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MONSTER DEMONSTRATION AGAINST CAPITALIST CONSPIRACY.

President Roosevelt's Attack on Imprisoned Men Rouses Intense Indignation.

All Previous Records Broken by Labor Parades and Mass Meetings in New York, Brooklyn, Boston, and Other Cities on May 4 and 5-Socialist and Trade-Union Speakers Voice Workingmen's Growing Protest Against Tyranny.

Never has New York seen anything I velt's now famous criticism of the imto equal the labor demonstration held last Saturday to demand fair treatment for Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, the officers of the Western Federation of Miners whom the organized mine owners of the West are seeking to railroad to the gallows, and to express the indignation roused in the breasts of workingmen and other undesirably honest citizens by President Roosevelt's wanton effort to inflame public opinion against the intended victims on the eve of their long delayed trial.

Not even last year, at the anniversary of the Russian Bloody Sunday, when the masses of New York's crowded East Side, without regard to class or party, turned out along with the Socialists and progressive trade unionists of the whole city and not even then was there so vast a con-course on the line of march.

The number of actual marchers in the two parades-one starting from Yorkville and the other from Rutgers Square, and uniting in Fortieth street has been variously estimated. The most unfriendly and unscruppious of the capitalist papers conceded 20,000. From that the estimates ranged up to 70,000. Perhaps the true figure was about midway between these two. At any rate, the demonstration, following so quickly upon the President's reckless utterance and the avalanche of protests from labor organizations all over the country which it provoked. has most effectually broken the con-certed policy of silence hitherto observed by the old party press. The Moyer-Haywood case is the center of interest now, and the facts can no

longer be suppressed.

One of the pleasing features of the parade was the large number of women who participated in it. The time has obviously gone by when the mothers and wives of workingmen can be counted upon to hold them back from participation in the movement to emancipate their class. The women are awake and are marching shoulder to shoulder with the men. This fact, as much as any other, shocks and

alarms our enemies.

The police were out in full force, wever much the rank and file of the force dislike such duty, there can be no doubt that those high in authority would have welcomed the slightest pretext for ordering the night-sticks into play to create the imsion that the protesters were a body of rioters and criminals. The perfect order observed by the great masses on the streets made this imsible and gave good omen for the ratic discipline of our class in the still more important crisis it has

t to meet.
The addresses of Morris Hillquit, e Central Federated Union, at the Grand Central Palace, after the parade, all ringing with class-conscious pirit, were greeted with enthusiastic

If the New York parade broke all records, so did "that in Brooklyn, which was held simultaneously, and

rhich is elsewhere reported: On Sunday afternoon, as told in another column, Boston had a demonstration which, according to all re-ports even surpassed that of the met-

Following on the gigantic turnout in with Chicago and other great cities to follow, this demonstration gives full warning to the ruling classes that the working people are rapidly becoming conscious of their wrongs and of their power and that the day of class rule

HILLOUIT'S SPEECH AT MASS MEETING.

Boldly Specifies Those Whom Workingmen Deem Undesirable Citizens.

The following is the address de-livered by Morris Hillquit, chairman of the mass meeting in ss meeting in the Grand Seutral Palace.

This demonstration was originally arranged to votee the protest of organ-ized labor of this city against the kidsel labor of this city against the kinpping and unlawful imprisonment of
narles A. Moyer, William D. Hayood, and George Pettibone, and its
smand for a fair and just conduct of
approaching trial of the three men,
cidentally and accidentally the demnatration has assumed the form of an prisoned labor leaders.

The organized workingmen of this great city owe a reply to President Roosevelt. But right here I wish to state that we do not propose to indulge in wild denunciations on this occasion, We are here as citizens and workingmen, to consider the import of the re markable utterances from the White House, and to make proper answer to it. And in connection with this I wish to say that I consider the storm of indignation which the President's "criticism" of Debs, Moyer, and Haywood has caused in the world of organized labor as entirely unjustifiable, as a "mere outbreak of hysteria" as it has

For, after all, what are the facts in

safe and sane labor leaders.

recently been characterized by some

a capitalist who had always been a liberal contributor to the Republican campaign funds, suddenly tightened his purse strings, and said a few hitter things about the political machine of his party. This highly unseemly act provoked our impulsive President to such an extent that he publicly branded the recalcitrant financier as an undesirable citizen, and in order to indicate the bottomless depth of his deprayity, he added that he was "just is undesirable as Debs or Moyer or Haywood." That the three last named were undesirable citizens was taken for granted without proof. And the President was probably perfectly honest about it-to him the three labor leaders are the very worst types of un-desirable citizens. UNDESIRABLE, mark you-not HARMFUL or BAD cifizens, but UNDESIRABLE citizens. citizens not desired by Mr. Theodore Roosevelt. And it is quite pertinent for us here to inquire why the three men are undesirable to our President

Roosevelt's Injustice.

Mr. Roosevelt says that by his characterization of the three labor leaders as "undesirable citizens" he has neither expressed nor indicated any opinion on the guilt or innocence of Moyer and Haywood of the crime with they are charged, but that he had reference to their "general conduct and manner of life." What then is the general conduct and manner of life of the three men who are held up by the President of the United States as a horrible example to all good citizens of the country? Mr. Roosevelt says they are "habitually guilty of incitement to bloodshed and violence." Now, incitement to bloodshed and violence is a crime under the law, and Moyer and Haywood have just as little been convicted of that crime by any American court or jury, as they have been convicted of the crime of murdering ex-Governor Steunenberg. President Roosevelt cannot relieve himself of the responsibility for pronouncing two citizens guilty of murder in advance of their trial, by declaring them guilty of other crimes for which they have

If the President has positive knowledge of any specific criminal acts on the part of Debs, Moyer, and Haywood he has derived such knowledge not from any court or other public records, but from private investigations, and since he has conspicuously failed to communicate to the people of the counare based, the latter must be taken as a mere aggravation of the original wreckless slander. The general con-duct and manner or rife of Debs, the President's ire must, therefore, be dered in the light of the actual known facts. And what are these

Who are These Three Men? Eugene V. Debs was a railroad employes, and since the early days of his youth he was a tireless worker in the cause of organized labor. It was pripowerful American Railway Union was called into life, and it was owing to his boundless devotion and brilliant leadership that the railway workers, on the occasion of the historic Pullman strike, some thirteen years ago, suc ceeded in demonstrating the great power of organized and unified labor to the trembling, exploiting and para-sitical classes of the nation. Debs has since devoted his eloquent voice and pen, his rare gifts and tireless energy, in fact, his entire life and existence, to the cause of the elevation and emancipation of his unfortunate class

Charles H. Moyer and William D. Haywood are Colorado miners. They were chiefly instrumental in the crea-

BROOKLYN PARADE

Seventy Labor Organizations March to Revolutionary Music.

At the same time that organized labor was marching in its thousands in New York last Saturday, Brooklyn was having the most successful labor demonstration ever held in that boro. Expectations of a record breaking parade were fully realized. Estimates placed the number in line at 20,000.

The parade started from the Labor Lyceum about 8 and marched thru Bushwick and Myrtle avenues to Hancock to Broadway, down Leonard to Grand, up Grand to Bushwick and back to the Labor Lyceum, where open-air meetings were held.

The American and red flags, and the flags and banners of the unions participating, were liberally displayed thruout the parade, and fifteen bands were in the line, the "Marseillaise" be ing the favorite tune.

