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The Socialist Literature Company has acquired the whole remaining stock—about 100 copies only—of the second volume of "The Comrade". This consists of the 12 numbers from October, 1902, to September, 1903, bound into a handsome volume, and including a great number of original articles, poems, and cartoons, besides translations and portraits. It is a book of lasting value, and the opportunity to get a copy will not long remain open. Price, \$1; by mail, \$1.30. Note: This book is sold only for cash and cannot be selected as a premium under the offer printed above.

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Standing advertisements of and other societies will be placed at this heading at the rate of \$1 annum. LABOR SECRETARIAT. Meeting the last Saturday of each month at 243 E. 14th St. Board of Directors meets Thursday of the month. Correspondence to Labor Secretariat, Broadway, Telephone: 5978 or Franklin. Local Troy, N. Y., Socialist Party, 24 and 4th Wednesdays in Germania Hall, Secretary, W. Wollack, 1 Hutton St. UNITED JOURNEMEN TAILORS' UNION meets second and fourth Mondays in Links Assembly Rooms, 241-243 East Thirty-eighth street. CIGARMAKERS' PROGRESSIVE INTERNATIONAL No. 50, Office and Employment Bureau, 241 E. 34th St. The following districts meet every Saturday: District (Hoboken)—331 E. 71st St., 8 p. m.; District (New York)—241 E. 34th St., 8 p. m.; District (Brooklyn)—215 E. 42nd St., 8 p. m.; District (Hudson)—342 W. 42nd St., 8 p. m.; District (Newark)—320 Third Ave., 8 p. m.; District (Elizabeth)—1430 Second Ave., 8 p. m. The Board of Supervision meets every Tuesday at Faulhaber's Hall, 1551 Second Ave., 8 p. m. CARL SAHM CLUB (MUSICIANS' UNION) meets every Thursday of the month, 10 a. m., at Clubhouse 243-245 E. 84th street. Secretary, Hermann Wendler, address as above. SOCIALIST WORKING WOMEN'S SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.—Branches in New York, Brooklyn, Paterson, Newark, Elizabeth, Syracuse, Cleveland, Chicago, St. Louis. Control Committee meets every Thursday in the month at 11 a. m. in the Labor Temple, 243 E. 84th street, New York City. UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS & JOINERS OF AMERICA. LOCAL UNION NO. 470, meets every Tuesday at 8 p. m. in the Labor Temple, 243 E. 84th street. William H. Draper, Secretary, W. Thirty-eighth street, New York City. Recording Secretary, H. M. Stoffers, 22 East 101st street, Financial Secretary.

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OUR MILLIONAIRE SOCIALISTS.

(Continued From Page 3.)

liver. I have turned this great business over to the men who have made it, to be kept for them and for the new men who will continue to keep it going. I also believe that the customer that makes the business possible is entitled to some share of the profits and this he gets. I am managing simply because I am a good manager, because I want to be employed, and because some one must be the executive head.

Nelson's Conception.

Mr. Nelson has already forfeited the confidence of his class, and with good reason. Not content with violating the fundamental principles of business, as they are interpreted by his class, he openly advocates Socialism. He declares the whole capitalist system a sham and an injustice, and associates himself with a movement to overthrow it. It need scarcely be said that Mr. Nelson has a bad, incendiary reputation with his class.

What is Mr. Nelson's conception of Socialism? Hear him:

Socialism isn't dividing up, it isn't ordering everything by rule, it isn't taking from the industrial and giving to the labor. These are the true charges of ignorant critics. They are held by no brand of Socialism or Socialist. Socialism is not a set program. It is not a uniform formula any more than democracy or Protestantism. Like these, it has a general underlying principle subject to infinite variety in application.

The ownership of the means of production by the people is approved by all Socialists. It fairly represents the fundamental idea. The few there are who would object to the people owning and operating it all, and the state directing everything and everybody. This, too, is a popular conception. The idea is a popular one, and then let each work how, when, and where he pleases, and get the results, whether they may be. They wish that everyone should have the opportunity and be free in its use.

Socialism applies democracy to industry and property, as it is already in some lands applied to politics, church, and associations. It cites current history to show that democracy in capital and production is incompatible with democracy in government. It lays the unemployed, the poverty-stricken, submerged tenth, the slum, in this land of natural profusion and human ingenuity, at the door of private ownership, and says that it impedes the efficiency of the whole.

There must be some peculiar streak in Mr. Nelson. There must be a suspicious softening of the heart and an extraordinary breadth of mind, both of which are inconsistent with accepted business methods. But Mr. Nelson must be put down as incorrigible. For twenty years he has been sharing his profits with his employees, so that all hope of his being reformed is vain. He has gone on so long in his wild ways that by this time he is a hardened character. Last year he proved this more than ever. He distributed profits amounting to about one hundred thousand dollars. His employees and customers consider him a heroic figure, and a man of tremendous force of principle. They are naturally supposed to be his own class.

which he might well use in luxurious ease or riotous dissipation, and who at the same time advocates Socialism as an infidel or a fool.

For Their Ideas.

Likewise, all that same class which prides itself upon its exclusiveness and its equilibrium of opinion and character see in Mr. Stokes, Mr. Walling, and Mr. Hunter merely three young men of singularly flighty ideas. Each of this trio has his decided belief that a system which produces such inequalities of opportunities as our present one, is inherently wrong. They believe that it is chaotic and nothing more or less than industrial anarchy. They believe that poverty is unnecessary, and springs wholly from the private control of the instruments of production and distribution. They believe that with collective ownership, with the abolition of the wage-slavery system and the doctrine of profit, justice and real democracy will come. They believe that there can be no genuine democracy so long as a system allows a ruling class to accumulate vast fortunes and condemns the many, who are the real producers of wealth, to the position of dependents upon the mighty few.

"I intend offering my services to the Socialist Party," Mr. Stokes announced in July. "Either with them or as a wholly independent citizen I shall strive to promote recognition of the fact in which I believe that the so-called capitalist system, as such, is indefensible ethically and disastrous industrially thru the inescapable wage slavery to which it leads, and that it must be supplanted by a more righteous system of co-operation and mutual aid."

Needless to say, the beliefs of these converts are unpopular with their class. And if they are received in drawing rooms where such beliefs are outlawed. It is probably because their wealth breeds respect and toleration. But with the most perverse obstinacy they look upon the associations and atmosphere of their class as deadly to progress. All that this class holds most precious is to them but empty, shallow, depressing trumpery. They prefer to find companionship among a class which has no splendor, but which is full of exalted ideals. They find the poorer quarters in New York, those quarters arid of elegancies but blooming with thought and real character, much more congenial than the aristocratic neighborhoods where their class has no thought for mankind except to use it for selfish purposes. Undeceived by appearances, they are aware that under the power, the magnificence, the unbounded, gorgeous show of the capitalist class there lies worlds of human agony whose sole cause is want. Knowing that both of these conditions are execrable, which can be effaced by an intelligent system, they have thrown in their sympathies with the one force for which there has a rational plan—Socialism.

A movement is on to organize the force of England, one of the chief forces being the "seven days" meaning "seven days."

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING.

(Continued from last week.)

Report of Auditors.

To the Members of the National Executive Committee: Comrades: We, the undersigned, beg leave to make the following report of the finances of the National Office for the period beginning Feb. 1, 1906, and ending Jan. 31, 1907, together with a supplementary report covering the month of February, 1907.

