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THE BORAH SCANDAL

An American Dreyfus Case -Puts New Light on Idaho Affair.

It is evident that the threatened revelation of Senator Borah's complicity in the Barber Dunbar Lumber npany frauds in Idaho has placed prosecution of Moyer. Haywood and Pettibone in a very delicate and dangerous situation.

Borah has been senator only a short time, having qualified as a faithful trust representative by his actions while district attorney last year in the attempt to rush the Western Federation of Miners' officials to the gallows He is still acting as prosecuting attorney against them and his indictment the Federal Grand Jury in connec tion with the notorious land frauds in the state he now represents in the United States Senate came at the worst possible moment for those interested in convicting the three labor entatives.

It is clear that if the indictment against Borah was served and he was rought to trial, not only would be be placed in jeopardy personally, but there was a strong likelihood that an entirely new light would be thrown on the Moyer-Haywood-Pettibone case. It was only a few days before ex-Governor Stuenenberg was killed at Caldwell that the Western newspapers published reports of forthcoming land fraud exposures in which Stuenenberg was alleged to be implicated. Borah was associated with Stuenenberg in the land business and behind this connection is said to be a story which, if publicly told, would change the whole status of the Moyer-Haywood-Pettibone prosecution and reveal the truth of the conspiracy against them.

Since Roosevelt had already gone on record condemning the kidnapped men guilty before they were tried, and had assisted in re-electing Governor Gooding by sending his benchman Taft into Idabo during the caffining last should turn to the President with an and exposure.

Roosevelt responded by having Attorney-General Bonaparte summon United States District-Attorney Ruick who is responsible for the Grand Jury indictments in Idaho, to Washington with a copy of the testimony against Borah and his associates in the land fraud cases. Ruick is known as the politicial enemy of Borah and the only way by which it was thought he could be called off in the pending Grand Jury investigation was thru a heart to heart talk with Bonaparte.

Accordingly, the press dispatches re ort that on Tuesday last, April 23, Rulck had a two-hours' conference with Attorney-General Bonaparte at Baltimore, and admitted afterwards that the Idaho land frauds prosecutions were discussed. Meanwhile Borah whose indictment by the Federal Grand Jury is not denied, was in Washington the same day and called upon the President. No explanation is given why Senator Borah has not been rved with the indictment and called to account, instead of being at large. citizen" or President Roosevelt would

It should be noted here that ex-Senator Burton of Kansas was convicted imprisoned, and publicly disgraced mainly thru President Roosevelt's influence, for a much less serious of fense than Borah is charged with, and it appears solely because he had taker issue with the President on a congre-

It has been confidently announced Borah's friends that the case against him for land fraud will be d, if not forever, then until er the trial of Moyer, Haywood and This can be accomplished aly thru Roosevelt's interference. Certainly, Roosevelt will not hesitate to use his power to the limit to that end, for, apart, from any other considera-tion he is himself at stake. To justify his own extraordinary and shamefu conduct toward the imprisoned labor officials, he will resort to any means to secure their conviction. This much we may now be sure of.

Against their will and despite their every effort to the contrary, the Moyer-Haywood-Pettibone case has developed into the most serious and menacing been confronted with in this country. It may be a parallel to the famous Dreyfus affair in France. Nothing so full of dread consequences to the rule of the capitalist class has arisen to challenge their dictatorship over the destinies of the wealth producers. And this has been achieved thru the persist-ent, unyielding, untiring agitation of issue is here the same organized king class must meet it with the persistency and vigilance and recessly carry it forward to a applicant and victorious climax.

CHICAGO FEDERATION CONDEMNS ROOSEVELT.

CHICAGO, April 21.-Strong resolutions denouncing President Roosevelt for his unfair treatment of Moyer and Haywood were adopted by the Federation of Labor at its meeting this afternoon. Five hundred delegates representing 175,000 workers were present This action was inspired by the Presi lent's ignoring the telegram sent him two weeks ago by the Federation requesting an explanation of his pubstigmatising Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone as "undesirable citi-

The meeting was addressed by J. Edward Morgan of Colorado, repre-setting the Western Federation of Miners, whose speech aroused enthusiasm, especially when he denounced Roosevelt for assisting in the Western conspiracy.

INDIANAPOLIS CENTRAL BODY MAKES INDIGNANT PROTEST

INDIANAPOLIS, April 23.-The Central Labor Union of Indianapolis last night adopted a resolution condemning President Roosevelt for his reference to President Mover and Sec. retary Haywood of the Western Federation of Miners as undesirable citizens, in a letter to Congressman Sher man of New York. The resolution concludes: "Resolved by the Central Labor Union of Indianapolis. That we condemn these utterances as being unfair and unjust, and that they reflect no credit on the man who insistently

cries for a square deal."

The Indianapolis Central Labor Union has the reputation of being one of the most conservative central bodies in the country. The fact of its taking such action shows how deeply the working class of the country is stirred in this matter.

SEATTLE WORKINGMEN REBUKE

PRESIDENT'S UNJUST ACTION. SEATTLE, Wash., April 19.-The Central Labor Union has adopted resolutions scoring President Roosevelt's action in referring to E. H. Harriman as a citizen as undesirable as Moyer, Haywood, or Debs. The resolution criticizes the President for prejudging the alleged murderers of ex-Governor Steunenberg before they have been tried and denying them the right of citizens to be presumed innocent until proved guilty. The labor council reuested that the President retract, and asked for a square deal for the men whose names they declare he has

PROVIDENCE UNIONISTS DEMAND RETRACTION

PROVIDENCE, R. I.-A mass meeting held here under the auspices of the Central Trades and Labor Council of this city, on motion of Delegate Wm. Johnson of the Machinists' Un ion, instructed its executive committee nd a telegram to President Roose velt demanding that he retract his un-warranted denunciation of the imprisoned officials of the Western Federa tion of Labor. Miss Luella Twiping and Vice-President Thos. L. Wilson of the International Association of Machinists addressed the meeting.

ALABAMA STATE FEDERATION

RESENTS PRESIDENT'S WORDS. MONTGOMERY, Ala., April 23 .-The State Federation of Labor, in session here to-day, voted to send a telethat Charles H. Moyer and William D. Haywood are undesirable citizens.

TO HELP DEFENSE FUND

Attention of readers of The Worker is again called to the production on May 21 to 25 of Julius Hopp's new play, "The Friends of Labor" at the Kalich Theatre, 45 Bowery. As already anonunced arangements have been made with the producers of the play whereby five per cent of the proceeds of all tickets for these performances sold up to May 13 shall go to the Moyer-Haywood Defense Fund. The tickets for all performances are now on sale at The Worker office and will be UNTIL MAY 13, when the Kalich Theatre takes charge of the ticket selling. The percentage for the defense fund can only be had on tickets sold between now and that date, so that intending purchasers should get their

A gold company has been engaged for this production and its success is confidently expected. Alrendy general attention has been attracted to the opening performance. It is hoped that the comrades will assist the defense fund to the extent of purchasing tickets and attending the performance. and thus assit both causes at once.

Tickets are 25, 35, 50, and 75 cents Apply by letter or in person to The Worker, 15 Spruce street, be fore May 13.

HACKMEN STRIKE IN TORONTO.

About two hundred carriage drivers vent on strike in Toronto, Ont., last Monday for an advance in wages and the "closed shop." The employers wanted contracts signed stipulating withdrawal from the union, with pre-sent wages of \$10 a week.

MAY DAY IN NEW YORK.

Moyer-Haywood Case to the Fore A Great Parade To Be Held.

Preparations for the great May Day parade and demonstration of the organized working class of New York on Saturday, May 4, are rapidly being completed. Interest has been greatly stimulated by the events of the past three weeks and the aproach of the long-delayed trial in Idaho, and a gigantic protest is assured.

The parade will be followed by a meeting in Grand Central Palace at which the speakers for the Moyer-Hay wood Conference will be Morris Hillquit, Jos. Wanhope, Ben. Hanford, Alexander Jonas and Abraham Cahan The Central Federated Union last Sunday voted to take part in the parade and Morris Brown of Cigarmakers' No. 144, was chosen to represent the C. . . U. as speaker at the meeting. Overflow meetings are also being arranged

Plans for Divisions.

The Conference at its last meeting approved the plans presented by the Executive Committee for the parade. Dn. H. Featherstone, Secretary of the District Council of Carpenters will act as Grand Marshal. The parade will be composed of the following divisions, and organizations are notified to assemble at the places designated for

FIRST DIVISION.—Assemble in Eighty-fourth Street betwen First and cond avenues and composed of: Delegates to the Central Federated Union: Housemiths' Union: Sheet Metal Workers' No. 11: Locals No. 313, 337 and 402, I. A. of M.; Pattern Makers Ass'n and United Engineers No. 1. Chas. Ludwig of Housemiths' Union No. 52, asistant marshal.

SECOND DIVISION.-Assemble in Eighty-fourth street between Second and Third aves., and composed of: Socialist Party branches; Turners' or ganizations; branches of the A. K. & Cont.: Workman's Singing Societies; Finnish Socialist Organizations; S. D. . Women's Branches and Lettish Socialist Club, Garry Kelly, assistant marshal.

THIRD DIVISION.—Assemble it Eighty-third street between First and Second aves., and composed of: Delegates to the Joint District Council of Carpenters: Locals of Brotherhood of Carpenters: Locals of Amalgamated Society of Carpenters; Wood Carvers' Association. P. Salomon, of Carpenters No. 309, assistant marshal.

FOURTH DIVISION.-Assemble in Eighty-second street between First and Second aves., and composed of: Em-Association of Rockdrillers; Bricklayers' Unions No. 11, 35, 47-Plasterers Unions; Cement Masons' No. and Laborers' Unions. Thos. J. Curtis of Emmett Association of Rockdrillers, assistant marshal.

FIFTH DIVISION.-Assemble in Eighty-second st. between Second and Third aves., and composed of: Locals of the Brotherhood of Painters: Amalgamated Alliance of Painters; Empire Marble Cutters and Setters, and such other organizations in the building line as will join the parade hereafter. Theodore Kerfs of Bricklayers' No. 11, as sistant marshal.

SIXTH DIVISION.—Assemble in Eighty-first street, between First and Third aves., and composed of: Brewery Workers' No. 1; Beer Bottlers' No. 347; Cigar Makers' No. 90; Journeymen Tailors No. 390; Inedpendent Ma-chinists' Union; Leather Workers' Inion; Hakers' Union No. 1 and 164; Carriage and Wagon Workers' Local No. 5, 73 and 127; Piano Workers' Locals No. 6, 15, 16, 17, and 18. Albert Abrahams of Pressmen No. 23, assist-

SEVENTH DIVISION.—Assemble in Eightieth street, between First and Third avenues, and composed of: Butchers' Unions No. 174, 256, and 269 Teamsters No. 453; Passamanterie Workers; Schifflisticker Union, Fur-riers' Union; Silkworkers' No. 176; Firemen No. 121; Engineers No. 120 Wm. Bartels of Butchers and 308 Union No. 174, assitant marshal.

EIGHTH DIVISION.-Assemble in Seventy-third street, between First and Third avenues, and composed of the Rohemian organizations.

The Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh and Twelfth will be composed of the Jewish organizations to assemble at Rutgers' Square, a complete list of which wall appear in the next issue of The Worker.

Raute of the Parade. The final route for the parade is as

Up-town division: start at 6.15 p. m. from Eighty-fourth street and First avenue to Seventy-second street, to Third avenue, to Fifty-seventh street, to Fifth avenue to Fortleth street to Lexington avenue, where it will await the arrival of the down-town division. Down-town division will start from

Rutgers' Square at 5.30 p. m., and march towards Fortieth street and Lexington avenue, where it will join the up-town division, thru the follow-ing street: Rutgers' Square, to Canal to Ludlow to Grand to Eldridge to bansky and Louis B. Schwarts.

Rivington to Christle to Second ave. | "JEWISH to Twelfth st. to Third ave. to Twentyeighth st. to Lexington ave. to Fortieth street, where it will join the up-town division.

The combined divisions will then march towards the Grand Central Palace, Forty-third st. and Lexington

Organizations are requested to confine their transparancles to the Moyer Haywood case. About twenty bands of music will be in the line of march.

Actions of Conference.

The principal action of the Mover-Haywood Conference meeting last Saturday night was the electing of a special representative to go to Washngton and call upon President Roose velt for a reply to the communication ent him by the Conference three weeks ago. This action was taken by suggestion of Eugene V. Debs and Fred Paulitsch of the Sheet Metal Workers' Union was elected. Sunday afternoon the Central Federated Union also elected three representatives in the persons of Morris Brown,

Albert Abrahams and John S. Henry Additional delegates to the Confer ence were seated from the Joint District Council of Carpenters'. Lettish Socialist Club and International Workmen's Benefit Society. A committee from the Industrial Council, I. W. W. Conference stated the desire of the Conference to perticipate in the parade and the matter was referred to the Ex-ecutive Committee. The I. W. W. Conference was requested to present a list of organizations which desire to take

Three hundred copies of the financial report of the W. F. of M. Defense Fund have been sent to organizations. The report shows that funds are need ed as up to April 1, \$92,000 were spent for the defense.

BROOKLYN PARADE.

Plans and Route for Organizations-A Great Outpouring Exp cted.

At the regular meeting of the Brooklyn Mover-Haywood Protest Conference last Friday night, preparations for the monster parade to be held on May 4 were practically completed. The parade will form as follows:

FIRST DIVISION.-Composed of lelegates to the Conference and the Workingman's Sick and Death Benefit Societies and other benevolent organizations will form on Willoughby ave nue beginning at the Labor Lyceum and extending toward Central avenue. SECOND DIVISION. - Brewers, Butchers, Carriage and Wagon Build-

avenue, beginning at Willoughby and extending toward Flushing avenue. THIRD DIVISION.—The Carpen ters, Painters, Silkworkers, Socialist Party and Socialist Labor Party will form on Evergreen avenue, turning in-

to Suydam street. Any organizations not specially mentioned will be placed in any one of these divisions.

On the return the parade will march thru Willoughby avenue up to Centra: avenue on the right side of the street and then return to the Labor Lyceum. where the Conference has aranged for six speakers, whose names will be announced later.

Besides the bands hired by various organizations, the Conference will be represented by a band of fifteen pieces.

Delegates from Cigarmakers' Union No. 149, Local Queens Socialist Party and Cremation Society No. 6 were sented at this meeting.

A protest meeting under the auspices of the Twentieth Assembly District, S. P., Brooklyn, will be held in Mans-hard's Hall, 257 Hamburg avenue, Saturday, April 27, 8 p. m. Comrade Schalk will preside and H. R. Kearns of New Jersey, Geo. Glefer and J. A. Well of Brooklyn, will speak. Literature in English and German will be

BOSTON UNIONS UNITE FOR PARADE.

Four hundred and fifty unions will march in the parade being arranged for Sunday, May 5 in Boston. This will not include those coming from Brockton, Salem, Lynn, Beverly, New Bedford and Fall River, where suc cessful meetings addressed by Luella Twining, have been held and committees elected to visit all unions and so licit for the defense fund.

Te-musicians affiliated with the A F. of L. have volunteered their services, so that for the first time in the history of Boston the musicians of the Knights of Labor and the A. F. of L. will play together in one line of march. The spirit of "get together" is in the air. Hundreds of children will also march, including the Socialist Sunday

Last Sunday Luella Twining addressed a protest meeting in Brockton aranged by the local Moyer-Haywood Conference, at which resolutions were adopted and measures taken for vigdrously pushing the collection of funds.

A protest meeting will be held in Jersey City, corser Newark and Jersey avenues. Saturday. April 27, 8 p. m., under the auspices of the New Jersey Unity Club. Speakers; Frank Ur-

FORWARD" JUBILEE.

Jewish Comrades Celebrate Their Daily Paper's Tenth Birthday.

Last Saturday and Sunday the "Jewish Dally Forward" celebrated its tenth birthday. It was a great occasion on the East Side and in every quarter of the city where Jewish

workingmen are numerous, Saturday's issue of "Forward" was jubilee number, containing an account of the history of the paper since its foundation, special articles by Jewish writers, and letters of greeting from August Bebel and Karl Kautsky and from Eugene V. Dels. Alexander Jonas, Hermann Schlueter, W. J. Ghent, Aigernon Lee, and other American comrades. One hundred and fifty thousand copies were run off and within an-hour or two hardly a copy was left on any news-stand in the city.

Many congratulatory telegrams were received at the office during the day. among them one from the Jewish 'Volkszeitung' of Vilna. Russian Poland, the Socialist daily paper now existing in the Empire.

In the evening a banquet was held in Liberty Hall, at wmeh some 250 members of the Forward Press Association, along with a number of invited guests, revived_old memorles and rejoiced in present success. Meyer London acted as toastmaster and Comrades Zametkin, Gurewitch, Spargo, Peskin, Feigenbaum, Chase, and Hillquit spoke. The banquet was fol-lowed by a bail.

When our Jewish comrades feel jubilant, they jubilate in earnest. One day was not enough. On Sunday afternoon a great celebration was held in the Academy of Music. Every seat in the bouse was occupied and many were turned away. Abe Cahan, Editor of "Forward", made the principal speech, reviewing the history of the paper, its early struggies, the generous sacrifices by which the Jewish comrades had carried it to success, and the services which it had been able to render to the cause. It is needless to say that he was enthusiastically received. Especially hearty applause greeted his declaration that we must have a Socialist daily in the English language as well as in the Jewish and German and that "Forward" would undertake to raise \$10,000 for the fund to establish the "Daily Call". Comrades London, Zametkin, Hillquit, Feigenbaum, and Oppenheimer also

A celebration of the same nature was held in Philadelphia Sunday even-

Our Jewish comrades have good reason to rejoice. The Socialist Party and the trade unions of the United States owe much to the East Side of New York, in more ways, perhaps, than most of their members know; and "Forward" has, thru all these ten years, been the leading agency for the class-conscious education and organization of the Jewish workingmen. The movement in Russia. too, has cause to remember "Forward" with grateful appreciation. And, best of all, the paper has a field for future work even greater than that which it has worked in the past, and gives good ise of improving its opportunities

PHILADELPHIA UNIONS. PARADE THIS SATURDAY.

For the first time, the Central La or Union of Philadelphia will hold a May Day parade, in which the Moyer-Haywood Conference will take part. It is probable that the C. L. U. will hold a parade on or as near May 1 as possible. This year's parade takes place on Saturday, April 27, beginning at p. m. and marching on Broad street. The Conference will be represented by a large float, and will also distribute a circular drawn up for the occasion and approved by the Central Labor Union. A number of unions will carry transparencies with mottoes on the Moyer Haywood case.

At the last Conference meeting dele gates were scated from Carpenters' Union No. 227 and the Nicetown branch Socialist Party. The members of the Conference are greatly encour aged at the success their efforts have so far met with. One hundred dollars was ordered sent to the W. F. of M. Defense Fund.

OPEN AIR PROTEST MEETINGS The Citizens Mover-Haywood Pro

test League has arranged the following open air-meetings: Friday, April 26, Greeley Statue, Park Row; Saturday, April 27. Front of Labor Temple, East Eighty-fourth street; Monday, April 29. Twenty-second street and Eighth ave.: Tuesday, April 30, One Hundred and Sixth street and Madison avenue; Wednesday, May 1, One Hundred and Forty-eighth street and Willis avenue Friday, May 3, Forty-first street and Third avenue. Speakers, Peter E. Burrowes, Herman Sanders, Frank Ur bansky, Frank Porce, Fred Logeist, Anna Maley, Louis B. Schwartz,

YOUR DEFENSE IS A WEAK ONE, MR. PRESIDENT.

Mr. President, your letter of April | know whether or not they ought to be Haywood. But it is a pretty poor defense, at that,

You say that you had no intention of influencing the trial of these men." You know. Mr. President, that these

men were unlawfully arrested. You know that Governor Gooding, as soon as they were safely lodged in jail, declared that they should never leave the state slive. You know that the Mine Owners' Association, with its whole force of spies, detectives, and agents provocateurs, is back of the prosecution. You know that it is recognized by the mine owners as well as by the miners that this is no ordinary criminal case, but that it is a battle between the organized capitalists and the organized workingmen. You know that last October you interfered in Idaho politics to strengthen the hands of the Gooding machine, whose actual platform, as was then and there well understood, was "Death to Moyer and Haywood". You know that, from the very day when Steunenberg was killed, the capitalist press has been sedulously working up public sentiment against the officers of the Western Federation of Miners, You know that, while the accused men have been demanding speedy trial, the trial has been postponed again and again by the prosecution, postponed for fifteen months, postponed beyond the limit expressly fixed in the laws of idaho. in order that the prosecution might find some means of strengthening its

You know all this. And you know. roo, the weight which any word from a man holding your high office must have in stimulating or allaying the prejudice which the capitalist press has cultivated against these men.

Knowing this, you declare that your wanton denunciation of these men is not an attempt to influence their trial: If, indeed, you did not so intend it, why not have the manhood to say that it was a mistake and to retract your unjust words?

But no; you never retract, Mr. President, except when there is a powerful politician to be placated.

You disclaim the expression of any opinion as to these men's guilt of the murder of Steunenberg. You do not work.

22 is as good a defense as you could hanged for that. But you go on and make for your attack on Moyer and relterate your unsupported statement that they are undesirable citizens. Your make the sweeping statement that they "habitually appear as guilty of incitement to or apology for bloodshed and violence." That is, you take occasion. while they are about to be tried for one alleged murder, publicly and officially to declare, as of your personal knowledge, that, whether guilty or innocent of this, they are habitual accomplices to murder. And you pretend that such an utterance cannot influence their trial!

> But, Mr. President, we challenge the truth of your statement. These men are not "habitually guilty of incitement to or apology for bloodshed and violence." In their respective positions, they have shown themselves as zealous to maintain order, to restrain the natural resentment of their fellow union men against brutal outrage, to direct them to the peaceful methods! of the strike and the ballot and away from the violent methods which capitalist agents in their ranks tried to incite—the whole record of Moyer and Haywood shows them as enruest in advocating these peaceful and intelligent methods as you have been in glorifying war and conquest.

> men, in turn, of acting wrongly in taking up the defense of these men. Mr. President, you well know that there would have been and could have been no such vast movement for f defense, if it had not been peectly plain to every informed and andid observer that law and constition were going to be trampled under fe by Gooding and Borah in Idaho they were in Colorado three years ago by Peabody and Sherman Bell our friends are responsible for this movement, Mr. President. It is a spontaneous and admirable response their conspiracy and persecution. And it will go on, even despite your condemnation.

You accuse the organized working-

We are glad you have had to take, the defensive, Mr. President. It shows that you, who are well informed, know that the working class of this country is being stirred as it was never stirred before. We rejoice in the good omen. We will go on with our

GIMBEL GOT GOOD BACKING.