Many transparencies were carried. among the mottoes being the follow-

"Idaho, Colorado, or Russia, what is the difference?" "The reply of Roosevelt is an insult to labor;" "Do you want to raise your pay? Go to Conbecome a desirable citizen;" Workingmen, wake up; defend your rights;" "Organized labor not crushed by murdering its leaders; "Harriman cannot buy Moyer, Haywood, and Pet tibone;" "Capitalists own the Senate, Congress ladges, and Militin."

Wherever the parade marched it

evoked the liveliest interest and enthusiasm, and it was manifest that no more effective method of protesting against the persecution of Moyer, Hay-wood, and Pettibone could be used The organizations taking part in the parade were:

Moyer and Haywood Protest Conference, Workingmen's Sick and Death Benefit Fund, Branches Nos. 4, 13, 14, 17, 59, 68, 75, 87, 89, 99, 103, 185, 155, 166, 220, and 234; Gottscheer Kranken Kasse, including Lassalle Männerchor, International Männerchor, Socialist Liedertafel, Mozart, Männerchor, Arbiter Minnerchor, Socialist Frauen Verein, Brotherhood No. 5; Turn Vorwaerts, United Garment Workers Nos. 54 and 58, Clothing Cutters No. 5, Cigarmakers' Union Nos. 132 and 149, Brushmakers' International Union, Williamsburg Defense Conference, Machinists No. 401, Upholsterers No. 33, Pantsmakers No. 43, Bartenders' Union, William Morris Educational Club, German Machinists Club, Photo Engravers, Foresters Court Gorringe, Coat Tailors and Pressers, Diamond Workers, Coopers* Union, Brass Workers, Brewers' and Drivers' Union No. 345, Beer Drivers ers No. 69, Butchers' Union, Locals Nos. 211 and 342, Cigarmakers No. 135, Bakers' Unions Nos. 3, 5, and 163, Carpenters and Joiners Locals Nos. 32, 2.1, 147, 451, 247, 639, and 1425; Architectural and Structural Ironworker, Amalgamated Painters, Brotherbood of Painters, Silk Weavers, Young Socialist League, Socialist Party, and the Socialist Labor Party.

The speakers at the open-air meetings after the parade were: Henry R. Kearns, Dr. C. L. Furman, Charles Vanderporten, James Reilly, George Geifer, William Mailly, Edward Daw son, and Joseph A. Weil. The marshalls included Max N. Neuhaus, A. Pauly, J. Egan Jow, Joseph A. Well, and Messrs. Berger, Bradley, Bauch, Weigler, Bard, and Hughes.

The whole affair passed off without a hitch and without a single disturbance. County Organizer Mackenzie and the other workers in charge are to be congratulated on their great showing. The newspapers gave fair reports, altho the "Eagle" could not help repeating the stale lie that the organizations imposed a fine of \$1 on absentees from the parade. It was not necessary to use compulsion to get the workers to march on this occasion They were there with the goods, and they will be again, if occasion require

NEW YORK CONFERENCE.

Saturday evening the regular meeting of the New York Moyer-Haywood Conference was not held, but the delegates are reminded that the regular neeting occurs again on this Saturday, May 11, 8 p. m., at the Labor Temple, 239 East Eighty fourth street, and all should promptly attend, as important business will come up.

OLD BOSTON OUTDOES ITSELF.

Unparalleled Demonstration Last Sunday After-

The demonstration of the working people of Boston last Sunday was a wonderful one. The daily papers were compelled to admit that it was the most extraordinary affair of its kind that ever took place in Boston. It was so gigantic that the papers gave it almost unlimited space, the "Globe" giving over two pages, with large pictures of the parade and gathering in Boston Common. The Worker cannot do better than quote from the "Globe" re-

"Voices of thousands of men and women were raised on Boston Common yesterday afternoon in loud approbation of the stinging rebukes to President Roosevelt for his characterization of Charles H. Moyer and William D. Haywood as undesirable citizens.

"There never has been on Boston Common on Sunday so enormous a throng as gathered yesterday to listen to speakers condemn the imprisonment of Mover, Haywood and George A. Pettibone in Idaho, after their summary arrest and extradition from Colorado without a hearing, and to applaud the criticism of the President for his reference in contemptuous terms to the men now awaiting trial on a charge of murder.

"The President was accused of wilfully prejudging the case against the three men and of deliberately endeavoring to stimulate resentment toward them by the people. Every criticism received the approval of the multi-

Globe Says 100,000

"While it is unsual to see a large assemblage of people applauding such unqualified attacks upon President Roosevelt, the remarkable feature of the remonstrance against the treatment given the three mine workers in the West was not the utterances of the orators, but the size of the crowd of listeners. When the first speaker opened the meeting from a stand on the parade ground there were fully 100,000 people on the Common. Fully 90 per cent of that crowd went there for the single purpose of hearing the speeches in behalf of the three men imprisoned at Boise, Idaho, awaiting

trial on a charge of murder. "Naturally, only a small percentage of the gathering could hear the ad-dresses, for it is not possible to as-semble 100,000 people on Boston Common all within range of the voice of a speaker from a stand located on the parade ground. The crowd did, as a matter of fact, spread over every section of the area from which a view could be had of the speakers' stand. They were packed in solid between the seeded section and the Charles street mall as far as Monument hill and this eminence looked like a huge black hill

on the landscape. "When during the afternoon the parade of members of labor organizations and societies of socialists and sympathizers trailed on to the Common these 12,000 men and women seemed by comparison with the crowd already there an insignificant handful of per-No parade of 12,000 ever marched on the Common which seemed of so trifling numerical importance as did the labor men who simply augmented the gathering of

"At all times this enormous crowd was orderly and tractable. The there policemen scattered about they had little to do beyond restraining the crush in places and assisting wom en who were overcome in the crowd Several women fainted and had to be removed to open places on the grass plots, and the work of the patrolmer was largely confined to clearing spaces the management of the meeting had ample reason for the expression of pride and gratification which Arthur M. Huddell, the presiding officer. phrased in dismissing the gathering.

Of the parade the "Globe" also said "Twelve thousand men and women by actual count, marched in the mam moth protest parade that preceded the exercises on the Common yesterday.

"It was one of the most impressly turnouts of organized labor and kindred bodies ever seen in this city. In the line of the Jewish and Socialistic organizations, which formed the 8th and 10th divisions, and which closed the parade, the women workers march ed side by side with the men, in some cases in alternate fours, in others in alternate files, and in still other small organizations the women members pre dominated.

The Unions in Line.

"It was a glorious day for marching, and never did a parade of Boston workingmen and women look or march

Continued on page 2.

TRIAL BEGINS.

After Fifteen Month's Delay, Haywood's Accusers Are Brought to Face

Unless the prosecution should present further obstacles, the long delayed trial of Charles H. Moyer, William D. Haywood, and George H. Pettibone, will have begun by the time this issue of The Worker reaches its readers. It is now apparent that the long delay which the friends of the three men have chafed under may after all result in the undoing of the prosecution, for the entire country is now abiaze with interest in the trial and the publicity which the defense has sought has at last been accomplished,

The culminating point to the long and splendid struggle made by the organized working class for a fair hearing and a fair trial for the Western labor officials, was reached in the unprecedented action of President Roosevelt. In his now famous characterization of Moyer, Haywood, and Debs as "undesirable citizens". This shocked the entire labor movement, the hitherto dormant unions being inspired to act with those that had already been at work for the defense.

