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NEW YORK, MAY, 4. 1907

NEW YORK'S MAY DAY PARADE. MEETINGS

All Indications Show That # Will Be the Greatest Labor Demonstration Ever Held in This City

-Hundreds of Organizations Will Be in Line. The final preparations for the great demonstration of organized labor of New York on this Saturday are now completed. There will be pleuty of transparencies, fireworks and Japanese lanterns and judging by reports received from the organizations that have decided to participate in the parade, there will be about forty bands of music, thus ensuring an impressive demonstration. Dan. F. Featherstone, Secretary of the District Council of

The Uptown Division.

The parade will be composed of the following divisions, and organizations are notified to assemble at the places designated for them:

Eighty-fourth street between First and Second avenues and composed of: Delegates to the Central Federated Union; Housesmiths' Union; Sheet Mctab Workers' No. 11; Locals No. 313, 335 and 402, I. A. of M.; Pattern Makers' Ass'n and United Engineers No. 1; Electrical Workers No. 270. Chas. Ludwig of Housesmiths' Union No. 52, assistant marshal.

Carpenters, will act as Grand Marshal.

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

THIRD DIVISION.-Assemble in Eighty-third street between First and Second aves., and composed of: Delegates to the Joint District Council of Carpenters; Locals of Brotherhood of enters; Locals of Amalgamted Society of Carpenters; Wood Caryers' Association. P. Solomon, of Carpen-ters No. 309, assistant marshal.

FOURTH DIVISION - Assemble' in Eighty-second street between First and Second aves., and composed of: Em-mett Association of Rockdrillers; Bricklayers' Unions No. 11, 35, 47; Pinsterers Unions; Cement Masons' No. 1 and Laborers' Unions. Thus. J. Curtis of Emmet Association of Rockdrillers, assistant marshal.

FIFTH DIVISION.-Assemble ty-second st. between Second and Third aves., and composed of: Locals 51, 261, 490, 499, 848 and 1011 of the rhood of Painters; Amalgamated Alliance of Painters: Empire Marble Cutters and Setters, and such other nisations in the building line as organisations in the building line as will join the parade hereafter. Theo-dore Kerfs of Bricklayers' No. 11, as-

SIXTH DIVISION.—Assemble in Fighty-first street, between First and Third aves., and composed of: Brewery Workers' No. 1; Beer Bottlers' No. 847; Cigar Makers' No. 90; Journeymen Tailors No. 890; Independent Ma-Union; Leather Workers' Union; Bakers' Union No. 1 and 164; Carriage and Wagon Workers' Local No. 5, 73 and 127; Piano Workers' Loals No. 6, 15, 16, 17, and 18; Upholserers' Union No. 89; Albert Abrahams

f Pressmen No. 23, assistant marshal. SEVENTH DIVISION.—Assemble in eightieth street, between First and Third avenues, and composed of: Butchers' Unions No. 174, 256, and 269; esmsters No. 453; Schifflisticker Union, Furriers' Union; Silkworkers' No. 176; Firemen No. 121; Engineers No. 120 and 308. Wm. Bartels of Butchers' Union No. 174, assistant mar-shal.

EIGHTH DIVISION.—Assemble in Seventy-third street, betwee First and Third avenues, and composed of the Bohemian organizations.

The East Side Divisions

The Ninth, Tenth and Eleventh divisions will be composed of the Jew-ish organizations of the lower East de, and will assemble as follows.

NINTH DIVISION forms along East oadway facing Rutgers Square in the order named as follows: First Agitation Committee, Socialist Party, with band; Eighth. Sixth and Second A. D., Socialist Party; Daily "Forward"
Assoc.: Socialist Alliance, I. H. & B.;
Semiatiche Prog. Soc.: Prog. Young
people of Ekaterinaslay: Socialist duc. Alliance; Prog. Workingmen's c.; United Hebrew Trades; Cap fakers' Union, with band; Neckwear kers' Union: Persian Makers, with band; International Furert; Fur Band time before 4 p. m.

FIRST DIVISION.-Assemble dn | and Trimmers; Alteration Carpenters, with band; Shoe Fitters; Skirt Makers; Sailor Suits Makers; Passamentery Makers. William Mendelson, assistant

TENTH DIVISION.-Forms along Henry street, facing Clinton street in the order named as follows: Retail Clerks Union, with band: Paper Box Makers; Knee Pants Makers, with band; Vest Makers; Suspender Makers, with band; Gyret Makers; Local 727, Brotherhood of Carpenters, with band; Mineral Water Bottlers; Waiters; New York Russian Social Democratic Org.: Kawkaser Soc. Dem. Org.: Retchizer S. D. Org.; Minsker S. D. Org.; S. D. Org. of Lita; Polish Soc. Alliance;

Polish S. D. Org. Comrades Frower and Popotsky, assistant marshals. ELEVENTH DIVISION, forms along Rutger st., facing Rutger Sq., in the order named, as follows: New York Branch of the Bund, with band; Dvcusker Org. of the Bund; Bobrisker, do; Homler, do; Lomzer, do; Stolner. do; Lodger, do; Baitic, do; Kishineff, do; Branch 20, Workingmen's Circle, with band; Br. 49, do; Br. 75, do; Br. 88, do; Br. 89, do; Br. 97, do; Radower Prog. Young Men's Benv't. Assoc.; Glomiver Rev. Org.: Ekaterinalover, do; Cheniguar, do; Odessa, do; Novazipkover, do; Schiller Young Men's Benevolent Org., with band; Ever Young Men's and Women's Prog. Ben. Assoc.; Progressive Young People of Capula; Tinkowitzer Prog. Org.; Kidanora Yarover Rev. Org.; Kidanover Young Men's Ben. Org.; Baltic Rev. Org.; Sadagura Young Men's Ben. Org.; Proskover, do; Pinsker Radical Assoc.; Kartary Bereza Young Men's Ben, Org.; Lipser, do: Progressive Sleutzer Young Men's Ren. Assoc. with band: Moliver Kreycor, do: Mirer Prog. Org.; Wolkovisker Rayoner Rev. Org.; Workingmen's Prog. Educ'l Assoc.; Vilkowizker Rev. Org.; Poletzker Workingmen's Ben. Org., with band; Smargoma Rev. Org.; Workingmen's Prog. and Educ'l Soc.; Tinkowitzer Prog. Ald Assoc.; Libisher Prog. Org.; Minsker Young Friends Ben. Assoc. with band; Chipugar Young Men's Ben. Assoc.; Petikover Young Men's Ben. Assoc.; Halopaitzer Aid Comrades Rosenfeld and Schuster, assistant marshals.

Route 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 venue 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. The three combined East Side divisions will start as one division from Rut gers Square at 6.15 p. m., to Canal thru Ludlow to Grand to Eldridge to Rivington to Chrystie to Second ave. to Twelfth st. to Third ave. to Twenty eighth st. to Lexington ave to Fortieth

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

where the meeting will be held. The Italian organizations of Brick layers' No. 47, Stone Masons' No. 74, Plasterers' No. 216, Carpenters' No. 1565, will begin to march at 4 p. m., assembling at Jefferson Park, One Hundred and Twelfth street and First avenue and march along First avenue owards Eighty-fourth street and First avenue, where the organizations will take their places in the divisions as-

Comrades and sympathizers willing to help on the day of the parade are requested to call at the Secretary's office, 239 E. Eighty-fourth street, any

EVER WORMS WILL TURN.

BOSTON, April 29.-A strike of breakers was an unexpected feature to-day in connection with the movement of several hundred union teamsters of the city to obtain higher wages. More than 30 non-unionists, who had been serving in places of union strikers had quit up to two o'clock this afternoon, because of the harras-sing conditions of their employment

The rights of the child laborers those which their fathers and are will gain for them by their organised power and aggressive-

MONTREAL MAYOR FORBIDS MAY DAY LABOR PARADE.

MONTREAL, Que. April 30.—Mayor Ekers has yielded to the importunity of the capitalist and clerical elements and given notice that he will not allow the Socialists and labor organizations to hold a parade on May Day, explaining that he fears disorder. The work-ingmen deny his right to forbid the parade and say that it will be held without his consent.

—St. Louis union people are dis-cussing the advisability of starting a bank as a depository for all union

TO FOLLOW BIG PARADE.

Notable Speakers Voice Aspiration and Protest of Labor.

The great parade of organized labor of New York will disband at Grand Central Palace, Forty-third street and Lexington avenue, where a monster mass meeting will be held. Overflow

meetings have also been provided for. The speakers at the indoor meeting will be: Harry De Veaux and William A. Coakley, representing the Central Federated Union; Ben Hanford, Jos. Wanhope, Alex. Jonas, and Abe Cahan, Morris Hillquit will act as chairman.

The speakers for the overflow meeting will be: Fred Paulitsch, Edward F. Cassidy, John C. Chase, Thomas J. Lewis, P. H. Donohue, Sol Fieldman, Alb. Abrahams, J. C. Frost and

There will be no platform tickets issued for the Grand Central Palace meeting, the platform being reserved for the banners and committees from the various organizations.

NEW YORK CONFERENCE

The last meeting was probably the hest attended one since its inception, the hall being packed to its utmost capacity with delegates from the various trade unions, who brought encouraging reports of the favorable action taken by their respective organizations about joining the parade on this Saturday, May 4. Delegates Curis and Cassidy presided. After disposing with communications, a lengthy discussion took place on the advisability of allowing the I. W. W. Conference to participate in the parade. The Executive Committee recommended the I. W. W. be allowed to participate provided they refrain from carrying banners of dual unions and use only such mottoes on then transparencies as would meet with the approval of the Executive Committee. This recommendation caused lengthy discussion, after which the Conference, by a large majority, voted not to allow the I. W. W. Conference to participate in a body in the parade. The statement issued by the Executive Committee in reply to President Roosevelt's letter to the Cook County Conference was enthusiastically approved. The remainder of the session was devoted to preparing for the parade. Several new organizations have voted to participate, and while the capitalist newspapers are doing their utmost to misrepresent the Conference and have spread rumors of dissension among the labor organizations, the exact contrary is true, for new organizations are applying daily for places in the parade. The best refutation of those rumors will be given on Saturday, when probably 60-000 organized workers will march thru the streets demanding a fair siel im-partial trial for Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone.

PLAY FOR DEFENSE

. IN TWO CITIES.

Readers of The Worker are again reminded that five per cent of the proceeds of all tickets sold up to May 13, for the performances of Julius Hopp's play, "The Friends of Labor" at the Kalich Theatre, 45 Bowery, will go the Moyer-Haywood Defense Fund. tickets are on sale at The Worker office, 15 Spruce st. The percentage for the defense fund can only be had on tickets sold between now and May 13. The play will receive its first production May 21 to 25.

Tickets are 25, 85, 50 and 75 cents and St. Apply by letter or in person to The Worker, 15 Spruce street, before May 13.

The week following the New York presentation a week's engagement will he played at the Blaney Theatre, Newark, and arrangements have been made whereby ten per cent of the entire proceeds will go to the Moyer-Haywood Defense Fund. In case the undertaking meets with financial success, the other cities will be booked beginning next August.

Socialists and other sympathizers residing in Newark who wish to participate in the mob scenes of the play during the evening performances are requested to be present every Sunday 10 a. m. at the Socialist Party headquarters, 230 Waschington st., Newark, where rehearsnis will take place.

UNION COUNTY CONFERENCE.

At the meeting of the Moyer-Haywood Conference of Union County, N. J., last Sunday, delegates from the Work-men's Fire Insurance Society, with a donation of \$5, were seated, making 37 organizations to date. It was voted to invite the Essex County Conference to attend the protest meeting to be held at Saenger Hall on Friday evening. May 10. George R. Kirkpatrick will address the meeting. Tickets for the benefit at Jacobs' Theatre on May 15 are seiling rapidly.

WILL PARADE TO **BOSTON COMMON.**

Massachusetts Will Be Represented in Sunday's Protest Parade.

All indications point to an unprecedented demonstration in Besten on Sunday, May 5, when the 450 unions represented in the Moyer-Haywood Conference will march to Boston Common and hold a protest meeting. It is now estimated that between 40,000 and 50,000 men and women will be in the parade. Besides the unions in and around Boston, Haverhill, Brockton. Fall River, Lynn, Salem, Beverly, Newton, New Bedford will be repre sented.

The line of parade will form on the thorofares off Tremont street, in the vicinity of Castle Square. As soon after 1 p. m. as possible the march will begin, the route to be Tremont street to Scollary Square, Tremont row and Court street to Bowdoin Souare, Cambridge street to 88 Charles street, where 100 of the Workingmen's Sunday School will take the head of the line and the parade will march to the Common, entering at the Charles street gate. A special stand for the speakers will be erected on the parade grounds.

Patrick Mahoney, Joseph Spero of Cigarmakers' 97, and Luella Twining are visiting an average of five unions All those appealed to have donated direct or levied an assessment on their members. The Boston unions were never so aroused as they are now.

On Sunday morning Lynn will hold a parade and mass meeting, with Franklin H. Wentworth, George R. Kirkpatrick and Luella Twining as

20,000 MARCH IN PHILADELPHIA

Monster Labor Parade in Quaker City -- Newspa-

pers Lie, of Course. The labor organizations of Philadelphia held an immense parade last Saturday evening. About twenty thousand workers were in line and the affair was a great success. The Moyer-Haywood Conference had 25,000 copies of a special leaflet covering the facts in the Western conspiracy distributed among the marchers. The machinists' and cigarmakers' unions had appropriate transparencies on the Moyer-Haywood case, altho the papers next day, for obvious reasons, stated that all signs concerning the case were excluded from the parade. This was a positive falsehood, for not only were there transparencies permitted, but the Conference was represented by a huge

RESPECT THE OFFICE, NOT THE MAN.

ST. LOUIS, April 29.—The Central Trades and Labor Union yesterday declined to endorse a resolution offered by the Pattern Makers' Union, in which President Roosevelt was severely denounced for his attitude on he Mover-Haywood case servative forces of the central body were mustered for the occasion. Those who spoke against the resolution did not attempt to justify the President's conduct but argued on grounds of expediency and, in the words of one of them, pled that, 'no matter what we may think of Mr. Roosevelt, we must, as good citizens, respect the office of the Chief Magistrate of our Republic."

DETROIT WILL HOLD MEETING.

Detroit has a Protest Conference with sixty organizations represented. Funds are being energetically col-lected.) A demonstration is to be held Wednesday, May 8, at Light Guard Armory at which John Collins of Chicago and John Mahoney, president of the Detroit Federation of Labor will speak.

BUFFALO ORGANIZES

A Moyer-Haywood Conference has been organized by delegates of thirtythree labor organizations at Buffalo. C. A. Curtis, delegate of the Allied Printing Trades Council, is secretary. Committees are soliciting defense contributions from unions, and a mass meeting is being arranged.

DENVER CENSURES ROOSEVELT.

DENVER, April 29,-In resolutions dopted yesterday by the Trades and Labor Assembly, President Roosevelt is censured for taking sides as he has against the imprisoned officers of the Western Federation of Miners.

go to the penitentiary than the poor He probably dreads the welcome he might receive from thos whom he had sent to the latter insti -See advertisement on sixth page. | tution.—New York Evening Post.

BROOKLYN'S PARADE WILL BREAK RECORD.

Organized Labor Getting in Line for Big Event-Meetings to Follow.

Preparations for the parade of organized labor in Brooklyn on this Saturday, May 4, are now complete. The Brooklyn Moyer-Haywood Conference has elected Delegate Neuhaus, grand marshal, and Delegates Bradley, Baird, Pauly, Joos, Zilig, Eagan, Weigel, Berger, Bauch and Weil as assistant

The parade will form as follows: FIRST DIVISION.-Composed of delegates to the Conference and the Workingman's Sick and Death Benefit Societies and other benevolent organizations will form on Willoughby avenue beginning at the Labor Lyceum

and extending toward Central avenue. SECOND DIVISION. - Brewers. Butchers, Carriage and Wagon Builders, Bakers, will form on Evergreen avenue, beginning at Willoughby and extending toward Flushing avenue.

THIRD DIVISION -The Carnen ters, Painters, Silkworkers, Socialist Party and Socialist Labor Party will form on Evergreen avenue, turning into Suydam street.

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

The parade will leave the Labor Lyceum at 7 p. m., and on the return will march thru Willoughby avenue up to Central avenue on the right side of the street and then return to the Labor Lyceum, where meetings will be held and H. R. Kearns, William Mailly, Charles L. Furman, Charles Vander Porten and others will speak. The organizations and the Conference will have bands in the parade.

At the last meeting donations were received from the Socialist France Verein No. 5, \$35; W. S. and D. B. Fund, \$6.

Every member of organized labor and the Socialist Party should turn out Saturday and make this the biggest parade in Brooklyn's history.

WILL SPEND MILLION TO FIGHT UNION.

Standard Says It Will Drive Oil Work. ers' Union Out of Texas.

GALVESTON, Tex., April 30,-The efforts of "independent" oil operators in Southeast Texas fields to settle the strike brought out the announcement to-night that the Standard Oil Company will spend \$1,000,000 or more if necessary to drive out of the state the Oll and Gas Well Workers Union, It is an open secret in oil circles that the Standard controls, if not actually owns, the pipe lines and a majority of the producing wells.