Philadelphia Press and Police Helped Shield Him from Public Scandal-Riches Govered His Sin. Benedict Gimbel, a millionaire part-

ner in large Philadelphia and Milwaukee department stores, was arrested last week under a charge of committing a criminal assault on a crippled boy in a cab, and later accused of attempting to bribe the detective who arrested him. After being admitted to bail he attempted suicide "to escape public disgrace" and died on Monday last. This is the news that got into the New York papers, but in Philadelphia, where Gimbel fived and moved in the "best society", it is reported that not a paper published a word about the occurrence. More than that, the police stopped the sale on the streets of the New York papers containing reports of Gimbel's arrest. and his relatives and friends lought up every copy of any paper reporting the affair. This thoughtfulness on the part of the Philadelphia papers and police can be explained by the fact that Gimbel Brothers are heavy advertisers in the Philadelphia papers, and that only the wealth of the family secured the sympathy and active or fense of the police department.

When a few months ago a poor half-crazed creature was arrested for kidnapping a rich man's child in Philadelphia, the papers, with the ferocity of wolves, howled for instant and severe punishment, and the administrators of the law prided themselves on the celerity with which they jammed the poor wretch thru the law mill to the penitentiary for life And with a yell of demoniac glee the entire capitalist press of America approved the sentence as wise, salutary and

But Gimbel, the rich parasite, can iminally assault a poor crippled boy, be admitted instantly to ball, allowed slip away where he can conveniently end his miserable life, while the Philadelphia police and press condone his crime by co-operating to silence the story of his shame. And if as to make the disgraceful story more disgraceful prices.

still, the physicians immediately (and shamelessly) announce that Gimbel was insone for over a year and knew not what he was doing!

And Socialists are rebuked when they call attention to the class quality, of modern justice, the prostitution of all functions of the law to the protection and service of the brutalized. profit-soaked, debauched and hypocritical parasites, of whom Harriman Carnegie, Gimbel, and Thaw are types in the world could not show justice under capitalism to be as wickedly farcical and atroclously unequal as the administrators of capitalist justice themselves show it to be

FIGHT INIQUITOUS

PRIMARY MEASURE. Secretary Smith of Connecticut had an article in the New Haven "Leader" of April 14

pointing out the iniquity of the pro-posed Direct Primary Law, the effect of which, if passed, would be to discriminate against parties composed of poor men by requiring the deposit of from \$10 to \$250 for each candidate nominated, and further to impose a special tax upon small parties and independent candidates by providing that these deposits shall be refunded in the case of candidates getting more than a certain percentage of the vote but shall be forfeited to the state if the candidate does not get the specifled number of votes. The Socialist Party is making a vigorous fight against this bill and calls on all friends of honest politics, all who are opposed to the domination of political parties by money, to join in the opposition.

MEN CAN WORK ONLY WHEN BOSSES MAKE PROFIT BY IT.

PITTSBURG, April 19.—The decision of manufacturers of hand operated window glass plants to close down Saturday is to be adhered to and fires under nearly 1,400 pots will be drawn. Between 15,000 and 16,000 employees will be effected. The suspension, two months ahead of the usual date for summer closing is to keep down stocks and prevent possible demoralization of

SOCIALIST PARTY ORGANIZATION.

Why Our Methods Differ So Widely from Those of the Old Parties—Ours Is Democratic and Self-Reliant.

from the old parties in its principles and purposes, it differs from them just videly in its form of organization and the method by which it carries on its work. Those who come to our party from sympathy with its objects and with a general understanding of its s, but who as yet know nothing of the organized movement, are often prone to think its peculiar methods needless and even objectionable. Accustomed only to the forms of oldparty politics, they cannot at first unstand anything so diverent. But if ey are in earnest, if they try to find the reason for these peculiarities, and, above all, if they take an active part in the work, they soon learn that the difference is a necessary one, that the methods of the Socialist Party are well fitted to serve its purpose as are the methods of the old parties adapted to their aims.

The Party of Labor. The Socialist Party stands for the working class—the producing and ex-ploited class. Its object is to improve the conditions of that class are ditions of that class now, wherever possible, and, at the same time, lucate and organize it to use its united power for its final and comete emancipation, for the abolition of system which makes poverty the lot of those who produce the world's wealth. To represent and serve this class is the mission of the Socialist Party. In so doing, it serves the cause of humanity and civilization. But it is careful not to lose itself in "glitter-ing generalities." It keeps ever in this one great rule, to be the faithful spokesman and agent of the working class. By this criterion it tests every policy proposed; to this purpose it subordinates all other considerations. If some men and women from the more fortunate classes come to it and wish to join in this work, if some who eficiaries of the existing system of legalized robbery, recognizing its iniquity and wiling to sacrifice their miary interests or their social standing for the sake of human welfare-if, seeing that as individuals they helpless to right the wrong by h they profit and by which others ne who are not workers com help the workers in their struggle, dalist Party welcomes them as free ades in all good faith. But these xceptional individuals. Most capi-AP.ts cannot see the world as the workers see it, and, if they could, most of them would not be willing to give up their profits and privilege and power. No party can safely depend upon exceptional individuals. A party must rest upon the interests and the thoughts and feelings of the mass of average men in the class it represents. So the Socialist Party, welcoming all who come to it, yet, as it exists for the service of the working class, so it depends upon and appeals to the rank and file of the working class for moral and material support. It does not represent all classes. No party can do that. Each of the old parties dishonestly pretends to do it. THE SOCIAL. IST PARTY HONESTLY DECLARES THAT IT STANDS FOR THE WORKING CLASS AND AGAINST THE CAPITAL CLASS.

The Parties of Capital.

Each of the old parties stands for the maintenance of capitalism, for the continuance of a system by which some of the people get for themselves a good and easy living out of the product of other people's labor. The Republican party represents and serves one set of capitalists-in general, the great capitalists. The Democratic party represents and serves another set-in general, the smaller capitalists. The various ephemeral "reform" and "radical" parties, when they represent anything | branches. The locals are grouped unat all-anything definite and important

some special group of great or small capitalists.

But, in order to win political power and effect their purposes, these parties must have votes not only the votes of the comparatively few capitalists who are to be benefited, but also the votes. of the many workers at whose expense that benefit is to be gained. They need the workers' votes in order that they may have political power to use for capitalists against the workers. What follows? It follows that these parties must make false pretenses, must keep the workers divided on not touching their real interests, must delude then with fine phrases and empty sentiments and delusive promises and racial antipathies and national vanity and worship of traditions or of personalities, must cajole or corrupt them with fireworks and brass bands and beer and boodle Bill Nye correctly described Republican and Democratic platforms when he said: "A party platform is like the platform of a railway car-something to get in by, not to stand on." There is all the difference in the world between the ostensible platform of either these parties and its real policy, ch pretends to represent full the Each pretends to represent and each denounces the other as the enemy of "all the people"; but each, when in power, practically demonstrates that all the other party said about it was true and that all it said about itself was false, by serving a part of the people against all the rest. Their records on all questions affeeting the interests of the working class are as like as two peas. A chap-"What the Republican Party Has Done for Labor, would be as

Widely as the Socialist Party differs of six words—"There are no snakes in the old parties in its principles Ireland." And you would only have to change the party name to tell what the Democratic party has done for labor-no more and no less.

Old Party Methods.

Now a party which pretends one thing and practises another, a party which has to get votes from the many in order to serve the few, necesarily be a party RULED FROM ABOVE. Both the old parties are ruled from above. Their leaders, their great men, their politicians and statesmen. decide their policies and conduct their affairs. Or, to speak more accurately. the capitalists dictate their policies and the political leaders conduct the party affairs accordingly. All that the rank and file have to do is to cast their votes, celebrate the election returns. and go back to work to pile up profits for the capitalists.

But more than this. It takes money to run a political party. It takes a great deal of money to run a party that depends upon direct and indirect corruption for its success. Where is the money to come from? People who pay money are likely to expect an equivalent, are likely to inquire into the results of their expenditure. Parties whose purpose is to hoodwink the majority of their voters, to keep them as passive followers, cannot ask them for money. On the contrary, such parties must spend money among the voters in one way or another. The money must come from those who are to be served by the party. And, accordingly, both the old parties are FINANCED FROM ABOVE. All the voters know is that the district leaders and precinct captains have money, or favors and jobs which are as good as money, to pass out about election time. But where do the politicians get the money? Even the they may all be grafters, the campaign expenses are not paid out of their graft. No; it is the capitalists who supply the fundsthe bankers, the insurance companies, the railway and mining and manufacturing corporations, the merchants, the landlords These, because they want the politicians to administer city and state and nation for their profit and because they know the politicians must get votes in order to do this and be cause they know it costs money to get votes on false pretenses—these capitalists, the beneficiaries of Republican and Democratic rule, furnish the money for the old-party campaign funds. IT IS A GOOD INVESTMENT. They get it back with interest in the shape of franchises, contracts, government loans and deposits, subsidies, favorable tariff legislation, tacit permission to violate laws or to dodge taxes, injunctions against strikers, defeat of proposed labor laws, and, in general, the service of the government in compell-

of profit, interest, and rent. The old parties are organized on a basis of personal leadership and are ruled from above and financed from above, just because these methods and this form of organization suit their purpose as representatives of the possessing class.

ing the workers to maintain the capi-

talists in leisure and luxury by means

The purpose of the Socialist Party being just the opposite, it has adopted just the opposite form of organization and follows just the opposite methods.

Socialist Party Finance.

In order to make sure that the So-cialist l'arty shall faithfully represent the working class, it must be FINANC ED BY THE WORKING PEOPLE. This is the reason for our system of dues-paying membership. In every city or town where five or more real Socialists can be got together, we organize a local of the Socialist Party. Large locals are subdivided into der state committees and stand for some special interest of a National Committee. Each member pays dues of 25 cents a month-except when excused on account of sickness or unemployment. The national organization issues stamps to the state organizations at 5 cents each; the latter sell them to the locals at 10 cents each; and whenever a member pays his month's dues a stamp is affixed to his membership card as a receipt and an evidence of his good standing in the party. Thus the revenues are divided among the national, state, and local organizations. The number of dues-paying members is now about 22,000 and

is steadily increasing. Other methods are used to add to our funds. In campaign time special appeals are made and lists circulated and party members and sympathizers give according to their means and their enthusiasm-a dime, a quarter, a dollar, or more. Progressive trade unions and other labor organizations make donations. Entertainments and picnics are arranged, and the proceeds turned into the party treasury. Sometimes, when we arrange public meetings we charge a small admission fee-and the old party politicians hold up their hands in wonder at a party that can use such methods. While they are passing around the cigars our party is passing the hat, so to speak. While they are calling on the voters to get drunk with enthusiasm and other things and "whoop 'er up," our party is calling

on them to keep cool and think. There is no secresy about the finan ces of our party. Public account is made of receipts and expenditures and we are proud that our funds come in small amounts from large numbers of thinking men and women.

As the Socialist Party is financed, so is it RULED BY ITS RANK AND short as the famous chapter on "The so is it RULED BY ITS RANK AND Spakes of Ireland," which consisted FILE. Its affairs are democratically

managed. The officers of local, state. CUBA LIBRE!

and national organizations are elected by the party members and are subject to removal by the membership if it is not satisfied with their work. The principle of direct legislation is applied. Acts of the National Committee and the state committees and even of the conventions are subject to referendum if desired, and an opportunity is given for locals to initiate propo sitions to be submitted to general vote.

Far the greater part of the work of the party is done by unpaid volunteers. men (and women, too-for women have equal rights and duties with men in our party) who give a little of their leisure to help along the great cause by speaking, writing, working as organizers or secretaries, arranging meetings, distributing literature, and Comparatively a few are employed at fixed and moderate sal-

aries, to give all their time to the work. If you ask: Who are the leaders of the Socialist Party? we answer: We have no leaders in the sense that word commonly bears; we have chosen agents spokesmen whom we honor according to their fidelity and efficiency; but WE DO NOT LET THEM DO OUR THINKING FOR US, DO NOT GIVE THEM A CHANCE TO BE-COME MISLEADERS. Ours is a party of comrades, a democratic party in the best sense of the word, every member having the same right to participate in its decisions and the same duty of helping to carry them out.

It is by these methods that our party has weathered so many storms in the past-has endured misrepresentation and persecution, has fought out and settled internal differences and yet presented a fighting front to the enemy, has learned by its own mistakes and corrected them, has escaped the snares in which so many reform and labor parties organized on old-party lines have been caught, and has gone forward toward a victory which even many of our opponents now admit to be near at hand.

In a word, ours is a party of men and women who know what they want and know how to get it and who depend upon their own honest efforts, not upon luck nor upon trickery nor upon the favor of those above nor upon the influence of some political Moses, to win success. Only by such a party can the existing industrial despotism be exchanged for the Co-operative Commonwealth. IN THE STRUGGLE TO WIN THEIR ECONOMIC FREE. THE WORFERS MUST LEARN

HOW TO USE IT WHEN IT IS

We Want YOU in It.

And you, reader, if you agree with our principles, are invited to join this party, not as a leader nor as a follower, but as a comrade, and to do your share in its great work. You will find in its ranks these great joys.

The joy of fellowship, of association with equal and congenial comrades, whom you respect and who respect

The joy of work, which you cannot find in working for a master for daily bread, but only in freely working for an object that you feel to be greater than yourself;

The joy of battle, of fighting for the right against the wrong, of winning a victory now, then of bearing a defeat, and again of rallying after that defeat and turning it into another victory. YOU ARE A SOCIALIST, YOU

PLACE IS IN THE PARTY ORGANI ZATION. YOU ARE NOT DOING YOUR FULL DUTY WHILE YOU REMAIN OUTSIDE.

BOSS' TOADY PAYS FOR FALSE ALARM

An interesting story of capitalist cunning and ingratitude is told by a Toledo, O., correspondent of The Worker.

A local glass plant has been employing boys under the legal age and at night work. A report started in the factory one night that a factory inspector was on his way to the plant and orders were given the boy home. This made necessary a stoppage of work by some of the men also. The inspector failed to appear, and the next day a faithful wage slave, who had unintentionally given a false alarm with the idea of getting into the boss' good graces, was called on the carpet and discharged!

Perhaps this victim of misplaced loyalty had performed a similar service before and earned the gratitude of his employers in avoiding detection. But this service did not atone for the one mistake he made, a mistake which cost the firm a few hours labor of its child slaves. It may be said, and with truth, that this betrayal of the boy workers deserved the reward it won but it also throws light on the ingratitude of the capitalist class towards those who court their favor and serve them with the fidelity of the most, servile slave. The capitalist class knows neither gratitude nor honor where it costs them profits to observe either.

A TEAR-SHEDDING MONOPOLY

It is said that the "strenuous" life is beginning to tell on "Teddy". capitalistic press is deploring the fact of his shattered nervous organization and the hollow eyes that indicate collapse. If Theodore the First had served the masses of the people in-stead of pandering to the moneyed interests we could drop a tear in sympathy with his physical and mental breakdown. But as the "strenuous" one has not lost his health in serving the interests of the class whose labor produce the wealth of the world, we willing that multi-millionaire shall have a complete monopoly on shedding tears for the President-Tollers' Defense.

See advertisement on sixth page.

The "Big Stick" Restoring "Order"-Capitalist Journal's Admission-Business Interests Guarded.

If the news from Washington is authentic, there seems to be considerable apprehension regarding political situation in Cuba. Now that the "big stick" is down there guarding the interests of financiers and speculators, the problem is how and when to withdraw it with safety to those interests.

This is no easy question to solve, as the property owners and capitalists are not large numerically and they are opposed by a large section of the discontented population. Secretary of War Taft therefore must guarantee capitalist control of the island and do so without stirring up another revolt This, however, is a delicate problem in 'statesmanship" which less astute politicians than Taft have tried to solve before. Even the obscure editor of the New York "Journal of Commerce", with no experience in the art of diplomacy. realizes the difficulty of securing consent to capitalist rule in Cuba. How ever, he is ready with an efficient plan that has proven effective in cases more grave than this one. He advises as follows:

The business interests, foreign and native, the property owners and capitalists, upon whose enterprise and energy the pro perity and progress of the island largely depend, but who are a small and apparent ly not very influential minority of the citizens at all, are skeptical regarding the sucess of any independent government and anxious for a permanent occupation and either annexation or an effective protectorate backed by all necessary force for maintaining order and protecting property. . . . We are bound to sustain the independence of Cuba and to enable it to govern itself unless its own people make it impossible consistently with our own in

This is a bold admission which does little credit to a journal that is recognized as an official representative of capitalist interests. It frankly identifies the "maintenance of order" with the supremacy of "property owners" whom it admits to be a minority. "In deper dence for Cuba" is also conceded only on condition that It serves the interests of capitalists here.

This frank acknowledgement of class rule we say does little credit to the paper that makes it. It abandons that caution and discretion that is so neces sary to the existence of the class it represents. For if such admissions penetrate to the great underworld of labor the existence of capitalist society in Cuba and elsewhere would not survive a single election. There is no reason whatever why the "Journal of Commerce" could not continue to be as efficient in its rôle as spokesman of "business interests", by employing language more obscure and better adapted for its purposes

For instance, it could have referred to the opposition to "business interests" as anarchy. Or in lofty terms of patriotism, it could have lauded the raising of the flag over Cuba and asked with indignation: "Who will haul It down?" This would have accomplished its purpose much better.

The class for whom it speaks would have understood and been amused and. should its statement be read by otners, they would be mystified but also Threatening a "protectorate backed by all necessary force" to sustain an admitted minority rule, is certainly a dangerous substitute for the patriotic gush that is usually employed.

One other stupidity occurs in the 'Journal of Commerce" editoriat When it questions the capacity of the Cubans for self-government and suggests sending them a sample of our own with a military guarantee, it invites an unnecessary dilemma. What kind shall we send them? Will it be the Pennsylvania kind with its loot of millions in the capitol building graft? Or will it be a Chicago importation with "Hinky Dink" as the leading "statesman? Will a squad of Tammany heelers or a group of St. Louis grafters be entrusted with this mission? Where will it find among the two capitalist parties here a supply of that which the Cubans are alleged to be in want of? Are these politicians calculated to impress the Cubans with the particular brand of "self-government" we roster here? The Cubans could well afford to contime the "disorder" which disturbs our ruling class, rather than accept the "order" which Roosevelt is seeking to impose on them. However little experience

Cubans have had in administering public affairs it is certain they could make no worse mess of it than capitalist government does here. Their petty in-surrections at least have the merit of terrorizing those that would exploit them and who would establish a reign of graft. In this they are wiser than the unthinking voters in the United States, who submit to and support as shameless a crowd of political adventurers as ever cursed any country.

A DIFFIGULT JOB.

Paris is said to be overrun with thieves and footpads. It is claimed there are 60,000 in the city, not counting the capitalists. The police department is now training dogs to hund down the criminals. It is, however proving extremely difficult to so train the dogs as to enable them to distinguish between a thief and just an ordinary capitalist.-Western Clarion.

— Push the sale of Hillquit's "Rep Mallock," See advertisement on the fo

A LORDLET'S VIEW.

Woman, having gained liberty, is now demanding license. Barring woman suf-frage, I am a believer in the equality of sexes; but the equality of the sexes often means in modern jargon the superiority of the woman, which is absurd. Woman wields an influence over man in more than a thousand and one ways, and the influence, too, is mostly for man's own good, but give woman the ballot and she will become, if not a danger, an irrepressible nulsance.

So says a certain Lord Edward Tur-

mour, an English nobleman, now in America. Give woman the ballot and she will become a danger or an "irrepressible nuisance," will she? Well, she couldn't become much more of a nuisance than the hordes of ward-heelers, who are ready to sell their votes for a two-dollar bill or a glass of whiskey; nor would she become as great a nuisance as the fool workingman who permits his boss to drive him to the polls like a dumb mule and compel him to vote one way or another. but always against labor, as past experience fully demonstrates. This woman "nuisance" would at least think of her children and vote to batter down the accursed system that enslaves and exploits them to pile up millions upon millions a year for the offspring of the rich, to be used over and over again to oppress the poor still more. But the woman cannot expect to obtain equal rights with men when the latter, or at least the bosses of the latter, oppose equality in everything, political and industrial. Our friends of the National Woman Suffrage Association, who sent the foregoing clipping to the Citizen, should restrain their radical aspirations. What we need in this country is more of the fossilized conservatism that has ruled while the nation's wealth has been transferred from the people to a few Rockefellers and Harrimans. What we need is more flag waving, more stand pat hysteria, and more lunatic asylums. -Cleveland Citizen.

STEEL TRUST PROFITS SIGN OF PROSPERITY.

The profits of the United States Steel Corporation for the year 1906 were \$157,000,000, according to its own report. The year's sales amounted to about \$800,000,000, but these were not sales in the ordinary sense of the term. but included the transactions between the trust and its subsidiary companies.

This moves the "National Labor 'Tribune" of Pittsburg to exclaim that this profit is such an exceedingly large one that it would not be surprised "to see the employees of the corporation making an emphatic demand for increased wages next month when the annual wage readinstment occurs."

Since it is reported that many of the Steel Trust employees are stockholders of the corporation and are supposed to share in its profits these shareholders cannot very well support a demand made by the majority of the employees for more wages, for more wages would mean less profits for the stockholders. Thus the trust officials spike agitation at the start.

But we shall see whether the steel workers have backbone enough to demand more of what is rightly due them. They should bear in mind. however, that if they are too exorbitant in their demands, should they make any, their patron saint. Andrew Carnegie, may not be able to be as liberal with his institutes and libraries as last year and William E. Corey may have to deny his actress friend in Paris some gewgaw she expects from him. After all, these are the things the workers should consider first, rather than their wives and families and themselves.

DO THE WORKERS REMEMBER HOMESTEAD?

A Harrisburg despatch says Penrose's passing from power into obliviou has no pathetic features, because he has been struck down by the powers in the house that has sheltered him for years, namely the Pennsylvania ret about the future of politics in this State and who is to run the Republi-

can machine. Henry Clay Frick is the dominant power behind the throne. The plan now is to make Mr. Frick the st sor of Knox, and also of Penrose. This is in keeping with the scheme of the great railroad interests of the country to slip one of their men into the United States Seate whenever opportunity

offers. Henry Frick is the man who was manager of the Carnegie interests when the Homestead massacre took If the working class are going to sit idly by and see men of the Frick chlibre chosen to make laws for them then it becomes time for them to turn the government over to the millionaires and thieves and sanction the murde of members of their class.-Toilers' De-

THEY MUST RESPECT

CAPITALIST LAWS It is reported from Indianapolis that United States marshals are levying on the property of union men, who, as employees of the Pope Motor Car Co.,

struck last May and violated an injune tion issued by Judge Anderson, of the United States District Court. Property valued at \$2,700 has been attached and will be advertised for sale by the United States court to satisfy the court judgment rendered against the strikers, which, with costs, will amount to about \$000. 'This property may represent the "little all" of the union men and its confiscation by the court may mean suffering and distress to the and their families, but the judgmen must be satisfied and the working claimust be taught to respect capitalities, even the these laws destroy the freedom.—Cleveland Citizen.

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burgiar's toot, the counterfeiter's coin, of the pirate's ship.

