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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.

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 Saturday:

Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States.

Sir:—A letter signed by you and addressed to Representative James S. Sherman, dealing with certain points in controversy between you and Mr. E. 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: "It shows a cynicism and deep-seated 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 Moyer or Haywood."

As the Executive Committee of the Moyer-Haywood Defense Conference of New York, a body of duly elected delegates, of more than three hundred bona fide labor organizations, with a membership aggregating more than two hundred thousand men, we consider ourselves in duty bound to take issue with you regarding the language quoted and widely published.

Nether Moyer nor Haywood—we leave Debs out of present consideration for obvious reasons—has any connection whatever with the quarrel between you and the financial magnate who 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 triumphant 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 know how they were officially kidnapped in 1906, from their homes in Denver, and taken to Idaho without having a chance to be heard by the courts. You are in a position to know how they were officially kidnapped in 1906, from their homes in Denver, and taken to Idaho without having a chance to be heard by 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.

Nor have they ever before been con-

A GREAT MAY DAY PARADE.

Moyer-Haywood Protest and Celebration of International Labor 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 represented 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 workmen 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 act 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. It 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 Hillgait, Abraham Caban and Alexander Jones.

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, 20th 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 milder meetings may be organized all over the city as soon as enough speakers 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 acknowledged, \$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, Woodhaven, \$5; H. Sourbrey, \$1; E. Wundram, \$1; Local No. 6 of the Jewelers, \$5; H. Grossman, \$1; German Weavers' Benefit Society, \$25; J. Resetz, \$1.75; Wm. Neumer, 25c.; H. Schulz, \$1; A. K. & S. K., Br. 23, \$10; Lattich Socialist Organization, \$10; Eureka Lodge, No. 34, I. A. of M., \$5; Progressive Young People of Ecaterinoslav, \$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 intended for.

—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 anemic. These children at thirteen are 11 pounds lighter in weight and 4 inches shorter than children born and reared on colonial farms.

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" met at the residence of Andrew Carnegie last week to discuss "Industrial Peace." 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 cannot 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 possession of the millions wrung from the sweat of men at the furnace and rolls; the same man who robbed inventors of the product of their genius; the man of "blow-hole armor 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 forget Homestead, forgot its tragic scene, forgot those who sleep in its vicinity that Carnegie might have royal castles in Scotland and piously talk of peace. They forgot the cannons and the forts commanding the Monongahela River in 1892; they forgot that they owe something to the memory of the workers who fell there in defense of their cause.

They may forget, still there are those who believe that Carnegie, ennobled as he is, will never wholly obliterate the memory of the havoc that he wrought. And there are those who believe that "prayers" 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 synonymous and inseparable.

Running over the list of names of those attending the farce, one finds grouped under the head of "capital," men of the same type, tho of lesser note, as Carnegie.

In the list comprising the "public" is grouped the publicists, editors, clergymen, and professional men who 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 pillars 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 reeking 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 disinterested 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 impartial public, then whom does David M. Parry represent? If they are impartial, where does Chancellor Day stand? And if Rockefeller's intellectual poeple will pass muster, why should not Gooding and McFarland of Idaho be the "public's" spokesmen?

This colossal sham of "Industrial Peace" was also crowned with insincerity when William Weibe, the Homestead leader, shook hands with the steel king. Weibe was long ago discredited among iron and steel workers for his habit of consulting the bosses first when adjusting 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 Carnegie banquet.

Industrial peace is an ideal impossible of realization by capitalists, and least of all by those of the Carnegie type. Whatever wanton bitterness has been added to the class struggle, men of the Carnegie kind are responsible for. This ideal, now a bourgeois fad, can be realized only when the conditions that make a Carnegie possible have passed away forever. The passing of the capitalist system with its labor tragedies will also be of blessing for all mankind. It will culminate in the triumph of the working class, the Socialist Party, the only party that has a sincere desire for any peace that is not a sham.

RESENTING ROOSEVELT'S CALUMNY.

Organized Workers Throughout Nation Quickly Denounce the President's Attack Upon Brave and Loyal Leaders.

The response to President Roosevelt'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 Roosevelt 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 heretofore 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 later committed himself against the western labor officials when he sent Taft into Idaho to stomp 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 them.

His animus toward Moyer and Haywood 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 customary vindictiveness and overwhelming egotism, he was known to feel interested in the conviction of Moyer and Haywood. Just what accused this animus cannot be exactly 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 himself eternal obliquity in the annals of labor history and in the minds of the working class for his merciless and unjustified hounding to a criminal end of men who are innocent of the crime of which they have been charged.

In the time to come the name and memory of Theodore Roosevelt will be anathematized and cursed by the working people along with those of Grover Cleveland, James McFarland, James Farley and Andrew Carnegie.

Unions Act Promptly.

On Sunday last the Central Federated Union of New York adopted a motion calling upon Roosevelt to retract his statement that Moyer and Haywood are "undesirable citizens." The President was roundly scored for overstepping his prerogatives in practically denouncing men as guilty before 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 condemnation of Roosevelt's action.

On the same day the Boston Central Labor Union adopted a resolution condemning Roosevelt for "usurping prerogatives which neither the laws nor the constitution of the United States gave to him."

The Socialists of Cincinnati have adopted strong resolutions and forwarded them to Roosevelt denouncing him for "his manifest prejudice, class bias, degradation of the dignity of his high office in publicly applying the epithets 'anarchists' and 'undesirable citizens' to Eugene Debs, Charles Moyer and William Haywood."

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

Not a labor union or Socialist organization 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.

For the second time Theodore Roosevelt has taken occasion to publicly attack Charles Moyer, William 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 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 crime is here stated. At the world knows it, and if the victims had been capitalists 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 deliberately, for every act of alleged courage he has ever been credited with 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 him. He sent Taft to Idaho to commend the kidnapers and himself publicly pilloried the victims as murderers.

Twice has this coward at the White House outraged all decency, first by denouncing untried men as murderers, and second, by holding them up to vent his vengeance on Harriman, his former pal, for public execration.