Table with columns for INCOME and EXPENSES, listing months from February 1906 to January 1907 with corresponding dollar amounts.

Balance on hand March 1, 1907, \$ 246.25. We further make report that we have carefully gone over the books and vouchers of the National Secretary and find all accounts correct and in splendid order, showing the highest degree of efficiency.

Fraternally submitted, (Signed) JAS. N. SMITH, (Signed) BERNARD BERLYN, Auditors.

Referendums.

The protest of California relating to the recent referendum was considered. Motion: "That the votes of California, Washington, Oregon, Utah and Wyoming, in the late referendum, be recorded, without, however, including them, in the general tabulation, and that the state secretaries be informed of this fact." Motion lost by a vote of 3 to 2.

Wyoming, Oregon, Utah and Washington in the late referendum...

The Nebraska Case.

Relative to the controversy in the state of Nebraska, National Secretary Barnes made a statement of the allegations of each side, and submitted all correspondence in the case.

Motion: "That the National Executive Committee after reading the correspondence in reference to the Nebraska controversy declines to decide between the contending sides on the ground that it has no power, under Article 12, Section 4, of the National Constitution to pass upon matters of organization in organized states, and approves of the course of the National Secretary in continuing to deal with the former accredited representative of the state organization."

Motion: "That the National Secretary be instructed to write to both sides notifying them of the action of this committee and explaining the reasons for its action."

Work filed the following comment: "It is evident that there is right and wrong on both sides of the Nebraska matter. It is my opinion that the National Committee ought to withdraw the Nebraska charter. This would place the state in such a condition that all the locals could pay dues direct to the National Office, and whenever the time was ripe, the National Office could reorganize the state. This seems to me to be the best way out of the difficulty."

After due consideration of the report of Comrade Hillquit to the International Socialist Congress, the following motion was made: That the report be accepted and endorsed by the National Executive Committee, with the additions suggested by Comrade Berger and accepted by Comrade Hillquit. Adopted.

Miscellaneous.

Motion: "That the National Secretary be empowered to make arrangements with the Kerr Publishing Company for publishing the report to the International Congress; terms to be left to the negotiating parties." Adopted.

Communications from State Secretary Davis of Florida, and others containing charges that fraud was indulged by Local Jacksonville in the recent campaign.

Motion: "That the Jacksonville matter be referred back to the Florida State Committee for further information." Adopted. Letter from Local St. Louis, Mo., regarding advertising methods employed by Comrade Wilshire in his magazine and a reply from Comrade Wilshire was presented.

Motion: "That the following resolution be adopted: 'The National Executive Committee having been requested by Local St. Louis to warn the Socialists of this country against the purchase of "Bishop Creek" Gold Mining stock, advertised in "Wilshire's Magazine," declares: "1. That it has no knowledge of the merits or demerits of the stock in question and no proof of bad faith on the part of Comrade Wilshire in connection with the enterprise. "2. That the Socialist party has no connection directly or indirectly with the enterprise and does not assume the moral responsibility for the investments of Socialists or other persons. "3. That the National Executive Committee disapproves and denounces the promotion of such a scheme, and the promotion of such a scheme by the party, and that the party should be held responsible for the same. Even though there be no legal responsibility in this case, moral responsibility which would naturally be inferred from the party's silence in a case is a grave matter and one which the party's representative committee is very properly taken into account."

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est intentions to benefit the Socialist movement. Comrade Simons (not present at session last requested to be recorded voting no on the grounds that it is a matter in which the National Executive Committee is in no way concerned.

THE NATIONAL EXECUTIVE AND WILSHIRE'S GOLD-MINE PROJECT.

To the Editor of The Worker:—It appears that a St. Louis body of Socialists has appealed to the National Executive to censure, stop, or condemn Mr. Wilshire's habit of using his own magazine columns to advertise a gold mine in which he is interested.

Presently what business it is of the St. Louis body or of the National Executive? None of them dare assert that Mr. Wilshire is deceiving or swindling his readers. Many of us believe that he is offering us an opportunity, which we willingly accept to the extent we feel able, to engage in an industry vastly superior to the land, insurance, publishing and other ventures which some other Socialists offer. Their business is none of our business, neither is Wilshire's. It has nothing to do with the party, nor has the party with it. Personally I wish Wilshire's and all the other Socialist papers might contain no advertising of lower tone or more doubtful in character than his interesting accounts of Bishop Creek.

"If a man's private business does not meet with my approval I can deal with someone else, but this middle-class spirit, arrogating an authority which does not belong, but is very discouraging to some of us who hope for an industrial republic in the near future.

H. R. Salisbury. [The Worker does not propose to enter into any discussion of the merits of the Bishop Creek Gold Company or of Comrade Wilshire's connection therewith. All that we had to say on that subject we said some weeks ago. We think, however, that the National Executive had a perfect right—every day—to consider the matter as raised by the St. Louis branch, and that the action which it took was quite within its proper functions. "Wilshire's Magazine" is closely identified in the public mind with the Socialist Party. If the party, acting in this case thru its Executive Committee, considered that its interests or its reputation might be endangered by the use of that magazine to boom the sale of certain mining stocks, it was surely quite justified in formally disavowing any responsibility for the scheme. Even though there could be no legal responsibility in this case, moral responsibility which would naturally be inferred from the party's silence in a case is a grave matter and one which the party's representative committee is very properly taken into account.—

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PARTY NEWS.

National.

The following nominations have been made by the National Committee for delegates to the International Socialist Congress: Victor L. Berger, Milwaukee, Wis.; Eugene V. Debs, Terre Haute, Ind.; Louis Gonzou, Chicago, Pa.; Max Hayes, Cleveland, Ohio; G. A. Hoehn, St. Louis, Mo.; Alexander Jonas, New York, N. Y.; Algernon Lee, New York, N. Y.; Thomas J. Morgan, Chicago, Ill.; A. M. Simons, Chicago, Ill.; J. G. Phelps Stokes, New York, N. Y.; J. C. Thompson, Blossom, Texas; Ernest Workman, Chicago, Ill.; John M. Work, Des Moines, Ia. Comrades Morgan and Workman have declined the nomination. Nominations close April 9th.

The National Committee has adopted by a vote of 40 to 7, with 13 not voting, the motion by National Committeeman Reilly, N. J., providing that the comments of National Committee members on motions be omitted when results are announced, and appear in the monthly bulletins as heretofore.

National Committeeman Lee, N. Y., has submitted the following motion, which comes under Rule 7 of the National Committee which declares that "no motion declaratory of the principles or policy of the party shall be submitted unless seconded by one-sixth of the members of the National Committee." The motion has already been seconded by National Committeeman Carpenter, K. I. Williams, Minn., and Mable, Mont.

That the National Committee adopt the following resolution as declaratory of the attitude of the Socialist Party of the United States upon the matter in question: Whereas, there are in the United States large numbers of working people who are to some extent separated by differences of language, customs, and habits or by racial, religious, or other antipathies from the mass of native white workers:

Resolved, That it is to be expected that such alien elements will continue to exist in large numbers increasing proportions, notwithstanding any immigration laws which it may be just, prudent, and practicable to enact and enforce; and

Whereas, the existence of mutual antipathies between different portions of the working class of the country is injurious to the interests of the whole class and of every portion of it, weakening them in their necessary struggle with the capitalists for present improvement of their condition and for ultimate emancipation from class rule; therefore be it

Resolved, By the National Committee of the Socialist Party, that it is the duty of all party members and sympathizers, in their activity as Socialists, as members of labor organizations, and as citizens,

1. To seek to procure and protect for all residents in the United States, regardless of race or nativity, full and equal, civil and political rights, including the right of naturalization for all and admission on equal terms to the benefits of the schools and other public institutions;

2. To promote the enrollment of workers of alien race or nativity in the political and industrial organizations of the working class and the cultivation of a mutual good understanding and fraternal relations between them and the mass of native white workers;

3. By all means to further the assimilation of all such alien elements on a basis of common interest as wage-workers and to rebuke all appeals to racial, national or religious prejudice against or among them.