NONE SO POOR TO DO HIM REVERENCE.

Says the "Miners' Magazine" - Ev. Governor Peabody came to Denver last week and importuned "Parson Buchtel to give him some political berth by which he would be able to drive the wolf of poverty from the threshold of his home. The war govlittle more than two years ago, has been blessed with that sunshine of prosper ity that makes the world look pleasant It is only a few weeks when the press reports chronicled the news that Mc-Nelll and Penrose of the mill trust had frozen "Tsar Nicholas" Peabody out of the banking business in Canon City. The "gentleman" that hired the militia to a Mine Owners' Association and created a graft that put a mortgage on the state for \$900,000 seems now to be traveling down the rocky road to wreck and ruin, without even a helping hand from the merceasty para sites, for whom he prostitued his ofticial position, in the hope that he might reach the goal of his ambition the United States Senate.

ANOTHER PROSECUTION LIE IS CLEARLY EXPOSED.

Another McParland-Orchard lie has been exploded. It will be recalled that Orchard "confessed" that he tracked a man to San Francisco and planted an infernal machine to kill him in the

interest of the miners, and that a flat was wrecked by the explosion. Th demolition of the flat occurred, al right; but it so happened that the own er, Walter Linforth, brought suit against the San Francisco Gas & Electric Co., claiming that the explosion was due to gas. He proved his case and was awarded \$10,600 damages The corporation attempted to defend itself with the McParland-Orchard story and appealed for a new trial, but was overreled. Thus one by one the manufactured lies of the mine-owners hirelings are exposed.

Literature agents of locals should watch the advertisement of books and pamphlets on our fourth page.

BEWARE OF TRAITORS, WITHIN AND WITHOUT!

If one were to judge by the reports of the Central Federated Union meeting last Sunday which appeared in the daily papers on Monday moraling, it would be thought a considerable numher of delegates had sudorsed President Roosevelt's attack upon Moyer, Haywood, and Debs. Of course it was the purpose of the daily press to make matters appear that way.

There can be no disguising the fact that the New York daily papers are doing their utmost to create seatiment favorable to Roosevelt with the obvious purpose of preventing the success of the demonstration planned for this Saturday. When such papers as the scab "Evening Post" get busy with five column fabrications of the character of the Western Federation of Miners and its officials, when they begin to publish interviews by labor leaders whose names are not given, in which interviews the Socialists are denounced for "misleading the unions in this Moyer-Haywood case", when they emit editorials eulogizing certain labor officials, it is pretty safe to say that not only is there mischief brewing but that there is mischief doing.

The fact is there was but one man among all the delegates who tried to excuse Roosevelt's outrageous action, and his words had absolutely no effect upon his fellow-members. The Federsted Union showed its opinion of Delegate Herman Robinson's remarks by reaffirming by an overwhelming majority its action of the previous Sunday in electing a committee to go to Washington and get a personal explanation from the President.

There is one point in Robinson's re orted speecch which should not be igered. He said that the letter in which Roosevelt "referred to Moyer and Haywood as undestrable citizena was a privileged communication and was stolen." That report was reprint-

ed and editorially praised by another daily paper.

PRICE 2 CENTS.

The statement was a false one, and Delegate Robinson was either foolishly ignorant when he made it or else he was maliciously misrepresenting, for sake of temporary advantage.

The Roosevelt letter in which Moyer, Haywood, and Debs were called undesirable citizens was given out by Roosevelt himself.

It was the Harriman letter that called out the Roosevelt letter that was stolen. More than that, it has been charged by a Washington daily paper. that Roosevelt showed that portion of his letter to the United States Supreme Court Judges at the time the appeal case for Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone was before the Sapreme Court and a decision was not yet rendered.

It is just as well to be quite positive as to facts in matters of this kind, especially since no one of ordinary judgment can escape the fact that a critical situation now exists in the labor movement of New York thru the events arising from Roosevelt's action.

Forced into the open, compelled to give up their conspiracy of silence inthis important case, the daily papers are now exerting all their influence to turn the tide of sentiment for the kidnaped Western labor officials, and to justify Roosevelt's defamation of them. After fifteen months of an energetic campaign the capitalist papers find they must say something about the Moyer-Haywood case. They will stop at nothing now to thwart our efforts to save our brothers.

Every union man must be on Don't let our ranks be broken most critical moment. Get the parade on Saturday and show capitalist wolves how much their ing and cunning amounts to when the workers are aroused and the consc nes of injustice to their class unites them for victory.

PINKERTON'S CRIMINAL WORK.

How Capitalist Spies in Shops and Unions Perpetrate Crimes That Organized Labor May Get the Blame -A Startling Exposure from the Inside.

The Wilshire Book Company this exists, are sent into the union itself week publishes a little book that will do much to open the eyes of organized workingmen in particular and of the public in general to the methods used by the organized capitalists in their attempt to corrupt, divide, discredit, or in any way destroy the labor movement. "The Pinkerton Labor Spy" is its title, and clearly enough describes its nature

An Inside View.

It is the work of Morris Friedman, Pinkerton National Detective Agency and for some time private secretary to the notorious James McParland, the "hero" of the Western Federation prosecution. Mr. Friedman was employed in stenographic and clerical work and got a full inside view of the workings of the Pinkerton Agency in what is now its favorite line of work, the placing of spies in shops and unions to assist the employers in keeping workmen at their mercy. The reports which passed thru his hands opened Mr. Friedman's eyes to the criminal nature of the Pinkertons work. He finally became so disguste ! that he gult, but not without torning against the spy agency its own chosen methods. He kept copies of great numbers of reports and communications between the heads of the agency and its "operatives", and these documents are now freely used to expose the spy system in all its iniquity.

Convincing Documents.

The book gives a vast amount of ecret history of the labor troubles in the Rocky Mountain states in the three or four years preceding the arrest of Mover, Haywood, and Pettibone, and shows the preparation of the capitalist conspiracy to railroad these union officers to the gallows.

By numerous documents, accomonnied by necessary comment and explanation, the author shows how paid sples are put into the shops and mines with the purpose of preventing the formation of a union or, if one already

to betray its proceedings to the boss to point out to them the active and faithful men to be blacklisted, to introduce dissension when there is opportunity, and, if necessary, to plan and incite violence, in order to furnish a pretext for invoking the law against the whole body of true unionists.

The Pinkertons, of course, officially declare that Mr. Friedman was no in their employ and enter a vague gen eral denial of all his state Enough is already generally known however, of this sort of work to m his story thoroly credible, even if a were not, as it is, full of details of name, date, and place which make statements easily verifiable

Devilish Work of Detectives Among the other startling revelatlens-which, however, only co what many already have suspected-is the story of how the mine owners rejoiced among themselves over the explosion at Independence Station, Colo., by which a number of strike breakers were killed and the guilt imputed to the union men, with the result that a capitalist reign of terror was estab-

lished thruout the country shown that it was men Again, it is in the service of the Pinkerton Agenc who, in November, 1903, planned and executed the weeck on the Florence and Cripple Creek Rallway-an out rage which the organized capitalists needed to justify Peabody, Sherman Bell, McClelland, and Bulkley Wells in their violation of all law and constitution and brutal presentation of all nembers and sympathizers of the

Western Federation of Miners, The book will be widely eleculated among worlingmen. It will give them much needed information and, by eduenting them in the facts of the class struggle, will increase the number of what President Roosevelt, with the ap proval of the Rockefeller and Belmont press, calls undestrable citizens,

Copies of the book can be had from the Socialist Literature Company, 15 Spruce street. Price, 25 cents,

FALL RIVER MEETING.

A well attended protest meeting was held Sunday, April 28, at Lincoln Hall, under the auspices of Polish Branch, Socialist Party, Fall IRver. A collection of \$6.57 was taken up for Defense Fund. L. Repeta of New Bedford and J. J. Sullivan of Fall River Socialist Club were the speakers.

RECEPTION TO POLISH DELEGATE.

A reception meeting in bonor of Stanislaw Lajduski, special delegate of the Polish Socialist Party, will be held in Cooper Union, Friday, May 3, 8 p. m. The meeting will be under the auspices of Branch New York. Polish Socialist Party Aid Alliance.

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Let The Worker goes to press on Wednesy correspondents sending news should

their communications in time to reach

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Consisting about the business or editormanagement of the paper should be ad
selicity to the Board of Directors, Socialist

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Tork N. Y. Post Office on April 6.

THE SOCIALIST VOTE. Socialist Party has passed throng general election. Its growing p cated by the increase of its you

MAY DAY IN MANY LANDS.

May Day has everywhere the same eral meaning—solidarity of the ers of the world against the mas es of the world. In each country, wever, and each year, its observ e may take a somewhat different form in view of the special questions n and there at the front in this al class struggle.

a France, this year, the interest is ered on the demiand for a general eight-hour workday, together with the right of government employees to use the trade-union methods for the improvement of their condition the same as employees of private capitalists. and with a protest against war and militarism. These subjects are at the front in the May Day demonstrations

In England two questions are receiving special attention and are given prominence in the many May Day eetings. The one is the demand for efficient free education for all the children, including under the head of education proper care for the children's bodies as well as their minds by the provision of food and medical service. The other is the protest against mill tarism as embodied in a bill which, ender the guise of forming a popular willta, really paves the way for the Con tinental system of conscription,

In the United States the subject of central interest is, of course, the persecution, miscalled prosecution, of the Miners, the exposure of the capitalist conspiracy to terrorize organized labor by the use of the gallows, the necessity for a vigorous defense, not only before the court in Idaho, but also at the bar of public opinion all over the country, and of rebuking the wanton and utterly improper action of the Federal Executive in throwing the weight of his personal and official influence against the imprisoned men. The lines are now pretty clearly drawn. The forces against us are since Roosevelt's accession and the colistment of nearly the whole Republican and Democratic press back of bim. about as strong as they can be made. Now the task is to awaken into activity all the forces of labor and inflict a definite defeat on the capitalist powers. May Day marks an epoch in the fight.

John Smith has taken to writing letters to the daily press again. This time he is coming to the defense of President Roosevelt, Senator Borah, and Detective McParland; his last spasm of activity, if we remember rightly, was in 1902, when he sang the praises of Divine Right Baer and Jenounced the wicked tyranny of John Mitchell. John Smith is an interesting personality. He is a native American, and a brave and patriotic one. He is also an honest workingman-emphatically, assertively, and aggressively honest who loves his employer with

ed with the station in life in which it has pleased God to place him. He is a member of a trade union; but that is not to be held against him, for, free American as he is, he belongs to the union very unwillingly and frankly declares it to be a vile institution whose sole purpose is to furnish cham pagne and turtle soup for its leaders John Smith has no particular place of residence; he is like old Hamlet's ghost, "hic et ubique"; or, like the Irishman's flea, when you find out where he is, he isn't there. Mr. Smith is a Jear kinsman of John Doe and Richard Roe, who are well known as elusive but invaluable citizens.-What! Did someone suggest that John is myth? Perish the thought! Of course he is a real and numerous person. Ask the editor of the "Times" or the "Sun' or any of the other papers really friendly to Labor.

MORE LIES ABOUT GORKY.

The American capitalist press is displaying all its diabolical ingenuity in inventing new lies about Maxim Gorky. Until he became definitely and publicly known as a Socialist, actively engaged in the service of the Social Democratic movement in Russia and frankly enlisted on the side of the workers in their struggle with the capitalists in every land-until this be came publicly known, and so long as he was to be considered only as a writer of powerful stories and sketches, his genius received its full meed of praise. So soon, however, as his name became synonymous with proletarian revolution, our bourgeois press opened fire with all its artillery of slander.

Side by side with salacious news sensations" and infamous "personal" advertisements appeared editorials expressing the horror of the saintly editors at a marriage which lacked the legal sanction of the tyrant Nicholas and the ecclesiastical approval of the inquisitor Pobledonosteff. When that story was worn threadbare there came another to the effect that the Gorks's sins had brought their punishment in such ostracism and poverty as compelled the novelist's wife to work as a scrub-woman in an Adirondack hotel If this had been true, indeed, this brilliant and noble-minded woman would have felt no shame in doing such work. But the intellectual prostitutes of the press regard manual labor of this sort as disgraceful; and, knowing the report to be false, they "displayed"

Well, that story also had its day. Now comes another, the worst of ali Gorky is in Italy, very sick, working for the beloved cause with the little strength that is left after a life of toll, hardship, and persecution. And now comes a Chicago paper-it is the respectable "Tribune" that now outdoes the yellow "World" in shameless mendacity-with a story, alleged to be founded on the statements of two anonymous Russians in Rome, to the effect that wealth has corrupted Gorky. that he has deserted his old comrades and become a selfish plutocrat, carling only for his personal comfort. The statement that he is a millionaire is, indeed, a little inconsistent with the story of supposedly disgraceful poverty published only a few weeks ago. But the editors count that the reading public soon forgets; and, anyhow, it is notorious that llars always contra-

If Gorky needed any further credential to his ability and his character. the abuse heaped upon him by the American press has furnished it. And if anything more was needed to damn the capitalist editors of this country, their treatment of the Gorkys, has filled up the measure.

The New York Legislature has passed an old-age pension bill. For workingmen? Oh, no; for horses. As the "Times" puts it, "The signature of Governor Hughes is all that is needed to free from an old age of slavery all horses that become disabled or broken down in the service of the city." Don't you wish, you laborers and mechanics who feel the years creeping on and are as far as ever from being able to make any provision for your old age -don't you wish you were horses? Well, don't be asses. Vote and work for Socialism, and bring into power a workingmen's party that will care more for men than for horses.

For some time the New York "Times" has been publishing every Sunday photographs of the artistic homes of wealthy New Yorkers. The pictures are certainly very beautiful, and they give a good insight into the luxury by which our leading citizens are surrounded, but the "Times" has apparently not stopped to think that by doing this it is actually assisting in the his whole heart and is piously content- promulgation of that vicious discon-

tent which it so frequently denounces The people who are condemned to crowded tenements, cheap furniture and scanty pleasures, if they think at all, cannot relish the flaunting of their masters' opulence constantly before them. It is always risky to invite contrasts between rich and poor and this is the very thing the "Times" is do ing. Of course, we don't object. It helps us, in fact; but we want to give credit to the "Times" for its good work. Not all of its renders will accent the evidence it furnishes of the arrogant snobbery of the capitalist class with serenity and unthinking complacency.

A BLUFF THAT WORKS.

The Interboro Rapid Transit Company has notified the Rapid Transit Commission that the Company cannot euter into negotiations to build the much needed new longitudinal subway lines because a profit cannot be guaranteed when the lines are in operation. This blocks any further attempt to extend the subway system to where the growing congestion of traffic can be relieved. After four years of effort to get negotiations under way. the Rapid Transit Commission is stumped. The only way out is for the city to do the work itself, but the same gentlemen who are satisfied to have the city guarantee financial backing to the company, balk at the idea of the city freeing itself from dependence upon the Interboro, and thus call the bluff which the company only makes because the Commission desires a con tract which would compel the company to give-better service than now. Also it may be understood that so long as the company can have a maximum of traffic with a minimum of expense, it can derive more profit than if there was a larger system to take care of. The funny part of the thing comes in where the company in its statement, declares that it realizes "its moral obligations to the public," but of course it cannot be expected for a moment to live up to those obligations at the expense of its profits. This is delicious. but only the Socialists will see the humor of it. The thick-witted states men on the transit commission, and other municipal wiseacres, will take it all very seriously, while Mr. Shonts puts his tongue in his cheek and winks his other eye.

And yet, with this exhibition of crass stupidity and inexcusable cowardice and imcompetency before them, the majority of the working people actually consider themselves unfitted to actively administer the government which depends upon their votes! *

Ambassador Bryce says that what the American people need is more poets. Some of us fancy we could struggle along with the existing supply of poetry, if only we could comblue wages enough to provide a decent living with conditions of work that would leave us energy and leisure for reading or any other healthy enjoyment.

It is reported that Mayor Schmitz of San Francisco, under indictment as a grafter, has offered to resign his office, turn state's evidence against his accomplices, and "join the ranks of the reformers". We hope his offer will be accepted. As a "reformer" Schmitz ould be in fitting company alleged "labor man" he was an anomaly.

AN ABUSE OF JUSTICE.

A common abuse in the administration of the criminal law was brought to attention in New York this week by what was considered an amusing incident in the District Attorney's office. A policeman had been judicted for assault. He went to Assistant District Attorney Ely, who failed to rec ognize him, as he wore plain clothes The following conversation took place:

"Ever been in trouble before?" The policeman appeared surprised "No"

"Better take a plea of guilty, then, and get off with a light sentence." When the policeman hesitated Mr.

Better do as I say. What's your business, anyway?" "I'm a policeman," responded Mehl

Then I guess you don't need any advice," laughed Mr. Ely, as be turned away.

The point of this is that it is customary for the officers charged with the duty of conducting the prosecutions to advise persons accused of minor offenses to plead guilty, no matter whether they are guilty or not, promising them a light sentence if they do so-the inference being that if they make trouble for the prosecuting attorneys and the courts by defending themselves they will be punished therefor by getting heavy centences. Accused persons who have no money

and no influential friends often think it prudent to follow the advice. The who can afford to retain good lawyers and bear the expense of a trial thus get the advantage, while poor men truly or falsely accused of crime go to iail.