Such infamous outrages have never before been committed by a president of the United States. It has remained 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 executioner.

Theodore Roosevelt has violated the constitution, trampled upon the law and outraged decency in his frenzied attempts to hang Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, in obedience to his master, the Mine and Smelter Trust, and if he succeeds and these men are killed, Theodore Roosevelt, the executive bully of the United States, will stand convicted before high heaven as their murderer.

These three outraged workingmen can not speak for themselves. They are in the power of their blood-thirsty kidnapers, their bodies are in manacles and their lips are sealed. 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 Theodore 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 States.

BOSTON AROUSED

Seventy Organizations in Line and More Coming.—Defense Fund Growing.

The second meeting of the Moyer-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. 388; Bricklayers, No. 3; Iron Workers; Waiters, No. 80; Brewery Workers, No. 55; Shoe Lasters of Lynn; Pattern Makers; Electrical Workers, No. 30; Carpenters and Joiners, No. 629; Belgium Benevolent Association; Carpenters of Beverly; Garment Workers, No. 1; Brewery Workers, No. 14; Gas Fitters, No. 175; Teamsters, No. 407; Plasterers, No. 10; Electrical Workers, No. 257; Church and Organ Workers, Wood Carvers, Hatters, Carpenters, No. 625; Cabinet Makers, Bricklayers, No. 32; Women Cigar Strippers, Carpenters, No. 441; Socialist Labor Party.

Credentials have now been issued to more than seventy labor and progressive organizations.

Luella Twining addressed the meeting and called attention to the long list of insults heaped upon the Western Federation of Miners officials by President Roosevelt, culminating in the one last week, coming immediately before the trial. She reported that the working people of Boston were awakening to the importance of the situation and the issue.

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 demonstration. Delegate Haertle of the Brewers No. 14 reported that \$200 had been voted to the defense fund after Comrade Twining had spoken to the meeting, and that more would be forthcoming, if necessary.

Donations were reported as follows: Bricklayers No. 3, \$50; Grlr Cigar Strippers, \$25; Typographical No. 13, \$25; and an assessment on their members.

A protest meeting will be held on Boston Common on the first Sunday afternoon in May, and it is proposed to make it a large affair. The Conference meets in Wells memorial building every Monday evening.

The Worker, 50c. a year. Subscribe.

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 already decided to be represented by bands in the parade, and it is intended 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 largely attended.

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, Haywood and Debs in the Harriman controversy was warmly discussed, and a committee appointed to draft resolutions of protest for the President's enlightenment.

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 suggested 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 organizations for distribution among the members who are to put them into the letter boxes in their homes.

The treasurer reported the following receipts for the evening: W. S. D. B. F., Br. 190, \$25; Br. 99, \$50; Kinder St. Klasse, Br. 59, \$10; W. S. D. B. F., Br. 59, \$10; Social Dem. Turn Verein, Br. 5, \$2; total, \$97.

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 investigation it came out that Steunenberg had during his last year had dealings with this corporation, having sold it large quantities of land. One Kinikaid, 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 Steunenberg owed him a large sum of money and had refused to pay it. J. E. Nugent, one of the attorneys for Moyer, 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 Steunenberg." An effort will be made to follow the clue.

OPEN-AIR MEETINGS.

The Citizens' Moyer-Haywood Protest 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 avenue.

MEETING IN EVERGREEN, I. L.

A Moyer-Haywood protest meeting will be held in Evergreen, I. L., on Friday, April 12, under the auspices 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 Systematic Discrimination Against Workers Who Will Not Betray Their Brothers.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 4.—Discrimination against employees who belong to trade unions was admitted yesterday by W. S. Palmer, General Superintendent of the Southern Pacific Railway, in his address before the arbitration board which is considering the telegraphers' demands. He said in part:

"The policy of the Southern Pacific can be better explained by the instructions 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 long 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.

KIRKPATRICK AND CLEWS WILL DEBATE.

A debate on Socialism has been arranged 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 expenses.

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THE SOCIALIST VOTE. The Socialist Party has passed through its third general election. Its growing power is indicated by the increase of its vote.

FOE MAY DAY. Locals of the party in arranging for the celebration of the International Labor Day should not overlook the necessity for distributing suitable literature in large quantities.

"BULLYING THE WOMAN-WORKER." The facts related in the article on women workers reproduced in this issue from "Harper's Weekly" are not particularly new to Socialists.

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 of the burdens of which properly devolves upon the state and which the people of the state cheerfully shoulder without suggestion of hesitation."

RURAL LOBSTERS. A small contingent of Minnesota farmers recently visited St. Paul and were graciously permitted by Jim Hill, the Great Northern mogul, to visit his million-dollar shack on Summit avenue.

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.

CHANCELLOR DAY AND THE LABORER. Dear old Chancellor Day. Thinks that the poor man gets too much pay.

DEFIANCE, NOT DESPAIR. Labor unions throughout the nation are passing resolutions answering President Roosevelt for his bitter denunciation of Debs, Moyer and Haywood as dangerous and undesirable citizens.

TO AID VICTIMS OF RUSSIAN TYRANNY. The Relief Society for the Political Victims of the Russian Revolution, "The Red Cross," will hold a grand ball and concert at Palm Garden, New York, on Saturday evening, April 20.

ANOTHER APPRECIATION. The following is part of a letter from James F. Carey: "I am glad you have given Wendell's speech. He deserves prominence. He is a wonderfully able fellow. 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 WELSH COALFIELDS. At the annual conference of the South Wales Miners' Federation 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.

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 possible 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 yappers 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 baffles description. In such a maddening situation, the wonder is 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 confusion among what are called "half-baked" Socialists, was to be regretted but it was probably unavoidable.

