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NEW YORK, APRIL, 13. 1907

PRICE 2 CENTS.

AN OPEN LETTER TO PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.

New York Moyer-Haywood Defense Conference Manfully Resents His Base Attack on Imprisoned Workingmen.

victed of any crime, altho for many

years they have been occupying places

of organized wage-workers, and as

such have been for years the objects of

proved guilty in fair proceedings.

Why, then, should you publicly char-

acterize them the way you do! Is the

United States an autocracy where the

ruler directs the action of his courts?

Does your language come within the

definition of a "square deal" so fer-vently urged by you on other occa-

sions? Are you not aware that words

like yours, coming from the Chief Ex-

ecutive of the nation, may polson not

only the mind of the general public, but also of a possible jury, against

men who are yet awaiting their trial and who are believed by millions of

their fellow-citizens to be the innocent

The Moyer-Haywood Protest Con-

ference as a body is not concerned in

the issue of veracity between you and

the man who has taken bread with you, advised with you on public mat-

ters of vast importance, and is now

victoms of a foul conspiracy?

high responsibility in a great body

The following open letter was addressed to President Roosevelt by the Executive Committee of the Moyer-Haywood Defense Conference at its meeting last Thursday night and was approved by the Conference itself on relentless persecution by a powerful body of employers. Before the law and before every fair-minded person they are considered innocent until

Theodore Roosevelt, President of the

Sh:-A letter signed by you and addressed to Representative James S. Sherman, dealing with certain points controversy between you and Mr. H. Harriman, has been published with your authority and consent. In this letter you speak of a statement made by your former close political

friend and ally in the following terms:
"If shows a cynicism and deepseated corruption which make the man uttering such sentiments, and boasting, no matter how falsely, of his power to perform such crimes, at least as undesirable a citizen as Debs. or

membership aggregating more than two hundred thousand men, we con-sider ourselves in duty bound to take issue with you regarding the language ted and widely published.

Neither Moyer nor Haywood—we leave Debs out of present consideration for obvious reasons-has any connection whatever with the quarrel bewho claims to have raised a large campaign fund in 1904 by means of which 50,000 votes were turned in New York City, assuring your tri-umphant election. Why, then, should you drag Moyer and Haywood into this mess? You are in a position to know the main facts of their case, to low how they were officially kidnaped in 1906, from their homes in Dener, and taken to Idaho without havchance to on

ince amilles and friends or to appeal to the courts of their own state for legal protection. You know that they have since then

been lying in jail and thus far have not been placed on trial for their alleged crime, that they have had no chance to face their accusers or to offer their defense before an unbiased jury.

BOSTON AROUSED

Seventy Organizations in Line and

More Ceming.—Defense Fund

Growing.

Haywood Conference of Boston, held

on Monday last, was very successful

despite inclement weather. President Patrick Mahoney was chairman. New delegates were seated as follows: Car

and Locomotive Painters, No. 338; Bricklayers, No. 3; Iron Werkers;

Waiters, No. 80; Brewery Workers,

No. 55; Shoe Lasters of Lynn; Pattern Makers; Electrical Workers, No. 30;

Carpenters and Joiners, No. 629; Bel-glum Benevolent Association; Carpen-

No. 1; Brewery Workers, No. 14; Gas Pitters, No. 175; Teamsters, No. 407;

Plasterers, No. 10; Electrical Workers,

No. 257; Church and Organ Workers,

No. 625, Cabinet Makers, Bricklayers

No. 32, Women Cigar Strippers, Car-penters No. 441, Socialist Labor Party. Credentials have now been issued to

nore than seventy labor and progres

Lucila Twining addressed the meet-

ing and called attention to the long

list of insults heaped upon the West-ern Federation of Miners officials by

the one last week, coming immediately

before the trial. She reported that the working people of Boston were awakening to the importance of the

Upon motion of Joseph Spero, of

Cigar Makers No. 97, it was decided

to request the unions of Boston to

make a 25 cent assessment of their

members for the defense fund. It was

reported that Lynn would hold a dem-

onstration. Delegate Haertle of the Brewers No. 14 reported that \$200 had

been voted to the defense fund after Comrade Twining had spoken to the

Donations were reported as follows: Bricklayers No. 3, \$50; Girl Cigar

Strippers, \$25: Typographical No. 13.

protest meeting will be held

Boston Common on the first Sunday

afternoon in May, and it is proposed to make it a large affair. The Confer-ence meets in Wells memorial building every Monday evening.

nent on their mem

forthcoming, if necessary.

\$25, and an assess

eting, and that more would be

ident Roosevelt, culminating

sive organizations

situation and the Issue

od Carvers, Hatters, Carpenters

of Beverly; Garment Workers,

ond meeting of the Moyer-

Moyer or Haywood." As the Executive Comittee of the Moyer-Haywood Protest Conference of New York, a body of duly elected delegates, of more than three hundred bona fide labor organizations, with a

pilloried by you as a faisifier. He may know you well and probably you know him. That is a matter outside of the sphere of our organization.

But it is of grave import to us and our friends to point out that all your knowledge of Moyer and Haywood is tween you and the financial magnate of hearsay information, wholly inadmissable in a fair court. With such information as a basis, you pronounce to the world at large your opinion of these two men, thereby prejudging their case, and far outstepping the limits of your executive prerogatives.

We therefore feel bound to enter a most solemn protest against the stand

taken by you in this matter.

Is it too much to ask of you in conclusion to make such public amends. fer when inadvertently he has made a mistake and inflicted grievous wrongs upon men who have nothing to do with his personal quarrel?

Very respectfully.
The Executive Committee. of the Moyer-Haywood Conference.

lefense before an unblased jury.

Nor have they ever before been conTHOMAS CRIMMINS, Chairman.

A GREAT MAY DAY PARADE

Moyer-A rwood Protest and Celebration of International abor Day.

The Moyer-Haywood Conference of New York has decided to hold a gigantic demonstration in celebration of International Labor Day and as a protest in behalf of Moyer, Haywood, and Pettibone. This decision was arrived at last Saturday at a large meeting of the Conference and in accordance with the enthusiastic reports of delegates from the three hundred unions repri-

sented in the Conference. Without a doubt this will be the most impressive demonstration of the kind ever held in New York. It will be held on Saturday. May 4, and will begin with a parade at 6 p. m., which will be participated in by 50,000 workingmen and women, with suitable floats and transparencies. This parade will be composed of two main divisions, one for the uptown organizations and the other for the downtown organizations. The route to be followed by each of these divisions will be published in The Worker next week. The combined divisions will march to Grand Central Palace, where an indoor and several outdoor meetings will be held.

Delegate Huber of the Brewery Workers will not as Grand Marshal of the parade, with Garry Kelly, A. Ludwig, P. Salomon, and F. Kerfs as assistants. John C. Chase will have charge of the downtown division and his assistants will be selected by the East Side Conference.

The Conference will have several bands of music, in addition to those engaged by individual organizations. will also be represented in the parade by two floats, one depicting the kidnapping of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, the other showing the notorious "bull-pen".

The speakers at the meeting in Grand Central Palace will probably be Ben Hanford, Jos. Wanhope, Morris Hillquit, Abraham Cahan and Alex-

There is every indication that all previous records in the way of labor demonstrations in New York will be broken this May Day and all organizations, as well as individuals, are urged to make preparations at once to participate and be represented in this affair. Now that the conspiracy of silence on the part of the capitalist press on the Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone case is broken, the daily press and general public must be made to see that behind the agitation for the imprisoned western officials is the unanimous sentiment of the organized

workers of New York. Conference Growing.

At the same meeting of the Conference new delegates were seated from the Arbeiter Mannerchor, Bronx Labor Council, 26th A. D., Socialist Party; West Side Agitation Committee, Socialist Party, and the Amalgamated Painters' Alliance

Circular letters have been sent to all the Assembly Districts asking them to volunteer committees for the open-air meetings in their territory so that as soon as the weather gets mild-er meetings may be organized all over proffer their services for that work.

Financial Secretary U. Solomon acknowledges the receipt of the following additional donations:

FOR THE DEFENSE FUND: Upholsterers' Union No. 44, \$50; A. K. & S. K., Br. 23, \$15; Manhattan Lodge No. 402, I. A. of M., \$25; A. K. & S. K., Br. 1, \$10; Mrs. Maria Gundlach, \$1; Progressive Young Men of Ecaterinoslav, \$5; Richmond Boro Conference \$31,60; Hungarian Speaking Socialist Circle, No. 1, \$15; previously acknowl-

edged, \$7,431.90; total to date, \$7,584.50

FOR THE AGITATION FUND: Leather Workers' Union, \$5; Carpenters' Union No. 309, \$50; ex-president A. K. & S. K., Br. 24, \$1; Upholsterers' Union No. 44, \$50; Herm. Kieber 50c.; Arbeiter Mannerchor, Wood haven. \$5: H. Sourbrey, \$1; E. Wundram, \$1; Local No. 6 of the Jewelers. \$5; H: Gressman. \$1: German Weavers' Benefit Society, \$25; J. Resetz, \$1.75; Wm. Neumer. 25c.; H. Schulz. \$1; A. K. & S. K., Br. 23, \$10; Lettish Socialist Organization, \$10; Eureka Lodge, No. 34, I. A. of M., \$5; Progressive Young People of Ecaterino slav. \$5: previously acknowledged

\$3.179.55; total to date, \$3.357.05. All contributions for Manhattan and the Bronx should be sent to Financial Secretary U. Solomon, 66 E. Fourth street, New York City, with instructions as to the fund the donation is

-in East London seventeen children in every hundred have deformed bodies, ten in every hundred suffer from weak hearts, and forty in every hundred are aniemic. These children at thirteen are 11 pounds lighter in weight and 4 inches shorter than children born and reared on colonial farms. 1

re pseives acquarld

CARNEGIE AND PEACE!

Not All of Us Have Forgotten Homestead, whose Stain Free Libraries Cannot Wipe Out.

A gathering of "labor, capital and the public" art at the residence of Andrew Carnege last beek, to discuss "industrial peac." It was fitting that the leading spirit of the gathering and the man who called it together should be one who was responsible for one of the most brutal labor massacres in the history of labor struggles in America. There are those living who can ica. There are those living who can not forget that Carnegie, the, "iron master," turned Homestead into an armed camp and had cannon trained on their brothers. It is this same Carnegie, now safe in posession of the millions wrung from the sweat of men at the furnace and rolls; the same man who robbed inventors of the pro-"blow-hole armer plate" fame, who calls a meeting to discuss in learned phrases the question of "industrial peace." Peace and Carnegie are contradictory terms. They mutually exclude each other.

The unfortunate aspect of the gathering was that there were men there from the ranks of labor who could forget. That has always been the chief fault of the wealth producing class. It forgets the crimes and those who perpetrate them against their class. These men forgot Homestead, forgot its tragic scenes, forgot those who sleep in its vicinity that Carnegie might have regal castles in Scotinud and piously talk of peace. They for got the cannons and the forts commanding the Monongahela River in 1802; they forgot that they owe some thing to the memory of the workers who fell there in defense of their cause.

, Tho they may forget, still there are those who believe that Carnegie, cal-loused the he be, will never wholly obliterate the mimory of the havec that he wrought. And there are those who believe that toraries cannot atone for the toll of human life exacted that one man should rise above all the rest. So long as the memory of Homestead lives so long will Carnegie be associated with it. If peace and Carnegie are contradictory terms, then Carnegie and Homestead are synonomous and useparable.

Running over the list of names of those attending the farce, one finds grouped, under the head of "capital", nen of the same type, tho of lesser note, us Carnegle.

In the list comprising the "public" are assumed to be removed from the world of conflict and to have no interest in it; men who are not connected by ties of blood, interest, sympathy, or class dependence on the class who rules. Yet, singularly enough, they are known as pulars of the "established order", men who have and will again take sides in the class war; men whose income is dependent on the continuance of capitalist supremacy. This group, with its stamp of bourgeois culture and recking with conventional "respectability"; this group dependent on the favors of the drawing room and stock exchange for its subsistence, is offered as the "impartial" and dis-interested mediators in the class struggle. Yet who is there so dull witted as not to know where these men will stand in a labor struggle? If Grover Cleveland and President Eliot of Harvard are representatives of an im partial public, then whom does David M. Parry represent? If they are impartial, where does Chancellor Day stand? And if Rockefeller's intellect ual poodle will pass muster, why should not Gooding and McPariand of Idaho be the "public's" spokesmen?

This colossal sham of "Industrial peace" was also crowned with insincerity when William Weihe, the Homestead leader, shook hands with the steel king. Weihe was long ago discredited among iron and steel work ers for his habit of consulting the oosses first when adusting disputes. He no longer has any standing in his organization. Yet he is called forth from the obscurity to which he had retired and induced to play this miserable part at the Carnegle banquet.

Industrial peace is an ideal impos sible of realization by capitalists, and least of all by those of the Carnegic type. Whatever wanton bitterness has been added to the class struggie. men of the Carnegie kind are responsible for. This ideal, now a bourgeois fad, can be realized only when the conditions that make a Carners sible have passed away foreverty passing of the capitalist syst its labor tragedies will also be ing of peace among men and 1 for the triumph of the working established the Socialist Party, the only c cost has a sincere desire for any tetk or peace that is not a sham. for all mankind. It will cot !

RESENTING ROOSEVELT'S CALUMNY.

Organized Workers Thruout Nation Ouickly Denounce the President's Attack Upon Brave and Loyal Leaders.

The response to President Rooseelt's infamous attack upon the imprisoned and helpless officials of the Western Federation of Miners in the published correspondence in the controversy with railroad magnate Harriman was not long in coming from the intelligent working class of the nation. Hardly had the words of Roose velt appeared in print than the workers of the country began to make renewed protest against the dastardly treatment which has been accorded the men who have been jail awaiting trial for fourteen months. This last attack has served to arouse even those unions that have aeretofore taken what is called a "conservative" stand on the matter.

While Roosevelt's published opinion of Debs. Moyer and Haywood came as a shock to many people yet he had said practically the same thing in his 'muck rate" speech a year ago and ater committed biniself against the western labor officials when he sent Taft into Idaho to stump for Governor Gooding's re-election for the express purpose of continuing the persecution of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone. This is the first time, however, that Roosevelt has publicly named the western prisoners in his indictment of

His animus toward Mover and Havrood was well known to a number of people who had personally heard him express his sentiments about the labor officials. These expressions were indicative of a deep personal hatred of the two imprisoned men and with his ustomary vindictiveness and overwhelming egotism, he was known to feel interested in the conviction of Moyer and Haywood. F Just what accasioned this animus cannot be exact; ly stated, but it is known to exist, and now that Roosevelt has publicly declared himself, confirmation is had of his determination to wreak revenge for some injury which his colossal vanity has conjured up.

But it is not likely that he will be permitted to get away with his plan. If he has not realized it before he soon will, that the organized workers are not to be bullied or bamboozled into condoning his conduct in this crisis. He is about to learn that he has earned for biniself eternal obliquity in the annals of labor history and in the minds of the working class for is grouped the publicists, editors, his merciless and unjustified hound-clergymen, and professional men who ing to a criminal end of men who are his merciless and unjustified houndinnocent of the crime of which they have been charged.

In the time to come the name and memory of Theodore Roosevelt will be anothemtized and cursed the working people along with those Grover Cleveland, James McParland, James Farley and Andrew Car-

Unions Act Promptly. On Sunday last the Central Federated Union of New York adopted a motion calling upon Roosevelt to retract his statement that Mover and Haywood are "undesirable citizens" The President was roundly scored for overstepping his prerogatives in practically denouncing men as guilty b fore they have been tried and against whom not a shadow of legitimate evidence has been produced. The debate over the motion calling on Roosevelt to retract was a warm one, the sentiment being all one way in condemns tion of Roosevelt's action.

On the same day the Boston Central Labor Union adopted a resolution condemning Roosevelt for "usurning prerogatives which neither the laws not the constitution of the United States gave to him." The Socialists of Cincinnati bave

adopted strong resolutions and forwarded them to Roosevelt denounce ing him for "his manifest prejudice class bias, degradation of the dignity of his high office in publicly applying the epithets 'anarchists' and 'undesira ble citizens' to Eugene Debs, Charles

The Denver Central Labor Union will also take appropriate action on the matter, as the labor officials are reported indignant over Roosevelt's et. The Central Federated Union of Chicago debated the matter last Sunday and referred the adoption of resolutions to a special committee. The leading isbor officials of Cleveland fuickly denounced Roosevelt in interviews which the Associated Press sent ill over the country.

Moyer and William Haywood.

Not a labor union or Socialist organi zation in the United States should hesitate to express itself at once on this latest development and President Roosevelt-should receive such expression directly. Let your voice be heard

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

A COWARD IN THE WHITE HOUSE.

By Eugene V. Debs.

Roosevelt has taken occasion to pub-Haywood, and George Pettibone, the kidnapped victims of the Mine and Smelter Trust one of the most corrupt and vicious combinations of capital in the United States. Especially of the United States. It has remained in the state of Colorado is this aggregation of triumphant pirates, of whom President Roosevelt is/ the special champion, notorious, for its outright purchase of courts and legislatures, including the United States senatorship now held by its former president. .

The Mine and Smelter Trust, whose abject creature Roosevelt is, has not only debauched the politics of the Rocky Mountain states until conditions there cry to heaven, but it has struck down the constitution of the United States, with the judicial fossils of the Supreme Court as approving spectators, and violently seized and kidnapped three reputable citizens. whom it now unlawfully holds in its brutal power.

The naked fact of the kidnapping rime is here stated. All the world knows it, and if the victims had been cupitalists instead of wage-workers the country would have been turned bottom side up to vindicate them.

What has been the attitude of the coward in the White House in this atrocious crime? I say coward delibcrately, for every act of alleged courage he has ever been credited with ed. Theodore Roosevelt, the executive has been that of a bully who could extract military glory from shooting a Spaniard in the back and executive self-approval from sending a terrified. half-crazed woman to the electric chair. A savage would shrink from such exhibitions of patriotism and statesmanship.