Comrade Lee offers the following comment with his motion: In offering this motion, let me first say that I am heartily in favor of the resolution on immigration adopted by the National Executive Committee at its recent session and shall vote to endorse it. The present motion is in no sense an amendment or substitute for that one, but is supplementary to it. That motion deals with the question of immigration; this deals with the treatment of aliens who are already here and may be expected to remain here.

The alien elements which I have in mind are especially the Negroes and the Chinese, Japanese, and other Asiatic workers who are here or may in future come or be brought here, under or in spite of the law; to a somewhat less extent, however, the same separation exists and the same efforts are needed to overcome it in the case of various Mexican, Canadian, and European immigrants.

The attitude of the trade unions in this matter is by no means clearly defined as yet; the natural resentment of the American workmen against others who underbid them in the labor market is often complicated with mere racial and national prejudices, such as the agents of capitalism well know how to foster; the justifiable feeling against the strike-breaker is confused with the unjustifiable feeling against the foreigner. Nor do our own comrades seem to be altogether clear on the matters touching the position of the Negroes in the South and again more recently concerning the Chinese and Japanese on the Pacific Coast; on the one hand, there has been a good deal of abstract sentimentalizing about human brotherhood; on the other, a certain excessive fear of offending popular prejudices. What is needed is not fine phrases, but a definite policy consistently applied.

As a matter of fact, the elements above named are separated from the body of native white workers in a manner injurious to both. In several southern states the Negroes are practically disfranchised and are deprived of equal opportunities for education; and in some trades, in all parts of the country, they are either frankly excluded from the unions or practically kept out in the vain hope of preventing them from becoming competitors in these trades. As a very natural consequence, they often regard the unions with antipathy—a feeling which is not altogether without justification, and which some of their leaders, in the service of the capitalist class, take good care to stimulate; it is not to be wondered at that Negroes can so often be persuaded that the service as scabs and that the capitalists count upon them, as in the Idaho troubles of seven or eight years ago. Experience has shown especially in the coal-mining industry that the Negroes can be unrelieved, and are just as faithful to the labor movement as white men, when once enlisted in it; and only by receiving

them in good faith as fellow men and fellow workers can they be transformed from dangerous enemies into useful allies. In the Far West little or no attempt has been made to enlist the Mexican and Asiatic workers in the labor movement. Indeed, only a few years ago we had the spectacle of some Mexican and Japanese workmen organizing themselves and applying for admission to the American Federation of Labor and knocking the doors closed against them. As for the Chinese, while they are blamed for remaining separate from the rest of the population, they are legally declared incapable of becoming citizens, even though they should desire it.

The rapid development of capitalism in Mexico and in the Western portions of Canada, with the powerful influence of American capital there, renders it the more imperative necessary that the labor movement of this country, in both its industrial and its political divisions, should get into touch with the Mexican and, so far as possible, with the Asiatic workers who actually are or who will be in the American labor market.

Undoubtedly this is a difficult task—so difficult that there is much to be said in favor of any policy which would prevent the further introduction of such elements. But, so far as it is a question of dealing with these, who are here and must be reckoned with as friends or as foes, the difficulty of the task only emphasizes the necessity of undertaking it with energy and determination.

The annual convention of the state of Washington will be held in Seattle, beginning Sat. 4, 9 a. m.

J. A. LaRue, recently reported as resigning as National Committeeman for Alabama has also severed his connections with the party, and according to reports, is actively engaged in old party politics.

Paul Canone, Sr., 6216 Patton St., New Orleans, has been elected National Committee member for Louisiana.

J. G. Kroon, has resigned as State Secretary of Arizona, and Charles Pollard, Box 510, Globe, is filling the unexpired term.

The comrades of Bisbee, Ariz., report that a bitter fight is being waged by the Mine Owners, against the Socialist Local and the Western Federation of Miners; the most dangerous move being the inducements offered miners of other localities, with a view to fill the camp with idle and therefore more or less helpless workers.

Dates for National Lectures and Organizers for the coming week are: John W. Brown—Connecticut, under direction of State Committee.

E. E. Carr—Apr. 7, Richmond, Va.; Apr. 8, Enroute; Apr. 9-11, Hagersstown, Md.; Apr. 12, Barton; Apr. 13, Enroute.

J. L. Fitts—West Virginia, under direction of State Committee.

Geo. H. Goebel—Oregon, under direction of State Committee.

Lena Morrow Lewis—Mar. 31, Findlay, Ohio; Apr. 1, Fremont; Apr. 2, Sandusky; Apr. 7, Toledo; Apr. 11, Conneaut.

Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA.

No one has been secured to defend Capitalism or Individualism in a debate to be held at Labor Lyceum, Apr. 28. Word has been received from Prof. Holmes that he does not care to debate at this time. Campaign Committee is busy making arrangements for the summer campaign. A communication has been sent to ward branches asking how much free literature they can use; also asking them to elect committees to take care of street meetings. In the elevation of Edward A. Anderson to the Judgeship recently created, the "Gang" secures control of the County Commissioner's office. Mr. Anderson was elected County Commissioner on the "Reform" ticket in Nov. 1905. The "Reformers" controlled the appointments. The worthy gentleman who claimed to have a letter authorizing the County Commissioner's office to issue Watchers certificates in the name of the Socialist Party to people named by the City Party, has lost his job, so we are informed. Our belief that such a letter never existed, or if it did it was a forgery, is stronger now than ever. The Organizer will visit the County Commissioners and will announce results later. About 55 members have been nominated as delegates to the State convention. Notices have been sent to nominees. Replies must be sent to the Referendum Committee not later than Apr. 7. Ballots will be sent to all members. Twelve delegates are to be elected. Local Philadelphia is progressing finely. Every ward is covered by an active working branch. There are now 25 branches. Stamp sales for the last three months have averaged close to 600 per month as against 400 last year. The local meets Sunday Apr. 7, at 2 p. m.

About 600 people attended the celebration of the Paris Commune. The collection amounted to \$28, literature sales \$20. About \$93 worth of tickets have been settled for.

Treasurer Wait, of the Free Speech Fund, acknowledges \$2 from the Finnish branch and list No. 31, 50 cents.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

Sunday evening, Apr. 7, the Organizer will visit the Finnish Branch, Larimer Ave.; on the 9th, Wilkinsburg; the 13th, the 26th Ward Branch. Branches are urged to have well attended meetings. The dates for the Stokes meetings are, Call's Auditorium, Thursday Apr. 11, 8 p. m., and Wilmerding Auditorium, Apr. 12, at 8 p. m.