Some of the subjects treated are indi-cated by the following chapter headings:

1. A HALF CENTURY OF WEALTH CONCENTRATION,

2. THE GEO OF POVERTY OF IN-DISTRIAL SOCIETY.

3. A REIGN OF CORRUPTION AND PLUNDER. INDUSTRIAL SOCIETY SOLD INTO

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WORKINGMEN'S FURNITURE INSURANCE SOCIETY REPORT.

The report of the Workingmen's Furniture Fire Insurance Society (Arbeiter Mobiliär Feuer Versicherung) for the year ending March 31, 1907, shows a men bership of 20.188, a gain of 1,201; alue insured, \$10,084.50 an increase of \$767,975; and assets of \$78,105.36, of which \$48.590.61 was in cash and \$29,-000 in city bonds and mortgages. The company covered heavy losses on acwhich makes the assessment higher than usual this year-25 cents on each hundred dollars of insurance, besides 10 cents from each member for the reserve fund. The usual rate is 10 cents on each hundred dollars. The amount of increase paid during the year was \$25,381.80. Salaries and expenses of officers and committees and attorney's fees cost \$5,359.75. The organization has now completed its thirty-fifth year and is in better condition than ever before. What makes this form of insurance of especial value to workingmen is the promptness with which claims are adjusted. Readers of The Worker who wish to join it should communicate with the cretary, Gustave Dressler, at 241 E.

WHAT IT COSTS THEM.

Eighty-fourth street, New York,

Industrial accidents occurring to 256 individual workpeople in Canada dur-ing the month of February, 1907, were reported to the Department of Labor Of these 82 were fatal, and 174 resulted in serious injuries. In addition, 5 fatal accidents were reported as hav-ing taken place prior to the beginning been received by the Department be-fore February, 1907. The number of fatal accidents reported in February, 1907, was 27 more than the previous month and 42 more than in February, 1906.—Labor Gazette.

"Bradstreet's" shows that "a dollar will go only half as far as it would twenty years ago." Still it makes up for that to some extent by going twice as fast.-Wilkesbarre Courier-Herald.

THE CURSE OF ROME.

Very Rev. Canon Jos. F. MacGrail (Former Chaplain of U. S. Navy.)

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Socialist books.

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

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

for \$2.

Another recent publication only second in importance to "Capital" is a new popular edition of Morgan's "Ancient Society." It species the paralyzing feeling that things a ways have been about the same as now and so presumably always will be the same. It shows on the contrary that wealth and it was not been about the same as now and so presumably always will be the same. It was not not contrary that wealth and it was not not contrary and inventions. Morgan's "Ancient Society" has until now sold for four dollars. The new Socialist edition sells for \$1.50 u copy.

The new Socialist edition sells for \$1.50 a copy.

The "Republic of Plato" has heretofore mainly circulated in the original Greek and the English translations have been dry and difficult in their style. A new translation has been made by Prot. Alexander Kerr of the University of Wisconsin, which is accurate any artistic and at the same time so simple near and artistic and at the same time so simple near and it is now published in five books each complete in litself. Book V. just issend to the five tooks by the translator. Each hook sells for 15 cents, postpaid.

"Class Struggles in America." by A. M. Simons, has run thru two editions in pamphlet form, and a third is now ready. A cloth edition contains some additional method the five tooks of the revolutionary statements. Cloth, 50 cents; paper, 10 cents, postpaid.

Another recent historical work is the postpaid.

Another recent historical work is the postpaid.

Another recent historical work is "The Rise of the American Proletarian" by Aus-tin Lewis. This has just appeared as the fourteenth rolume of the Internations Library of Social Science. 31. postpaid. All the hooks thus far mentioned ar-ready for delivery with the exception of the second volume of "Capital."

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THEY WHO MAKE WAR TALK OF PEACE.

No greater affront has ever been given any worthy ideal than that of the "peace congress" assembled in this city last week. While the millions of the world's wealth producers are being sweated, maimed and killed; while every government is eagerly seeking effective methods of destroying human beings in war; while famine sweeps one empire and curses millions with a lingering death; in another its youth, talent, and genius, all that is good, noble and true, ascend the scaffold or perish in the frozen north; with our own rotten political and industrial regime, and class rule everywhere there come from nearly all these coun tries men who talk of peace. And those who come are those that represent the class that has armed world and spread desolation in its wake. They, who are neither at peace with their victims nor with each other; they who fight to the last ditch for military budgets and kill educational funds with a smile; these, whose rule makes possible the butcheries of Sedan, the Commune or Mukden-they TALK of peace. They talk peace but wage war. They war with the world's wealth producers, and no tie of blood, race, religion, or color stays their hand Age, youth, innocence, honor, all that worthy is sacrificed to this war.

But if those who sent them and those who are sent were not sufficient to stamp this gathering as a sham, the words and acts of those who met in this "peace congress" are sufficient to brand it such. Who spoke there and what did they say?

First of all there was the presiding officer himself, the man who called the gathering and who called for cannon at Homestead to mow the worker down. Carnegie of infamous memory the man who will some time be paired in history with the butcher of the Commune.

Following him there comes a motley array of military men devoted to the science" of man killing; college professors of capitalist endowed institutions; politicians and editors, all "safsane": bourgeois sentimentalists and writers, lawyers and capitalists All discordant and conflicting. Some favoring a "peace" that cludes all understanding by the reader; others more honest, more brutal, tho less obscure demanding more instruments of death

Roosevelt, ready to cast the hangman's noose over the head of fellow beings, wants peace, a "righteous peace", even the it takes battleships and projectiles to secure it. He is a "practical man" and would devastate the earth rather than get peace at the price of righteousness.

Carnegie rebuked this with a ren strance, only to be later called by Adier, who thought moderly and refirement was not a distinguishing the of the Homestead vandal.

Rabbi Hirsch affirmed that more per fect armament made for peace. Hob-son wanted a bigger navy and was sure God had placed Hawaii and the Philippines in the Pacific so that capitalism here could distribute "peace" elsewhere. He had a high regard for the foresight of the Lord. The belligerent Van Cleave of the Manufacturers' Association threatened war if the shoddy and adulterated goods of his lass could not be peaceably used to ivilize the barbarlans. Straus of the Department of Labor shocked some by hinting that the morgue followed the flag of war.

William T. Stead, apologist of Nicho las II. admired the fighting man and urged that we applaud the soldier. The Rev. Morgan Dix, "a comrade of the cross" and minister to the souls of high financiers at Trinity Church praised "the ancient, honorable, necessary art of war." This pious savage wants more police, more uniformed executioners more cannon to watch on the turbulent and seditious." He was sure that "if the revolutionary schemes with which the world is drenched are not by some means checked, there is ahead a trouble exceeding anything known thus far on this little planet." Unlike Hobson, he has little confidence in the foresight of God. He is sure He made a mistake somewhere. At any rate, in order to be sure, he wants "christian soldiers" in sufficient number to suppress the workers whose labor makes his affluence possible. Dix wallowed in the vorkers' blood while he rolled his eyes to heaven.

And so one might go thru the list eciting the conflicting, shallow, hypocritical, vicious utterances of those that spoke. Not once was there any reference to the robbery of labor that makes war over the loot possible.

The world will yet have peace. Peace will come when the cause of war is removed. Capitalism, with its exploitation and oppression of the workers in every country and with the rivalry among the capitalists of different industrial countries for the posse colonies and the control of foreign markets capitalism breeds war and needs standing armies and navies. The working class is the only class in the modern world whose interests and instincts alike make for peace among nations and social peace within each nation. When the working class wins its freedom, when it deposes the capitalists from power and sweeps away capitalism and erects the Co-operative Comomnwealth in its place, then, at last, the dream of universal peace will be realized. And meanwhile, every advance in the intelligent self-asser tion of this class, every increase in its social and political power, will help to prevent the capitalist forces from precipitating actual war.

A MEMORABLE HISTORIC PARALLEL.

We Socialists have frankly criticized the Supreme Court of the United States for its decision in the appeal of Moyer, Haywood, and Pettibone-a cision by which the highest judicial body in the land decided that state officials may violate the law and the constitution with impunity and that workingmen who are kidnapped by such law-breaking officials, who are torn from their homes, denied opportunity to consult counsel, deprived of the right of habeas corpus, need not hope for redress or protection from that We have said that the judges who rendered this decision have disgraced themselves, have rendered justice a mockery, have become accomplices in usurpation and tyranny.

By thus criticizing the judges of the Supreme Court we have shocked superstitions and roused the ire of many thoughtless persons who habitunily worship those placed in authority and especially those wearing the judicial robe, whatever may be their conduct. These persons imagine that judge can do no wrong, that the office sanctified the man and all his acts, that it is a sort of sacrilege to point out his errors or his faults.

We remind these critics that just haif a century ago that same Supreme Court rendered a decision which gladdened the heart of every slaveholder. which outraged the conscience of every lover of liberty, which helped to prevent the peaceful abolition of slavery and to precipitate a bloody civil wara decision that every judge now on that bench and proud of his position on that every judge now on that bench and proud of would like to forget. Of the Chief Justice who rendered that decision, the great Charles Sumner said: "Taney will be hooted down the pages of history and an emancipated nation will fix upon his name the stigma it deserves; for he has administered justice wickedly, has degraded the judiciary, and has degraded the age." Sumner was no worshipper of wigs and

For the benefit of the believers in judicial infallibility, we here, quote words of a magazine which then stood in the front rank of the forces of freedom and which, in its present day of respectability, has been frank nough and perhaps indiscreet enough to reprint its editorial of fifty years It did not scruple to accuse the judges of injustice, of falsehood, and of folly. The following is from the New York "Independent" of March 12,

SLAVERY NATIONALIZED. At length it has been judicially determined that ours is a slaveholding nation. The full extent to which the cent decision of the United States preme Court, in the case of Dred tt, has gone, and the cons hich are to flow from it, will not be likely to be fully comprehended as its first anouncement. The people of the States will be slow to believe that the highest judicial tribunal in land has deliberately decided that selves is not equal to the maintenance the sovereignity of the States themwithin their own borders. Yet such is this decision. When Massetts men and New Yorkers, the nle of Connecticut and Ohio, when the Green Mountain boys and the men of the young West, come fully to re-alize that their cherished pride in the m and sovereignty of their own States is but an illusion, and that their own soll is to be blackened by the of resistance, then-if there be not ed among them a spirit of resistance and indignation which shall wipe out this decision and all its results, as the lightning wipes out the object it falls upon—then, indeed, are the days of our Republic numbered, and the patriot shall see light only be storms of revolution and

dightened portion of the world, at the time the Declaration of Independence was made, black men had for more than a century been regarded as beings of an inferior order, and unfit associates for the white race, either socially or politically, and had no rights which white men were bound to respect; and the black man might be reduced to slavery, bought and sold. and treated as an ordinary article of merchandise."

We say, therefore, that, in this de cision, as we find it in the newspapers. Mr. Chief Justice Taney alleges for historic fact that which he knows to he not fact. The Judge who will thus deliberately falsify history—will be not as deliberately, for political purposes, pronounce for law that which he knows to be not law? Has he not done it?

This decision, it will be found, has dispelled from the minds of the American people their long-cherished and long-lingering reverence for the Sureme Court of Washington. The President, in his inaugural, fondly intimated that this decision was to be the end of agitation about slavery! Poor, fond old man!

But the time is not yet come for revolutionary action. This ruthless ciolation of the Constitution by its sen guardians—this new victory of imperial power over the rights of the States, of the people, and of tu-manity, will be like a blow upon the hearts of thousands, of patriotic citi-

"COMTESSE COQUETTE."

Mdme. Nazimova Appears in a Translation of Bracco's Comedy at the Bijou Theatre.

By William Mailly.

in three acts, by Robert Bracco, trans-lated from the Italian by Dirce St. Cys and Grace Isabel Colbron. Produced at the Bljour Theatre, under direction of

I came away puzzled from "Com-I was wondering tesse Connette." why it was selected for Madame Nazimova to appear in. It is true that it affords her another opportunity to display her remarkable versatility, but was this the best way that could be done? It is a far cry from Nora and Hedda to Comtesse Coquette. the former searching and power ful analytical studies of two great women, the other a sketch of an artificial society butterfly. I could not help but feel sorry to see Mdme. Nazimova fritter away her talents upon such material. This is said with full knowledge that "Comtesse Coquette" has been received with praise. and in at least one case, with almost frantic enthusiasm, by the New York

For one thing, who can be expected to take interest in the sort of people presented in Bracco's play, except just that sort of people? Here we have men and women who move within an exclusive circle of their own, interested only in discovering new ways to titilate their sated appetites, tortured by ennul, compelled to resort to all sorts of expedients to relieve the maddening monotony of their useless lives. Is it any wonder that the Comtesse demands of her husband that she be allowed to retain the companionship of her male friends, as a concession to her idea of woman's liberty? He vields to her demand, but is warned that at the first sign of suspicion of her faithlessness, she will be free to

justify his suspicions. That is a theme which could find no other setting than right in the very heart of parisitism. We know the rich wastrels, titled and untitled, are concerning themselves about just such 'problems" nearly every moment of their waking hours, and they will continue to while the present society exists. But what's the use of present ing a variation of an old story which does not concern the great mass of humanity? It may please, it undoubtedly does please, the people in the orchestra stalls. There is nothing that would jar their sensibilities in the slightest, as some parts of "The New York Idea" must have done, and they can now view Mdme. Nazimova with out having any of that horrid old man Ibsen's disagreeable pathological sub jects offending their equaminity.

It is a curious thing to note how the same people that looked upon "Mrs Warren's Profession" as disgracefully indecent should be able to accept a play like "Comtesse Coquette" without a fuffle of their sacred morality. Shaw's play deals with the realities of life, brutal as they may be, but essentially true and inescapable. Only to those who cannot face life as it is with open eyes can these realities appear indecent. On the other hand, "Comtesse Coquette" wittily discusses the sexual relation with no other object than to disclose certain artificial characters playing with love as they play with their horses and dogs. And there is more salacious suggestion leading up to the climax of the second act of "Comtesse Coquette" than there is in all of Shaw's play, in which there is no salacious suggestion whatever. The suggestion of vice is always more destructive of morality than vice itself, approached with out illusionment. And what could be more suggestive than the Comtesse ac cepting the dare of Silvio Ricardo to visit his rooms for the express purpose of seeing whether he can seduce her or not? And then Ricardo's preparations before her arrival, the arrangement of the numerous details that might serve to influence her to his desire. including the portraits of his past mis tresses, were not all these subtly suggestive of what was to come? Certo the fascinations of Ricardo and apally, despite an enraged but very cuckold of a husband, the tempter had to go his way and all ended happily for the wife who admits she had been looking for a man she could love instead of her husband and had failed, but the serpent is there just the same. The humor, which was rather obtuse to me at times, could not hide the old

boy completely. Of course, we know that the sexual mestion as discussed in the "Comtesse Coquette" is deemed harmless be cause the discussion never gets to the point where it might be dangerous as a reflex or an indictment of general social conditions. In "Mrs. Warren's Profession" its altogether different. And there's the rub.

I cannot comprehend how an artist like Mdme. Nazimova can get any satisfaction out of playing Nina. The character is irredeemably wicked and corroding. One can understand and sympathize with the woman who "goes stray" by force of circumstance or from sheer folly, but the woman who amuses herself by deliberately baiting men with her physical charms, who uses the armor of convention to shield her from those whom she tempts and teases into desperate desire for her, this

Perhaps the reaction of public conscience and public indignation against so great a political crime will be the beginning of our deliverance from the ruin that has been so long

borer.

COMTESSE COQUETTE .- A comedy | sort of creature is beyond sympathy or toleration. Even in the last act when she conciliates her fool of a hus band and says she loves him, we don't believe her. There is no such sincerity in her whole make-up. All we can see is a deprayed and selfish woman, who

tolerates her husband because she dare not act the wanton she really is. Now, this may be just what Mdme Nazimova is driving at, and if so, then she succeeds, but to what purpose Grant that the acting fulfills all requirements, what are we to get out of this play, except a peep into a de and out of which there is not one ray of inspiration or hope to be drawn? To the young Russian give a single night to such rubbish is a sheer waste of great talent.

Guy Standing was very good indeed as the would-be seducer and the accomplished Arthur Forrest did the best he could with the humiliating part of he husband.

I am glad that Midme. Nazimova is giving "A Doll's House" occasionally It will prevent her from misusing her gifts altogether.

"THE PRINCE CHAP" AT THE MAJESTIC.

"The Prince Chap" has returned to New York and is being welcomes nightly at the Majestic Theatre by large audiences. All the old favorites are in the cast. The popularity of Mr Peple's play is well deserved. The story of the young artist guardian of the little girl who causes him to lose his sweetheart (for his own good), and who develops into a beautiful girl, and brings real love and sunshine into his life, is delicately and simply told in : way that will always win it friends. Perhaps the only overdrawn character in the play is that of Phebe Puck ers, but this can be forgiven. Cyril Scott is still playing his original part of "Billy" Peyton and retains freshness and manliness of the charac ter splendidly. The people who would not enjoy "The Prince Chap" are very few indeed, and as this is said to be the last season in which the original company will appear in it, the present opportunity to see it at the Majestic can well be taken advantage of. The engagement is a limited one.

This is the last week of "The Three of Us" at the Madison Square Thea tre, preparatory to its going to Chicago. preference and the second

One of the strongest and most inter esting plays from a progressive point of view is Henry Arthur Jones' "The Hypocrites", playing this week at the Grand Opera House on Eighth avenue. It has a splendid cast of finished actors, and we can recommend it to any one who likes a first-class play very well acted.

Bernard Shaw's comedy, now in its second season, will play a week's engagement at the Grand Opera House next week. It will be presented by Robert Loraine, who originally pro-duced it in this country, and a good company. .This may be the last sea son that Mr. Loraine will produce "Man and Superman".

"The Great Divide" closes its pres ent season at the Princess Theatre this week and will make its reappearance at Daly's Theatre on Monday, Aug. 26 as the Princess is about to be torn

That interesting and quaint play "The Road to Yesterday", is playing to good houses at the Lyric and will probably stay there until the end of the season.

There are now three companies play ing "Mrs. Warren's Profession" on the

THE "SQUARE DEAL."

President Roosevelt went out of his way to insult Debs. Moyer and Haywood in his late spat with Harriman We admire the president very much and supported him ardently in the late campaign, but he lowered himself in our estimation when he wantonly catalogued Debs, Mover and Haywood a "undesirable citizens." When Mayor Schmitz was in Washington recently the president mollycoddled him in a chummy manner, yet Schmitz was under indictment. He gave Schmitz the benefit of being innocent until prove guilty. Moyer and Haywood are enti tled to the same. Debs is not even ndicted, then why should he be cata logued as an "undesirable citizen" with out a trial? We are not in sympathy with the political theories of Debs Mover and Haywood, and this is a pro test against the president's ill-tempered and unjust insult to these men. We consider Eugene V. Debs just as good citizen of this country as Theodore Roosevelt or William J. Bryan. Debs may be visionary politically, but we have never heard of his doing a dishon orable thing. Then why should be be published in every newspaper in America as an 'undesirable citizen. without a single chance to defend him self before the same readers? Talk about a "square deal" and "fair play" Where is the "fair play" for behs in this unprovoked attack? What had Debs to do with the row between Harriman and the president? The president lost his head and a great many friends when he needlessly in-

RHYME AND REASON. BY TOM SELBY.

- THE SURVIVAL OF THE UNFIT-TEST.

In connection with his peace talk Dr. Aked explained that he believed in the "survival of the unfittest," because they aroused sympathy that would be lacking in "the race of brawny, brutal, heartless glants" mankind would become if every one should be strong physically. The new minister is obviously an outdoor man. He is tall, vigorous and enthusiastic. In his day he has been a swimmer, cyclist and footballer-From interview with Rev. C. F. Aked in New York "Press"

"This is no joke." -The parson spoke In earnest, it was plain to see-

I really hate to contemplate. How terrible this world would be If all mankind were well and strong .-

Oh, yes, I knew that I'm aglow With vigor and virility, But 'twould be sad if ALL men had To bear the cross of health, like me, Thank God, the physically fit,

I really don't approve of it I'm sure the Lord must of: applaud The efforts of our men of wealth

Who deftly rob the tolling mob To save them from the curse of health They foster to a high degree The exercise of sympathy.

"Thank God for dirt, for pain and hurt, For awful tasks that kill and main. For fetid slum, for rags and rum For vice and want, for sin and shame

For degradation and disease,
And other blessings such as these Ave. BLESSINGS; for they serve to aw-

The brute that is mankind would rage If men were born of strength and brawn If this contingency should rise, With whom could parsons sympathise?

I know that there are men who dar To wickedly predict a time When, proud and free, humanity

Shall stand unfettered, strong, sublime God grant that day may never dawn. . . My occupation would be gone!"

BAPTISM AND BOODLE.

John D. Rockefeller has assured the American Baptist Missionary Union that this year he stands ready to contribute \$200,000 to the needs of the

John D. has great faith in the potency of water. Immerse the body and save the soul. Water the stock and save the dividends.

OUR BLOOD-RED FLAG.

In the blood of our comrades, by tyranuy shed.

We have dyed our white pennants of And we finunt them this May-Day, all drip

ping and red, To fly at our van till oppression be dead And the reign of the tyrant shall cease

A MODERN PARABLE.

On a night of great darkness, it so befel that a wayfarer discovered an obstruction upon the track of a railroad. It was a gigantic rock of many tons that had become dislodged from a neighboring hillside.

And, even as he looked, the faint whistle of a locomotive, afar off, assailed his ears. Like a distant star the headlight came into view, growing larger and ever larger as the engine approached with terrific speed.

In an agony of apprehension the man ran toward the onrushing train. Then, breathless and trembling, he stood still upon the track, holding aloft a blazing newspaper, which he had ignited to warn the engineer of his danger.

And when the train had come to a stop within a few feet of the obstruction, the crew and passengers clambered down with much eager question-

Verily, ye have come close to death this night!" exclaimed the man, point ing out the rock.

At which the engineer became ex

ceeding wroth.

"Murderer! Assassin!" he cried, "you have deliberately conspired to wreck my train and crush out these hundreds of lives. What evil malice prompted you to place that rock upon the track? "But," protested the man, "I did not place it there. My strength would be powerless to even move so enormous a weight. I have merely pointed out the danger and averted a colli sion. But they would not be appealed by

this. And others among them cried out in anger, saying: "O despicable alarmist! We see no rock. This is a well-conducted road, and catastropheare not possible unto it." None the less, the dread obstacle

stood there in plain view of all who would see. And for the man who had given the warning there was naught but bitter curses and dire reproach.

An unreasonable and impossible story, you say? Perhaps. And yet its counterpart takes place in exact ctuality.

The Socialist is denounced and maligned because he points out and insists upon the reality of the class conflict. He is necused of arraying class against class, when, as a matter of fact, it would be economically impossible for these classes to be other than antagonistic. The Socialist is not responsible for them. He merely points out their existence.

Again, others deny that there are class distinctions in this country. Like the indignant passengers they insist that this is a well-conducted land of equality and that class antagonisims are impossible unto it. Yet the deathsulted Eugene V. Debs,-Western Lastruggle between capitalist and labor

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is daily manifested in strike and lock- I that prompts you to persecute these out, boycott and blackifst.