What, I ask, has been the attitude of Roosevelt in the kidnapping conspiracy? Did he obey the constitution and enforce the law he was sworn to execute? No! He obeyed his master, the Smelter Trust that elected and owns blm. He sent Taft to Idaho to commend the kidnappers and himself publicly pillloried the victims as mur-

For the second time Theodore | House outraged all decency, first by denouncing untried men as murderers, liely attack Charles Moyer, William and, second, by holding them un to vent his vengeauce on Harriman, his former pal, for public execration.

> Such infamous outrages have never before been committed by a president for the coward now in the White House to achieve this base distinction by descending to such depths of moral indecency and political crime.

Charles Moyer, William Haywood, and George Pettibone are citizens of the United States. They have never been convicted of crime, and in the eyes of the law are as innocent as the day they were born. Constitutions. statutes and custom all presume them innocent until lawfully convicted and yet the coward in the White House, in his eager haste to serve his owners, gets down into the mire, turns petty prosecutor, pronounces these untried workingmen guilty and uses all the power and prestige of his high office to inflame the public mind against them and turn them over to his boon fellow-functionary, the public execu-

Theodore Roose elt has violated the constitution, trampled upon the law and outraged decency in his frenzied attempts to hang Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, in obellience to his master, the Mine and Smelter Trust, and if he succeeds and these men are killbully of the United States, will stand convicted before high heaven as their

These three outraged working can not speak for themselves. They are in the power of their blood thirsty kidnappers, their bodies are in manneles and their lips are scaled. But I can speak for them and I will. Were it the last act of my life I should resent this crowning outrage of the coward in the White House upon these honest and reputable workingmen.

I am now preparing a reply to Theo dore Roosevelt for the "Appeal to Reason" which will do him justice. If he is the "best citizen". I want to be considered the worst in the United

Twice has this coward at the White

A NEW LIGHT.

Clue That May Lead to Finding of Steunenberg's Slayer, -- Connected with Land Frauds.

From Boise, Idaho, comes a curious story which may bring out the truth as to the killing of ex-Governor Steunenberg in December, 1905. The Federal Grand Jury has been investigating land frauds, and in particular it has been probing the affairs of the Barber Lumber Company, which has played a large part in some very queer proceedings. In the course of the inberg had during his last year had dealings with this corporation, having sold it large quantities of land. One Kinkaid, a lawyer who has been arrested for complicity in the alleged frauds, is reported to have been associated with Steunenberg in these transactions and It is intimated that Stennenberg owed him a large sum of money and had refused to pay it. J. F. Nugent, one of the attorneys for Mover, Haywood, and Pettibone, has received a note. purporting to come from one of the jurymen, saying: "If you will look into the Grand Jury investigation you will find why and who killed Frank An effort will be made Stennenberg. to follow the cine.

OPEN-AIR MEETINGS.

The Citizens' Mover-Haywood Proest League has arranged the following open-air meetings during the next week: Friday, April 12, Thirty-eighth street and Broadway. Speakers: Dr. Korshet, Fred. Logiest of the Machinists, L. B. Schwartz, and S. Lipshitz; Monday, April 15, Eighty-fifth street and First avenue: Tuesday, April 16, One Hundred and Forty-eighth street and Willis avenue. Speakers: James Oneal and others; Wednesday, April 17. Seventh street and Second avenue; Friday, April 19, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street and Seventh ave-

MEETING IN EVERGREEM, L. I.

A Mover-Haywood protest meeting be held in Evergreen, I. I., on Friday, April 12, under the auspiges of the Queens County Conference. Good speakers will be present and readers of The Worker in that section should do everything possible to make it a success.

NO PROMOTION FOR UNION MEN.

Southern Pacific Superintendent Admits Systemat o Discrimination Against Workers Who Will Rot Betray Their Brothers

SAN FRANCISCO, April 4—Dis-crimination against employees who be-long to trade unions was admitted yes-terday by W. S. Palmer, General Sup-erintendent of the Southern Pacific Railway, in his address before the arbitration board which is consider telegraphers' demands. He said part: .

"The policy of the Southern Pacific can be better explained by the fustrue tions which were given by our present general manager over a year ago, to the end that no dispatcher, or employee of any description could expect promotion to an official position so ong as he retained his connection with a labor organization, and so far as that is concerned, the man would not be allowed to resign in order to get that promotion at that time: he must show his willingness to take the side of the company as against an organization, or to be absolutely independent. It is not taking sides, so much as it is the independence of the men.

In other words, if a man will be "independent," if he will withhold his aid from his brothers when they need it and passively play into the hands of the bosses, he may be graciously permitted to continue to work at such wages and for such hours and under such conditions as the company chooses to dictate. But he cannot hope to win advancement, no matter how efficient his work, unless the masters can count upon him to take their part against his fellow workingmen. Thus does capitalism foster individuality and reward-ability.

A debate on Socialism has been ar-

tor,

KIRKPATRICK AND CLEWS WILL DEBATE.

ranged between Henry C. Clews, the Wall Street banker, and George R. Kirkpatrick, to take place in Brooklyn on Sunday, May 12, at the Columbia Theater. It is possible that either Edwin Markham or Judge Gaynor will preside. The theater seats about 2,700 people and an admission of 10 cents will be charged to defray of mass

Worker, 50c. a year. Subs

MAY DAY PARADE IN BROOKLYN ALSO

The Brooklyn Moyer-Haywood Conference has also decided to hold a parade on Saturday, May 4. At the last meeting the delegates reported their organizations in favor of such a demonstration. The parade will start from the Labor Lyceum at 7 p. m. and cover a route to be announced later. The secretary of the Conference will send a letter to all unions asking their co-operation in the parade, which will be followed by a mass meeting at Fort

Green Park, if same can be secured. A large number of the unions have aiready decided to be represented by ed to make this demonstration as great a success as can possibly be achieved It is essential that all unions, Socialist organizations and other working class societies exert themselves to the utmost to make the demonstration a great one and have the mass meeting

At the Conference meeting last Friday new delegates were admitted from the Turn Verein Vorwaerts, International Machinists, Columbus Lodge No. 401, W. S. & D. B. F. No. 135.

Roosevelt's attack upon Moyer, Hay-wood and Debs in the Harriman controversy was warmly discussed, and a committee appointed to draft resolu tions of protest for the President's enlighteument.

Delegate Munterich reported in regard to the resolutions that had been drawn up, and which Assemblyman Collins tried to introduce into the Assembly, that the latter had some difficulty in getting the party leaders on either side to recognize them, and suggests that their introduction be demanded by 100,000 workingmen and women of Brooklyn.

The Socialist Women's Society, Br. 5, reported that on Saturday, April 6, 8 p. m., they will hold an entertainment and dance for the benefit of the defense fund. All Brooklyn workers are invited to attend.

The delegates to the Conference were supplied with copies of Wentworth's speech for their respective the memers who are to put them into the leter boxes in their homes

The treasurer reported the following receipts for the evening: W. S. D. B. F., Br. 166, \$25; Br. 99, \$50; Kinder St. Kasse, Br. 59, \$10; W. S. D. B. F., 59, \$10; Social Dem. Turn Verein, Br. 5. \$2; total, \$97.

lishing Association. P. O. BOX 1512. Telephone Call: 4414 Beekman. TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS.

\$0.50 25 30 30 30 30 100 copies, per copy.

Weekly Bundles:

Address all husinesse Address all business communications, and make money orders, checks and drafts payable to The Worker. Communications conserming the editorial department of the paper snould be addressed to the Editorial The Worker. Communications for the "Volksseitung" should be separately addressed to the temporary of the Worker. Communications for the "Volksseitung" should be separately addressed.

every Tuesday and Wednesday be-n 7 and 9 p. m. ever sent to individual sub-cra. Acknowledgment is made-by-ging the number of the wrapper, the following receipt of money.

manging the number of the wrapper, the seek following arceept of money.

Comrades sending in new subscriptions or The Worker should inform the subscribers not to expect the paper for at least worker from the date that subscriptions are sent in. Several days are required for communication to pass thro the arious departments and for names to get no the multigg lists.

As The Worker goes to press on Wednesses, correspondents sending news should all their communications in time to reach its office by Monday, whenever possible. Communities should be adversed to the Board of Directors, Socialist bespeciative Publishing Association, 15 times street, New York.

wntered as second-class matter at the York, N. Y., Post Office on April 6.

THE SOCIALIST VOTE. Socialist Party has passed througeness election. Its growing a leated by the increase of its vol



FOR MAY DAY.

Locals of the party in arranging for the celebration of the International Labor Day should not overlook the ity for distributing suitable literature in large quantities. For this purpose we again call their attention to the fact that The Worker for April 27 (which will go into the mails on the morning of April 25) will be a special May Day Number, having two extra pages and containing numerous articles of high value for propaganda, setting forth the nature and purposes of the Socialist movement, telling the meaning of May Day, and especially dealing with the Moyer-Haywood case, which is just now the center of interest in labor circles.

This special issue will be sold at the usual prices: 75 cents for 100 copies; \$1.20 for 200; 300 or more at 50 cents a hundred. Orders should be sent in, if possible, so as to reach this office by April 24, so that we may know how many to print and that there may be no delay in mailing.

We believe the quality of the May Day Numbers of The Worker in past years is a sufficient guaranty that this one will deserve a large circulation.

"BULLYING THE WOMAN-WORKER."

The facts related in the article on somen workers reproduced in this issue from "Harper's Weekly" are not particularly new to Socialists. But that such facts should be given space in such a magazine is rather unusual. The intention presumably is to direct attention to the humane necessity of laws for the protection of women workers and what it means to have the courts declare unconstitutional the laws already enacted. This is all very well in its way but how far does the wav go?

Socialists are continually being urged to be "practical", which means to follow the lumbering, easy-going and inrenuous method of depending upon people having certain interests to enact laws contrary to their interests. No doubt many of those who read "Harper's Weekly" were greatly shocked to read that article-if they read it at all., For they would naturally ask "What are we to do? It is impossible for us to run our business any differ ently than we do." And they are right, for to run their business with regard to the welfare of their employees would mean less profits, and profits are what business is run for.

So it is the height of impracticability to expect the people who profit by the exploitation of women and all other workers to favor laws that would restrict the exploitation, or to enforce these laws when enacted. The wage system rests upon just such exploitation. And those who are exploited are wage slaves and as wage slaves they must work out their own salvation. The publication of articles like this cannot help but do some

good, however, if only in the direction of quickening into life the social conscience of many who are ignorant of the conditions portrayed. But it remains for the Socialists to make that quickening effective of something besides maudlin sentiment. It remains for us to arouse the wage slaves themselves to a sense of their true position in society and to organize them not only economically but politically to obtain control of the government in all its branches and administer it for their own interests.

The only hope for all the wage workers, men and women and children, is the hope which the Socialist movement holds for them and which the education and organization of the whole working class makes pos sible of realization.

THE CHICAGO ELECTION.

From the Socialist standpoint, the result of the municipal election in Chicago on April 2 was no surprise to those who had been able from a distance to give some attention to the political situation in that city. In this, the Chicago "Daily Socialist" was a considerable factor and performed good service. It was not difficult to see that the Socialist Party was in a particularly bad position from a strategic point of view and a fall in the vote was apparently inevitable.

The Chicago Socialists were up against a hard proposition. The fight over the traction question long ago wore out the patience of the people of the city. Since Mayor Dunne failed to bring about, or even seriously advance, municipal ownership, the issue which elected him two years ago, the mass of the voters were only too glad to grasp at what appeared to be an easy solution as offered in the proposed traction ordinances framed in the interests of the Morgan-Ryan syndicate, and which the Republican machine and candidate offered.

To add to the complexity of an already highly complicated situation, Mr. Hearst jumped into the arena; accompanied by his trusty gang of yawpers and cartoonists, and succeeded as usual, while ostensibly supporting Dunne, in concentrating attention upon himself. We in New York know what that means, "It means a total abandonment of all reasoning powers and a wild plunge into an insane orgy which buffles description. In such a maddening situation, the wonder is recently the Mohammedans in Russia that Socialist sanity is able to survive at all. In this sense Hearst is undoubtedly the most destructive, reactionary and sinister force in American political life.

In the wrangle over the traction question we do not see how the Socialists could take any other position than they did, and that was to oppose the traction ordinances which were up for a referendum vote. Either they had to do that or remain inactive on the question, which would have been out of harmony with the policy of an aggressive political party. That taking this position should have caused some confustion among what are called "half-baked" Socialists, was to be regretted but it was probably unavoidable.

The lessons to be drawn from the ingly; that the work of getting them. when made into the party organization than ever before: that the party press that we have again fresh evidence that the most insidious foes to the progress of Socialism in this country are the demagogs and political adventurers of whom Hearst and Roosevelt are the most conspicuous types and shameless representatives.

IDAHO'S RULERS ARE ON THE DEFENSIVE. It is certainly something unusual for the legislature of a state to go out of its way to adopt resolutions declaring that a particular criminal prosecution pending in the courts and just coming to trial is "one the burden of which properly devolves upon the state and which the people of the state cheerfully shoulder without suggestion of hesitation," that the murder in question "was a crime peculiarly directed against the whole people of the state, being a blow at the foundations of good government." that "the presecution should be continued with the same vigor that has characterized it so far." that the legislative has entire confidence that the Governor and those associated with him will give the case the same loyal, patrotic attention in the future that they l in the past," and so on at great le and with abundance of florid phrases. It is unusual-so unusual as to be a

significant.

quoted were adopted by the Idaho House of Representatives and bear upon the prosecution of Charles H. Moyer, William D. Haywood, and George R. Pettibone on the charge of having murdered ex-Governor Steunenberg of infamous memory.

Why did this august legislative body ake this extraordinary notice of what the prosecutors have again and again declared to be "just a common murder case"?

Perhaps it was partly because there are already in the air rumors of gigantic graft on the part of the public officials, attorneys, and detectives concerned in the prosecution. The declaration that "the people of the state cheerfully shoulder the burden" may be an attempt to forestall inquiry into the exact nature of that burden in its financial aspects.

But, that aside, the adoption of these resolutions is a remarkable tribute paid by the Idaho Legislature to the labor movement of the country, which has so vigorously and so intelligently taken up the defense of the accused union officers and is so clearly exposing the shameful capitalist conspiracy and abuse of official power against them.

The master class and its political tools in Idaho are on the defensive. They are already compelled to abandon their official dignity and to begin to explain and disclaim and protest their innocence.

Keep up the good work, comrades and brothers! You could have no better omen of victory than this. Keep up the good work!

"THE REVOLT OF ISLAM."

The English dispatches during the

veek just past informed us of the cry of alarm raised by Lord Cromer about the growth of discontent among the native population of Egypt, which he declared to be one symptom of a widespread Panislamic movement, tending to unite all the Mohammedan peoples in opposition to the domination of the Christian European powers in Asia and Africa, and especially hostile to British rule in Egypt, India, and elsewhere. In this connection it is interesting to note that the Mohammedan population of the Russian Empire, has been deeply influenced by the revolutionary tendencies in that country. especially since the war. Until very were counted quite impervious to new ideas; their attitude toward the government was one of grumbling submission; social inertia, blind adherence to tradition, and inveterate suspicion or hostility against their fellow subjects of other religions were all but universal; and the autocracy could, whenever it desired, play off the Tatars and other Mussulmans against the Armenians, the Christian Georgians and Circassians, and other elements of the population which had been touched by the revolutionary propaganda. Now, however, there has arisen a strong independent movement among the Russian Mussulmans, which recently showed its power by the holding of a great congress at Nizhni Novgorod, which was presided over by Ali Mardane Rey, who was a member of Chicago elections are that the work of the first Duma. While there was genmaking Socialists must go on unceas- eral agreement as to the necessity for a self-conscious movement of the Mohammedau peoples in the Empire and must receive more direct attention an organization of the intellectual and social life which is rising among them, must be built up and extended; and the forces were more or less clearly divided into an "Old" and a "Young" party. Both sections united in declaring for the opening in each village of a school in which all children should be taught the elements of modern knowledge, including the use of the Russian language (a large proportion of these people are now ignorant of Russian and are thus kept apart from their fellow subjects) and for certain other measures. The Young Moslem party went further, demanding education for women the same as for men, woman suffrage, and the separation of the secular teaching in the proposed schools from any religious instruction, which they would leave to individual choice. The Old party took pains to disayow any sympathy either with Socialism or with Panislamism; and the very fact of this disavowal may be taken as showing that both these ideas have a strong following among the

Taken together with the political awakening of Persia, with the agitation in India and in Egypt which so disturbs Lord Cromer's mind, and with the activity of the Young Turks, many of whom, as recently stated by Albert Sonnichsen in his correspondence to the New York "Evening Post", are now accepting Socialist ideas and coming into touch with the international labor The resolutions from which we have well cause uneasiness amo movement, the facts here noted may

younger and more active elements.

world-exploiters of the west and may Socialists equally be welcomed For, while it is natural that in countries and among peorle which enjoy national or racial independence lingo nationalism should be a reactionary tendency and hostile to socialism; the case is different with those peoples which are held in subjection to foreign nations. Their nationalist aspirations are normal; they have a certain stage yet to pass thru and we canot expect that nationalism, in itself a divisive force, can cease to play its part until it has lad its normal development, until it is realized in some degree of national autonomy-except, indeed, in the case of such small and weak populations as can be assimilated as well as conquered by some stronger neighbors, which is certainly not possible in the case of most of the Mohammedan peoples.

NOTE. COMMENT AND ANSWER Any reader who can furnish us with clipping of the editorial from the New York "World" criticizing Comrade Wentworth's Cooper Union speech of March 14 will confer a valued favor. If desired, a copy, will be made and the cipping returned. Address Algernon Lee, Editor of The Worker, 15 Spruce Street, New York.

