. creased by some 40 per cent-and no one has yet been able to suggest a better explanation than the fact that on account of the interruption of indus-try, the mothers were obliged to stay at home and look after the children.

appalling infant

munity, but more strikingly by remedial measures, of which the book gives many interesting details. In the face of the facts here gathered our slaughter of the innocents must be a grateful savor to the nostrils of Beel-

To the argument so often brought forward as a salve to the social con-science, that the children of the poor ecessarily of lower vitality at birth than those of the well-to-do (be-cause of the inheritance of weakened constitutions), is given the reply fur the British Interdepartmental Committee on Physical Deterioration, From these inquiries it appears beyond que or strain of deterioration even among the poor population of our cities. Our physical degeneracy is produced

But not only are there annually in the United States alone nearly 100,000 infant deaths that are socially prevent able (and 80,000 of these due directly or indirectly to poverty), but count less thousands survive the strain o the early years only to become the in-efficient or criminal delinquents that fill prisons and reformatories and bread-lines or that supply the objects various "charitable activities. It is those who survive that furnish the living, crying child-problem, of which there are two prominent phases-the and the child out of school. Each of these receives a chap-

As to the former, it must be manifest to every thoughtful person that efforts to teach anything at all to hungry, tired brains is worse than useless. Yet from careful estimates it is found that some two million children are in this country being sent to school in no condition to get more than nominal benefit from the schooling process. From the point of view of the tax-payer this is shee waste of money; from the point of view of the educator it is a sinful imosition on the normal, healthy children; from the point of view of the eacher it is an unjustifiable addition to his otherwise not too easy task; and rom the point of view of the starveling himself it is unutterable misery. and no one can plausibly claim that under the prevailing conditions society at large can gain more from puttin these exhausted organisms in school fields, say. But in society's selfthem first neglecting their education litogether, than to waste our substance on the brutally senseless endeavor to educate them while they starve and pine for bread."

The child out of school, whether on the street or under employment, has perhaps received more attention from ociologists, philanthropists and social reformers than any other phases of the general problem treated in the book. Altho we find it relatively easy to enforce regulations concerning open and closed seasons for game and fish, and concerning the sizes of lobsters that nay or may not be trapped and offer ed for sale, our civilization has not yet found a sure way to prevent the exploitation of children for private rofit. After reading reports and statistics about the abuse of child life n industries till one can find no really new aspect of the situation, the pres entation of the material of this book must still cause a flush of indignation cal degradation and the spiritual misnto the textile industries of England in the eighteenth century inflicted the children of the mills is being duplicated in this country to-day; and instend of realizing for us Aristotle's that does the work of slaves has simply made slaves of the children. The author makes it clear that legislation is not sufficient; that a weak public "sentiment" is not sufficient: when it eases to be profitable to weave unfashionable cloths, the weaving of such cloths stops; and when it ceases to be profitable to grind children, such grinding will stop—and not till then.

While Mr. Spargo is a Socialist of a very thorogoing sort, he does not believe that we must wait for the comfore valuable reforms are to be se

cured. "Socialism will, it is to be devoutly hoped, save the world from red rule and annuchy and make possible a sweeter, nobler heritage for the gen-erations yet unborn. But the most sanguine Socialist must see that it is little short of mockery to talk of the future triumph of his ideal in connec-tion with the problem of relieving present misery and distress, to answer he hugor-cry of to-day with the prom n far-off years.

And so he suggests a number of practical remedies for the smelloration of the condition of the children of the poor. All of these remedles are of kinds that have been already tested and

Among the social experiments that have yielded valuable results in this connection are the restriction of the employment of women for fixed per lation of the practise of midwifery mothers where necessary to avoid children's work, as well as to secure to children the mother's care. The importance of a city's milk supply is in sisted upon, and it is shown that the complete solution of the milk problem lies in a publicly controlled dairy sys thers in the feeding and care of in-fants, there inspection, school and district nurses, supervision of manufac-ture and sale of patent infant foods among other measures are shown to have produced positive desirable re-sults wherever tried. What many will suits wherever tried. What many will consider a very radical step is the pro-posal that society provide meals and even clothing to children that need them—and that by the same token as calls for free schooling and street-lamps. This demand has been for years a factor of many Socialist pro-

rs a factor of many Socialist pro-ma, and the plan has actually been d without producing the much-ided "pauperhation". he the author frequestry shows his lags and tries to arouse those of readers, the book is by ne means actional. In fact, its sanity is its material feature. No sincere-ent of social affairs can take of-

on the importance of preserving our "liberties" by keeping hands off, most people to-day, once they are awakened are prepared to allow that something eds to be done. One thing seem ertain. Something radical will ime have to be done with the children if they are to become worthy ar ! able to take up the burdens and enjoy the

penefits of democracy.

Every social worker or reformer can ne helpful suggestion from this book, and it would be very desirable for every one that has to do with children to read it. Mr. Spargo has accomplished a distinct piece of work, what is more, he will set in mo-

tion the work of others. The bibliography, index and appenlices will be found of great assistance the reformer. The illustrations are generally . very, good, the one or two ould have been omitted to advantage.

A BEGGAR ON HORSEBACK.

By Peter E. Burrowes.

Literally speaking, I never saw beggar on horseback to my knowledge but one, and he was a bishop of the Methodist church. McCabe was his name, who was sweating the district for missionary purposes. He is still on horseback, poor man, and will probably die riding, a clerical enemy of Socialists and all that part of the human race which is poor, alive and near home: tho, no doubt, earnestly devoted to the future welfare of those who are getting rich, getting ready to die, or who live very far off in for eign countries.

Well, as a matter of business, beggars don't usually go on horseback, except when they are stealing the horse, the only case in which I can excuse them for walking on the four feet of another animal while they have legs of their own.

The begger on horseback is that tattered individual who has no other use for human society than as a vehicle for conveying him to self-completion Oh, the divine comedy of it; a comedy I would not object to so much if he ould get completed all-by himself, for then he would simply burst like an over inflated bladder and we would be all done with him in one smash.

deman with a tin pail who shivers and cringes out of bed at five in the morning, rushes to Mr. Belmont's atnospheric sewer, and just reaches the factory in time to save himself from being docked or dismissed. At lunch time, when he unlids his pail and pulls dulged yesterday by his mother-in-law and her relations, he solemnly de-nounces Gorky, immigration and the muck rake, and wonders if it isn't about time to curb the unreasonable are driving capital out of the country. The horse which this poor beggs mounts, whenever he begins to think, s the horse of capitalism; and he set on it with the ragged pants of half starved and wholly oppressed labor. A shining white church member, he was never yet inside of a bar-room and his line are unkissed by the frothy eer. Altho he is a good workman he schews the unions because they are composed of ungodly men, and he is quite willing to carry a deputy's gun vhenever there is a strike which en langers the sacred rights of property He knows the poor and he knows the cause of their poverty, which on the whole seems to be the walking delegate and the bad habit of keeping way from the savings bank.

When attention is called to the proess of deterioration which has so steadily laid its bony fingers on his nether garments he admits the evitoo much mother-in-law and of other domestic peculiarities too num and used them for the same defensive purposes, we should all be blameless. There, is an exception for him to every reign of it and leaves him on the soli-tary island of Alibimical. But the iron law of wages and his own inhim outside of the unions and unde

I have heard of a horse's wink as its nod, and I can easily imagine the animal which this workingman rides whenever he thinks on public matters cises and adding to them a horse laugh at the expense of the fool beggar on its back who has no mind of his own horse master, the withered workman with the capitalist mind.

dozen of him, who never dined within the reach of a tip in their lives and yet are most public spirited in their denunciation, from the aristocratic horse world point of view, of those who dine at the Waldorf under the present system of tipping the waiters.
It is so demoralizing to the waiters,
den't you know.

The only things which the beggar o horseback does not want as his own are his opinions on public matters. He could name his own or a railroad share or two if such things could be dreamt of as coming his way, but an opinion proper to his class he religiously and proper to his class he religiously and loyally digests thru the body of his

I sat beside one of him in the the other day who smelt like the tim of three week's unchanged linen, and who sentimentally slopped over almost unto tears about the power of music to soothe and elevate the mass-

seption to the presentation of the data. THE SOCIALIST PARTY AND the industrial individualist will insist THE TRADE UNIONS .- VIII

ranks. The Worker has inaugurated symposium to which representative comrades are being invited to contribute, setting forth various coints of riew.

To each of the comrades invited to par-

leipate in this discussion we 'ave sub-ultted the following questions with the explanation that these are not intenbind the writers, but merely to indicate the scope and nature of the symposium:

"I. What do you understand by the term 'industrial unionism'? Do you consider such unionism superior to the existing form of craft organization? If so, why?

"2. What are the causes of the defects of which you complain in the existing unions! How would the industrial form of organi-

ation obviate these evils?

3. Do you think it advisable to form a new organization, rather than to work for the transformation of the existing unions. What do you think ought to be the attitude of the Socialist Party, as such, toward the organizations of labor on the combine Seid?

Contoute field.

Under the same heading we have printed four articles not written for the symposium, but pertinent to the subject. We may present others in the same way.—Ed.

V.-By A. M. Simons.