"You have maliciously inconvenienced us by stopping the train," cry the passengers, ignoring the fact that otherwise a frightful smash-up must have been inevitable.

Yet the Socialist's alm is to avert a bloody upheaval by removing the obstacle of class conflict and clearing the track for a world-civilization without master or slave.

NO DANGER.

"Scientists contend that disease germs lurk in pager currency."

Said the wage slard! "The money's impure This thought apprehension assuages I'll not need a cure, For I'm perfectly sure

No microbe could live on MY wages.

AN OPEN LETTER TO ROCKEFEL-LER'S NEW PASTOR.

Mr. Charles Frederic Aked. Dear Sir:--I do not address you by the title "Reverend," as I understand that you dislike the prefix. This is for I, as a laboring man, fail to discover aught to reverence in

either your character or works. You are a successful man, as success is counted to-day. Judas Iscariot was something of a success, too, in his day. He got his price. John Brislin has just died in poverty,-a discredited

As a successful man with a brilliant future, it pleases you to be jocular on your arrival here. Even the pieces of silver inspire a joke. "Tainted Money?" you ask? "Taint mine and t'aint yours," No wonder the reporters were convulsed by a humor so sardonic.

There are class-distinctions even among lackeys. The butler looks with scorn upon the kitchen scullion. "I should have come here ten years ago, you boast. Whereat the "Evening Sun' replies: "Ah, but there was no tainted money then!" So goes the repartee below stairs. Again:

"I regard myself as the mildest-mannered man that ever cut a throat or cuttled a ship." You should also have added: "or bounded a harlot." And that brings me to the point. We

are told that as the leader of a great struggle against vice in Liverpool you succeeded in "closing up 800 brothele in twelve months." This appears, from the daily press

to be the sum of your achievements as "fighting parson." Are you proud of it? So also is the Bowery "lobbygow" who beats his "bundle."

You know perfectly well the causes of the "social evil". Why don't you attack the cause instead of the victims? Why do you serve the cause for hire? Which is the real prostitute,-the

poor creature who traffics her body for brend, or the cunning rascal who sells his talents to the tyrant for gold? The woman who submits her flesh to be ravaged and tortured and spurned for living may still withold the purity of her soul, the sanctity of her woman But the man who cheerfully jokingly peddles his honor and genius to the oppressor for a life of ease, damns his manhood beyond all possible redemption.

See! The sun peeps into the closeshuttered house of "Mirth" this morning, discovering the harried inmates in all their abject squalor: And some there are who sleep uneasily

Dreaming, perchance, of happy, other

When all the world was sweet-a golden

glee: When mother sang them little hymns of praise

And kissed them as they nestled on her Just such little girls, Mr. Aked, as your brother of the cloth polluted.

according to last week's papers. Six

procent children he had lured into his study to damn and defile. And some there are (ah, many such as

Who start up in wild horror from their rest.
With staring eyes and madly pulsing

breast, red by dreams of festering disease The doubt-the certainty-the loathsom

pest That naught but kindly death can e'er ap-A boly and righteons zeal, no doubt. awful victims of the damnable system you are bribed to uphold!

And some there are who wander back in To days of innocence when love first

With sweet deceits that paved the road to shame,-And some remembered bread as dearly bought

THAT "HONOR" AND STARVATION MEANT THE SAME. Last week's papers also told us of

the "sweet deceits" practised by another minister of the gospel—the father of six children—to lure a tootrusting girl on to the "road to shame". O ye who wall and plously bemoan The sins of the poor, fallen sisterho

Ye priests and ministers,-ye saintly-With sents reserved beside the heavenly throne.

martyred blood,-Come! who among ye dares to cast a stone! And yet, with mind and body both unclean, Ye bound these fallen sisters to and fro,

whose vile deeds are cleaned in

Ye self-sufficient bigots! do ye kn How Christ befriended one poor My Did he revile her-gloat upon he

AND ARE YE HOLIER THAN NAZARENE? A SONNET TO SPRING.

Prithee, withhold thy pencil of blue.
O mine Editor. Bethink ye of the season!

I presume not to plead the poet's privilege, but fain would I claim the www.ster's right to chortle of spring. For verily, not even the proletarist can escape the lure of springtime. There's a hope and a promise in the

tempered air. It stirs the soul with vague longings, with day-dreams that are delicious, the dimly defined. The vulgar highways of trade are visionary with violets, and the sordid streets of the city are a-dazzle with daffodils. We catch but a fleeting glimpse of their loveliness on our way to the treadmill of toll, and we sorrow

to think that even these tender gifts of our common Earth-mother are

mauled in the market as commercial commodities. But the fragrance of the flowers re-mains with us thruout the dreary day. mains with us throom the factory, the foundry, the shop or the office, processes of nature are at work. We know that the sun smiles upon green-ing fields and bursting buds, and that the woodlands are wondrous with v

We have not the leisure-we are permitted to enjoy the miracle of the transformation, it is true; but, chaine to our tasks the we are, v find inspiration and hope in the virile verity of spring.

"Gentle", we call her, yet her power is inexorable and not to be Sliently, slowly but relentless performs her mission. Frost-fett snow-shackle fall at her approach, til the whole world emerges radia from the bondage of winter Joeund o'er all the earth trips

The blossoms blazing in her sun-git be Glisten with rain-gems; and her carol Wakens the world from winter's sle

A vernal virgin, delicate and fair,

bare. Put on their gowns of green, and all the

Rings with the roundelay the robins sing So shall the dawning of Democracy Dispel the winter of the workers' wro Take heart! your thraildom but pre-

the birth Of larger life, of love and liberty,

When all the world shall blosson And perfect peace prevail upon the earth.

A CHANGE IN NAME BUT SLAVERY JUST THE SAME.

The Mississippi legislature has again refused to pass a child labor bill—which was to be expected, since "restrictive" labor legislation would discourage the investment of capital in the South. The great god Capitalism is as sacred in the eyes of the South-ern bourbon now as chattel slavery once was and wage slavery is quite acceptable, so that the South can be industrially developed and property increase in value. Sacrifice the children but profits must be preserved!

Join the Socialist Party NOW.

is counted as a blot.

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THE SOCIALIST VOTE. Socialist Party has passed through its general election. Its growing power cated by the increase of its vote:



WHAT MAY DAY MEANS.

All over the civilized world, on the First of May or on the Saturday and Sunday nearest to it. Socialists and progressive trade unionists will hold public meetings and parades, th special efforts in the distribution freerature, and otherwise demontheir energy and their united strength. In many cases, too, extenstrikes for important objects will be begun at the same time. What does all this specify? What is the meaning of May Day?

Since about twenty-five years ago. the First of May has been recognized, and every year has been more and more generally observed, as an international labor holiday. It is not, like the first Monday in September in the United States, a holiday which the ruling classes have given to the workers. an occasion for flattering pretenses on both sides and for a display of supercilious and hypocritical friendliness by the masters and their agents toward the workers. May Day is the workers' own holiday, a day that the masters hate. The official Labor Day. under the forms of peace, conceals the ruses and stratagems of class war -of the insidious but unceasing war waged by the owners to keep the producers in subjection. May Day frankly bespeaks the facts of the class war, and thru its frankness works for social

Every holiday may be taken as emg a certain historic idea. Fourth of July in the United States spells national independence. In France the Fourteenth of July spells "republic one and indivisible", as against monarchy and aristocracy, These holidays, and others like them. belong only to particular hatlons; our Independence Day means nothing to the European; the celebration of the fall of the Bastille does not stir the heart of the German, the Englishman or the American. In this respect they differ from the First of May. Again, each of them commemorates a revolution accomplished in the past and embodies some idea which is-or, at least, is supposed to be-already realized. In this regard also they are different from May Day.

The great idea of the First of May is the idea of the international solldarity of labor. In every civilized country, in every land where empiralism has taken root, the great and ever growing masses of wage workers suffer from the same wrongs, the same misrule and exploitaiton at the hands of the possessing class. In every capitalist country the conditions under which they live are essentially alike, and such differences as exist are being leveled away by irresistible economic forces. Living under like conditions and enduring similar wrongs, the wage workers of every civilized country become inspired with the same ideals. cherish the same aspirations, and strive by very similar methods to win the same freedom. Not only is the Spakes o.

proletariat thus alike, the world over; it is more than homogeneous, it is one integral body. Every defeat for the workers in England or Japan hurts the workers of Russia and of the United States; every partial victory of the workers in France or Australia helps the workers of Germany, of China, of South Africa. Such is the force of competition in the market for goods and in the labor market, in these days of international commerce and migration, that the interests of the wageworking class everywhere is identical. The proletarians of the world are "members one in another" for material as well as ideal reasons. Their mottoes, "Workingmen of all countries, unite!" and "Each for all and all for each!" are not merely the expression of a noble sentiment, but also of a hard fact.

May Day means working-class unity, regardless of national frontiers, of racial differences, of warring religious sects, of outworn traditions and prejudices. The Red Flag that waves over its demonstrations symbolizes the same red blood that flows in men's veins whether under white skins or black or brown or yellow. May Day stands for peace. But the celebrators of May Day well know that peace is not to be established by sweet talk, but only by abolishing the conditions that now set nation against nation and class against class.

This International Labor Day is not a day for old memories, but a day for new hopes; not a day for boasting of what our forefathers have done, but a day for planning and resolving what we shall do, for beginning anew to do it. All that it finds good in the past, the working class accepts as of right its own. But it does not rest content. It demands more. It demands all. It will never rest content until, by its own victory as a class it ends its own existence as a class, wiping out class lines and establishing liberty, equality, and fraternity in the economic as well as in the political. In that great day the words "Solldarity of Labor" will be erased and "Brotherhood of Man" will be written in their place.

It is only thru toll that men win leisure.- Equally is it true that only thru struggle can we win peace. It is a paradox, but a true one, when we say that the revolutionary forces of the present day are fighting for peace. The kings and emperors are enemies of peace; back of them and greater than they are the capitalists looking for investments, for contracts, for markets, for lands, for commercial advantages, for every species of legal and illegal loot, concocting wars and cajoling or bullying the workers to fight that they, who neither fight hor work, may grow ever richer. These, the capitalists and their political agents, are the enemies of peace-inexorable enemies, enemies whether they will or not enemies whether they know it or not, to every peaceful tendency. These enemies of peace, who are also enemies of liberty and of justice, must be conquered; and only the united workers can conquer them.

But they will be conquered. Every year the revolutionary movement spreads to wider circles and strikes its roots to deeper strata of the working class. Every succeeding May Day brings us visibly nearer to the crisis when for the last time we shall sing together, millions strong, the world around-

It is the final struggle, and to-morrow The International shall be the human

IMMIGRATION AND OPPOR-TUNITY.

One feature of the opposition to immigration presented by certain reform organizations, and by some capitalist journals, is the unconscious admission of bad social conditions that that opposition implies. Not that Socialists do not realize the bad effect on wages that increased immigration produces but that our view of the question is not tempered by any illusions such as is the case with those actively interested in anti-immigration.

How often have we not seen the people identified with this and other reforms, rush to the defense of capitalist society as the "land of opportunity" when Socialists attack it? Yet norwithstanding this defense of the basic fundamentals of class ruled society, these same gentlemen will engage in gentle crusades against immigration and in philanthropic endeavor for poor relief. Somehow they are able to reconcile their belief in the United States as a "land of opportunity", the employed at the same time in ministering to the human wrecks that capitalism breeds like field mice.

To consider the question of immigra-

country provided equal opportunities for a full and complete life for all, no amount of iminigration from other countries could lessen those opportunities. It would simply mean that opportunities had become available for a larger number of the world's workers. By the increased productive power their growing numbers would make possible this immigration would even mean increasing riches and still further possibilities for the welfare and happiness of all.

But the fact is that the "land of opportunity" Is as much a myth as the Greek and Norse mythologies and the depressing influence on wages that immigration produces bears evidence to that fact. The "land of opportunity" is the capitalist's and the influx of workers of other countries seeking relief here only intensifies the bid for the favor of a job, and each job therefore acquires a premium. The premium consists in the workers giving the most of their life for the least they can live on. An abnormal glut of the labor market increases the rigor of this economic law. Aware of this fact, tho the economic text books of capitalism deny that subsistence is the mere portion of wage labor, the capitalist class stimulates and fosters immigration.

With the machinery of wealth production and distribution the collective property of society and the wealth enjoyed by those who produce it, the question of immigration would cease causing anxiety. It is no exaggeration to state that the vast resources of the American continent alone, together with its industrial equipment, are equal to the task of providing for the wants of the entire population of the globe. Its boundless possibilities could not in the least be impaired if, under social ownership and with intelligent management, the world's population should migrate here. Under the miserable conditions that capitalist management produces now the immigration of n few becomes a menace to the workers already here.

This is but one of many facts that convict the capitalist class of inefficiency and misdirection. It has transformed boundless opportunities into chains of exploitation that fetter the workers to a miserable life in contrast with what might be. This wanton mismanagement can never be corrected or atoned for by tinkering with immigration alone. The capitalist class itself must be deprived of their power and the art, genius and talent of the workers mu., be applied to the direction and management of industry, as well as its operation, for the benefit of society and the progress and preservation of the race.

PREPARE FOR THE CRISIS.

Since such men as Stuyvesant Fish, August Belmont, James J. Hill, and John D. Rockefeller are supposed to know, their predictions of a coming crisis should be heeded by those who will suffer the most by a depression. The workers who live from hand to mouth. and who are out of food as soon as they are out of a job, are the ones who will get squeezed the hardest when the pinch comes. It is up to the workers to prepare, but not in the way that the capitalists who are predicting a crisis intend. The best way for the workers to prepare is for them to strengthen their political and economic organizations, for these will be the best safeguards the workers can have at all seasons. And for those workers who are already members and supporters of their class organizations, there can be no letter preparation for any emergency than the ceaseless work of eduenting the uninformed or indifferent workers to the necessity and meaning of working class organization and the causes that underly crisis' and the recurrent misery and never-ending exploitation of the workers in the present society.

Get ready-but Get Ready the Right Way!

A REVEREND DEFENDER OF GRAFT.

It is rare indeed when any question attracting public attention does not call forth theologians who attempt to settle it. The authoritative tone they usually employ merely adds to the arrogance of the advice they give. Some there are who regard the clergy as being endowed with special powers for determining the truth and the latter are only too anxious to take advantage of this impression and use their influence for perverse purposes.

One theologian of this kind in a letter to the press takes up the cudgels in favor of President Roosevelt. He modestly states that. "I think it is about time that we clergymen should tion alone: If social conditions in this come forward and define definitely the

propriety and morality of campaign contributions."

These words cannot help but impres the reader with the importance of their author. But while this pompous man of God is blessing the insurance thieves and the capitalist class in general, workingmen can hardly forget that theologians also, at one time, "defined the propriety and morality" of slavery and serfdom. They cannot forget that definition was in accord with the interests of the ruling class. God, according to them, was always on the side of the oppressor. Now there are those of the same calling who thru the public press bestow their benediction on Perkins, McCall, et. al. The "propriety and morality" of taking other people's money to finance politi-

cal campaigns is endorsed! There is still another phase of the question that disturbs the reverend contributor. He calls attention to the consequences that a criticism of these men will bring. He speaks of the "harm it does among that class of our people who have already but little regard for lawfully constituted authority.

Who is this dangerous class? According to the priest it is not the capitalists or the insurance grafters, since he has just given them his blessing. Workingmen know that it is their class the reverend gentleman has in mind. The theologian has not only exculpated theft and graft; not only has he given it an ecclesiastical sanction, but he has "defined the morality" of the working people and finds it dangerous. He finds they have "little regard for constituted authority". He has not "come forward and defined" for the workers in vain.

It is this spectacle of preachers, priests and clergyman lending themselves to the support of the most shameless practices, that has made workingmen indifferent to the church. This, together with classing workingmen as a lower type of being to be watched and suppressed as dangerous mobs, cannot help but produce resentment against the church. The haughty arrogance of elergymen manifested towards labor and their servility to the capitalist class cannot do other than repel workingman. And it is well that the working class unintains an attitude of instinctive Estrust towards theologians so long as the latter justify that distrust by playing the part they do.

MR. HEARST'S ADVICE.

Following the recent defeat of the reformers in Chicago, Mr. William Randolph Hearst, with that shrinking modesty that has distinguished him in the past, has offered to the "unterrified", the "Independence League" andonly incidentally, of course-himself as the saviors of manlind. In unmeasured terms Mr. Hearst expressed his coutempt for Messrs. Brennan, "Billy" Leffler. "Hinky Dink" and others among whom are ex-convicts and thugs. Continuing his advice he urged honest citizens to "vote for their own interests, for the advancement of the principles and not be bound by party names when those names are discharged and the party principles betrayed by so-called leaders that represent the Democratic party, only to sell it out in so many places thruout

the nation." Mr. Hearst is surely not so deficient in memory as to forget that the very things he charges against the Democratic statesmen he mentions, is equally true of himself; that what he complains of in the Democratic party is true of the Independence League in this state. If ex-convicts in Chicago are prominent in the Democratic party what of "Stripes" Murphy of New York? If they "betray the party principles" there; if they exist "only to sell out" the voters, then what of Mr. Hearst's sale of his "Independence League" to Tammany Hall last year? In short, what difference is there between Hearst, "Stripes" Murphy of "Bridewell" Brennan? Each bave bought, each have sold, conventions, voters and parties.

The "Independence League" itself is the property of Mr. Hearst. It was called into existence to nurse a budding presidential ambition. It was sold at Rochester last year to Murphy in the hope that the transaction would enable its owner to go to Washington by way of Albany. If Mr. Hearst thought it was a "short step from Delmonico's to Sing Sing," he was equally sure that the shortest route to Washington lay in "betraying the principles" of the "Independence League" by selling it to the master of Tammany Hall.

Notwithstanding the checkered political career of this volunteer saviour, marked as it is by shameless deals and sales that would make the low est of political adventurers hesitate

before performing them, he is equal to the advice we have quoted.

Perhaps no other country could produce and take seriously such a monumental sham as the New York presi dential aspirant. His career stands as a continued series of contradictions to his oral and printed utterances. A knowledge of this suggests the question as to whether capitalist development here has not produced a type of psychology that makes it peculiarly adapted to the deception practiced by the professional fakir. It is a theme of constant comment that here in the United States the humbug and fakir find the "easiest" victims. So apparent is this that a former circus magnate has summed it up in an epigram that has become a household phrase. Who has not seen the street fakir work for the hundredth time some fraudulent scheme or sell some worthless article to his dupes? Neither time nor experience seems to diminish the number of those trusting these itinerant dope vendors.

As for the political humbug, the only counter force that promises any enduring results in the way of weakening his popularity, is the organized Socialist movement. It has never been deceived by Hearst's pretensions, tho a few, calling themselves Socialists and not identified with the organized movement, have been led astray. Let us hope that the continued swindles perpetrated by the street fakir no less than the duplicity of the professional "reformer" will in due time bring that reward which they both merit.

What has come over Mark Twain, the fearless, outspoken, stimulating Mark Twain, the Mark Twain whom we had come to look upon as free from the cant that characterizes so many "popular" writers? What does he mean by attending a banquet given by General Spiridovitch and there sit, silent and apparently unashamed, as that supporter of the Russian autocracy emits fulsome eulogy of the Tsar and all his detestable court, the same Tsar whom Mark Twain so bitterly satirized a few years ago? Are we to reckon Mark as among the lost from now on? Last year he snubbed Maxim Gorky, when the newspapers opened their mud batteries on that splendid genius. Now he sits at the feet of the Tsar himself and pays homage to a coarse and blatant toady of the infamous regime at St. Petersburg. The cause of progress has not suffered from this so much as Mark Twain himself has lost

NOTE, COMMENT AND ANSWER

We have to thank several readers for their prompt and courteous response to our recent request for copies of a certain article from the "World".

A. R.-You do not know what you ask when you request us to give our estimate of Herbert N. Casson in view of his "Estimate of Andrew Carnegie in the current issue of the "Independent". That would come under the head of "unfit to print".

We would call attention to the special premium offer on the fifth page of this paper. Everybody will wish to read Gorky's great new book. Here s a chance to get it without cost. It is not hard, if one tries in earnest, to get a dozen subscriptions for The Worker. We hope that many will be stimulated by this offer to make the trial and find out how easy it is.

The General Executive Board of the Bakers' Union has decided to take the job of printing the "Bakers' Journal" and other matter issued by the union away from the business firm which has hitherto done it and to give the work to the Chicago "Dally Socialist", in order that the profits, instead of go ing to enrich capitalist bosses, may help to sustain a paper which is serving the working class. The action is a wise and right one. It should be imitated wherever Socialist printing offices exist. It is the plainest of business like common sense that the differen branches and organizations of the labor movement should try to assist each other instead of playing separately into the hands of the enemy.

A DYING INDUSTRY. One cannot but feel sorry for the

cabman. On all sides are to be seen conveyances that are gradually and persistently usurping the place of the now old-style cab-motor cabs, motor omnibuses, tube railways and electric tram cars. The cabman can see slowly fade away his chances of getting a livelihood at his calling. His position gets more precarious every day. He plies his cab for hire, but his former rich patrons have later and more convenient means of conveying themselves from place to place. This is one of the many instances of the mercilessness with which the present system crushes the working class. As soon as any new invention occurs, or there is a general speeding-up of any industri hundreds and even thousands of me are thrown out to swell the army of the unemployed. And thus they starve and rob casual workers of their casual work and make harder the fight for life in the depths. And the trony of modern progress Social Democrat.

REVOLUTION.

By Eugene V. Debs.

tional Labor Day. It belongs to the working class and is dedicated to the Revolution

To-day the slaves of all the world are taking a fresh breath in the long and weary march; pausing a moment to clear their lungs and shout for joy; celebrating in festal fellowship their coming Freedom.

All hall the Labor day of May! The day of proletarian protest; The day of stern resolve; The day of noble aspiration.

Raise high this day the blood-red Standard of the Revolution!

The banner of the Workingman; The flag, the only flag, of Freedom.

Slavery, even the most abject, dumb and despairing as it may seem, has yet its aspiration. Crushed, it may be, but extinguished never. Chain the slave as you will, O Masters, brutalize him as you may, yet in his soul,

the dead, he yearns for freedom still

The great discovery the modern slaves have made is that they themselves their freedom must achieve This is the secret of their solidarity: the heart of their hope; the inspiration that nerves them all with sinews of steel.

They are still in bondage but no onger cower:

No longer grovel in the dust. But stand erect like men.

Conscious of their growing power the future holds out to them her out-

As the slavery of the working class s international, so the movement for its emancipation.

The salutation of slave to slave this day is repeated in every human tongue as it goes ringing round the world. The many millions are at last awak

ening. For countless ages they have suffered; drained to the dregs the bit ter cup of misery and woe. At last, at last the historic limita tion has been reached, and soon a new

Red is the life-tide of our common humanity and red our symbol of uni-

sun will light the world.

versal kinship. Tyrants deny it: fear it: tremble

rage and terror when they bewith hold it. We reaffirm it and on this day pledge anew our fidelity—come life or

This is the first and only Interna- | death, to the blood-red Banner of the

Socialist greetings this day to all our fellow-workers; to the god-like souls in Russia marching grimly, sublimely into the jaws of hell with the Song of the Revolution in their death-rattle the Orient, the Occident and all the

VIVE LA REVOLUTION!