Now every newspaper of standing in the country, and many in foreign countries, have special correspondents at Boise, and the eighty-five millions of people in the United States are waiting for the legal drama scheduled to open at Boise on May 9, with William D. Haywood on the stand. This widespread publicity is what we have all desired, and with the eyes of the world literally upon the trial, and every movement of the prosecution under the closest scrutiny, we have no fear that the ultimate result will be the vindication and release of the three men who have been placed in the pillory at the behest of the mine owners of the west and with the active Idaho and Colorado and the open, flagrant and shameless endorsement of the President of the United States.

Haywood in Court.

BOISE, May 6.-William D. Haywood, secretary and treasurer of the Western Federation of Minera, who will go on trial on Thursday next for the murder of former Gov. Steunen-berg, began to-day a fight to get a glimpse of the hand the state is hold; ing against him. He came into court, before Judge Fremont Wood, and asked thru counsel for a bill of particulars. After arguments by United States Senator W. E. Borah, who, as special counsel, is associated with James H. Hawley, leading counsel; Mr. Stone of Canyon County, and O. M. Van Duyn of Denver and Clarence Darrow of Chicago for Haywood, judge Wood said that he would give a decision on Wednesday.

"You charge this man with a crime it was manifestly impossible for him to have committed, and you refuse to indicate how you think he could have done it. Your indictment alleges murder, but if what you charge is so, and Frank Steunenberg was killed in Caldwell, Idaho, by the explosion of a bomb on Dec. 30, 1905, when William Judge Says Union Must Socialist, at Columbia Theatre, Br. Not Use Funds in Strike evidence in the possession of the state shows, then the crime is conspiracy. But your indictment says murder and appeal to the court to compel the prosecution in this case to furnish us with a bill of particulars to show what overt act is alleged before a trial is

Raised to his full height of more than six feet, every feature of his strong face ablaze with emotion and his songrous but musical voice penetrating every corner of the court room, E. F Richardson of Denver, senior counsel for the defense, fired the opening gun in what promises to be the greatest legal battle in the criminal annals of the past half-century in the United

Richardson quoted a score of authorities in other states that held that the bill of particulars should be granted where the indictment was general. He quoted from the Idaho Supreme Court decision which gave the trial judge discretion to grant a bill.

In combing the field of authorities Richardson quoted the Tweed, Beecher and Tilton and Chicago Anarchist

Senator Borah said it was not the cope of a bill of particulars to seck for the state's evidence, and that was, he contended, what the defense was seeking. It wanted the evidence upon which the State was relying to prove its case. Such a bill was not provided for by the statute.

Why This Concealment? In closing Mr. Darrow said it was

not a matter of law, but a matter of discretion with the court. entitled to the state's evidence," said he. "We are entitled to the names of

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THE PRESIDENT'S LETTER.

Roosevelt had received the committee appointed by the New York Central Federated Union to request an explanation of his denunciation of Moyer. Haywood, and Debs as "undesirable citizens". it was a foregone conclusion that the wielder of the big stick was ready to crawl out of the very small hole into which he had got himself. When it was later announced that he was going to write a letter to the Union explaining life position on the matter, it was still more apparent that he was not only ready but even willing to crawl. But it is doubtful if any one expected the redoubtable bear hunter to crawl so abjectly as he did. The ability of Roosevelt to swallow his own words and to assume the posttion of facing-all ways has long been acknowledged, but few there are who could imagine that he would switchback so shamelessly as he has done in this case.

First, it should be made clear why Roosevelt was ready and willing to sommersault with such alacrity. It was very evident that his malicious reference to Mover, Haywood, and Debs in the Harriman letter, followed by his bombastic and sophistical answer to the Chicago Conference, had aroused a storm of indignation which threatened to undermine Roosevelt's popularity and bring disaster upon the Republican party. In New York especially the press and politicians awoke

In this emergency, the Republican leaders realized that something had to be done. And then James B. Reynolds got busy. Everybody has heard of "Jimmy" Reynolds. He is a Roosevelt factotum, having become widely and unenviably known for his assistance in whitewashing the Chicago packing house scandals. He ran over to Washington, labored with Roosevelt, pleaded with him to receive the C. F. U. committee and thus allay the hurricane of righteous wrath following fast upon the Republican machine of New York. Roosevelt yielded. Reynolds returned to New York and arranged the details and as a result when the commiftee went to Washington last week Reynolds was there to escort them into the presence of the ruler of the "mollycoddles", "llars", "undestrable citizens", etc.

And now what of the letter read to the C. F. U. last Sunday?

To be quite frank, it was a deliberate insult to the Union and to every member of organized labor in the country It clearly reveals the President's con tempt for the intelligence of the working class. Only the totally ignorant could be fooled by it. It is evasive, treacherous, and deliberately mendaclous. It does not excuse the Presinor explain his extraordinary conduct. It only emphasizes his lack of moral courage, his demagogery, and his intent to deceive the men who de sire fair play.

What does he say in that letter? Nothing more nor less than that on

When it was reported that President | Mar. 25, 1906, he wrote to the Attorney General asking for information "as to whether or not there has been the slightest disposition shown by the authorities in Idaho to act toward these men in an unfair or improper manner, or to deny them their legal rights." Quoting further from his letter to the Attorney General, he refers (falsely, as he well knows) to attempts being made by Debs and others and by some labor organizations, to bring pressure to bear upon the state to obstruct the course of justice and to render it dim-

cult to convict the men. That letter was written on Mar. 25. 1906. Now mark: On April 14, 1906, 20 days later, President Roosevelt, in his famous "muck-rake speech", ni-Inded directly to Haywood as "a labor. leader who is implicated in murder "

A year later, in April, 1907, Roosevelt causes to be published to the world a letter written by him in Octo-ber, 1906, in which he referred by hame to Moyer and Haywood, still in prison and still untried, as "undesirable citizens" in the same class with Harriman, Roosevelt's erstwhile liberal campaign contributor.

All this has occurred since Mar. 25, 1906, when Roosevelt claims he asked for a fair hearing for Moyer, Haywood, and Pettibone. Does he, in his letter to the C. F. U., state what was the result of the Attorney General's inquiry into the methods used to imprison these labor officials? No. Why prison these labor obscure.

did he, three weeks after he had requested that inquiry, brand Haywood

mysterers, and again. and Moyer as murderers, and aga a year later, as undesirable citizens

Why did he (see Washington "Post" of April 4, 1907), snow his letter con-taining the "undestrable citizens", clause to the United States Supreme Court when the appeal for a writ of Habeas Corpus was stin pending be-

fore that body?

Again, his request to the C. F. U. b. submit evidence of a miscarriage justice for or against Moyer and F wood to him, is ridiculous and o gogic. He cannot legally interfere the transaction of the law in the Ida courts any more than he could legal interfere in the Thaw case in Ne York. No one knows that better than President Roosevelt himself. He made his proposition with the sole purpos of confusing the issue, of distrac attention from his extra-legal interi ence in THROWING HIS PE SONAL AND OFFICIAL INFLU-

ENCE against the imprisoned men.

To some extent he succeeded—in the
C. F. U.—for the moment. But the President's "explanation", the activity of Reynolds, the defense of Ro by the daily press, and the guard ship of the sanctity of the president office by a few delegates—all of the factors, and more, will be unable. obscure the real facts and to say Theodore Roosevelt from the just con-demnation which his conduct will in evitably bring upon him when in tial and discriminating history c to be written.

INJUNCTION.