This is one of the many shamefu abuses incidental to our system of penal law, which is wrong from its very root and which undoubtedly causes more crime than it prevents.

The capitalist press is seizing on every minutest pretext to minimize the protest of organized labor against President Roosevelt's attitude in the Moyer-Haywood case. Thus, on Tuesday, the headlines ran: "Boiler Makers Approve the President." The editor knows his business-knows that many persons read parts of the paper by headline only. Those who read the whole of the item in question learned, not that the Brotherhood of Boller Makers had endorsed the President but that "it was said at the White House", that some Brotherhood officers, who had called there on business. had expressed their personal approval

Since people are asking why President Roosevelt didn't butt into the Thaw trial, it may be presumed that Harry Thaw doesn't come within Roosevelt's idea of an undestrable citi-

Landlords are reported to be going to make a bitter fight against the proposed changes in the Tenement House law, which would provide for better ventilation and light and the greater safety of tenants. One provision especially, which would either cause sweeping improvements in basements, or abolish them altogether, is called mis chievous, principally on the ground that the fanitors would have to have "more expensive apartments." Some day some genlus will tell to the world the story of the janitors who live with their families in the unbealthy, horrible basements of the New York tene ments. Overworked, poorly paid, imposed upon, abused and ridiculed, the patient suffering of these people is past belief. If the proposed bill would in any degree mean improved conditions for the janitors, and banish the dark and ugly basements, then it bught to pass, the the usual lack of enforce ment of such laws makes us feel dubi ous about its effectiveness.

"CHEYENNE, Wyo., April 29.-Ar explosion of dynamite at John Linn' sheep camp in Trapper Creek. Big Horn County, last night killed 700 sheep and destroyed the camp wagon; and outfit."

This is but the latest of hundreds of acts of violence in the long war of in terests between the sheep men and the cattle men in Wyoming and the neighboring states. This time it is only 700 dumb brutes that are killed; but there have been plenty of human victims or both sides. So far, our strenuous and platitudinous President has not branded the capitalist instigators of these crimes as undesirable citizens.

President Mellen and Vice-Presiden Byrnes of the New Haven Railway were at the White House Wednesday on special invitation from President Roosevelt. Last week Roosevelt could not spare an hour to meet elected representatives of the labor organizations of New York City. The difference be tween desirable and undesirable citizens is again made clear.

We observe that the New York paper which has been most prompt and assiduous in publishing interviews with anonymous trade-union officers in defense of the President and against the Moyer-Haywood Defense Conference is the "Evening Post"-the only thoro-going scab daily of general circulation in Greater New York.

NOTE, COMMENT AND ANSWER.

L. S. J .- We don't know just what great men of science" you refer to. Certainly, some who make great preensions to scientific acquirements are eally pretty ignorant; they show their weakness by losing their tempers in discussions. But we should not make the mistake of concluding that scientific knowledge is useless just because some vain humbugs make themselve nulsance. Also, it is well to remem ber that some of those who expres great contempt for scientific knowledge are equally vain and contentious. There is a demagogery of ignorance It is important to discriminate.

G. E. R.-You are right. We were careless in describing the observance of the First of May as the International Labor Day as dating back "about twenty-five years." The custom introduced on the initiative of the St. Louis Convention of the America Federation of Labor in 1888 and the International Socialist Congress of Paris in 1889, and May Day was f generally observed in 1800.

Corrent Litera ture

be obtained, at the published price, from the Socialist Literature Company, 15 Sprace street, Naw York. The word "net" in

THE AMERICAN IDEA. By Lydia Kings-A book which ought to attract wide

spread attention because it deals with a vital problem of present society is Mrs. Lydia Kingsmill Commander's recently published volume entitled The American Idea." The qualification "American" seems rather superfluous when we recognize the fact that the problem treated in this book is by no means a national characteristic but is common, in a greater or smaller de gree, to all countries having a similar industrial development. But as Mrs. Commander treats her subject merely from a national, not from an international point of view, and confines her observations and conclusions exclus ively to American conditions, she justifles the choice of her title. "Does the national tendency toward a small family point to race suicide or race development?" That is the question set forth upon the title page of the oock, and the big conspicuous interrogation point inscribed in its cover, immediately suggests that it propounds a question without giving an answer. The authoress does not offer any remedy to what she herself terms a grave social problem: she does not even confess to the reader whether she herself considers the small family of to-day a sign of degeneration or of higher evolution. She merely states the problem; but she states it clearly in a broad, unprejudiced manner, and

from its various aspects. In the first chapter it is shown that the number of children born in the United States is a decreasing one, that the large family of early coloulal days is passing from existence, and that childless couples are becoming conspicuously numerous. These state ments are borne out by a rich accumulation of examples both from the writer's personal investigations and from statistics and statements from professional men and women, mainly physicians, who certainly are especially qualified to express an opinion on this subject. By some striking examples the well-known fact is illustrated that the wealthy classes produce the fewest offspring. Thus Mrs. Commander has investigated many high-priced apartment houses on the upper west lde and has found that in one house there were six children among forty families, in another only five children among sixty, and in one pled by thirty well-to-do families just one child, a month old baby, was found. In a wealthy section a private residences, of forty-five families forty were childless, and the remaining five had just ten children among them, while the millionaire residences on Fifth Avenue are almost devoid of childhood, for the fifteen blocks from Fifty-seventh Street to Seventy-second Street, were found to house just fifteen children; one child to each block of brown-stone and marble mansions! After having point ed out that greatest wealth means fewest children, Mrs. Commander proceeds to show that the tendency to limit the family is not confined to the wealthy classes nor to those in comfortable circumstances, but is in a less degree also prevalent among the poor. From numerous cases it is shown how among the laboring classes men and women, who have sprung from familes of eight or ten children, have no more than two or three children of their own, while even here childless couples are by no means rare. That the number of children is unlimited only among the poorest and most ignorant is asserted on the authority of hysicians and philanthropic workers in the city slums, and the conclusion derived from the foregoing facts is "that as the sense of responsibility lessens, the family increases."

The following chapter is devoted to the subject of 'immigration and its effect on the birth rate of the old native Americans. The third chapter treats at length the decline of the American birth rate in comparison to the same phenomenon among older civilizations, as Greece and Rome, showing that our modern problem must spring from very different causes. For at the time these ancient nations grappled with the problem of a declining birth rate that was threatening their extinction they had already surpassed their height of development and had reached a stage of national decay. But the American nation is young and progressive and in the prime of its vigor. Therefore, the writer says, we canno gain any deeper insight into the problem by historical analysis but must eek the causes of modern race suicide in modern conditions.

In the chapter entitled "American Self-Preservation." Mrs. Commander enters upon that phase of the question which, to our opinion, is at the base of this problem of "race suicide, as it is at the base of all our social problems: economic conditions. It is a pity that just this vital point of the question is treated somewhat lightly and superficially. For the writer merely cites various authorities and gives us a long array of individual exgives us a long aria; or as also n gen-amples and experiences as also n gen-amples and experiences as also n general statement on the American ard of living. But she falls to give us even a general clear outline of the individual development, the rise of big cities, the growth of the factory sys-tem and the constantly increasing sharpness of the competitive struggle

and family life; nor does she mention the army of the unemployed which must be considered a constant menac-ing check to the birth rate.

In the chapter on "The Nation and the Child" some of these omissions are atoned for by a few clear, powerful paragraphs accusing society of its sins gainst childhood. Mrs. Commander shows the keenest understanding of problem when she writes: "Wh will blame the man or woman who refuse to give little ones to a nation where child labor flourishes While a nation can treat its babies so it has no right to ask for more;" or, "Is it not well that the victims of driving, crushing factory system are unwilling to furnish children to carry on the same flerce struggle for life?" But what the book lacks, in our estimation, is a clear, condensed sum ming up of these and similar econom ic causes, showing that here, and here lone, a remedy of "race suicide" mus be sought, because a high birth rate is neither possible nor desirable in a

society so cruelly indifferent to the life and welfare of its existing individuals. By far the strongest argument and most lucid interpretation of the problem we find in that part of the book which treats the question from the woman's point of view. The two chap ters, "The Larger Womanhood" and Social Motherhood" are splendid expositions of what we call the woman's question, and every one interested in the great international movement for social, political and economic freedom of womanhood, ought to read these two chapters. The authoress begins this phase of her treatise with a brief historical survey of the evolution of the industrial position of women. She shows woman since time immemorial doing her share of the world's work doing all the creative labor of society when men merely did the hunting, fishing and fighting, and doing most of it during those centuries when all industry was mainly domestic. She explains the subordinate position of wo men to a great extent from the mere fact that woman's work, previous to the industrial revolution, tied her to the home and prevented her from mingling with the outside world, and that the individual character of her work made her unsocial and unprogressive. Then she shows the tramen dous change wrought by the socializa-tion of industry, causing domestic work to dwindle down and transplant ing woman's former domestic toll from the home to the factory; and perfectly natural sequel to the change which deprived her of her former

neans of employment, followed her

work to the factory, changed individ-

nal work for social work, and thereby

rose to a higher level of human de

velopment with its broader interests

says the patter, "women were all in one industrial class, they were all

conditions have created three distinct

ouse-workers. But modern industrial

and ambitious. "Formerly,

classes: house-worker, idlers, and wage-workers." The house-workers are merely remnants of the old industrial conditions and are diminishing in num bers. But the two other classes are the immediate product of the changed conditions and are increasing in num bers, and these two modern extreme types of womanhood Mrs. Commands hen proceeds to consider in their re lation to the problem of race suicide The large class of the wealthy, idle an she forcefully depicts as the parasite of society, who "spends all her energies in consuming goods be cause none of her activity is put forth in producing them," and who "having no legitimate work becomes demoral ized physically as well as mentally." She shows that these women are mainly to blame for the diminishing birth rate because they produce the fewest and the weakest offspring and heir unnatural uncreative, irresponsible existence destroys their natural motherly instincts and causes them to shirk motherhood. The wage-worker on the other hand is depicted as the desires and normal instincts; nevertheless it is shown that she too is responsible for the decrease of the large family, though from far different The working woman "is in causes. normal relation to society and there fore has normal instincts." She desires children and considers motherhood a blessing. But she greatly limits the number of her children or avoids having children firstly, because she knows what the struggle for existence means and has a keen sense of responsibility, and secondly because motherhood interferes with her work Here is the key note of the situation from the woman's point of view. This is the postulate that Mrs. Commander ets forth in the closing chapter of her book, that as the working woman has come to stay and as she is the norma, and natural product of changed indus trial conditions, "our problem is to so adapt the world to the woman who "our problem is to so works that she may combine motherhood with industry." In summing up the conclusio

derive from "The American Idea" we may say that the diminishing birth rate, our race-suicide problem, can be ascribed to mainly three causes: I. To economic conditions. hanged industrial and social status of women, III. To an increased sense of sibility toward the offspring. And if after having read the book we ask ourselves the question set forth upon its title page, "Does the national tendency toward a small family point unbesitatingly answer that it points to race development, because thruout the organic world all highly developed organisms diminish the quality, and civilized society is the most highly developed organism exist-

w birth rate but an equally eath rate,—that is the demand tern civilization. To fully real his ideal our present barbs ler, better cared-for children, a system of peaceful coduction, compelling all to share in the glory of human labor, and allowing all to share in the fruit of hum Race suicide, like so many other problems of the present age, will only find its ultimate solution in the realisation of Socialism. For a Socialist organization of society will not only provide lood, clothing, shelter, ed health and happiness for every boy and girl that are born, it will also and girl that are born, it will bring about a "social motherhood" that shall give women full scope to develop all their human faculties and still con-tinue to be the healthy bearer of a healthy race.

RHYME AND REASON.

BY TOM SELBY.

LABOR PAYS FOR ALL.

The labor market is beginning to eel the effects of the policy of curtailing, suspending, or abandoning improvement work which the railroads have begun to adopt. . . . So the country must be pretty well prepared to hear that in the West the wages which the railroads were paying last year for unskilled labor are down 50 ents a day and that the market is filling up with workmen. It would be unwise for the man corrow large sums of money at extortionate rates of interest with which to prosecute plans for the extension of their business when there is a vigorous movement on foot to eliminate half the value of their property."-New York Sun.

Mister Workingman, who is it that's invited to "Skidoo!" When the railroad kings get huffy, and

there's "cutting down" Who's the victim of their vengeance, Mister Workingman? It's you— The merchandise upon the Labor Mar-

ket! If Congress makes a hostile bluff, or even

The need of safer service, better roads, or lower rates Does the railroad magnate worry? No, ha

just retaliates By thrusting panie on the Labor Mar-

If forced to make improvements, or expenses get too high, he cut his dividends, or squeeze his

No he plays a better card than that,—he just declines to buy

The working cattle on the Labor Mar-

Do you think he sells his steam-yacht,does he miss a single cruise? he sacrifice his concubine, his church, cigars, or boose?

lie miss a single pleasure? . No. sir: YOU'RE the one to lose,— You're a surplus on the flooded Labor

O. Workers, Je outnumber your oppressors

million-fold, Yet the fruitage of your labor by a handful

is controlled: bartered, bought and sold

As beasts of burden on the Labor Mar-

THE DOPEY DEMAGOG.

"Mr. Bryan is an unconscious Socials -New York World. Socialist? Oh. fie!

But he's unconscious, all right enough. Safe bet. He's asleep. Stunned. Logey. He's in a condition

of coma. The mighty marach of capitalist concentration goes on all around him. Un-conscious of the inevitable trend to-ward closer combination, he drowsily drools "Down with the Trust!", or

babbles blatantly of the Initiative und Referendum—a "new issue"!
"Unconscious"? . . Say, Rip Van

Winkle wasn't a circumstance

GLORY BE!

Every Socialist is an "undesirable citizen", and is proud of it. We're updesirable to the robber class who co trol the means of life, and we wou corn to be otherwise. who merits the approval or capitalism, merits also the scorn, suspicion and contempt of his class. Your denunciation is a compliment, Mr. President

THE PHARISEE SPEAKS.

Notwithstanding the fact that he is tract. Dr. Aked, in his first public utterance, takes occasion to vilify all other immigrants who differ from him in that they perform useful service to

Thus, our brother workers, driven by despotism into the New World, are a "mob" that must be taken sternly in hand.

Aked, the parasite and Pharisee,

thanks God that he is not as these.
"To you and me," he says, address ing his aristocratic congrega men and women like us is intrusted a olemn responsibility and a splendid privilege. We have to change the MOB (digest that, comrades), into a ommonwealth, the proletariat into

By establishing justice, lib-

orty, and equality of opportunity?
Oh. no! Hear the parson again:
"These untrained, undiscipling the contrained of the c POLITICALLY DANGEROUS mill ons we must win for Christ." Beautiful, isn't it? He's bout his master's business," ch? Bu

THE WALKING DELEGATE.

(CONTINUED.)

By Leroy Scott.

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CHAPTER IV .- Continued.

Mrs. Barry sat down. "I suppose on don't mind tellin' us how you're toin' to get the men in line," said

"My platform's going to be an hones stration of the affairs of the nion, and every man to be treated a man. That's simple enough. sin't it?-and strong enough? And a demand for more wages. I'm going to talk these things to every man I If they can kick Foley out and get honest management and det treatment, just by all coming out and voting, don't you think they're going to do it? They'll all full in

"That demand for more wages is a good card. Our wage contract with the bosses expires May first, you know. The men all want more money; they need it; they deserve it. If I talk it Foley 'll be certain to oppose it, and that'll weaken him.

"I wanted to talk this over with ou fellows to get your opinion. I sought you might suggest something. it even if you don't like the scheme and even if you don't want to join in the fight, I'm going to stick it out. My mind's made up."

Tom sank back into his chair and

walted for the two men to speak.

Well, your scheme don't sound just like an insane asylum," Pete admitted. ant me in."

Tom looked across at Barry. Barry's face was turned down and his hands were inter-gripped. Tom understood. Barry had been out of work much during the last three years, and recent illness in the family had endowed him with debts. If he actively engaged in om's movement, and Foley umphed. Foley's vengeance would see to it that Barry worked no more in New York. It was too great a risk to ask of a man situated as Barry was. derstand, Barry," said

"That's all right. Don't you do it." Barry made no answer.

Mrs. Barry put her hand on her hus band's shoulder. "Jim, ain't we goin' to be in on this fight against Foley?" "You know why, Mary." There was a catch in his voice.

Yes. Because of me an 'the kids. You, I know you've got as much nerve as anybody. We're goin' in, Jim. An' if we lose"—she tried to smile—"why, I ain't much of a consumptive, am I? I'll take in washin' to help out."