The most heroic word in all language IS REVOLUTION.

It thrills and vibrates; cheers and inspires. Tyrants and time-servers fear it, but the oppressed hall it with

The throne trembles when this throbbing word is lisped, but to the hovel it is food for the famishing and hope or the victims of despair.

Let us glorify to-day the revolutions of the past and hall the Greater Revolution yet to come before Emancipa-tion shall make all the days of the year May Days of peace and plenty

for the sons and daughters of toll. It was with Revolution as his theme that Mark Twain's soul drank deep from the fount of inspiration. His immortality will rest at last upon this royal tribute to the French Revolu-

"The ever memorable and blessed revolution, which swept a thousand years of villainy away in one swift tidal wave of blood-one: a settlement of that hoary debt in the proportion of half a drop of blood for each hogshead of it that had been pressed by slow tortures out of that people in the weary strech of ten centuries of wrong and shame and misery the like of which was not to be mated but in hell. There were two Reigns of Terror, if we would but remember it and consider it: the one wrought murder in hot passion, the other in heartless cold blood; the one lasted mere months, the other lasted a thousand years; the one inflicted death on ten thousand persons, the other upon a hundred millons; but our shudders are all for the corrors of the minor Terror, so to peak; whereas, what is the horror of wift death by the axe, compared with ifelong death from hunger, cold, inult, cruelty and heartbreak? What is wift death by lightning compared with death by slow fire at the stake? A city cemetery could contain the coffins filled by that brief Terror.which we have all been so diligently taught to shiver at and mourn over, but all France could hardly contain the coffins filled by that older and real Terror which hope of us has been taught to see in its vastness or pity

HAVE YOU EVER GOT .

MAY IN YOUR HEART?

By Horace Traubel. Have you got May in your heart? Is should not be a good enough month for

a beginning. Still, May exercises a the spring beautiful to you? Do you powerful contagiou upon me. It stirs feel like starting life all over again? me to extra-mortal faith and stimu-Starting the good where you left off the bad? Starting the perfect where you left off the imperfect? May is the month of the child. May is the month of the open door. It is an invitation. It tempts you away from the old to the new. It revises the remakable years. It gives you fresh chances where the old calendar has staled. It is the month for evolution and revolution. May is the month of the rebel. Things have been tied up indoors iong and long. Now they break loose. Now that which was imprisoned goes free The seed in the ground sends its mes senger up to the sun. Does the spring find you ready for the work of spring Does May find you eager for the prophecy of May? That which has grown tired is rested. That which was the failure of the father becomes the victory of the son. May is threshold. It takes the wanderer by the hand and leads him the way of hope. It fills struggle with faith. May is not the month of death. It is the month of the cradle. May is the month in which the year is again heard saying hello to itself. The just started crops say hello. The buds say hello. The early flowers say hello Everything is getting ready again. And you, dear comrades, mine everywhere; are you, too, getting rendy again? Have you laid aside all despairs and taken up all hopes? Have you said good-bye for good to the palsying fears and said how-do-you-do for good to the irresistible heroisms? Do you look your reborn self in the face with equanimity and resolution? This month of May is the month for your first start if you have so far not started at all. It is the month for your resurrection if you have died lives despondency before. I see the earth refreshed. Do I also see you refreshed? The earth never gives up. The stars never give up. The sun and the rain never give up. Why should you give up? What is there in anything else that is not also in you? What river runs to what sea but as significant rivers run to as significant seas in your red blood? The earth never site down and says: I'm thru. Why should you? I do not quarrel with you for getting tired. I only quarrel with you for surrendering. I do not quarrel with you for being conscious of pain. Being conscious of pain is an important feature of being conscious of joy. But I don't want to see you make so much of sorrow you have no roo left for gladness. I manage to ke cheerful all the year. But someho I am most buoyant in the month of May. I do not see why any most

lates me to extra-physical activities. I am not going to confess that the seaons can outdo me. I, too, put seed into the ground. I, too, watch the weathers. I, too, can work on and wait on and fulfill in myself master harvests of dreams. The earth comes to a good deal before the year is thru. Why should I not come to as much as the earth? I want to make myself more valuable to the spirit of man, to the sentiment of justice, than tens of thousands of earths, rich as earths may be. I want to make myself more essential to my comrades of this world or any world than all the Jupiters and Venuses of space. I want to make even the sun in the sky second to the sun that shines in my immortal words. The spring makes me fe if I was second to nothing. Yes, makes me feel the same way about you or anyone. The month of May is like clear glass thru which I bring the moral heavens near. My ideals are certain in the month of May. The cluttering debris no longer seems frremediable. I see nothing that can obstruct the passage of my soul. I accept the symbolism of the opening year. I see that after all the most vonderful things are not in the ground but in my skull. I see that after all the difficulties are not in the fields of wheat that I husband but in the acres of my struggling thought. I see that what the soil can do the soul can do. I do not propose to stand aside for the panorama of the farms. They, too, are so useful and so beautiful; yes. But look at the panorama of my teeming brain. There you face at last the meaning of use and beauty. There you may discover why we plow and plant and laugh and cry and live the hells and heavens of daily life. Its shadows are deep. But its lights are glorious. Do you come to the month of May as a beggar or as a benefactor? Do you bring it a confession of exhausted adventure or a tribute of exhaustless affirmation? You are not asked for goods. You are not asked for reputation or respectability. You are asked for love. Just love. That love which sets every other man free before it will accept freedom for itself. I can see May in the year. Have you got May in your heart? "It is a real pleasure to see you

namitigated scoundrel and unblush-ing liar that you are. Do you think you can get down here and take eit luncheon or dinner with me, so the may knock your head off?"—(from Freedantial Complete Letter-write New York Evening Post.

THE WALKING DELECATE.

By Leroy Scott.

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CHAPTER III.-Continued.

He was determined to remain the walking delegate of the union. He had made the union, and the position. They were both his by right. He rap took measures to insure himself against the possibility of overthrow. He came relentless to all opposition. Those who dared talk were quick to ear from him. Some fared easilyones who were not bribe After being given jobs as foreand presented with neat little they readily saw the justice of Foley's cause. Some, who were not worth bribing, he intimidated into Those whom he had threatened and who still talked found themselves out of work and unable to get new jobs; they were forced into other trades or out of the city. A few such examples lessened the necessity for such severe action. Men with families to support perceived the value of a dis-

ese methods were successful in selling open opposition; but they, together with the knowledge that Foley was taking money wherever it was offered, had the effect of rapidly allenating the better element in the union This forced him into a close alliance with the rougher members, who were greatly in the minority, never more than five hundred out of three thou sand men. Foley made immensely effective. He instructed them to make the meetings as disorderly as possible. His cheme worked to perfection. The better members came less and less fre quently, and soon the meetings were entirely in the hands of the roughs. As time passed Foley grew more and more jealous of his-power, and more and more harsh in the methods used to guard it. He attached to himself intimately several of the worst of his followers whom grim facetiousness nominated the "The Entertainment Committee." If any one attacked him now, the bold one did so knowing that he would probably experience the hospitality of these gentlemen the first dark night he ventured forth alone. were the conditions behind

the acts of tyranny that Tom furiously overhauled, as he mechanically di rected the work. He had considered these conditions and acts before, but never with such fierceness as now Hitherto he had been, as it were, merely one citizen, tho a more or less prominent one, of an oppressed nation; now he, as an individual, had felt the malevolence. He had before talked of the union's getting rid of Foley as a necessary action, and only the previous night he had gone to the length of denouncing Foley in open meeting, an adventurous act that had not been matched in the union for two years. Perhaps, in the course of time, his patriotism alone would have push ed him to take up arms against Foley. But now to his patriotic indignation there was added the selfish wrath of the outraged individual,-and the sum was an impulse there was no restrain-

Tom was not one who, in a hot mo ment, for the assuagement of his wrath, would bang down his fist and consign himself to a purpose. Here, however, was a case where wrath made the same demand that already had been made by cool, moral judgment—the de: thronement of Foley. And Tom felt in self the power for its accomplish-He was well furnished with self-confidence,-lacking which any man is an engine without fire. During the last five years-that is, since was twenty-five, when he began to k upon life seriously-the knowedge had grown upon him that he was abler, and of stronger purpose, than his fellows. He had accepted this not made him presumptuous; rather it had imposed upon him a serious sense uletly, as a fact. It had of duty.

He considered the risks of a fight enty of that, yes,-but his hot mind did not care for that. Financial loss, he drew back from thinking what his wife would say; anyhow, there were his savings, which would keep them for awhile, if worst came to

As the men were leaving the build ing at the end of the day's work, Tom rew Barry and Pete to one side. "I know you fellows don't like Foley a ot," he began abruptly, "but I don't w how far you're willing to go. For my part, I can't stand for him any longer. Can't we get together tolight and have a talk?

To this Barry and Pete agreed. "Where'bouts?" asked Barry.

Tom hesitated; and he was thinking of his wife when he said, "How about-

"Glad to have you," was Barry's

CHAPTER IV.

A COUNCIL OF WAR.

Tom lived in the district below West eenth Street, where, to the bewildered explorer venturing for the first time into that region, the jumbled streets seem to have been laid out by an egg-beater.

It was almost six o'clock when It was almost six o'cleck when, hungry and wrathful, he thrust his latch-key into the door of his four-room flat. The door opened into blackness. He gave an irritated gronn and groped about for matches, in the search striking his hip sharply against the corner of the dining table. A match

the sitting-room to await his wife's coming. From the mantel a square, gilded clock, on which stood a knight in full armor, counted off the minutes with irritating deliberation. It struck six; no Maggie. Tom's impatience rapidly mounted, for he had promised to be at Barry's at quarter to eight. He was on the point of going to a res taurant for his dinner, when, at halfpast six, he heard the fumble of a atch-key in the lock, and in came his wife, followed by their son, a boy of four, crying from weariness.

She was a rather large, well-formed and well-featured young woman, and was showily dressed in the extreme styles of the cheap department stores She was pretty, with the prettiness of cheap jewelry.

Tom rose as she carefully placed her packages on the table. "You really decided to come home, did you?"

"O, I know I'm late," she said crossiy, breathing heavily. "But it my fault. I started early enough. But there was such a mob in the store you couldn't get anywhere If you'd been squeezed and pushed and punched like I was in the stores and in the street cars, well, you wouldn'

"Of course you had to go!"

"I wasn't going to miss a bargain of that kind. You don't get 'em often." Tom gazed darkly at the two bulky packages, the cause of his delayed din-"Can I have something to eat,and quick?"

By this time her hat and jacket were "Just as soon as I get back my breath," she said, and began to undo the packages.

The little boy came to her side. "I'm so hungry, ma," he whined.

"Dinner 'll be ready in a little

while," she answered carelessly. "But I can't wait!"-and he began

Maggie turned upon him sharply. "If you don't stop that bawling, Ferdie, you shan't have a bite of dinner."

The boy cried all the louder. "Oh, you!" she ejaculated; and took a piece of coarse cake from the cupboard and handed it to him. "Nov do be still."

Ferdinand filled his mouth with the cake, and she returned to the pack-"I been wanting something to fill them empty places at the ends of the mantel this long time, and when I saw the advertisement in the papers this morning, I said it was just the

. Now therel' Out of one pasteboard box she had taken a dancing Swiss shepherdess, of plaster, pink and green and blue, and out of the other box a dancing Swiss shepherd. One of these peasants she had put on either side of the knight, at the ends of the mantel.

"Now, don't you like that?" Tom looked doubtfully at the latest dornment of his home. Somehow, he didn't know why. "I guess it 'll do," he said at length.

"And they were only thirty-nine cents apiece! Now when I get a new tidy for the mantel,-a nice pink one flowers. Just you wait!"

"Well,-but let's have dinner first." "In just a minute." With temper estored by sight of her art treasures Maggie went into the bed-room and quickly returned in an old dress. The dinner of round steak, fried potatoes and coffee was ready in a very short time. The steak avenged its hasty preparation by presenting one badly burnt side. But Tom ate the poor dinner without complaint. He was used to poor dinners; and his only de-

sire was to get away and to Barry's. Once during the meal he looked at his wife, a question in his mind. back to his plate and he said nothing. She must know some time, of course but he didn't want the scene now.

But she herself approached uncon fortably near the subject. She had glanced at him hesitatingly several times while they were eating; as he was rising from the table she began resolutely: "I met Mrs. Jones this afternoon. She told me what you said about Foley last night at the meeting. Her husband told her.'

Tom paused. There's no sense doing a thing of that kind," she went on. are just beginning to have things a little comfortable. You know well enough what Foley can do to you if

"Well?" Tom said guardedly "Well, don't you be that foolish

you get him down on you."

again. We can't afford it." "I'll see about it." He went into the sitting-room and returned with hat and overcoat on. "I'm going over to Barry's for awhile-on some business. he said, and went out.

Barry and Pete, who boarded with the Barry's, were walting in the sitting-room when Tom arrived,-and with them sat Mrs. Barry and a boy of about thirteen and a girl apparently a couple of years younger, the two laps. Mrs. Barry's sitting-room, also her parlor, would not have satisfied that amiable lady, the president of the Society for Instructing Wage-Earners in House Furnishing. There was a coarse red Smyrna rug in the middle of the floor; a dingy, blue-flowered sofa, with three chairs to match (the the door opened into blacke gave an irritated groan and
about for matches. in the
writing his hip sharply against
or of the dining table. A match
the gas ht, he sat down is

dozen colored prints in gilt-and-white plaster frames. The room, however, quite satisfied Mrs. Barry, and the amiable president of the S. I. W. E. H. F. would needs have given benign approval to the room's utter cleanli-

Mrs. Barry, a blg. red-faced woman, greeted Tom heartily. Then she turned to the boy and girl. "Come on, children. We've got to chase ourselves. The men folks want to talk." She drove the two before her wide body into the kitchen.

Tom plunged into the middle of what he had to say. "We've talked about Foley a lot-all of us. We've said other unions are managed decently, honestly-why shouldn't ours We've said we didn't like Foley's bulldozing ways. We didn't like the tough gang he's got into the union. We didn't like the rough-house meetings. We didn't like his grafting. We've said we ought to raise up and kick him out. And then, having said that much, we've gone back to work-me, you and all the rest of us-and he's kept on bullying us, and using the union as a lever to pry off the graft. I'm dead sick of this sort of business. For one,

I'm tired talking. I'm ready for doing.' "Sure, we're all sick o' Foley. But what d' you think we ought to do?" queried Barry.

"Fire him out," Tom answered shortly.

'It only takes three words to say that," said Pig Iron. "But how?" "Fire him out!" Tom was leaning forward in his chair, his elbows on his knees, his big, red hands interocked. There was determination in his square face, in the set of his powerful red neck, in the hunch of his big shoulders. He gazed steadily at the two men for a brief space. Boys, my mind's made up. I'm going

Pete and Barry looked at him in amazement. "You're goin' to fight Buck Foley!"

cried Barry. "You're jokin'!" said Pig Iron. "I'm in dead earnest."

to fight him."

"You know what'll happen to you if

you lose?" queried Barry.
"Yes. And I know Foley may not even give me a chance to lose," Tom

"You've got nerve to burn, Tom," said Pig Iron. "It's not an easy proposition. Myself, I'd as soon put on the gloves an' mix it up with the devil An' to spit it right out on the carpet. Tom, I think Buck's done the union a lot o' good."

"You're right there, Pete. No one knows that better than I do. As you fellows know, I left town eight years ago and was bridging in the West four years. I was pretty much of a kid when I went away, but I was old enough to see the union didn't have enough energy left to die. When I came back and saw what Foley'd done, I thought he was the greatest thing that ever happened. If he'd quit right then the union'd 'a papered th hall with his pictures. But you know how he's changed since then. The public knows it, too. Look how the news papers have been shooting it into him. I'm not fighting Foley as he was four or five years ago, Pete, but Foley as he is now."

"There's no denyin' he's so crooked now he can't lay straight in bed," Pete admitted.

"We've got to get rid of him som time, haven't we?" Tom went on.

"Yes," the two men conceded "Or sooner or later he'll smash the union. That's certain. Now there's only one way to get rid of him. That's to go out after him, and go after him hard."

"But it's an awful risk for you, Tom," said Barry.

"Someone's got to take it if we ever get rid of Foley."

"One thing's straight, anyhow," de-clared Pete. "You're the best man in the union to go against Foley." "Of course," said Barry.

Tom did not deny it.

There was a moment's slience. Then Pete asked: "What's your plan?"

the nrst n March. I'm going to run against him for walking delegate."

"If you care anything for my opinion,' said Pete, "here it is: You've got about as much chance as a snowball in bell."

"You're away off, Pig Iron. You know as well as I do that five-sixths of the men in the union are against Foley. Why do they stand for him? Because they're- unorganized, and he's got them bluffed out. If those men got together, Foley'd be the snowball, That's what I'm going to try to do,get those men in line."

A door opened, and Mrs. Barry looked in. "I left my glasses somewhere in there. Will I bother you men if I look for 'em?"

"Not me," said Tom. "You can stay and listen if you want to."

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

THEY WERE "PRACTICAL MEN"

John H. Sanderson of Philadelphia, like Roosevelt and Harriman, is a practical man." As one of the contractors doing work on the Pennsylvania capitol building it is shown that in decorating the interior he charged \$155,369.60 and paid out \$29,170. The difference constitutes but a part of the graft he and others secured

Roosevelt dedicated the building last year and blessed Pennypacker and the other "practical men" who were then facing rumors of theft. Republican patriots are having a bard time saving the republic these days.

The Worker is for the workers.

BY THE PULSE OF THE UNIVERSE

By Peter E. Burrowes.

The consecration of May Day thru- | things, so the whole dynamic of things ont the world as the day to be set apart for the expression of itself by the subject labor class is a most significant custom and one full of promise for the future.

The time is approaching when all will know as we know now, that the world cannot be run by ambition, but by accomplishment and by the dutiful outlook of those going the right way to accomplish.

In the self-conscious massing of the conquered laborers in their organization thoughts, their unions and cialist speeches, and in the May Day marchings we behold the beginning of one of those historic parturitions thru which great social rebirths have ever occurred.

Thruout all nature and all time, one thing has been ever happening, ever persisting, ever struggling and for one ightness, the rightness which is not devisible, the one way for all. The universe, just like the mind of man has been always a movement, the movement away from atomry to order. There were never any periods of disintegration during which anything like individualism could have prevailed in nature. Nature must reach its hour of dissolution where one great movement ceases to prevail over all

When we grasp the true significance of movement as opposed to a doctrine; when we know the inferiority of any statement to the movement sought to be stated, we are artists and soldiers in wisdom. The word movement when used in connection with the spirit and thought of May Day means a very different thing from the squirming. screaming and rushing of fear-crazed victims before the knouts and swords of Cossacks. One is the wild scatter and dispersal of an afflicted mob; the other is that same mob, paused, thinking, and armed, returning to the Cossacks. Wisdom moves and those are the artists and soldiers of wisdom. There is no labor movement without these characteristics. And if there be iny trade union men parading in the May Day marches for any other purpose than to strengthen the heart and organization of labor and to admonish capitalism of labor's growth and power of resistance, that man had beter stay at home.

The world cannot be run by state ments, nor be set free by any sort of written liberty, nor be made just by written righteousness. Nothing but a movement of real live men can prevail over those evils that afflict the masses of working people. And the real live men to fill the ranks of this prevailing movement must come from the afflicted themselves.

The men to come are men that must come, and the men to persuade are they that must persuade. The propagandist and his convert are things begotten by the affliction complained of. Rightness and wrongness were never discovered apart, because they never were apart. No decree of a Caesar or a pope ever made a good thing or a thing good, but the evil in the course of conflicts and swift movements of the world flashed up its brighter other side, like the white backs of dark green leaves tossed before the vision by a passing breeze Socialism appears, the white side of capitalism.

When we see that rightness and wrongness cannot be statements, nor capable of being permanently stated, but are ever changing incidents of one another; and that it is something deeper, some common movement which turns them both up to the eye as back and front of each other, we abandon the hope of ever finding a rightness of detail and we fling our lives with a mighty faith upon that movement among our fellowmen which has within it the throb of the universe.

So listen, ye workers, and exult! No dulcet music of the old belfries ever meant so much to mankind as the notes of the "Marsellaise" on your May mornings. And what is that which it announces?

Natural humanism restores man to his maligned universe, the dreadful moral poison of Dante's dreamings of his awful gods and devil's, his gloomy colonies of damnation and despair were but the diseased fancies of holy property egotism and only that which is utterly opposite of this bely disease could clear the universe of theological sulphurous madness and hell alone gives birth heaven. The real hells of numan experience were the cradles of Socialism. Not bright visions, but bitter experiences can right, and restore man to his reality and right. It is the plain, unholy, lay democracy that breaking the bars of hell and the bonds of slavery leads us back to the unresisting bosom of friendly, hospitnature. And the same class which broke down the bastiles of history makes possible the true, new life. It was before the advancing spirit of May Day morning that the ancient bastiles of mystery and faleshood have perished. Before right as a movement might as a fixture, a privilege law must pass under the feet. The dead kings, the dead orders, the dying classes who rule and blight the race from within the fortress walls of property hear the advancing footsteps of the May Day movement and know that the hour is coming when that which does not move with labor must move against it and therefore must perish, for labor moves with the throb

it is only by a strained figure of speech I thus harness the advance of civilization to the star of labor's cause.

Let it not be hastily assumed that

is to be found in each atom capable of choice. The merely differential way and the way of integration are the

cross roads up for choice during every moment of our thinking and freely active life. But the will and mental faculty by which the individual makes the social choice is the throb of the universe, and ever at his disposal. Sordid and lowly as the present de-

mands of the organization of labor may seem to their masters, let it not be forgotten that all truly great things begin with the minor incidents of the lowly and the actual; that which is too high to begin there cannot survive the days that are foretold in these May Day marchings.

Restored to the universe, restored to nature, restored to my own life, restored to that sanity and sanctity of mind which honors my own body, which puts no foulness nor profanity upon it from head to foot-that is my inheritance from the labor movement.

This is labor's own movement only by the vicious needs of an isolate and alien class who refuse to acknowledge any unity of man that lets-the common people in. To the full strung individualist, he who reasons mainly under the dominion of self and class conceit there is no thought more repulsive than that of a real social or-ganism of social movement. "What," screams the little egotist "Society one organism? The human race one organism! The universe one organism! Life one automatic movement towards order! then where do I come in?"

Where, indeed! After so many cen turies of self-culture in the school of private property the vast majority of men are uncultured, unprovided with mind, property or opportunity. And with idiotic selfishness are stumping their way out to the jungles. But still each one glowing with his own pride of being, each one inflates himself away from, above and beyond all sorts of organic dependence on the rest of dirty humanity. This dream of lonely desolate love is all that has been, or ever can be, attained by individualism in the school of private property. Aye, verily, in a social organism of humanity where do I (such an I as this) come in?