BOSTON, May 6 .- Judge Loring in the Equity Section of the Supreme Court announced to day that he would issue a temporary injunction against the striking teamsters, in which, besides forbidding violence and threats, he would forbid the union to pay the fare of strike-breakers out of town or to spend union funds for any purpose whatever in connection with the

"THE FRIENDS OF LABOR"

Rehearsals have begun for the production of Julius Hopp's four-act play. "The Friends of Labor", at the Kalich Theatre, 45 Bowery on Tuesday, May 21 to 25. A capable company of well known professional actors has been en-These include Harry McKee, gaged. Scott Siggins, Edward Nannery, William H. Davis, H. S. Sargent, Chas. E. Bannell, W. H. Herbert and Maurice Frank, J. K. Adams, of Klaw and Erlanger's forces, is stage director.

Tickets for the entire week's performances are on sale at The Worker office, 15 Spruce street, efitil May 13 Five per cent of the proceeds of all tickets sold at The Worker office before that date goes to the Moyer-Haywood Defeuse Fund. Tickets are 25. 35, 50 and 75 cents and \$1.

The play will fill a week's engage ment at the Blaney Theatre, Newark, the week following the New York one, and ten per cent of the entire proceeds will go to the Mover-Haywood Defense Fund. It is hoped that in both cities the organized workers will rally to the support of the nin- and. give it a good send-off.

CLEWS-KIRKPATRICK DEBATE THIS SUNDAY

The debate between Henry Cle p. m., promises to attract a large n ber of people who have heard little of Socialism before, and who have but hazy conception of the movemen Many students, professional men clergymen are expected to attend. The sale of tickets is progress

rapidly. Only a few of the reserve seats are left, and those desired same should apply at once. As previously announced, Edwin Markham, the poet, will preside. The occasion will undoubtedly be an interesting one, and no one actively interested in social questions can afford to be absent.

Tickets are 10 cents general admission, 25 cents, reserved seats, 50 cents, box seats, and can be had at the fol-lowing places: The Worker office, 15 Spruce street, Jewish Daily Forward, 175 East Broadway, Rand School, 112 East Nineteenth street, Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, Brooklyn, or from the secretary, John Libskie, 1050 DeKalb avenue, Brooklyn.

Columbia Theatre is on Washington, corner Tillary street, Brooklyn. Take the three-cent local train, and after rossing the Bridge walk three blocks from Brooklyn Bridge.

UNION COUNTY CONFERENCE.

Delegates from the German Ameri-can Central Verein were seated at the last meeting of the Moyer-Haywood Conference of Union County, N. J., making 36 organizations in all. The third protest meeting takes place Friday evening, May 10, at Saenger Hall, Fourth street and Elizabeth avenue. George R. Kirkpatrick will speak. Jacobs Theatre will be packed on Wednesday evening May "Down on the Farm," will be pro-duced to benefit the Defense Fund. Dickets re 50 cents.

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dises all business communications, and money orders, checks and drafts pay-to The Worker. Communications con-ing the aditorial department of the smould be addressed to the Editor the Worker. Communications for the baseltung" should be separately ad-

One of the editors may be seen at the office every Tuesday and Wednesday between I and 9 p. m. ent to individual surfices. Acknowledgment is made by changing the number of the wrapper, the week following receipt of money. Comrades sending ingonew subscriptions for The Worker should inform the subscribers not to expect the paper for at least two weeks from the date that subscriptions are sent in. Several days are required for communication to pass thru the various departments and for names to get onto the published lasts.

As the Worker store to nress on Wednesday, currespondents sending news should much their communications in time to reach this office by Monday, whenever possible.

Complaints about the business or editorial management of the paper should be addressed to the Roard of Directors, Socialist Cooperative Publishing Association, 18 Bruses street, New York.

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

he Socialist Party has passed through its of general election. Its growing power adjected by the increase of its vote:



ANOTHER "POST" MYTH.

The "Evening Post", the chief creintial for whose trustworthiness in aking of the labor movement is the fact that it is the only rat paper ng the great dailies of New York, iled its readers last Saturday with the information that, "as a precaution igainst the impressiveness of the foyer-Haywood] demonstration be-

mpaired by lack of enthusiasm

a spontaneity, most of the organizaons have voted to impose a fine of \$5 on every member who fails to ch", and remarks that "this fact will be of importance to the spectator who may wish to speculate from the curb as to the real significance of the ession." We would add-"just as the well known fact of the moon being made of green cheese is of importance to the astronomer who may wish to speculate on the origin of that satellite."

Of course, the \$5 fine story is a figment of the "Post" editor's highly cultivated imagination. Yet, if the statement were true would it have just the significance that the "Post" implies? If thousands of workingmen in their several organizations should vote-as they did not, because there was no occasion to do so-that they would either march in the parade or fine themselves \$5 each for failure to do so, would that indicate a lack of earnestness in their participation. If there were really as little enthusiasm and spontanelty in this gigantic demonstration as the "Post" would like to have its readers believe, would not the members of the organizations rather have voted against joining in the parade at all? Or if they did not care to do that, would they not at least have left it to the supposedly few who were spontaneously enthusiastic to turn out and march and left the others free to go quietly home and read newspaper fiction? As a matter of fact, \$5 times were not needed; but such fines could not be levied or collected for such a purpose if any considerable number were opposed to them; and, conse quently, if the story had been true, it would simply have shown that the majority were intensely in earnest and

uninterested. But the "Post"-whose stupidity of this subject is worthy of the very woodenest of posts-probably cannot see the point, since it has no conception of the actual democracy-often the almost unruly democracy-of the trade unions, but imagines that "the union" is some myster-ous and autocratic entity distinct from and superior to the members of the union.

that but a very small minority were

If there is ever any doubt about the attitude of any capitalist daily paper towards Roosevelt, it is only necessary for some question to arise whereby the interests of the capitalist class and the working class are set starkly opposite each other, and Roosevelt needs assistance to carry a point for the capital-

ists as against the workers. Then we see the surprising unanimity with which all the newspapers rush to Roosevelt's aid, and this without regard to which of the old political parties these papers ordinarily are supposed to represent. The attack of Roosevelt upon Moyer, Haywood, and Debs is a good illustration, for with but few exceptions, and without a moment's hesitation, the daily press of the country took their places on the side of the President and proceeded to justify his action and to condemn his critics. The "Evening Post" and "Times" of New York, for instance, belabor Roosevelt unceasingly thruout the year on all sorts of lasues, mostly unimportant to the great mass, but in this case, where something vital affecting organized capital and organized labor was at stake, the "Post" and "Times" commended him without reservation, and lauded him as fulsomely and even more so than the Republican "Evening Mail" and the "Tribune". All of which goes to show that so long as Teddy remains true to capitalism in the one all-important and decisive issue of masters versus wage slaves, all other differences of opinion will be forgiven and treated as things to be regretted when Roosevelt's bull-headedness prevent them from being repaired.

THE UNCEASING CONFLICT.

A week ago, the capitalist papers were editorially congratulating the country upon the peaceful passing of May 1. Peace and the god of profits reigned tranquilly, except for slight disturbances here and there. But, presto! a change has come. As we write, the same daily papers are giving first page prominence to reports of at least three great strikes.

In San Francisco, on Tuesday, one man was killed outright and a score of others wounded, some mortally, by shots fired by strike-breakers attempting to run the cars of the United Railroads, against which 1,700 union motormen and conductors have struck. In Boston the teamsters strike has reached serious proportions and a sweeping injunction has been issued against them by the state Supreme Court. In New York 10,000 longshoremen have struck and succeeded in tying up the steamship line sailing from New York, Brooklyn and Hoboken, because an increase in wages is not granted. Already several companies have yielded and the success of the strike is admitted, altho the Civic Federation is attempting to interfere as usual in behalf of the employers.