If there is anything in our bourgeois society more contemptible than the snobbery of wealth, it is the snobbery of intellect-or, perhaps we should rather say, of intellectual pretension. In the current number of a literary review, among the personal notes and anecdotes about authors, which guileless readers suppose to be put in for their delectation and which the more sophisticated understand to be supple mentary to the advertising columns. we find what is evidently intended to be a very amusing story of how a certain "lady author" (who has a novel just coming from the press) "was much surprised recently" when her Irish chambermaid "requested the loan of her copy of Man and Superman' to while away her spare time below stairs." That persons who do common work should care to read anything but Beatrix Fairfax and Laura Jean Libbey is incomprehensible to these folk who style themselves the cultured class; that men and women who work with their hands have also really live and functional brains is incredible to them, and the chambermaid who reads Shaw interests them as a very curious monstrosity.

C. J. LAMB .- Your - suggestion is noted. But we don't just know of the

artist. H. F., Brooklyn. +If you know any why the comrade you name should be expelled from the party, you are the man to bring charges against him, or, thru your local, to bring the matter to the attention of the local to which he belongs. For our part, we are not inclined to put thuch confidence in the truthfulness of the capitalist press nor in the justice of the courts when workingmen are con

ABOUT THAT GREAT

SOCIALIST SET-BACK. Anyone would imagine, to read the capitalist press in England of all shades of opinion, that Socialism was at its last gasp, both here and on the Continent. The German movement is crushed, and Marx's economics have to be given up because our party in Germany has only increased 8 per cent, in the face of the greatest difficulties, in hree years! In France and Italy, and Belgium also, we ought to recognize that growing numbers are an evidence of weakness. As to Great Britain, after the London County Council elections we had better give up at once. Social ism according to our mentors, can never take root in this Island. This of course, is the usual nonsense. Social Democracy is steadily making way. Never in its long and activ career has the S. D. F. gained ground so markedly as since the General Election. If only we had more funds to reap where we have tilled and sown our progress would be still more rapid It seems, perhaps, absurd to say so, but votes in this country are no real fest of the growth of our party. We cannot reason from the Continent to England What is quite certain is that contempti ble as we are told we are, all the other parties are afraid of us, dare not mee us in debate, and are well aware that the future is ours. Any shock from without such as may come from morthan one quarter at any time would speedily show what our power is. London Justice.

RURAL LOBSTERS.

A small contingent of Minnesoti farmers recently visited St. Paul and were kraciously permitted by Jim Hill. the Great Northern mogni, to visit-his million-dollar shack on Summit avenue These agricultural lobsters were much elated thereat, and doubtless never dreamed that the Hill-magnificence along with that of the whole capitalist tribe, had been acquired by plunder ing the workers of both city and

with B

The lobster, whether of esota or deep sea variety. telligent critter, to say the ney are both mighty good est-that's the main thing to Jim his kind .- Western Clarion. the art of lying, and with Harantee

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 postage or expressage will be charged extra.

THE GERMAN WORKMAN. A study in national efficiency. By William Harbut Dawson author of "German Socialism marck and State Socialism'", etc. ported by 'Charles Scribner's S Cloth, pp. 304. Price, \$1.50, net. The history of labor legislation and

social reform in Germany during the

last generation is from every point of

view an interesting one. Especially does it command the interest of Socialists, because we know to how great an extent the progress which bas been made is explainable as series of concessions by the government and the propertied classes which dominate it to the revolutionary de-mands and the calm but constant aggressive activity of the wage-working class, organized on the political and the industrial field under the inspiration and guidance of the Social Demoeratic party. What the German workers have won is, indeed, but a small fraction of what they rightly demand, of what they are determined at least to get; but, far as it is from satisfying aspirations, its positive value as an amelioration of the evils inherent in the capitalist system is by no means to be despised. Those who so clamorously insist on what they call "practicality" and who urge that the Soclalist movement should abandon its intransigeant attitude, subordinate its theories and its ultimate alms to an opportunistic attempt to "get something now," and should be willing to radical sections of the bourgeoisie on their terms and not on its own, may well be invited to compare the prac tical results of the method of theoretical "orthodoxy" and stedfast opposition followed by our comrades in Ger many since the foundation of the Empire with the results attained during the same period in Great Britain or even in France, where, during the greater part of this time, the policy of compromise and opportunism has dominated the whole or a large portion of the movement. The lesson to be drawn from such a comparison, we believe, is decidedly favorable to the German-policy. Taken all in all, German workingman is decidedly better off than his French or his British brother. Other causes may and undoubtedly have shared in giving him this advantage; but at least in very large measure it must be credited to two closely related forces to the selfreliant action of the organizations trade unions, benefit societies. societies for legal and other defense, cooperative societies, and organizations for social and educational purposes) which play so large a part in the German workingman's life; and labor and social reform legislation which the German imperial government has put into effect in the hope of conciliating the growing opposition of the working class.

Mr. Dawson's book is not a discussion of theories, but a great collection of facts. Its scope may be sufficiently indicated by giving the titles of some of the twenty-two chapters, as against Worklessness for the Unemployed: Housing of the Working Municipal House Bureaux Shelters for the Homeless; The Anti-Consumption Crusade; The Doctor in the School; Municipal Pawnshops; In dustrial Courts of Arbitration; Industrial Insurance Laws; -Workmen's Secretariats: Municipal Information Bu-

reaux: The German Poor Law. Some of the institutions liere treated -notably the labor secretaries-are entirely independent of the government, ministered by the organized working-men alone; but the greater portion of the book is devoted to the laws and public institutions touching the life of the working people. To give his work the completeness which might well be desired, the author should have expanded it considerably and, without reducing the space given to legislation and state or municipal activity, have treated with equal fulness the many other forms of independent working men's activity- (besides the secretari ats) to which we have briefly referred in an earlier paragraph. But we reeegnize that practical limitations of space and price made this impossible; and we are not inclined to criticize a book for what it does not contain, so long as what it does contain is of real value. A more justifiable criticism is that Mr. Dawson, especially in his brief introduction, which necessity sarily gives tone to the whole work seems to regard the good which has been accomplished as wholly due to the wisdom and benevolence of German statesmen and philanthropists, seems entirely to ignore the fact, often enough frankly recognized by statesmen and philanthropists themselves, that they have but responded to the constant pressure of the revolutionary forces which, if not lu some measure yielded to, would have over turned the fabric of the Empire. But, for all this, we may heartly com-mend the book to the attention of stu-

George D. Herron's "From Revolu-tion to Revolution" has been re-issued tion to devolution has been re-issued as a five-cent pamphiet by Kerr. This is one of the little classics of our Socialist literature in America, equally remarkable for the sound practical wisdom of its counsels and for the faming sequence with which !

the hatred of oppression and the aspiration for liberty and solidarity— the negative and the positive sides of the Socialist ideal. It was given as an address in Fancuil Hall, Boston, four or five years ago. The "Comrade" then issued it in pamphlet form, but that edition has for some time out of print.

We welcome the appearance of Morgan's "Ancient Society" at a price which brings it more easily within the reach of Socialists; for most of us \$4 was almost a prohibitive price, but \$1.50 is quite a different matter. Our readers should take notice of the fact that for \$6 any organization or indi-vidual can get 12 yearly or 24 halfrearly paid subscription cards for The Worker and a copy of "Ancient So-ciety" in the bargain-in other words an get this valuable work free by getting us \$6 worth of subscriptions.

"The Influence of Language Upon Socialistic Organization", by Warrer Dunham Foster appears in "The Arena" for April. The article attempts to show how Socialist organization is retarded by a diversity of languages particularly in Russia. The statement that "membership in any of the local branches (of the 'Socialistic party') de pends to a surprisingly large extent, not upon the principles held by the organization but upon religion. vocation. race and language" is new to us. That race and language do to some extent determine the location of membership in the Socialist Party is true and un avoidable. That the question of either religion, vocation, race and language takes precedence in the qualifications for membership over that of Socialist principles is not the case at all. On the whole, the article has more direct application to certain European countries than to the United States Other interesting articles in the same issue deal with Henry D. Lloyd Municipal Ownership, New Zealand legislation, besides Editor Flower's re view of current events. "In the Mirror of the Present".

THE GLASS TRUST'S TOLL.

In a public speech yesterday Mrs Margaret Negley, who has made an investigation of the subject, told of the terrible toll that the glass trust levies upon the children of Pittsburg.

"I found many one-eyed children working in the glass factories of the South Side," she said; "children whose eyes have been put out by the sparks from the hot glass which they carry."

Many of the children, she says, work at night and fall from exhaustion and sleapiness in the early morning hours. The child labor law is violated and the smaller children employed about the glass houses are kept out of the way when a visit is made by the factory nspector's deputies,

The chief opposition to effective child labor laws now pending comes from the glass trust and the sam trust is supporting the measure that would withdraw from children practically all protection of law.

The toll it levies on the children is

highly profitable to it. Their eyes cost it nothing. But to replace the children in its factories would mean that would have to pay higher wages to adults who would know and would protect themselves from the dangers that children cannot see.

There is no reason why the state should continue to permit the glass trust to take this toll of human for the purpose of increasing its profits.-Pittsburg Leader.

CHANCELLOR DAY AND THE LABORER.

Dear old Chancellor Day

Thinks that the poor man gets too Thinks that the man who must toll in Warped and worn-out when he's forty

years old. And should live as a serf in his misery

lives.

Kind old Chancellor Day. Thinks that the man who keeps work-

wide seas,

While the millionaire lolls in luxuri ous ease, Or goes to view wonders beyond the

Is drawing too much for the sweat of his brow And should eat with the dog and sleep

with the cow. Thinks that the toller who never may And never may rest till he rests in his

Is getting too much for the way he

Must slave.

When Day goes to Heaven, ah, what will be do

If God has let laborers enter there, too?—Union Labor Journal.

TO AID VICTIMS OF ... RUSSIAN TYRANNY. The Relief Society for the Political

Victims of the Russian Revolution "The Red Cross", will hold a grand all and concert at Palm Garden York, on Saturday evening, April 20. This society has the important duty of ameliorating the condition of the men and women behind the prison bars in and women behind the prison bars in the Russian dungeous and the Siberian colonies—some thirty thousand persons of the highest intellectual callbre who have consecrated their lives for lib-erty. With the aid of money much can be accomplished to circumvent the desire of the Russian government to destroy these lenders, and the society thru its branches and entertainments does some very valuable work in the

RHYME AND REASON.

BY TOM SELBY.

********* NO HELP WANTED!

In one of his recent Copper advertisements, Thomas W, Lawson advises the purchase of stock in a certain mining property (Balakiala), stating that he has himself bought " a number of thousand of shares". He goes on to say: "I have watched this property GROW FROM THE GROUND to its present great state, when its first 1,000-ton smelter is about finished, and its second 1,000-ton one coming along."

I've just bought a block of some thousands In a mine that has millions in it,-

In fact, it's begun to give ore by the ton-And a number of tons every minute. It's a "cinch", so to speak, that is simply

(The the statement seems somewhat er-And yet it's a fact that this mine's ever,

Of production is quite automatic.

It's, a mipe that will, surely surpass Any other that aims at its class, You may judge my surprise When before my own eyes.

I beheld it grow up from the grass! Just think what it means! no expensive machines It works without agents extraneousedoesn't require any "help",-its entire is wholly spontaged

effectually spikes any danger of strikes-No lockouts, and no walking delegates; short, every ill calculated to kill Enterprise, to the background it rele

So don't be a consummate ass By neglecting your pile to amass; For it's not every day Fortune ambles your way

By growing right up from the grass! YES, A DUCK CAN SWIM!

When a delegation of railroad employees waited upon President Rooserelt some months ago, they were treated to this profound pronouncement: "I am convinced that the 'wage fund'

would be larger if there was no Scticious capital upon which dividends had to be pald". Marvellously clever deduction, ch?

Phenominal penetration!

SOCIETY NOTE.

Mrs Ida Von Clausen is a rich New York sassiety dame with an itch for royalty. She just loves the dear King Sweden. He gave her a picture of himself once-hut we won't inquire too closely about the consideration. Then the king snubbed her. Oscar tikes variety. So sl. wrote to the wife of the American uinister at Sweden. out her good physical Chats. and begging to be presented at the

Swedish Court. "I assure you," she wrote, "that America, has worked hard in developing me, and has given me many things o be thankful for."

We ought to be proud of our product. sh2. But isn't it pretty nearly time we began to work for ourselves? Honest WE baven't such a multitude of things to be thankful for!

THEN THEY'LL TUMBLE.

"I see be the paper", said the Horny-Handed, One, "that when Harriman pought a lemon for \$200,000 he up and asked: 'Where do, I stand?' Well, 'pears to me like he's standing plumb square upon the neck of me and my class. Some day we'll get so interested in the proceedings that we'll lift our faces out o' the muck to ease up the pressure a bit, and then it'll be the Humpty-Dumpty stunt for me fine financier and all his breed!

DEFIANCE, NOT DESPAIR

"Labor unions thruout the nation are, massing resolutions answering nunciation of Debs. Moyer and Haywood as dangerous and undesirable

Is it thus that we shrink from the test? Has our servitude crushed us so low That we whimper and whine in protest At the smart of the enemy's blow? Nay, rather than meek indignation, At the smart of the enemy's blow?

Nay, rather than meek indignation.

We should thrill with a glad expitation.

We should welcome with joy and elation.

The clamor and curse of the foe.

The wrath of the rulers they hall

h, well may the tyrant de These militants, loyal and brave, repared life itself to renounce— Concerned but their honor to save; —, hese beroes who give their compliance duty alone,—whose defiance buried at the loathesome all s hurled at the loathesome alliance.
Of peace between master and slave!

AN'THER APPRECIATION

The following is part of a letter "Lam glad you have given Went worth's speeches. They deserve prou-inence. He is a wonderfully able fel-low. The Worker is still THE paper, and I think the gradual introduction of variety such as Mailly's reviews and the stories you print is a good plan."

MORTALITY IN WELSE COALFIELDS At the annual conference of the South Wales Miners' Foderation at Cardiff recently, it was reported that while in other coalfields four men, were killed for each million tons of coal produced, the proportion in South Wales was more than double that

THE WALKING DELEGATE.

(CONTINUED.)

By Leroy Scott. & Co. By special arrangement with the author and publishers.) (Copyright by Doubleday, Page

CHAPTER II

The Walking Delegate

It was toward the latter part of the afternoon that a tall, angular man, in a black overcoat and a derby hat, stepped from the ladder on to the loose planking, glanced about and walked to the gang of men about the south crane. "Hello, Buck," they called out on

"Hello, boys," he answered care lessly.

He stood, with hands in the pocket of his overcoat, smoking his cigar, watching the crane accurately swing beam to its place ,and a couple of men run along it and bolt it at each end to the columns. He had a face to hold one's look-lean and long: gray, quick eyes, set close together; high cheek bones, with the dull polish of bronze; a thin nose, with a vulturous droop; a wide tight mouth; a great bone of a chin;-a daring, incisive,

masterful face. When the beam had been bolted to its place, Barry, with a reluctance he tried to conceal, walked over to Foley.

"How's things?" asked the new comer, rolling his cigar into the cor ner of his mouth and slipping his words out between barely parted lips.

Barry was the steward on the job, the union's representative. "Two snakes come on the job this mornin'," he reported. "Them two over there, that Squarehead an' that Guinea. I was goin' to write you a postal card about 'em to-night."

"Who put 'em to work?" "They said Duffy, Driscoll's super

Foley grunted, and his eyes fastened thoughtfully on the two non-union

"When the boys seen they had no card, o' course they said they wouldn't work with the scabs. But I said we'd stand 'em to-day, an' let you straighten it out to-morrow.

We'll fix it now." The walking delegate, with deliberate steps, moved toward the two men, who were sitting astride an outside beam fitting in bolts. He paused beside the Italian. "Clear

out!" he ordered quietly. He did not take his hands from his pockets. The Italian looked up, and without answer doggedly resumed twisting a

Foley's eyes parrowed. His lips tightened upon his cigar. Suddenly his left hand gripped the head of a column and his right seized the shir nd coat collar of the Italian. He ferked the man outward, magating beam, and held him over the street. The Italian let out a frghtful yell, that the wind swept along under clouds; and his wrench went flying from his hand. It struck close beside mason on a scaffold seventeen stories below... The mason gave a jump, look ed up and shook his fist.

"D'youse see the asphalt?" Foley de

manded. The man, whose down-hanging face was forced to see the pavement far below, with the little hats moving about over it, shrilled out his fear again. 'In about a minute youse'll be layin'

there, as flat as a picture, if youse don't clear out!" The man answered with a mixture

of Italian, English, and yells; from which Foley gathered that he to go, but preferred to gain the street by way of the ladders rather

jerked him back to his and a pair of frantic arms gripped his legs. "Now chase yourself, youse scab! Or—" Foley knew how to

The Italian arose trembling and step ped across to the flooring. He dropped limply to a seat on a prostrate column

Without glancing at him or at the workmen who had eyed this measure doubtfully, Foley moved over to the Swede and gripped him as he had the "Now youse, youse sneakin The Swede's right hand came up

and laid hold of Foley's wrist with a grip that made the walking delegate start. The scab rose to his feet and stepped across to the planking. Foley was tall, but the Swede out-topped him

I hold ma yob, yes," growled the Swede, a sudden flame coming into his

Foley had seen that look in a thou-and scabs' eyes before. He knew its ing. He drew back a pace, pulled his derby hat tightly down on his head and bit into his cigar, every lean

"Get off the job! Or I'll kick yous

The Swede stepped forward, his shoulders hunched up. Foley crouched back; his narrowed gray eyes gleamed. The men in both gangs looked on from their places about the cranes and up on the beams in statued ation. Barry and Pig Iron hurried up to Foley's support.

"Keep back!" he ordered sharply

They fell away from him.