Let us firmly and fearlessly avow this redemptive truth: Individualistic self-being is social madness; private property in the life, labor and the opportunities of others means the dissolution of society and the dissolution of society means no less than the death of the human race outcast from the bosom of the universe.

In an organism the problem of one part is the problem of all parts. All is in the present throb of life. The social heart does not cease to beat while one little thought is thinking, and the individual only does and thinks well because that social heart

How much more the single life is really glorified by this contact of social organism, this living in close harmonic relation to all the other organisms which make up the universe than it ever could have been by the shining delusions of separated ego-The mental movements of a man rising into harmonious and lofty measure with the spiritual pulse of the race; the pulse of the race according its metric of larger mindedness to the man. Nature linked and in rhythm with the governmental movements of men all related to the mutual depend ence and order of the starry world the starry world itself giving out and taking its life-throbs, each one to, and each from all, including you and me. The sunbeam flowing away out to the ultimate eye, the hungriest eye for light, and the same sunboam fiving back thrilled by the joy it has given for thus feeding and thus in turn it feeds the primary joy of things by increasing that primal hunger to satisfy and appease more and more; all whatsoe in the whole universe that may be joyless.

Oh, May Day ichorers with the

beams of hope glancing upon your roodly processions; oh, ye awakening proletaires, you are ufe, you are not dead mirrors. The lakes and fields and mountains, the opening blossoms of the fields, the gladness of young life. the sorrows of oppressed age, the deep. unspeakable mystery of the human facwhich is the history of many planted on the shoulders of each man, are not mirrors, but parts of a self-sustained organic machinery of mind eternally engaged in weaving into undisturbable balance the separate and the total movements that make up the universe organic; overcoming the counter and the erratic, re-ordering vicissitudes, constraining the unserious, always, always engaged in organizing organization; gathering all movements together and weaving them into the loom of human words, that last product of the organizing hunger of the world which has given birth to human reason and the spiritual life. All tuese remingling with the looms of other worlds, behold, one live tapestry of thought, of dream. o, emotion and of achievement. Supported by its own vitality, poised by its own harmony, sprinkled by shining orbits, by, suns and constellations many and by all human faces that ever wonderingly looked out upon the infinite. Let us get away from mirrorism and plunge boldly into this vast magnificent fellowship of one unlversal organism pulsing thru every atom. Thus we glorify the person as ne madness of the isolate can do. Any order or disorder of an organized state which makes the state hostile to the man or the man hostile to the state; any order or disorder which As the interest and place of each atom | feeds fatness to one of them out of the others privation and which must leave

other, is necessarily in the course of dissolution by the healthy action of

organism it will be expected in time that every atom will become sensitive to its own duty at its own post like the healthily responsive nerves of the human body. And the whole problem and what to do in relation to it will be up against the heart and mind of every man. It is a philosophy leading to responsive and intelligent social duty. But the idealistic must rest upon and be justified by that which is experienced, that which is actual and that which is reasonable. The actual experience of the masses affords the need and the reason of a revolution Under the inordinate growth and despotism of capitalist property soclety is confronted with the dilemma of dissolution or revolution. Different stages of social experience call for dif ference of procedure. In Russin to-day they must politically pull down their aristocracy. Here we must economically raise our wages. In Russia they must get more political liberty. In America we must lose much of it un til we learn to use it. For liberty is only our ability to resist slavery. And that ability is only the actual measure of such resistance. There is no fixed quantity of liberty given on so many inches of paper to any people. Liberty only comes with slavery and is a pass ing, not a permanent experience. We have to try whether we are free now many times. The master who must hang on to his slave is only a some what freer man than the slave by the fact that he may let go if he is willing to lose a slave; but the slave, however eager to let go, cannot lose his master so easily. The slave must struggle and the incidents and consequences of that struggle measure his liberty

dyanime fact of human experience, al ways present, always potent, always fighting and always most fruitful, is on the richest vein of history and experience. Here no man's work can remain unfruitful, while in the other shallower controversies which engage the mind there is to be expected only vain irritation. But every blow given in this necessary fight should be a necessary blow; for reason is the life of man and wasted reason means but waste of strength, and blood and time. You know at how great a cost reason was won. No matter how intense the mental effort employed. The very same expenditure of mind which in place only liberates a Harry Thaw might demonstrate Socialism. True wisdom must in its last and best definition be known as an economy of the mind in an effort to best adminis ter itself for the purposes of human life: that is, with the least possible misdirection and waste effort, and the scentest amount of achievement; the rule of reason best fitted for the purposes of social success is to differentiate only on the most vital and fruitful lines of human division and to avoid those that are frivolous, barren, and subordinate. Therefore let us go forth undismay

Socialism, by choosing for its activ-

ity, the class struggle, the greatest

ed in our May Day marches, for ours is the cause of causes; our movement is closest of all to the pulse of the universe. We are in it not with our heads only but with our hands and feet. It is not our theory but our life struggle. And hard and thorny tho the way may be in these early days of proletarian Socialism; rough and rude the the cleavage of the classes may be under our axes; that cleavage must be greatly more widened before the time for healing comes. But you who labor for, and love your class, must endure many more sorrows than you can indict. Your wounds have always been the red buds of civilization. Let all who are ready follow on May Day the march of the social organizers versus the organizers of dissolution.

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THE WORKER. 15 Spruce St., . . New York

THE LOGIC OF A LEARNED MAN.

President Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia College, in a recent widely quoted address delivered before the students of the University of Callfornia, joined the troup of Socialist smashers that are becoming so pop of late. In this address he offers statement that "exploitation of one in dividual by another is not a nece but an incidental, consequence of the existing social order." He offers the statement, that is all. In other fields of science where conclusions do no affect the interest of the capitalis-class, it is considered necessary to confirm a mere statement by a wealth of facts and illustrations. The Socialis smashers have long ago discarded tha nethod. Only bold assertions with reference to the facts of contempor life are offered. Nicholas Murray B ler seems to be an eminent disch

If there is one fact that is app and that stands out in bold relief to day; one fact that is confirmed by voiuminous statistics, it is that exploitation far from being merely incidental, is a fact for a large majority of the people of this and other countries. It is the one fact on which few men would care to risk their reputations as sociologists by opposing it in a public

hat form of controversy

discussion. Another statement that is attributed to Mr. Butler and regarded as unusu ally "clever" is that "Socialism is primarily an attempt to overcome man's individual imperfections by adding them together, in the hope that they will cancel each other. This is not only bad mathematics, but worse psychology."

The professor may be an adept at coining fallacious epigrams, but, un-fortunately for him, he "cancels" resson, truth and logic in doing so. If Socialists merely desired to secure an "addition of man's imperfections" they would get an abundant supply for their purpose in American universities where "professors" teach such drivel as that quoted. If Socialists wanted an "example of man's imperfections" they would be glad to accept the pro-fessor of Columbia himself; a professor who is equal to translating a demand for common ownership of industry into a question of "individual perfection". It only requires another step for him to merge the Socialist demand into the theological question of "original sin".

paraphrase his own statement it may be said that this latest assault op Socialism is not only bad logic but exhibits an alarming state of perverted psychology, and both added together makes well, makes a learned pro-

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THE CHILDREN OF THE STATE.

that Socialism would destroy the family. People ask with the air of advancing an unanswerable argument; what would become of the children under Socialism?

To the usual reply of the Socialist that capital is the destroyer of the family, might be added the pertinent query: What becomes to-day of the children of the poor whose family life is wrecked by poverty, or by conditions which grow directly out of pov-

For New York the answer is simple. Statistics are readily obtainable. The mes for children within the limits of the Empire state have a population of over thirty thousand. It is the population of a small city!

These figures do not include the children ill in hospitals, nor the mass of deaf and dumb and blind children They do not include all the normal children either. They are the figures of the State Board of Charities and this body has supervision only over institutions which are in receipt of public money. Some homes for children are supported entirely by private funds thus the totals of institution population in this class would run well over thirty thousand. But the great majority of inmates are in the subsi dized institutions.

The larger number are committed and are charges upon the public treas city, county, or town. A considerable part of this population is in New York City. It may be said, right here, that much of our so-called char ity, in many branches of charitable activity, is really public relief and should be called by that name. The money which practically supports it is the taxpayer's, not the private con tributor's or the philanthropists's. The word charity is a misnomer, especially when applied to many of the homes for children. They are largely forms of public relief managed by private corporations and administrative officers not on the civil service lists.

These child inmates range in age from babies of a day to children close to the legal age limit. Probably the majority are betweeen five and fourteen years old. The problem of hous ing, feeding and clothing this mass of children in health and fliness presents practical difficulties. These the administrative officers must meet as best they can. They have also to deal with all the questions summed up in the word education. They must consider the obligation of keeping up the connection between the children and such relatives as they may have. Where the little inmates are practically triendless, the officers must take some thought of the day when these boys and girls will go out into the world to enter upon the struggle of earning living, perhaps utterly alone and unsupported. It can be seen that the matter of the internal administration

sides. But these are not the concern

of Socialists in any special degree. Of more interest are the reasons which put these children where they are, which made them inmates of an institution when they ought to be living with their parents in their own homes.

They are where they are simply be cause the family life of which they were once a part has gone to pieces. Numbers of institution children are

not orphans. Often enough both parents are living. Father, or mother, or both are in a hospital for consum; tives, or are ill with some incurable disease. Sometimes one parent or the other is in an insane asylum. Sometimes both parents drink till they are utterly unfit to care for the children.

Many pitiful and ghastly stories are written in the records of the Bureau of Dependent Children at 66 Third avenue, in the books of the Children's Court, and in the records of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. The causes of commitment are boldly stated. There is no chance for the cultivation of literary style on the limited space of the commitment forms. But the documents have the greater force for their brevity. Black poverty stands revealed in the life of the family. The long struggle ends with the death, the chronic iliness, or the desertion of the chief wage earner Sometimes the record tells the pathetic story of the brave fight of a widowed mother to keep her family together.

and of her failure. In many of these cases destitution and delinquency are closely linked. If the conditions in the home had been better, the rooms larger and less crowded so that more of the family life could go on in them, if the mother had been less hard worked, the boy or girl labelled ungovernable would never have become so. The child sent up for petit larceny would never have

It is in great part the corroding and corrupting influence of poverty. tending then several generations, which is responsible for the shocking brutality and neglect with which a certain class of parents treat their children. It is the children of such as these who show mentally and physically the marks of the sins of the fathers and of the mothers. They are below the normal in all ways. Sometimes one sees a child of five or six habitually reeling like a drunken person because of early antecedeuts or pre-natal influ Luckily children of this inferior hind are in the minority. Most of the boys and girls are normal except that often their growth is stunted from an early lack of sufficient nourishing food. This effect of deprivation will remain with them always.

Illegithmaey is sometimes a factor in making children immates. There are cases in which a mother will cling to such a child, will refuse to give the baby up, and will bend all her efforts to getting and keeping a home where the and the child may be together. All honor to such mothers. Many of them

think of nothing but of ridding themselves of the baby as quickly as they can, partly to save their own "good name", as the phrase goes, partly to save their families, and partly because they do not want the trouble of caring for the child. A young baby, particularly an illegitimate one, is a heavy handleap in the effort to earn a liveli-There are other causes or commit-

ment less tragic than these, but also largely dependent on the competitive system. The Italians, for instance, even when fairly well-to-do, will try hard to get their children into "college", as they call an institution. If an Italian can succeed in getting a family of four or five boys and girls into a home where they are housed, clothed and fed at the expense of the taxpayer, the arrangement naturally adds a good deal to the savings of the thrifty papa. Besides the children learn English and can be made of material assistance to him in his business as soon as they come out. Of late the efforts of the city officials have made this kind much rarer than it was

It is not only the Italians who are guilty of trying to have their children supported at public expense when they ought to take care of them and are in a position to do so if they choose to make the effort. Shuffling out of parental responsibilities is not limited to any one nationality.

Quite a number of persons are of the way of thinking of a certain printer, reputed to be an Englishman. He was by no means inclined to work and was considerably given to drink. He would desert his wife on the eve of confine-ment. She and the child or two with her would then be dispossessed, for the family made a point of never paying rent if they could avoid it. The children would be sent to an institution on the record that the father had deserted and the mother was about to be confined. She would go to a maternity hospital. When she came out with the new baby she would seek the shelter of a certain Home where she and the baby would stay for a while. She was a foriorn bedraggled creature worn out by her many children-she had something like a dozen-but she took life quite easily and cheerfully. She always had a roof over her and enough to eat, at least as long as her husband kept away from her.

After a time he would return. The couple would start a home again, for the man always seemed to find work when he wanted it. Then there would be a repetition of the story. Mercifully most of the children were dead. The four or five who were living were all in institutions at public expense. Only the smallest baby remained with its parents.

The matron of the Sheller used to upbraid the man with bitterness and ask him why he did not go to work. make a permanent home for his family, and take his children out of the institutions. To which he would make reply serency that it was the business of the city to support his children and the city would have to do it.

It is no wonder that the officers en-

have a poor opinion of the average parent. It must be borne in mind that it is a frequent thing for parents or relatives who have scarcely visited the children, or shown any interest in them for years, to suddenly develop a great affection for them as soon as they be come old enough to earn and to add to the family income. It is all part and parcel of the thing which makes parents swear that their children are older than they are in order to obtain for them the coveted certificate which will enable them to work in the fac tory.

Under Socialism there would still be children who were in some way abnor mal. There would probably be some whose parents were dead or were hopelessly ill. But our present day problem of thousands and thousands of destitute boys and girls in this sin gle state would cease to exist. great homes for children would close their doors for lack of inmates.

THE FRIEND OF THE LITTLE TOILER.

By William McDevitt

"The graveyard always stands the friend Recent report.

Thru his little years he dreamed a Of the end of toil-the endless end;-Some day to come, of rest su

preme. The one release he ever Kenned.

Only one way for the dream to come Only one goal where this rest might

In all the world but a single clue, A single clue to this mystery. From the little room below the sod There never upwells the children's

moan For mercy against the pitiless rod and the yoke that sears thru the flesh to the bone.

In the grave there is rest for the aching eyes And the limbs that rack with cease less moil:

Oh, Death is the sweetest thing to prize In the life of the little ones that toil.

A CAPITALIST CAN

DO NO WRONG.

Last week at Ellersville, N. Y., a small army of men assembled quietly and destroyed 500 feet of track of the New York Central lines. Whether this wanton destruction of property was prompted by a desire for revenge or was merely an outburst of criminal in elinations, is hard to state. At any rate the property was destroyed in violation of law and the miscreants are subject to its penalties. Perhaps the outrage was due to that general contempt for "property rights" which is taking hold of so many workingmen.
Whatever may have been the motive.
It is known that those who performed

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the actual work of destruction were workingmen.

be alarmed about. It has been discovered that while workingmen did destroy the track, they did so under the capitalist and ex-vice president of the United States. This changes the en-tire aspect of the case, according to the press that reported the incident. What would be a criminal act if initiated by workingmen is admitted to be all right, because initiated by Mr. Morton. According to the "Times" report the act "created considerable excitement among railroad employees until it was understood that Mr. Moron was responsible. After that interference was not thought of No one would think of questioning his

acts or wishes." So far as the destruction of the track is concerned it is of little interest. The point is that Mr. Morton is a "pillar of society" and it is conceded as a matter of course that he can destroy property and be immune from arrest or even the suggestion of presecution

However, the same act committed by workingmen on their own volition would land them all in jail. They have no social distinction or influence that places them above the law. That is the exclusive privilege of the capitalist class, and the press, in this instance, inadvertently admits it.

When workingmen understand that law is the will of the ruling class to be obeyed by all those socially beneath that class, it, also, will "create consid erable excitement" in capitalist circles. For a recognition of this truth will be followed by the abolition of capitalist law and the industrial system that makes it possible.

-President of the New York Central testifies at the wreck inquest. This is setting a bad example. Some railroad presidents would have to spend all their time in the coroner's office.—International Wood Worker.

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LABOR SECRETARIAT. — Delegates' meeting the last Saturday of the month. 8 p. m., at 243 K. 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, 220 Broadway. Telephone: 3076 or 5071 Franklin.

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

UNITED JOURNEYMEN TAILORS' UN-ION meets second and fourth Mon-days in Links' Assembly Rooms, 231-231 East Thirty-eight street.

CIGARMAKERS' PROGRESSIVE INT. UNION No. 90—Office and Employment Bureau, 241 E. 84th St. The following Districts meet every Saturday: Dist. I (Bohemian)—31 E Tist St. 8 p. m.: Dist. II (German)—85 E. 4th St., 8 p. m.: Dist. III—Clubhouse. 243 E. 84th St., 7.30 p. m.: Dest. IV—342 W. 42nd St., 8 p. m.: Dist. V—2500 Third Ave., 8 p. m.: Dist. VI—2050 Third Ave., 8 p. m.: Dist. VII—420 Necond Ave., 8 p. m. The Board of Supervision meets every Tuesday at Faulhabers Hall, 1551 Second Ave., 8 p. m.

CARL SAHM CLUB (MUSICIANS' UN-10N), meets every Thursday of the month, 10 a.m., at Clubhouse 243-247 E. 84th street. Secretary, Hermann Wend-ler, address as above. SOCIALIST WORKING WOMEN

SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. -Branche. in New York, Brooklyn, Paterson, Newark, Elizabeth, Syracuse, Cleveland, Chicago, St. Louis, Control Committee meets second Thursday in the month at 11 a.m. in the Labor Temple, 245 E. 84th street, New York City.

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPEN-TERS & JOINERS OF AMERICA. LO-CAL UNION NO. 476, meets every Tues-day at 8 p. m. in The Lebor Temple, 247 East 84th street. William L. Draper, 432 W. Thirty-eighth street. New York City, Recording Secretary. H. M. Stoffers, 221 East 101st street, Financial Secretary.

Arbeiter - Kranken- und Sterbe - Kasse fuer die Ver. Staaten von Amerika. WORKMEN'S Sick and Death Benefit Fund of the United States of America

WORKMENS Sick and Death Sensili Fund of Workmen's Sick and Death Sensili Fund of The above society was founded in the year 1884 by workingmen imbued with the spirit of solidarity and Socialist thought. Its numerical strength (at present composed of 194 local branches with 25,700 male and 4,800 female members) is rapidly increasing anymag workingmen who believe in the principles of the modera labor movement, Workingmen 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 sick 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 \$2,00 respectively. A burial benefit of \$250,00 is guaranteed for every members and the wives and of manufactured daughters of members between 18 and 45 years of age may be admitted to the third class upon payment of an initiation fee of \$1,00. Monthly assessments are levied upon the three different classes of members of \$1,50 cents and 22 cents respectively. Members at large are not accepted, but all candidates have to foin existing branches. In cities and towns where no branch exist, a new branch can be formed by 15 working men in good health, and men adheren for the above principles are invited devices for the above principles are invited devices for the mover. Room 2. New York City.

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The address of the Financial Secreary of the National Executive Committe is: HENRY HAUPT, Bible House, Room 42, Astor Place, New

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of homes for children has its serious succeed in the struggle, too. Others gaged in this kind of institution work

PARTY NEWS.

In the election for the Board of Education in Fargo, held April 16, William Ballou, Socialist, received 464 votes, and Mr. Rush, the business men's candidate, 752, with no other candidates

The following have accepted the nomination as delegates to the International Congress, two to be elected, and are now being voted on by the Na-tional Committee: Victor L. Berger, Milwaukee, Wis.; James F. Carey, Haverhill, Mass; Louis Goaziou, Charleroi, Pa.; Algernon Lee. New York, N. Y.; Austin Lewis, Oakland, Cal.; A. M. Simons, Chicago, Ill.; John Spargo, Yonkers, N. Y.; J. C. Thompson, Blos-Tex.; Franklin H. Wentworth, South Hanson, Mass.; John M. Work, Des Moines, Ia. Vote closes May 8.

The National Comittee is now voting on the motion presented by Comrade Lee of New York, bearing upon e relation of the labor movement of the United States to the foreign speaking population. The motion is a supentary declaration of the party's expression on the question of emigration and immigration. The motion was endorsed by National Committee members Carey, Mass; Carpenter, R. I; Fox, Maine, Conn; Konikow, Mass; Mable, Mont; Vanderporten, N. Y; Wagenknecht, Wash; Williams, Miun;

The amendment to this motion submitted by Comrade Bentley, of Oklaoma, was not seconded by any memher of the National Committee.

The Socialist Party State Convention of Ohio, will be held at Columbus, June 1 and 2.

A special election will be held in the First Congressional District of Kansas, May 23. The contest will be waged between Albert Kingsley, Socialist, and a Republican, the Democrats not having nominated a candidate.

The Socialist Plate Matter service arranged for under the direction of the National Plate Matter Committee is in such shape that the first shipment will reach the subscribers on or before June 1. All locals have been supplied with details regarding the same. The entire cost for a six column page of plate matter is \$1, and following the first shipment they will be supplied at intervals of three weeks. Applications. for this service may be filed with Chas. Dobbs, care the "Insurance Field". Louisville, Ky.; Frederick Heath, 344 Sixth street, Milwaukee, Wis.; or the Secretary, 269 Dearborn street, Chicago

NATIONAL LECTURERS.

Dates for National Lecturers and Or-John W. Brown: Connecticut, under direction of State Committee. Isaac Cowen: New Jersey, under di-

rection of State Committee. Geo. H. Goebel: April 28, Aums-ville, Ore.; April 29, Silverton; April 30, Woodburn; May 1, Warrenton; May Seaside; May 3, Knappa; May 4,

Guy E. Miller: Colorado, under direction of State Committee. Fred L. Schwartz: Pennsylvania,

under direction of State Committee.
M. W. Wilkins: New Hampshire,
under direction of State Committee.

Pennsylvania. PHILADELPHIA,

The Campaign Committee has decided to extend the engagement of Lena prow Lewis from two weeks, as originally intended, to four weeks. The committee also instructed the State Secretary to try and arrange a tour of Pennsylvania by Arthur Morrow ewis, Philadelphia guaranteeing an ragement of at least one month.

Owing to inability of the Local Sectary to obtain a formidable opponent to Socialism in a debate advertised to take place next Sunday, the committee in charge has called off the debate, and in its stead Comrade Sykes will der the direction of State Secretary
April 28, 8-p. m., on "Socialism vs. Individualism".

Ballots for the election of delegates to the state convention must be in the hands of the Referendum Committee not later than April 30.

At the last meeting of the local ays and means committee was elected to devise means for the raising of ds and to lay their plans before the central committee for final adop-At present there are two plans: one to have the ward organizers collect monthly donations from volteers, and the other to give an en-

tertainment and supper ALLEGHENY.