Tom turned his face about. Pete id the same, and their eyes met. Pete's face was set hard. He growled out something that sounded very much

It was midnight when Tom left. The strike which Foley called on the St. Etlenne Hotel the next day gave him time for much thinking about his campaign. He acquainted several of the more influential members of the union with his purpose, asking them to keep secret what he said till he was ready to begin an open fight. All gave him sympathy, but most of them hesitated when it came to promising active istance. "Now if Foley only couldn't do us out of our jobs, in case you lose, we'd be right with you. But—"
Fear inclined them to let bad enough

This set Tom to thinking again. On day evening—that afternoon Foley the St. Etienne Hotel-Tom announced a new plan to Barry and Pete. nt to get every argument we can use on the boys. It struck me we ght make some use of the bosses. It's to their interest, as well as to ours, for us to have the right sort of ate. If we could say that the s are sick of Foley and want us get a decent man, and will guaran-

Poley says,—that might have influence on some of the weak-kneed brothers."

"The boys'd say the bosses ain't runnin' the union," said Pete. "If you get the bosses on your side, the boys'll stand by Foley."

"I thought of that. That's what'd better if you get the boys are the boys that the boys in the same if you get the boys in the same if you get the boys in the same if you get the same is your get the same if you get the same is your get the same if you get the same if you get the same is your same that the same is your same is your same that the same is your same is your same that the same is your same is you

appen if we got mixed up with any-ody on the Executive Committee of es except Baxter. The boys think Murphy, Bobbs, and Isaacs are pretty small potatoes, and they think Driscoll's not on the square. I guess it's a case of the pot calling the kettle black, but you know what Foley says about Driscoll. But with Baxter it's est. He's friendly to the union, and the boys know it. A word from him might help a lot. And he hates Foley, and Foley has no use far him.

rd Buck say as much." worth tryin', anyhow,", Pete

"Well, I'm going to brace him to-morrow after work," said Tom.

CHAPTER V. TOM SEEKS-HELP FROM THE ENEMY.

At the end of work the next day Tom joined the rush of men down the ladders and the narrow servants' stair-ways, the only ones in as yet, and on ways, the only ones in as yet, and on gaining the street made for the nearest saloon. Five cents invested in beer secured for him the liberty of the house. He washed himself, brushed his hair and clothing, and set forth for the office of Baxter & Co.

Baxter & Co. occupied one side of the tenth floor of a big downtown office building. Tom found himself in large waiting-room, divided by a reoden railing, beyond which at a last an imperious youth in a blue floor.

'Is Mr. Baxter in?" Tom inquired The uniform noted that Tom's clothes were worn and wrinkled. "He's

busy," it said stiffly. "Is he in?" "I s'pose he is."

"Well, you tell him I want to see him. Keating's my name. I'll wait if he's busy."

The uniform carelessly handed him a slip of paper. "Write down yer name an' business, an' I'll see if he'll see J'ouse.

With a gleam in his eyes Tom took the printed form, wrote his name and "on business of the Iron Workers' Un-

The boy accepted the slip and calm ly read it. Tom gave him a push that sent him spinning. "Get a move on you, there! I'm in a hurry."

The boy gave a startled look back. and walked quickly down an alley that ran between two rows of offices. Tom sat down in one of the leather-bottomed chairs and with a show of coolness but with inward excitement, waited interview with Mr. Baxter. had never met an employer in his life, save regarding his own work or as a member of a strike committee. And now the first he was to meet in a private interview was the most prominent employer in his trade-head of the big firm of Baxter & Co., and president of the Iron Employers' Association.

Several minutes passed before the uniform reappeared and led Tom into Mr. Baxter's office, a large, airy room with red burlap walls, cherry woodwork, cherry chairs, a long cherry table, a flat-top cherry desk. The room was absolutely without attempt at decoration, and was as clean as the it had been swept and dusted the minute before. The only piece of paper in the room was an architect's drawing of a facade, which Mr. Baxter was examin-

Mr. Baxter did not look up immediately. Tom, standing with hat in hand, was impressed with his busyness. He was not yet acquainted with the devices by which men of affairs fortify their importance.

Suddenly Mr. Baxter wheeled about in his chair. "I beg pardon. Be seated. What can I do for you?"

He was perhaps forty-five of fiftyslender, of high narrow brow, steely eves, and Vandyke beard. His neatness was equal to that of his office; he looked as the he was fresh from barber, haberdasher and tailor. Tom understood the success of the man in the first glance at his face: he was as quick to act upon opportunity as a

Tom sat down in one of the polished chairs, and affected composure by throwing his left arm acress the cherry "I belong to the Iron Workers' Union. To come right to the point-

"I shall be obliged if you will. I'm

really very busy."

Mr. Baxter's tone was a model of courtesy. A more analytical man than Tom might have felt the distinction that it was the courtesy a gentlemen owes himself, not the courtesy one man owes another. Tom merely felt a vague antagonism, and that put him at

"I'm busy, too," he returned quietly. What I've come to see you about is a matter which I consider of great importance to the bosses and the union. And I've come to see you because know you are friendly to the union."

believe that in most cases the interests of the employers and the interests of the union are practically the same.

"And also because you don't like

Mr. Baxter fingered his narrow watch chain a moment. "So you've come to see me about Mr. Foley?"

"Yes. There's no use going into details with you, Ma Baxter. You know the sort Foley is as well as I do. He bullies the union. That nothing to you. But he's not on the square with the osses. That is. As you said awhile ago, the interests of the bosses and the union are the same. It's to the interest of both to get rid of Foley. That's so, ain't it?"-

Mr. Baxter's face was insegutable. "You're going to turn him out then?"
"We're going to try io."

"And what will be your policy then? if you don't mind my asking it."

To run thing on the square.' "A praiseworthy purpose. Of course von'il put in a square man as delegate

"I'm going to run myself."

Tom thought he saw a significant look pass across Mr. Baxter's face. "Not because I'm anxious for his joh."
he hastened to explain. "But some-hody's got to run against him."
Mr. Baxter nodded slightly. "I see.

Not a very popular risk." His keen eyes never wavered from Tom's face How do propose to defeat Foley? But don't tell me anything you don't want to."

Tom outlined his plans for organizing the better element against Foley.

"That sounds feasible," was Mr. Baxter's comment when Tom had con-cluded. His eyes were still fastefied on Tom's face. "And after you win, there'll be a strike?

This question, asked quietly but with electrical quickness, caught Tom un-prepared. He floundered an instant. "We've got to bridge two or three fore we come to that one," he

Mr. Bexter hardly moved an eyelash.
"That's obvious. And now, aside from
the benefit which we are to secure by

ince you are going to profit by the fight, if we win, I thought you might help us. And you can do it easy enough. One thing that'll keep a lot of the members from joining in the fight is that they're afraid. If Foley wins out, he'll get 'em all fired. Now if you'll simply guarantee that you'll stand by the men, why, they'll all come out against Foley and we'll beat him five to one. There'll be no chance for us to lose."

"You will readily realize, Mr. Kenting, that it is an almost unprecedented step for us to take such a part in the affairs of a union. Your suggestion is something I must think about.'

Tom had been certain Mr Baxter would fall in with his scheme enthusi astically It required so little, merely his word, and assured so much. Mr Baxter's judicial reception of his plan

shot him thru with disappointment 'What, don't it appeal to you?" he

VIt certainly seems full of promise. "It will clear us of Foley-certain! And it to the interest of both of us that the union be run on the square.'

"That's true,-very true. But the most I can say to you, Mr. Keating, is that I'll take the matter under advise ment. Come to see me again in a fev

days.' Mr. Baxter began to finger the drawing on his desk, whereby Tom knew the Interview was at an end. Greatly dashed, but somewhat reassured by the contractor's last words, he said good-afternoon and withdrew. uniform respectfully opened the gate in the railing. In the uniform's book of wisdom it was writ down that anyone who could be closeted with your boss was deserving of courtesy.

The instant the office door closed on Tom's back Mr. Baxter quickly rose and paced the floor for several minutes Then he sat down at his desk, took a sheet of paper from a drawer, and

dashed off a note to Foley.

Mr. Baxter did not rise to greet Foley when the walking delegate entered his office the next afternoon "Mr. Foley," he said, with a short noc of his head.

"Youse guessed my name," said Foley, cooly helping himself to a chair. What's doin'?"

The two men watched each other narrowly, as might two enemies who have established a truce, yet who sus-pect treachery on the part of the other. There was a distant superiority in the manner of Mr. Baxter,-and also the hardly concealed strain of the man who from policy of breeding, would be po lite where he loathes. Foley, tilted back in his chair, matched this manner with an air of defiant assertion Mr. Baxter rapidly sketched the outline of what Tom had said to him.

"And so Keating come to youse for rinned Foley. "That ain't bad! Mr. Baxter did not recognize Foley's equality by smiling. "I thought it to your interest to let you know this at

once, for-

"And to your interest, too." "I knew you were not particularly desirous of having Mr. Keating elect ed," he continued.

"I'm just about as anxious as yous are," said Foley promptly. "Anyhow," he added carelessly, "I already knew what youse told me." Which he did not.

"Then my sending for you and tell ing you has served no purpose." The coldness of his voice placed a wide distance between himself and the walking delegate.

Foley perceived the distance, and took a vindictive pleasure in bridging it with easy familiarity. "Not at all, Baxter. It gives youse a chance to show how much youse like me, an' how muck youse 've got the interest o' the union at heart."

The lean sarcastic face nettled Mr. Baxter. "I think my reputation speaks for my interest in the union," he said stiffly

"Your interest in the union!" Foley

No man, had ever seen Mr. Baxter self-control; near losing it now as he had ever been else he would not have made so weak

"My reputation speaks for my inter he repeated. "You won't find a man in your union but that'll say I'm the union's friend.'

Foley laughed again—a harsh, biting "An' why do they say it, eh? laugh. Because I told 'em so. An' youse got the nerve, Mr. Baxter, to sit there an' talk that rot to me!-me, the man that

"Made me!" Foley's heart leaped to see the wrathful color flame in the white cheek of the suave and collected Mr. Baxter-to see the white shapely hands

twitch.

"Yes, made youse!" And he went on with his grim pleasure. "Youse 're doin' twice the business youse were three years ago. Why did youse get the contracts for the Atwell building and the Sewanee Hotel-the two jobs that put youse at the head o' things in New York? Because Driscoll, Bobbs, an' some o' the others had failed to get the jobs they were workin' on donin contract time. An' why didn't they get done on time? Because youse didn't want 'em to get thru on time. I saw that they got bum men, who made mistakes,-an' I give 'em their bellyful o'

strikes. "You didn't do these things out of love for me," Mr. Baxter put in meaningly. He was getting himself in hand again.

(Continued next week.)

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

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THE AWAKENING.

For centuries the workers of the world have bowed their necks to the yoke of slavery in one form or another. They have plodded wearily along the pathway of existence bearing the bur dens of civilization upon their slavish backs and always subject to the masters' lash if, perchance, they faltered in the task. Usually their submission has been of the stupid, sullen kind that will not allow of its victims rising above the level of the horse or ass that balks in harness when the burden becomes unbearable, instead of dumping the load and kicking the driver to smithereens. Evidence, however, is by no means lacking to show that a change is coming over the spirit of the workingman's dream. He is evidently awakening to at least some sort of comprehension of the wrongs petrated upon him by those who have set themselves in authority to rule over him. He is beyond question cultivating a healthy determination to do something more drastic than merely to balk in harness and patiently submit to the lash being plied to his quiv-

ering flesh. It is particularly noticeable that in the event of a strike, at least of any proportions, there is an ever-increasing entiment finding expression for some thing entirely outside of and away from the mere matter of an increase of wages or more tolerable conditions of slavery in general. The determination to end the wage system by the complete everthrow of the rule of capital is each day finding more clear expression. Even the careless observer of passing events can scarce fail to notice it. Time was, and not many years since

when it was almost as much as one's life was worth to apply the term slaves to a bunch of workingmen. It is now quite the common thing for them to so designate themselves. This realization of their status under capitalist civilization is one of the most cheering signs of the times. It affords most convincing evidence of an awakening of labor portends no end of trouble for the sleek, well-fed pirates and swashbucklers that constitute the present ruling class. At least no end of trouble until the sceptre of power has been stripped from their bloody hands and the reign of capital brought to an inglorious finish.

Everywhere the workers are turning their attention more and more to the conquest of the capitalist state. are recognizing the state to be the sole bulwark of capitalist property. They see in it, and corectly, too, the instru ment by means of which the capitalists maintains their title of ownership in the means of production and their consequent power to rule and rob the working class.

The determination of the workers to conquer the state and use its organized powers for the purpose of striking the fetters of wage slavery from their limbs by the abolition of capitalist property, marks the awakening of la bor. Fully aroused to the necessity of action in its own behalf the working class will speedily solve the problem of what to do with the resources of the earth and the instruments of production so as to admit of human so clety moving forward to a saner and

more decent civilization. Capitalist civilization is to-day rotten to the core. The chronicle of daily events is but a disgusting story ofvice. crime, corruption, graft, chicanery, pollution and fraud unspeakable. A slave civilization, it cannot rise above the level of that from which it springs. It is up to the slave to break his chains and by so doing relegate to Oblivion the most hypocritical and sulgar ruling class that has ever cursed the earth with its presence.

The proletarian battalions are mar shalling for the fray. Labor is awakening to the task in hand. In the con quest of the state by the proletariat and the use of its powers to abolish capital and the wage slavery from which its sucks its substance, lies the

And the proletariat is awakening Speed the day of its triumph.-West

NO ROOM.

By Arthur Goodenough.

Woe unto them that add house to house -Isainh. The world is large enough. God knows

upon the earth's broad face That there is space-abundant roo. -for all the human race. some there are so hardly prest b

want that they must serve Inhuman masters-make the brick without the straw-or starve. The world is rich enough. God know if all its wealth might share.

Men would be neither rich nor poor -and plenty everywhere. Yet some there are so curst of fate they dwell in constant dread Of cold and famine, and who lack

and Wealth is insolent; it spurns the shivering and gaunt And from its stately portals turn the groaning sons of want.

not land alone, but bread,

Neath His blue heaven, soon and late men(force men to the wall; And everywhere the strong and great crush out the weak and small.

O God! How shall the proud ones then escape the olden door: Declared on them that crowd and crush "until there is no room?"

Perhaps, the fear that he may need a job within the next two years may have something to do with President Roosevelt's failure to open up on

THE HAT INDUSTRY IN DANBURY.

A Study of a Rapidly Revolutionized Trade and the Condition of the Workers Therein.

By Charles T. Peach.

town of about 20,000 population. Judged by its size it may appear insignificant, but from an standpoint it is worthy of more than passing notice by the student of ecoomics

Before the Revolution Daubury was noted for the manufacturing of hats. While it is true that the hatting industry has decentralized, Danbury still makes more hats than any other place in this country. A large number of these are "hats in the rough", sold to be finished elsewhere.

Danbury has another claim to distinction. It is the strongest trade-un-ion town in New England. Thirtythree trades are organized and affiliat ed with the American Federation of Labor, no other town having unions so large or numerous. Three of the unions, the Hat Makers' Association, the Hat Finishers' Association, and the Hat Trimmers' Union, belong to the principal industry. The two former have a membership of over 800, each while the last named, composed of women, has 1,500.

The material from which hats are nade, fur, is also a part of Danbury's industrial activities. There are also silk factories, in which hat trimmings are made. Of conditions in these industries I shall speak later.

A Trade Revolutionized.

In the light of evolution, it is doubt ful if any town presents economic conditions so striking as those of Danbury. It is not uncommon for revolutionary changes to take place in industries during the lifetime of an individual, by one machine supplanting another, or changes from a mixture of hand and machine labor to complete machine production; but for an indus try to change completely from individual to social production in so short a time is rare. There are men in Danbury who were hatters in the sense of the word. They could take the fur and produce the hat for the wearer, even to trimming it. The modern hatter is a social worker, the hat going thru a number of processes, each worker doing only a small part.

Division of Labor.

Briefly told, the processes thru which the hat goes are as follows: The various kinds of fur are run thru a machine called the "devil", which mixes them. The mixture is put thru a machine called the "blower". It is then weighed, the requisite number of ounces to a hat, and fed onto a form ing machine, which draws the fur by suction onto large cylindrical cones These are taken by men called "corn and "slippers", covered with cloths, and immersed in hot water. These are next taken in hand by a "hardener", and then shrunk by "sizer". The hat bodies are then taken in hand by the "shaver", "stiffener", "dyer" and "blocker". This completes the part of the production known as the making department. The dyers and dyers' helpers, by the way, are not members of the hatters' union. In the finishing department the hats are "pressed" and "brimmed" on special nachines; then go to the worker called the "finisher"; then they are "rounded" and "wined" with alcohol, and the process called the finishing department is completed by the "curler" and the "matricer" who gives the brims the proper shape. The hats then go to the trimming department, where the leathers are sewn in, the brims bound, and the bands put on, thus completing the product. This we have some twen ty successive processes, performed by as many sorts of workmen with ap-

Hand and Machine Labor.