Lena Morrow Lewis dates are: Wilmerding, Apr. 17, Canneryhans Hall, Bridge St., 8 p. m.; Allegheny, Apr. 18, 903 Federal St., 8 p. m.; Turtle Creek, Apr. 19, Kidd's Hall, 86 Penn. Ave., 8 p. m.; Sharpsburg, Apr. 20, Town Hall, Main St., 8 p. m.; Pittsburg, Apr. 21, Victoria Hall, Wylie Ave. and Elm St., 8 p. m.; McKeesport, Apr. 22, Empire Hall, 522 5th Ave., 8 p. m.; Wilkinsburg, Apr. 23,

Post Office Bldg., Wood and Ross Sts., 8 p. m.; Allegheny, Apr. 24, 903 Federal St., 8 p. m.; Swissvale, Apr. 25, 7501 Roslyn St., 8 p. m.; No. Duquesne, Apr. 26, Bank Hall, 8 p. m.; Pittsburg, Apr. 27, Ormold Hall, 1921 Carson St., 8 p. m.; Carnegie, Apr. 28, Concordia Hall, Second Ave., 8 p. m. The general meeting be held Sunday, Apr. 7, 2:30 p. m., at 903 Federal St., Allegheny. A full attendance of the membership is urged at this meeting. Suggestions for delegates to State Convention will be made at this meeting. Next County Committee meeting will be held Sunday, Apr. 21, 2:30 p. m.

ERIE.

George R. Kirkpatrick and Lena Morrow Lewis will lecture at the Labor Temple, 723 State St., on April 11 and 12, respectively. Tickets for either 10 cents each. The Rev. Thomas P. Byrnes of the Unitarian Church is an avowed Socialist and his sermons are well worth hearing. The Finnish Branch is prospering. Propaganda and business meetings are held on alternate Sundays. The Organizer had calls last week from Comrades Ranson Chase of Edinboro, and George F. Howland of Springfield. Both assured him of their hearty cooperation in organizing Erie County. Meetings are held at the Labor Temple every Thursday, 8 p. m., followed by discussions.

NEW KENSINGTON.

The local will issue a weekly bulletin and urges members to subscribe for party papers that print party news. Branch secretaries should send news to County Organizer J. M. Lynch, Arnold, Pa., before Friday of each week. Monthly reports should be mailed to Herman Kirschefer, Box 154, Parnassus, Pa. National Organizer Schwartz is at work in the county.

Local Beaver County, Pa., has adopted resolution on the death of Comrade Althath Bishop, who was killed in an explosion on the steamer "Old Slackwater" in October. A wornout boiler was responsible for the explosion.

Massachusetts.

BOSTON.

The City Central Committee met Tuesday evening, Mar. 12, Comrade Friedman presiding. Jas. H. Bay succeeds G. G. Hall as Recording Secretary. Arrangements are being made for a May Day Festival. There will be a speech by some prominent Socialist and a musical entertainment. The German Socialist Club will be organized on a more permanent basis. An effort is also being made to combine Ward Clubs 8 and 9. A committee has been elected to draft a new city constitution and reorganize the entire city. Next meeting, Tuesday, Apr. 9.

The Central Socialist Club of Haverhill will hold an entertainment in their hall, Tuesday, Apr. 9. An effort is being made to secure Mrs. Dr. Konkow of Boston to speak. Ice cream and cake will be served.

New York State.

Comrade Chase has concluded his tour of the State and all correspondence for the State Committee should hereafter be addressed to him.

Gustave A. Strebel of Syracuse has been elected state committeeman for Onondaga County. The State Committee has granted comrade Fieldman permission to tour the state in an automobile, and Fieldman will probably start on or about May 15; the automobile costs about \$800, this amount being raised thru contributions made by several comrades and sympathizers. Comrade Fieldman intends to speak in every place where good audiences can be had at out-door meetings, and contemplates covering his expenses from the profits from the sale of literature and the collections. As soon as comrade Fieldman is ready to start the locals will be notified and a list of places to be visited outlined.

The State Committee will be pleased to receive names and addresses of persons interested in Socialism in places where there is no party organization, so that literature may be sent to them and efforts made to organize locals.

Rev. A. Byron Curtis of Rome will address the Men's Club of an Episcopal Church in Oswego, N. Y., on Socialism. This will probably be the first time that a Socialist speaker will be heard in Oswego.

The State Committee will have ready this week for distribution the new leaflet to be sold to locals at \$1 per thousand. Locals unable to pay for same will be supplied free of charge. About 50,000 copies of the leaflet on "Prosperity" were distributed up-state and efforts will be made to distribute at least 100,000 copies of this new leaflet.

The agitation conducted by Local Syracuse is meeting with good results, regular public meetings are held on Sunday afternoons, a Labor Lyceum having been organized for that purpose; the meetings have been a decided success, and as a result a new American branch of the local will be organized; it is contemplated to make this branch somewhat of a school for Socialism where new members will receive information and instructions with reference to Socialism. The agitation conducted by the local has resulted in one of the churches of the city opening its doors for the first time to a representative of the Socialist Party. The Danforth Congregational Church invited the Labor Lyceum to send representatives to occupy its pulpit, the speakers to have absolute liberty to say what they pleased; Comrades Chambers and Strebel were sent and gave a straight Socialist talk, which was well received. Comrade Strebel was also been invited to address two Sunday School classes on Socialism. The newspapers are reporting these meetings and as a result considerable interest is shown in Socialism all over the county.

Local Rochester will hold a reception and ball at Wisner's Hall, Monday evening, Apr. 8, Tickets 25 cents. Comrade Stetler has resigned as Organizer and Comrade Rose succeeds him. Comrade Snyder succeeds Rose as Financial Secretary.

The City Executive Committee met on Monday, Apr. 1, Comrade Kohn presiding, and in the absence of Recording Secretary Gill, Comrade Solomon acted as temporary secretary. Seven applications for membership were referred to the General Committee. S. B. Harberman was seated as delegate from the First Agitation Committee in place of I. Newman, resigned. A communication from Julius Hopp, with reference to raising funds for propaganda purposes thru co-operation with the managers of the theaters producing labor plays, was referred for action to the General Committee. The delegate from the First Agitation Committee reported steps taken for the calling of a conference of the progressive organizations on the East Side to systematize the work of propaganda; also that arrangements were made for a protest meeting against the outrages committed in Roumania. The organizer was instructed to attend the next meeting of the First Agitation Committee and secure more particulars about the proposed conference of the Jewish progressive organizations. The delegates from the Yorkville and Harlem Agitation Committees were absent. The Bronx Agitation Committee reported that it will use about 20,000 copies of new leaflet; will hold joint meeting of party organizations in the Bronx next week. The organizer reported that 5,000 tickets for the picnic were ordered; invitations were sent to all the organizations which were to supply talent for the picnic; submitted a financial report of the local for March; delinquency notices were sent to all financial secretaries so that the delinquent members may be induced to pay up their arrears; the returns from districts on the Commune tickets are slow in coming, and that the net profit will probably amount to \$150; that the 4th A. D. has again given up its club-rooms and the organization there practically disbanded; no due stamps were bought during the last two months; the new leaflet submitted will not make railroad accidents a special feature as originally intended, but be of a general propaganda nature. The Committee on Organization was instructed to call a meeting of the 4th A. D. and get the organization again in working order. The organizer was instructed to get the new leaflet printed, the first edition not to exceed 50,000 on English and 20,000 in Jewish. The committee's attention being called to a meeting of the German branches for the purpose of organizing a German Central Committee and that steps for the organization of such a committee were already taken by that meeting without consulting the regular party organization, the organizer was instructed to write to the committee of five elected by that meeting to formulate the plans for such a German Central Committee, to appear before the next meeting of the Executive Committee; and that pending action by the Executive Committee no further steps should be taken by those comrades in their work of organizing such a central body. Comrade Fieldman appeared and asked for permission to hold open-air meetings on his automobile, the meetings to be under direction of the Executive Committee, he to be allowed to sell literature and retain the profits therefrom; also that the Executive Committee supply him with the necessary banners and signs for such meetings. The request was granted and the organizer was authorized to order such banners and signs at an expense approximating \$10. It was decided that hereafter the organizer shall report to the Executive Committee the names of all comrades from outside cities desiring to be transferred to local New York; also that the organizer shall ascertain whether national and state speakers lecturing under the auspices of Local New York are members in good standing and that our representatives on the State Committee be instructed to introduce a resolution calling on the National Secretary to see that National Organizers have membership cards showing them to be in good standing in the Socialist Party. Adjourned.