The lessons to be drawn from the Chicago elections are that the work of making Socialists must go on unceasingly; that the work of getting them, when made into the party organization must receive more direct attention than ever before; that the party press must be built up and extended; and that we have again fresh evidence that the most insidious foes to the progress of Socialism in this country are the demagogues 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 of the burdens 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 prosecution should be continued with the same vigor that has characterized it so far," that the legislative body "has entire confidence that the Governor and those associated with him will give the case the same loyal, patriotic attention in the future that they have in the past," and so on at great length and with abundance of florid phrases. It is unusual—so unusual as to be very 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 take 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 week 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 recently the Mohammedans in Russia 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 Mardanev, who was a member of the first Duma. While there was general agreement as to the necessity for a self-conscious movement of the Mohammedan peoples in the Empire and an organization of the intellectual and social life which is rising among them, 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 in 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 disavow any sympathy either with Socialism or with Panislamicism; and the very fact of this disavowal may be taken as showing that both these ideas have a strong following among the younger and more active elements.

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 movement, the facts here noted may well cause uneasiness among

ABOUT THAT 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 our party in Germany has only increased 8 per cent, in the face of the greatest difficulties, in three 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. Socialism 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 active 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 test of the growth of our party. We cannot reason from the Continent to England. What is quite certain is that contemptible as we are told we are, all the other parties are afraid of us, dare not meet us in debate, and are well aware that the future is ours. Any shock from without such as may come from more than one quarter at any time would speedily show what our power is.—London Justice.

RURAL LOBSTERS.

A small contingent of Minnesota farmers recently visited St. Paul and were graciously permitted by Jim Hill, the Great Northern mogul, 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 plundering the workers of both city and country. The lobster, whether of the sea or of the deep sea variety, is an intelligent critter, to say the least. They are both mighty good eaters—that's the main thing to Jim Hill's kind.—Western Clarion.

world-exploiters of the West and may equally be welcomed by Socialists. For, while it is natural that in countries and among people which enjoy national or racial independence jingo 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 cannot expect that nationalism, in itself a divisive force, can cease to play its part until it has had 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 a clipping of the editorial from the New York "World" criticizing Comrade Wentworth's Cooper Union speech of March 11 will confer a valued favor. If desired, a copy will be made and the clipping 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 supplementary 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 reason 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 much confidence in the truthfulness of the capitalist press nor in the justice of the courts when workmen are concerned.

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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 Harbutt Dawson, author of "German Socialism and Ferdinand Lassalle," "Prince Bismarck and State Socialism," etc. Imported by Charles Scribner's Sons. 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 has been made is explainable as a series of concessions by the government and the propertied classes which dominate it to the revolutionary demands and the calm but constant aggressive activity of the wage-working class, organized on the political and industrial field under the inspiration and guidance of the Social Democratic party. What the German workers have won is, indeed, but a small fraction of what they might 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 Socialist movement should abandon its intransigent attitude, subordinate its theories and its ultimate aims to an opportunistic attempt to "get something now," and should be willing to co-operate with the various liberal or radical sections of the bourgeoisie on their terms and not on its own, may well be invited to compare the practical results of the method of theoretical "orthodoxy" and steadfast opposition followed by our comrades in Germany 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, the German workman 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 self-reliant action of the organizations (trade unions, benefit societies, societies for legal and other defense, co-operative societies, and organizations for social and educational purposes) which play so large a part in the German workman's life; and, to the 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 follows: Labor Registries; Insurance against Worklessness for the Unemployed; Housing of the Working Classes; Municipal House Bureau; Shelters for the Homeless; The Anti-Consumption Crusade; The Doctor in the School; Municipal Pawnshops; Industrial Courts of Arbitration; Industrial Insurance Laws; Workmen's Secretariats; Municipal Information Bureau; The German Poor Law.

Some of the institutions here treated—notably the labor secretariats—are entirely independent of the government, established and maintained and administered by the organized workmen 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 workmen's activity (besides the secretariats) to which we have briefly referred in an earlier paragraph. But we recognize 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 necessarily 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 those statesmen and philanthropists themselves, that they have but responded to the constant pressure of the revolutionary forces which if not in some measure yielded to, would have overthrown the fabric of the Empire. But, for all this, we may heartily commend the book to the attention of students.

George D. Herron's "From Revolution to Revolution" has been re-issued as a five-cent pamphlet by Kerr. This is one of the little classics of our Socialist literature in America, equally responsible for the sound practical wisdom of its counsel and for the flaming eloquence 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 Faneuil Hall, Boston, four or five years ago. The "Comrade" then issued it in pamphlet form, but that edition has for some time been 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 individual can get 12 yearly or 24 half-yearly paid subscription cards for The Worker and a copy of "Ancient Society" in the bargain—in other words, can get this valuable work free by getting us \$6 worth of subscriptions.

"The Influence of Language Upon Socialistic Organization," by Warren 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 Socialist party" depends 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 unavoidable. 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 review 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 sleepiness 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 inspector's deputies.

The chief opposition to effective child labor laws now pending comes from the glass trust and the same 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 it 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 eyes 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 much pay. Thinks that the man who must toil in the cold. Warped and worn-out when he's forty years old. Gets too much pay for the labor he gives. And should live as a serf in his misery lives. Kind old Chancellor Day. Thinks that the man who keeps working away. While the millionaire lolls in luxurious ease. Or goes to view wonders beyond the wide seas. Is drawing too much for the sweat of his brow. And should eat with the dog and sleep with the cow. Sweet old Chancellor Day. Thinks that the toiler who never may play. And never may rest till he rests in his grave. Is getting too much for the way he must slave. When Day goes to Heaven, ah, what will he 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 ball and concert at Palm Garden, New 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 the Russian dungeons and the Siberian colonies—some thirty thousand persons of the highest intellectual calibre who have consecrated their lives for liberty. With the aid of money much can be accomplished to circumvent the desire of the Russian government to destroy these leaders, and the society thru its branches and entertainments does some very valuable work in this

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 (Bafakula), stating that he has himself bought "a number of thousand shares." He goes on to say: "I have watched this property GROW FROM THE GROUND to its present great state, when its first 4,000-ton smelter is about finished, and its second 1,000-ton one coming along."