The difference machine methods can best be shown by giving the ratio of production under each. The Work of, bowing and blowing the fur is done \$4 times faster by machine than by hand. The sizing machines do the work six times faster than the old method of the tank, plank, and rolling stick. The operations by the hydraulic press and other filnishing machines show that the work is lone twelve times faster than by hand. In the trimming department the steam sewing machine does the work of sew ing in reeds or leathers in the hats 66 times faster than by hand. The total time consumed on the product was four times longer by hand than by machine. These figures are taken from the Thirteenth Annual Report of the United States Commissioner of La-

buildings, cheaply constructed, and do not have the appearance of substantinlity possessed by the brick buildings used for other industries. The factories are divided into the forming mill the plank shop, the dye house, and the finishing and trimming departments. The best parts from a sanitary point of view are the finishing and trimming departments. In the making department of some of the factories the sanitary conditions are vile, and altho the hatters boast of the strength of their union, conditions fit for human beings to work under have not been obtained. In one of the factories I visited I was struck with the lack of provision made for even common decency. The men, after putting on their working clothes, had to hang their "street" clothes on natis driven in the beams in a damp. and dirty cellar. The place was nothing short of repulsive. I have heard of advertising the union label, and their

The hat factories are large frame

Danbury, Fairfield County, Conn., is | worthy of notice, because it represents the case from the employer's standpoint. On this occasion, the employer went to investigate, after a committee of the men had interviewed him. On entering the "plank shop", the steam was so dense that it was impossible to see any object a few feet from the door. The only satisfaction the men got can be judged from the employer's remark: "Oh. hell! this isn't so bad. You hadn't ought to kick about this," The tollets provided in the finishing and trimming departments of some of the factories would not be tolerated did the health officer attend properly to his duties. That these conditions exist can be learned from the common talk about town, especially where hatters congregate.

Work and Wages.

The hatters work by the piece, and as the trades are divided by the seasons, they have to work very hard during the busy times. To make their large wages they are not infrequently taxed beyond their strength. One hatter fold the writer, that so fast is the pace under which some of the men work in the finishing department, that, in order to stand the strain and to deaden the pain caused thereby, they wear porous plasters on their backs and sides. (I am not aware that "Terrible 'Teddy" knew anything about this when he wrote on the strenuous life.) In the forming mill, a part of the making department the men are frequently compelled to stop work be cause of mercurial poisoning caused by the "carrot" in the fur, which gives them what is commonly called "the shakes".

One point as to the practicability of capitalistic ethics. Many a hat manufacturer's fortune has been built up by the burning down of his hat fac The construction of the building has faciliated this.

Danbury, in one respect, differs from many other industrial centers. The hatters do not as a rule live near the factories. They either rent or own for apparently own, for mortgages are filed in Danbury as elsewhere) houses in the residental portions of the city. Many of the homes are well furnished and have an air of prosperity not so general in many other industries. The houses in the vicinity of the factories are occupied by laborers and unskilled workers, and have the same appearance as those near mills in the textile and other industries, which have so often been described in The Worker.

The hatters are probably the best

paid workers in New England. The

average wage paid in all industries, according to the Connecticut Bureau of Labor Statistics, is \$1.59; the hatters are listed as receiving an average daily wage of \$1.95, there being but one industry quoted higher. These figures were published in 1904, the last volume issued containing no wage statistics. 'The hatters' wage is placed under the title of "hat and cap industries", and is not altogether reliable, as the cap industry is distinct. The most recent bulletin issued by the census places the manufacturing establish ments in Danbury among the best paid in the state. The average earnings of factory employees men, women, and children is given as \$510 a year. The average earnings for men over 16 years is put at \$600, while women over are reported as receiving \$325. While admit too much dependence should not be placed upon these figures, ye they form a basis of comparison with other industries which cannot be ignored. Upon investigation, I found that the hatters working in union shops, according to their different callings, when working full time, received wages as follows: Finishers, from \$3.50 to \$4 a day; curiers, about \$6; matricers, \$4 to \$5; sizers, \$8 to \$4; blockers. \$5 to \$6; shavers. \$6.50 to \$7.50. These wages may appear high but I have been assured that these are not below the actual earnings of unloa hatters. One blocker told me recently that he earned last year \$1,000, and a curler, whose word I can rely on. told me he earned \$1,200. A short time ago a New Haven business man came to Danbury to investigate business conditions here. He was shown the books of one of the hat factories and figured the average wages of all employees as being \$15.30 for the week he visited the factory.

Labor and the Law.

The hatter is an egotist. He firmly believes that, as he makes the covering for the head, those in other industries where the other wearables are made, are socially beneath him. He believes in only two things, the trade union and the union label. union is strong can be judged from the fact that the men work under a stint of the union's own making, no hatter being allowed to exceed it, and also by the salaries paid to local officers of the union. The presidents of the Makers' and Finishers' Associations receive \$1,000 a year. The secretary of the Makers' receives \$750 a year and percentage on monies collected in the shape of dues and assessments. which brings his income up to about \$1,200 a year, while the secretary treasurer of the Finishers' receives \$1,000 a year, and percentage on dues and assessments. The national association, known as

The United Hatters of North America. keeps men on the road for the purposi many hatters complain of these con-ditions. One of these complaints is greater than that achieved by any to week.

other organization, not excepting the cigar makers. . However, it is the opinion of some that the high-water mark has been reached by this means, and one or two things seem to prove this. In 1903 a suit was brought against

the United Hatters of North America and the American Federation of Labor by D. E. Loewe & Co., a Danbury hat nanufacturing firm, on the charge of boycotting, alleging damages to the amount of \$100,000. This suit is still pending. Among other counts in the writ is the following:

"Said combination (known as the nited Hatters of North America) owns and absolutely controls the use of a certain label or distinguishing mark, which it styles as the Union Label of the United Hatters of North America', which mark, when so used by them, affords to them a ready, convenient, and effective instrument and means of boycotting the hats of any manufacturer against whom they may desire to use it for that purpose.' In the beginning of the strike against

D. E. Loewe & Co., the hatters made considerable headway, and it is alleged the firm lost considerable business. Whether this was brought about by means of the distinguishing mark. the union label, the writer cannot say, but certain it is that some damage must have been sustained by Loewe & Co. or the suit would not have been instituted. In 1905, D. E. Loews went to California and got an injunction against the California State Federation of Labor restraining them from boycotting the hats made by Loewe & Co.. The injunction was granted, and then made permanent; the decisions of the Connecticut Supreme Court ou boycotting were quoted in it and upheld, and the injunction was witnessed by Chief Justice Fuller of the United States.

Since the issuing of this injunction the factory of D. E. Loewe & Co. has been one of the busiest in town, and it has taken an unoccupied factory and commenced work therein in order to fill the orders in its rapidly increasing business. So it does appear that inlunctions do work.

Legality of the Label. Another case regarding the union

label, was the one brought by the United Hafters in 1904 against Charles H. Merritt & Son of Danbury for using fraudulent labels for the purpose of injuring the union label of the United Hatters of North America. There were six labels got out by Merritt & Son, each of which the union claimed was in imitation of its label. Damages to the amount of \$2,000 and a permane injunction were asked for. The case was heard by Judge Shumway, who granted an injunction and awarded lamages to be ascertained, from which verdict the defendant appealed. On appeal the Supreme Court decided gainst the United Hatters. The decision shows that the hatters' label has no legal standing. It is in part as follows:

Under the general statutes, a label (quoting the Cigar Makers' label as an example) of such a kind became the proper subject of equitable protection, and any member of the association owning it (altho neither he nor the association might be manufacturer or owner of the goods to which it was attached, nor a dealer in them) was invested with a right of action. But on this action is one of a very differthe label on which the plaintiff r that the hat to which it may be affixed has been manufactured by a mem-ber or members of the United Hatters of North America, if it annous of North America, if it announces any-thing as to its origin, it is that it is manufactured by the association It is not therefore such a label as can support his action."

The effect of this decision cannot be realized. It is the opinion of one of our local lawyers that no unl labels, the Cap Makers' excepted, are legal in Connecticut. But there are two points in connection with this decision that should not be overlooked. First, should the suit of D. E. Loewe & Co. he sustained on the count quoted, the law legalizing the u label will be of no effect, because all labels will come under the scope of the Conspiracy Act, as the de will declare, in such a case, that they are weapons of boycotting, and boycotting is illegal. Second, it is the opinion of lawyers that the Merritt decision will have a most damaging. effect on the Loewe case, and should the Loewe case be decided adversely for the defendants, it is more than probable that the hat manufacturers will make a strong move for the open shop, which means free competition is

labor in the fur hatting trade. (To be continued.)

| Note:-This article was written seteral weeks ago. Since then a decision favorable to the hatters' union was rendered in the United States District Court by Judge James P. Platt in the case of D. E. Loewe vs. "The United Hatters of North America". This suit was brought under the Sherman Anti-Trust Act, which on a favorable decision would give three-fold damages to the plaintiff. The judge ruled that the case did not come within the meaning and intent of the act, and from the decision the plaintiffs took an appeal.

In the Merritt label case, the union was beaten on the appeal to the Supreme Court, and has been unsuccessful in all efforts to reopen the case. The last move was to amend the label lew (so as to cover the hatters' label) during the present session of the Connecticut legislature. The committee reported the amended law unfavorably and the measure was defeated. This is the latest that can be learned of the situation.

-Watch the book advertisement on our fourth page. It is changed from week

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The hours are from eight to eight. Usually there are only one or two boys on the night shift, and his turn to work at night comes to each boy at intervals of three or four weeks. Of course, in busy seasons, such as election night, and Christmas time all the boys are on duty overtime. We get This means that in a normal week of sev five hours limit of free service on the par of the employee, the boys are paid at the rate of four and one-half cents an hour Hoboken has not even the slight protection of an ordinance providing that boy

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A WOMEN'S TRADE UNION LEAGUE. Secretary Mary Macarthur Tells of gress Wade in Organizing British

Working Women. England after a six weeks visit to this country. Miss Mary R. Macarthur, Secretary of the Women's Trades Union League of Great Britain, stated that she considered America about thirty years behind Great Britain in

matters pertaining to the labor ques tion. She said further: "In some respects the Women's Trade Union League of Great Britain is without a counterpart in this country. The organization which bears same name will probably in time occupy the same relative position, but it certainly does not do so at present. Our league is a labor union, as it is called, but to be strictly accurate one ould speak of it as a federation of unions. It is not as yet self-supporting, as ve depend on voluntary ntributions to a certain extent, which with the per capita tax of 60 cents a year for every 250 women workers helps us maintain permanent headquarters in London with four salaried officers, who are under my direction, and one salaried organizer, who does outranging new branches. Besides these we have a number of what we call

pointed as local conditions or requirements may suggest their need, "In addition to the organization of the wage earning women and the assistance that we give them when they strike for better wages and for improved conditions the league maintains as well a legal advice department for the women workers who are the victims of accidents in factories. Whenever an infraction of a factory law is discovered this department takes the matter up and prosecutes. won our cases, some of them pence-abily, others thru the courts.

'temporary organizers', who are ap-

Supported by Mon's Unions.

"It is not only the meh in the labor party in Parliament that help us but a great deal of our success is due to the support that we receive from the finions of men. I have found out in this short first trip here that our British unionists seem to treat the women unionists quite differently from the way your men of the same class treat the women in the United States who have organized. So far as I have learned, it seems that the Women's Trade Union League in the United States is looked upon either with Indifference or at least with good naturthat it is a fad, and the fact that a good many women who are attiliated with it are not active wage earners has not tended to improve this viewpoint. Exerywhere the men complain that they are being supplanted by women who are satisfied to work for less wages, but they make no effort apparently to help the women organize

only lend their active support to the women's unions, but they do more than that—they contribute largely from their treasuries to help the work The result is that we have 140,000 women workers at home organized for mutual benefit, while I am told that you have not half that number here. where opportunities are so much

All Trades Represented-"That 140,000 represents a certain small percentage of the 5,000,000 women wage earners who, roughly speaking, exist in Great Britain today; but when you consider that of that large number many are in domes tic service and in other avocations where organization is not at present necessary or practicable, the percentage is not so small as it would seem at first sight. We have about 11,000,-000 male workers and only 2.000.000 of these, approximately speaking, are organized. The men have been organizing for a hundred years, while this same problem has only confronted the woman worker within the last genera-

Concerning the different trades rep resented, Miss Macarthur recited a long list ending with those in the city of London, which includes telephone girls, clerks, assistants, typists, stenographers, milliners, tailoresses, dressmakers, bookbinders, box makers cigar makers, cigarette makers, cap makers and tea packers. "It would be impossible at a moment's notice to enumerate the hundreds of miscellaneous trades, like upholsteging, pen making, the many allied with the manufacture of textile fabrics, etc., which are represented in the 140,000 women

"And great as the work is that has been done by the trade unions in the way of improving general conditions of wages, time, in giving legal advice. in rendering mutual aid to the members, a greater work is accomplished and they perform an even more forceful function as schools of social and economic education."

Cn Woman Suffrage.

Miss Macarthur spoke of Parliament as "the registering machine of the matured thought of the people". and regarding the attempt of a certain section of the women suffragists of England to admit the ballot to the holders of property, she said:

"Politically I feel the disqualification of class is more real than apparent, while the disqualification of sex is more apparent than real."

NEW SILK MILL COMBINATION.

A combination of silk mills has at last been effected to be known as the American Silk Company. The company, pursuant to its plans of acquiring about thirty silk mills located principally in Pennsylvania, has just ac quired a controlling interest in the York Silk Manufacturing Company. owning and operating mills at York. Carlisle, Fleetwood and Kutztown, Pa.: the Monarch Silk Company, with or to assist them after they have ormills at York, and the American Silk
gantzed and piece them on an equal Company of Pennsylvania, with mills milis at York, and the American Silk at Reynoldsville.

DENNIS KEARNEY DEAD.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 25.-Denuis Kearney-perhaps more widely known as "Sand Lots" Kearney-died at his home in Alameda last night.

Dennis Kearney was born in Oakmount, County Cork, Ireland, in 1847. As a mere boy he went to sea and when he was 19 years old was captain of a large vessel. In 1868 he came to California, which place became his home for many years. He abandoned the sea and established himself as a drayman. The industrial crisis of 1873 and the following years, which caused so much suffering among workingmen. called his attention to the labor question. As the condition of the workingmen on the Pacific Coast was much aggravated by the competition of cheap Chinese labor, systematically imported by the capitalists for the purpose of keeping wages down, this phase of the matter dominated men's minds. In 1877, when the crisis was at its worst in California, a great movement of the unemployed took place, and in this agitation Kearney splayed a leading part. The uneducated and not the clearest of thinkers, he was an eloquent speaker, a tireless worker, a forcible personality, and was very much in earnest. He was the principal speaker at the meetings on the "Sand Lots" of San Francisco, where

A political organization was formed. known as the Workingmen's Party of California, which carried the majority of the offices in the city election of 1878. Its demand for a new state constitution was also carried, and a constitutional convention met in 1879. The new constitution embodied a number of provisions demanded by the Workingmen's Party, whose vigorous agitation had alarmed the capitalists and politicians. The object of these measures was to prevent political coruption, to curb the exorbitant powers of corporations, and to put a stop to the use of Chinese labor to depress the labor mar-

In 1881 Kearney was driven from the presidency of the organization, which soon went to pieces. Kearney continued his agitation against Chinese labor until 1888 or 1889. From that time on he took little or no part in politics or the labor movement. In his "History of Socialism in the

United States" Morris Hillquit says: "The Kearney movement was but the expression of a vague and unenlightened discontent. It was not based on any definite social theory; it offered no con-'Down with the rich!' and its platform was: "The Chinese must go!" The movement lasted as long as the industrial crisis continued, and as soon as the first signs of returning properlty appeared, it collapsed, leaving little if any traces behind it. The Workingmen's Party disbanded and the new state constitution, which was its principal achievement, was so circumverted by succeeding legislatures and so 'construed' and 'trimmed' by the courts as to render it quite insignificant."

thousands of unemployed workmen gathered to declare their grievances

and demand redress.

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BOSSES DESPISE SCABS.

A significant episode in connection with the Hamburg longshoremen's strike was the treatment of the English scabs by the bosses. As is known, the masters' association in Hamburg drew on the army of unemployed or half-employed laborers in England to break the resistance of the German workmen, and the German government made no objection. So long as these strike-breakers were needed they were treated with some consideration. As soon as their dirty work was done, they were shipped back to England, with an assurance of free transportation to their homes. When they landed at Grimsby they found that the masters had lied, that no arrangeemnts had been made for their railway passage. Finding themselves stranded and helpless—for the musters had seen to it that they were not able to save many shillings out of their pay -they broke out in a riotous disturb ance. "Justice" remarks that the authorities were much more lenlent than they would have been to rioting strikers; and it does not fail to point the other lesson-that capitalists have no respect for the workingman who will play scab; while they need him, they will use and praise him; once he has

a worn-out shoe."

NÉW ZEALAND WORKINGMEN STILL STRIKE ON OCCASION.

served their purpose, "they cast him

off as contemptuously as they would

The New Zealand plan of compulsory arbitration of labor disputes does not seem to be just the wonderful panacea it has been described. The Slaughtermen's Union of Wellington recently made a demand on the big packing houses for a raise of wages The employers refused and proposed to refer the matter to the Arbitration Court. But the workers had learned by experience what that would mean They preferred to rely on their own united power and declared a strike. The masters appealed to the Labor Department to help in getting men to fill the strikers' places; but the general sense of solidarity was too strong and not enough men could be got. As a result, the employers had to concede the greater part of the strikers' demand. Now the Labor Department is talking of prosecuting the men for striking in violation of law; but, meanwhile, it is recognized that aggressive tactics on the part of the workers won

DISFRANCHISING SOUTHERN NEGROES A bill has passed the Florida Legis-

lature redistricting the city of Jacksouville, for the express purpose of denying the negro population representation in the city council, Another bill is before the Legislature having for its purpose the disfranchisement of all negro citizens within the state.

duration, the printers of Norway es-tablished a minimum wage schedule and secured the eight-hour day. Prac-tically all employees of printing houses in Norway are organized. The Worker, 50c a year. Subscribe.