The Financial Report for Local New York for March is as follows: Income for month, \$354.45; balance on hand Mar. 1, \$363.29; making a total income of \$708.54. The monthly income is subdivided as follows: From due stamps, \$146; initiation fees, \$10.20; State Committee's share on rent, \$10; on account of Commune Celebration, \$170.75; sundries, \$15. The total expenses amount to \$363.47; subdivided as follows: State Committee, for 1,000 due stamps, \$100; Co-operative Press, on account of printing, \$50; rent for office, \$30; organizer's salary, \$78; postage, \$19.90; Commune Celebration, \$97.05; donations, \$4.75; telephone company, \$4.20; organizer's expenses, office stationery, etc., \$20.80; sundries, \$9.75; leaving a balance on hand on Apr. 1 of \$334.87.

The new leaflet will be ready for distribution early next week; the first edition will be 50,000 in English and 20,000 in Jewish. In addition to this leaflet the comrades can also have the new leaflet issued by the Workers' Educational Conference, it is a booklet of 16 pages, and is also being distributed at this time, and is also being requested to see how it will be distributed well covered with working class people. Bronx comrades, the only ones who do not desire for any book or paper a free stamp, are urged to send in their stamps.

The distribution of the 15,000 cards advertising the Moyer-Haywood Protest Meeting in Elling's Casino, on Apr. 10, and make it a record-breaking meeting. While a great part of the cards will be distributed thru the Bronx Labor Council, the comrades should not forget that the meeting cannot be the success it should be unless the comrades help in advertising it. Throw-away cards can be had at the Bronx clubhouse, 3309 Third Avenue.

At the General Committee meeting held Saturday evening, Mar. 23, twenty applications were accepted. Delegates to the Moyer-Haywood Conference were instructed to report the General Committee as being in favor of a parade on May Day. The Organizer was authorized to lease the ground floor at 239 E. 84th St., for permanent headquarters, the rental including heat, to be \$15 a month. The Daily Call Association was requested to report at the next meeting of the General Committee concerning the plans and preparations made for the publication of the Daily Call. The Debating Club of the Rand School of Social Science, 112 E. Nineteenth St., will debate the following question Sunday, Apr. 7, 7 p. m.: "Resolved: that the child owes more to the parent than the parent to the child." Moyer-Haywood demonstrations are arranged for as follows: Friday, Apr. 5, 9th St. and Second Ave., Monday, Apr. 8, Rutgers Square and East Broadway; Tuesday, Apr. 9, Union Market Square; Friday, Apr. 12, Thirty-eighth St. and Broadway. The 6th A. D. meets Friday, Apr. 5, at 255 E. Fourth St. Important business prevented discussion at the last meeting but it will be taken up at the next. Subject will be "Socialist Tactics."

The 3rd A. D. meets Thursday, Apr. 4, 8 p. m., at 85 E. Fourth St. Comrade Lightborn will open a discussion on "The Attitude of the Socialist Party Towards the Trade Unions." The 12th A. D. will hold its quarterly general meeting on Thursday, Apr. 11. Matters of great importance, including the work of the coming campaign, will be considered and members should be on hand promptly at 8 p. m. The last meeting was well attended and it is hoped next week's will also be. The 12th A. D., which comprises the old 14th and part of the old 18th and 20th, meets every second and fourth Thursday at Neusch's Hall, 246 First Avenue, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth Streets. Non-members of the party are requested to attend next Thursday's meeting and become members.

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LOCAL KINGS COUNTY LECTURES AND CLASSES

The seventh of ten lectures by Henry L. Stobodin in the course of Lectures and Speakers' Classes, under the auspices of Local Kings County, Socialist Party, at Johnson Building (Room B), Nevins Street, near Fulton and Flatbush, will be given Monday evening next, April 8. This lecture will be on "The Classic and Vulgar Schools of Economics," and a synopsis follows:

XVII CENTURY. Inquiry into the nature of wealth. Wm. Petty declares labor the source of all value. Divides society into two classes—productive and non-productive. Dudley North declares that wealth does not depend on precious metals, but arises out of labor applied to manufacture and agriculture.

XVIII CENTURY. Adam Smith, founder of science of political economy. With physiocrats, he advocates theory of national riches, and freedom of commerce. Annual labor of nation its source of wealth. Wealth comes not from soil, but labor. Distinguished between value in use and value in exchange. Wealth consists in exchange value. Capital is accumulated labor; constant and circulating. Money means of exchange. Price regulated by supply and demand. Relations between exchange and use values expressed in price. His theories individual and egotistic. Mathus adopted them. Wm. Goodwin, Economics of French revolution adopted from Adam Smith. Ricardo's abstract economics. Exchange value of a commodity determined by labor necessary for its production. Wages vary in inverse proportion to profit. Increase of wages decreases profit. Theory of rent. Increase of population leads to cultivation of less fertile land. Rent represents excess of product over least cultivated land.

SOCIALISTIC ECONOMICS. Distinction between classic and Marxian definition of capital and value. The vulgar school. Jevons attempts to revolutionize economics. Divides it into two parts—first, of fact to be treated by historic and statistical method; second, of theory, to be treated by mathematical method. Value augmented by utility. Socialism has found its ammunition in the theories of classic school. Vulgar school attempts to nullify its logic by advocacy of expansion of functions of state. Schaeffle, Wagner.

FOR WOMAN SUFFRAGE IN ITALY.

The question of woman suffrage has been up for discussion in the Italian parliament. The Socialists, of course, advocated full and equal adult suffrage regardless of sex. Several members of other parties took the same position, while others favored only the granting of municipal suffrage to women. Premier Giolitti expressed himself in favor of gradual extension of the suffrage. Comrade Corta pointed out that the measure would have to be adopted before long, not because the ruling class were getting liberal, but because the working women were demanding their rights with more and more vigor.

A LONG STRIKE.

A strike of coal miners at Hemsworth, Eng., caused by the operators violating an arbitration decision, is now in its thirty-first month, with little sign of a settlement. The strikers are in a pitiful state of destitution and a new appeal for aid has been made.

LECTURE CALENDAR.

New York City. FRIDAY, APRIL 5. LIBERAL ART SOCIETY, 206 E. Broadway—Dr. A. P. Firth: "Why Socialists Exploit." 8 p. m.

SUNDAY, APRIL 7. 29th A. D., 1533 Madison Ave.—William Malley: "Why Socialists Organize." 8 p. m.