A labor union is a fighting organi artion of labor within capitalism. As such, it is valueless unless it is an exression of the society within which it must fight. The A. F. of L., with ts federated form, its acceptance of the doctrine of indentity of interest its blindness to the transitoriness of present society, belongs to an age that ais already passed away-that is, admitting that it was ever a fit instrument for the defense of working class One of the features of an organiza

tion which will conform to the con litions which exist to-day, is that more centralized form which has come to b known as industrialism. I am not on of those who look upon industrialism as a panacea for all the ills of working class organization. It has been taken up as a sort of fetich by those who are trying to exploit the L. W. W. for their own interest, and has by them been elevated into a cure-all and standard of orthodoxy. It is significant that those who are now such wild de-votees of industrialism never gave any sign of ever having heard of such thing prior to a year ago last Janu-It is also significant that it is not proved its value, which has the most to say about industrialism, but rather fanatics who are members of little paper unions with no solidarity with anything on earth, of either as

Industrialism has plenty of genuino merits to make its adoption a reason ices and the greatest exer tions. It will make possible a more effective lighting for better conditions it all points, and this is the only rea son for the existence of labor organi-zations. No one denies this, at least among Socialists, so no argument need be presented. But we are told, that the A. F. of L. unions are turning to ward industrialism. This assertion denied and we are offered no proof. On the contrary each rectirring convention of the A. F. of L. sees further attempt nade to disrupt those organization which are now taking on the form of industrial organization.

This is the charge which we bring against the A. F. of L. at all points that it is showing no signs of meeting the demands which changing confitions are putting upon it. All Socialists admit that the time is now here for intelligent political action. Yet even the discussion of Socialism is ruled "out of order" by the A. F. of L. All So cialists admit that one of the pressing heeds of the present time is luteligent education of the trade union membership—and this is almost the only frinc tion which could be filled by the present A. F. of L. did it five up to the possibilities of its present form of or ganization. Will any one, and least of all a Socialist, offer the "Federa-tionist" as proof that it is filling this function? The whole world of intermention.. If everybody else had as untional Socialist and labor thought is coming to recognize the probable ganization of labor for the protection of its wider social rights, thru, the general strike and similiar methods. Fraternally,

> in Standard Oil stock if it were not for the dearth of postage staurps. However steep and long the way may yet be from the B. O. H. to me-diocrity he still has ambitious for his offspring, one of whom is alnooks they have all had the chris of a great name put upon their infant brows, and I know they are wasting away to attend Mr. Rockefeller, bible class.

> The beggar on borseback is a high thinker; from the basement where he lives to the saddle where he thinks is an ascent of two stories, but in the onse of exaltation it is above Eiffe He realizes that if people should ver start themselves to work there ould be an end to civilization. A thousand times better that the me of San Francisco should remain idle adicants, spoonfed by charity for a year to come, than to learn the fatal art of self-employment without the fractification of dollars. Congress gave two and a half millions to the sufferers out there, and when the Frisco sharks began to feel around for "de mun" the President pointed for "de mun" the President pointed out the soldiers to them. So many sol-diers a day and so much powder, so much law and so much order at so much each, and the generous donation from Washington will soon be paid. Smoots wouldn't say it that way, but in his heart how dearly he would like to pay off all his creditors by lending them, with force of arms, his dear hem, with force of arms, his dean nother-in-law; he would in fact lend isco in this great emergency of

The beggar on horseback covers his dislike of the men of his own class by a pretended universal sympathy for all their wives and children. They spend all their money, he says, treat-ing the walking delegates and robbing

[The question of the relation of the So-classist Party to the trade unions having muzzle upon any such efforts in this again attracted attention within our country. In all its wider efforts the muzzle upon any such efforts in this country. In all its wider efforts the orces of labor are directed by the captalists of America. In view of the fact which I pointed out in a recent umber of the "International Socialist Review", that the Civic Federation is out a creature of the Standard Off Co., and that the Civic Federation control he central machinery of the A. F. of I. will any one deny that in case any great struggle between capital and labor it would first be necessary to capture our own machinery from the hands of the enemy? Every student of social conditions, and defender of proletarian interests is forced to ader, and the Socialist maintains that the recognition of those class lines is esential to any effective action. Will any one cinim that the A. F. or L. is outributing to that end?

On all these points—and they are the vital ones, I think it will be conceded, by which to test the effectiveness of a labor organization for its purpose—the A. F. of L. falls, and the I. W. W.

rings true.

But, it will again be claimed, the . F. of L. is reforming. It is on the road to becoming class-conscious, So-cialist and industrially organized. Permit me to object. A study of the votes ince the days of "plank ten" show the reverse. Never has Socialist sentiment been so strong as in the days when the battle over the famous "plank ten" was at its height. To be sure, I am willing to admit, that the strength shown at that time was largely due to the fact that many of the delegates did not know for what they vere voting. But the point is that increase of knowledge of Socialism, and ucrease of Socialist strength throut the forces of the workers has only enibled the capitalists to strengthen the

forces of reaction within the A. F. of L. For these reasons I give my support to the I. W. W., and have done so from the beginning. Because I do believe in the necessity of that organization and the principles upon which it is founded, I consider that the worst plow that could possibly have befaller it occurred when it received the enorganism of Deleon Everything that has happened since his endor has proven the correctness of my judg-

Most of the mistakes which the I. W. W. has committed have been due to that endorsement, and the inome members of the organization.

Altho I would not for a moment compare the ill-smelling and generally lisreputable S. L. P. with the S. P. vet I believe that an endorsement the latter would also be undesirable, and have so maintained from the be ginning. I do not consider that the time is yet here when the party and the union should be organically connected, and European experience we seem to indicate that that time

But I do maintain that the S. P. membership, to have been consistent as Socialists, should have lent their aid to the I. W. W. It has been somewhat indicrous to see the S. P. press posing as the defenders of an organization hat has spewed its venom upon Social-To hear some Socialist editors weep ing over the rise of a "dual organization", one would think they had never heard of "jurisdiction fights", with mutual scabbing and slugging within

But the real merits of this question is it is being presented in the minds of the membership of the S. P. to-day, is not being touched by this discus-sion, as outlined by the Editor of The Worker If that editor will grant me the space I propose to discuss these questions in an early number of The Worker. I want to take up the ques tions which have been injected the main question, until they have come to overshadow all others—the questions of ownership of the press, of unity, of the attempted distortion of the I. W. W. to serve the personal uses of DeLeon. These are unsavory subacts but unloss the editor falls upon me L shall discus them at some length, and that soon.

ately wicked this godly slandering man could not perhaps account for He does not know that he is thinking with his masters' brains and they think union labor is too dear, and it is this difference in price that makes all the villainy of these bad men swell and grow in the eyes of the masters and of the creature who does hi thinking on their horse's back.

But most of all our friend cou

of a very sensitive personality. He has a heart, a soul, a character, combined somewhere in one tender spot of his divine anatomy, on which and will not have any of your Socialism cial authority presuming to mar the splendid freedom of his native in-ner self. Socialism would draw all our one vulgar mediocrity: it would take carries its tin pail every morning to carries its tin pail every morning to the Belmont atmospheric sewer; it would interfere with that independent high thinking which keeps the horse warm and the rider cold. The fine sensitive individuality of him objects to Socialism chiefly because if it establishes a new and better society it will impose that society upon him without having first consulted him He says in, effect, to the rest of the human family: "No, sirs, you must your plans, and then secure if possible my approbation. But it is no use. fear, indeed I know, that it is impossi ble for you ever to understand me. am an exception to all rules, I am very, very peculiar and deeply interesting. The world could do no better than to stop all its pother about things in general and just ait down to study and learn me from top to toe. But Go. understands me; in fact he is the only

YOU MUST NOT SUPPOSE THIS THING WILL BE DONE WITHOUT YOU.

You must not suppose that this thing

By Horace Traubel.

will be done without you. You must not get too humble and think that you are of no use. You are of much use. You are of every use. No one man holds history in the hollow of hi hand. The big fellows may be very big. But why should you not ins that you too are big and contribute big best to the fight? You thin that Karl Marx's name will sell for more than yours in the market. Do let any man's greatness stand in placof your own. Do not admit that any man can be so great as to make you own greatuess small in comparison. If you know what to do with your sot you will find that it is never to be held in high respect. You are told to honor your father and mother. have nothing to say against that. But I say there is something better. Honor your own soul. Maybe the best way to honor your father and mother is to bonor your own soul. Anyhow I an sorry when I see that you put a poo rating upon yourself. The great cau will not become the great effect be tory says so. And when we look at history right we see that you are his tory, that I am history, that the crowd is history, and that no one person holds within his own pastures all the gras of the fields. I don't want you to say little things about the big men. want you to say big things about your self. I do not want to see you self. abased. I do not want to see you crawling in humility when you should be standing and walking in pride. No one man is all in all. And no other one man is nothing in nothing. You are full of the right stuff of power. Why do you not get it out? Do not put on a poor mouth and say it is im-Get a little better acquaint ed with yourself. Then impossib things will become possible. You are the reservoir of magnificent influences. Let them loose. Give them a chance to go to work. Do not discourage them with lament. Do not tell them they are too small to make anything out of Give yourself the benefit of a few doubts. Allow yourself a little mar gin. What good is the big man to you if he makes you feel little? The biggest big man is the man who make you feel as big as himself. Any other sort of a big man is a failure. He is is in the road. The sooner he is buried traveller is all to the good. But a big It is to be done by the crowd. By you man who appropriates the whole road to himself is all to the bad. I want

you are yourself to the rebellion of the world. Your place is just as important as any place. It is just as easy to fill and just as hard to fill as any other place. You have got to under that every man is and must be to himself the one man important to the rause he serves. If he gets a narrower notion of his prerogatives he will most fail where he should most succeed. I do not know your name. You may live somewhere in an ob-scure street without a sign on your front door. You may not write signed articles for the newspapers. You may not get up at meetings and make speeches. But you may still be the most important man in the community. Some men seem to say: Please spit on me. They are not satisfied if you do not tell them they are ciphers. But no man is so fooled as the man who thinks himself only a fool. I say heaviest drafts upon yourself. You must assume that what you sign for will be paid. I could not tell you how much you contain. You are not an empty vessel. No matter who you are, you are not empty. I am not willing to let you go on standing aside for everyone cise. Standing aside for the men with the swell names. Famous mister this and famous mister that. Always barring yourself out into the darkness. I demand that you put your name up somewhere in capital letters That you stay right where you are That you pay no court to the aristocrats of the democracy. That you get into the habit of saying the big things are none too big for you and the small things none too humble. You want to be around when things are going on. You want to go on with them. It will surprise you maybe when you come up against the great men to see how exactly like other men great men are. You will go home to yourself then in better mood about your own talents. You will turn discoverer. You will say to yourself: There's a great man in me. too. For there is only one greatness after the mockery of all the other greatnesses is exposed. That greatness is love. You are great in your capacity for love. Have you proved your grea ness by the greatness of your love? You see, the cause wants just you. Whoever you are, wants just you. It bringing along a spirit worthy of the task it will impose. The big job is not to be done by a few swells whose You must not suppose that this thing will be done without you.