THE SOCIALIST REVIEW.

UNION HILL SCHUETZEN PARK

STRICT UNION PARK . JOHN MOJE, PROPRIETOR LABOR DAY STILL OPEN.

MESSENGER BOYS RUINED FOR PROFIT.

League of New Jersey, writes as fol-

ten cents an hour extra pay for overitme, one small boy told me, 'but we have to work ave hours for nothing first.' Election night they worked all night, and went on duty the next day without any resting time between. The boys are paid ostensibly \$4 a week, but from this the company deducts \$.50 a week for the hire of the uniform. tion of an ordinance providing that boys in this service must not be sent to places injurious to their health and morals. There is no law applicable to these children but the compulsory education law, and that, by reason of the lack of a school census, is in this tustance rendered innocuous. The records of the probation office show how complete is the education in vice and crime which the messenger service affords—Charities.

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III (Clubbocse, 243 E. 84th St., 7.30 p.
m.; Dist. IV—342 W. 42nd St., 8 p. m.;
Dist. V.—322 W. 42nd St., 8 p. m.;
Dist. V.—3309 Third Ave., 8 p. m.; Dist. VII—2009 Third Ave., 8 p. m.; Dist. VII—440 Second Ave., 8 p. m. The Board of
Supervision meets every Tuesday at Faulhaber's Hall, 1530 Second Ave., 8 p. m.

CARL SAHM CLUB (MUSICIANS UN. JON), meets every Thursday of the month, 10 s. m., at Clubhouse 243-247 E. S4th street. Secretary, Hermann Wend-ler, address as above. SOCIALIST WORKING WOMEN'S SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.—Branches in New York, Brooklyn, Paterson, New-ark, Ellzabeth, Syracuse, Cleveland, Chi-cago, St. Louis, Control Committee meets second Thursday in the month at 11 2 2 in in the Labor Temple, 243 E. 84th street, New York City.

NITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS & JOINERS OF AMERICA. LOCAL UNION NO. 476, meets every Tussiay at 8 p. m. in The Labor Temple, 241 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

WORKMEN'S Sick and Death Benefit Fund of the United States of America. The above society was founded in the year 1894 by workingmen imbued with the spirit of solidarity and Socialist thought. Its numerical strength (at present composed of 104 local branches with 22,700 maie and 4,800 female members) is rapidly increasing anions 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 anitiation fee of 4,00 for the first class and 33,00 for the second class. Members belonging to the first class are entitled to a sick benefit of \$9,00 for 40 weeks and of 34,50 for another 40 weeks, whether continuous or with interruption. Members belonging to the second class receive under the same circumstances and length of time \$5,00 and \$2,00 respectively. A burial benefit of \$25,00 is guaranteed for every member, and the wives and unmarried daughters of members between 18 and 45 years of age may be admitted to 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. Monthly assessments are levied upon the three different classes of members of \$1,50 cents and 22 cents respectively. Whether and towns where no branch crists, an new branch can be formed by 15 workingmen in good health, and men admering to the above principles are invited to do so. Address all communications to William Meyer. Financial Secretary, 1-3 'Third Avenue, Room 2. New York City.

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tary of the National Executive Com-mitte is: HENRY HAUPT, Bible House, Room 42, Astor Place, New

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PARTY NEWS.

James McCarthy, was expelled by ok ounty, Ill., for advecating the election of the Democratic ticket in the recent municipal campaign.

All foreign speaking Socialist organ s have been communicated with the question of closer affiliation, and the arrangements and workings of the Finnish translator's office have

No action was taken by the National ecutive Committee on the subject matter submitted under date of April 18, relating to the expenses of James eal, in attending the meeting of the Constitution Committee

A protest by Local Philadelphia, reing to the employment of Fred L. Schwartz as a National Organizer, and is reply thereto, and the statement by the State Comittee of Pennsylvania favorable to Comrade Schwartz, has en submitted to the National Excutive Committee

THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

The following motion has been proby National Committeeman posed by National Committeeman King, Mich., and will be submitted to a vote when one-sixth of the National Committee has endorsed it, in accordence with rule 7, which provides that tion declaratory of the principles or policy of the party must follow that

Resolved. In view of the divergent opin lon amongst Socialist Party members in ref-crence to the trade union question, that we instruct our delegation to the International Socialist Congress to refrain from introducing any trade union resolution.

omment: The present trade unionation favors the A. F. of L., and wa opted before the formation of industrial It is therefore about three year chief the times. We should not take se controversies for reasons so ably

National Committeeman Hull, Conn., has offered the following motion:

That the National Executive Committee case of the conviction of either Moyer or Haywood or Pettibone, call a national onference of the labor organizations to onsider means of saving these comrades

AS TO THE INTERNATIONAL CON GRESS.

Under date of April 16, Ernest Unter mann has replied thru the National to Max Hayes (see The pril 20), as follows:

Cot . Max Hayes, in his letter of April C, in stakenly connects my name with of the "flerce tongued" lady from ap- ap, the log-roller from Faribazo , and the boy cyclone from the wind swept prairies of Kansas. While I would not join Comrade . Hayes in hurling his sque handful of words at these com yet I heartly agree with him that ther of these people represent the atti-le of the Marxian Socialist toward the

rganised labor movement. . Neither do I belong to those who criticize the present trade union resolution of the Socialist Parry in a delconistic way. Com-rade Hayes cannot possibly mean to class me with the impossibilist wing, whom I have opposed in all my party activity and am still opposing as much as ever. The fact that I am an advocate of industrial organi-sation does not prove that I am in favor impossibilist tactics, for the tendency ward industrialism does not necessarily uply a tendency toward impossibilism. does the independent organization labor unions on an industrial basis galfy that the comrades who advocate his form of organization outside of the merican Federation of Labor are impos bilists, as the recent developments in the adustrial Workers of the World sufficient

There is quite as much impossibilism within the American Federation of Labor as outside of it. In fact, there is not one economic or political labor organization that is entirely free from impossibilism.

I certifully agree with Comrade Hayes that the mere outlining of a plan of organisation on paper will not usher in the milienium. That is the very A B C of scientific Socialism, and need not be mentioned in a critique of anything I have said or done in the matter of labor union organisation.

Neither do I dissent from Comrade Hayes waen he declares that the question of labor unionism must in the last analysis be act-tled on the political field. I should not be a member of the Socialist Party if I did not agree to that.

All these statements of Comrade Hayes o not constitute a critique of my position this matter. If he wishes to demonstrate but I am harking up the wrong tree in the matter of labor union organization, I must ask him to deal specifically with my own position, not with that of people, whom I have opposed and whom I am still oppos-

The labor union resolution which I have g at the recent session of the Nation-tecentive Committee clearly expresses osition in this matter. This resolu-a wholly my own and was drawn up ut any consultation with any other in the organized labor movement or in ocialist Party. If there is anything in this resolution which gives to Comrade Hayes the impression that I am asking the Socialist Party to endorse any particular labor organization, I wish he would point it out to me.

dustrial organisation is fundamentally oct," says Comrade Hayes, "but it has seemes innumerable." I agree to that, a matter of fact," he says in another place. "there are many more problems to face industrially than politically, and naturally than politically, and naturally labor will not advance more rapidly than its experience teaches." I agree to that, and it is precisely this thought which gands forth most prominently in my resolution, and it is precisely this thought which is not clearly expressed in our present trafe union resolution.

che is not clearly expressed in our pres-trade union resolution.

Sut, on the other hand, I still maintain to the other hand, I still maintain to the present clause in the trade union clution of the Socialist Party which de-res that "political differences of opinion not and abould not justify the division the forces of labor in the industrial vessent." ((Page 75 of the stenographic out of the proceedings of the national vessent of the Socialist Party, 1904, or, it reads in another place (p. \$24): other political nor other differences of sloss justify the divisions of the forces

of inhor in the industrial movement," is un-scientific. And I can very well malpfain that this is so without being reprosched with "deleonistic, interpretation of this trade union resolution as an endorsement of the American Federation of Labor," as Comrade Hayes puts ft. These divisions exist, We have not to point out why the exist. We have not to point out why they exist and in what manner they will be overcome. The presence of this sentence in our trade union resolution cannot be expinined on any other ground but that of involving the Socialist Party in labor union squabbles. It cannot mean anything else but that the independent labor organiza-tions should rejoin, or unite now, with the American Federation of Labor. And it is very naturally so interpreted, not only by the impossibilist element, but by comrades who have never been and are not now imentirely eliminated or its meaning, what ever it may be, expressed so clearly that no misunderstanding is possible.

What Comrade Hayes says concerning my criticism of Comrade Hillquit's audi Mailly's position in the question of trade unionism I do not understand. I have not criticizes their position in this question at all. I have criticized Mailly for instruct ing Hillquit to write a report to the Inter-national Congress and passing over my head in doing so, and I have criticized Comrade Hillquit specifically for having the interna-tional delegates instructed to work merely for a trade union resolution which shall be in keeping with the present trade union resolution of the Socialist Party, and thereby barring me from accepting the nomination as international delegate. Why just that resolution? Why not have them instructed on ALL questions, which are in order at the Anternational Congress? Comrade Haves has anything to criticize in this action of mine, I will ask him to be little more specific.

To this letter of Comrade Unter mann's, Comrade Hillquit has made the following reply:

I am by no means eager to prolong the unpleasant controversy with Comrade Un-termann. The controversy was not of my seeking, and even now I would gladly let It rest, were it not for Comrade Unter which in justice to myself and in the interest of truth, I feel bound to correct.

Comrade Untermann's grievances against

ne are now practically reduced to one point, which he sets forth in his reply to comrade Hayes in the following language I have criticized Comrade Hillquit fically for having the international delegates instructed to work merely for a trade union resolution which shall be in sceping with the present trade union reso lution of the Socialist Party, and thereby barring me from accepting the nomination as international delegate. Why just that resolution? Why not have them instructed on ALL questions, which are in order at the International Congress?"

Now the order of business of the Interna-tional Congress consists of the following six questions:

1. Approval of the different resolutions voted on by the International Socialist Bu of the Bureau; By-Laws of the Interparlia

mentary Commissio 3. Militarism and International Conflicts Relations between the Socialist Parties and Trade Unions.
 The Colonial Question.

of these the first two are purely matters of routine, and the fifth as yet concern the United States but little.

The questions of importance for us are therefore, only the remaining three, i. e., the Socialist attitude in Case of War, the Trade Union Question and the Emigration Problem. All these three questions were submitted to the party for consideration, and on all these questions the party has now declared itself in definite terms. anti-slavery resolution (offered by our comrades) was, on my motion adopted by the National Committee the Emigration resolution was, on motion of the National Executive Committee, adopted a few weeks ago, and the Trade Union resolution was adopted a few years ago.

The American delegation at the Stuttgar Congress will thus be instructed on all essential questions of principle, and not on the trade union question only. If Comrade Untermann had but taken the trouble of following the proceedings of the National Committee he would have relieved himself of the visions of conspiractes and sayed his righteons indignation for a better cause.

PROPOSED NATIONAL REFER-ENDUM

Local Reno, Nev., has proposed the following for a national party refer-

Art. XII, Sec. 9: At any time a national, Art. XII, Sec. 9: At any time a national, state, territorial, county or city convention is to be held, all locals sending one or more delegates shall name their first, second, third, and fourth choice for any nominations to be made from the district contain a delegate shall name their first and second choice for nominations from their districts and send the same to secretary of the con

Sec. 10: All conventions shall nominate only those who are the expressed choice of the locals and any local not expressing its choice for nominations shall not be given a nomination under any circumstances, and the authorized committee to fill vacancies in nominations must fill the same only from the expressed choice of the locals

Sec. 11: Any violation of the provisions 'Sec. 9 and 10 shall render null and void any nominations made in violation thereof

NATIONAL LECTURERS.

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

John Collins: Cleveland, Ohio.

Isaac Cowen: New Jersey, under diection of State Committee Geo. H. Goebel: May 5, 6, Portland,

Ore; May 7, Brooks; May 8, Salem; May 9, Albany; May 10, Lebanon; May 11, Sodaville.

Lena Morrow Lewis: Pennsylvania under direction of State Committee. Guy E. Miller: Colorado, under direction of State Committee.

Fred L. Schwartz: Pennsylvania, under direction of State Committee.

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

Pennsylvania. PHILADELPHIA.

The campaign committee has been formed that Lena Morrow Lewis will be unable to fill her entire engage-ment of one month in Philadelphia, out in its stead will in the latter part

of May give one hall lecture. On last Sunday in Logal Hall an se meeting was held. At first, it had been intended to have a debate but it was impossible to obtain ar opponent to Socialism so Comrade Sykes addressed the meeting instead on Socialism versus Individualism.

ALLEGHENY.

Lena Morrow Lewis' lecture tour of this county ended last Sunday. Her ectures were splendid; she spoke to 1,100 people and sold \$87.50 worth of literature.

Six Sunday evening lectures will be given in Call's Auditorium beginning May 5, when County Organizer Slayton will make the first address. Comrade Gregerson of McKeesport will follow on May 12, and Rev. R. H. Christian the next Sunday.

General meeting will be held Sun day, May 5. Suggestions for all party and county offices will be made, and the date of boat excursion set.

From now on County Organizer Slayton will only visit branches when requested, as street meetings will take up all nights during the summer. He expects to organize branches at Tarentum and Narona soon.

Members are urged to push the sale of special dues stamps if they want their delegates to attend the state convention at Harrisburg. Comrade Slayton visited the iron

workers, carpenters, and bricklayers last week and met with success. ERIE. The meetings of George R. Kirkpat-

rick and Lena Morrow Lewis were both very successful. The county convention of the Socialist Party takes place on the evening

of Thursday, May 2. On the evening of Thursday, May 9, Rev. Thomas P. Byrnes will lecture at the Labor Temple on "Socialism as a

Solution of Social Problems". A branch has been organized at Ros oe with thirteen members. Roscoe has quite a number of readers of Sc cialaist papers and sympathizers and is a promising field for a good organi-

zation.

Organizer Schwartz's work in Washington County has been satisfactory anl if his stay had been longer be could have done much better.

All sympathizers of Socialism are urged to attend the uniform primaries June 1, ask for a Socialist bailot and mark opposite names thereon.

Massachusetts.

BOSTON. The Socialists of Greater Boston who intend to take part in the parade and demonstration for Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone on Sunday May 5, are requested to gather on Eliot street between 12 and 1 p. m., when the forma tion of the Socialist column will be made, preparatory to joining the main body at Castle Square. All comrades from out of town who intend to participate are requested to call at state headquarters, 699 Washington st. where all necessary information will e furnished.

New York State.

The financial report of the State Committee for March, was as follows: Income: For Due-Stamps: New York, 00; Kings County, \$50; Rochester, \$16; Buffalo. \$10; Schenectady, \$10; Corning. \$5; Troy, \$5; Watertown, \$5; Syracuse, \$5; Jamestown, \$5; Clinton, \$4; Ithaca, \$4; Albany, \$2; Johnstown, \$3; Poughkeepsie, \$3; Geneva, \$2; Oncida, \$2; Randalsville, \$2; Salamanca, \$2; South Glens Falls Iliion, \$2; members-at-large, \$1.50; total for stamps, \$240.50; donations; Schenectady, 80c.; Long Island Club, \$22.60; literature: Cilnton, \$1; Watertown, \$2; Gloversville, \$1; Troy, \$1; Syracuse (button), 50c.; Chase Rochester, \$10; total income for month, \$279.40; balance, Mar. 1, \$451.47;

total for month, \$730.87. Expenses: National Secretary for stamps, 150: J. C. Chase, balance state tour, \$153.45; Co-operative Press, account printing, \$50; Local New York, account rent, \$10; Queens County (refunded L. I. doustion), \$22.60; The Worker, \$28.52; postage for month, \$11.50; expressage, \$3.80; Underwood Typewriter Co., \$3.75; stationery and sundries, \$4.70; total expenses for March, \$448.32; balance, April 1, \$282.55.

The State Committee at its last meeting decided to issue a call for organizers to go thru the state during the summer months. The committee intends to send out as many organizers as funds will permit. Men of special organizing ability are needed to go to new territory, and all those who desire to undertake this work are requested to communicate with the State Secretary immediately, stating time that can be given and the terms for some. Speakers of national prominence will be toured thru the state, but the main work of the committee will be devoted to organizing new locals.

The regular monthly bulletin will be sent out within the next few days and will contain full particulars of the work intended by the State Committee for the coming season. The bulletin will be delayed a few days owing to removal of state headquarters to 239 E. Eighty-fourth street. Officers , and membersof locals should note the address of the new headquarters when communicating with the State Secretary.