I mirute passed—the two men standing on the loosely-planked edge of a sheer precipice, watching each other with tense eyes. Suddenly a change began in the Swede; the spirit east out of him as the glow from a colling rivet. His arms anak to his de, and he turned and fairly slunk rer to where lay an old brown over-

two scabs make their preparation to leave, trundling his cigar about with his thin prehensile lips. As they started down the ladder, the Swede sullen the Italian still trembling, he walked

over to them with sudden decision. "Go back to work." he ordered. The two looked at him in surprised

doubt. "Go on!" He jerked his head to ward the places they had left.

They besitated: then the Swede lay off his old coat and started back to his place, and the Italian followed, his fearful eyes on the walking delegate.

Foley rejoined Barry. "I'm goin' to settle this thing with Driscoll," he said to the pusher, loudly, answering the amazed questioning he saw in the eyes of all the men. "I'm goin' to settle the scab question for good with him. Let them two snakes work till youse hear from me.'

He paused, then asked abruptly Where's Kenting?"

"Down with the riveters."
"So-long, boys." he called to Barry's

ang; and at the head of the ladder he gestured a farewell to the gang about the other crane. Then his long body sank through the flooring.

At the bottom of the thirty-foot lad der he paused and looked around the maze of beams and through columns. This floor was not boarded, as was the one he had just left. Here and there were little platforms on which stood small portable forges, a man at each turning the fan and stirring the rivets among the red coals: and here and there were groups of three men, driving home the rivets. At regular intervals each heater would take a white rivet from his forge, toss it from his tongs sizzling through the air to a man twenty feet away, who would deftly catch it in a tin can This man would seize the glowing bit of steel with a pair of pincers, strike it smartly against a beam, at which off would go a spray of sparks like an exploding rocket, and then thrust it through its hole. Immediately the terrific throbbing of a pneumatic hammer, held hard against the rivet by another man, would clinch it to its des tiny of clinging with all its might, And then, flashing through the gray air like a meteor at twilight, would come another sparkling rivet.

And on all sides, beyond the work calmly playing at catch white-hot steel, and beyond the black crosswork of beams and columns Foley could see great stretches of housetops that in sullen rivalry strove to overmatch the dinginess of the sky.

Foley caught sight of Tom with riveting gang at the southeast corner of the building, and he started toward him, walking over the five-inch beams with a practiced step, and now and then throwing a word at some of the men he passed, and glancing casually down at the workmen putting in the concrete flooring three stories below Tom had seen him coming, and had turned his back upon his approach. "H'are you, Buck!" shouted one of

he gang. Though Foley was but ten feet away, it was the man's lips alone that gave greeting to him; the ravenous din of the pneumatic hammer devoured every other sound. He shouted a reply; his lip movements signalled to

the man: "Hello, fellows." Tom still kept his ignoring back upon Foley. The walking delegate touched him on the shoulder. "I'd like to trade some words with youse,'

he remarked.

Tom's set face regarded him steadily an instant; then he said: "All right." "Come on." Foley led the way cross beams to the opposite corner of the building where there was a platform now deserted by its forge, and where the noise was slightly less For a space the two men ed squarely into each other's face-Tom's set. Foley's expressionless—as if taking the measure of the other;—and meanwhile the great framework shivered, and the air rattled, under the impact of the throbbing hammers. They were strikingly similar, and strikingly dissimilar. Aggressiveness, fearles ness, self-confidence, a sense of leadership, showed themselves in the faces and bearing of the two, though all three qualities were more pronounced in the older man. Their dissimilarity was summed up in their eyes; there was something to take and hold your confidence in Tom's; Foley's were full

of deep, resourceful cunning. "Well?" said Tom, at length "What's your game?" asked Foley in a tone that was neither friendly nor unfriendly. "Wha'd' youse want?"

"Nothing,—from you."
Foley went on in the same colorless one. "I don't know. Youse 've been doin' a lot o' growlin' lately. I've had a lot o' men fightin' me. Most of 'em wanted to be bought off."

Tom recognized in these words a distant overture of peace,—a peace that if accepted would be profitable to him. He went straight to Foley's insinuated

"You ought to know that's not my size," he returned quietly. "You've tried to buy me off more than once."

The mask went from Foley's face and his mouth and forehead creased and his mouth and foreign creased into harsh lines. His words came out like whethed steel. "See here. I would pass over the kind o' talkin' youse 've been doin'. Somebody's always growlin'. Somebody's got to growl. But what youse said at the meetin' last night, I ain't goin' to stand for that kind o' talk. Youse under

placed themselves upon his hips, and his brown eyes were looking hard de-flance from beneath his cap's peak. "I don't suppose you did like it," he said calmly. "If I remember rightly I didn't say it for the purpose of pleas-

ing you."
"Youse 're goin' to keep your mouth goin' then?"

"My mouth's my own." "Mebbe youse knows what happened to a few other gents that started on the road youse 're travelin'?' the

steely voice went on insinuatingly. "Duncan-Smith-O'Malley?" "Threats, huh?" Tom's anger began

to pass his control. He sneered. "Save 'em for somebody that's afraid The digar that had so far kept its

place in Foley's mouth now fell out, and a few lurid words followed it. "D'youse know I can drive youse clean out o' New York? Yes, an' fix youse so youse can't get a job in the iron trade in the country? Except as a scab. Which's just what you are!"

The defiant glow in Tom's eyes flared into a blaze of anger. He stepped up to Foley, his fists still on his hips, and fairly thrust his square face into the lean one of the walking delegate. "If you think I'm afraid of you,

Buck Foley, or your bunch of toughs, you're almighty mistaken! I'm going to say What I think about you, and say it whenever and wherever I

Foley's face tightened. His hands clenched in his pockets. But he con-He had the wisdom trolled himself. of a thousand fights,-which is, never to fight unless you have to, or unless there is something to gain. "I've got just one thing to say to youse, an' that's all," he said, and his low, steely voice cut distinctly through the hammer's uproar. "If I hear any more about your talk,-well, Duncan an O'Malley 'll have some new company,"

He turned about shortly, and stepped along beams to a ladder, and down that; leaving Tom struggling with a furious desire to follow and close with him. Out of the building, he made for the office of Mr. Driscoll as rapidly as street car could take him. On leaving the elevator in the Broadway building he strode to a door marked "Driscoli & Co.-Private-Enter Next Door,' and without hesitation turned the knob. He found himself in a small room, very neat, whose principal furniture was a letter file and a desk bearing a typewriter. Over the desk was a brown print of William Morris. The room had two inner doors, one, as Foley knew, opening into the general offices, and the other into Mr. Driscoll's private room.

A young woman rose from the desk. What is It?" she asked, with a coldness drawn forth by his disregard of the sign on the door.
"I want to see Mr. Driscoll. Tell

him Foley wants to speak to him." She went through Mr. Driscoll's door, and Foley heard his name announced. There was a hesitant silence, then he heard the words, "Well let him come in, Miss Arnold,"

Miss Arnold immediately reappear-"Will you step in, please."

As he entered the door Foley put on his hat, which he had removed in the presence of the secretary, pulling it aggressively down over one eye.

"Hello, Driscoll," he greeted the conractor, who had swung about from a belittered desk; and he closed the door behind him.

Mr. Driscoll pointed to a chair, but his face deepened a shade. Foley seated himself, and leaned forward with his elbows on his knees, his bony hands clasped.

"Well, what can I do for you?" queried Mr. Driscoll shortly. , Foley knew his man. He had met Mr. Driscoll many times at conferens with the Executive Committee of the Iron Employers' Association, and had read him as though he were large print. He noted with satisfaction the

color in the contractor's face. The walking delegate spoke with extreme deliberation. "I come around, Mister Driscoll, to find out what the hell youse mean by workin' scabs on that St. Etlenne job. Youse signed an agreement to work only union men. but if I didn't watch youse, youse 'd have your work alive with scabs. Now, damn youse, unless youse get them scabs off that job an' do it quicker 'n youse ever done anything before, youse 'll wish youse had!

Foley made no mistake in his pre calculation of the effect of this speech. Mr. Driscoll sprang to his feet, with a trembling that his reddish-gray whis kers exaggerated. His glasses tumbled from his nose, and his feet scrunched them unnoted into the rug. scab on the job, I didn't know it. If those men 're scabs Duffy must have

"If one o' youse bosses ever breaks a contract, oh, it's always a mistake!" "If you'd come around here and talked like a gentleman, I'd had 'em off inside of an hour," Mr. Driscoll roared. "But, by thunder, I don't let any walking delegate insuit me and tell me what I've got to do!" "Then youse ain't goin' to fire the

"Not till hell freezes over."

(Continue dnext week.)

[This novel began in The Worker of April 6, 1907. Back numbers can al-ways be had.]

THEY HAVE NO CHANCE.

Dr. Arkle, who examined 2,400 children for the Liverpool Education Committee, reports respecting the children of the slums the absence of constitutional disease, and after a most minute description of their height, weight ute description of their height, weight and chest measurements, as compared with those of the secondary school. said: "With better chances they id make a fine race of men, but quality ent they have no chance."

LIFE'S INEQUALITIES.

By Aver Goodenough. he bloo-builded mansions Mamnos. the

In the pages Plenty has built-The reared by the sons of oppression And stored by extortion and guilt-The daintiest rlands are offered

On dishes of silver and gold, And the rich in their pride are splendid As heather Belshazzar of cid. There the daughters of fashion and

folly
Their charms and their jewels dis-

play. And the mage of light and of music Drive sorroy and heartache away. a carpet of velvet. Each floor has

A curtain of silk has each door. eam white in the And statues ways Their price the blood of the poor. ery.- They babble to

They are u gether Of gaming, of wantons and wine, And deaf to he promptings of conscience

a justice divine

f want and of squalor In the houses

Make light

hey torture and spuru and cold as their birth-The tollers With hunger right Despised and neglected sojourn.

Under masters unyielding as iron They live out the lease of the bear the grim burden of bond-They age

And moisten their brend with their tears. sons the have cherished in The

prison: The daughters they love, in the street: The few flowers of life all uprooted And trampled by merciless feet.

The Author of earth and of heaven Himself raised them up from the dust: They are made saith the Book, "in

His image Yet they die for a cup and a crust!

OUR NEW RAILROAD COLUMN.

There was no accident on the Grand Junk Southern resterday. The matter is being rigidly investigated. The Horroford and Bustem Railroad

has increased the fare on its cracked near-Twentieth Century flyer owing to the innovation of baving a chaplain on board always ready to administer the sacraments We are compling a list of the acci-

lent companies that have welshed during the past month. The car shortage evil is growing.

Over ten thousand cars are being smashed, burned or wrecked weekly thru some cause or other, usually the latter. Time tables no longer will be used

on the Great Panhandler. A red flag will be hoisted when trains are to depart. Relatives desiring to be informed of incoming trains will have to arrange with the Pullman porters.

The Continental Lemon Railway has ordered a new United States Senator.

Because of the bright moonlight last evening no lights were lit on the Tun-The passengers were able to read their papers for the first time in many weeks.

Owing to the wrecking of several Pullman cars last week in the collision between the Gilt-Cinch limited and a freight carrying quantities of cordite. an order has been issued that explosives shall in future be shipped only during the hours when the accommo dation trains have the road.

The Amalgamated Railway Coroners' Union are striking for shorter hours Extensive improvements are being made on the Drerie with the new \$20. 000,000 bond issue. Already two new

trackwalkers have been installed. At the lost articles' window of the B. G. and O. information may be obtained as to toes, ears, fingers, etc., lost

en route. Dr. Ohakawa, the distinguished Japanese surgeon, has completed his investigation of the causes of the sleeping sickness among railroad opera-tives. He finds that the bacillus attains its most virulent form after forty bours at the throttle or switch. Passengers on passing trains are then exposed to its fatal contagion. He recommends a change of occupation after the forty or fifty hours at one task. as, for example, the engineer changing off with the fireman, the switchman with the telegraph operator. In this way the bacillus has its attention di-

A rolling stock often gathers moss The president has received as yet only one response to his rescript to the various railroad presidents asking for a conference at The Hague next year. The Red Cross societies are agitating

President Depeach of the New York and Sometimes Boston R. R., has flat ly denied that he owns stock in the recently exposed Undertakers' Trust.— Meyer Bloomfield, in Life,

HOW TO EQUIP YOUR LOCAL READING ROOM WITHOUT COST.

The literature agent of any local or branch, with the aid of its members can easily get from half a dozen to dozen subscriptions for The Worket each week. By so doing, besides assuring that so many persons shall be kept in touch with the party in its political and educational work, they can, by taking advantage of our precan, by taking advantage of our pre-mium offer (printed on the fourth, age-of this paper), build up a librar, of good books for the use of members and sympathizers without any clost to the local. Add a book every week or pro-judiciously chosen, and at they two his year you will have a galuatin by

BULLYING THE WOMAN-WORKER.

How Female Labor in the Shops and Factories is Obtained by Means of Ruthless Oppression and Violation of the Law.

> By Rhetta Childe Dorr. (In Harper's Weekly, Mar. 30, 1907.)

ter morning, a year ago, two young women hurried thru dark streets in the neighborhood of Brooklyn Bridge streets described save for night prowlers and an occasional policeman who looked suspiciously after the girls as they passed. At that hour few cars were running, and the young women walked the entire distance across town to the Hoboken ferry. They were just in time to catch the four o'clock boat. Hoboken was reached five minutes after a car had left the ferry, and the belated passengers knew that they must wait an hour and a haif for the next one. That is the way the streetcar service "serves" in Hoboken. After ten minutes past one the cars run at latervais of an hour and a half. The girls sat down to wait in the ferry-house, but not for long. man in charge leaned out of his window and gruffly ordered them to move on. "This ain't no place for all-night loafin'," he bawled.

"But we have to wait for the car. cried the girls in dismay.

"Can't help that," returned the man,

after midnight!" The women fled from the place and stood outside in the cold of the early morning. They dared not walk the mile that lay between them and home. Across the street a hallway offered shelter, and there they sat and waited in silent terror until a car finally came, It was just dawn when they reached their home.

A "Philanthropist."

Am I writing a melodrama? Not at ail. I am relating a commonplace incident in the lives of respectable working women in New York City. But women don't work until three o'clock in the morning, you say. The State law prohibits any woman working after nine o'clock at night. So indeed it does. Nevertheless, women do work after nine o'clock at night, not one or two here and there, but thousands of them, in many industries. They work until ten and eleven o'clock in most of the department stores, not only during Christmas season, when the law is suspended, but all through January, February, and into March. I worked in a department store myself once, and the head of my department told me when he bired me that I should have to look forward to working from eight o'clock in the morning until ten at night, from December 15 until the middle of March. Should I receive overtime pay? No, but the firm would give me my supper. My wages were eight dollars a week, and the head of this firm. who is a great philanthropist, would not ask a girl to buy her supper out of eight dollars a week. He only forces her to give him four hours' work after

The auditing and accounts departments of the great stores are out of sight, and the Consumers' League and other agencies which have done so much to ameliorate the hard lives of the saleswomen and cash children. know not much of conditions there Shops high up on the "White List" are just as hardened offenders against the labor law, so far as night work of women is concerned, as the shops which are under the ban.

On Fifth Avenue.

In the busy season of millinery and dressmaking nobody knows how many girls are obliged to toll until midnight and after often until two o'clock in the morning, that fashionable women may have their finery on the moment. Talk about sweatshops! Some of the Fifth Avenue district are so much worse than the average sweatshop, in their heartless and cynical attitude towards their slaves of the needle, that comparisons are unfair. It is a common thing for girls to be kept at work for eighteen hours, with three-quarters of an hour off for the noon meal and a cup of tea and bread and butter handed around for supper. Few, if any, dressmakers pay their girls for over time. The girls work far into the night to finish rush orders, and are laid off for a day or two to recover. They are not paid anything for the days when they do not work, of course. How could they expect it?

Down-town in the big factories it is more difficult to keep people working at night. Once an inspector did find a group of women in a box-factory after midnight, but it was explained to him that they were not there to work. They were having a tea party. The inspector was quite satisfied with the explanation. However, if the factorles must close at nine o'clock, it is not difficult to induce the workers to take home bundles of hats to prepare for trimming, neckties to finish, garments to sew on until early dawn. It is not difficult, because the workers know they must consent or lose their jobs The rush season in any trade, especi ally in the sewing trades, is the worker's harvest time, and if they are not busy then, they face starvation the rest of the year.

In A 'Genteel" Trade. Just now it is the rush season in the

millinery trade. The millinery trade that I refer to has nothing to do with those beautiful hats that adorn rich it. th Avenue. This is aner kird of millivery, in which long to the union, and they receive

At half-past three o'clock on a win- | sands for the medium and low priced trade. Most of the hats are the so called "ready-to-wear" affairs, very simple in design, little trimmed and usually cheap in material. It requires small skill to handle these hats. Most of the women in the trade are known as preparers. They do what little the machines have left them to do in the way of making the hats, lining their brims, and getting them ready for the trimmers. They do everything, in fact, except put on the bow or the quill or the flower which decorates the hat. Millinery is supposed to be a very

"genteel" trade, and the workers imag-

ine that they are on a pretty high social level when they make hats. It sounds better to say "Lam a milliner." than to admit, "I work in a box tactory." For this, and one or two other good reasons, the trade is overcrowded, and even in the rush season about fifteen per cent, of the workers fail to find steady employment. It is a condition of things which the manufacturers are not slow to take advantage of. The girls are exploited in every possible way. Wages are low, and are being constantly forced lower. It is customary to take in many learners each season, rather than to employ girls who already know the trade. The learner, you see, signs a contract to work from two to four weeks for nothing, and the rest of the season for from \$1 to \$1.50 a week. Sometimes the boss finds an excuse for turning off these girls after they have worked for nothing while learning. He can then take on a new set of girls who want to be milliners: As a girl of average intelligence masters ber task in about a week, the boss gets a great deal of his work done by learners, and it doesn't cost him a dollar.

Taking Work Home. Such a state of affairs in a trade nakes it quite easy for the manufacturers, even the best of them, to force the workers to take work home after the shop closes. And they do it. Women are timid, they are weak, they are unorganized; they think they are not in industry to stay, anyhow, so what is the use of complaining? They ac cept conditions as they find them, and cheerfully waste the flame of their lives for a pittance. This is what the manufacturers mean when they say they employ women because women are more easily handled than men.

