



The Worker.

AN ORGAN OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY PUBLISHED WEEKLY 15 SPRUCE STREET, NEW YORK

TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS. Invariably in Advance.

Table with subscription rates: One year \$3.00, Six months \$1.75, Single copies 10c.

Address all business communications, and make money orders, drafts and checks payable to The Worker.

As the Worker goes to press on Wednesday, all communications should reach this office by Monday, whenever possible.

Complaints about the business or editorial management of the paper should be addressed to the Editor of The Worker.

Entered as second-class matter at the New York N. Y. Post Office on April 9, 1901.

Table with circulation statistics: The Socialist Party has passed through its third general election.



One of the speakers at a meeting of the Congo Reform Association in London, who described King Leopold as "a devil incarnate", has been censured for the intemperance of his language.

TANEY AND HARLAN.

In the year 1857 the Supreme Court of the United States gave a decision which was hailed by Southern slaveholders and their Northern sycophants just as rapturously as the decision given a few days ago against the appeal of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone has been hailed by the capitalists of the whole land.

In 1859 John Brown and a handful of heroic companions, feeling that all the forces of law and government were irrevocably declared on the side of slavery, resolved to appeal to arms.

chaman. Taney, who prostituted law to the service of the slave-auction. Buchanan, who had looked on calmly at slaveholders' riot and rebellion in Kansas and asserted the majesty of the law only when enemies of slavery took up arms.

History does not exactly repeat itself. The Pettibone decision is different, and a little worse. The mine-owners of to-day are not just like the slave-owners of fifty years ago—they are rather more cowardly and hypocritical.

They may hang these men—but not if we can help it. There are some hundreds of thousands of thinking and organized workmen who will leave no means untried to save these innocent men from dying for their fidelity to Labor, who will strain every nerve to expose and penetrate the plot against them and to arouse the tolling masses of the nation for the peaceful abolition of the system that has to be bulwarked by such crimes.

PRESIDENT GOMPERS SPEAKS OUT.

Some months ago we took occasion to criticize President Gompers for what we held to be his unjustifiable delay in taking up the cause of the persecuted officers of the Western Federation of Miners.

The capitalists have no doubt, counted upon the division in the trade-union movement and the disputes which have often broken out in bitter recrimination and hostile measures between the American Federation of Labor and the Western Federation of Miners.

We congratulate President Gompers on what he's done and congratulate the labor movement on the possibility which it opens of even more energetic action in defense of the legal rights of workingmen than has yet been taken.

WELL DONE, STORER!

There is nothing especially startling in the character of the correspondence between President Roosevelt and Bellamy Storer and Mrs. Storer with which the public has been regaled during the past week.

tions citizen need not be over shocked by the exposure.

There is, however, one phase of the matter to which special attention may be called. That is the proof established by the correspondence that officials of the United States are intriguing, not with the officials of other governments alone, but with the hierarchy of the Roman Catholic Church, seeking to get favors for favorite individuals, in return for political influence, partisan advantage, and ultimately, of course, to conserve the interests of the ruling capitalist class of this nation.

This disclosure is a valuable one, and Mr. Storer has unwittingly done a valuable service in making it, no matter how much the capitalist press may say differently. He has thrown light on dark places. He has revealed what Socialists long have charged. He has shown to what an extent religious institutions use, and are used by, the United States government, in violation of one of its most cardinal principles, the vital principle of the separation of Church and State.

And incidentally, and what is of as great importance, he has also laid bare the reason why Archbishop Ireland and other prelates and priests of the Catholic Church have spoken so often and so vehemently against Socialism. This lesson we are sure will not be lost upon many Catholic workmen whose antagonism to Socialism has been mainly inspired by the attitude of the church.

AN ENGLISH VIEW OF MR. HEARST.

Some degree of ignorance on the part of British Socialists regarding the exact status of politics and the attitude of politicians in this country may be pardoned, in view of the different political conditions existing here from those in Great Britain.

There are, however, some general features obtaining in both countries upon which, as Socialists, we can usually agree, without much trouble. We understand, for instance, the despicable role Mr. John Burns has played in the labor and political movement of England, the shifty and deceptive policy of which Mr. Campbell Bannerman is the representative, and the shameless perfidy Mr. Henry Asquith has committed, not to mention other conspicuous examples of a similar character.

A SCAB YOU CANNOT REACH.

"American Industries", official organ of the National Association of Manufacturers, quotes with evident enjoyment a news item that the value of machinery in breaking strikes is becoming more appreciated by employers each year.

The peculiarity of this is that the machines do not add "to the number of employed" at the time of the strike. On the contrary it is very effective in taking away employment and, in fact, this is why they were secured. The evidence of this is very convincing to the workers who have been displaced, and if the capitalist could only present evidence as convincing that it increases employment later on, there would be little for him to worry over.

reaches him regularly, with some little discrimination, he would have realized that of all the enemies of real Socialist progress in this country, Mr. Hearst is the most subtle and effective, and that whatever progress the Socialist movement has been able to make has been in spite, and not because of him.