Monthly report blanks have been sent to locals and financial secretaries are requested to send in reports for April promptly. Many locals neglected to send in reports last month, and it is hoped that the secretaries will attend to this matter more promptly hereafter. All locals that have held Moyer-Haywood meetings are requested to send in reports of same to the State Secretary so that notice may be made of them in the monthly bulletin.

New York City.

At the General Committee meeting Saturday, April 27, fifty-five applica-tions for membership were accepted. The matter of instructing the dele-gates to the Moyer-Haywood Confer-

ence with reference of the I. W. W. to the admission of the I. W. W. to the May Day parade was left to the Conference. An invitation was received from the invitation was received from the Butchers' Union No. 174 to be present at their picule at Sulzer's Westchester Park on May-12. Delegates were requested to take this matter up in discovered. trict meetings and encourage members to attend. The Organizer had some time ago been authorized to secur bids on party printing outside of the Co-operative Press, where difference in prices seemed too great. A misunder standing had existed in the Executive Committee concerning some prices made by Comrade Rochow, the man ager, on party work. Comrade Rochow corrected this misunderstanding a Saturday's meeting of the Genera Committee, and explained that his shop, which is run on a strictly unfor basis, could not compete with printing concerns not so conducted. The Organizer was instructed to accept Comrade Rochow's bid on printing hangers for advertising the party picnic following recommendations of the City Executive Committee were concurred in: That the 4th and 8th A. D. be consolidated; that the coming campaign be opened not earlier than the tenth nor later than the fifteenth of June, the compensation for local speakers during the campaign to be the same as last year: that an effort be made to Comrade Klenke for street work during the campaign; that Comrades Staring, Raphael, and Cohn be a committee to have charge of the May Day parade at Eighty-fourth street. A

motion to award prizes to the district

selling the greatest number of tickets for the party picnic was not concurred City Executive Committee met Mon day, April 29, at 66 East Fourth street. Comrade Kohn, chairman. The First Second, Yorkville and Harlem Dis tricts reported no meeting; no dele gates were present from West Side and Bronx Districts. A general meet ing on April 26, of all the Districts in the Bronx was reported, at which election of an Organizer was discussed and referred to the Agitation Committee. Comrade Staring agreed to ac cept, provided District Organizers would co-operate with him. At the same meeting work among the labor and other organizations was discussed and committees of German and English comrades appointed to visit same the co-operation of the German and English branches in doing agitation tives from the 6th A D asked the assistance of the Local, to the extent of \$25 to cover cost of repairs to pool table and furniture damaged by the gang which broke into their rooms about a week ago; they reported hav ing secured new meeting rooms at 293 East Third street, with rent of \$38 a month. On motion request granted. Picnic matter was laid over until next week. Organizer reported that moving would be done by May 1, on and after which date headquar ters will be located at 239 East Eighty fourth street. Was instructed to pro cure necessary furniture, Comrade Kohn being a committee to select same. In response to an inquiry, the Organizer stated that the matter of circulation of literature among soldiers and sailors was now under considera tion by the State Committee. The com mittee appointed to compile a list of books to be recommended to those de sirous of obtaining a knowledge of Socialism was requested to report the result of their work. Comrade Oppen helmer was asked to prepare the booklet of instructions on how to become a citizen, reasons why, etc. The Or ganizer was instructed to inquire about getting good Italian literature, either for sale or dstribution. Agita tion among labor and other organiza tions was discussed, and the relative

sible assistance. The next meeting of the Executive Committee will be held at the new headquarters. 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 5:30 p. m. at Rutger's Square. 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 the party should make as good a showing as possible. The red button should be prominent and the 2.000 members of the local should march whether rain or shine.

value of such work done thru the

various agitation committees compared

the Executive Committee, which re

sulted in the following motion: That

the Organizer be instructed to com-

municate with each agitation district

to carry agitation into labor unions

and other organizations in their respective districts, and that the Or-

ganizer be instructed to render all pos-

sking them to make

with work that might be done thru

The headquarters of Local New York are now at 239 E. Eighty-fourth street. All communications intended for the Organizer should be sent to that address.

Members of the 24th-29th A. D. are requested to be present at the Labor remple, Saturday, May 4, 7 p. m., to participate in the parade. The 6th A. D. will hold its regular

meeting Friday, May 3, at the clubrooms, 293 Third street, between Avenues C and D, 8 p. m. Members are urged to assemble at the same place on Saturday, 4 p. m., and march to Rut-gers Square to join the great parade.

The members of the Jack London Club and all other comrades who wish

to volunteer for the mob scenes in Julius Hopp's play, "The Friends of Labor", at the Kalich Theatre, beginning with May 21, are requested to be present at the first rehearsal on Monday and Tuesday, May 6 and 7, 7:30 p. m., at the headquarters of the 8th A. D., 106 Ludlow street. The stage director, the manager, and Julius Hopp will be present to read the play and instruct the comrades. Everyone is requested to bring friends with him.

Kings County.

Local Kings County held its regular neeting April 27. J. C. Lipes presided. Various bills were ordered paid Organizer reported having the leaflet, 'Class Consciousness', translated into German and Italian: decided translation be printed as soon as funds would permit. Executive Committee report ed no meeting. The new leaflet, "Ability to Kill", was reported ready for all organizations to distribute. Comrades Martin and Cryger were elected a committee to draft resolutions of censure of Roosevelt. Ten subscription cards to the Buffalo "Herald" were purchased, Comrades Herbst, Lipes, Hemil, and Lewis were selected a committee to have charge of party's flags in the parade. Reports of delegates on canvassing of lapsed subscriptions to The Worker showed good progress. Twentysix candidates were admitted to the party. The resolutions on Roosevelt were reported by the committee and adopted. Receipts of meeting, \$41.20: expenses, \$34.45.

Members are urged to push the sale f tickets for the Columbia Theatre debate on May 12, between Henry Clews and Geo. R. Kirkpatrick. Tickets can be had from the County Organizer or members of the committee at ten and twenty-five cents. Box seats sell at fifty cents. Special efforts should be made to get non-Socialists to attend.

Party members should be present no later than 7:30 p. m. at the Lyceum Saturday, to take part in the Moyer-Haywood parade. Forty transparencies have been prepared. Flags are in readiness and everything points to the most successful parade in the history of labor in Brooklyn. Returning to the Labor Lyceum about 10 o'clock, addresses will be made by Comrades Mailly, Kearns, Furman, Vanderporten and several others.

Now that the weather is becoming fine, Assembly Districts should begin work on the enrolled voters. Several districts have already done so, and the results of their efforts were apparent at the last County Committee meeting by the number of applications receive ed. Comrades should also give their attention to the renewal of the subscriptions to The Worker, which has been undertaken by the County Committee lately and has already shown

good results. The regular meeting of the 14th and 5th A. D. was held April 24. The entertainment committee reported income from the last concert and ball as follows: Income. \$202.70; expenses, \$103.85; net profit, \$98.85. A donation of \$10 was made to the State Commitee. The comrades are requested to assemble at the headquarters on Saturday. May 4, 6:30 p. m., to participate in the Moyer-Haywood parade. Start

7 p. m. sharp. Queen's County. Local Queens Executive Board held its monthly meeting April 11. Organizer Burkle acted as chairman. Fifty tickets for the Bronx Educational Club Fair were bought, and it was decided to attend the affair in a body. It was decided not to purchase cards of the Ruffalo "Herald". Willim Hennessy offered to sell the cards ,and they were turned over to him, the E. B. holding him responsible for same. Secretary reported receipt of \$22.60 and 53 dues stamps, and a subsequent request that same be returned to the State Com-After consideration it was decided the money and stamps remain in the treasury of Local Queens for the present, and the State Committee claim for Local Queens' books, including the bankbook, and all other properties of the dissolved Long Island City Branch. Financial Secretary submitted his financial report and it was ordered entered on the minutes. Report showed that 350 dues stamps vere disposed of to eight branches, with a total membership of 177, with 111 in good standing. An invitation was received to attend a May Day sociable of Branch Glendale. Auditors reported finding books of financial secretary and treasurer in good shape.

AMERICAN AID FOR

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

Turnverein Columbia, Chicago, Ili., \$5; Turnverein Co-operative, Clinton, Mass. \$12; Br. Irvington, S. P., Essex Co., \$5 Hungarian Speaking Socialist Circle, No. 7 San Francisco, per Solomon, \$2.55; collect ed by Abel Pirinen, Gardner, Mass., \$13.50; Raltic Revolutionary Society, N. Y., \$39 per "Volkszeitung", \$9.25; previously ac knowledged, \$14,683,77; total, \$14,761,07.

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

HAVE YOU sent in your orders for buttons to be

worn in defiance of Teddy? -tried to get a new subscriber for The Worker this week?

-urged your friend to read Volney's "Ruins of Empires?" -considered how much it costs to pub lish The Worker?

-an idea that this paper can exist without the co-operation of every local in the Atlantic states? sent names and addresses of friends to the MANAGERT

CORRESPONDENCE CLUB To the Editor of The Worker:-For som time past I have been thinking that it

PLANS INTERNATIONAL

would be a good thing if the comrades all over the world could be brought into personal contact with each other, for the rea son that it would tend to solidify our international movement and make us more enthusiastic for the cause. Different ways of eccomplishing this end have themselves to my mind, but that of an international correspondence club seems to be the most practical way. Such a club would be beneficial in many ways. It would train those who availed themselves of it to put their ideas clearly for paper and discuss them intelligently with others, deepen their interests in economic and sociological stu-ies, get them first-hand information as to what is being done in other lands and cit les, and to a certain extent serve for pro paganda purposes. Membership in the club should be open to everybody, but it would be primarily for radicals and those interested in the discussion of labor questions I was made a Socialist thru corresponding with a comrade whom I have never seen who lives in England. He used to send me Socialist papers and literature. The ex-change of papers and literature could also be ninde a feature of correspondence. I expect that the Socialists of Great Britain, south Africa, and Australia as well as other countries will be well represented in Single Taxers, trade unionists, and ociological students of all types will probably join from many lands, so that quaintanceships worth while should be made and the club attain a truly interns tional character. Now if any of the American comrades are interested in my sugges tion and think that they would like to identify themselves with the club, I hope

they will write me immediately. Over here in Canada the party is grow ing, the slowly. Canada is largely agricultural yet, but is becoming more capitalistic every year. Opportunities are rapidly being narrowed, the workers becoming more en lightened, and soon we should grow into a powerful movement. At any rate, it won't be the fault of the Canadian comrades to we don't, for we have some good workers for the cause on this side of the line .-- Fra ternally yours. WILL R. SHIER. 321 Gerrard St., Toronto.

WE HOPE THIS SETTLES IT. To the Editor of The Worker:-I have

been asked why I do not say something anent the grievance which Comrade Unter mann has chosen to make the subject of voluminous correspondence regarding his declination of the nomination for dele gate to the International Congress, I should have thought that my well-established repu tation for preserving harmony in the party would have made the question unneces but there seem to be some comrades who desire me to express myself on this burn ing question, even at the risk of my getting a few more bricks fired at me from out Lake Erie way. Since these comrades may indicate a larger number also consumed with the same desire to hear my valuable pinion on this subject, and since Comrade Hillquit (who seems to be a favorite target these days, by the way), has so far had to bear the burden of my sin (as so tragically described by Comrade Untermann) almost entirely, without aid or comfort of any kind, I shall break the rule of dignified without aid or comfort silence which I have attempted very strenu-ously to assume and present the following: I was not aware that I had done Comrad Untermann an injustice or slighted him in requesting Comrade Hillquit to write the report to the International Congress of 1904. As the report was to be submitted in the name of the national party, with my name signed as National Secretary, I presumed isk the assistance of whoever I pleased in drafting the report, and I probably selected Comrade Hillquit because I considered him not only one who would willingly assist me, but also about the best qualified man I could call upon to do the job for me. It will be remembered that the national campaign was beginning at that time and the national office was then kept busy, too busy, let me add humbly, to waste time in spiracies such as Comrade Untermahas conjured up. For I can say that Con rade Hiliquit was requested by me to write that report without previous suggestion from or consultation with him in any way.

That is about all I have to say on except that it is curious that Com rade Untermann should wait for over two years and a half to tell his tale of wowhen he had plenty of opportunity, in the two months following the national campaign, when he was in Chicago and a con-stant visitor to the national office, to call me to account for neglecting him so shame WILLIAM MAILLY.

April 29.

IN WISCONSIN.

While the municipal lighting plant of Milwaukee is being constructed, John I. Beggs, electric light and railway king, wants a five-year contract for lighting Milwaukee. Alderman Melms, Social Democrat, fought this proposition before the committee on street lights. The municipal plant will probably be finished long before this term expires, and would have to lie idle till the contract runs out. An incidental result of the fight made by our men against the company is that Beggs has reduced his price from \$81 and \$99 per light to \$65.

The Assembly has passed the Social-Democratic bill providing that, in cities of the first class, bonds which have already been approved by a referendum may be issued by majority vote of the council, instead of a three fourths vote as formerly. .

The Social-Democrats introduced bill providing that the State University force of engineers shall give expert aid to all cities intending to establish municipal plants. This bill was killed in committee. The Social-Democratic resolution asking Congress to establish a parcels post has been voted down by the Assembly.

RAILWAY CLERKS ORGANIZING.

Railway clerks, who have heretofore held aloof from organizing, have now started to join unions in earnest. They are affiliating with the Internationa Freight Handlers' Union. The men on the Michigan Central line are strongly organized. Result-the clerks securan increase of \$7 a month in wages.

Join the Socialist Party NOW.

NEW HAMPSHIRE CONVENTION

The State Convention of the So ist Party of New Hampshire met in Concord hall on April 25. The convention was called to order by State Secretary W. H. Wilkins. Somner F. Chalin of Manchester was elected chairman. After a short address by Comrade Claffin, the convention proceeded with the usual business. Twenty-five delegates were present. Com-

mittees on credentials, resolutions, press and auditing were elected. State Organizer McFall made his report and short addresses were made by Arnstein of Dover, Stahl of Berlin, J. E. Bean of Contoocook, and

The reports of the auditing committee, also committee on resolutions, were received and adopted.

others.

The resolutions included condemnstion of President Roosevelt for his action toward Moyer and Haywood.

The following nominations were made for referendum of the party: Executive Comittee-E. E. Whiteiouse, Portsmouth; Louis Arnstein, Dover; Eli Bourdon, Claremout; B. L. Nutting, West Concord; W. H. McFall, West Concord; George Little, Manchester; S. F. Claffin, Manchester; John Wulf, Manchester; J. E. Bean, Contoocook; J. P. Burke, Frank-

State Secretary and Treasurer H. Wilkins, Claremont; W. H. McFall, West Concord.

National Committee-Asa Warren rew, Ashland; George A. Little, Manchester

Manchester was selected for the next State Convention, to be held on Fast day.

M. W. Wilkins, National Organizer.
of Watertown, ass., formerly of Call-

fornia was present and delivered an interesting address on the value of effectual organization and the best methods to adopt to secure it. The convention was notably enthusi-

astic and seemed imbued with hope and willingness to work with renewed zeal for a more extensive and succ ful organization of the party in New Hampshire.

NOTES OF THE RAND SCHOOL

The secretary requests that students still in arreas for tuition settle their accounts as pomptly as possible. The school year has now closed, and it is desirable that the accounts should be balanced. Those students who are unable to settle at once are requested to communicate with the secretary.

The experience of the school in the matter of indebtedness due it affords little or no support to a favorite saying of the late Prof. Thomas Davidson, that Socialists are, as a rule, inobligations luvolving money. The school made no insistence upon advance payments for tultion, giving each student, whether party member or not, his own time in which to pay. Yet of approximately \$1,000 of tuition enrolled for, \$147.50 was paid before the day of the school open-ing, \$235.50 was paid during the first week, and a total of \$678.50 was paid by the end of December. To date the

payments have aggregated \$827.50. Of the amounts yet unpaid, many are trifling, while others are withhe reason of the students' temporary inability to pay. In only a few instances (virtually none in the case of party members) is there evidence of an in-

tention to defraud. It is planned to have a students' social gathering on Saturday evening, May 11. All persons who attended any of the regular instruction courses, in whole or part, are invited to att Refreshments will be served, and an enjoyable time is promised.

HILLQUIT LECTURES TO STUDENTS OF LAW SCHOOL

Morris Hillauit lectured to about 150 students of the Law School of the New York University, Friday, April 26. The lecture was on "Socialism and Law" and excited much interest was followed by a discussion, and the lecturer was then given a vote of thanks. Robert Seelaw presided, and called attention, in his introductory remarks, to the importance of students posting themselves on Socialism, so as to understand the issues thoroly in the coming fight between capital and labor. Since then Mr. Seelaw has been asked by many students to organize a lecture course on an extended scale. and this will probably be done carly next year.

SPARGO LECTURES AT VASSAR.

Last Monday afternoon John Sparge ectured on Modern Socialism to large and highly interested audience of Vassar College students and professors. The auditorium was crowded to its utmost capacity. The attention with which the audience listened to the lecture and the loud and prolonged applause which greeted its close, spoke eloquently of the interest in the subject in our colleges. Comrade Spargo was introduced by Prof. Mills, by whose class his "Socialism" has been adopted as a text-book. At the close of the lecture many students remained to ask questions.