LABOR TEMPLE, 243 E. Eighty-fourth St.—James Ouel: "Socialism." 3 p. m.

WEST SIDE HEADQUARTERS. "The Colored Man's Eye on the 585 Eighth Ave.—Dr. John A. Morgan: "Torch." 8 p. m.

RAND SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE, 112 E. Nineteenth St.—Miss Elizabeth R. Butler: "Our Sweated Industries." 11 a. m.

METROPOLITAN THEATER HALL, One Hundred and Forty-second St. and Third Ave.—John H. Fry: "The Influence of Capitalism in Art." 8 p. m.

MONDAY, APRIL 8. DJINER OF SUNRISE CLUB, Cafe Boulevard, Tenth Street and Second Avenue. Debate between Courtney Lemon and Geo. L. Rusby: Socialism vs. Single Tax. Dinner, 75 cents, at 6:45 p. m. All welcome. Notice of intention to be present should be sent to the secretary, Edwin G. Walker, 244 W. 143d Street.

Brooklyn. SUNDAY, APRIL 7. HART'S HALL FORTM Gates Ave. and Broadway—Morris Hillquit: "The Machine as a Revolutionist." 8 p. m.

SILVER HALL, 315 Washington St.—Leon A. Malkiel: "What Socialism Means to Me." 8 p. m.

Rochester, N. Y. SUNDAY, APRIL 7. LABOR LYCEUM, City Hall, Common Council Chamber—Dr. John Ralston Williams: "Medical Delusions: Their Sociological Significance." 3 p. m.

Newark. MONDAY, APRIL 8. S. P. HEADQUARTERS, 230 Washington St.—Bertha M. Fraser: "The Class Conflict." 8 p. m.

West Hoboken. SUNDAY, APRIL 7. LIBERTY HALL, Spring and Shippen Sts.—George H. Headley: "The Labor Movement of the United States." 8 p. m.

Boston, Mass. SUNDAY, APRIL 7. LABOR LYCEUM, Pilgrim Hall, 604 Washington St.—Dr. E. R. Bodfish: "The Child Labor Evil." 8 p. m.

Philadelphia. FRIDAY, APRIL 5. 513 S. FOURTH ST.—Samuel Clark: "End of Class Rule." 8 p. m.

SUNDAY, APRIL 7. SOCIALIST ETHICAL SOCIETY, 712 Buttonwood—George N. Cohen: "Development of Industry." 8 p. m.

LOGAN HALL, 1305 Arch St.—Ella Reeve Bloor: "Woman's Relation to Social Problems." 8 p. m.

MR. BONAPARTE AND SOCIALISM.

To the Editor of The Worker: Gustavus Myers in replying in The Worker of last week to Mr. Bonaparte's recent deliverance on Socialism, dwells at considerable length on the short-sighted aristocrats of a hundred years ago, who opposed public schools, as prototypes of those privileged members of society who to-day oppose the aspirations of the working class for a decent and rational human life. It would be interesting to know Mr. Bonaparte's sensations in reading a comment of that kind. For, though his eighteenth century opinions, he was not born a hundred years ago there are men even younger than he who remember that Mr. Bonaparte himself was opposed to public schools and delivered himself of the dictum that there was no more reason for the State furnishing its citizens with public schools than for it furnishing them with public soup houses. It would also be interesting to know the relation between some other declarations of Mr. Bonaparte and this deduction of a false conclusion from a principle essentially true, which is so characteristic of the intellectual confusion of our well meaning bourgeoisie statesmen.

The particular declaration which may throw some light on Mr. Bonaparte's opposition alike to public schools and Socialism was his explanation of his reason for being a Roman Catholic—the real reason being that he was born one. In substance he said that just as he regarded physicians as experts in medicine, so he went to the priests as experts in religion and accepted their deliverances, as authoritative. Whether their opinions on education and social science are likewise authoritative would naturally seem to depend upon their own decision on that score.

Certainly, judging from Mr. Bonaparte's utterances on Socialism, he can hardly be supposed to pose as an expert in the field of economics himself. If not upon himself, then, upon whom does he depend for correct views on this vital matter? Mr. Bonaparte is an honest man, a high-minded man and a brave man, but he should know that there are fellow commentators with himself in the Roman Catholic Church AND PRIESTS OF THAT CHURCH intelligent enough and brave enough to dare to do their own thinking on this subject and to unite with men of other faiths and men of no faith on election day in voting to banish from the world a system that makes Christianity a mockery and charity an insult.

TILDEN SEMPELS.

Berlin "Vorwarts" has reached a circulation of 138,000. On January 1, 1906, it was 99,800; April 1, 1906, 108,000; January 1, 1907, 123,000; February 1, 1907, 130,000; and March 5, 1907, 138,000.

RAND SCHOOL NOTES.

Students and friends of the school are invited to a social evening, Saturday, April 6, at 8 o'clock. After the reading of a few short papers on Mrs. Tinsell's "Cruelty," by members of the class in rhetoric, there will be some music and refreshments. Guests are requested to attend promptly.

MORE SUGGESTIONS ON PROPAGANDA WORK.

Before assuming the role of a propagandist a man ought to consider well two things: that orderly arrangement of his views and clearness of expression in presenting them to another are necessary; and that to be effective this must be done with tact.

After carefully considering these things, perhaps as good a way as any to apply them is to begin by finding a common ground of agreement. This may be done by studying the views of the one you would convert, instead of trying at once to persuade him to study yours. By proceeding in this way you will be enabled to establish a point of agreement, from which some things may be seen in the same light. This will give you an advantage. Now proceed, not by arguing at your man, but by reasoning with him in as clear and easy a way as you can, and you will find, perhaps to your surprise, that you have prepared a pathway, so to speak, from his views to your own along which he will, usually, walk.

"He who has the truth will make it plainer by wisdom of procedure." SCRIPTOR.

DUTCH CONGRESS FOR SHORTER WORKDAY.

The Social Democratic Labor Party and the Union of the Trade Unions of Holland held a joint congress to agitate for a shorter working day. Three hundred organizations were represented with 60,000 members, the Union of Trade Unions with 20,

"THE GREAT DIVIDE."

William Vaughn Moody's American Play at the Princess Theater.

By William Mailly.

Stephen Ghent... Mr. Henry Miller... Philip Jordan... Mr. Chas. Wyngate...

readly loves the child no more than she believes she does its father. Her brother, who has been searching for her, arrives in time to take her away and Ghent is left lonely and broken watching her disappear down the trail.

The theme of Mr. Moody's first play is a big one. Whether he gets out of it all its possibilities is debatable. One cannot avoid suspicion that the task of bringing about the inevitable happy ending was too much for him, and that if he had been left free of that task the close might have been bigger and better.

The first act is too strong for the remainder of the play. For dramatic power and possibilities it is unique. It stirs the imagination and prepares us for something really big. But somehow the expected does not happen.

The situation of the play is ingenious but hardly plausible. At the very outset we are confronted with a question which is never quite settled or even illuminated, through the play.

Ruth Jordan is a Massachusetts girl who is left alone at night on her brother's ranch in the Gila Desert of Arizona. Returning from a drunken spree, three roustabouts enter the cottage, two, Dutch and Pedro, propose to shake dice as to who will have the girl.

There is only one hypothesis that can save such a proposal from absolute insincerity and that is that in Ghent, Ruth instinctively recognizes her affinity, the one man whom she is fated to love and be loved by.