THE A. B. C. OF SOCIALISM.

present-time to have two quite distinct meanings. One, that of a future Cooperative Commonwealth, is a legacy from the Utopian stage of Socialism; the other, that of a social philosophy, is the result of the modern scientific phase of Socialism. Both of these meanings have now become so firmly fixed in the language that it is probe bly useless to eradicate either of then Yet while they do remain, the fact of this double meaning must give rise to

onstant confusion. The first sense of the word, that of a future stage of society, need not de-tain us long, for while it is still the more popular and common meaning of the word, it is really almost meaningtreams that there is going to con day when one can say: "Yesterday was capitalism, to-day is the Co-operative Commonwealth." Hence they leave to commonweath. Hence they leave to catastrophic utopinns the task of tell-ing "what will happen under Social-ism." By the way, it is interesting to note that it is always just the "stepat-a-time" opportunist Socialist who really adopts the "catastrophic hypo-He is the one who ally tells us how this, that, and the other thing will be run "under Social-ism", as if he expected some morning to wake up out of capitalism into a so

But it is in this sense of a social philosophy that the word Socialism has really come to have its present tremendous importance in the world of ing, the acceptance and understanding of which, in a large degree, differentiates the modern scientific Socialist from the sentimental utopian who for-merly bore that name.

In this sense there are two essentia points in the meaning of the word which are comprehended in the philos-ophy expressed by the word Socialism. The first of these is what is com-

nonly called the "materialistic cor tion of history", or, since this expres sion tends to confuse the idea with metaphysical materialism, with which it has little or no essential connection

This expression as accepted in the Socialist philosophy is simply a recognition of the fact, now universally admitted in the realm of biology, that the way in which any organization adapt itself to its environment and secures its subsistence from that environment,

It is because of the discovery of this zoology, or any of the related science of life. It is upon this law that the whole doctrice of evolution rests, and the very fact of its universality in these realms raises a strong presi he field of social life.

It was the discovery of this law and its application to sociological thought by Karl Marx, Lewis H. Morgan and Frederick Engels that made possible that science of social evolution called

ochilism.

Just at the present time it has become quite the smart thing with a lit-tic knot of cheap thinkers in the Sootoriety by doing or laying outer hings, to deay the name of science to reders fluctation. But if the word classes has any application in the caim of blodgy then by every law of

The word Socialism has come at the | analogy and every principle of verbal interpretation it should be applied to the system of thought and mode of inthe system of thought and m vestigation elaborated by the thinkers

enumerated above. The second fundamental thought of Socialism in the sense in which it is now best used is embraced in the discovery of the law of social evolution thru the class struggle. By this it is meant that each method of production production is most essential. But as and the method of their utilization

brings to the dominant social position some one social class. This class is changed a new social class is made es-sential. This new class struggles with the word, it is really almost meaning-less. No Socialist, and least of all the scientific revolutionary Socialist, ever | The importance of this law at the present time lies in the fact that the aplitatist class, by aboteating its function as the organizing, directing class in industry, has ceased to be the social-

ly essential class. At the same time change in the manner of production from individual to collective pro-duction and the organization of the laborers in great industrial productive armies independent of an owning class, process is concerned, has made the in orers the essential economic class Therefore, in obedience to these two laws, it is certain that the time is not come socially dominant, and take pos-session of all the instruments of social control. They will then, as the capi-talist does at present, control the state, determine public opinion, and set, so-

But an examination of the present stage of industry and manner of pro-duction shows us that the next change in the organization of industry will be in a highly concentrated form from individuals to the collectivity. Now it which will be of tremendous benefit to the laboring class, and hence they have with social development to hasten the action of the laws we have just explained.

This philosophy constitutes the base of modera scientific Socialism. Since this transfer of social control will constitute a reversal of a large number of suttle a reversal of a large number of social institutions, it is also called rev-olutionary. And in every sense which this word has in the English language there is no more proper place in which it can be used—à fact I would call to the attention of some persons who seem to be inclined at present to re-vice that language, at least, so far as the vocabulary of Socialism is concerned.

The principles of this philos now invading every field of thought. They are reflected in the present cry of "back to the people" (which is simply another way of calling for proletarian domination and overthrow) in art, literature music, mandicrafts, history and peda

Once that a laborer has thoroly conscious of the truth of these principles, the manner of their opera-tion and the function which his class is to play in the working out of these "class-conscious," he is a Socialist for keeps, for his Socialism is ground upon the everlasting cocks of a and fact and not upon the sealer seads of seatiment and day reliips.

A. M. Simons, in Chicago

The National Secretary acknowl edges receipt of contributions to the Ban Francisco Relief Fund, from May

Lowis, Los Angeles, Cai., \$5; Local Winns-bage County, Ill., \$10; Local Cock Co., Ill., additional, \$13; Local Detroit, Mich., Br. 2, \$5; :previously reported, \$194.85; total, \$281.

NATIONAL ORGANIZERS. Dates for National Lecturers and Or

ganizers for the week are: James H. Brower: May 27 to 29, Strat ford, Tex.; May 30, Amarillo; May 31, Jun

Ind.; May 28, Cairo, Ill.; May 29, Herrin; May 31, Nashville; June 1, Belleville; June

rection of the State Committee.

John Collins: May 27, Hack Hills,
S. D.; May 29 to June 1, Sheridan, Wyo.;

J. L. Fitts: May 27, 28, 29, Asheville,

N. C.: May 30, 31, Waynesville; June 2, Knoxville, Tenn, A. H. Floaten: Iowa, under the direction

Gertrude Breslau Hunt: May 27, 28, Alexandria, Ind.; May 30, 31, Anderson;

Junction, Colo.: May 9 to June 2, Aspen. Lena Morrow Lewis: Arizona, finder the direction of the Territorial Committee. William Mailly: Indiana, with headquar-

ters at Indianapolls.
Guy E. Miller: May 27, Moundsville, W. Va.: May 28, 29, McMechen; May 30, 31, Wheeling: June 1, Mannington; June 2, In-

ependence.

1 B. Osborne: Georgia, with headquar-

May 27, 23, 29, Huntington, May 3), 31, June 1, Decatur, June 2, 104mfton, M. W. Wilkins: Connecticut, under the direction of the State Committee.

John M. Work: May 27, 28, Oklahoma City, Okla.; May 29, Arcadia; May 30, Chandler; May 31, Strond; June 1, Catoosa, I. T.; June 2, Tolsa, under the direction

On his recent four thru Missouri Comrade Work organized six locals, and State Secretary Otto Pauls says:
"We were very much pleased with John Work's trip. He is really an erganizer, as the results proved

W. F. OF M. DEFENSE.

National Secretary Barnes acknowledges the following contributions to the Western Federation of Miners Defense Fund, May 12 to 18:

minments have already taken place fulfilled. It is not too much to say that the expense of about \$150 undertaken to fit up this hall promises in the near future to be a most valuable asset of Co., III., \$16.66; Local Grand Rapids, Mich., \$6.32; Local Freeland, Wash., \$2; Machin-lats' Union No. 66, Milwaukee, Wis., \$10; Local Cook Co., III., additional, \$30; Finthe club; and accordingly in addition to the already existing committees a recreation committee of three was elected ot take charge of picnics, etc., for the summer. A library and debatnish comrades, Clifford, Wis. 35; Kansas S. P. state convention, \$16; Local Eric, Pa., \$10; employees of Robinowitz factory, Woodbine, N. J., \$1,05; Dr. Joseph Joffe, Woodbine, N. J., \$1; Nathan Lifshus, Wooding committee of two was also chosen for the systematic collection of literary material and the proper placing of it before the public in the form of lecbine, N. J., 45c.; Local Madison, S. D., \$5; Local Pargo, N. D., \$5.50; Local Provi-dence, R. I., \$112.45; Local Union City, tures and debates. Out-door agitation received lively attention, and a com dence, R. 1., \$112.45; Local Carlotte, \$2,706.96; Ind., \$2.70; previously reported, \$2,706.96; total, \$2,080.84. mittee representing the different wards of which the club is composed have the matter in hand better than ever.

How Jersey. State Treasurer of Pennsylvania, in Newark on May 18, was one of the most successful meetings ever held in that locality. The hall seats about 1,000 people, and 25 cents admission was charged, and yet so great was the demand, for tickets that the committee demand, for riesets that the committee had to stop selling tickets 48 hours be-fore the doors opened. The debate itself but strengthened the idea cur-rent among Socialists that there is no "other side", for Mr. Berry, able and brilliant man that he is, could find none but the old stale arguments against Socialism, such as destroying incentive, becoming slaves to political masters, etc. Comrade Kirkpatrick was admitted even by many of the capitalist party members to have com-pletely defeated his opponent, his re-buttals being brilliant and witty and buttan bening analysis of capitalism and his opening analysis of capitalism and Socialism especially strong. One of the pleasant things about the debate was its unfalling courtesy and good feeling. Thirty-seven dollars worth of literature was sold, many subscriptions for party papers taken, and several new members obtained. A collection of \$45 was also taken. Branch fair was conducted, intend to divide the collection among the Moyer-Haywood defense fund. San Francisco fund, and the state and county cam-paign funds, in view of the considerable balance left from the sale of tick-ets. Geo. H. Goebel acted as chairman of the committee of arrangements and of the meeting.