Go down to the corner of Grand Street and the Bowery any evening in February or March, watch the amazing procession of women and children pouring ont of the factories, hurrying to their homes after a day of toll. Note that many of them carry bundles under their arms. Ask them what they carry.

The factories are not the only places from which girls are forced to take work to be completed before they can seek their beds. A girl friend of mine pointed to a picture of a famous actress in one of her most popular characters. "That gown." said the girl was finished in my kitchen at three o'clock in the morning. My sister brought it home from a palatial store in whose dressmaking department many stage wardrobes are

In the Binderies.

It is the book-binderies, rather than the shops and factories, that are the worst offenders in the matter of night work for women. A month or two ago a blg firm down-town was actually advertising in the daily papers for girls ork from eight o'clock at night until four in the morning. Until very recently two well-known magazines one of them a celebrated raker" had a system in their binderles by which, two weeks in the mouth the girls worked seventy-eight hours a week, the other two weeks being slack. Sixty hours is the legal week. night, and sometimes two, some of the girls worked all night. A representative of the Consumers' League went to one of these magazines and labored with the millionaire owner. He admitted that he broke the law, but he added that in his opinion the law was a nuisance, and that he sometimes thought of having it declared unconstitutional. However, he disliked law suits and preferred that some one else should bring the test case. to change the system in his bindery until the law was made over to sulf

bindery in the West Thirtles. She works at the wiring machine. There is only one wiring machine in the shop, and it happens that in the middle of the week there is a great deal of wir ing to be done, in order to get a magnzine ready for the next process. S this girl works all day Wednesday, all Wednesday night, and until clock Thursday morning. She sleeps all day Thursday and goes back to work Friday morning. She does this every week

Night Work Welcome. I know another girl who, until late-

y, worked every Friday twenty-four hours at a stretch. She spoke of it frankly to me, and regretted that she was not strong enough to continue the long hours. Both of these girls bedels are turned out by the thou- usual time and a half allowance for

not forced to work at night, the foreman will tell you. Are they not? Even under union conditions the average skilled woman in the binding trades makes little more than \$8 a week. The men in the hinderies average \$15, but they have so hypnotized the women that the men are able to monopolize all the highly skilled parts of the trade, leaving the simpler opera-tions to the women. No woman is allowed to go higher than the sewing together of the sheets. The girls at the sewing machines make from \$7 to \$8 week. The work require gence and a fair amount of skill, and if it were a "man's job" it would command twice the wages. However, the women accept the half loaf as better

their extra hours of work. They are

than no bread at all. When a chance offers to double her wages by working a night or two in the week, is it any wonder that an energetic girl jumps at it? Most of the binders agreed, when we talked it over, that it wasn't so bad, if they only wouldn't ask you to leave the shop before day-That was the worst, the going light. home in the dark, when the cars and ferries are running at such wide intervals, and such terrible people are hanging around the streets. One girl said that in her shop they let th night shift lie down on the floor and sleep until six o'clock. Her foreman was too kind-hearted to turn a girl out. Another said she used to wait for daylight in an all-night restaurant on the

One Accident. Accidents? Oh yes, accidents de happen sometimes, when a girt gets

tired and sleepy to be careful. Usually they manage to keep their vits about them, but not always, Catherine used to work as a paster. and as she was a very quick worker she made as much as \$12 a week. Blg wages for a woman. But Catherine wasn't satisaed with that. She was bright and ambitious, and when the boss offered her \$25 a week to work at the cover machine all night she was delighted. Twenty-five dollars a week is a princely income to a working girl It opens up possibilities of dazzling girls have only themselves to prov for. So Catherine went to work at th cover machine, all night long feeding magazines to a great hungry steel and fron mouth. One night she was unusually weary. Perhaps she had no slept enough during the day. Eve working girls like to have a good tin and sometimes they are so fooli to sacrifice their sleeping hours, pleasure. Of course no one determine such nonsense. A working girl sho work. On this particular night igirl at the cover machine was the and sleepy. The covers didn't run smoothly between the jaws of the monster. Several times they got all wrinkled up and ruined. So, when the very last cover she ever fed it began to wrinkle she forgot caution and tained hold on it a fraction of a se too long. The great Jaws snapped her hand. She shricked—and shricked They stopped the machine, but not b fore the jaws devoured her arm ju

below the shoulder. What became of her? Oh, she stayed in the hospital quite a while, and the shop got up an entertainment for her, and made \$1,000. She b cork arm, which makes her look all right, and the firm took her back a gave her a job as a copyholder at \$7 a week. The other copyholders get \$8 a week, but the boss said she was lucky to get any job at all, with onter

Did the firm do anything for while she was in the hospital? We they bought some tickets for the tertainment. Of course they were responsible for the accident. The was working at night voluntarily. was getting well paid for it. knew the machine was dangero Anyhow, she couldn't sue the firm, cause she was breaking the law j

as much as they were. Why Not Night Work?

There are people whose nithds are so logical that they cannot see why it women will get into the trades they should expect the trades to adapt themselves to feminine neces a trade needs people to work at night why should not the women as we men do the night tasks? I can think of several answers to that. I which the night itself menaces women as it does not menace men. Only the other day the press despatches from Lincoln, Nebraska, told a borrible story about a girl of fifteen being assaulted on her way home from her night-work in a telephone exchange. Every once in a while the working world hears tales of girls running for more than their lives to reach the shelter of their doors. No, not down on the East Side among the foreign population. East Side streets are as safe as your drawing-room. Most of the girls live in Jersey City, Hoboken, Brooklyn, or far up in Harlem, where rents are comparatively cheap. It is hard on the parents of these girls when they don't get home until late.

I was thinking of Jeanne. Jeanne was a young French girl, one of a prosperous Jewish family, where it was never intended that the daughters should work. The father had a little cigar store down on lower Broadway, and all the children went to school. The Trust noticed the little store on day, and naturally ate it up. Thes gave the father a job, but the salary was small, and the two eldest girls had to find work. Jeanne get a job in the auditing department of a big store and worked until almost any hour of the night. When she stayed out after ten ner where she got out of the chr and

Continue of

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day, anxiously expecting to be notified

that the case was ready to be heard

The most extraordinary reticence was

maintained about the whole affair,

and one November day it was an

nounced that the case had been de-

cided without oral arguments, without

the presence of the attorney-general.

without even the presence of a repre-

sentative from the attorney-general's

office. Briefs were submitted on both

two of the judges dissenting. If oral

arguments had been heard it seems al-

together possible that the decision

The attorney-general was appealed

to, to take the case to the highest

court, and after some hesitation he

decided to do so. The People vs. Wil-

lisms and O'Rourke is to have just

one more chance, in the Court of Ap-

peals, where it will be decided quite

definitely whether women and girls

shall be forced to work all night. That

is what it amounts to, for if the learn-

ed judges hold that they may work all

night it is perfectly certain that they

All Women Workers Concerned.

York State who are concerned in this

decision. In Rhode Island, Pennsyl-

vania, New Jersey, and half a dozen

other manufacturing States agitation

for better protective laws for women

workers is very active at the present

authority that eight States are wait-ing to hear whether it is safe for such

laws to be passed. If it is not safe, if

the highest court in the largest manu-

facturing State in the Union declares

that it is unconstitutional even to pro-

tect women and girls from actual phy-

sical danger, what is the use of any

legislation in behalf of women work-

ers? What is the use of Pennsylvania

torbidding their employment in conl

mines; Illinois, Nebraska, and Missouri

in the slaughter pens of the packing

houses? Eleven years ago Illinois set

the example of declaring the prohibi-

tion of night-work for women uncon-

stitutional. One of the results of that

nction was that certain New York

corpórations established branch fac-

tories in Illinois that they might force

more women to work at night than the

local manufacturers needed. Just as

New England capital has gone into

Georgia and South Carolina that it

may take advantage of child labor. If

the People lose their case vs. Williams

and O'Rourke, Massachusetts, Indiana,

Nebraska, and New Jersey will remain

It is stated on exceedingly good

not alone the women of New

might have been a different one.

sides.

will have to

It is somewhat insignificant

the verdict was a divided one,

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BULLYING THE WOMAN-WORKER. (Continued from page 3.)

wait for her. One December night be waited there in a furious sterm, waited a long time. Jeanne was very late that night, and all the way up in the car her little heart was devoured with anguish, for she thought of her father standing in the snow. When she found him he was speechless with cold, and when they got home he lay down on his bed exhausted and iil. He died about ten days later.

There are lots of girls who wouldn't dream of entering the back door of a saloon in the daytime, but on the way home in the dark hours, when there are few to see and none at all to care. and you are aching with cold and weariness-I know the whole thing from experience. I have felt that gaunt exhaustion, so different from the weariness that follows a day of work. Now the backroom of a saloon s not exactly a good place for a man, but it is a much worse place for a girl. You see, after all, the night has its own special agent for women.

Not Exceptional.

All this time I have been talking, not about a few exceptional cases, cuiled here and there from among thousands but about things as they are with them all. A little over a year avo Commissioner-of-Labor Sherman gave it as his opinion that there were hetween 5,000 and 10,000 employers in New York city alone who were openly violating the sixty-hour law. In report dated January 3, 1906, Mr. Sherman says:

The provision prohibiting night work is penly violated, especially in the employment of women over twenty-one and the department has feared to test this par-ticular probibilition because it is so closely joined with the problestion of male and fe male minors, that in case of an adverse de-cision both prohibitions might be held to cision both p

In this report is a record of prosecutions during the year 1905 for illegal employment of women and minors ufter 9 p. m. Here it is:

Convicted and fined .. Total number of cases known to ex-

ist, between 5,000 and 10,000. Perhaps you would like to hear more of the case "convicted and sentence suspended." The report of that parficular bindery as it went to the De

partment of Labor is as follows:

They work overtime all year round. They begin work at eight o'clock in the mornin On Saturday they work outil 9.3). They have a half hour for lunch and a half hour for supper. They work overtime four days to the week stopping at five thirty-two days. They would be discharged if they resed to work evertime. They are going work next Friday until 4 a. m.

The Law Tested.

In the Spring of 1906 it was deeided to test the law. Two cases of the only States where women are pro-all-night employment of women in tected against night work. How long book binderies were brought before will they keep their protective laws? the Court of Special Sessions. The Seven States in the Union have no

laws at all for the protection of wopromptly appealed, on the ground that men workers, and at least seven or the law was unconstitutional. The more have only laws forbidding wocase of The People vs. Williams and men to tend bar or to work in mines. O'Rourke came up before the Appel-What hope is there for the women of late Division of the Supreme Court the these States? day after election. It was to have been heard in October, and arrange-PASS IT AROUND AGAIN, WILLIE ments for a public session with oral arguments were made by the Women's Air: Walfz Me Around Again, Willie. Trade Union League, the Consumers' League, and other organizations. Those interested waited from day to

Ten thousand grafters, from cellar to They gather to work Willie Hearst.

They reached for his boodle till Hearst lost his moodle— He said that this gang was the worst. Each salpe politician thought Hearst

Who'd turn bragen brickbats to gold: Around his fat keg, with their ciutch on They chanted, for fear he'd grow cold.

Chorus. Pass it around again, Willie. Around around, around! The game is so easy, we play it so breezy,

We feel like a plg with his feet in the trough.
We hold up our buckets for Willie to cough-

Pass it around again, Willie, . Around, around, around?

Poor Willie Hearst surely got it the worst Cassle Chadwick was clumsy and slow-From Montauk to Erie, till Willie got They rolled him out thin for his dough

The thing seemed as simple as squeezing a pimple. Till he learned at last to say, "No!" They followed in clouds, round his car swarmed in crowds,

And sang as they stood in the snow. Chorus.

Pass It around again, Willie, Around, around, around! for surely are good; let it be understood, We'll skin you clear down to the ground, Your barrel is filled with the stuff that we

A lot of good fellows are right here to So, pass it around again, Wille,

Around, around, around

STRENGTHENING THE

WORLD MOVEMENT. The two factions of the Socialist movement in Cuba, named Partido Socialista and Agrupacion Socialista, have combined under the name of Partido Socialista and asked for admission to the International Socialist

The general organization of the Socialist movement of Roumania have decided to attliate with the Internsttional Socialist Bureau.

ENGLISH CHAINMAKERS ORGANIZE.

The movement among the chainmakers of England is reported to be making good progress, an advance in wages of from 10 to 20 per cent having recently been gained. The women workers in the chain trade, commonly called the "white slaves of England" are trying to organize, nearly a thousand women having enrolled as mem-bers of the union to try and get an advance in wages.

Join the Socialist Party NOW.

TENEMENT RENTS

ON THE INCREASE

The annual report of the Charity Organization Society states that the most striking phenomenon of the past year was the persistent increase in rents. In accounting for this the report states that the lack of adequate transportation facilities, the large immigration from other countries and inflow from other communities has more than outran the capacity of the new tenements built during the same period. Regarding the amount of inrease in rents the report contains the

following interesting statement: "The result is that notwithstanding the high rents which previously prevailed, there has been an increase of from 20 to 40 per cent in the smallest and cheapest tenements—in other words, to those families who were already finding the cost of bare shelter an almost impossible burden. The alleged cost of structural alterations to comply with the provisions of the existing Tenement House law is frequently made a pretext for the raising of rent, but that it is little more than a pretext is shown by the fact that it takes place equally in buildings which bave and in those which have not complied with the requirements of the law, and in those in which no alterations are necessary."

To check the increase in rents th report suggests prohibition of additional factories in districts having an abnormal population and improvement in transportation facilities. The tendency is for the population to cluster around the factories and by a wider distribution of new industries the population will spread over a wider

TEN HOURS IN BELGIUM MINES.

The Belgian Chamber of Deputies has passed an amendment to the min ing law, by which the working day in the mines of the Campine district is reduced to ten hours, which includes the time spent in the descent and ascent of the pit. A motion to intro-duce an eight-hour day into all mines was defeated and the ten-hour day adopted instead.

A NEW UNION FOR BRITISH JOURNALISTS.

The national Union of Journalists is a new union of newspaper writers which held its first national conference at Birmingham, England, Mar. 20. It starts out with 1,500 working journalists from about 60 districts. The union was badly needed as con ditions in the profession are very bad.

STRIKE OF TAILORS AT VIENNA.

A great strike of dressmakers and ladies' tailors in Vienna is one of the greatest strikes of women on record; 12,000 employees have struck work and 9,000 of these are women and girls. The cause of the strike is low

SOCIALIST TEACHERS ORGANIZING for he formation of a Socialist Teach-contaction. A meeting has been thoxford or the purpose

PUBLICATIONS.

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THE REVOLUTION IN ENGLISH SHOEMAKING. 'Engineering", a trade magazine,

claims that no individual trade in the

United Kingdom has been so completely revolutionized of late years as the boot and shoe industry. It is only about fifty-years since the sewing machine was introduced in parts of Northamptonshire and of Staffordshire. This was followed by a long and disastrous strike in 1857. The men were disorganized and weak, and were wholly defeated. Prior to this the bootnaker or shoemaker made the com-plete article himself. There were sections—"women's men", and "men's men." These were in some instances subdivided. There were "closers" for "uppers", generally, especially for "top boots" and "Wellingtons." Some specially devoted themselves to these branches; others to "Bluchers", "watertights," and other foot-gear. In the trade they were called "seats" of work, the men working in from twos and threes to ten or a dozen in a shop. Many hired those "seats" for the sake of company, or because they hated the solitary system of working glone, except in cases of colablers, menders, or repairers, who often had a stall or small room in a half basement facing the street, which was far from lonely. Machinery and labor-saving appliances have changed all this. The sub-division of labor is immense, there being over a hundred different operations to com-plete the article. The operatives now work in factories, mostly by their own desire; they formerly hated and fought against the system, now they fight for it. The revolution and development, says "Engineering," has been phenom-

The secretary of the South African Typographical Union warns all men engaged in printing and kindred trades against emigrating to the Transvaal, where there is at present a deal of unrest in the trade thru file proposed movement of the employers to reduce the scale IS per cent, which may prove successful.

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Standing advertisements of Trade Unions and other Societies will be inserted under this heading at the rate of \$1 per line per samum

LABOR SECRETARIAT. — Delegates' meeting the last Saturday of the month, 8 p. m., at 242 E. Eighty-fourth street. Board of Directors meets the first Thursday of the month, 8 p. m., at the office, 320 Broadway, R. 703. Address correspondence to Labor Secretariat, 230 Broadway. Telephone: 3076 or 5077 Franklin.

Local Troy, N. Y., Socialist Party, meets I and 4th Weilnesdays in Germania Hall. ecretary, W. Wollnik, 1 Hutton St.

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III—Clubhouse, 243 E. 84th St., 7,30 p.
m.; Dist. IV—342 W. 42nd St., 8 p. m.;
Dist. VI—3509 Third Ave., 8 p. m.; Dist. VII—2059 Third Ave., 8 p. m.; Dist. VII—430 Second Ave., 8 p. m. The Board of
Supervision meets every Tuesday at Faulhaber's Hall, 1551 Second Ave., 8 p. m.
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CARL SAHM CLUB (MUSICIANS' UN-ION), meets every Thursday of the month, 10 a.m., at Clubhouse 243-247 E. Sith street. Secretary, Hermann Wend-ler, address as above.

SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.—Branches in New York, Brooklyn, Paterson, New-ark, Milzabeth, Syracuse, Cleveland, Chi-cago, St. Louis, Control Committee meas second Thursday in the month at 11 a. m. in the Labor Temple, 243 E. S4th street, New York City.

NITED RROTHERHOOD OF CARPEN-TERS & JOINERS OR AMERICA, LO-CAL, UNION NO. 476, meets every Tues-day at 8 p. m. in The Labor Temple, 284 East 84th street. William L. Draper, 432 W. Thirty-eighth street, New York City, Recordin: Secretary, H. M. Stoffers, 22 East 101st street, Financial Secretary.