Ghent accepts Ruth's proposal, but has to bribe Pedro with a chain of gold nuggets and shoot Dutch before he is free to carry out the bargain. Then before Ruth and he leave the ranch-house he gives her an opportunity to either shoot herself or him. She does neither. Something holds her back, probably that same something that made her select Ghent to save her in the first place. They leave together.

"SILVER BOX" WITHDRAWN. The last performance of "The Silver Box" at the Empire Theater occurred on Wednesday, Apr. 3, to make way for the production on Thursday evening of "His Excellency the Governor," a successful comedy by Captain Marshall, in which Ethel Barrymore returned to her accustomed young woman parts.

You are a Socialist? Join the Socialist Party. Help Socialism grow.

BRUTE STRENGTH VS. WOMAN'S COURAGE.

In a letter to the New York Sun of March 29, Karl Dannenberg had this to say in reply to Mrs. Vilett Finley, who discussed woman suffrage from the "patriotic" side:

Mrs. Finley seems to be strongly in favor of a government where brute strength is a sufficient recommendation to rule. All warfare will cease when the workmen of the world bring about international solidarity.

In respect to man being superior to woman on the battlefield, I must say that if you look at the matter from a humane standpoint it goes to show that in tenderness and morality woman is far above man; her heart, her whole soul, rebels against the shedding of human blood.

But to the point that women, when called upon can fight and die for their principles. I would refer your correspondent to the "memorable and undying deeds performed by the women of the French Commune, who fought side by side with their husbands, defending every inch of ground against the Emperor's troops.

Woman is what society has made her. As the majority of women in their present occupations are just as useful to society as the men, I do not see any reason why they should not reap equal benefit from the institutions supported and created by both.

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LIBERAL-LABOR MEMBERS APOSTATE.

The Liberal-Labor members of the British Parliament have again shown their subservency to the Liberal ministry. On the question of making the laws affecting the hours of labor of railroad workers of some effect, so that the railroad companies could be held responsible for "sweating," the Liberal-Labor members voted with the railroad directors and supporters.

A FAITHFUL SERVANT.

The "tributes" paid to ex-President Grover Cleveland on the occasion of his seventieth birthday, gives some idea of the regard in which he is held by capitalist interests to-day. Republican and Democratic journals both vie with each other in praise of his abilities and "moral worth."

FROZEN FILTH A FAVOR.

In order to set at rest any doubts in the matter the Vice-President of the American Ice Company states there will be no ice famine this year as the company has 4,000,000 tons stored along the Hudson River.

DOMESTIC SERVANTS IN EUROPE ORGANIZING.

The Dutch Domestic Servants' Union recently held its third annual congress in Rotterdam. The union has six branches, in Amsterdam, Rotterdam, the Hague, Leyden, Middelburg, and Heider. While it is found that household servants are harder to organize than industrial workers, chiefly on account of their isolation the success of the union is deemed very gratifying.

NEW LABOR BILLS IN PARLIAMENT.

Among the bills being drafted for early introduction by the Labor Party in the British House of Commons are two dealing with sweating. One on behalf of the Women's Industrial Council and one called the Wages Board Bill. Another of still greater importance deals with the unemployed, and will bear the appropriate title of the Right to Work Bill.

The Worker is for the workers. Subscribe.

INDUSTRIAL DISEASES AND RACE DETERIORATION.

By George Allan England.

One of our steel manufacturers has put the philosophy of Capitalism rather neatly, as follows:

"We find it cheaper to get in a batch of men, work them out, and then get in another batch, rather than take care of them." Cheaper—ah, yes!

Industry carried on for profit cannot logically act otherwise than it is acting; labor is bought like any other thing, in the cheapest market, and is used like any other thing, to get the quickest, largest results. This perfectly simple proposition states the plain truth in the large majority of cases.

Left to themselves, conditions tend to become worse, rather than better. Even in England, where labor-unions are supposed to limit output so effectively, "as international competition becomes keener and our manufacturers endeavor to produce more cheaply, there is imposed upon the work-people, greater tension during the hours of labor."

Proper precautions and improved processes would reduce industrial diseases to a tithe of their present magnitude, would save the lives of countless workers. Pottery operatives could be spared lead-poisoning by the substitution of leadless or at least fritted glaze; matchmakers could be saved from "phossy-jaw" by the substitution of sesquisulphide of phosphorus for the common phosphorus; cutlers, metal-polishers, cotton and other textile operatives, to say nothing of workers in numberless other dusty trades, could be kept from tuberculosis by the use of proper respirators, fans and ventilation—but think of the cost!

Flax-spinners suffer extensively from dermatitis, with painful ulcers of the hands, due to the irritating materials contained in the liquids used for spinning. Furriers often contract a microbial disease, causing the fingernails to loosen and fall off. Out of 22 such workmen examined by Dr. Gilbert in Belgium, 18 were so affected. Those who handle potassium and sodium bichromate are frequently subject to peculiarly stigmatised lesions, said to erosion of the septum of the nose—"chrome sores." Workers in a number of manufacturing and dyeing industries are thus affected.

Laundry-workers, in addition to headaches and sore eyes, often develop varicose veins and ulcers on the legs

IMMIGRATION AND THE UNEMPLOYED.

At the same time that the Roosevelt administration is aiding southern capitalists to secure a supply of imported cheap labor for the southern states, Commissioner Sherman of the New York Department of Labor reports that 297,298 immigrants landed at New York the last three months of 1906. This is 50,000 more than the corresponding period for 1905. In the calendar year the number admitted was 963,268. This surplus has also been increased by a falling off of employment in the state according to the same report.

The reason given for federal aid to southern capitalists has been that workmen cannot be secured owing to the "unprecedented prosperity" that exists. New York's figures give some idea of what truth there is in the statement. Other states will also show the same state of unemployment, to a more or less extent, and a constant influx of immigrants seeking employment.

However, a little matter of statistics will not deter an exploiting class in their efforts to artificially glut the "labor market." They want cheap labor; Roosevelt wants them to have it and Attorney-General Bonaparte generously swallows a previous decision in order to give them what they want. It is easy to get what you want when your class is the government.

WHITE GOODS WORKERS STRIKE AGAINST CONDITIONS.

The women employees of A. Gussow, 139-41 Spring St., this city, have been on strike for two weeks against reductions in wages and ill treatment by petty bosses. The women suffered reductions which enable them to make but \$5 and \$6 where they formerly made \$8 and \$9. The employees were organized five weeks ago into a local of the White Goods Makers' Union, and have the support of the union men on the East Side.

QUITE CUSTOMARY.

Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone have been confined in jail for over a year, with no more prospect of a trial now than at its beginning. Justice is said to be blind; some have suspicioned her to be also deaf, and now there is a persistent rumor afloat that she has turned prostitute. But even this is no breach of capitalist ethics.—Western Clarion.

The engagement of "Mrs. Warren's Profession" at the Manhattan Theater closed last Saturday night to a full house. Despite the daily press reports the performances were well attended and if other arrangements had not interfered, the play would probably have run longer. It is said that the production, with the same company, will go to Chicago.

Special Democratic Party in Jersey City, increased from 100 members last year; 200 new members; now 31 members in the last election.

because of habitually standing for long hours. This occupation wears out women more quickly than almost any other. "Shoemaker's chest," a deep depression of the breast and ribs, is another affection caused by the attitude assumed in working. Bronchitis, lumbago and rheumatism are the besetting diseases of workers in jam-factories, where steam, slop-water and decomposed fruits are usually in evidence.