Committee have been granted use of Military Park by the city officials for Friday night, June 15, and expect to hold a great Moyer-Raywood demonstration, proceeded by a parade. This park is situated in the very heart of Newark, on its main street, with thousands of people passing, and is rarely given for any purpose. One hundred and thirty-five labor organizations have been asked to co-operate, and it is expected to be a remarkable dem-

Mins Elizabeth G. Flynn, the bell-iant young girl who has attracted ao nuch attention in New York, will peak in Lincoln Hall, 250 Washington treet, Newarks on Mounty night, May 23, on What Socialism Will De for Women. Ten cents admission will be

be described of your vote this fall. For the convenience of those who are un-able to reach the County Treasurer's of the "appeal to Beauty" on the Meyer-Haywood affair was distributed at everal of the much despised "craft" unions and eagefly received. Three thousand copies of The Worker were distributed on May Day. The Pignic Committee separated that a place for holding same has been secured and tickets will be distributed. office, where these taxes are paid. County Organizer Schwarts will pay ward Eilis Carr of Danville, Ill., oon. Eight applicants were admitted

will lecture at the following places: Wilmerding, Anditorium, Tuesday, May 22; Swissvafe, Odd Fellows' Hall 2051 Monogahela avenue, Wednesday, May 25; McKeesport, High School Au-ditorium. Thursday, May 24; Duquesne, Carnegie Hall, Friday, May 25; day, May 26; McKees Rocks, Sunday

evening, May 27; Pittsburg, Second and Flowers avenue (open air), Monday, May 28; Allegheny, 526 Federal street, Tuesday, May 29.

Street meetings for Saturday, May 26, are as follows: Allegheny, Federal and Montgomery, Meng and John Wanhope; Twelfth and Carson streets, Friedel and Adams; Carnegi Schwartz and Marshall; Homewood and Kelly streets, Holmes and Wright; Court House steps, D. S. Connors, Kennedy and Wise.

Donations received at the County Orgenizer's office during the week were: Braddock, \$1.50; Wilmerding, \$1.50; D. Baldinger, 50c.

Wisconsin.

The Finnish Socialists held a fine state convention in Milwaukee May 13. Delegates were present from all the six Finnish locals in the state. All these locals are in a flourishing con dition and increasing their member

W. R. Gaylord had a suc meeting in Kenosha May 13. He has of the state. His dates are: Chilton May 20; Manitowoc, May 21-26; Gree Bay, May 27 to to June 1.

Seventy-nine applications for mem-bership were received at the last meet ing of the Milwaukee Central Commit

Fully 4,000 people attended the dem onstration arranged by the Detroit Federation of Labor in the interest of the imprisonat officials of the Westers Federation of Miners, at which Eugen V. Debs spoke.

Sol Fieldman spoke to good crowds at Bellows Falls and North Walpole, Vt., on May 19 and 20.

New York State.

Locals are not doing as well as they should with the sale of assessment stamps. Every local should see that every member gets his stamp. If this is not done the State Committee will work of agitation which is to be start-Capable speakers have been engaged paganda in the month of June.

C. H. Caspar of Fort Edward in forms us that the national convention of the Papermakers held at Dayton, O., sent the following telegram to Moyer and Haywood: "Greetings, brothers; the Papernakers in conven-tion assembled stand with you against capitalist persecution." Comrade Caspar, who was a delegate to the conver tion, is the secretary of Local Fort Ed

New York City.

The General Committee will mee on Saturday, May 26, 8 p. m., at the new clubhouse, 243-247 E. Eighty-fourth street. Important business will be transacted at this meeting and the legates from the various branof Local New York are requested to be there on time.

The financial secretaries of sub-

diste settlement for assessment stamps the date for settling for the assessment stamps, but so far only a few subdivisions have made settlements. As the assessments are for defraying expenses of the delegates to the state convention and the expenses will have to be paid on or before June 3, the omrades should remember that unles ettlements are made at once Comrade Solomon, as Financial Secretary of the State Committee, will not be in a posigates for their expenses in coming to the convention. Every member should see to it that he pays his assess and the secretaries should account fo

them without any further delay. In order not to exhaust the meagre funds now in the treasury of the local by covering the expenses of the supby covering the expenses of the sup-per for the state convention, it was de-cided by the Exacutive Committee that the Organizer be empowered to send appeals to individual comrades asking for contributions. Letters to that ef-fect were mailed to several comrades and some funds raised. More will be needed and if any comrade can afferd to contribute, and was overlooked by the Organizer, his contribution now will be just as much appreciated. The comrades of New York City should re-member that they owe if to their commember that they owe it to their com-rades of the up-state locals to make their stay as enjoyable as possible. A supper offered to the delegates after full day's session not only means the we show our hospitality to our up-state comrades, but it will at the same time enable us to make their acquaintance and exchange views on party unetters. Such a supper will undoubtedly prove, very beneficial for the party and the New York comrades should do all in their power to make it as elaborate as possible, something which can only be accomplished by liberal contributions. Send your contributions to Financial Secretary U. Salomon, di E. Fourth street.

The Executive Committee of the local contemplates starting the openair compaign not later than the middle of June. The Organizer was instructed to make the necessary arrangements to get speakers and find vice: "We desire to call the attention of every party member to the necessity of rending some Socialist paper that publishes party news. The Worker, 'Union Sentinet', 'Tolede Socialist', and 'Chicago Socialist' are the English papers that publish such news and if you are not a subscriber to any of these, do so at once. It is better if you anbecribe for two or more so that you may read both sides of every question pertaining to party matters and thus be able to form your own conclusions. If you wish to voice your sectioners my of these papers will give you may been if you are being and to the point. Our resear, for recommending this to our members if so that they may become thesely sequentiated structed to make the necessary arrangements to get speakers and find out from the Assembly Districts how often and where they wish to hold their open-air meetings. A circular letter was sent to the districts, asking for this information, and as soon as the Organizer receives the replies he will begin making the arrangements. It is the desire of the kiracutive Committee to so arrange the open-air meetings as to avoid any dissufficaction whatsoever. This fricties can easily be avoided if the necessaries will give the large matter will be avoided in the necessaries will give

counter their earlies for the camer ampaign. From present indications it appears that we may have to put up thwart the attempt of Hearst to take advantage of the growth of the Social-ist sentiment. Such a campaign is only possible when the various com-rades able to act as speakers will volrades able to act as appropriate their services. The expension their services. The expension of their services. mested to state how often during the week he can speak and what even ings he prefers, so that the Organize may make arrangements accordingly and avoid any conflicts. After the experience of the past we must again hands of the Organizer and under the circumstances, appeal to the speakers to recuse making any individual ar-

rangements with any assembly dis-tricts. We have tried in vain to enforce this rule. Assembly districts have continued to occasionally get exother districts. To avoid this unpleas ant situation the speakers sh accept any engagements unless assign rule is made only in order to avoid un-necessary conflicts and enable us to have a harmonious palgn. Any comrades that can speak who have been overlooked by the Organizer are

A joint meeting of the Picnic Committee and all comrades who have vol-unteered to act on the various committees will take place on Thursday evening. May 30, at the Organizer's office, 66 E. Fourth street. It will be a very important meeting, as at this meeting the comrades will be assigned willing to assist who have not been so ced on any committees are quested to attend, as there will be elp make the picute & success.

requested to notify him, as their serv-ices are needed and will be appre

One of the long-cherished plans of the Harlem Socialist Club has been the formation of a singing society to render Socialist songs in English, but the lack of a piano and a suitable director have prevented the carrying out of the project hitherto. One of the new-members of the club, Charles Frank, is a professional music teacher, and he has consented to devote on evening a week to training a chorus. Lists are being circulated to raise noney for a plane and from the way looks as if a piano would be installed in the rooms of the club within a very short time. The Harlem Socialist Chorus was organized with fifteen members. E. P. Clarke was elected ecretary and W. J. Ryan treasurer The first rehearsal took place las Wednesday evening at the studio of the director, 2738 Fighth avenue, near One Hundred and Forty-eighth street. The next rehearsal will probably be held at the clubrooms, 250 W. One. heid at the cribbrooms, 250 W. One. Hundred and Twenty-fifth street, on Thursday, May 31, at 8:30 sharp, as Wednesday fails on Decoration Day. New members will be gladly welcomed. and tenors are especially desired. For further information, address Edward Perkins Clarke, 2108 Amsterdam av nue, New York City.

The last lecture of the season at the Harlem Socialist Club will take place on Sunday evening, May 27, when Miss, Anna A. Maley will speak on Woman as Economic Conditions Have Made Her. Those who have heard Miss Maley lecture do not need to be

erged to attend.
Elizabeth Flynn will jecture on Education on Sunday evening, Mny 27, at the Socialist Literary Society, 237 E.

Broadway.

At a public meeting of the Social Science Study Club on Sunday, May 27, 3 p. m., st 250 W. One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street, Lucien Sanial, after "summing up" DeLeon, will deiver the second lecture of his course

on the history of the class struggle.
The Harlem Socialist Agitation Committee will give a picule and sum night festival at Cosmopolitan Park, One Hundred and Seventieth stree and Amsterdam avenue, on Tuesday, July 24: There will be dancing, bowling, an illustrated lecture and other

amusements.