SCCIALIST SUNDAY SCHOOL

Beginning Sunday, May 5, the Socialist Sunday School will continue its essions each Sunday afternoon at 106 Ludlow street, in the rooms of the Sth A. D., where the work will be carried on without further interruption. The outdoor Sunday will be afranged for as soon as the weather permits. Greetings from the Glasgow Sunday Schools buve been sent to the school and will be given at the next session.

-Elv's "Monopolies and Trusts for 50 cents. See fourth page.

ROOSEVELT CALL EVERY UNION MAN an UNDESIR-

EVERY UNION MAN SHOULD WEAR THIS BUT-

5 CENTS

Am an Undesirable Citizen.

5 CENTS

Organizations, order at once for Moyer-Haywood Demonstrations.

\$3 PER 100. \$10 FOR 500.

SOCIALIST LITERATURE COMPANY.

PLAYS AND PLAYERS.

Ethel Barrymore's Season' Nears Its Close-"Man and Superman" For One Week-New Theatrical Merger-Notes.

By William Mailly.

cy the Governor" at the Empire heatre this Saturday evening, and be last two weeks of her annual enal of "Cousin Kate", in which she

a popular hit a few seasons ago. seeing Miss Barrymore as Mrs.
"The Silver Box" it is rather Stella de Ger in "His Excellency o Governor". I don't know how she als about it, but to me it seemed at a sacrilege to have her botherwith such a part as the adventur-firt when her Mrs. Jones showed so plainly that she was capable of much bigger achievement. Of course, all her radiant and fascinating beauty has a full chance for exhibition as Stells, and her gowns are "dreams" to the enchanted ladies and dezzling teries to the men, but that's not the candle in the theatrical game. Miss Barrymore has the dramatic instinct, the sense of dramatic values, and, besides her beauty, she has personality, the sort of personality that has beart and soul behind it, and that gets over the footlights no matter what sort of part she plays. And it is a shame to use these things on a chareter Illie Stella de Gex. If Stella really had character, instead of merely rn illusive suggestion of character. "neither fish nor flesh nor good red herring", then there might be something tangible for Miss Barrymore to work

lating to the mind, as well. "His Excellency the Governor" is smartly played, elegantly mounted and intended wholly for amuseemnt purposes. William Morris was excellent as Baverstock and Bruce McRae pleasant but not very comfortable looking as the Governor. The latter will have a better chance in "Cousin Kate" next week. The remaining members of the company were more than adequate to the demands made upon them.

As it is she is merely gratifying

to the senses when she might be stimu-

"Man and Superman"

Is at the Grand.

Bernard Shaw's comedy, "Man and Superman", is at the Grand Opera House, on Eighth Avenue, this week Robert Loraine and a good company give a bright and laughable performance, and Shaw's witty lines are done full justice to. Mr. Loraine is especially happy in his playing of Jack Tan-ner, who, despite his shrewd philosophg and his radical views on women and the marriage question finds himself being drawn into marrying Ann White-field. Those who like Shaw and want to hear his lines intelligently interpreted should see "Man and Superman" at the Grand this week. It is thoroly enjoyable.

New Theatrical Merger.

After several years of bitter rivalry Klaw and Erlanger, better known as the "theatrical trust", have pooled interests with the Shubert brothers, and the United States Amusement Company is the result. It is announced that this new move is intended to admit of Klaw and Erlanger obtaining control of a large number of second-class or "popular priced" theatres, formerly direction of the Shuberts, for vaudeville purposes. There is no reason to doubt that this agreement will ultimately extend to the first-class theatres now controlled by the Shuberts, thus making the merger more complete in its practical details present the immediate result will be a new line-up of theatrical hostilities, founded on the vaudeville business, for the combination will enter into com- granted.

the Barrymore will appear for the petition with the United Booking Of-time this season in "His Excelbination effected by Kelth and Proctor. Oscar Hammerstein and Percy Williams recently.

Some well posted theatrical people have heretofore scouted the idea that Klaw and Erlauger and the Shuberts should ever combine, but it was inevitable that a pooling of interests should take place, sooner or later. The same forces that make for concentration of industry elsewhere are also at work in the amusement field, where profit is the dominating motive of enterprise. The independent managers profess to believe that this latest combination will not affect them in their crusade to establish independent booking for companies, but their fight cannot help but be harder than before.

Notes.

"Votes for Women." a woman suffrage play by Elizabeth Robins, being played at matinees at the Court Theatre, London, has attracted much attention as a clever exploitation of the campaign carried on by the "suffragettes" in England. The great scene of the play shows a suffrage meeting on Trafalgar Square. Miss Robins calls her play a "dramatic tract."

"The Silver Box." John Galsworthy's drama of the unemployed recently produced by Ethel Barrymore, has been revived at the Court Theatre, London, with great success.

Bertha Kalich, the Yiddish actress who made her debut on the Englishspeaking stage two seasons ago, will produce a poetic drama by Percy Mackaye, called "Sappho"-not the Sappho of Alphonse Daudet, but the original one of classic history.

Grace George was to have produced Isben's "The Lady from the Sea" this spring, but this interesting event has for some reason been postponed.

The announcement is made by the Shubert Bros. that Ermete Novelli, the Italian actor who had his first American season at the Lyric theatre, last month, will return to this country next November and remain for a period of fifteen weeks. His tour will extend from New York to New Orleans, thence to the City of Mexico and the South American cities. Four weeks will be spent in New York, and the remainder the time will be devoted Philadelphia, Brooklyn, Washington, Pittsburg, Cleveland, Chicago and St. Louis. During his recent New York engagement, which was twice extended because of his success. Novelli appeared in seventeen plays out of the 107 which are said to be his repertory.

He is an actor of marvelous versa tility, and of the finest technical sitill. and his engagement next season will be of more than passing interest.

"The Great Question" is the title finally decided upon for Virginia Harned's American production of the Parisian piny, "Anna Karenina" based upon Tolstol's greatest novel. The play was produced at New Haver last week with great success.

BRITISH MINERS' STRIKE COMING?

The Executive of the Miners' Union of South Wales has decided to demand a considerable increase of wages for the men it represents. The Scottish miners are also making demand for an advance of the basis apon which the wage scale now rests and openly threaten to strike if it is not

THE PINKERTON LABOR SPY

BY MORRIS FRIEDMAN.

Price, 25 Cents; 100 copies, \$18. Socialist Literature Company,

15 SpruceSt., New York.

GOST OF LIVING STILL GOES UP.

Labor Bureau Price Statisistics for 1906 Show Highest Record.

The latest investigation of the United States Bureau of Labor into the course of wholesale prices, including the year 1906, shows a continuthe upward tendency of the cost of living in this country. The investigation covers the prices of 258 commodities and gives a comparison for a period of 17 years, beginning

Taking the whole list together, prices reached a higher level in 1908 than in any previous year within the period ed, and were higher in the last mouth of that year than in any earlier month. The average for 1906 was 5.6 per cent higher than that for 1905 and 22.4 per cent above the average for 1890 to 1809 inclusive. The lowest point in the 17-year period was 1897.

The commodities studied were divided into nine groups. Only two groups showed lower prices in 1906 than in 1905-farm products and drugs and chemicals.

The prices of farm products were about one-half of one per cent lower In 1906 than in the previous year, but still much above the general agerage for the whole period.

Food as a whole ranged 3.6 per cent higher last year than in 1905. Cheese. fish, fruit, hog products, milk, rice, and vegetables all rose considerably. Coffee, eggs, wheat flour, corn meal, beef, sugar, and tea fell slightly.

Clothing prices as a whole were 7.1 per cent higher than in 1905. Of the 75 articles in this group, 66 rose, five remained stationary, and only four fell

Fuel and lighting showed an increase of 5 per cent. The domestic sizes of anthracite coal, as well as coke and petroleum, rose in a still greater ratio. Bituminous coal fell somewhat, House furnishings as a whole rose

1.7 per cent, most articles in this group remaining at the same price level as in 1905, but wooden furniture rising considerably.

Looking over the record for the whole 17 years, we find that food was lowest in 1806 and highest in 1891; clothing was lowest in 1897 and highest in 1996; fuel and lighting was lowest in 1894 and highest in 1903; house furnishings were lowest in 1897 and highest in

The prices here considered are wholesale prices, With some exceptions, however, it is certain that retail prices have followed much the same course.

It need only be remarked-common observation establishes the fact-that house-rent has risen even more than have the prices of food, clothing, fuel, and furniture.

Taking it all together, it is certain that the cost of workingmen's living has risen much more rapidly in recent years than wages have risen except in a few skilled and highly organized trades and perhaps a few new trades in which the supply of labor is not yet equal to the demand.

CLEWS-KIRKPATRICK DEBATE.

The Clews-Kirkpatrick debate promises to be particularly interesting, as a number of Mr. Clews' business friends are to attend some coming from other cities. The financial papers are printing notices, and from the present indications there wil be a goodly number of "desirable citizens", and the "undesirable citizens" will have to hustle if any tickets are wanted. Edwin Markham has consented to preside. Tickets can be had from the Organizer of New York S. P.; Local Kings County, Brooklyn Labor Lyceum; the Rand School, 112 E. 19th St., N. Y.; Worker office, 15 Spruce St., Secretary, John Libskie, 1050 Dekalb avenue, Brooklyn; the Columbia Theatre. Admission 10 cents, reserved seats 25 cents. For box seats apply direct to the secretary. The presidents of debating societies in Greater New York, as well as the principals and high-school teachers will attend.

ANOTHER "SOCIALIST" FAILURE.

"Socialism has falled," for the 'steen hundredth time. A co-operative colony known as Equality, near Belingham, Wash., has gone into bankruptcy after an existence of ten years. The fact that Socialists do not regard such colonies as a practical method of putting Socialist ideas into effect, but only, at the best, as a means by which some persons, Socialists or not, while living under capitalism, may hope to escape from its evils-the fact that both Socialists and co-operators draw a sharp distinction between the two-does not. of course, deter the newspapers from heralding this as another Socialist fail-

FRENCH GOVERNMENT TO BLACKLIST AGITATING.

PARIS, April 29 .- It was decided at the Cabinet meeting to-day that the time had arrived for energetic action against public employees engaged in agitating for the organization of un-Federation of Labor. The leaders among the postmen and teachers will be summarily discharged.

SAN FRANCISCO UNIONISTS . NOT SILENCED BY ROOSEVELT.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 27 .- The San Francisco Labor Council last night pased a resolution condemning President Roosevelt for his reference President Moyer and Secretary Hay-wood of the Western Federation of Miners as undesirable citizens

FOR ADULT SUFFRAGE.

German Socialist Women Appeal for Aggressive Action.

The Social Democratic Women's Organization of Germany, represented by Ottille Baader of Berlin, has moved that to the agenda of the International Socialist Congress to be held in Stuttgart this summer to be added the article: "The struggle of the proletariat for the complete democratizing of the suffrage." The motion is supported in the following address: "The struggle for the complete demo

cratizing of the suffrage is in most

countries becoming a more and more important point in the immediate practical tasks of the Socialist and Labor parties. With the development and sharpening of the war of the classes the proletariat in a great many states feels more and more the necessity of doing away with all those laws which rob a considerable number of its adult members of their vote, or which pre vent the united proletarian votes from carrying their full weight-in other words, prevent the proletariat from calling all its adult army most effectually in the political hattlefield. In other states, again, with the develop ment and sharpening of the class war, arises for the proletariat the necessity of staving off attempts to take away what suffrage it already possesses. In face of this situation the organized So cialist women of Germany think it advisable that the international Congress at Stuttgart should occupy itself with the question of the proletarian suffrage war, as one of the most important questions for the Socialist proletariat of all countries. Finland excepted Thru this the suffrage war would gain not only a new, strong stimulus, but also, with all due consideration for the difference of the historic position in the various countries, a unity with regard to the demands, based on principles, which are at stake-a unity which would greatly increase its force.

" The Socialist women of Germany of course mention as foremost among hese demands the introduction of unlversal, equal, secret, and direct suffrage for all adult citizens, without distinc-tion of sex, and the introduction of the proportional system of election.

"That they lay special stress on the

demand for women's suffrage, and

wish the same to be duly emphasized,

is due to the following considerations:

With the constant increase of the

drawing of proletarian women into industrial life, and with the intensification of the class war, the necessity increases for the proletariat to enroll its female members, equally well armed with the men, into its army, and to lead them against the enemy. The political illegality of women paralyzes the political fighting activity of half the proletariat, besides diminishing its necessary accompanimentpolitical undevelopment-its fighting capacity, not to mention the fact that this undevelopment holds back wide circles of proletarian women in the camp of their and our enemies, but in all countries increases, with the intensification of the class war, the desire of the possessing and ruling classes to introduce a limited women's suffrage, and by means of its reactionary effect to annul or at least postpone the successes of the rightly-used vote of the male proletariat. One need only think in this conection of the introduction of the limited women's sufrage for the communal administrative bodies in Norway, of the stand taken by Clerical and Conservative politicans in Belgium and Germany, of the debates on women's suffrage in the Italian Chamber, of the strong women's suffrage movement in England, which for the most part deels with the introduction of the limited women's suffrage, and would certainly be satisfied with that. But the introtion of the limit frage would not mean equal rights for the female sex, but only equal rights for female ownership of property, and its effect would be to strengthen the power of the possessing classes, to do which would be to postpone still further the democratizing of the franchise in favor of the proletarian men, and women. The dangers to the proletarian class which the introduction of a limited women's suffrage contains can be most successfully met by an energetic agitation for universal suffrage for all adult citizens of both sexes. Apart from this, at the present stage of social development, which is characterized by the steady increase of women's work in all branches, granting to the female sex the full

rights of citizenship would be an act of historic insight and common justice, n taking into account of what for millions of wage-earning women is a social necessity. The middle-class women's movement, which is growing in size and importance in all civilized countries, proves this. The German Socialist women feel that reasons bas ed both on principle and tactics make

It imperative for the Socialists of all lands, in the fight for the equality of the female sex-as for the equality of any other persons deprived of their social and political rights—not to let themselves be overtopped by any bourgeois party, not even by the bourgeois women's movement, which is really tighting much less for women's suf-frage than for 'ladles' suffrage'.

"It is also immensely important for the proletariat everywhere to engage in the fight for the lowering of the age of obtaining the suffrage to the twenty-first year. This for two reasons, Pro-letarians are forced at an early age to wagework, to economic independence: they are, as independent persons, gitt-

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ect much earlier than the bourgeois youth to all the effects of political events, and are thus educated to political interest and brought to political ripeness. On the other hand, with the increasing intensity of exploitation, the average length of the proletarian's life diminishes alarmingly. Factory in-spectors' reports, statistics, etc., leave no room of doubt of this fact. The early beginning of the economic majority of the proletaians, as well as the premature end of their political activin; both forcibly show the necessity for them to take up the fight for their earlier political majority with all en-

ergy. "Of ever-increasing importance for the proletariat is the introduction of the proportional system of election. The more industry spreads from its former centres into rural districts, the more class-conscious proletarians have to follow it there from the modern strougholds of industrial life and of the Socialist movement—the more Socialist votes are split up, and therefore lose their direct effect of winning seats, as long as the proportional system is not introduced. As long as this is not the case, the same will apply for a long time to the votes which the Socialist party wins in the newly-developing industrial centres and among the country proletariat.

"The Socialist women of Germany need not mention all the other wellknown reasons in favor of the proportional system, nor need they here go into other demands which the Socialist parties must make in order to attain the complete democratizing of all suffrage such as the new division of the constituencies, fixing of the pollingday on Sunday, abolition of the political ban on the receiving of so-called 'poor relief,' etc., etc. In their opinion it cannot merely be a question of the International Congress expressing principles about the democratizing of the suffrage, with regard to which there is surely no difference of opinion in the whole Socialist world. They expect that the Congress, as the present historic situation and the interest of the proletariat demand, will do its part to turn the principles into practise by means of the united, far-seeing, conscious struggle which is borne forward and inspired by our theoretic conception."

BRITISH LOCAL ELECTIONS.

The Socialists continue to make gains in the British local elections. According to the latest number of the "Labour Leader" at hand, three Independent Labor Party men were elected to the Board of Guardians at Shipley, two in Norwich, seven in Rotherham, two in Morpeth, one in Warrington, three in Kettering, three in Swanses, one in Wellington, one in Duddin, and two in Southwark. This means a net gain of about 10 seats. Two L L. P. men were elected to the Urban District Council in Aberdare. one in Abersychan, and two in Barry. This list does not include a large number of Labor representatives who do not belong to either of the Socialist

THE NEW GOVERNOR OF JAMAICA.

Mr. Sidney Olivier, the new Governor of Jamaica, is a member of the London Fabian Society, the author of a num ber of sociological works, and a special student of conditions in the West In-dies. His latest book, "White Capital and Colored Labor," shows great insight into the character of the negro race in Jamaica. The Socialists of England express gratification at his new appointment, for which he is deemed eminently fitted by reason of his long service in high administrative positions

"The International Socialist Review", is a new weekly magazine published by the International Socialist Club of Sydney, Australia, and containing good scientific Socialist ar-

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