Dates of Lena Morrow Lewis in Allegheny County are: Friday, April 26, 8 p. m., Bank Hall, Duquesne; Satur-day, April 27, 8 p. m., Ormond Hall, 1921 Carson street, Pittsburg, S. S. Sunday, April 28, 8 p. m., Concordia Hall, Second avenue, Carnegie. Com-rade Lewis reports success in her work, and says: "My sales of literature for the first week with audiences averaging from 50 to 850 are \$51,40, an average of over \$7.30 a day. If I keep on this way the state will realize quite a little profit from my work. gels' "From Utopia to Science" Herron's "Day of Judgment", Span-go's "Forces that Make for Socialism" among the ten-cent books, and "The World's Revolutions", Kauteky's "So-cial Revolution" and his latest book on "Ethics", Lafargue's "Social and Philosophical Studies" and Dietzgen's I also carry a number of the d series and the result is that as supply themselves with books when they would not se send for them."

lows: Sunday afternoon, April 20, McKeesport, at headquarters; Wednes-

day, May 1, protest meeting, Call's

Massachusetts.

BOSTON.

the Ward 7-9 Club levied an asse

At the Labor Lyceum last Sunday

ment of 25 cents per member as its

contribution toward the Moyer-Hay-

wood-Pettibone Defense Fund. It was

also voted to expend \$20 to purchase

a red flag to be carried in the parade

of the great demonstration on Sunday, May 5. The club already contributed

\$5 toward the Organizer's fund, and

made a further contribution of \$2 at

At a meeting of the Galway Club of

South Boston, on April 21, Dr. Geo. W. Galvin lectured on "Crime against

Our Criminals and Insane". The lec-

ture was well received and it is felt

The Salem Socialist Club, assisted

by Socialists of Beverly, Peabody, Danvers, and Marblehead will hold a

lecture, sociable and entertainment at

A. O. U. W. Hall, 58 Washington

street, Salem, Tuesday, April 30, at 7:45 p. m. Dan A. White of Brockton

will explain the mission of the Social-

ist Party. Refreshments will be served

and everything will be free. Ladies

are especially invited. Since the elec-

tion of Thos. J. Lally of the Salem

Club to the Common Council great

activity has been displayed by the So-

cialists of that vicinity and an effort

is being made to have all club mem-

bers secure at least one new member

The Central Socialist Club of Hav-

erhill will hold a May Day celebra-

tion in Tanner's Hall, Wednesday,

May 1, 8 p. m. Dr. Antoinette F. Kon-ikow of Boston will be the speaker.

Vocal and instrumental music will be

furnished and refreshments served.

Ten cents will cover everything. This

is the last of a series of entertainments

held during the past winter and on

which some money has been cleared

The Worcester County Federation of

Socialist Party Clubs will hold a county convention at Fitchburg, Sun-

day, April 28, 2 p. m., at Socialist Hall,

corner of Foster and Leighton streets.

Among important business to be trans-

acted is action on the Moyer-Haywood-

Pettibone case, plans for the county picnic and other matters pertaining to

the party work in Worcester County.

Alll members of the Socialist Party

have full power to act as delegates.

New Jersey.

Kirkpatrick will speak on "The Hypnotism of the Working Class" under the

auspices of Orange Branch, at Temple

of Honor Hall, Orange, N. J. The

meeting is being widely advertised,

and so far the indications are there

will be a big crowd in attendance as

a great many tickets have been sold.

clair are beginning to get their

eyes open. In the very near future

a meeting will be called, and the pros-

pects are promising for the organiza-

At the last County Committee meet-

ing, Percy Seele resigned as Organizer

of Essex County Local and Phillip

George was elected as his successor.

The Socialiast Drum and Fife Corps

of Hudson County will hold its an-

nual picnic at Grefe's Park, Home-

stead, N. J., on Sunday, May 12. De-

National Organizer Isaac Cowen

started on Monday last on his tour of

the state, visiting the following coun-

ties in order, unless a change in plans

becomes necessary: Middlesex, Mon-

mouth, Atlantic, Cape May, Cumber-

land, Salem, Camden, Burlington, Mercer, Warren, Sussex, Passalc, and

Bergen. Comrade Cowen is acting un-

ful month's work in Essex County and

the comrades are pleased with the re-

tails will follow in advertisement.

nect with Essex County Local.

good branch, which will con-

The Socialists in aristocratic Mont-

Tuesday evening, May 7, George R.

even at this low price.

that good was accomplished.

the last meeting.

for the club.

Auditorium; May 3, Swissvale.

ginning May 5, 8 p. m., and the entire organization is asked to help make them successful. It is expected to have one or more non-Socialists to speak. Organizer Slayton will speak as

New York City.

On and after May 1 the headquarters of Local New York wil be at 239 East Eighty-fourth street. All communications intended for the Organizer should be sent to that address.

The General Committee met Saturday, April 27, at 8 p. m., at the Labor Temple, 243 E. Eighty-fourth street Important business will be transacted and delegates are requested to attend

General Committee met Saturday April 13. Earty-eight applications for membership were accepted. Comrale Chase and Goldbarth were appointed a committee to represent the local at the celebration of the tenth anniver sary of the Jewish "Dally Forward" at Liberty Hall on April 20. The proposal of some of the German comrades to form a German Central Committee to have charge of agitation and pro paganda work among the Germans of the city was discussed at some length and action was deferred until the next meeting of the General Committee. The City Executive Committee was given charge of the annual party pic-Alex. Fraser, representing the Workingmen's Co-operative Publishing Association, appeared before the General Committee in response to its request for a report from the Association. He explained fully the reasons for postponement of the publication of the "Daily Call" from Sept. 1, 1907, to May 1, 1908, and upon motion the date set by the Association for the publication of the paper was approved by the General Committee. Action concerning the monster affair proposed to be hold for the purpose of raising funds for the "Daily Call" was de ferred until after the meeting of the

Daily Call Conference on April 18. City Executive Committee met Monday, April 22. Comrade Porce, chairman. Twenty-one applications for membership were referred to the General Committee. On the business of the coming campaign the following motions were passed: 'That the campaign be opened not later than June 15, nor earlier than June 10; that the Organizer write to all local speakers, in the name of the Executive Committee, asking if they are willing to speak. and for how many nights a week; that the compensation be the same as last year; and that Comrade Klenke be communicated with in regard to speaking during the campaign. The Organizer was instructed to prepare and submit a list of out-of-town speakers. Agitation districts reported as follows: First, a meeting held April 17, with delegates present as follows: 2d. 4; 6th, 1; 8th, 4. The 2d reported a membership of 90, of which 40 were in good standing; they are trying to improve this condition. The 6th reported that on last Sunday morning a gang broke into their meeting room, destroyed much literature, tore up 83 picnic tickets and mutilated the pool table. The Organizer was instructed to re place the tickets. Second, reported no meeting. Yorkville District reported no meeting on April 17, with delegates present as follows: 16th and 18th, 1; 20th, 1; 22d, 2; 24th and 29th, 2; a delegate from the Bohemian Branch was present, for first time in two years; also a delegate from Social Democratic Frauen Verein No. 2. Bohemian Branch reported that, beginning May 1, they will have a four-page weekly paper, to be called "Urpana (The Defense), with the assistance of

Bohemian Central Labor Union, composed of five or six unions meeting to gether; also that they will have a fair on May 1 at Bohemian National Hall, 321 E. Seventy-third street; admission free. The Agitation Committee donated \$5 toward the paper which will be under control of the Bohemian Branch; the ladies and the other branch will have part in the paper. The 16th and 18th donated \$10 to the Agitation Committee. The 20th reported their entertainment and reunion a success; cleared \$10 profit. The 22d reported donation of \$5 to the Agita-tion Committee. The 24th and 29th reported calling a special meeting, that their inactivity has been due to fail-ure of officers to attend to duties. The Harlem District reported Andrew Demilt elected organizer; decided to cele-

mittee had decided to send copies of

the May Day issue of The Worker to

every enrolled voter in the district;

that they would give a free reception

on Saturday, May 18, at Moser's Hall,

19 Manhattan street, with entertain-

matic Club, also dancing; have also

arranged for picnic at Silver Lake.

Staten Island, on Sunday, July 28;

that delegates were present at last

meeting as follows: 19th, 1; 23d, 1;

28th and 30th, 1: 31st, 3: Harlem So-

cialist Club, 1. No delegate was pres-

ent from the Bronx Agitation Dis-

trict, but it was reported that a spe-

would be held Wednesday, April 24;

also that the Bronx Agitation Com-

mtitee had instructed its delegate to

protest against the manner of offering

the prize to the district selling largest

number of tickets, that it should be

according to membership; Organizer

was requested to prepare a transpar

ency for the Bronx in the May Day

parade. Action on prize was laid over

to next meeting. The Organizer re-

parade, the Socialist Party to be in

second division; that party organiza-

First Agitation Committee, are to as-

semble on Eighty-fourth street, be-

excepting those belonging to

ported on arrangements for

boro meeting of all branches

Connecticut. brate May Day on May 1, anticipating The report of Treasurer Eugene the parade, by a meeting at One Hun-Toomey of the state organization for dred and Twenty-fifth street and Seventh avenue; that the Agitation Com-

the quarter ending March 31, shows receipts of \$188.75, Expenditures of \$177.56 (of which \$80 was to the national organization for dues), and a balance of \$78.46, as against \$67.27 at the beginning of the year. The report of State Secretary Smith shows the sale of 1,450 due stamps, indicating a

paying membership of 483. All communications regarding state organization matters should be addressed to Alfred Smith, State Secretary, Box 45, New Haven.

Wisconsin.

Victor L. Berger went to Madison last week to address the Assembly Judiciary Committee on the bill pro-viding for a constituional convention. This is perhaps the most important bill introduced by the Social Democrats this year. The present state constitution is a block to progress. The committee reported favorably.

"I never looked into Socialism until now," said Assemblyman Olen of Waupaca the other day. "But I've been watching the Social Democrats in the Legislature, and I notice that whenever there is a measure that is aimed at the poor man or the common people or seeks in any way to do injustice, these Socialists are right there every time. . . . We ought to be fair to the Socialists; they've got a lot of mighty fine ideas

New York State On and after May 1 the headquar-ters of the State Committee will be at 230 East Eighty-fourth street, New the Arbeiter Kranken Kassen, the So-cialist Women's organizations and the Lettish Socialist Club. The Socialist Band will furnish music for the party; also the Socialist Fife and Drum Corps of Hudson County. Comrades Staring, Raphael and Kohn were appointed as committee in charge of the party division in Eighty-fourth street. Matter of picule advertising laid over

uatil next meeting.

All party members, with the exception of those belonging to the First Agitation District, will assemble at Eighty-fourth street between Second and Third avenues, on Saturday, May 4. at 5 p. m., for the purpose of participating in the Moyer-Haywood demonstration. Those belonging to the First Agitation District will assemble at 5 p. m. at Rutger's Square. On this occasion it is the duty of every comrade to march behind the banner of his party, excepting when union regulations require marching with the unions. The Socialist Band and the Socialist Fife and Drum Corps of Hudson County will furnish the music for the party's division and every comrade should be there so that the party can make as good a showing as possble. The red button should be prominent on this occasion and the 2,000 members of the local should march whether rain or shine.

The Harlem Agitation Committee invites all comrades and friends to attend a reception and dance to be held at Moser's Hall, 19 Manhattan street. Saturday, May 18.

Edward King will give a series of lectures on the Economic Interpretation of History for the 8th A. D., every p. m., at 106 Ludlow street, the district headquarters. En-"Socialism, Utopian and Scientific" will be used as regular text book. The books of reference Ghent's "Mass and Class". Kautsky's "Materialistic Conception of History and Morals", and Prof. Seligioan's "Economic Interpretation of History" All those who wish to attend this class are requested to register and attend regularly.

The Harlem Agitation Committee will open the campaign with an openair meeting at the ocrner of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street and Seventh avenue, on May 1, 8 p. m. Good speakers will devote themselves mainly to the Moyer-Haywood case.

Kings County.

Special attention is hereby called to the new leastet that will be ready for distribution at the County Committee meeting on Saturday, April 28. This leaflet will be entitled "Ability to Kill". This is a very appropriate leaflet, issued by the State Committee, and every district must see that they have a representative at next County Com-

mittee meeting to receive their share. Preparations for the May Day festival at the Labor Lyceum on Wednesday, May 1, are complete, and comrades will take notice that the Morris-Shaw Dramatic Society will reproduce "The Lost Paradise" for the benefit of the party in place of "Only a Wage Slave". An especial effort is being made to make this a great social and financial success and every party member should do his best to be present with his family and friends. The dramatic production was recently produced for the benefit of the Moyer-Haywood Conference and was enthusiastically received. Preceding it will be a short address by a prominent speaker. The evening's entertainment will close with a dance. Tickets at fifteen cents each can be had of the Organizer.

Comrades and sympathizers are urgently requested to meet on Saturday, May 4, at the Labor Lyceum as close to 7:30 p. m. as possible and help make the Moyer-Haywood parade the success it should be. Some organizatilons in order to insure a proper representation will impose a fine of \$5 on every absentee on that evening.

The County Committee meets on Saturday, April 27, All delegates should be in their seats not later than 8:15. A full delegation is desired, as there is business of considerable im-

portance to be disposed of. The Brooklyn Society for the Relief of Russian Political Victims ("The Red Cross"), will hold a concert, recital and dance, on Friday, May 3. at Liederkranz Hall, Manhattan Ave. Brooklyn. Some of the well know foreign singers and virtuoso will positively appear; dramatic readings in Russian, Jewish and English. Tickets

SOCIALIST SUNDAY SCHOOL.

The Sunday School Committee reports that on and after Sunday, May 5. the school will meet at the rooms of the 5th Assembly District, 106 Ludlow Street until the close of the term, the intention being that it shall be coterminous with the public school period. Comrades are invited to visit the school with a view to active participation, if not during the present term at least when the school reconvenes after the summer vacation. The Committee expects then to have a series of lessons prepared, with outlines for the aid of teachers, so that many schools may be started with a uniform plan of instruction. There should be a school in every district. The harvest is plenty, but as yet the laborers are few. The value of even infantile teaching is best illustrated by a foreign news despatch to the effect that a kindergarten in the suburbs of Berlin has been closed because of the discovery that the children attending it were being infected with the teachings of Socialism. If this be possible with children of the kindergarten age, how promising the field! It is imbecile to allow from eight to ten plastic, formatween Third and Second avenues, not later than 6 o'clock. This includes Finnish and other branches. After party organisations will come the gurn Vereins, the Singing Societies, tive years to pass without an effort to sow the seed of our economic faith. We are already far behind other countries in this department of Socialist ac-

SOCIALIST PARTY

PICNIC AND SUMMERNIGHT'S FESTIVAL AT SULZER'S WESTCHESTER PARK SUNDAY Afternoon and Evening, JUNE 9

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE CAMPAIGN FUND DANCING. AMUSEMENTS.

GAMES' ETC. LETTER CARRIERS' BAND

CONCERT

CHORUS By the FREE GERMAN SCHOOLS

FINNISH SOCIALIST ORCHESTRA ORPHEUS ORCHESTRA SOCIALIST DAND Gymnastic Exhibitions by the Combined Turn-Versins of New York

United Workingmen's Singing Societies Finnish Socialist Chorus BARBECUE TICKETS IO CENTS A PERSON AT THE CATE IS CENTS

HOW TO REACH THE PARK: Take Subway Trains to West Farms, within two blocks from Park, or 2d Avenue "L" road to West Farms, or 3d Avenue "L" road to 149th Street and 3d Avenue and change for West 1286

LLCTURE CALENDAR. E CALENDAR.

. New York City FRIDAY, APRIL 26.

LIBERAL ART SOCIETY, 206 E. Broadway-Debate between Mr. Isaak and Mr. Quinlan. "The Dangers of Socialism and Anarchism." 8 p. m. SATURDAY, APRIL 27.

RAND SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCI-ENCE, 112 E. Nineteenth St.-George Willis Cooke. "National Literature and the Evolution of Individualism" 8 p. m.

SUNDAY, APRIL 28.

RAND SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCI-ENCE, 112 E. Nineteenth St.-George Willis Cooke. "Cosmopolitan Literature and the Growth of Collectivism".

WEST SIDE HEADQUARTERS. 585 Eighth Ave.-Andre Tridon. "The Bugaboo of Patriotism".

HARLEM SOCIALIST CLUB, 250 W. One Hundred and Twenty-fifth St.-Prof. Charles A. Beard of Columbia University. "The English Labor Movement". 8 p. m.

Brooklyn

SUNDAY, APRIL 28. SILVER HALL, 315 Washington St. -Hon. Bartley J. Wright, "Modern

Socialism". 8 p. m. HART'S HALL, Gates Ave. and Broadway.—Prof. Franklin H. Giddings. "Necessary Political Changes".

8 p. m. WORKINGMEN'S INSTITUTE, Brooklyn Labor Lyceum Association, 949-955 Willoughby Ave. Arthur Stanley Riggs. "Egypt and the Nile" Illustrated by stereopticon views. 2:30

Philadelphia.

SUNDAY, APRIL 28. LOGAN HALL, 1305 Arch St .--Beaumont Sykes. "Socialism vs. Individualism". 8 p. m. Socialist Study Class, 2:30 p. m.

Boston, Mass.

SUNDAY, APRIL 28. LABOR LYCEUM, Pilgrim Hall, 694 Washington St.-Prof. Carrol W. Doten of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. "Industrial Safety".

RAND SCHOOL NOTES.

Students of literature as well as students of sociology who have not heard George Willis Cooke's lectures at the Rand School on "Literature as Social Interpretation" have missed a unique opportunity. Two more lectures are yet to be given: "National Literature and the Evolution of Individualism," on Saturday, April 27, at 8 o'clock; and "Cosmopolitan Literature and the Growth of Collectivism," on Sunday, April 28, at 11 a. m.

Mr. Cooke's broad scholarship, sane judgment, and clearness of statement combine to render these lectures notable among the able and interesting addresses given in the free course at

Hereafter the Rand School Library will be open at nine o'clock in the morning. This makes the opening hour of the School the same as that of the large public libraries of the city, with an additional hour at night. It is hoped that many of the students and friends of the School wil make use of this additional time, for reading and study. so that the library may be of the greatest possible service.

The last social evening at the School on April 6, was so much enjoyed that the students are planning another early in May.

BERNSTEIN'S VOTE IN BRESLAU.

For the sake of justice and of same curacy it should be said that the defeat of Edward Bernstein in the German Reichstag election the was candidate for re-election in Breslan West) was not, as has been hinted, due to desertion by Socialists dissatisfied with his Revisionist tendency. In fact his vote increased from 17,500 in 1993 to 19,600 in 1907. His defeat was compassed by a combination of all the other parties—Conservative. Liberal. Clerical and Radical-whose candidate polled 21,100 votes. In Breslau East there was a similar combination, which mustered 22,100 votes against 16,600 for the Social Democrats.

A PORTRAIT OF KARL MARX.

The attention of readers in New York and the vicinity is called to a portrait of Karl Marx, painted by a comrade and donated for the benefit of the Lettish Social Democratic organization, which is on exhibition in the office of the Rand Schoool, at 112 E. Nineteenth street.

- DEBATE ON SOCIALISM -Arranged by Local Kings County. GEORGE I

VERSUS KIRKPATRICK Socialist Organizer

SUNDAY, MAY 12, at 2.30 p. m. COLUMBIA THEATRE, Washington St., 3 Blocks from the Bridge, Brooklyn. ADMISSION 10 CENTS.

RESERVED, 25c: Tickets at The Worker Office, New York; Headquarters Socialist Party, Brooklyn LaborLyceum, and Division Organizer. See notice elsewhere.

PROGRESS OF PLANS FOR THE "DAILY CALL."

The discussion of the question of party ownership took up the major portion time at the last meeting of the Work ingmen's Co-operative Publishing Associa The meeting was well attended which shows that the enthusiasm for daily paper in the English language is increasing rapidly. The report of the committee elected at a previous meeting to draw up a plan which would be accept able to all members is as follows:

1. Your committee finds against absolute and direct ownership and management of the "Daily Call" by the Socialist Party. The reasons given are:

n. It is extremely difficult to own and

manage successfully a large business thru a great organization which is and must re-main democratic in its character. Either the business must fail or the democratic character must be eliminated. The compo-sition of the committees of the Socialist Party change continually. Grave responsi bilitles are constantly transferred from person to person. The Socialist Party as a militant political organization thrives on this policy, if applied to the conduct of any business under capitalism would result in wreck and ruin.

b. The committees of the party are not adapted to the transaction of any business enterprise. Their composition changes too often. It would be injurious to the best interests of the party if the time of its committees should be engrossed with ques-tions of debts, credits, disputes with employes, jobs, etc.

c. As a matter of policy it is pernicious to the best interests of the Socialist Party to become the owner of large property and proved that organizations become more conservative in proportion as they acquire

d. It would be bad politics for the party to have continual disputes with the unions. The "New York Voikszeltung" was several times threatened with a strike. Remember the strike on the Jewish "Forward." Remember the walkout on "The Appeal to Reason." Under no circumstance the Socialist Party afford to have a strike of its employees.

2. Your committee recommends that the "Daily Call" should be owned and managed by the Workingmen's Co-operative Publish ing Association, but that the Socialist Party should be given large control over its busi ness and editorial management. should be represented on the Board of Management: also it should have the in-itiative in the choice of the manager and chief editor on the "Daily Call" in the fol-

lowing way: a. The New York State Committee should appoint two members of the Board

of Management. . This was voted down, and in place was decided to increase the Board of Management to nine members dit at pers ent has seven), to be composed of member from Local New York, one from Local Kings, one from Local Queens and Richmond, and one from the combined lo-

b. The New York State Committee should name three candidates for the office of manager and the Workingmen's Co-opcrative Association shall elect the manage from these three candidates.

This was changed to read that Local New York should select three candidates and the association shall be compelled to elect one of the three.

c. The locals of Greater New York shall

name by a general vote three candidates for the office of the chief editor and the Workingmen's Publishing Association shall legt the chief editor from these three candidates.

This recommendation was changed so as to allow the association to select the chief editor and the Socialist Party will be given the opportunity to approve or reject the choice with the power to dictate to the association the policy of the editorial man The remainder of the recommendations

were faid over until the next meeting. Among the most important to be acted on is "that these arrangements shall be em odied into a legal contract between the New York State Committee and the Work-men's Co-operative Publishing Associationto continue so long as the "Daily Call" published, and that a fund of \$15,000 be raised for the purchase of a press, to be the property of the State Committee, but the property of the State Couldness to the believed to the "Daily Call."

Thursday, April 18, the first meeting of

"Daily Call" conference was held at the West Side Headquarters, 585 Eighth Avenue. The meeting was well attended and the debate showed that every one took and the debate showed that every one took a deep interest in the work to be done. Assembly Districts that have not as yet elected delegates are urged to do so at once. It was voted to recommend the placing of five instead of four delegates by placing of five instead of four diegances by the party on the Board of Management, thus giving the party a majority. The manbers of the conference are in-vited to be present at the next meeting of the association so as to familiarize themselves with the work of the associa-

it was decided hereafter to meet on the second and fourth "hursdays of the apouth

LYRIC CONGREGATION LYRIC HALL, 6th Ave., near 42nd St. NEW YORK.