An open-air meeting to protest
against the Colorade-Idaho outrage
will be held under the auspices of the
Warshauer Radical Young Mon's Society on Tuesday evening, May 29, at the corner of Tenth street and Second avenue. Thos. J. Lewis, J. G. Dobse-vaga, Albert Abenbans, and Ludwig

Lore will speak.
The 4th A. D. will hold a very important business meeting on Friday evening, May 25, at the club-rooms of iniist Literary Society, 237 E.

At the last meeting of the 18th and

(Continued on page 4:)

A PERSONAL NOTE.

I wish to extend my hearty thanks to at the many comrades who have given me as much aid and sympathy since my states, death, many of whom I may not be able my appreciation of their kindness.

At the saw - time, I would be indulgent for the neglect of correspondence which still feel maskle to attend to properly.

ALGERNON LEE.

A CARD FROM HILLQUIT. To the Editor of The Worker:—The "Daily People" of May 21 contains a let ter of L. D. Mayes, in which the latter takes occasion to charge me with sundry misdlerds in connection with party affairs miedbods in connection with party affairs.

I have no inclination to enter into a contraversy with L. D. Mayes. But since the character of the charges is such that I cannot allow them to pass without a dealed. I take these means to state that they are, one and all, deliberate fabrications, and have not the slightest foundation in fact.—

Yeaternally yours. M. HILLQUIT.

New York, May 22.

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The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Barton Mfg. Cs. for the election of the control of

ed and tickets will be distributed

to membership. The reports of the branches show 184 good standing and

12 members in arrears. The Third Ward branch of Blisabeth brought charges against one of its members.

Comrades Toeplitz, Cassens, Fischer Gramsamme, and A. Bretschneide were elected to investigate and repor

at next meeting. It was decided to hold a general meeting of the local on Friday, May 18, at 9:16 Elizabeth ave-

nue, to discuss questions that will come before the state convention. Five

dollars was donated to the relief of our California comrades. The Secre-

tary was instructed to order 6,000 Moyer-Haywood leaflets from the Na-

The Essex County Central Commit

mont and Union streets, Peabody, Delegates should be present promptly

at 2:30 as a public agitation meeting

that have not elected delegates should

Chas. Morrill, 121 Lafayette Square,

Haverbill. Those going from Salem can take the car marked So. Peabody

and get off at Union street, Peabody

then walk up Union to Tremont. Dele-

gates from northern end of county can

change cars at Danvers Square to

walk to Union, or instead of a half

hour wait at Danvers Square remain

on car going to Salem and on ap-

street, opposite the cemetery, and walk

The Worcester County Federation

vill meet Sunday, May 27, 3 p. m., at

the new headquarters of the Worces-

knowledge the following contributions

\$2: Haamische Club, Boston, \$2: Geo

Waltham, \$1; Millers Falls, \$1; Haver-

ffl, \$2; Wm. A. Youngleve, Milford

The national Finnish Socialists pic

sports, to be followed by an evening's entertainment in the town hall, will

the Dorchester club mst Monday re-

ports of committees were read, show-ing the great success of the club in its new quarters which have been inte-ly leased. These consist of a large hall

with ample retiring rooms and other

over 300 persons. Successful whist

The half is at the corner of Gibson and

MAXIM GORKY will lecture on The Tsar, the Duma, and the People on

at the Grand Opera House. One hall after another broke its contract on ac-

count of the hysterical outery of the

hypocritically plous bourgeoists and thus previous meetings had to be de-

clared off, but now the working peo

ple of Boston will at last have

chance to welcome their great Russian

Arrangements are complete for the debate between Hon. Wm. H. Berry,

State Treasurer of Pennsylvania and John H. Fagan, at the Philadelphia Labor Lyceum, Sixth and Brown streets, on Saturday evening, May 26,

8 p. m. This is the second meeting of Berry and Pagan since Comrade

Fagan replied to Berry at a meeting

in February, which was the occasion of Berry challenging Fagan to a formal debate. At the debate in Darby, Comrade Fagan had it all his way

from the start and the great giant of the reform forces found our comrade

invulnerable. An admission fee of ten

Alexander Wangh and Michael Hol

apy will address a Moyer-Haywood protest meeting to be held by Local Finleyville on Friday evening, May 25, at Myer's Hall, Rankentown. The local United Mine Workers have been

ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

County Organizer Schwarts, in his weekly mimeographed builetin, gives the members the following good advice: "We desire to call the atten-

with the party machinery.

Attention of all party machiners testical to the fact that now is the testing party with the party party machiners are to party party in the party party

cents will be charged.

esday, May 30, Decoration Day,

BOSTON.

Adams streets.

ices, capable of enterta

\$2 50: Geo E Harris Leominster, \$1.

nic, with a street parade and out-de

be held in Peabody, on June 23.

At the weekly business meeting

Cutting, Boston; \$1; Ware, \$1;

ter comrades, 16 Mechanic street. The Fitchburg Finnish Socialists ac

to their hall building fund:

down to Tremont street.

ching Salem, get off at Holl;

ear, get off at Tremont and

tional Office. Receipts, \$26; expense

Hational. -

Locaul Stauston, Ili., \$30.55; Local Cook Co., Ili., additional, \$32.30; Arthur Morrow Lowis, Los Angales, Cal., \$5.

2. Cnaeyville.
E. E. Carr: Pennsylvania, under the di-

June 2, Montanz, under the direction of the State Committee. Issue Cowen: May 27, Calumet, Mich.; May 28, Mass City; May 29, 30, Cry tal Falls; May 31, Ironwood; June 2, Carlton,

tee of the Socialist Party, formerly called the Essex County Socialist Fed-eration, will meet on Sunday, May 27, 2:30 p. m., at Finn Socialist Hall, Tre-Sol Fleidman: Mny 28, 29, Portsmouth, N. H.; May 30, 31, Dover; June 1, 2, Penn-sylvania, under the direction of the State

A. H. Floaten.
of the State Committee.
Winfield R. Gaylordt Wisconsin, under Alex Halonen (Pinnish): May 31, Su-perior, Wis.; June 2, Duluth, Minn.

June 1, 2, Muncie. Mother Jones: May 27, Jollet, Ill.; May 28. Ottawa: May 29, Streator: May 30, Pe-oria; May 31, Farmington; June 1, Cautou; une 2, Cuba. Arthur Morrow Lewis: May 27, 28, Grand

f. R. Ostorie: Georgia, with headquar-ters at Atlanta. Samuel Robbins: May 21, 22, 23, North Judson, In 1.; May 24, 25, 26, Rochester;

Local Portland, Oregon, additional, \$15.30; trade union mass meeting held on wharf at Pittsburg, Pa., \$26; Workmen's Sick and Death Beneatt Pund, Br. 153, Brooklyn, N. Y., \$5.25; Local Winnebugo

The debate between George R. Kirk-patrick of Iowa and Wm. H. Berry,

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speakers, \$156; literature, \$114.80; ban-ner, \$8; Comrade Clausen's salary for

distributing literature, \$12.90; expenses in arranging meetings, carfares, tele-phones, etc., \$83.07; total expense, \$422.77; balance, \$5.08. The balance

was ordered turned over to the Treas

urer of Local Queens. The financial

raport of Local Queens as submitted

by Financial Secretary Peter Heller and Treasurer Frank Schnepf is as fol-lows. Stamps on hand, Jan. 1, 92;

stamps bought, 300; total, 392; stamps sold to Br. Corona, 40; Glendale, 100; Wyckoff, Heighta, 100; Evergreen, 40;

383; stamps on hand, April 1, 59; cash

on hand, \$16.48. Treasurer's report: Cash on hand, Jan. 1, \$68.76; received

from Financial Secretary, \$17; done

tions, \$8.86; from festivals, \$349.15;

total, \$443.77. Expenses Organizer's salary, \$15; printing, \$61.65; talent for

entertainments, \$20.80; rubber stamp and pad, 85c.; total expense, \$287.30; balance on hand, April 1, \$156.47. Comrade Hahn accepted the responsi-

bility of Organizer of Queens County temporarily in order to arrange for the

primaries, call the convention for the

election of delegates to the state con-

vention, and send out a call for the

nomination and election of a perman ent organizer. On motion \$25 was

voted to the Moyer-Haywood Defense Fund, to be turned over to Secretary

U. Solomen. A motion was also car ried to hold a Moyer-Haywood protest

meeting in Kreuscher's Hall, in con-junction with Branch 59 of the Sick

and Death Benefit Society; details for

left in the hands of the Local Execu-

tive. Comrade Bessen recommended the appointment of four comrades to

Daily Call Conference Committee

Burns, Hass, Schnepf, and Bürkle wer appointed.

The Local Executive met on Friday.

May 17, at 63 Myrtle avenue. Com-

rade Hahn called the meeting to order and was elected chairman. The min-

utes of the boro meeting were approved as read. An application for

for defraying expenses, of

NATIONAL DIRECTORY

soon as possible: Branch Evergreen

members have equal rights in deciding party questions by the referendum and

clection of officers. For the convenience of nnafiliated Socialists who may wish to join the party we print the following list of national and state officers:

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Delegate to the International Socialist Buresu—Morris Hillquit, 520 Broadway, New York.

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mer.
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bakland.

was granted and Comrades

he arrangement of the meeting to be

MIRTH AND ITS REACTION.