Thus it is that when the capitalist class feels itself most secure, when its career of exploitation seems to be without danger of interruption, the spirit of revolt against existing conditions exerts itself among the workers and they manifest their power and solidarity in their demands for more of the wealth they produce. We rejoice in these signs of dissatisfaction. as well as in the capitalists discom fiture; and we hope for the workers success as strongly as we condemn the brutal and lawless methods employed by the ruling class to defeat their just

So those patriotic gentlemen, the steel manufacturers, are at their old tricks of swelling their profits by supplying defective material at high prices for the construction of battleships in which some of the working class are to risk their lives "for the honor of the flag." Patriotism beats charity as a mantle for covering capi-

"Mrs. Caroline Stetson Perkins" is the way the New York "Times" pronounces it now. the Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Gilman may have some doubts about 1t.

WHEN KIDNAPPING IS WORST.

The Chicago "Tribune" grows very indignant over the Marvin kidnapping case. It calls attention to an Illinois law that is particularly drastic in those cases where the crime is committed to secure ransom. It pictures the mental distress of relatives over the uncertain fate of a rich man's child and concludes that this is one of the worst crimes in the calendar and should be punished accordingly.

It does not occur to the "Tribune" that workingmen are made of the same clay or that their anguish is as keen as others if their loved ones are the victims of kidnappers. On the contrary it holds that only kidnapping for ransom is especially atroclous and this, of course, limits its sympathy to the capitalist class. The "Tribune" gives additional emphasis to this viewpoint by avoiding any reference to the kidnapped western miner officials. They have no monetary value. No ransom could be secured for their release.

Had there been a working class administration in Idaho and some distin- advertisement on fourth page

guished mine owners had been imprisned by the same methods employed to secure Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, federal troops would have stormed the Ada County jall. And wouldbe executioner Roosevelt would have ordered that very thing and the "Tribune" would have endorsed the order.

If, as the "Tribune" states, excep ional severity is visited on kidnapping in Illinois, where ransom is the motive, it is not surprising. It simply means that the capitalist legislature has stamped its legal code with that contempt for working class suffering which is exhibited in the code of other states.

But the stiff-necked and heartless bourgeoisie will some day learn that the working class is human. Yes, so human that it will not forget its wrongs. It will vindicate its humanity and in the hour of its triumph will prove that as it has suffered so can it also rise superior to the ruling class that denies them feelings and emotions that are common to all manking.

THE FLAG WAS THERE, ALL RIGHT.

The Brooklyn "Eagle" has a curtoon representing two gentlemen watching a great Moyer-Haywood parade. We know they are "gentlemen". Their dress indicates that.

The "gentlemen" are shocked. One enquires of the other whether he can see the Stars and Stripes in the parade. The cartoon shows none, notwithstanding that the "Eagle", in a report of the Brooklyn parade, mentioned the presence of American flags. A little thing like that doesn't phase the "Eagle". But the "gentlemen" would soon lose that pained and indignant expression if they were in Idaho or Colorado during the miners' strike. They would have been reassured that all "patriotism" is not lost when they beheld the Stars and Stripes waving over the bull pens. They would have even smiled when newspapers were confiscated, men imprisoned without charges, or shipped by carloads out of the state. Their mirth would have been uncontrollable and their faith in "our institutions" would have been confirmed could they have heard Gen. Sherman Bell shout, "To hell with the constitution", as he marched under the Stars and Stripes

Perhaps Bell and his associates could answer the question of the respectable "gentlemen" in the cartoon. . If they cannot, this paper can. .

OLD BOSTON OUTDOES ITSELF.

Continued from page 1.

better. The big bands which led the procession and each division, and which were sprinkled thruout the line, were all voluntary contributions to the success of the demonstration by Bos-Musicians' Protective Union 9 and Boston Musicians' Protective Assembly, K. of L., who joined hands, forgot their affiliation differences and marched together in harmony. Nine bands formed for the occasion, several of 60 pieces, were of the union members, and four were made up of K. of L. men. In addition there was a big band of Musicians' Union 302 of Haverhill, which came on a special train with a big delegation from the unions of that city, and the Norwood band, which led Bay State Lodge of Car Workers from Readville.

"Many of the trade unions, like the teamsters, eigarmakers, bricklayers, nainters. Hebrew Transent workers bakers, painters, carpenters and the longshoremen, freight handlers and transportation lines organizations of the K. of L., original, turned out in large numbers.

"All the way down Tremont street. thru Scollay square, Cambridge and Charles streets the paraders were cheered by an orderly throng. As the head of the line reached half way down Charles street chief murshal Joseph Spero parted the leading company to make a place for 100 children of the Industrial Sunday School. Little tots of 8 and 10, and youths and maids of 16 and 18, six abreast, made a pretty feature as the head of the parade swung into the Common thru the gate at the corner of Charles and Boylston streets

Arthur M. Huddell, president of the Central Labor Union, presided, and the speakers, who were enthusiastically cheered again and again, were Dennis D. Driscoll, secretary Massachusetts branch American Federation of Labor. John D. Cooper, general organizer In ternational carpenters' and Joiners' Union, Luella Twining of Denver. James F. Carey of Haverhill, Frank Bohn of New York, Joseph Spero and George R. Kirkpatrick.

It is only just to say that to the energy and whole-souled devotion of Comrade Lucila Twining is due, to a great extent, the success of Boston's demonstration. Within less than two months she has, with the assistance of active union men, organized arge Moyer-Haywood Conference, and aroused the organized workers of Boston until such a protest as that of last Sunday became possible.

"Poverty" for 50 cents. See book

TRIAL BEGINS.

Continued from page 1.1

witnesses. This is a civilized community, and this man will get a fair trial. Why all this concealment?

'Orchard's confession ought to be laid down before us now. The names of witnesses are usually placed on the back of indictments, but the state has named no witnesses in this case. There has been no preliminary hearing. The secret of what they got has been as closely guarded as a man does his life. Suppose they are successful in bringing witnesses from other states to stab this man in the back; are we not entitled to names and time to run down the evidence? Rumor has it that surprises are to be sprung, and it is time for us to know of them. We have run down every rumor, but we can not penetrate the secret of the prosecution. The State should have no secrets. It should give this defendant every chance in its power to look out for himself."

"Does this court understand you are not prepared for trial now without this bill of particulars?" asked Judge

"Yes. We have made all preparations possible, but we are not ready with out this bill. We are in the dark, and it is time we were given some light on the evidence the state proposes to

"I have learned," said Darrow, "that forty subpoenas in blank have been issued by the state. We do not know where they are directed to or to whom they are directed. I say that this court will give these defendants a fair trial, but we want to fully prepare We want to know what we have to meet. All we ask is fairness and jus-

Two Witnesses Missing

Instantly Borah arose, and in an ex-

cited voice said: "Within the last twenty-four hours two of our important witnesses, by eason of their names becoming public. have disappeared from Colorado. We cannot get them. We don't want to be charged here in court with unfairness. We must get our witnesses here, and that is why these subpoenas are issued in blank."

Haywood smiled as he shook hands with his counsel and sat down beside Darrow. He looked curiously around the court-room, and nodded to several acquaintances. He wore a neat black sack suit, turn-down collar, with black puff tie with a gold nugget stick pin. There was a miner's union button in the lapel of his coat. He looked a picture of health, with clear skin and bright eye. His right eye is almost totally destroyed. His nose, mouth, forehead and chin are strong.