Sunday, April 28, JOHN RUSSELL CORYELL "LIBERTY AND THE STATE."

The Manhattan Liberal Club 220 EAST 15th STREET, N. Y. Friday, April 26, Wm. J. Ghent, George L. Rusby, Jos. Wanhope, James F. Morton, Jr.,

"A Symposium on the Social Question"

A RUSSIAN SOCIALIST WEEKLY PAPER PROPOSED. "The Russian Echo" Publishing As-

sociation has been formed in Boston for the collection of funds to publish a Socialist weekly in the Russian a Socialist weekly language. The need for such a paper is evident. Thousands of Russian en grants arrive from Russia and most of them, the of Jewish parentage, are accustomed to use the Russian langue To get Russian news they either to pick up' Jewish or learn Er The big Jewish dailes give much from Russia, but the young men women coming from Russia feel the absence of a Russian Socialist paper

keenly.

"The Russian Echo" will not be a party organ in the sense of limiting itself to the news of one party as to party tactics. It will represent Russian conditions by giving acco the work of all Socialist parties of Russia and of all important events. Its contention will always be based upon the principles of scientific Socialism. "The Russian Echo" will pursue another nim also. The young Rus-sian Socialists coming to America are very much in need of guidance toward Socialist work in this country. keep them in touch with their mother country and introduce them into American Socialist party life will be the aim of the Russian weekly.

The publishing association has is sned shares at five dollars, Massachusetts laws making it impossible to issue one dollar shares. Any one de siring a share can get one by paying down five dollars, or one dollar and paying the rest on installments. Th interested in the paper should write to Dr. M. J. Konikow, treasu Brunswick street, Roxbury, Mass.

REIGIAN PARTY CONGRESS

The Socialists of Belgium (our parts in that country is known as "le Parti Ouvrier", the Labor Party) had their annual convention in Brussels in Easter week. The sessions were very quiet, no sharp division showing itself. The report of the Executive laid stress on the growth of the co-operative societies, especially among the miners of Luttich, and on the great demonstration organized by the party for the eight-hour day and on behalf of the locked-out workingmen of Verviers. Comrade Allord reported for the delegation in Parliament; the most important matters were the advocacy by the Socialists of an eight-hour law and their attack upon King Leopold in connection with the Congo outrages. Be-sides numerous matters of detail, the convention discussed the question, ever present in Belgium, or electoral alliances with the Liberals; Vander-velde and Anseele favored such alliances and Destrée opposed them; it was decided to leave the matter to the option of the local organizations, with a declaration that such alliances be regarded as exceptional and that the workers ought to rely upon them-

SUCCESSFUL NEWARK MEETING-

Last Sunday there was another big Moyer-Haywood-Pettibone protest meeting at the Columbia Theatre, Newark. Franklin H. Wentworth and Jos. Wanhope were the principal speakers. Resolutions denunciatory of Roosevelt's 'undesirable citizen' statement were passed, and were or-dered to be forwarded to Roosevelt by registered mail.

See the advertisement of Socialist books and pamphlets on the sixth page.

How the Workers Are Robbed Under Capitalism and How Socialists Propose to Stop It.

The Socialist Party is not a mere reparty. The reform parties are quack doctors, who give some palre to relieve this or that symptom se, but leave the cause uned. The scientific physician tries icay to remove the cause, and only tally to relieve the symptoms. does the Socialist Party with the

ly politic. there are many symptoms of dis-s in the body politic to-day. They y all be summed up in two phrases y all be summed up in two part The poverty of the workers, and The ith and power or the idlers. But erved poverty and this und wealth carry many evils in ir train-disease, insanity, drunkenebauchery, prostitution, suicide. of every sort. Minety-nine out proportion of all the other evils ed, may be traced directly or inditly to economic causes. Idleness ealth and power are corrupting, tally and physically. Equally cor-

fhere is much talk of peace. But ence nowhere exists. Even when ecointerests are not dragging nainto war with ritle and cannon. et a quiet but none the less cruel civil war is raging within every civilized on. It is a war of classes. Sometimes it breaks out in riots on the one Oftener it shows itself in usurpanois and abuses of power and govern-mental brutality on the other. And, en when there is no open violence, e is the steady pressure of employers epon employees and of landlore tennuts, to squeeze out of them and more of the products of their labor, to make them work harder and ocrer in order to give ever more alth to the possessing class, and ere is the effort of the producing wage-workers and tenants, to or to resist their pressure es. hoyeotts, lockouts, bincklists, day occurrence. They show a chroate evictions-these are matters of every tate of war within society—a more or ess lawfully regulated class war, ever ug more and more acute, ever threatening to break out into open vionot because anyone desires vioice cleast of all the workers), but tuse there is a limit to human ennce and self-control.

ja word, let comfortable preach-aid subsidized editors say what will, as a matter of fact, civilized chety is divided into two hostile supst into two warring classes, into two classes who must light because one is a robbing class and the other a robbed class, one a ruling class and the other a ruled class.

This class division has not been cre ated by agitators or conspirators. It is the inevitable outcome of our eco-

Society is seething with discontent. In place of equality of rights and opportunities, there is a growing con-trast of wealth and poverty; in place of real freedom for individual development, there is almost universal en-slavement of the man to the dollar; in of fraternity, there is incessant clash of hostile interests; in place of justice, there is want on the side of the workers and luxury on the side of the non-producers. Men are groping for a way out. Socialism points the

Do You Own Your Job?

In the first place we say: NO MAN CAN BE REALLY FREE WHILE ANOTHER MAN CONTROLS HIS WE CANNOT BE A TRULY FREE PEOPLE, NOR CAN WE HAVE LASTING PEACE AND HAR-MONY, SO LONG AS A PART OF THE PEOPLE ARE DEPENDENT THE WILL OF OTHERS FOR PERMISSION?

S Do you own your job, render? Are OF PRODUCTION AND THEAR jons endersing the present rotten city you free to work at your own pleasure and to rest at your own choice? Or must you work when someone else tells you to work, on penalty of not being allowed to work at all? Ten to one, the last is true. That is the case for the majority of the people of this free republic. They work at some other man's will and stand idle and hungry, perhaps) when it suits his in-terest, not to let them work.

Now, if some men have power to ermit others to work or prevent them from working or to dictate the terms under which they may work, they wield a power of oppression as great as that of feudal lords or holders of chattel slaves. Such conditions actually exist to-day in all civilized countries. It is accepted as natural and eternal by all except the Socialists. We say it can and must be abolished.

Labor produces all value. No one can live unless some one works. Unfortunately, it is not true that no on can live without working. W. Socialists propose to make it true.

In order to work, you must have certain strength and skill and knowledge. You have those. Very well. But something more; in order to work, YOU MUST HAVE ACCESS TO THE MEANS OF PRODUCTION: the land and improvements or the jools and machinery adapted to modern methods of

DO YOU OWN THE THINGS WITH WHICH YOU WORK? Nine out of ten of you, readers, will have to answer No.
You do not, individually nor collec-

tively, own the things that you have to use in your work. They belong to some one else, who does not work, but who lives very comfortably without You easnot work without having the use of these things. In

must have the permission of that own er. And he can exact his terms. HE CAN MAKE YOU PAY HIM FOR THE OPPORTUNITY TO EARN YOUR OWN LIVING BY YOUR OWN LABOR.

One class, the smaller class, owns the means of production-owns the most of the land, the most of mines, the most of the forests, the most of the railways, the most of the factories, the most of the steamships, and of all the things that must be used in productive labor. The other class. vastly the larger class, owns nothing but clothes and a little household furniture and a few tools and perhaps enough money to provide for two weeks' living. The latter class, the numerous class, works hard. members of this class till the soil and dig the coal and ore out of the mines and run the ships and railways and operate the factories, and produce all wealth. The other class, the small class, owning all these things, which are the means of livelihood to the many, control the lives of the many and levy tribute on their toil.

A century or two ago, before modern machinery was invented, when every artizan worked with the simple hand tools that he could use alone and that he could own alone, it was possible for the workingman to to be independent as an individual. Being a free man, and owning the things with which he worked, he owned his whole product, and worked at his own will and prospered or failed according as he was industrious or lazy. days are past. The simple hand tool is out of date. The factory, with all its complex and expensive and interdependent machines, has taken the place of the individual tools.

When production was carried on with simple tools which the individual workingman could own and use by himself, it was reasonable that private ownership should prevail. But now all this is chauged. MODERN MACHINE-INDUSTRY IS SOCIAL PRODUCTION, WHERAS THE OLD HAND-INDUSTRY WAS INDIVID-UAL PRODUCTION. The huge factory is really one great machine, working altogether. It is the product or the joint labor of thousands of workingmen. It is operated by the joint inbor of hundreds of workingmen. Out of the value of their product is it repaired and reproduced as it wears out. They work together. No one of them alone produces a yard of cloth. Their different sorts of labor are all dovetailed together, and the product is their joint product.

'As it was reasonable that the individual tools of the old days should be individually owned, so it is reasonable that these modern social means of production should be socially owned.

So long as private ownership of these modern social means of production continues, so long as a few persons control the things which many must use in order to work and live, so long one class will be subject to the other.

So the Socialist Party declares that it is necessary that the means of oper ation, now social in their nature, must be socially owned, owned by the whole people, democratically controlled by the whole people, in order that all may have a chance to work and that all the workers may get the full product

of their tabor.

To Sum it all up in a few words:

1. Since the cause of the workers' poverty and of class conflict is the pri vate ownership of the means of production which the joint labor of the working class creates and operates and which are necessary to the existence of civilized society, it follows that-

THE CURE FOR THESE EVILS | Paulsen was very active in the Moyer-IS TO BE FOUND IN THE PUBLIC | Haywood and Pettibone case, and took OWNERSHIP OF THOSE MEANS strong grounds against the labor un-CONTROL BY THE WHOLE PEO- administration. PLE FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE WHOLE PEOPLE.

2. Since the capitalists profit by the existing system, getting an income for doing nothing but permit other people doing nothing but permit other people an instance of political prosecution, to work, and piling up wealth out of and requesting a careful and complete the excessive labor and poverty of the Investigation. workers, it follows that-

THE WORKING CLASS MUST DEPEND UPON ITSELF AND UPON ITSELF ALONETO CHANGE THE SYSTEM

2. Since we still have the right of manhood suffrage, making the laborer as powerful at the ballot-box as the millioinaire, if he knows as well how class has the advantage of numbers. it follows that-

TO MAKE THIS NECESSARY and the cruel hold of the fuel com-CHANGE IS THE PEACEFUL panies upon the poor is thus per-METHOD OF DEMOCRATICALLY ORGANIZED, SELF-RELIANT, UN COMPROMISENG POLITICAL ACT ION-THE METHOD FOLLOWED HERE AND IN EVERY COUNTRY WHERE POPULAR SUFFRAGE EXISTS, BY THE SOCIALIST

WHAT HAS BECOME OF MALLOCK? By the way, what about Mr. Mal-

lock? Did the gentlemen of the Civic Federation discover that they had bought a gold brick? Or did Mr. Mallock himself conclude that his crusade against Socialism was a flat failure? We suspect that Morris Hillquit's exposure of his mendacity and his predo with his subsidence. Anyhow, he has subsided. This is to be regretted, has subsided. This is to be regretted. example". .

ANNUAL PICNIC OF LOCAL NEW YORK.

The annual pienic of Local New York Socialist Party will take place on Sunday, June 9, at Sulzer's Westchester Park and the probabilities are that the affair will exceed in all respects any similar festival in the past. party's annual picuie is looked upon by comrades and sympathizers, as a meeting ground for all those interested in the party's work in this city. The attendance is constantly growing and a great part of the Socialist campaign ammunition is raised from proceeds of the plenic. This year, the committee will provide many new features and such a variety of entertainment, that there will be amusement galore for young and old. The talent engaged for this occasion will undoubtedly draw larger audiences and the comrades are beginning to work earnestly for an audience of at least ten thousand. Next week a preliminary programme will be announced.

Picnic tickets have been sent to all party organizations and the comrades should begin pushing the sale, so that the picnic may be an unparalleled social and financial success. A special prize will be offered to the district organization of the party selling the largest amount of tickets above 150. Several district organizations will enter this contest to show their ability to bring their friends to the festival while helping to raise a substantial sum for campaign work. The 20th A. D. has entered with 750 tickets and expect to increase it to 1,000. The party arranges only two festivals every year and on these occasions every party member has an opportunity to do something for the movement by contributing his mite and bring his family, his friends and shop-mates. Large advertising show-cards will be distributed and it is expected that the city will be well covered with eards so that all those interested in the cause may know of the coming affair.

Tickets for this debate on May 12, at Columbia Theater, Brooklyn, can be procured from any of the Division Organizers, or at the Columbia Theatre Box Office, at the Rand School, The Worker office, Brooklyn Labor Ly-ceum, of the secretary John Libskie, 1050 Dekalb Ave., Brooklyn, General admission 10 cents; reserved 25 cents. Invitations have been sent to some of the prominent citizens, teachers, clergymen, etc. Judge Gaynor suddenly found he could not preside, and it is possible that Mr. Charles Klein, author

STEAMSHIP OFFICERS WANT WAGE INCREASE.

*BALTIMORE, "April 22.—General Manager Stebbins of the Merchants Miners' Transportation Company to-day said that demands for an increase in wages had been presented by the first, second, and third officers of the line, and that the company had the matter under consideration. men ask for an advance to \$100, \$80, and \$60 per month, according to grade. This is an average of about \$29 over present wage rate. The men threaten to go out on May 1, unless their demands are acceded to. The Merchants, and Miners' Company operates a fleet of seventeen steamships plying between Baltimore, Newport News, Norfolk, Boston, Philadelphia, and Savanuah.

SAN FRANCISCO SOCIALIST ARRESTED ON FALSE CHARGE.

Paul C Paulsen, member of Local San Francisco of the Socialist Party. has been arrested on the charge of being an anarchist, and the question of his deportation is being considered by the immigration authorities. Comrad-

Representations have been made by National Secretary Barnes to Nathan Straus, Secretary of Commerce of Labor, pointing out the fact that this is

WISCONSIN ASSEMBLY PASSES BILL FOR CITY FUEL YARDS.

MILWAUKEE, April 20.-The bill ntroduced by the Socialist members to permit cities to establish municipal wood and coal yards has been passed by the lower house of the Wisconsin Legislature. Of course, it may yet be to use his vote, and since the working killed in the Senate, where our party has but one representative. But the voters will know whom to blame if THE RIGHT METHOD TO USE this progressive measure is defeated, panies upon the poor is thus perpetuated

MONTREAL CLERICALS WOULD STOP MAY DAY PARAEE

The clerical elements in Montreal are trying to get the Mayor to forbid the holding of a May Day parade as planned by the Socialists of that city. Everything is being done to stir up racial and religious hatred to keep the workers divided

FOR SIX HOUR DAY.

The Socialists of Melbourne, Australia, have started a co-operative so-ciety. Tom Mann is lecturing on the esity for a six-hour working day, which is becoming a very popular idea

Some men worth a million dollaars would not be worth anything if they did not have any money.-Life.

TROOPS OUT IN FRANCE.

Radical Government Uses Force Against Striking Bakers.

PARIS, April 23 -As the striking waiters and bakers were holding a mass meeting this forenoon in the Rue du Louvre, outside an annex to the Labor Exchange, a force of police came up, ordered the meeting to disperse and made many arrests. An alleged attempt by the unarmed strikers to rescue the prisoners was made the pretext for sending up a body of cavalry, who charged and dispursed the "rioters" with much violence.

Manifestoes denouncing militarism and appealing to the soldlers not to act against workingmen in their efforts to improve their condition are being circulated all over the country. The government threatens drastic measures against the authors and distributors.

The government has clearly made itself an ally of the nuster bakers in their resistance to the demand of the bakery workers for a shorter workday and tolerable conditions of labor. In Marseilles the army bakers were ordered into the shops to work for the private bossses in order to break the strike.

The Radical Premier, Clemenceau, is showing himself a true capitalist politician. Jaurès and other Socialist Deputies have severely attacked him in the Chamber but practically all the members of other parties united against the Socialists to sustain the Ministry.

SAILORS' STRIKE MAY PARALYZE RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 22.-Russian industry is menaced by the continuance of the strike of sailors on the Caspian Sen. The efforts of Baron Tanbe, chief of the Gendarmerie Corps, who has been detailed to deal with the strike, have not been success. ful. Only ten of several hundred tank steamers are in operation. The oil residue, known as mazout, is the principal fuel used by the factories in Central Russia, the stocks of which are now exhausted. Navigation will open in a few days, but owing to the strike the reservoirs below Astrakban, which supply the river steamers, are empty, and the shippers are unable to take advantage of the short period of high water. A panic has been precipitated on the Kazan Bourse by the announcement made by the representatives of the oil companies that no mazout is

available even for steamer fuel.

The president of the Moscow Bourse in an interview to-day, expressed the opinion that a continuance of the strike would force most of the tories to suspend, which would throw hundreds of thousands of men out of

NOTES FROM GERMANY.

The report of the party organization for Berlin and the vicinity for 1906 shows a membership of 64,918, as against 41,700 the preceding year and 33,000 in 1903, the last election year. This does not seem to support the re ports of "the downfall of Socialism" The receipts for the year amounted to \$59,000 and the expenses to \$52,000. The latter figure includes \$2,315 given to the Russian revolutionary move ment. The organization arranged 1,144 lectures during the year (135 of them for trade unions) and distributed several million leaflets, besides selling books and pamphlets and getting subscriptions for the party press.

The Prussian Landstag or legislature is elected under a limited suffrage, with a property qualification and in direct election. The Social Democrats cast 314.149 votes out of a total of 1,284,439, but have not a single representative. The list of deputies includes 111 landlords. 50 farmers, 17 traders, 87 public officials, 21 lawyers, 17 clergymen, 12 authors and editors, and five doctors, but not one manual work

The Hotel Servants' Union has join ed the General Federation of Trade

THE VOTE IN FINLAND.

Latest advices show that the Social ist Party cast 293,021 votes in the re cent elections for the Diet or parliament of Finland, out of a total o about 650,000 about 45 per cent. We elected 80 of the 200 members. There are 19 women in the new Diet, of whom 9 are Socialists. Finland is one of the few countries where women vote on equal terms with men, and It chiefly due to the efforts of the Social Democrats that they have this right, of which they have made good use.

CICARMANERS STRIKE IN CUBA

The cigarmakers employed by the American Tobacco Company (the tobacco trust, in Havana, Cuba, are on strike because the company refused to submitted certain demands for the workers. Twenty-three factories are losed thru the strike.

TRUSTS IN FREE-TRADE BRITAIN. Capitalist concentration is going o

in free-trade Great Britain pretty much the same as in protectionist United States. The latest is a com-bination of the mining companies in the Lothian district of Scotland Into one corporation with a capital of \$6.250,000, bringing 7,000 miners under one centralized control. Besides the mines already in operation, the company owns untouched deposits capable, it is said, of simplying 35,000,000 tons of oasl annually for 160 years.

ACTORS ORGANIZE ON TRADE UNION LINES.

Actors' Association in England is beginning to reorganize on lines that will bring members of the profession into closer touch with the great body of workers with whom they have not identified themselves heretofore. The London "Clarion" reports that "the recent election for fourteen vacancies on the council of the association resulted in the triumphant return of all the twelve candidates" who stood for "fighting starvation salaries and demoralizing conditions of employment on the stage by the application of trade union methods."

One of the successful candidates was Edith Wynne Matthison, who came to this country five years ago with the Ben Greet players to play the central character in "Everyman", and who is responsible, more than any one else. for whatever reputation that company has worth mentioning. Miss Matthison writes to the "Clarion" about the new movement inside the Actors' Association, saying, among other things:

It will be a great thing if we can move the profession out of the rut of snobbery and conservatism, in which for some atterly inexplicable reason it tends to run.

I want to see the profession organizing itself on dignified and impregnable lines. other trades; so that when the inevitable and much-to-be-desired Collectivism comes along, we shall be able to take our place surely and sanely in the procession that

shall then proceed to victory.

In my opinion, the immediate reforms

recessary are:

1. The establishment of a minimum wage

the power of enforcing it. 2. Some scheme of payment for rehearsals, or at least an insurance against loss

3. Protection against paying amateurs, the incompetent, and the bogus, manager. pay for overtime—that

matinees. 5. Organization on trade union lines 6. A spiritual awakening thruout whole profession; so that we may realize that we are exercising a great and noble art, whose highest service is that of beauty and humanity. At present we are over run with all the snobberies and the silly sentimentalities of the world!

Miss Matthison seems to believe, that, while the movement "will necessarily result in a fight with the managers of the Charles Frohman type," they will meet the actors in "a friendly and hopeful spirit." She also confidently predicts "an immediate and overwhelming increase" in the membership of the association; "the real difficulty, so far, being the fact that membership has fallen off owing to the general feeling that the Association means nothing, or next to nothing, as to the economic welfare of the actor.

The situation has been somewhat complicated by the formation of au Actors Union, on the ground that the old association is under the influence of the managers. Some of the leading actors of England are in the new

MORE SOCIALIST VICTORIES IN BRITISH LOCAL ELECTIONS.

Mrs. Ben Tillett. wife of the well known niember of the Dock Workers Union and of the Social Democratic Federation of Great Britain, has been elected to the Board of Guardians of the city of Bristol.

In the recent local elections in England the Independent Labor Party-one branch of the Socialist movement of Great Britain-has scored a number of victories. It has elected four members of the Board of Guardians in Newcastle-on-Tyne; three in Poplar; two each in Skelton, Shildon, Watford Newport, and Bromley; and one each in Aberdare Ipswich, St. Helens, and Gateshead, Several of these were new seats. The Social Democratic Federa tion also elected a Guardian in Brom-ley. The I. L.-P. elected one memberof the Urban District Council in Ashington, two in Harrington, and three

JAPANESE SOCIALIST PAPER SUPPRESSED BY GOVERNMENT.

The "Heimin Shimbun", the Socialist daily paper of Japan, has been suppressed by the government on the ground that it published articles injurious to public order. The "Heimin Shimbun" was only about two months old, but it had already reached a large circulation, and this undoubtedly at tracted governmental attention to it. Arrangements are being made to resume publication under another name even the the paper may have to submit to censorship.

The articles "injurious to public or der" were those which exposed the conditions of the Japanese working class, as well as the corruption of the capitalists and aristocrats. The paper especially urged working class organi zation on the economic and political field and supported the strkes which are rapidly increasing with the industral development of Japan.

BRITISH SOCIALIST TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

On the occassion of the annual conerence of the British National Union of Teachers at Oxford a large public meeting was held by the Teache cialist Association, which was address ed by several teachers and labor of ticials. At the business meeting fol-lowing it was decided to confine the activities of the association for the present to propaganda among teachers.

AN EXHIBITION OF SOLIDARITY.

The Swiss government recently sen The Swiss government recently sent out troops to break the strike of the workers in a big chocolate factory in the Conton Vand. The workers of all trades responded with a general sympathetic strike, with the result that the government reconsidered its position, arbitrated the strike, and gave the strikers most of their demands.

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