I've just bought a block of some thousands of stock. 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 "snatch," so to speak, that is simply unique. (The statement seems somewhat erratic.) And yet it's a fact that this mine's ever, act. Of production is quite automatic.

It's a mine 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—extraneous.—It doesn't require any "help"—its entire operation is wholly spontaneous.—It effectually spurs any danger of strikes.—No lockouts, and no walking delegates; in short, every ill calculated to kill Enterprise, to the background it reels gates. So don't be a consummate ass. By neglecting your pile to amass. For it's not every day. Fortune smiles your way. By growing right up from the grass!

YES, A DUCK CAN SWIM!

When a delation of railroad employees waited upon President Roosevelt some months ago, they were treated to this profound pronouncement: "I am convinced that the 'wage fund' would be larger if there was no fictitious capital upon which dividends had to be paid." "Marvelously clever deduction, eh? Phenomenal penetration!"

SOCIETY NOTE.

Mrs Ida Von Clauson is a rich New York society dame with an itch for royalty. She just loves the dear King of Sweden. He gave her a picture of himself once—but we won't inquire too closely about the consideration. Then the king snubbed her. Oscar likes variety. So she writes to the wife of the American minister at Sweden, pleading out her good physical points, 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 to be thankful for." "We ought to be proud of our product, eh? But isn't it pretty nearly time we began to work for ourselves? Honest WE haven't such a multitude of things to be thankful for!"

THEN THEY'LL TUMBLE.

"I see by the paper," said the Horny-Handed One, "that when Harriman bought 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 of the muck to ease up the pressure a bit, and then it'll be the Humpy-Dumpty stunt for me fine financier and all his breed!"

DEFIANCE, NOT DESPAIR.

"Labor unions throughout the nation are passing resolutions answering President Roosevelt for his bitter denunciation of Debs, Moyer and Haywood as dangerous and undesirable citizens."—New York World. Is't this that we shrink from the test?—Has our servitude trusted us so low? That we whimper and whine in protest. At the smart of the empire's blow? Nay, rather than meek indignation, We should thrill with a glad exultation. We should welcome with joy and elation The clamor and curse of the foe. Ah, comrades, our brothers in jail Are honored to be thus malign'd. The wrath of the rulers, their hail And joy in their prison to find. That the compact of silence is broken—The plunders' puppet hath spoken In venomous words that betoken The fury and fear of his kind. Ah, well, may the tyrant denounce These militants, loyal and brave, Prepared life itself to renounce. Concerned but their honor to save; These heroes who give their compliance To duty alone,—whose defiance Is hurled at the loathsome alliance. Of peace between master and slave!

ANOTHER APPRECIATION.

The following is part of a letter from James F. Carey: "I am glad you have given Wendell's speech. He deserves prominence. He is a wonderfully able fellow. 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 WELSH COALFIELDS.

At the annual conference of the South Wales Miners' Federation 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.

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 plank, glanced about and walked to the gang of men about the south crane.

"Hello, Buck," they called out on sight of him.

"Hello, boys," he answered carelessly.

He stood, with hands in the pockets of his overcoat, smoking his cigar, watching the crane accurately swing a 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 newcomer, rolling his cigar into the corner 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 superintendent."

Foley granted, and his eyes fastened thoughtfully on the two non-union men.

"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 nut.

Foley's eyes narrowed. His lips tightened upon his cigar. Suddenly his left hand gripped the head of a column and his right seized the shirt and coat collar of the Italian. He jerked the man outward, unseating him, though his legs clung about the beam, and held him over the street. The Italian let out a frightful yell, that the wind swept along under the clouds; and his wrench went flying from his hand. It struck close beside a mason on a scaffold seventeen stories below. The mason gave a jump, looked up and shook his fist.

"D'youse see the asphalt?" Foley demanded.

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 was willing to go, but preferred to gain the street by way of the ladders rather than by the direct route.

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

The Italian arose trembling and stepped across to the flooring. He dropped limply to a seat on a prostrate column, and moaned into his hands.

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 Italian. "Now youse, youse speakin' Squarehead! Get out o' here, too!"

The Swede's right hand came up and hid 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 by an inch.

"I hold ma yob, yas," growled the Swede, a sudden flame coming into his heavy eyes.

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

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

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 stunted expectation. Barry and Pig Iron hurried up to Foley's support.

"Keep back!" he ordered sharply. They fell away from him.

A minute 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 went out of him as the glow from a cooling rivet. His arms sank to his side, and he turned and fairly skulked over to where lay an old brown overcoat.

The men started with relief, then burst into a jeering laugh. Foley moved toward Barry, then paused and, with hands in his pockets, watched the

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 toward the places they had left.

They hesitated; 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 Keating?"

"Down with the riveters."

"So-long, boys," he called to Barry's gang; 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 ladder he paused and looked around through the maze of beams and 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 leader 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 clench it to its destiny 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 workmen calmly playing at catch with white-hot steel, and beyond the black crosswork of beams and columns, Foley could see great stretches of house-tops that in sullen rivalry strove to overmatch the dimness of the sky.

Foley caught sight of Tom with a 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.

"I'are you, Buck?" shouted one of the 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 across beams to the opposite corner of the building where there was a platform now deserted by its forke, and where the noise was slightly less dense. For a space the two men looked 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, fearlessness, 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.

"Wall?" said Tom, at length.

"What's your game?" asked Foley in a tone that was neither friendly nor unfriendly. "What'd youse want?"

"Nothing—from you."

Foley went on in the same colorless tone. "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 meaning.

"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 crossed into harsh lines. His words came out like whetted 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-

stand?"

Tom's legs had spread 'selves apart, his black-

LIFE'S NEQUALITIES.