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PARTY NEWS.

Mational.

Under date of Mar. 29, Ernest-Untermann declined the nomination for dele-gate to the International Congress in the following letter to National Secretary Barnes:

In reply to your favor of Mar. 26, notify-ing me of my nomination as a delegate to the International Congress, I beg that you will kindly make it known to the com-rades of the party that I cannot accept any such nomination, so long as the inter-national delegates are instructed to work for the adoption of a trade union resolution conforming to the present trade union resolution of the Socialist Party. The Na-tional Executive Committee, at its recent on, voted to instruct the international ates to this effect, and this bars me effectively from accepting the n as international delegate. I have the trend toward industrial organization. and, secondly, because its last clause con tains an implied endorsement of one labor organization as against another and was so interpreted by the members of the disliked organization. I do not intend to endorse this trade union resolution now, any more than I did when it was first offered. My idea of a labor organization resolution, which shall do justice to all sides, is em bodled in the resolution which I offered at the recent session of the National Executive Committee. In my opinion, the So-cialist Party has no business to meddle with questions of labor union tactics. That is a matter for the labor unionists to settle among themselves. The Socialist Party is but the theoretical advisor of those labor ists, who are members of the party, its instructions as to what is the theoret enlly sound interpretation of the general trend of development among labor unions. I shall work for and vote for any labor union resolution, which shall express what my resolution does. Whoever wishes to bar me from accepting the nomination as in-ternational delegate will have nothing re to do but to continue getting the intional delegates instructed to support dutions which I am known to oppose This will bar me forever from accepting any such nomination.

Ja this connection, I feel compelled to

make some statements, which I have with-held from all inquirers up to the present e, out of consideration for the peace of the party. I should not make these state-ments now, were it not for the fact that the resolution barring me from accepting this nomination was introduced at the recent meeting of the National Executive Committee by Comrade Hillquit, the present International delegate, my rival for this since the last national convention of the Socialist Party. According to all es of fairness and decorum accepted by Socialists, he should have been the very last man to introduce this resolution. The fact that he did introduce it, knowing my position in this matter, compels me to bring the whole matter before the party membership, so that they may at least know why I cannot and will not be an international delegate now, and why I ational delegate now, and why I ed several years ago, after I had de-

feated Comrade Hiliquit for this position.

I retused to disclose my reasons for my resignation at that time, because we were in the mides of a presidential campaign, and did not cure to stir the party by a peral controversy. But those who support ed me have a right to know my reasons and I feel that in view of this new move barring me from accepting this nomination it is time to speak out.

This is my reason for resigning at that

· A few-days after the national conven I went to national headquarters in re-se to a request of Comrade Mailly, then National Secretary. He informed me that it had been decided to have the international delegate present a report of the development of the Socialist and labor payement to the international congress. He further informed me that he had selected Comrade Hillquit, the alternate, to write this report, that Comrade Jonas would translate it into German, and that I should translate it into French.

In other words, Comrade Mailly, without consulting me first, had commissioned Comrade Hiliquit to write a report, which I. as the accredited delegate of the party, was supposed to present to the international congress, while I had been assigned dary rôle of a translator. I was the secondary role of a translator, I was supposed to present to the international congress a report written by the aiternate. This was contrary to all established cus-toms of the Socialist parties. It is a matsents the report should be the man to write it. Under the existing arrangement, I had no other choice but to create a personal disturbance in the middle of one of the

most important campaigns we ever had, or to resign. I chose the latter alternative. In the present case I have again been just as effectually barred, this time before any nomination and election for this posi-tion was possible. And to aggravate the altuation, the report to the international confress has already been written by Com-rade Hiliquit, even before he knew whether he would be re-elected or not.

If this does not reveal a studied attempt to bar me from accepting this nomination, just as the first move did. then I do not how to interpret plain facts. I leave the comrades to make their own con-ns from those statements, and to dge for themselves, after they have heard

other side.
hope you will place these facts before membership, in the interest of aformation, and for the sake of

To this Comrade Hillquit has replied under date of April 2, as follows:

The last Weekly Bulletin contains a long etter from Comrade Untermann setting orth his reasons for declining the nomina-ion, as delegate to the International Con-

cital of dark conspiracies and intrigues in which he has assigned to me the somewhat uncongenial and unpopular rôle of the vil-lain, I suppose I have no alternative but to place before the membership of the narry before the membership of the party other side" which Comrade Unter-calls for.

first place, permit me to correct

In the first place, permit me to correct conrade Untermann's facta.

The last antional convention, of our party ecided to defray the expenses of one deletate to the Amsterdam International Conress, and to give credentials to as many delitional delegates as may care to go at heir own expense. Comrade Untermann awing received the largest number of the paid position, was elected dypat, and I anving received the next

nate. Later in the proceedings several other party members, myself among them, were elected additional delegates, with the understanding that they were to pay their own expenses, All delegates had, of course, the same rights and standing, and there was no cause for Jealousy or intrigue be-tween them. When Comrade Untermann sabsequently resigned and I as the "next in the order of succession" was offered my travelling expenses by the party, I declined to accept them, and thus I did not benefit by Comrade Untermann's resignation

Our party, like all other affiliated Social nal Congress a report of the progress of our movement since the preceding congress.

This report was not submitted by the delegates, "accredited" or otherwise, but by he party itself, and was signed by Willian Mailly as National Secretary. I undertook the somewhat laborious and ungrateful task of drafting that report at the request of Comrade Mailly, and Comrades Jonas and Untermann translated it likewise at his re

Comrade Untermann now finds a fatal breach of etiquette in that procedure; he maintains that with due regard for our respective ranks, he should have done the drafting and I the translating. Comrade Untermann could, of course,

have exposed the entire plot right then and consideration for the peace of the party and because we were in the midst of a presidential campaign and he did not care "to stir up the party". Comrade Untermann carried the dread secret in his breast for three long years, no wonder that it burst out so suddenly and so vehemently at last.

But even now Comrade Untermann would have remained silent out of regard for the peace of the party had I not again violated "ail codes of fairness and decorum" in con nection with the coming International Con

The outrage of fairness on my part this ime consisted in my motion to instruct our delegates to vote for the trade union reso lution most nearly in accord with our own, and in my drafting the report to the International Bureau "before I knew whether

I would be re-elected or not."

Comrade Untermann seems to confuse the permanent office of International Secretary with the temporary duties of delegate

The fact of the matter is that just at present 4 happen to be the International Secretary of our party, and that my term of office does not expire until after the ming International Congress. One of the duties of the International Secretary is to report the proceedings of the International Bureau to his party, and to report on the progress of his party to the International Bureau. Towards the end of last year the Bureau called on its members to submit the reports of their respective parties in the early part of this year. Accordingly I drafted the report for the Socialist Party, and submitted the draft to the National Executive Committee for approval. The draft was approved by every member of the committee including Comrade Unter-mann, and was then submitted to the Bureau as the official report of the party. The drafting of the report was by no means an easy task, and I undertook it not to spite Comrade Untermann, but because I should have been plainly derelict in my duty if I had not done it. When the question of the attitude of our

delegates on the trade union movem e up in the National Executive Cou nittee, we were not at liberty to frame new policy for the party. Our party has expressed itself on the subject in unmistakable language, and in the most authori tative manner; by the adoption of a forma resolution at a national convention, which rote of the entire party membership Neither the National Executive Committee nor the National Committee have the power to alter or amend that resolution Until repealed by a general referendum vote, it stands as the supreme expression of the party, and the delegates who will represent our party at the International Congress are bound by it just as much as they are by our platform. My motion or the subject was merely declaratory of this fact, and so clear did it seem to the mem-hers of the N. E. C. that even the comrades who do not entirely favor our present trade union resolution, such as Comrades Simons and Work, in fact all, except Comrade

Untermann, voted for the motion. barred him from accepting a nomination

as delegate to the International Congress.

The two most vital rules of our organization are: (1) That its members submit to the decisions of the majority whether such decisions accord with their individual views in each instance or not, and (2) that all elected officers in their official capacity ret resent the views and sentiments of their constituents, not their own, altho as indi viduals they have the right to criticize the majority decisions and views of their con stituents. These are the cardinal princi ples of all true democracy and representa-tive government, and it would have been just as consistent for Comrade Untermanu to represent the party in an International Congress altho he disagrees with its de cision on one point of tactics, as it is for

him to remain a member of the party in spite-of that difference of opinion. Comrade Untermann may have different riess on the subject, but he has no justification in accusing me of a studied at-tempt to bar him from accepting the nomi-nation as delegate to the International

Congress.
While I expect to attend the Stuttgart Congress, I do not and never did intento accept a nomination from the National Committee as one of the two delegates whose expenses will be defrayed by the

My contemplated trip abroad will be pri marily one of recreation and I would not be justified in permitting the party to pay my travelling expenses. I have no motive in the world for an attempt to bar Com rade Untermann from accepting the nomi-nation. On the contrary I would like to see him among the American delegation in Stuttgart, for he is really good company

when he does not write.

In conclusion I hope the comrades will forgive the somewhat harsh tone of this reply, but I must contess I am losing patience with the silly attacks of comraves who are so oppressed by the sense of their own overwhelming importance that they silvesy accent plots and conspiracies against them, and who, while invoking all possible codes of fairness and decount for your ble codes of fairness and decorum, do not hesitate for a moment to question the mo-tives and impugn the integrity of their fel-low members in the Socialist Party.

THE EMIGRATION AND IMMI-GRATION QUESTION.

National Committee motion No. 5, con-sisting of the resolution drafted by the National Executive Committee on

Emigration and Immigration has been adopted by a vote of Yes, 46; Noes, 3; not voting 11.

Additional seconds to the motion submitted by Comrade Lee. on the same questions have been received from James F. Carey, Mass; Chas. L. Fox, Maine; Ernest DeWitt Hull, Conn; Antoinette Konikow, Mass; S. Vanderporten, New York; Alfred Wegenknecht, Washington.

National Committeeman Bentley of Oklahoma has offered the following amendment with comment to Comrade Lee's motion:

Add to proposition No. 1, as follows: 'And whenever states provide separate schools, equal and ample facilities shall be provided for all races regardless of numbers living in school districts."

We, in the South find it absolutely out of

the question to consider mixed schools this fact within itself would destroy thing that we are all most vitally interested in. It is absolutely essential for the negroe's good that they be separated as much as possible in a social way. Nine times out of ten it is the flunkey negro who associates with the white people; who raises hell so often. We have no trouble with the industrial and farm hand negroes. Most of the negro states provide fairly equitable systems of separate schools, and they have done wonders for the negro race and they would close every public school in the South, rather than have them mixed. PROPOSED NATIONAL REFEREN-

DUM. Proposed National Party Referen lum submitted by Local Liberal, Missouri, to amend Section 3, Art. 12, by adding the following which appears

in caps: Sec. 3. The platform of the Socialist Party shall be the supreme declaration of the party, and all state and municipal platforms shall conform thereto; and no state or local organization shall under any cir cumstances fuse, combine or compromise with any other political party or organization, or refrain from making pominations in order to favor the candidate of such other organizations, nor shall any candi date of the Socialist Party accept any nomination or endorsement from any other party or political organization. AND ANY POLITICAL FACTION CLAIMING MEM-BERSHIP IN THE SOCIALIST PARTY, THAT IGNORES THE STATE AND NA TIONAL CONSTITUTION AND THE REGULAR ORGANIZED SOCIALIST PARTY SHALL BE REGARDED AS DIS-RUPTERS AND DEALT WITH AS SUCH, ND SHALL BE EXPELLED AND PUR LISHED IN THE NATIONAL AND STATE BULLETIN, THE SAME TO BE RATIFIED BY REFERENDUM OF THE MEMBERSRHIP OF THE COUNTY OR STATE IN WHICH THE DISRUPTERS ARE PROVEN GUILTY, BY A LEGAL TRIAL OF THE ORGANIZED SOCIALIST PARTY OF THE COUNTY OR STATE WHERE THE TROUBLE MAY EXIST. NOMINATIONS FOR DELEGATE

TO INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS Additional nominees for delegates to the International Congress since last reported are:

James Carey, Haverbill, Mass; Mor-ris Hillquit, New York, N. Y.; Ernest DeWitt Hull, Naugatuck, Conn Lewis, Oakland, Cal; John Spargo, Yonkers, N. Y.; Franklin H. Wentworth, South Hanson, Mass.

The following have declined: Eugene V. Debs; Alexander Jonas; Thomas Morgan, J. G. Phelps Stokes and Ern-

The following Comrades have accept ed the nomination: Algernon Lee, New York, N. Y; J. C. Thompson, Blos-som, Texas; John M. Work, Des Moines, Iowa. Other nominees have not yet been heard from.

Charters have been granted by the National Office to the following locals: Springman, W. Va., 4 members; Spencer, N. C., 13 members.

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

E. E. Carr: April 14 Cleveland, O; April 15. Harbor.

Isaac Cowen: New Jersey, under direction of State Committee. J. L. Fitts: West Virginia, under di ection of State Committee.

Lena Morrow Lewis: Pennsylvania. under direction of State Committee. . M. W. Wilkins: New Hampshire, under direction of State Committeee.

Pennsylvania.

The meeting of Local Philadelphia will be continued on next Sunday owing to the extensive amount of business which must be attended to. A motion was carried to the effect that any comrade who allows his name on the primary ballot other than those nominated by referendum be expelled.

On Sunday, April 28, 8 p. m., at Labor Lyceum Hall, a joint debate will be held. The subject will be "So cialism vs. Individualism". Comrade Sykes will defend Socialism. His opponent will be announced later. ickets will be necessary for admission

to this meeting. The referendum ballots will be in the hands of the comrades, by the lat-

ter part of the week.
Comrades Sehl and Johnson resigned from the Campaign Committee, and these vacancies will be filled at the next meeting of the local.

. New Jersey.

National Organizer Isaac Cowen begun work on April 2 in New Jersey, to which state he has been assigned. He will work in Essex County until the end of April and then go thru the state visiting the following counties in order; unless a change in plans becomes necessary: Middlesex, Mon-mouth, Atlantic, Cape May, Cumberland, Salem, Camden, Burlington, Mercer, Warren, Sussex, Passaic, and Ber-Comrade Cowen is acting under the direction of state secretary Kill-ingbeck, 230 Washington street, New-The 12th Ward Branch, Jersey City,

is about to open a series of discussion meetings devoted to Socialism in its most profound and interesting phases, All comredes, with their friends and - Tacquainum

and participat. The first meeting the series wil be held at Socialist Party headquirers, 375 Central ave-nue, Wednesdy, April 17, 8 p. m. Subject: "How Would Corruption Be Prevented Unier Socialism?" On April 1, 7, 6. Phelps Stokes spoke

on "Unearned Increment" before the Men's Club of the fashionable St. Men's Club of East Orange.
Paul's Church of East Orange.
ing to his having to return to New
he left comrades Killingbeck
questions and take part in the discussion which followed, and kept the plutocrats busy until after midnicht.

Hereland There. Organizer Williams of Local Minne polis reports activity as follows: On Sunday afternoon, Mar. 31, Guy Williams lectured the Labor Problem at Holcomb's ill. In the evening Comrade Slaugher of St. Paul debated with Mr. Hardinge of Chicago on Single Tax vs. Socialism at the First Unitarian Church. on Sunday, April 14 Comrade Holman will lecture in Holcomb's Hall on socialism and Individ-ualism. On April 17, Beecher Moore will lecture in the same hall on The Class Struggle. The Twin City locals are preparing to open up a series of street meetings at soon as the weather

Now"

The next leafle for monthly distri-bution will be sen to locals this week. The leaflet is entitled "Ability to Kill". It deals largely with the useless slaughter of people by railroads. should be widely distributed in every city. Leaflets will be sent to locals to the same amount that each local used of the "Presperity" leaflet last month. The price will be \$1 per thousand to locals able to pay and bills will be sent after shipment is made. Locals should bear in mind that the State Committee rannot keep up this form of propagaida unless they cooperate in every way with the committee. Prompt payment for the leaf lets is necessary, but above all, the comrades must do their share in making this plan a success by giving a little time to distributing the leaflets. One hour's work by each commade every month will suable the party to reach one hundred thousand people regularly with our literature.

At the next meeting of the State Committee, State Organizer Chase will make a complete report of his organ-izing tour and plans for the summer campaign will be made a special order of business. Several locals have failed to send in monthly reports for March and the secretaries should attend to this matter immediately.

Comrades Grey and Streeter of Buf-falo held a Social st meeting in the town of Protection on April 2. The meeting was arranged by Comrade Barrow, a former Buffalo Socialist. The meeting was well attended and undoubtedly did much toward making an organization possible there. Every local with comrades who can speak should follow this example and hole meetings in nearby towns and help build up the state organization.

A district conference was held in Schenectady on Sunday, April 7, to consider the matter of placing a district organizer in the field. Delegates were present from Locals Gloversville, Johnstown, Schenectady, Albany Watervillet, and Troy. The conference recommended that a permanent district organization be established and a district committee to consist of one The recommendation of the conference will be submitted to the various locals and the members of the committee elected will meet in Schenectady on Sunday, May 5. A resolution was passed by the conference asking the State Committee if possible to get Comrade Debs to speak in this state sometime during this year.

Local Rochester has lost a valued comrade by the death of William Mannhardt. The local adopted resolutions expressing sympathy with the deceased comrade's family and appreservice which he had done for the

New York City.