Sir John Simon said in England nearly half a century ago: "Year after year... the canker of industrial disease gnaws at the very roots of our national strength. The sufferers are not few or insignificant. They are the bread-winners for at least a third of our population. That they have causes of disease... to blight them and their toll is surely an irreparable wrong. And to be able to redress that wrong is perhaps among the greatest opportunities for good which human institutions can afford."

What, now, would Sir John have said to-day, when industrial diseases are no longer gnawing at the root, but have already sapped the very trunk of the tree of life; when tuberculosis is reaping its hundred and fifty thousand victims a year in the United States alone; when whole masses of population in every industrial country on the globe are deteriorating at an unprecedented rate under the sinister influence of poverty, overcrowding, malnutrition and hazardous toil? Of a verity, Sir John would have employed some stronger verb than "gnaw."

Is it over-pessimistic to suggest that only when some institution vital to the interests of the ruling class, such as the unlimited supply of the abled-bodied soldiers or of effective labor, begins to show signs of running dry, that legislation makes any perceptible headway? Our own country does not yet face (not yet!) the problem of serious national deterioration, for the reason that Capitalism here has not yet had time to sap our forces as it has done in England. Not yet are we driven to say, as Thomas Oliver does (with an unconscious irony almost sublime): "It is not altogether idle to ask how far the second and third generations of the town-bred poorer working classes will possess the necessary physical powers for hard toil."

The bare truth seems to be that, however much we may talk of humanity, we act only when some of our cherished privileges are threatened by the evils of race-deterioration. "As a rule, the we all believe in the necessity of compelling others to do right, few people can be brought to believe that... the same principle should be applied to themselves." Let a moral problem, however, assume a form threatening the institutions of Capitalism, and legislators' consciences, sound asleep so long as only humanity calls, show sudden indications of awakening.

CAPITALISM'S CONSCRIPTS.

No sadder sight for a trade unionist, or for that matter, for any workman, could have been seen than that presented in the Minorities, Whitechapel, yesterday week when hundreds of men were scrambling and even fighting for the chance of being taken to Hamburg to blackleg their fellow-workers at the docks there. It is of no use to blame the men and to remark, as Mr. Gosling, of the Lightermen's Union, appears to have done, that they are "wasters and not trade unionists." Of course they are not trade unionists. They are victims of poverty, poor conscripts of capitalism. Who is to say how many of them have by the presence of poverty been forced alike out of work and out of organization? Wasters or non-unionists, it is the lack of work and of bread which caused men to fight for the chance of blacklegging. That ought to be cold comfort to a trade union official. This incident should be humiliating to even our hidebound free traders with their booming trade figures, and especially to the President of the Local Government Board with his boasts of disappearing unemployment.—London Justice.

WHITE GOODS WORKERS STRIKE AGAINST CONDITIONS.

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One of the girl pickets was brutally handled by the police and was badly injured by being thrown to the sidewalk. The employees state that aside from reductions in wages, the insulting treatment they suffered at the hands of bosses had become intolerable. They expect to organize all the White Goods shops and put an end to this tyranny.

If Socialism will destroy the family we will have to bustle or capitalism will accomplish the work without us.

SPECIAL NOTICE HUDSON COUNTY.

Branches are requested to sell for March Celebration tickets next Sunday morning before meeting of County Committee at 375 Central Ave., Jersey City, where Ticket Committee will be present.

"THE WALKING DELEGATE"

A LABOR-DRAMA IN 5 ACTS. Rewritten, improved and enlarged, will be presented at THE NEW STAR CASINO, 107th Street, near Park Ave. SUNDAY EVENING, APRIL 7, AT 8 O'CLOCK

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Balcony Tickets 25c. Orchestra or Parquette 35c.

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SONG BY OWEN SPENDTHRIFT. This song is destined to take the place of "They're hanging men and women there for the wearing of the Green." Should be sung in the home of every union man in the country within the next few weeks. Portrait of Comrade Haywood's little daughter on the title page.

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What can we offer the people. Pleading, struggling for relief. Save the wise and tedious books? Offer them your life—its brief!

NOT OFF EASILY.

Some of our patriotic friends have been making much fuss because the Socialist members at Victoria remained seated when the Lieutenant Governor, togged out in medieval trappings and attended by the usual troupe of flunkies, went thru the usual pompous fanfare of opening the Provincial House. As that distinguished official has made no complaint, it is evident that he is quite satisfied so long as they did not sit on him.—Western Clarion.

SOMETHING NEW

on a subject that is not understood by many people. This is the question of the relationship between SEX and the PHYSICAL and MENTAL HEALTH.

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LECTURES Under the auspices of the "Unity Club" will be held at FRATERNITY HALL, 100 W. 126th St.

Sunday, April 7, 1907, 8 p. m. A. SOLOMON, Lecturer.

Questions and Discussions after Lecture. Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, Secretary, 705 E. 124th St. ADMISSION FREE.

RECENT SOCIALIST BOOKS.

Never before were new books on scientific Socialism appearing at so rapid a rate as now. Six years ago America was the most backward of capitalist nations in the matter of recent literary literature. Today over two hundred different books in line with International Socialism are to be had at low prices, and the list is growing fast. We have an arrangement with a co-operative publishing house by which we can receive orders for all its books at advertised prices. The retailer's profit on books ordered from this office will help cover the cost of publishing this paper, while all money paid to the publishing house by us will be used for increasing the output of Socialist books.

The most important of recent ventures is the complete edition of Marx's "Capital" in three volumes. The first volume has been brought down to date, including Engels' preface to the last German edition, and it also contains an alphabetical index, prepared by Ernest Untermann, something that has been missing from all previous editions. The price of this volume is \$2.

The second volume newly translated from the German by Ernest Untermann, will be ready the first week in May. The first volume deals with the Process of Capitalist Production, the second with the Process of Capitalist Circulation, the third and last volume will probably be issued about the end of 1907, but for the present we solicit advance orders for the entire volume, which, like the first, will sell for \$2.

Another recent publication only second in importance to "Capital" is a new popular edition of Morgan's "Ancient Society." It upsets the paralyzing feeling that things always have been about the same as now, and so presumably always will be the same. It shows on the contrary that wealth and poverty, millionaires and tramps, are not only the result of a general law of production, but also the result of a general law of distribution. The new Socialist edition sells for \$1.50 a copy.

The "Republic of Plato" has heretofore mainly circulated in the original Greek and the English translations have been dry and difficult in their style. A new translation has been made by Prof. Alexander Kerr of the University of Wisconsin, which is accurate and artistic and at the same time so simple in its style as to be attractive to the workmen. This book is the original Utopia, and it is now published in five books, each complete in itself. Book V, last issue, contains a general introduction to the five books by the translator. Each book sells for 15 cents, postpaid.

"Class Struggles in America," by A. M. Simons, has run thru two editions in pamphlet form, and a third is now ready. A cloth edition contains some additional material, chiefly for reference, for study, and authorities for the revolutionary statements. Cloth, 50 cents; paper, 10 cents, postpaid.

Another recent historical work is "The Rise of the American Proletariat," by Austin Lewis. This has just appeared as the fourth volume of the International Library of Social Science, \$1, postpaid.

All the books thus far mentioned are ready for delivery with the exception of the second volume of "Capital."

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