Last night our club celebrated the closing of its lecture course. We had a delightful time. Music, restitutions, all sorrows even from those hidder nooks and corners in our souls where they had moored themselves most firmly. It was one of those celebrations that transport one, that lift him up from the sordid earth and put him high in the clouds, where he lis-tens to sweet barmonious melodies as tens to sweet harmonious melodies as they issue from the glad hearts of his surrounding friends that have been touched by the delicate hand of inno-cent mirth and heart-felt affection. In our garden, where we passed several hours, we beheld above us a clear blue sky studded with twinkling stars that seemed to wink to us and nod approval of our hilarity. The trees around us waved their branches in a similar expression of semesthy, and the area. waved their branches in a similar expression of sympathy; and the soft breeze patted our cheeks as it leaped from one tree to the other. It was certainly, joyful jime! And when I came home early in the moraing and retired to rest I lay for hours on my to a thin listsamp to those sounds, still looking on those scenes that inspired me with so much gladness.

This morains when I awoke, I found

This morning when I awoke, I found that a complete revolution had been wrought both in nature and in my soul.

The heavens are covered with thick
gray clouds that pour down a heavy
rain. A cold wind, that sends a cutshiver thru the body, is driving drops on my window pane, and the

the drops on my window pane, and the noisy tapping rattles upon my nerves. It sounds like the irritating clatter that issues from a distant factory, where the machines cut and tear and break and rasp.

This peculiar interpretation was perhaps suggested to my mind by the cluster of factories that I can see thru my window. They stand there, all huge, massive, formidable buildings, suggesting like the medieval castle both a prison and palace. The first hoth a prison and palace. The first one that strikes my eye is a metal uping factory, a vast building with pidated walls. The windows are out all broken, and the few that are whole are covered with a thick lay-er of dust. The entire roof seems to be covered with chimneys from which thick black columns of smoke issue incessantly. There must be much con-sumption done down below. The only thing about the building which looks strong and healthy is the name of the oprietor, which is painted in big.
id, white capital letters near the
ry top of the building. Is it not
ubblie?

symbolic?

Behind this factory I see, towering aloft, reaching almost into the dusky clouds, a gigantic gas tank. The frame ork is all of iron railings and beams, ne tank seems to have been painted d originally, but now dirt has gath-ed upon it and the red is lost unered upon it and the red is lost underneath the fifth. Thus, it is everywhere. People see the corruption of
the trusts, the corporations, the state,
and cry out against the immorality, the
fifth in which those institutions are immersed; but they forget entirely that
underneath this heap of dirt there sams the blood, the warm, red od of the workingman.

After this structure there are seen, as if tumbled together in confusion, five or six small tenement houses. Folrailway building which has an appearance of threatening audacity. Look ance of threatening audaeity. Looking at these two mighty structures, with the half dozen cringing, small tenemests sandwicked in between, one cannot help reflecting upon the actual relations that exist between the inmates of those buildings. The small houses are more numerous, but they are low. The other two, on the other hand, the only two, raise their heads away up; and seem to draw from that mysterious, imposing height some unknown power by which they frighted those wretches below, and crush in them all ambition to rise higher—the it is fully known that in that height it is fully known that in that height there is nothing, nothing but floating clouds that will be torn to shreds by

This scene of a shrouded, weeping sky over a cluster of dismal, gloomy factories, removes my mind into regions entirely different from those I enjoyed last night. Instead of the metry, laugh of my friends that range is my ears the previous night, I hear now their stiffed sobs, their heart-rending sighs as they sit there wast

hody else's weather.

And my mind now wanders to another class of unfortunate proletarians, a class that is considered to stand above the toling class, but which is nevertheless as afflicted, as miserable nevertheless as afflicted, as miserable nevertheless as afflicted. nevertheless as afflicted, as miserable as they. I mean the self-supporting student class. I see in them another profigious sacrifice brought upon the alter of capital. Their story is a simalter of capital. Their story is a simple one. With no one to care for him, with no one to guide him, the youth who sees the misery to which the working class is a prey, and in whom there lurks a desire to raise himself above the vulgar ignorance fo which the worker is condemned, conceives of a terrible scheme to save himself. He determines to sacrifice his youth, to suppend life during a period when it is most intense. He retires from soenspend life during a period when it is most intense. He retires from so-ciety and buries himself in his books during the late hours of night, when, clamors for some gay diversion and his body begs for a quiet repose. His youthful strength overcomes these just demands, but not without severe just demands, but not without severe retribution. The days that are passed in this "death in life" manner will hever return again—it means so many days less among the living. And then, when fine has once cut himself off frum this earth, when he has broken had condition. He was for a period

in the grave, and the oder of decay will forever linger about him.

It is well known that the suffering of the working class is responsible for the corruption of many a moral man who is driven to all sorty of vice and crime in his mad effort to escape the frightful lot of the worker. This same agent is responsible for the corruption of the life of thousands of young men who endeavor to save their minds from the brutalizing forces that sur-round the factory. It is like that field of the middle ages—the Christian church—that gave birth to two similar classes, one consisting of corrupt church officials that battened upon the blood and marrow of the poor farmer and artizan, and the other consisting of chastising nuns and flagellating monks who buried themselves within the thick walls of the cloister where reigned perpetual darkness. Yes, those have been the two products of all de basing influences—a faction of Epicu-reans who allow their passions to rur wild and find satisfaction in the least troublesome manner, and a faction of stoics who denounce all feeling and shut off in themselves all springs of

And what grieves me most in this connection is the fact that no sympathy is ever expressed for these unfortunate While many noble hearts are overfilled with pity for the poor that dridge and labor and whose life ebbs out slowly in their process of enriching the world, there is no one even to reflect upon those ghost-like creatures who are doomed to carry forever their own coffin on their backs and shrink into it as soon as the sun sends forth light that is too bright, too dazzling for their weak eyes and brains. These miserable wretches are in many case of their own misfortune They think they are philosophers, therefore care not for its nonsense poor fox grown besofted in his vain endeavor to secure the savory fruit, crying out in distraction, "Sour grapes! were I a poet to-day I won out the warmest strains of pity for these afflicted creatures. I would chant for them the burial bymn when they launch out upon the road of death I would inscribe upon their tombstones the tenderest epitaphs, as they lie mouldering in the graves ful flower and flows the refreshing stream. And finally I would thunde forth a song of resurrection and hope a song of the time when these new hermits will rise to life again, and these cursed institutions will vanish from this earth.

Thus there crowd back in my mine the melancholy thoughts which the last night's amusement seemed to have banished. They sink back into my oul and stir up within me a storm of pity and indignation. I look out of my its black veil, the row of factories still standing erect in bold defiance, and the small, bumble tenements stiff "chouchening giants, I close my eyes to this horrible scene, and a thousand gloom ier images pass before me. I see the lovely, cheerful faces of yesterday covered with sweat and dust. I se bent, tired bodies within the prison walls of the factory slaving and dying slowly. I see the beguiled worker-stu dent trying to quench his thirst for life with the consuming fire of knowledge see him wasting his flame of life in illuminating the dark passages that surround the regions of science philosophy. I see him shrivelled up. with all passions gone, with all lifesprings dried up. I see all these bord scenes and turn my eyes up to the shrouded sky and weeping heaven and see in that black dress and thos streaming tears the expression of sym its suffering children.

PARTY NEWS. Continued from page 3.

20th A. D. It was decided to order ten copies each of Posters Nos, 1 and 2, prepared by Lucien Sanial: \$5 was do-Comrades Donahue and Humbeute were elected as a committee to atten meeting called by the Progressive Stage Society for the purpose of organization. Comrade Kramer re ported that the Murray Hill Agitatio Committee was making arrangements for a hall and convenient date for the ball to be held this fall.

At the last meeting of the 28th A. D. \$3 was donated to Local San Francisc and it was decided to order fiftee each of Posters Nos. 1 and 2 of the Allgeauer was elected to represent the district at the committee for the fair of the Workman's Educational Asse July 4. Comrade Friedman resigned and Ralph Wolf was elected to serve

Comrades will learn with sorrow which took place on Wednesday, May 16. Miss Lee had been a member of the party since 1896 and had been quiet-ly useful in very many ways. She had host of friends among the comrades n New York and also in Minneapolis

her former home.
At the meeting of the City Execu tive Committee on May 14, Comrado plications for membership were receiv seated as a delegate from the Yorkpath. First Agitation District report ed that they had elected an executive committee of seven to take charge of agitation, which committee recomorganizer of the district at a salary of ing next month, and an indoor festive in December, and had made arrange ments for holding open-siz meeting Murry Hill made no report. Were Side reported a successful affice election of Cos

account of rehearmal of play. Bronx reported great setivity and entinusiastic discussion of plais for agitation; also requisted that if propagands leaflet dealing with additions of day be printed. Organizer reported sending invitations to picniq to locals in vicinity of New York and to progressive organizations; reported sending a circular letter to Assembly Districts asking them to state when and where they desire to hold open-air meetings, and that he had celled for yolunteer speakers at such meetings. The matter of the supper for the delegates to the state convention was left in the hands of the Organizer to raise the necessary funds, and in co-opperation with the funds, and in co-opperation with the reception committee to make suitable of Assembly Districts came in for lengthy discussion and a plan was formulated for the holding of joint party meetings in the various Agita-tion Districts for the purpose of discussing party matters and reporting upon the condition of the districts composing them. At the meeting of the City Execu-

tive Committee on May 21 Comrade Wolf was chairman. Four applications for membership were received. A representative of the comrades who desire to form a Russian branch of the party was present and stated that the majority of these comrades could only understand Russian, altho some could speak German and Hebrew, but the business would have to be transwhose permission would have to be I, was not represented. It was decided to refer the matter of granting the desired permission to the General Committee without recommenda-tion. The First and Second Agitation Districts made no report; the West Side, Harlem and Bronx were not represented. The Murray Hill District re ported that they had invited Comrade DiBella to try to revive interest in the Italian Branch; also that they had decided to send leaflets and application blanks to all enrolled voters in the district; that they had also arranged to get pasters and stick them up all the year round; that they would hold a general meeting on the Wednesday following the state convention; that a committee had been appointed to draw up a letter to send to labor organizations and were going to try to get somebody to talk to them. The York-ville District reported that they were going to make an appeal to enrolle voters and were going to try to have that they had distributed 5000 Weeks The question of providing Bohemian speakers to arouse the interest of the Bohemian members of the party during the coming campaign instructed to communicate with the National Secretary to ask if such speakers could be secured and at what cost. The Organizer reported that arrangements for the picuic were progressing favorably; that he had sent out a number of letters are the second out a number of letters asking for donations to the entertainment of delegates and that the returns so far had been fair; that 2000 copies of the Com-munist Manifesto could be procured for 3 cents a copy, but that there would be an extra charge for a change of cover containing names of candi-dates, etc. Reported meeting of Moyer-Haywood conference for Thursday and that a circular would be sent to all labor organizations stating what had been accomplished by the confer ence, amount of money contributed and how spent. Reported returns on assessment stamps slow, only about three districts having turned in their accounts, the Finnish branch having been the first and that they made re-turns for about 60. A rising tribute of respect and affection was paid to the memory of Comrade Florence Lee, whose recent death was reported to