The General Committee will meet on Saturday, April 13, at 8 p. m., at the Labor Temple, 243 E. Eighty-fourth street

City Executive Committee met April 8, with E. Wolf chairman. Twentyfour applications for membership, 14 of which were from the Finnish Branch and also one thru the 26th A D from a former member of a defunct Russian branch were referred to the General Committee. The First Agitation District reported no meeting on account of the "Daily Call" affair. The Second and Bronx districts reported no meetings. Upon request of the Bronx delegate the Organizer was requested to notify Van Nest district to send delegates to the Agitation Committee, none having been present for at least three consecutive meet ings. The Yorkville District reported the last meeting attended by delegates from districts as follows: 16th and 18th. 1: 20th. 2: 22d. 2. The 16th and 18th reported nine return letters from circulars sent out, indicating a desire for admission to the party. The Rohe-mian Branch has promised to send a representative to the committee. The 20th reported a reunion meeting on Saturday night at the Labor Temple The Organizer stated he had communicated with the 24th and 29th, that the secretary of the district is out of the city, and that their failure to be represented is probably due to the present lack of proper organization and he-cause they have no secretary. The West Side reported that at the last meeting no delegates were present from the 5th and 7th, the 13th and 15th; the 5th was represented by two delegates, the 7t. 2' and 2 th by

one; requested the City Executive Committee to recommend the printing of the state and municipal program adopted under National Referendum "A" for general distribution during the next campaign. The Organizer re-ported that the National Committee has already taken steps to have this document printed. The Hariem District reported delegates at its meeting as follows: 19th, 2; 23d, 1; 26th, 1; 28th and 30th, 1; 13th, 3; the German Branch sent no delegate. Two communications from the Daily Call Association, stated that a conference is called for Thursday, April 18, and calling attention to the affair to be gotten up for the purpose of increasing the fund. The committee repre senting the German Branches which had expressed their desire for the formation of a German Central Committee for the purpose of conducting propaganda work among Germans, independent of the present means provided by the party, appeared before the Executive Committee and made a statement of what they expected and hoped to accomplish. After a full hearing it was pointed out to the committee that the good they might do would be more than offset by the evil of dividing the organization work in any way that might lay the foundation for duality of movement; that the work they proposed to do could be done thru the existing machinery of the party; that the Executive Committee had been, and would be, willing to consider any suggestions from the German comrades for the betterment of their particular propaganda work, whether made by individuals or committees, but that such agitation could be done thru the present channels, and without the creation of new machinery, if the petitioning comrades would test its efficiency. It was further pointed out that there was no bar to informal meetings for the purpose of devising ways and means of propaganda, for which no organization was required, and which could afterwards be carried out thru the various Agitation Districts instituted for that purpose, or thru application directly to the Executive Committee. The committee was urged to consider the good of the party as a whole and not with reference to one of its elements. Further it was presented that the Socialst movement in this country can only be successful by becoming homogeneous in form, and that undue emphasis ought not to be given to any nationality forming one of its component parts. The following motion was then passed: That the City Executive Committee recognizes that the present party machinery in the different Agitation Districts is all that is necessary

matter by what name. That furthermore this committee is willing and anxious to carry out whatever feasible recommendations the German branches may make regarding agitation in the German language.

A special meeting of members the 4th A. D. will take place Sunday, April 14, at 3 p. m., at 66 E. Fourth street, for the purpose of reorganizing

to carry on the agitation in Local New

York, and that we disapprove of the

formation of any dual organization, no

the district and all old members are requested to attend. An important meeting of the 8th A. D. will take place on Friday, April 12, 8 p. m., at the headquarters, 100

Ludlow street. The Progressive Workingmen's Societies of the Bronx will hold their twelfth annual spring festival in Ebling's Casino, One Hundred and Fifty-sixth street and St. Ann's avenue, on Saturday evening, April 13. "Past performances" give assurance that the festival will be well arranged and there ought to be a bigger attendance this year than ever before.

Kings County.

The County Committee has arranged May Day celebration to be held at the Labor Lyceum during the evening of that day. The talented Morris Shaw Dramatic Society has tendered its services for the occasion, in the to be followed by a suitable address by a speaker to be announced later. The evening's entertainment will close with a dance. Every party member will receive by mail two tickets with the request that they be sold and returns made as soon as possible to the branch secretaries. An especial effort is being made to make this a social and financial success, as the funds will go to the County Agitation Fund. The tickets are 15 cents, a very moderate price for the admission alone to the

dramatic production. The Young People's Socialist Club disbanded on April 4 and the balance in the treasury, after several donations were made at the last meeting, amounted to \$15.23, which was turned over to the Kings County Committee. At its regular meeting on April 3, the 20th A. D., it was decided to hold a mass meeting on Saturday, April 27, 8 p. m., at the headquarters, 257 Hamburg avenue, with Henry R. Kearns of New Jersey and Comrades Gelfer and Well as speakers. Next Wednesday, April 17, the discussion will be on the questions: Is the capitalist entitled to wages of ability and if so. how much? Is it in favor of the working class and Socialism, according to their point of view, to abide by the present laws?

AUGUST BEBEL'S JUBILEE.

The Parliamentary jubiles of August Bebel occurred on Mar. 14 last, when his fortieth year of parliamentary life was completed. His sent in Reichstag was covered on that day with roses and carnations and he was greeted with heartiest congratulations by his Socialist colleagues. He enfered the North German Parlia ment 1, 1867, as a member of the party Lassalle.

*********** LECTURE CALENDAR.

New York City.

FRIDAY, APRIL 12 LIBERAL ART SOCIETY, 206 E. Broadway.-Elizabeth Burns Ferm. 'Education at Home and at School".

MANHATTAN LIBERAL CLUB, 220 E. Fifteenth St.-Lawson Purdy. "Duties and Development of the New York Tax Department". 8 p. m.

SATURDAY, APRIL 13. STH A. D. HEADQUARTERS, 106 Ludlow St.-B. Weinstein. "The History of the Jewish Labor Movement in America". 8 p. m.

SUNDAY, APRIL 14.

RAND SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCI-ENCE, 112 E. Nineteenth St.-W. J. Ghent. "Objections to Socialism". 11

LYRIC CONGREGATION, Lyric

Hall, Sixth Ave. near Forty-second St. -John Russell Corvell, "Sex Union and Parenthood". 11 a. m. 26TH A. D., 1533 Madison Ave.

Abrahams, "Socialism a Philosophic Movement". Sp. m. WEST SIDE HEADQUARTERS. 585 Eighth Ave.-Alexis C. Ferm.

"Spencer and Education", 8 p. m. HARLEM SOCIALIST CLUB, 1250 One Hundred and Twenty-fifth St.-William Mailly. "Why Socialists Organize", S p. m.

Brooklyn.

SUNDAY, APRIL 14. SILVER HALL, 315 Washington St. Dr. K. N. Morris, "The Pathway to

HART'S HALL. Gates Ave. and Broadway.-Lucien Sanial. "Issues of 1908". 8 p. m.

Rochester, N. Y. SUNDAY, APRIL 14.

LABOR LYCEUM, City Hall, Common Council Chamber.-Judge Thomas J. Leddy, "Education the Only Hope of the Masses". 3 p. m.

Newark, N. J. SUNDAY, APRIL 14.

S. P. HEADQUARTERS, 230 Washington St .-- W. B. Killingbeck. "The Real Card". 8 p. m. Philadelphia.

SUNDAY, APRIL 14. LOGAN HALL, 1305 Arch St .-Charles P. Gildea. "Reform vs. Revolution". 8 p. m.

Socialist Study Class, 2:30 p. m. Boston, Mass.

SUNDAY, APRIL 14. LABOR LYCEUM, Pilgrim Hall, 694 Washington St.-Senator James T. Vahey. "Capital Punishment".

GEORGE WILLIS COOKE'S .. LECTURES AT RAND SCHOOL.

Particular attention should be called to the five Jectures on Literature as Social Interpretation to be given by George Willis Cooke during the last week of April. Mr. Cooke's high reputation as a man of letters, together with his understanding of social his tory, give full assurance of his mastery of the subject. Those who are familiar with literature, but not with the Socialist view of history will have a new field of thought opened to them by these lectures; those Socialists who have confined their attention to the economic and political phases of our philosophy will get a new and a broader conception of its meaning and scope: and probably there is none of us who cannot derive instruction as well as pleasure from the course. The subjects and dates are as follows: Beginnings of Literature and Communal Society. Sunday, April 21, 11 a. m.; Tribal Literature and the Development of Mythology, Tuesday, 8 p. m.; Literature of Feudalism and the City State, Thursday, 8. p. m.; National Literature and the Evolution of Individualism. Saturday Literature and the Growth of Collectivism, Sunday, April 28, 11 a. m. Whoever can do so should hear the whole course; but those who cannot hear all should hear as many as they can.

WORKMEN'S CO-OPERATIVE PUBLISHING ASSOCIATION.

A joint meeting of the members of the Workingmen's Co-operative Publishing Association ("Daily Call" sociation), the State Committee and the Comittee of Nine elected by Local New York, will take place on Wednesday, April 17, at 8 p. m. at the Labor Temple, 243 East Eighty-fourth street. The recommendations of the sub-committee of five with reference to ownership of the paper, as well as other important matters will be taken up and all those who desire to hasten the publication of the paper are requested to attend so that the necessary plan of future may be outlined.

THE "DAILY CALL" CONFERENCE.

A meeting of the "Daily Call" Conerence will take place on Thursday, April 18, at S p. m., at the headquarters of the West Side Agitation Committee 585 Eight Avenue At this meeting efforts will be made to reorganize the New York "Daily Call" Conference, which proved so valuable in the past in the work of raising funds The branches of Local New York have been called upon to elect delegates and the secretaries of districts are requested to send the names and addresses of their delegates to Or ganizer Solomon, so that they may be notified about the meetings of the conference. This will be an important meeting. The conference will be permanently organized and regular meetlugs decided upon.

THE WALKING DELEGATE.

Produced by the Naw York Socialist Dramatic Club, Sunday, April 7.

By James Oneal.

The production of "The Walking Delegate" last Sunday evening at the New Star Casino by the Socialist Dramatic Club, was undoubtedly a finan cial success. Nearly every available seat was taken.

In approaching a review of the play

feel some misgivings and even some thing akin to terror. If nothing is said may not The Worker incur the charge of a "conspiracy of silence." Then again, can I tell of my impres sion of the play, fortified by the impressions of others whom I timidly consulted, without having it charged, and worse still, having it proved as a dramatic critic, my education been neglected? A still further consideration is that by some chance the writer happened to be the one representative of The Worker present. He was seen, recognized, and his mission suspected. Appreciating the dilemms in which I am placed, I would rather have my ability as a critic impeached than to have my courage questioned. So as a compromise of both, a brief review of the play with a timid comment here and there will suffice for my purpose. Skinner, a scab mill owner has forced

his men and women employees to the limit of endurance and they are finally driven to strike. Benson, union mill owner, is being forced out of business by the seab labor of his rival. Capitalist Benson is also in love with the daughter of Burns, the walking delegate, but is not a Socialist, which causes the girl to refuse his attentions. She advises him to "read up" on Socialism and he promises to do so. Benson has two reasons for seeing Skinner defeated by the strikers, his love for the girl and his material interests. Benson contributes \$500 each week to the strike fund, but his aid in this direction is finally exhausted and it looks as the the strikers will be forced to concede defent.

When everything looks black, the union while in session is informed that the Socialist Party has nominated Burns for Mayor and he is later elected. The election enables the Mayor to appoint strikers to police the city and Skinner is finally forced into bankruptcy. He appears later at the auction of the factory and finds an able bidder for it in the person of Dis-mond, a rich miner and a friend of the strikers. However, Skinner fin-ly outlids Diamond and it looks on Skinner is to regain possession when Benson, who was unable to continue his weekly contribution of \$500 to the strikers, is in some way able to outbid Skinner and becomes owner of the factory. He announces that the factory will be unionized, that he is a Socialist (he has read a book) and Alice daughter of Burns, accepts him on the

It is hard to reconcile Burns as a union leader equipped with a knowledge of Socialism and at the same time en gaging in a street brawl with a Tammany heeler during a strike. Yet Burns does this very thing. Neither can we conceive of a union strongly permeat-ed with Socialist thought that would consent to Burus receiving \$500 per week for the strikers and these not

gift Benson, the rich man who comes to the aid of the class he exploits, may exist in bourgeois fiction, but in real life he has no existence. Strikes are not wone that way. If the solidarity of those involved and the sympathetic hands are their class does not be a superficient to the solidarity of the aid given by others of their cla not win for them, there is no other agency on which they can rely.

Then, to conclude with the prole-tarian girl marrying the owner of the cheap melodrama, that one w that the same incident should be incorporated in an alleged Socialist pl It has become hackneyed by contin repetition. In fact, the action of the play moves from the start towards this inevitable ending. Benson is the first to appear in the first act and without delay declares his love for Alice. It coes not require the remain-ing three acts to transpire before we know that Alice is going to break into the "upper class". Aside from one scene in which a typical union meeting is portrayed, there is little to suggest anything of real working-class life and its social tragedy,

Socialist speeches are abundant and Burns and Murphy, an Irish police-man, deliver two or three each during the four acts, but so far as the actic or situations portraying any great evils of capitalism, there were none.

Edward J. Lewis as Burns made a creditable walking delegate, consider ng that the cast for the most important rôle, he was overshadowed by genius of Murphy as a Socialist orator. Augusta Grossman as Allee was good, the she failed at times to display any emotion at the one or two critical moments that the play gave her. J. C. Frost, as Murphy, was very good in the comedy parts, in which am tempted to include his Socialist orations. Max Juedicker as Alphonso, an English tourist and Caroline Van Name, a lady of leisure, deserve special mention as having made the most

of their parts.

The vaudeville program, consisting of six numbers, was excellent, and was heartily applauded.

"The Industrial Republic," by Upton Sinciair, Is now running serially in Wishire's Magazine. It ought to be circulated tery widely. Botter send to-day for free sample copies and ten subscription cards on credit. The price of the magrains is only ten cents per year.

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CASH SHOULD ACCOMPANY ALL ORDERS.

THE WORKER

15 SPRUCE STREET,

NEW YORK

"THE ROAD TO YESTERDAY."

A_Charming "Comedy of Fantasy" Produced at Fields' Herald Square Theatre. -

By William Mailly.

OHE ROAD TO YESTERDAY. A comedy of Fautasy in four acts. By B. M. Dix and E. G. Sutherland. Produced at Lew Fields' Herald Square Theater.

A delightful evening's entertainment can be had out of "The Road to Yesterday", with just enough suggestion seriousness to keep it from being frivolous. The idea is a quaint one, that of transplanting a group of twentieth century middle class people, se heads are full of the romance which comes of reading trashy historical novels, back to the seventeenth century, there to have their illusions lled and to find that the "good old times" were not what they are cracked up to be. There are possibilities in this idea, and the more one thinks it over the more fascinating it

Suppose, for instance, it were possible for us to go back about three hundred years and get acquainted with the ancestors of Rockefeller or Harriman or Roosevelt or Debs or Ferri or Gorky? What would we find them to be? Try and figure out for yourselves. How far back in the past did the progenitor of the man with the big stick roam the forests with a tree for his weapon and his molars masticating roots and wild boar flesh? How long was it required for the soul of a Gorky to bloom in the Russian desert of Despair?

This has nothing to do with "The Road to Yesterday", but one cannot help these thoughts intruding It starts you to wonderthemselves. It starts you were yourself in that dim time that lies so far behind us. It is probably because the play appeals to that eternal curiosity which lurks in the human brain about the past and the future that it has had such success. Are we suffering to-day for wickedness done by our forbears long ago and will posterity reap good or evil from what we do to-day?

In other words, this is where the osophy gets its innings on the stage and the cult will undoubtedly benefit from it. For the idea is put so cleverly that it is more illuminating than the ordinary theosophical discourse.

Elspeth Tyrrell, with her head already full of historical baiderdash. ids a day trying to take in all the sights of old London, ending up with a lunch in the famous Cheshire Cheese Inn. On her return to her brother-inlaw's studio she falls asleep to dreamor is it a dream?-that she is Lady Elizabeth Tyrrell in 1003, She has a series of astonishing adventures, astonishing because they are altogether different from what she expected would happen in those old days. There is some droll fon at first but it quick ly develops into a thrilling drama and just as Elspeth is saved from the wicked Lord of the manor, she wakes up in the studio again, to meet all the folks whom she had met in 1603 back

in their twentieth century garb again.

All this is carried out with an attenpiction which makes the play very enjoyable. I must confess it rather pleased me to have the hero in the mock romance the son of a blacksmith with the plain name of Jack Hobbs. or something like that, instead of the usual noble heir in disguise. I could not onlie make out however how the old witch of 1603 became the Irish servant girl of 1903. Perhaps Cromwell's invasion of Ireland afterwards was responsible for it. I'd like to know anyway. Also how came there to be a looking glass adorned with the face of a Japanese lady in the man-sion of Lord Strangevon in 1603. The Japanese invasion had not yet threatened to become an issue in those days,

But these are only details. Minute Dupree is charming as Elspeth and does a great deal toward making the production the success li is. Robert Dempster, White Whittlesey, Helen Ware, Julia Blanc respecially as the witch; her brogue as the servant girl was lame) were very good in their dual characters, F. Owen Baxter was a little too broad as Tompkin at times, and missed the comedy sense of the part.

This week "The Road to Yesterday" is at the Shubert in Brooklyn and returns to New York on Monday next, April 15, for an engagement at the Lyric, It is worth going to see,

"WIDOWERS' HOUSES" PLAYS IN BROOKLYN.

Readers of The Worker in Brooklyn hould not miss the opportunity to see George Bernard Shaw's brilliant councily, "Widowers' Houses", which will play at the Shubert Theatre all mext week. This is the most seath-

that Shaw, or any other English dramatist, has written. In addition to this the comedy is presented by a first-class company, and every progressive thinker who goes to will appreciate the comedy at its real worth. The fact is, it is only those who have studied social conditions and the make-up of the present society that can thoroly appreciate it. For this reason, and also because it is somewhat of a duty for us to encourage the production of such plays, Socialists should give this production their support.

A party of Socialists is being formed to go from Manhattan to Monday evening's performance in Brooklyn, and any comrade desiring to be one of the group is invited to meet at The Worker office, 15 Spruce street, at 7:30 at the latest, and all will go in a body. This will be something novel and it is hoped that the Brooklyn comrades will also try to attend in large numbers.