Orchard First Witness.

BOISE, Idaho, May 7 .- Realizin that its strongest witness is a selfconfessed perjurer and murderer, and that it will be a difficult task to convince the jury his evidence is worthy of credence, attorneys for the state in the Haywood trial will establish a new precedent in a major criminal action, by calling him as one of its first

Ordinarily a witness of this magnitude would be reserved for the last hours, but Mesers. Hawley and Borah, for the prosecution, have decided it will be necessary to have much corroborative evidence to have Harry Orchard's story carry weight, so he will early repeat his "confession." Then other witnesses following are expected to show what he swears to is

The defense will have many witnesses including boy and early manhood friends of Orchard on hand to impeach his credability as a competent witness. They, it is averred, will swear that from boyhood Orchard always was a

Prosecution Show Signs of Weakness.

As Orchard says he planted the bomb which killed Steunenberg and alleges he was paid to do it by Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, it will be seen readily that the acceptance or rejection of his story will be a chief factor in the present trial.

Only about 1,600 men are available in Ada County for jury duty, and the sensational statements about the case which are given local publicity will acknowledgedly tend to form an opinion to disqualify jurors.

Attorneys and friends of the defend ants claim that the charges made by Senator Borah and associates that their witnesses are being "spirited away" are part of an already formed plan to convince the people of the country that terrorism rules and that union men are resorting to imprope methods to clear the accused.

Everything is Quiet.

The prosecution are circulating the rumor that they are confident they will convict Haywood, their stronger case being against him, the next strongest against Pettibone, and the weakest against Moyer. This is taken as another sign of weakness on the part of the prosecution in view of Governor Gooding's oft repeated dec-laration that "Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone would never leave Idaho alive."

It is also gossip that the state has little confidence of convicting Moyer He will be tried last unless a verdic of not gullty is returned in the Havwood trial, in which event the other two may never face a trial.

It is rumored that the state has co espondence between Haywood and Orchard which was found in the Orchard trunk at Caldwell, and which shows an intimate relation between Haywood and Orchard; in fact, it is charged that the Haywood corre-

"THE PRIMROSE PATH."

A New Play by Bayard Veiller Produced at the Majestic Theatre, May 6, 1907.

By William Mailly.

THE PRIMROSE PATH. A play in four acts, by Bayard Veiller. Produced at the Majestic Theatre Madame Giroux.......Caroline Harris louis Giroux......John Kloville Ned Templeton Sheldon Lewis Joan Treghenna......Margaret Wycherly Dr. Marsac.......Bobert Jackson Hortense Madigan......Minette Barrett Helen Cartright Sarah Whitef Mr. Jepson......Robert Jackson
"Billy" Madison......Vera Irving Alice Goodwin.......Dolly Chester Miss Whitty.......Caroline Harris Esther......Mabel Duffey

Bayard Veiller has narrowly escaped writing a great play in "The Primrose Path". Up to the end of the third act barring a few superfluities, the play is strong and convincing and there is a climax which is really dramatic. But the author seems to lose his grip after that and the play fades away into nothingness.

It is in the last act that Mr. Veiller actually misses his opportunity. Dramatic as some moments in the earlier scenes are, they would be mild compared to the last act-if the author had risen to the ogcasion. It's a pity he didn't, for then there would have been something for New York to talk about and Mr. Veiller would have found himself famous. As it is he sends the audience away bewildered, not because the play does not end conventionally, but because it does. We had been led to expect something different, omething out of the ordinary, and we didn't get it.

Aside from this, Mr. Veiller has been daring enough to do one thing. He has presented a heroine who violates completely the conventional code of morals, and he gets sympathy and toleration for her from a conventional audience. We have had the girl who sacrifices her social standing to the man she loves, and who loves her: we have had the poor, ignorant prey of a professional seducer shown to us times without number, and the trusting, betrayed victim of the man who was already married we know quite well. But when did we have the girl who deliberately, in order to save the life of the man she loves, goes out into the streets and sells herself to get the money which will buy him the food and nourishment necessary to restore him to health? This is not new in life. It has occurred, it is occurring, every day under existing conditions, but it is new to the stage, altho a play by Courtenay Lemon, containing a comes a prostitute to save a girl friend. has been in manuscript for over a

Now that is something worth while. Mr. Veiller deserves our thanks for it. We can sympathize with a girl like that and it is a test of an audience's sympathy and understanding to ask them to accept such a heroine, but they do it, and that is also something worth while. There was one other curious thing I had to notice-but let me explain the story first.

When the play opens, Ned Templeton, a young American artist, is sick with brain fever in an attic in Parls. With him is Joan Treghenna, a Devonshire girl, whom he met while traveling thru England. They have be living together, unmarried, and she has been posing as a model, while he been trying to finish a painting. "The Primrose Path", which he hopes will bring him fame and fortune. Th landlord demands the rent. They cannot pay. He threatens to evict them. The doctor comes and pronounce Templeton dangerously iii, and needing food most of all. Joan has no money to buy the food. A letter from her father does not bring the money she expected. There are no friends to turn to. At this critical moment, the landlord suggests a way out. pretty woman does not have to need money. There is the streets." Joan ees nothing else for it. The curtain falls as she steals out into the night. That is drama, and it is life.

Three years later, Ned and Joan are living in a flat in New York. They are not yet married. Ned is beginning

spondence is strong enough to con-demn him. This is taken to mean that the prosecution are trying to fall back in some more substantial evidence than that to be given by Orchard himself. It is not likely there is any more truth in this charge, than in the numerous others that have been made during the past fifteen months. As a precautionary measure street

preaching or speaking will be stopped continues quiet and there is no indicarion of possible disorder. Police and detectives watch the railroad and highways entering the city, and it is the general belief that they will be able to control the situation. The lurid reports being published by

various newspapers as to the danger of rioting and disorder in Boise, are discredited here by reliable corre-spondents. Clarence Darrow has given an interview to a New York news paper condemning these reports and deciaring them as inspired by a desire to prejudice the general public against the accused men. The miners' friends are maintaining strict decorum and there will be no departure from this conduct. If there is any disorder, the cnemies of the miners will be respons-ible for it. to sell his pictures. "The Primros Path" has brought him fame. He has sold it for \$5,000. Cartright, a rich and powerful man, has taken him under his wing. He places Templeton at the head of an art school. Incidentally, the commercialization of art is here revealed. Cartright has a daughter, who falls in love with Templeton. Meanwhile, Joan has been staying at home, tending to the flat, acting the housewife, while is happy helping him. But once his dream of fame and wealth is about to be realized, he plans to leave her. She guesses the rest, and after a scene which only emphasizes their misunderstanding, she tells him to go, but warns him that if she hears he is about to marry, she will see the girl and tell her own story before the map riage takes place. Templeton, it may be said, is all this time unaware o Joan's sacrifice for him, and she does

of what that sacrifice involved. Templeton becomes head of the art school, in which Cartright's daughter is a student. Six months later, Joan comes to pose as a model and discov ers that Ned is engaged to marry Miss Cartright. In this, the real climax of the play, Joan tells the rich girl her story, and when Ned appears and appeals to the rich man's daughter, and the latter forgives and accepts him. Joan astounds them both by revealing her claims upon Templeton by reason of her sacrifice for him. So far, so good. But in the last act, Joan voluntarily gives up Ned, and goes her way to leave Miss Cartright with her artist lover.

not insist on his marrying her, because

Right there is where Mr. Velller missed his chance. If he had had both the women, one rich, the other poor turn upon Templeton, and lash him with the scorn of their contempt and wrath, as modern, self-respecting women would treat such a mercenary, selfengrossed creature, he would have achieved an ending to his play which would have set New York by the ears As it is, both women are made out to be silly nincompoops, yielding to a sickly sentimentality that repels all sympathy. Miss Cartright-might have erved on the stage thirty years ago but she is not up to these times, while Joan displays a weakness not at al consistent with her previous strength of character.