By A. H. Goodenough.
In the blue-buddled mansions of Mammon,
In the peaceful Plenty has built—
The reared by the sons of oppression
And stored by extortion and guilt—
The daintier lands are offered
On dishes of silver and gold,
And the rich in their pride are as splendid
As heathen Belshazzar of old.
There the daughters of fashion and folly
Their charms and their jewels display,
And the magic of light and of music
Drive sorrow and heartache away.
Each floor has a carpet of velvet,
A curtain of silk has each door,
And statues gleam white in the hall-ways—
Their price is the blood of the poor,
They are merry: They babble together
Of gaming, of waltzes and wine,
And deaf to the promptings of conscience
Make light of a justice divine.

In the houses of want and of squalor
The tollers they torture and spurn
With hunger and cold as their birth-right
Despised and neglected sojourn.
Under masters unyielding as iron
They live out the lease of their years;
They bear the grim burden of bondage
And moisten their bread with their tears.
The sons they have cherished in 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 yesterday. 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 having a chaplain on board always ready to administer the sacraments.

We are compiling a list of the accident companies that have wretched during the past month.

The car shortage evil is growing. Over ten thousand cars are being smashed, burned or wrecked weekly through some cause or other, usually the latter.

Time tables no longer will be used on the Great Panhandle. 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 Tunnel lines. 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 Gil-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 accommodation trains have the road.

The Amalgamated Railway Coroners' Union are striking for shorter hours.

Extensive improvements are being made on the Driele 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 on route.

Dr. Ohakawa, the distinguished Japanese surgeon, has completed his investigation of the causes of the sleeping sickness among railroad operatives. He finds that the bacillus attains its most virulent form after forty hours 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 diverted.

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

President Depeach of the New York and Sometimes Boston R. R., has flatly 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 a dozen subscriptions for The Worker 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 premium offer (printed on the fourth page of this paper), build up a library of good books for the use of members and sympathizers without any cost to the local. Add a book every week or so judiciously chosen, and at the end of a year you will have a valuable library.

THEY HAVE NO CHANGE.
Dr. Arkie, 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 and chest measurements, as compared with those of the secondary school, said: "With better chances they would make a fine race of men, but they have no chance."

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

[Continue next week.]

PHILANTHROPIST.
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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 toil 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 dressmaking establishments in 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 overtime. 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 factories 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 job. The rush season in any trade, especially 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 ladies on Fifth Avenue. This is another kind of millinery, in which models are turned out by the thou-

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 Childé Dorr.
(In Harper's Weekly, Mar. 30, 1907.)

At half-past three o'clock on a winter morning, a year ago, two young women hurried thru dark streets in the neighborhood of Brooklyn Bridge—streets deserted 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 half for the next one. That is the way the street-car service "serves" in Hoboken. After ten minutes past one the cars run at intervals of an hour and a half. The girls sat down to wait in the ferry-house, but not for long. The man in charge leaned out of his window and gruffly ordered them to move on. "This ain't no place for all-night loatin'," 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. Shelter the street a hallway offered and there they sat and waited in silent terror until a car finally came. It was just dawn when they reached their home.

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LABOR ORGANIZATIONS

Standing advertisements of Trade Unions and other Societies will be inserted under this heading at the rate of \$1 per line per annum. LABOR SECRETARIAT. Delegates meeting the last Saturday of the month, 8 p. m., at 243 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, 320 Broadway. Telephone: 5076 or 5077 Franklin. Local Troy, N. Y. Socialist Party, meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays in Germania Hall, Secretary, W. Wollnik, 1 Hutton St. UNITED JOURNEMEN TAILORS' UNION meets second and fourth Monday evenings at 11 a. m., 231-233 East Thirty-eighth street. CIGARMAKERS' PROGRESSIVE INTERNATIONAL Union Office and Employment Bureau, 241 E. 84th St. The following districts meet every Saturday: Dist. I (Romanian)—331 E. 74th St., 8 p. m.; Dist. II (German)—413 E. 74th St., 8 p. m.; Dist. III (Czech)—245 E. 84th St., 7:30 p. m.; Dist. IV—342 W. 42nd St., 8 p. m.; Dist. V—230 E. 74th St., 8 p. m.; Dist. VI—2050 Third Ave., 8 p. m. The Board of Supervision meets every Tuesday at Paul Baker's Hall, 1551 Second Ave., 8 p. m. CARL SAHM CLUB (MUSICIANS' UNION) meets every Thursday of the month, 10 a. m., at Clubhouse 242-247 E. 84th street. Secretary, Hermann Wendler, address as above. SOCIALIST WORKING WOMEN'S SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.—Branches in New York, Brooklyn, Paterson, Newark, Elizabeth, Syracuse, Cleveland, Chicago, St. Louis. Control Committee meets second Thursday of the month at 11 a. m. in the Labor Temple, 243 E. 84th street, New York City. UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS & JOINERS OF AMERICA, LOCAL UNION NO. 476, meets every Tuesday at 8 p. m. The Labor Temple, 243 East 84th street. William L. Draper, 412 W. Thirty-eighth street, New York City, Secretary; H. M. Stoffers, 221 East 101st street, Financial Secretary. Arbeiter-Kranken- und Sterbe-Kasse fuer die Voc. Staaten von Amerika. WORKMEN'S Sick and Death Benefit Fund of the United States of America

The above society was founded in "the year 1861 by workmen imbued with the spirit of solidarity and Socialist thought. Its numerical strength (at present composed of 194 local branches with 23,700 male and 4,800 female members) is rapidly increasing among workmen who believe in the principles of the modern labor movement. Workmen between 18 and 45 years of age may be admitted to membership in any of the branches upon payment of an initiation fee of \$4.00 for the first class and \$3.00 for the second class. Members belonging to the first class are entitled to a weekly benefit of \$9.00 for 40 weeks and of \$4.50 for another 40 weeks, whether continuous or with interruption. Members belonging to the second class receive under the same circumstances and length of time \$6.00 and \$3.00 respectively. A total benefit of \$200.00 is guaranteed for every member, and the wives and unmarried daughters of members between 18 and 45 years of age may be admitted to membership upon payment of an initiation fee of \$1.00. Monthly assessments are levied upon the three different classes of members of \$1.75 cents and 22 cents respectively. Members at large are not accepted, but all candidates have to join existing branches. In cities and towns where no branch exists, a new branch can be formed by 15 workmen in good health, and men adhering to the above principles are invited to do so. Address all communications to William Meyer, Financial Secretary, 1-3 Third Avenue, Room 2, New York City.