Mr. Hearst appears to have soon thrown aside the cloak of an ardent and high-minded champion of popular freedom and commercial purity, and to have plunged headlong into the foul stream of Tammanyism and Democratic intrigues, so that in the end his name became a symbol of the most sinister influences in American politics.

So enthusiastic is London "Justice" over Mr. Hearst that it further exclaims, "we should welcome a Hearst paper in London during the period of transition here." If such an enterprise were needed to convince "Justice" of what Mr. Hearst really is, then we might hope for its consummation, but we have more regard for the future progress of the Socialist movement of Great Britain than wish to visit such a plague upon it.

AGAINST LAW AND ORDER.

We cannot let this issue of The Worker appear without pointing out the most distinctive feature of the present situation in France, apart from the great significance of the final separation effected between Church and State. In every country the Catholic Church claims to be chief conservator of law and order, and the main bulwark of established institutions.

THE SONG OF THE LABOR MOVEMENT

The voice of Labor soundeth shrill, Mere clamor of a tuneless throng, To you who barter at your will The very life that maketh song.

THE END OF CLASS RULE.

When, in the course of development, class distinctions have disappeared and all production has been concentrated in the hands of a vast association of the whole nation, the public power will lose its political character.

Whenever you have met a dozen earnest men pledged to a new idea—wherever you have met them—you have met the beginning of a revolution.

responds to the order of the boss. It is the ideal worker that the capitalist is striving to secure. The worker and his family must struggle with this machine only to see it develop and take his place.

But one other service is expected of him. He must vote, for the machine cannot. He is expected to vote for the machine to continue to displace him and reduce him to its plane.

NOTE, COMMENT, AND ANSWER.

Comrade Wentworth's article on Wendell Phillips, which we printed last week, met with a most cordial reception. We almost hesitated to use it in one issue, on account of its length; but evidently few who began to read it could stop till they got to the end.

J. S. C.—The Anarchist attack on Maxim Gorky has just about as much truth in it as declarations coming from that source usually have—and that is very little.

At the hospital they piled him with questions as to his identity and other particulars about himself and his wife which seemed to him irrelevant and a waste of time. They seemed to be taking longer than was necessary and did not seem to care or notice his painful anxiety.

BUSINESS DEPARTMENT.

Table showing circulation statistics: The following shows the circulation of The Worker for the last two weeks.

About 300 subs will expire this week. Experience teaches that only a portion of expirations renew. We must have at least one new subscriber for every five readers.

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"HOME, SWEET HOME."

By Gard Lausen.

Both were willing and ambitious, both young and sturdy, despite that they had been brought up amid surroundings of poverty and struggle.

Cleanliness, cheapness and poverty pervaded. Most of the smaller comforts were lacking, but the young couple hoped by persistent efforts and careful saving to supply them.

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They told her that after her husband had disappeared, the landlord, finding no one from whom to collect his monthly "blood money", had had the "Home" thrown out on the sidewalk.

She stayed with a poor family in the same tenement where she had formerly lived. She called at the morgue—maybe he was dead. He had not been there.

She presented her "pass" at the grating. The lock clicked—the massive door swung open and she passed into the visitors' room.

She had been at the hospital when he was discharged from the factory. His work was not "up to the scratch", they told him. He had passed restless nights, he had overworked during the day—then came the collapse.

For a week he had searched for a "job" without success. He had no money. "Home" must be kept up in the hope of her return. He needed money for the little luxuries he took to the hospital. No money, no prospects.

He went to her former employers and asked for assistance, which they promptly refused. He threatened to sue them because they had neglected to supply safety appliances. They brought forth a document releasing them from all liability in case of accident to the employee. It was signed by his wife.

His anger knew no bounds. He cursed them. It was unjust, it was more—it was criminal for them to save the expense of precautions and then, in a death-dealing factory, compel employees to sign away all rights, all hope of retribution, everything. An employee was selling her labor power at a stipulated sum per week and possibly adding—eternity.

They requested him to leave. He went out. He visited a lawyer, a former play fellow, before whom he laid his case. The lawyer said that nothing could be done. He admitted that it was wrong, that it was unjust in the highest degree, but that it was lawful.

Lawful! If such methods were lawful—well, it was imperative that he have money. . . . He broke into her employers' home; was caught—tried—a convict for six years.

She was crying during his recital; her spirit was entirely broken. He asked her where she intended to live. At her brother's house she hoped to find shelter, she said. After a few more questions and plans, and promises of frequent visits, she left him.

Officer McKay of the Blank Street Station noticed a dead body floating among the river ice at the foot of Twenty-third street early this morning.

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