The other curious thing to which I alluded was the complacency with which the audience accepted Ned and Joan's living together without being married. The thing is done so deftly that the idea of two people living together because they love each other, and not because they had passed thru a marriage ceremony, seems to be accepted without any hesitation from th udience. This is perhaps because it is clear that Ned and Joan lived together as lovers and not because either of them had modern ideas on the sub ject. And yet how many in the audience realize that they are witnessing free love in practical operation?

After saying so much about the play I have little space left in which to speak of the acting. Miss Wycherly ealizes Joan very effectively. shows the simplicity, the nobility and the winsomeness of the Devon girl with sincerity, and she carries the climaxes with incisive and thrilling Again, it is a pity that the last act is in the nature of an anticlimax, for Miss Wycherly is thui robbed of a complete triumph. Sheldon Lewis was good as Ned, but it was an ungrateful part. Of the others John Kloville and Robert Jackson are to be specially commended.

One word more. The play, which is well staged, would be much stronger if the part of the child model was cut | d out altogether. She was introduced to admit of some comedy, but it is very poor comedy, and just coarse enough to spoil the effect of the play, which would be finer and stronger without her. She is totally unnecessary, anyway. The reporter's part might be trimmed also. With a few other excisions, the play would gain in con-sistency, crispness and clarity. As it is, however, it is worth seeing, for the sake of the first three acts, and Miss Wycherly's sterling acting.

LYNN DEMONSTRATES.

At Lynn, last Sunday morning, more than 1,200 workers marched thru the principal streets to Ocean Park, where they listened to speeches in condemnation of President Roosevelt's course in regard to Moyer, Haywood, and Pettibone. Crowds lined the streets as the marchers passed by and the women in line were especially applauded. The marchers were nearly all mem

bers of local labor unions, including the various branches of the shoemak ers, steam and gas fitters, painters, mochinists, iron molders, barbers, teamsters, clerks bakers, restaurant employees, women's union label league, and the sick and death benefit society, the Socialist Party, Socialist Labor Party, and working class benevolent

Fully 2,500 people were in the meeting at Ocean Park. Elmer F. Robinson of the Lasters' Union presided, and Luella Twining, James F. Carey, and George R. Kirkpatrick were the speakers. Much enthusiasm was manifested during the demonstration and the speakers were loudly applauded. The affair was vated a great success in

RHYME AND REASON.

BY TOM SELEY.

CIVILIZATION AND CHARITY. The masses of the people have been enabled to improve their condition. live more generously and under more healthful conditions. We do not expect the ideal, but we are getting as near it as it is reasonable to expect. If wealth has grown, has not charity kept pace with it? Look at our hospitals, dispensaries, orphanages, settle-men houses, day nurseries, homes for the aged, etc. Consider the care and food of our criminals. Would know what it was forty years ago? Read any of the reports of that period. -John D. Crimmins, in New York World, May 5.

We haven't reached perfection yet, but say,—we're going some!
(Excuse the slang, but really I'm exuberant, you know)
We haven't QUITE connected with the

But we're surely closer to it now than forty years ago.

There's room for some improvement even yet," you dare to say?

Jet. you dare to say?

Believe me, you're mistaken.—Mr.
Crimmins says there's not!

"You're growing poorer, while the rich
grow richer every day?"

That may be true, but look at all the charities we've got! Of course, the slums and tenements breed

sickness and disease,
There's bound to be consumption while the sweating hells remain; But, thank the Lord, we've hospitals for

cases such as these, We send them there to kill 'em off, or patch 'em up again.

We're bound to have the frightful trades that cripple, kill and maim, (The risks of peaceful industry exceed the risks of war)

But think! we've salves and bandages, and crutches for the lame . . . Why, that's exactly what our free dis-pensaries are for!

Again, if working people who persist in getting wed
Are slaughtered at their labor, leaving kids of tender age, We don't desert their offspring—to our

credit be it said-We tenderly commit them to the nearest orphanage. We even aim at Culture for the lower

We violate their privacy—on charity in-We give them flowers and lectures, why

we even teach 'em how
To study Keats and Browning at the
Social Settlement.

The blessing of day-nurseries is clearly manifest—
They minimise the duties of maternity.

that irk: We take the tiny infant from the nursing

mother's breast

And check it like a bay of salt, while,
she goes out to work. We take the youthful toller in the glory

of his strength

And utilize his energy at labor long and bard.

no longer useful,-when he's wearled out at length.
We thrust him in the alms-house, as a

pauper, for reward. Why, look at all our prisons, pententiaries

and jails: Observe the wide diversity and scope of modern crimes! The growth of crime is, in itself, a sign

that never falls To indicate the uplift and the progress of our times!

We haven't got the books on real heats

tude as yet, But Crimmins claims we're sprouting wings—and Crimmins ought to We're not exactly perfect, understand;

But you can bet This world's a Paradise compared to forty years ago! . .

INEXCUSABLE. The young woman who was arrested

last week for robbing the poor boxes of a Roman Catholic Church was luthat robbing the poor is a privilege reserved exclusively for the rich. . . .

APPROPRIATE.

In far-away Egypt, the feliaheen have taken to naming their cainels after President Roosevelt.

A docile, well-trained and most

obliging beast is the camel. It is trusted implicitly by its master. At the latter's merest word, or sign, it gets down on all-fours in the muck to ceive its burden, bearing it cheerfully, yet with an air of importance and a strut of serio-comic dignity withal.

MINER SWEARS TO CONSPIRACY.

Moyer-Haywood Defence Gets Depost. tion from Man in Missouri

WEBB CITY, Mo., May 7.-Robert Hulser, a miner, to-day made a deposi-tion here in the Moyer-Haywood case. He swore that while in the office of Mine Manager Cornish, at Victor, Col., in September, 1903, he heard Cornish say to the present Adjutant-General of Colorado: "We have Moyer where

under the ground." Hulser says Paymaster Travell said then: "We have the money and must get Moyer out of the way and break up this miners' union."

we want him and we will put him

Hulser says the military officer said: "All right, gentlemen, I'll do all I can for you.'

FIRST POINT OVERRULED

HSE, Ida., Kay S ... Judge Wood has led the motion for a bill of po lers in the Maywood sees, and the there trial will begin to-morrow.

THE WALKING DELEGATE.

(CONTINUED.)

CHAPTER V .- Continued. "Sure, I didn't,-not any more'n

se told me about Keating for love Foley went on. "The men who want buildings put up have found youse get thru on time, an' the others don't-so

youse get the business. Why do youse get thru on time? Because I see youse get the fastest men in the union. An hecause I see youse don't have any labor trouble."

Neither of which you do solely for

Sure not. Now don't youse say again I baven't made youse. An' don't we me that hot air about bein' friendly to the union. Three years ago youse seen clearer than the others that hosses was bound to lose the strike. Youse 'd been fightin' the union till then, an' not makin' any more'n the rest o' the other bosses. So youse tried a new game. Youse led the other bosseround to give in, an' got the credit o' bein' a friend o' the union. I know

ow much youse like the union!"
"Pardon me if I fail to see the purpose of all this retrospection," said Mr. Baxter sareastically.