Workmen's Children Death Benefit Fund of the United States of America. The address of the Financial Secretary of the National Executive Committee is: HENRY HAUPT, Bible House, Room 42, Astor Place, New York City.

WORKMEN'S Furniture Fire Insurance. Organized 1872. Membership 18,000. Principal Organization, New York and Vicinity. OFFICE: 241 E. Eighty-fourth street. Office hours, daily except Sundays and holidays, from 10 a. m. to 9 p. m. BRANCHES: Yonkers, Troy, Binghamton, Gloversville, Albany, Oneida, Tonawanda, Schenectady, Rochester, N. Y., Paterson, Newark, Elizabeth, South River, Passaic, Trenton, and Rahway, N. J., Adams, Boston, Holyoke, Springfield, Mass., New Haven, Waterbury, Meriden, Hartford, Bridgeport and Rockville, Conn., Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Lehigh, Lancaster, Altoona, Scranton, Erie, Pa., Chicago, Ill., Cleveland, Ohio, San Francisco, Cal., Manchester, N. H., Baltimore, Md., St. Louis, Mo., Providence, R. I. For addresses of the branch bookkeepers, see "Vorwaerts."

LABOR SECRETARIAT Society for the protection of the legal rights of the working class. 320 BROADWAY. TELEPHONE: 5076-77 FRANKLIN

DR. MATILDA SINAI, DENTIST, 243 East 86th St., New York. Phone, 3930, 70th St.

DR. S. BERLIN, DENTIST, 22 E. 108th St., Corner Madison Ave., N. Y. TEL. NO. 540 L. HARLEM.

DR. C. L. FURMAN, DENTIST, 123 Seabrook street, Brooklyn. Telephone No.: 3113 Main

DR. A. CARR, 133 E. 84th St., corner Lexington Ave., DENTIST. All work guaranteed. Special Liberal prices for comrades of the S. P.

PUBLICATIONS "DIE ZUKUNFT" (THE FUTURE) A Monthly Magazine of Popular Science, Literature and Socialism in the Jewish language, published by the Zukunft Press Federation. SUBSCRIPTION RATES: Per Year, \$1.00. Six Months, 50c. Single Copy, 20c. Sample Copy, Free.

PUBLICATIONS THE FLORIDA STANDARD The paper that stands up for the oppressed. Editor J. M. WALDRON, D. D. 706 Main Street, JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

PUBLICATIONS N. Y. VOLKSZEITUNG. THE LEADING SOCIALIST DAILY. Induce your friends to advertise in it for HELP WANTED, ROOMS TO LET, and other ads. of a similar nature.

PUBLICATIONS Bist Du ein Arbeiter? Dann abanniere auf den Vorwärts. Wochenblatt der N. Y. Volkszeitung, \$1 per Jahr. 50 Cts. halbjährl. 15 Spruce Str. New York. Gäre auf Hoffentlich und ähnlichen Quastl zu lesen.

PUBLICATIONS Do you wish to convert your French neighbor? Send him a copy of L'UNION DES TRAVAILLEURS The only French Socialist paper in the United States. Published weekly. Eight pages. LOUIS GOAZIOU, Editor. Price, \$1.50 per year; 10 copies for more, 1 cent per copy; 75 cents per 100. Address: 720 Washington St., Charlevoix, Pa.

PUBLICATIONS THE SOCIALIST REVIEW. Official Organ of the Socialist Party of New Jersey.—Semi-Monthly 25 cents per year. The only paper published in New Jersey in the interest of the working class—and owned by that class. It is interesting and brings all the Socialist Party happenings in the state.—Send for Sample Copies. Published by the Socialist Party Branches of West Hoboken, N. J. Address: Lock Box E, West Hoboken, N. J.

PUBLICATIONS UNION HILL, SCHUETZEN PARK. New, modern Rifle Range, largest Ball Room, Toboggan Slide, Old Mill, Circle Swings, Air Ship, Panorama, Vaudeville Theater, etc. Pavilion, Restaurant, Bowling Alleys, Hotel, etc., renovated. STRICT UNION PARK BOOKS OPEN FOR COMMITTEES JOHN MOJE, PROPRIETOR LABOR DAY STILL OPEN.

PUBLICATIONS 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 wholly defeated. Prior to this the boot-maker or shoemaker made the complete 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", "water-tights", and other foot-gear. In the trade they were called "seats" of work, the men working in from two and three 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 alone, except in cases of cobblers, 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 subdivision of labor is immense, there being over a hundred different operations to complete 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 phenomenal.

PUBLICATIONS TEN HOURS IN BELGIUM MINES. The Belgian Chamber of Deputies has passed an amendment to the mining 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 introduce an eight-hour day into all mines was defeated and the ten-hour day adopted instead.

PUBLICATIONS 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. 29. It starts out with 1,500 working journalists from about 60 districts. The union was badly needed as conditions in the profession are very bad.

PUBLICATIONS 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 wages.

PUBLICATIONS SOCIALIST TEACHERS ORGANIZING. A movement is on foot in England for the formation of a Socialist Teachers' Association. A meeting has been held at Oxford for the purpose.

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BULLYING THE WOMAN-WORKER.

(Continued from page 3.)

wait for her. One December night he waited there in a furious storm, 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 ill. 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 faint exhaustion, so different from the weariness that follows a day of work. Now the backroom of a saloon is 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, called here and there from among thousands of workers, but about things as they are with them all. A little over a year ago Commissioner of Labor Sherman gave it as his opinion that there were between 5,000 and 10,000 employers in New York city alone who were openly violating the sixty-hour law. In his report dated January 3, 1906, Mr. Sherman says:

The provision prohibiting night work is openly violated, especially in the employment of women over twenty-one and the department has feared to test this particular prohibition because it is so closely joined with the prohibition of male and female minors, that in case of an adverse decision both prohibitions might be held to fall together.