At the election at the Metropolitan Temple, Fourteenth street and Sev enth avenue, of two members on a committee to select questions for discussion at the Open Parliament on Monday evenings during the coming year, four candidates were in the field esides Comrades Murphy and Rosen, but when the votes were counted they class, as Murphy received 41 votes, Rosen 35, and the others 17, 14, 7, and 2. It was voted to hold a debate between Socialists and anti-Socialists in

the near future. An open-air meeting to protest against the outrages committed on the officials of the Western Pederation of Miners will be held at One Hundred and Forty-eighth street and Willis avenue on Saturday evening, May 26. Elizabeth Flynn and Albert Abrahams

will be the speakers.

The Harlem Agitation Committee will hold two open-air protest meetings Sat-urday evening, May 26, one at the corner of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street and Seventh avenue, the other on One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street between Lexington and Third

avenues. The West Side comrades should remember that, altho the lecture season is over, the club-rooms are open every evening, and are an agreeable spot to play pool or cards. A handleap pool tournament is being arranged for June. for which an entrance fee of lifteen cents is charged. Handsome prizes will be given. Entries should be made dez or Reifel at headquarters.

QUEENS.

The boro meeting of Local Queens County was held on May 6 and presided over by Louis Hahn. The party members in Queens seem not to be particularly in earnest with the busi-ness affairs of the local and the propagation of Socialism in Long Island, otherwise out of a total membership of 180 the boro meeting would have been attended by 60 or 70 comrades instead of only 30. The communica-tion from State Secretary Chase requesting Local Queens to noid its pri-maries and county convention was re-ceived and laid over for action. A let-ter from Wm. Goeller, Jr., tendering his resignation as County Organizer was received and accepted; his ac"SCRIPTURAL GROUNDS FOR DIVORCE".

... By Kate Richards O'Hare.

and referred to the local gracitive for distribution it of the feather for distribution it of the feather that all members that it delive interest in making this picule in the process half to the surplus scorning from it will be donested to its capitaline frince of Kings and Queens. The Cambridge Treasures of Local Queens for 1906 submitted a han report is followed Money below the report of Local Queens, \$150, Treasures of Lo With ever recurring frequency some mug, self-satisfied clergyman sitises

snug, self-astisfied clergyman arises to remark that he grounds should be redomited for divoice but the feriprical from the court dockets carefully we study the court dockets carefully we will find that he other cause is given so frequently, except that of failure to provide for the wife.

It is quite possible that the good clergy, having always lived in the secluded, pure and holy atmosphere of the theological school and church, are ignorant of real conditions existing in real life; but we who have rubbed elbows with life as it is know that if some divine and mandatory decree should suddenly be promulgated making divorce obligatory in every case where the marriage vow has been broken there would be such wholesale divorcing that like the old Onake who said to his wife: "Every one is crazy but me and thee and sometime think thee is a little off", every one would be divorced but me and thee and metimes I am a little doubtful about

When we prate so glibly of "marital infidelity", it is not enough that we should consider the few who have broken the old Mosaic law and cast us eyes upon their neighbor's wives only; those few isolated case are the surface indications of marital wrongs; underneath all that, and hidour prudery, is that great seeth ing hell where annually hundreds o thousands of human lives are seared and scorched and burned by the fires of unlicensed lust .- From one end of the earth to the other glows the ruddy glare of the "Red Light District". Our social world is built upon the thin tot tering crust between the underworld and us. Here and there great chasm yawn, and the the whole of society is scorched by the flumes beneath, th our ears assailed with the cry of the damned, we hypocritically -close our eyes and ears and if we recognize the ly call it the "social evil" and relegate it to the things of which it is not re pectable to converse.

Tho I incur the risk of being called mmodest and being banished from polite circles, I shall still insist that it is silly and childish for us to attempt to liscuss the question of the relations of man and woman in the marita state, and the right or wrong of dissolving the same, without taking into consideration the "social evil", for I have found by long years of expert ence as a Rescue Mission worker (and challenge anyone to disprove) that the fallen woman is the product of and largely supported by men already ound by the marriage vow to another

party membership was referred to Branch Corona. It was voted that Comrade Loefier, being ticket distribheld by Local Queens, straighten out the accounting for tickets with ex-Organizer Goeller personally and re-port at the next meeting. A commif-tee of three was appointed to draft an It is also a travesty on common sense and reason to attribute the inate badness of womankind, or the allurements of the life of a prostitute. invitation to be sent to all labor un-ions, Sick and Death Benefit branches, and branches of Local Queens, to send That any woman fives the life of a fallen woman because she enjoys it no one with a particle of sound common sense believes. The life is too horrible Myrtle avenue on Saturday, June 2. to contemplate. The sex nature is the at 8 p. m., to arrange a Moyer-Haywood protest meeting. It was furost complex and delicate function of life, the most easily disturbed, and no ther decided that Comrade Hahn get sane woman can think another woman can enjoy receiving the attentions of one German and one English speaker for the occasion. Comrade Hahn re-ported having sent notices to all chance comers, of all manner of men. under all conditions and at all hours. We women know that deep down unbranches calling the county convention for Friday, June 1, 8 p. m., at 65 Myrder the veneer of submission ages of subjection have endowed us with there tie avenue. Financial Secretary Heller reported having sent to the following is that old savage revolt at forced sex relation. Force there must be to combranches special assessment stamps pel women to endure the life of prostitution and, since it is only in very rare cases physical force, it must be eco-momic force, the force of hunger and cold and want instead of sheer brute

20; Woodhayen, 12; Glendale, 24; Ja-maica, 12; Corona, 24; Wyckoff Heights, 36; Woodside, 12; Maspeth, 12. The next meeting of the Local Ex-ecutive will be on Friday, June 8, at 65 Myrtle avenue. In the United States there are approximately six hundred thousand pe lic prostitutes and possibly as many women who are employed in some industry or profession and eke out their insufficient earnings by the sale of their bodies. Each of these OF SOCIALIST PARTY. women are prostitutes because there are men willing and able to pay the All Socialists should belong to the Socialist Party organisation and help to direct price of their womanhood, and cold its policy, do its work, and defray its ex-

price.

The plous have prayed, liwmakers legislated, courts punished and reformers tried to reform, but, the "social evil" continues to grow and expand and will continue to do so just so long as hundreds of thousands of women All sociologists and honest reformers have found that the prostitute is sim-ply a necessary by-product of any so-cial system in which women are eco-

nomically dependent.
The fallen women of our times con from two sources, the women who are forced to work to maintain life and the women who live from the products of the work of others. The daughter of bitter, underpaid toil and of victous luxury. .

When poverty forces the girl out of the home to struggle for her livelihood she finds that the law of business competition has fixed all wages at the bare cost of existence. The purchasers women's labor have taken into consideration the fact that she can eke out her earnings by the sale of her sex and therefore have placed her wage below the cost of existence, and neces-sity compels that they sell their virtue for the bread their wages will not sup-

Ninety-nine per cent of the fallen women are those who have tolled long and earnestly in the endeavor to sus-tain life by labor and in the end have been forced to sell their sex as well as their labor power to the men who con trol the machinery of production.

The other one per cent are the al children born into the world abnormally sexed because of the luxurious, idle over-nourished life the parents led. The child born of wine, stimulating food and revelry, abandoned to the care of ignorant servants and thrown into the vortex of fashionable life, will soon have drained the cup of pleasure to the bitter dregs and, not knowing the joy of congenial labor, will seek wilder and wilder revels until at last it sinks into the underworld with its toll-

cursed sisters.

The principal supporters of the fallen woman and the cross of her existence are the mea who live upon the fruits of her ishor and who, because they control the means of life, can place her

become the gratifier of their passions as well as the producer of their profits. After the first flush of youth and beauty has been sanifaced thou the altar of freed and sensuality, the rich despoiler of womaphood paless the victim down to the young workingman whose wages are too meager to allow him to marry but who follows his employer's example and gratifies his employer's example and gratifies his entitled. ployer's example and gratifies his ani mai nature.

When once the descent is started the ecomes faster and faster, the degradation deeper and deeper, and the career of one single fallen woman means the contamination of hundreds of human beings. When a woman has fallen too deep in the mire to attract nen she preys upon the ignorant boys whose mothers were too modest to teach them the impossibility of transgressing the law of sex without pay-ing a bitter penalty. The unsophisti-cated country lad who comes to town "see life" falls a ready victim and he in turn passes the contamination on, perhaps, to the innocent girl he takes to wife and children are born cursed into the world.