"THE RECKONING" CLOSES.

The last performance of "The Reckoning" this season will take place on Saturday evening at the Berkeley Lyceum Theatre, where this beautiful littie play has enjoyed a run of over sixty performances. Those who have not yet seen this play should do so week. They will see a perfect this production, led by Katherine Grey in a remarkably fine piece of emotional

HOPP'S PLAY ACCEPTED.

Julius Hopp has succeeded in having his four-act sattre upon American political conditions and the labor movement, entitled "The Friends of Labor", accepted by a firm of producers in this city, and the first production on any stage , will take place at the Kalish Theatre on Monday, May 20. The play will be well staged and a competent comapny of professional

actors is being engaged In order to be of assistance to the party and its press Comrade Hopp has made arrangements with the pro-ducers whereby 25 per cent of the proceeds of all tickets sold by the party officials, or at the offices of the papers will go to the party or to the press. The tickets will be exchangeable for reserved seats at the theatre and will sell for 25, 50 and 75 cents and \$1. Further particulars will be given later.

ACTIVITY IN NEWARK.

On Sunday, April 21, there will be another protest meeting in Newark. N. M., in the Columbia Theater, with Franklin H. Wentworth as the principal speaker.

The Newark press has been compelled to notice the Roosevelt assault on Debs. Moyer and Haywood. On April 5 the "Morning Star" called Roosevelt's attention to the grave error he had committed and the next day the "Evening News" not only gave a noitce of the big meeting to be held at the Columbia Theater on April 21, but also reported E. S. Egerton's demand upon President Roosevelt for a retraction of his utterance.

PROGRESS AT ELIZABETH.

The second protest meeting held in Elizabeth, N. J., on Friday, April 5. was even more successful than the first one. Saenger Hall was filled to its capacity, and a larger percentage of union men were present. The program was opened with the singing of "Are They Going to Hang My Papa?" by the children of the Free School, and a recitation by Mrs. Rautenbach, entitled, "We Protest", Franklin H. Wentworth followed with a masteriy exposition of the conspiracy against the western labor officials, which was greeted with great enthusiasm. was followed by Clement Driscoll who gave a very interesting account of his personal experience in Idaho, while investigating the case. The meeting was great success and the Elizabeth comrades are more enthused than ever over the work for the defense fund and the public agitation.

THE YONKERS CONFERENCE

The Yonkers Conference has decided to hold an open-air protest meeting on May 3, with Clement Driscoll and William Malily as speakers. Strong resolutions have been adopted asking President Roosevelt for proof of the statement classing Moyer and Haywood with Harriman or to retract it

The Yonkers Conference has forwarded \$250 to the Defense Fund. A steamboat excursion to Kingston Point is being arranged for.

MAY DAY IN FRANCE

PARIS, April 4.-Speculation about the labor demonstration on the first of May and predictions of violent disturbances occupy a large space in the papers. Victor Griffenilies, Secretary of the General Confederation of Labor declares that there will be a general stoppinge of work thruout the country in honor of the International Labor Day. The Government professes fear ing satirs upon the class that fives of disorders and is rather estentationsparasitically upon the working class by taking precautions against them.

A STATEMENT ABOUT HELICON HOME COLONY.

(Every newspaper in New York has printed lies about the Helicon Hall Colony. A copy of the following letter was sent to every morning paper and not one printed it. The Worker is glad to be able to give space to this statement, in justice of the moters of Helicon Home Colony.1

promoters of Helicon Home Colony,

Numerous misstatements concerning the
affairs of the Helicon Home Colony having recently been made in the press, the under-signed deem it proper to make the following corrections:

1: It has been charged that Helicon

Hall was not properly safeguarded agains ire. The Hall contained only three stories. of not over eleven feet each. It has been used as a boy's school for twelve years, we know. The first thing that the did was to purchase six extinguishers, the very best obtainable. At least 5 people had practised in the use of these. Ropes were purchased; and hung from the third story into the court, and also from a win dow of a room in the rear. The purchase of rope ladders for other rooms had been ordered; and at the time of the fire the manager was in New York ordering them. There were three stairways from the third story and five from the second. There were texts on the first floor, and two from the cellar. The building had been inspected by the Englewood health officer two weeks before and pronounced sanitary. There was 100 ft. of hose in the court and a faucet to which to attach it. This we had always counted upon using in case of fire as we know, there is no official in Engle wood to inspect buildings for fire. We con-scientiously used vulcan safety matches and provided for each person a holder for matches and a receiver for burnt ones., All the steps which we took were upon out own initiative—the authorities of the city never made any inquiries or angressions to

2. It has been stated that the Colony was in financial straights. About January 15th, its superintendant, Mr. Stephen L. Randali of Providence, B. L. fell III from overwork. Having been unable to find a satisfactory book-keeper, Mr. Randall had been keeping the accounts in the form of randa which others could not inter prot. During the three weeks of his Illness and subsequent three weeks of absence south, the accounts of the colony were in some confusion, and many bills were held until they could be certified by him. At the time of the fire the accounts had been straightened out, and a complete list of bills about to be submitted to the Board of Directors. The money to pay them was in the bank-peither the Colony nor the holding Company ever incurred any obligations until the money to pay them was it

S. It has been stated that the Colony

was "running behind". It had not been planned to have it do anything else during the formative period. Helicon Hall large place, and had been bought with the idea of forming a large colony. To have charged at cost during the early months would have been us the a hotelkeeper, whose running expenses were one hundred dollars a day, should have charged the first two gnests fifty dollars a day each. It had n planned by those who had the terprise at heart to carry a deficit of \$3 000 or \$4,000 for the first year. As a matter of fact people had moved in so fast that the deficit had been nearly wiped out altogether. There were several hundred people on the colony's list of those "interested", and thirty or more who, had definitely declared their intention of coming at various for a new hall or cottages, to the amounof \$16,000 had been pledged. There were about twenty-five adults in the colony pay-ing board. With fifty adults, the colony would have had a surplus of \$5,000 a year "dissensions". There had been many and mated discussions as to the policy of the colony. The cause of the dissatisfaction had been the policy of rapid growth, which necessitated building operations and confusion, the constant presence of investigat ing strangers, unpleasant newspaper pub-licity, and, in general conditions that made for nurest and an atmosphere foreign to that of a home. The question came to a head early in March, and was thoroly threshed out at a meeting of the colony, at the end of which it was agreed by unanimous vote to limit the colony, so far as the colony's own efforts were concerned. to Helicon Hall itself, and to raise price to the point to make it a self-sustaining a week to nine dollars was to have gone into effect May 1, and would have given the colony a surplus of \$2,000 a year, about 15 per cent over all its expenses. A state-

Craig had inspected the schedule of in-come and expenditures upon which the new rate of charge had been based, and had found the conditions in the colony satis factory to him. WILLIAM NOYES. President Board of Directors of the Colony.

UPTON SINCLAIR,

President of the Home Colony Company.

cluding those who had offered funds. In-

cluding subscriptions which had been ac

cepted from abroad, the company had more money in sight than it needed, and only a

few days before the fire, Mr A. G. Craig, a

resident of the colony, had subscribed \$500, and had been told that a second \$500, offer-

ed by a relative, would not be needed. Mr.

SOCIALIST AND LABOR

VICTORY AT POPLAR. The recent election for Board of Guardians of Poplar, England, where grest efforts were made to discredit the Socialist and Labor administrative policy, resulted in a victory for the latter. Seven Socialist and Labor candidates were elected out of a total of nine. George E. Lansbury, who was the most severely attacked member of the Board, being re-elected by the

ST.LOUIS BREWERY WORKERS MAKE CONSIDERABLE GAIN.

highest vere for any candidate.

ST. LOUIS, April 4.-The strike of the brewery workers here ended yes-terday with the signing of an agreement for three years, by which an advance of nearly 15 per cent, in wages and a slight reduction of hours for many of the men is conceded. agreement provides for arbitration of disputes arising under it.

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THE HAMBURGSTRIKE THE "WIDOWS AND

British Unions Arous Exportation of Strike Breakers.

Exportation of Stake Breakers.

The unions in Engline are becoming thoroly aroused over the exportation of British workmen to beak the strike of Hamburg longshrenen. National unions of workmen and laborers are exerting themselves to prevent further shipments of strike treakers.

It is reported that "hundreds of so-called civilized Britishers are tearing at each other like ravenous wolves, and cursing and arisking at each other for a chance to secure a ticket for Hamburg to take the places of the German dockers." German dockers."

The strike originated last May when the Germans deciard their intention of celebrating Labor Day as a national Labor holiday. The employers re-taliated by locking hem out for ten days and filling their places with Enghish blacklegs. At the end of ten days the strikers went lack, instituting a system that no overtme after 10 p. m. be worked. The preent strike is occa sioned by the enployers, without warning, locking the dockers out because they refused to revert back to the old conditions of working 36 hours a break.

Secretary Jochade of the Hamburg union has issued a statement which declares that many of the imported strike breakers have refused to work at Hamburg, and pat there is great discontent among them. They have appealed to the British Consul. On Mar. 16, 167 men declined to work further and were reurned to England. J. R. Clynes, Laber member of Parliament from Nortl-East Manchester, has raised the question in the house as to the importation of British workmen into Hamburg to defeat the longshoremen's strike and will ask the Prime Minister for legislation to prevent such exportation in future.

TWO ELECTED IN MILWAUKEE.

Comrades Rassch and Welch Elected to the School Board

MILWAUKEE, April 7.-Two of the four members of the School Board elected last Tuesday are Social Demo-crats—Henry C. Rausch and Albert J. Welch. Under the system here in vogue in electing for this office candidates do not appear as nominees of parties but as "non-partizan" candi; dates. Moreover, the party had decided not to participate as such in this election. The conrades named were nominated thru the efforts of the labor unions and were well known to the voters as Socialists.

The Social Democratic Aldermen in the City Council pet up a good fight at the last meeting against the attempt of the (Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad to compet the city to build a part of its viaduct over the Menomine valley. The Socialist Aldermen also fought against the increase of the police force. Alderman Seidel contended that if the same amount of money were spent for education this would be a far better method of promoting good order in the city.

SOCIALISTS STRONG

IN FINNISH DIET. HELSINGFORS, Finland, April 5.-The official election results show that the Socialists won 80 of the 200 seats in the Diet or parliament of the Grand Duchy. The Agrarians, who on many points will act with the Socialists, have 13 members. The Old Finns obtained 58 seats, the Young Fluns, who control the existing Government, 25, and the Swedes 24. The Diet will meet early in May.

AMERICAN AID FOR RUSSIAN REVOLUTION.

Secretary Rubinow and Treasurer Romm of the Russian Social Demoment sunouncing this change of policy had been sent to all those vitally interested, incratic Society of New York acknowledge receipt of the following contributions for the Russian revolution:

S. P. Local, Kansas City, Mo., \$5; S. P., Br. Harrison, No. 1, Hudson Co., N. J., coll, by L. Tischer, Jr., \$5; group Russian Social Democrats, Cincinuat, O., \$29,50; T. S. & D. B., Br. 221, Pittsburg, Pa., \$4.83; Russian Soc. Dem. Society, Boston, Mass., \$100; Milhi Biddle, \$1; S. P., per National Secretary J. Mahlon Barnes, \$135.24; previously acknowledged, \$14,303.20; fotal,

Contributious should be sent and checks or orders made payable to Dr. Maxim Romm, Treasurer, 306 E. Fifteenth street, New York City.

Collected in Beston.

Secretary Pavlo and Treasure Rudusson of the Russian Social Democratic Society of Boston acknowledge receipt of the following contributions

M. Kurth. H. S. Club, Holyoke, Mass. German Section, \$14.58; N. Bedford, German Club, Wm. Ohnesorge, \$5; Peter Witson, Bishee, \$9; Ch. W. Willbor, Franklin \$1: A. Kleiner, Adams, \$1; R. F. Colson Saugrus Socialist Club, \$2: O. Keller, Green field Socialist Club, \$1; Hebrew Sociali Club, Brockton, Mass., \$2; total, \$35.58.

Contributions should be sent and checks or orders made payable to K Rudusson, 88 Charles street, Boston headquarters of Russian Social Demo cratic Society of Boston.

AGAINST WAR AND STATE-AIDED CHURCH

anti-militarist agitation has spread to Italy. The distribution among the soldiers of leaflets against militarism is being pushed vigorously in spite of numerous arrests. Numerous anti-elerical demonstra-

tions have been held in vario of Italy, advocating the adopt policy similar to that pur

ORPHANS" COMPANY.

The criticism the Western Union Telegraph Company has received after cing an increase in its rates, has called forth an answer which should slience the critics. The in-crease in rates has little interest for workingmen. They are fortunate to avail themselves of the mail service when they can afford the postage.

But they will be interested to know that according to the Western Union officials, the company is owned by widows and orphans and is even known on the "street" as the "Widows and Orphans' Company." They also have the assurance that scrupulous regard for the welfare of these unfor-tunate stockholders is responsible for the increase in telegraph rates.

It is hoped that those who must patronize the service of the Western Union Company will, out of grateful regard for its philanthropy, resign themselves to the change. be comforted with the cheerful knowledge that they are supporting a benevolent institution that shields widows and orphans from want. Breathes there a man so avaricious as not to be touched by this gathering of dividends for so worthy a purpose?

TRANSVAAL ELECTIONS GO ANTI-BRITISH.

The elections in the Transvaal (late South African Republic) on Feb. 19 last, resulted in a complete victory for the Boer nationalists known as the 'Het Volk" Party.

Three other parties participated in the contest: the Progressives, representing the British speculators and exploiters; Nationalists, representing the British in the Transvaul who are opposed to British imperialism; the Labor Party, representing the protest against immigration of cheap Asiatic labor. Het Volk carried no less than 34 seats; Progressives 22; Nationalists 7, Labor Party 3 and Independents 3. There is thus a good majority in the lower house of the Transvaal Parliament opposed to British exploitation of the country. From this assembly will originate all the laws and it will also control the finances.

However, like the Assembly granted to the Philippines by the United States, the British government has established an upper house, appointed by the crown for a period of five years that will pass on measures adopted by the lower house. At the end of five years the upper house may also become elective if in the judgment of the home government the Boers have become "safe and sane."

COLLAPSE OF SOCIALISM" IN GREAT BRITAIN.

The British Social Democratic Federation has scored two more victories in local elections, just to call attention to the alleged "collapse of Socialism." At Reading our comrade W. F. Hay was elected Borough Auditor, with 1.104 votes, aganist 1.019 for the Liberal candidate and 842 for the Conservative. For 23 years there had been no contest, the old parties amicably agreeing on a caudidate each time. At Stonehouse, last year, the Social Democrats carried the election for Directors of the Public Hall, electing all their four candidates. This made a sensation, as only ratepayers have a vote in this election, and it was loudly declared that nothing of the sort should happen again; but now another election has been held and four more Social Democrats are seated-Spicer, Wm. Harrison, John Carr, and James Twaddle-giving us a clear majority. Stonehouse is one of the places where the police authorities tried to suppress Socialist meetings during the past year.

"PRACTICAL" YANGEES MIGHT

FOLLOW THIS EXAMPLE. LONDON. April 4.—The Govern ment has started a campaign against the overcrowding of railway cars. The subject was forcibly brought to, the Government's attention during the recent session by its democratic followers. A bill will be introduced giving the Railway Commissioners power to order the companies to run more frequent or longer trains and to impose penalties to prevent overcrowding The strap-hanging nuisance and danger, it is declared, must go. The enforcement of this policy will, of course, at the expense of some reduction of the companies' enormous dividends, result at the same time in greater comfort and safety for .passengers and in more employment for railway workers.

BRITISH EMPLOYERS

BADLY FRIGHTENED.

Labor legislation is (rightening the employers of England and the Employers' Parliamentary Council bave begun an energetic campaign to defeat the bills proposing to regulate coal mines, a shorter workday for miners, regulating sweating industries, providing for representation for injured persons at coroners' inquests on rail-road accidents and other measures. which are denounced by the capital ists as "attempts to have the state interfere with private enterprise and the freedom of private initiative." Seems as if those phrases have been heard

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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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Some of the subjects treated are indicated by the following chapter headings:

1. A. HALF ("NTURY OF WEALTH CONCENTRATION" POVERTY OF INDISTRIAL SOCIETY.

2. THE GRAND DISTRIAL SOCIETY.
3. A REIGN OF CORRUPTION AND PLUNDER.
4. INDUSTRIAL SOCIETY SOLD INTO

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-The railroad managers in several states declare that if the fare is reduced to 2 cents they'll take off some of the trains. That will have its advantages. There'll be fewer trying to pass on the same track.—International Wood Worker.

Have you seen Progress, the new Socialist quarterly? It only costs ten cents a year, and every Socialist should be a subscriber. The paper is edited by Gaglord Wilshire. Send to-day for ten sub cards on credit, to be paid for when sold.

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sper, \$1.30. tonical stamp.

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Socialist books.

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

The ascend volume newly translated from

tions. The price of this volume is \$2. The second volume newly translated the German by Ernest Universality version of the German by Ernest Universality of the volume deals with the Process of Capitalist Production, the second with the cases of Capitalist Circulation. The and last volume will probably be is about the end of 1907, but for the pre we solicit advance orders only for the ond volume, which, like the first, will for \$2.

Another recent publication only second a importance to "Capital" is a new popur edition of Morgan's "Ancient Society." I upsets the paralyzing feeling that things lways have been about the same as now not so presumably always will be the same. I shows on the contrary that wealth and overty, millionaires and tramps, are modered; millionaires and tramps, are modered; has until now sold for four dollars, he new Socialist edition selfs for \$1.50 at 3py.

The "Recubile of Diago".

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 Wisconsia, which is accurate and artistic and at the same time so simple and easy as to be attractive to workingmen. This book is the original Itopia, and it is now published in five books each complete in theef. Book Valust issued contains a general introduction to the five books by the translator. Each look sells for 15 cents, postpaid.

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"Class Struggles in America."