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

Total number of cases..... 2 Acquitted or discharged..... 1 Convicted, sentence suspended..... 1 Convicted and fined.....

Total number of cases known to exist, between 5,000 and 10,000.

Perhaps you would like to hear more of the case "convicted and sentence suspended." The report of that particular birdy as it went to the Department of Labor is as follows:

They work overtime all year round. They begin work at eight o'clock in the morning on Saturday they work until 9:30. They have a half hour for lunch and a half-hour for supper. They work overtime four days in the week—stopping at five thirty-two days. They would be discharged if they refused to work overtime. They are going to work next Friday until 4 a. m.

The Law Tested.

In the Spring of 1906 it was decided to test the law. Two cases of all-night employment of women in book binderies were brought before the Court of Special Sessions. The

employers were convicted, but they promptly appealed, on the ground that the law was unconstitutional. The case of The People vs. Williams and O'Rourke came up before the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court the day after election. It was to have been heard in October, and arrangements for a public session with oral arguments were made by the Women's Trade Union League, the Consumers' League, and other organizations. Those interested waited from day to 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 announced that the case had been decided without oral arguments, without the presence of the attorney-general, without even the presence of a representative from the attorney-general's office. Briefs were submitted on both sides. It is somewhat insignificant that the verdict was a divided one, two of the judges dissenting. If oral arguments had been heard it seems altogether possible that the decision might have been a different one.

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. Williams and O'Rourke is to have just one more chance, in the Court of Appeals, 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 learned judges hold that they may work all night it is perfectly certain that they will have to.

All Women Workers Concerned.

It is not alone the women of New York State who are concerned in this decision. In Rhode Island, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and half a dozen other manufacturing States agitation for better protective laws for women workers is very active at the present time. It is stated on exceedingly good authority that eight States are waiting to hear whether it is safe for such laws to be passed. If it is not safe, if the highest court in the largest manufacturing State in the Union declares that it is unconstitutional even to protect women and girls from actual physical danger, what is the use of any legislation in behalf of women workers? What is the use of Pennsylvania forbidding their employment in coal mines; Illinois, Nebraska, and Missouri in the slaughter pens of the packing houses? Eleven years ago Illinois set the example of declaring the prohibition of night-work for women unconstitutional. One of the results of that action was that certain New York corporations established branch factories 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 the only States where women are protected against night work. How long will they keep their protective laws? Seven States in the Union have no

laws at all for the protection of women workers, and at least seven or more have only laws forbidding women to tend bar or to work in mines. What hope is there for the women of these States?

PASS IT AROUND AGAIN, WILLIE

Air: Walf Me Around Again, Willie.

Ten thousand grafters, from cellar to rafters. They gather to work Willie Hearst. They reached for his boodle till Hearst lost his noodle— He said that this gang was the worst. Each snipe politician thought Hearst a mugwump. Who'd turn brazen brickbats to gold; Around his fat leg, with their clutch on his leg. 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. Like picking up nuts from the ground. We feel like a pig 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— Casse Chadetck was clumsy and slow— From Montauk to Erie, till Willie got werry. 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! You surely are good; let it be understood, We'll skip you clear down to the ground. Your barrel is filled with the stuff that we need. A lot of good fellows are right here to feed. So, pass it around again, Willie. Around, around, around! Buffalo Herald.

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 Bureau.

The general organization of the Socialist movement of Roumania has decided to affiliate with the International Socialist Bureau.

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THE 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 in-flow from other communities has more than outran the capacity of the new tenements built during the same period. Regarding the amount of increase 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 have 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 the 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 area.

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PARTY NEWS.

National. Under date of Mar. 29, Ernest Unter- mann declined the nomination for delegate to the International Congress in the following letter to National Secretary Barnes:

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; Antonette Konikow, Mass; Chas. S. Vanderpoort, New York; Alfred Wezenknecht, Washington.

and participat. The first meeting of the series will be held at Socialist Party headquarters, 375 Central Avenue, Wednesday, April 17, 8 p. m. Subject: "How Would Corruption Be Prevented Under Socialism?"

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 reported that the National Committee has already taken steps to have this document printed.

LECTURE CALENDAR. New York City. LIBERAL ART SOCIETY, 206 E. Broadway.—Elizabeth Burns Fern. "Education at Home and at School". 8 p. m.

THE WALKING DELEGATE. Produced by the New 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 financial success.

THE INDUSTRIAL REPUBLIC. by Upton Sinclair. Is now running serially in WILKINSON'S MAGAZINE. It is thought to be circulated very widely. Better send today for five sample copies and ten subscription cards on credit. The price of the magazine is only ten cents per copy.

OUR MAY DAY NUMBER.

Eight Pages Full of Good Propaganda Matter.

Bundle Rates: 100 Copies, 75 cents; 200, \$1.20; 300 or more, 50 cents a hundred.

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.

THE ROAD TO YESTERDAY. A comedy of Fantasy in four acts. By E. M. Dix and E. G. Sutherland.

A delightful evening's entertainment can be had out of "The Road to Yesterday" with just enough suggestion of seriousness to keep it from being frivolous.

Suppose, for instance, it were possible for us to go back about three hundred years and get acquainted with the ancestors of Rockefeller or Harri-

This has nothing to do with "The Road to Yesterday", but one cannot help these thoughts intruding themselves.

In other words, this is where theosophy gets its innings on the stage and the cult will undoubtedly benefit from it.

Elsbeth Tyrrell, with her head already full of historical balderdash, spends a day trying to take in all the sights of old London.

AD this is carried out with an attention to detail and a sincerity in depiction which makes the play very enjoyable.