Ob, the misery, suffering, heartache, shame, death that follow the transgression of nature's laws, econom physical and moral! Relentlessly she demands her reckoning, and we in the made race for money heed not the leseyes to the fact that "the wages of sin death", and that ignorance is the chief of sins.

I sat in the police court one morn ng in an Indian Territory city, water ing the stream of wretched, degraded judge to answer for all manner of crimes. Among the offenders were two women. One a young white girl charged with prostitution, poorly dressed, hollow-eyed and slovenly sometimes sullen and defiant and again giggling and silly, stood before the bar of justice and with a simpel pleaded guilty. The other was an In dian woman; young too, sullen, dark and fierce-eyed, she stood immovable and refused to answer a single ques-tion. The complaining witness told how she had stolen ears of corn and potatoes from his garden. To one who reads between the line

on these two women were written the whole history of womankind. The savage would steal to appease her hunger, the white woman would sel ber virtue for the same purpose. One of the unsolvable puzzles to the white men who settled this country was the fact that they could not force the Indian women to submit to them their bodies. They would die without a murmur, but never become prostitutes We whites have murdered and slain the Indian, vaccinated him with our religion, tinplated him with our civili-zation, killed him with our bad whiskey, but we have never been able to enslave him or make a prostitute of his longs to that savage, fraternal, order is which our ancestors lived before the establishment of the slave economy, and in which state of culture there wa no such thing as private property nothing bought and sold, not ever women's bodies. When the ownership of slaves planted in the hearts of man the passion for the ownership of prop erty, woman, being the most prized of all possessions, became the first to b owned. Just as soon as women be came property, they began to be bought and sold, first as slaves, then as serfs and now as wage slaves Since that far off time when man first conceived the idea of the private own ership of a woman's body down to this day of the private ownership of the means of supplying the things necessary to sustain that body, prosti tution has been a part of our civiliza-tion and will remain a part until once again we establish the right of each to

When there is given back to wome the freedom and security of the old advantages of our more civilized life; when she becomes an equal owner and has an equal voice in the management creation of man's hands; when she has equal opportunities to have access to he means of life; when she received never until then will she be enabled selling her body for the means of life. When a just and equitable economic system shall have shorn man of the economic power to force women to submit to his sensual nature either in marriage or prostitution, a few gener race free from sensuality.

WHAT REAL FREEDOM DEPENDS ON

If I can be free twenty hours out of twenty-four, free to live as I please and

where I please, to dress as I please, to

speak and do what I please, to go where I please, unbossed, uncontrolled, unwatch-ed—if I could find a community where I could do this and be this for twenty hours out belong to that community, body and soul and have them tell me to clean the sew ers, sweep the streets, teach school, make ers, sweep the streets, teach school, make shoes, or distribute manure over the fields —whatever they said and I saw was wise for me to do to help the whole community —for one, two, three, or four hours a day, if for the balance of the time I could be free. And I am a natural born, ingrained individualist; but I and that in the community in which I now live, where we talk about self-made men and own private property, I have jo work about eighten hours and get about six of something like freedom, and not much like it, at that, I should be willing to exchange the freedom I have now for almost any kind of an arshould be willing to exchange the freedom I have now for almost any kind of an arrangement that would give me more. If a man is so individualistic that he is not willing to give himself up a small part of the time for the benefit of the community in which he lives, the community that has made him what he is; give a small part of his services for a common purpose, a common humanity, I suppose he will have to look for some sort of a world in which there are no common interests, in which every man is a law unto himself, and where mag fight each other like beasts under a wreat of free commettion.

where man fight cach other like beasts un-der a system of free competition. In such a community he can be free to trample upon other people or be trampled upon in order to attain to what he considers "glos-lete freedom". Or he may find some hole in the ground, some sectuded place, nome upinhabited island, and go there, and in-diage the devision that he is a self-made una.—Hugh O. Festicesst.

Socialist Party, New York.

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Organizer and Financial and Correspond-ing Secretary, U. Solomon, 66 E. Fourth Several Committee meets second and

at 243 E. Eighty-fourth street.
City Executive Committee meets every
Monday evening at 46 E. Fourth street. AGITATION COMMITTEES.

First Agitation Committee, composithe 2d. 4th, 8th, 12th, and 18th Ass District brauches of the S. P. and del gates from progressive labor organization meeting within the territories mentioned meets on the first and third Thursdays i

Second Agitation Committee (6th, 10th, and 14th A. D.) meets second and fourth Murray Hill Agitation Committee (18th, 20th, 22nd and 24th A. D.) meets every Wednesday evening at 241 E. Forty-second

street.
West Side Agitation Committee (1st, 3d 5th, 9th, 11th, 13th, 15th, 17th, 19th, 25th and 27th A. D.) meets first and third Thursday in the month at 585 Bighth avenua, Organizer, E. M. Martin, same address. Yorkville Agitation Committee (26th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 52d and 23d A. D.) meets first and third Saturdays at 243 E. Eightyfourth-street. Organizer, D. Mutter, 500 E.

Eighty-second street. Harlem Agitation Committee (21st, 23d, 31st and 34th A. D., Manhattan) meets first and third Saturdays at 250 W. One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street. Bronx Agitation Committee (34th, 35th, and Annexed A. D.) meets second and

BRANCHES.

Ist, 3d and 5th A. D. meets last Tuesday in the month at 126 Variek street. Organiser, Rud. Lowstrand, same address. 2d and 8th A. D. meets first and third Thursdays at 237 East Broadway. Secretary 8cl. Solomon, 316 R. Thirteenth street. 4th A. D. meets second and fourth Fridays at 237 E. draadway. Secretary J. L. Portles, 31 Scambel street.

9th and 19th A. D. meets first and third Thursdays at 85 E. Fourth street. Secretary, Moses S. Hart, 2b Cooper Square.

oth and ston A. D. meets and third Secretary, Moses S. Hart, 2D Cooper Square.

Titl, 9th and 25th A. D. meets second and fourth Fridays at 255 W. Twenty seventh street. Organiser Emil Spindler, 255 W. Twenty seventh street. 11th A. D. meets second and fourth Fridays at 255 Eighth avenue. Secretary, L. Dardson, same address.

Skin A. D. meets first and third Seturdays at 255 Eighth avenue, Secretary, Hugo Pick 260 W. Forty-farst street. Hugo Fick 260 W. Forty-farst street. Thursdays at 268 E. Tenth street. Secretary, G. M. Griffith, 195 Second avenue.

Isth and 17th A. D. meets second and fourth Fridays at 355 Mighth avenue. Sec., Wm. McCullough, 166 Eleventh avenue. Sec., Wm. McCullough, 166 Eleventh avenue.

Sec., Wm. McCullough, 766 Eleventh avenue, 16th A. D. meets second and fourthFridays at 225 E. Fourth street. Secretary, A. G. Scheer, 370 F. Teith street.

18th and 20th A. D. meets first and third and 20th A. D. meets first and third Thursdays at 311 E. Twenty-sixth street. Organizer, Patrick H. Donahue, 244 E. Twentieth street.

19th A. D. meets first and third bridays at 355 Eighth avenue, Secretary, 7hos. I. Lewis, 221 Edgecomb arenue.

21st A. B. meets first and third bridays at 250 W. One Hundred and Twenty56th street. Organizer, Jas. G. Kanely, 250 Ous Hundred and Thirteenth street.

22nd A. D. meets every Fficiary at headquasters, 231 E. Forty-second street, Organizer, William Hertie, 241 E. Furtysecond street.

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24th A. 24th A. 25th A. 25th A. 25th A. 27th A. 25th A organizer at the control of the cont

Wednesdays at 238 E. Eighty-fourth street.
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Twenty-fifth street. Organizer, Warren Atliason, 127 W. One Hundred and
Twenty-fifth street. Deep Hundred and
Fourth street. Organizer, Inhert Raphagel.
138 E. One Hundred and Fighth street.
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Fourth fifth are to the fighth street.
138 E. One Hundred and Fighth street.
138 E. One Hundred and
Fourth Fridays at 259 W. One Hundred
and Twenty-fifth avenue. Secretary Max
Schuppe, 2109 Fifth avenue.
Secretary, Rugust Hansen, 889 E. One Hundred
and Forty-fourth street.
138th A. D. Bronx meets second and
fourth Fridays at 2590 Third avenue.
Secretary, R. Wyssman, 905 Boston Road.
138th A. D., Br. 2. German, meets
first and third Fridays at 2590 Third avenue.
Secretary, R. Wyssman, 905 Boston Road.
138th A. D., Br. 2. English, meets
second and fourth Thursdays at 3500 Third
avenue.
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138th A. D., Br. 2. English, meets
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Secretary, R. Wyssman, 908 Boston Road.
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second and fourth Thursdays at 3500 Third
avenue.
Secretary, R. Wyssman, 908 Boston Road.
138th A. D., Br. 2. Williamssen, 622 E. One Hundred and Shxty first
street.
138th A. D., Br. 3. Highbridge, meets first
and third Fridays at 150 Summit avenue.
Organizer, Joh. R. Hunmer, same address.
Annexed A. D., Br. 1. Williamsbridge, Organizer, John Hird Saturdays at
Lahrman's Hall. Yone to Thursdays at Lahrman's Hall. Yone to Thursdays at Lahrman's Hall. Yone to Thursdays at Lahrman's Hall. Yone to Thursdays at Lahrman's Hall. Yone to Thursdays at Lahrman's Hall. Yone to Thursdays at Lahrman's Hall. Yone to Thursdays at Lahrman's Hall. Yone to Thursdays at Lahrman's Hall. Yone to Thursdays at Lahrman's Hall. Yone to Thursdays at Lahrman's Hall. Yone to Thursdays at La

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—Competition spells condecation since.

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