But these are only details. Minnie Dupree is charming as Elsbeth and does a great deal toward making the production the success it is.

This week "The Road to Yesterday" is at the Shubert in Brooklyn and returns to New York on Monday next.

"WIDOWERS' HOUSES" PLAYS IN BROOKLYN.

Readers of The Worker in Brooklyn should not miss the opportunity to see George Bernard Shaw's brilliant comedy, "Widowers' Houses", which will play at the Shubert Theatre all next week.

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 see it will appreciate the comedy at its real worth.

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.

"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 little play has enjoyed a run of over sixty performances.

Julius Hopp has succeeded in having his four-act satire 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.

In order to be of assistance to the party and its press Comrade Hopp has made arrangements with the producers 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.

ACTIVITY IN NEWARK.

On Sunday, April 21, there will be another protest meeting in Newark, N. J., 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 notice 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 Yonkers Conference has decided to hold an open-air protest meeting on May 3, with Clement Driscoll and William Mailly as speakers. Strong resolutions have been adopted asking President Roosevelt for proof of the statement charging Moyer and Haywood with Harriman or to retract it.

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 Griffenueh, Secretary of the General Confederation of Labor, declares that there will be a general stoppage of work throughout the country in honor of the International Labor Day. The Government professes fear of disorders and is rather ostentatiously taking precautions against them.

A STATEMENT ABOUT HELICON HOME COLONY.

Every newspaper in New York has printed lies about the Helicon Home Colony. A copy of the following letter was sent to every morning paper and not one printed it.

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

1. It has been charged that Helicon Hall was not properly safeguarded against fire. The Hall contained only three stories, of not over eleven feet each. It has been used as a boy's school for twelve years, with no precautions against fire so far as we know.

2. It has been stated that the Colony was in financial straits. About January 15th, its superintendent, Mr. Stephen L. Randall of Providence, R. I., fell ill from overwork.

3. 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.

4. It has been stated that there were "disensions". There had been many animated 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.

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SOCIALIST AND LABOR VICTORY AT POPLAR.

The recent election for Board of Guardians of Poplar, England, where great efforts were made to discredit the Socialist and Labor administrative policy, resulted in a victory for the latter.

ST. LOUIS BREWERY WORKERS MAKE CONSIDERABLE GAIN.

ST. LOUIS, April 4.—The strike of the brewery workers here ended yesterday 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.

The Wiltshire Book Company is able to supply you with any Socialist book that has ever been published.

THE HAMBURG STRIKE.

British Unions Aroused to Prevent Exportation of Strike Breakers.

The unions in England are becoming thoroughly aroused over the exportation of British workmen to break the strike of Hamburg longshoremen. National unions of workmen and laborers are exerting themselves to prevent further shipments of strike breakers.

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

The strike originated last May when the Germans declared their intention of celebrating Labor Day as a national labor holiday. The employers retaliated by locking them out for ten days and filling their places with English blacklegs.

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 that there is great discontent among them.

TWO ELECTED IN MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, April 7.—Two of the four members of the School Board elected last Tuesday are Social Democrats—Henry C. Raush and Albert J. Welch.

The Social Democratic Aldermen in the City Council put up a good fight at the last meeting against the attempt of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad to compel the city to build a part of its viaduct over the Menominee valley.

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 of parliament of the Grand Duchy.

AMERICAN AID FOR RUSSIAN REVOLUTION.

Secretary Rubinow and Treasurer Romm of the Russian Social Democratic Society of New York acknowledge receipt of the following contributions for the Russian revolution:

S. P. Local, Kansas City, Mo., \$5; S. P. Harrison, No. 1, Hudson Co., N. J., \$5; L. Fischer, Jr., \$5; Group Russian Social Democrats (Gendreau), \$29.50; T. S. Turnvoren, Springfield, Mass., \$10; W. S. & P. R., Jr., 221, Pittsburg, Pa., \$4.85; Russian Soc. Dem. Society, Boston, Mass., \$100; Mihli Biddis, \$18. P. J. National Secretary J. Mathan Barnes, \$125.24; previously acknowledged, \$14,333.20; total, \$14,633.77.

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

BRITISH EMPLOYERS BADLY FRIGHTENED.

Labor legislation is frightening the employers of England and the Employers' Parliamentary Council have 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 railroad accidents and other measures.

AGAINST WAR AND STATE-AIDED CHURCH.

The 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.

THE "WIDOWS AND ORPHANS" COMPANY.

The criticism the Western Union Telegraph Company has received after announcing an increase in its rates, has called forth an answer which should silence the critics.

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."

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.

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 Transvaal who are opposed to British imperialism; the Labor Party, representing the protest against immigration of cheap Asiatic labor.

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.

"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."

"PRACTICAL" YANKEES MIGHT FOLLOW THIS EXAMPLE.

LONDON, April 4.—The Government 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.

Twelfth Annual Spring Festival, Entertainment and Ball

PROGRESSIVE WORKINGMEN'S SOCIETIES OF BOROUGH BRONX On Saturday Evening, April 13, 1907 At EBLING'S CASINO, 156th St. and St. Ann's Ave. Commencing at 8 o'clock TICKETS 15 CTS, Hat Check 10 Cts

ARE THEY GOING TO HANG MY PAPA? SONG BY OWEN SPENDTHRIFT.

This song is destined to take the place of "They're hanging men and women there for the wearing of the Green." Should be sung in the honor of every union man in the country within the next few weeks.

20 CENTS PER COPY. 50 COPIES, \$9. 100 COPIES, \$15. SOCIALIST LITERATURE COMPANY, 15 SPRUCE ST., N. Y.

THE WORKERS' FLAG.

One of the most encouraging signs of the times lies in the fact that the workers everywhere are shedding their superstitious reverence for national flags.

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LYRIC HALL, 6th Ave., near 42nd St. NEW YORK. Sunday, April 14th, JOHN RUSSELL CORVELL SEX UNION AND PARENTHOOD.

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Svenska Socialisten

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