"I just wanted to remind youse that I'm on to youse from hair to toenailsthat's all", Foley answered calmly,

"I think it would be wiser to confine our conversation to the matter in hand," said Mr. Baxter coldly. "Mr. Keating said he was certain to beat you. What chance does he have of be ing elected?"

"The same as youse."

"And a strike,—how about that?"
"It follows if I'm elected, don't it, there'll not be any strike."

"That's according to our agreement," said Mr. Baxter.

No" said Foley, as he rose, "Kenting ain't goin' to trouble youse much.' A hard look came over his face. "Nor

CHAPTER VI.

IN WHICH FOLEY PLAYS WITH TWO MICE.

Foley left Mr. Baxter's office with the purpose of making straight for the ce of Mr. Driscoll; but his inborn desire to play with the mouse caused him to change the direct road to an acute angle having as its apex the St. Etienne Hotel. He paused a moment to look up at the great black skeleton. a lofty scaffolding that might have been erected for some mural painter ambitious to fresco his fame upon the sky. He saw the crane swing a beam to its place between two of the out lumns, and saw a man ster upon its either end to bolt it to its Suddenly the crane jerked up the beam, and the men frantically threw their arms around it. As suddenly the crane lowered it. It struck upon the head of the column. Foley one man fly from the beam, catch hold of the end of a board that ex tended over the edge of the building, hang there; saw the beam, freed in manner from the pulley hook start down, ridden by one man; and then saw it come whirling downward

"Look out!" he shouted with all his

lungs.
Pedestrians rushed wildly from beneath the shed which extended, as a protection to them, over the sidewalk. were jerked rearing backward. The black beam crashed thru the shed and thru the pine sidewalk. Foley dashed inside and for the ladder.

Up on the great scaffolding hands had seized the wrists of the pendant man and lifted him to safety. All vers now leaning over the platform's edge, gazing far down at the raged sole in the shed.

"D'you see Pete?" Tom asked at large, in a strained voice. ere were several noes.

"That was certainly the last o' Pig Iron." muttered one of the gang. He was not disputed.

"It wasn't my fault," said the signalman, as pale as paper. "I didn't give any wrong signals. Someone below any wrong signals. 's' got caught in the rope.'

"I'm going down," said Tom; and arted rapidly for the ladder's head be met with an ascending current of the sort of English story books be to pirates. Pete's body followed the words so closely as to suggest a possible relation between the two. rked Pete's hand. The men crowded up.

w who the"-some pirate words that?" Pete demanded.

"It was al an accident." Tom ex

"But I might o' been kilt!"

"Sure you might," agreed Johnson mpathetically.

"How is it you weren't?" Tom ask The beam, in whirlin' over, swung the end I was on into the floor below.

grabbed a beam an' let it travel Foley breathing deeply from

old climb, emerged this instant from a flooring, and walked quickly to the group. "Anybody kilt?" he asked.

The particulars of the acident were given him. "Well, boys, youse see

what happens when youse got a foreman that ain't onto his job." tuously turned his back

"I don't see why Driscoll don't fire him," growled Jake.
"Who knows what'll happen!" Foley turned a twisted, knowing look about the group. "He's been talkin' a lot!" He walked over to where Tom stood

By Leroy Scott. (Copyright by Doubleday, Page & Co. By special arrangement with the author and publishers.) watching the gang about the north crane. "I'm dead onto your game," he

said, in a hard, quiet voice, his eyes glittering. Tom was startled. He had expected Foley to learn of his plan, but thought he had guarded against such an early discovery. "Well?" he said defiantly.

Foley began to play with his mouse "I guess youse know things 'll begin to happen." He greedily watched l'om's face for signs of inward squirm-"Remember the little promise I made youse t'other day? Buck Foley usually keeps his promises, don't he-

But the mouse refused to be played "The other beam, boys," called out to three men, and strode away toward them.

Foley watched Tom darkly an instant, and then turned sharply about At the ladder's head Jake stopped him. "Get him fired, Buck. Here's your chance to get me that foreman's job you promised me."

"We'll see," Foley returned shortly, and passed down the ladder and along the other leg of the angle to the office of Driscoll & Co. He gave, his name to Miss Arnold. She brought back the message that he should call again, as Mr. Driscoll was too busy to see him.

"Sorry, miss, but I guess I'm as busy as he is. I can't come again.' And Foley brushed cooly past her and entered Mr. Driscoll's office.

"Good-afternoon, Mr. Driscoll," he said, showing his yellow teeth in a smile, and helping himself to a chair. 'Nice afternoon, ain't it?

Mr. Driscoll wheeled angrily about in his chair. "I thought I sent word to you I was too busy to see you? "So youse did, Mr. Driscoll. So youse did."

"Well I meant it!" He turned back to his desk.

"I s'pose so." Foley said cheerfully. He tilted back easily in his chair, and crossed his legs. "But, youse see, I could hardly come again, an' I want ed very much to see youse.'

Mr. Driscoll looked a tho he were going to explode. But fits of temper at a thousand dollars a fit were a relief that he could afford only now and then. He kept himself in hand, tho the effort it cost him was plain to

"What d'you want to see me about? Be in a hurry. I'm busy."

The point of Foley's tongue rar gratified between his thin lips, as his eyes took in every squirm of this con-cerned mouse. "In the first place, I come just in a social way. I wanted to return the calls youse made on me last week. Youse see, I been studyin' up etiquette. Gettin' ready to break into the Four Hundred."

"And in the second place?" Snapped

Foley stepped to the office door closed it, and resumed his back-tilted seat. "In the second place, I thought I'd like to talk over one little point about the St. Etienne job."

Mr. Driscoll drew a check-book out f a pigeon-hole and dipped his pen. "How much this time?"

The sarcasm did not touch Foley. He made a wide negative sweep with his right arm. "What I'm goin' to tell youse won't cost youse a cent. It's as free as religion." The point of red again slipped between his lips.

Well?-I said I was busy.' "Well, here it is: Don't youse think youse got a pretty bum foreman on

"What business is that of yours?" "Won't youse talk in little more of

Christian spirit, Mr. Driscoll?" It was a half a minute before Mr. Driscoll could speak in any kind of a

"Why, I'm there already," the walking delegate returned sweetly. "As I was sayin', don't youse think your foreman on the St. Etienne job is a

pretty bum outfit?" 'Keating?-I never had a better." "D'youse think so? Now I was goin' to suggest, in a friendly way, that youse get another man in his place." "Are you running my business, or

am I?" "If youse'd only talk with a little more Christian-

The eyes clicked. The members of the church to which Mr. Driscoll beonged would have stuffed fingers into their horrified ears at the language in which Foley was asked to go to the place that was being prepared him.

Foley was very opologetic. "I'm too busy now, an' I don't get my vacation till August. Then youse ain't goin' to take my advice?'

"No! I'm not The walking delegate stopped pur-ring. He leaned forward, and the claws pushed themselves from out their fiesh-pads. "Let's me and youse make a little bet on that, Mr. Driscoll.

Shall we say a thousand a side? Driscoll's eyes and Foley's battled for a moment. "And if I don't do it?"

queried Mr. Driscoll, abruptly. "I don't like to disturb youse talkin' about unpleasant things. would be to bad if you didn't do it. Youse really couldn't afford any more delays on the job, could youse?"

Mr. Driscoll made no reply.

Foley stood up, again purring. "It's really good advice, ain't' it? I'll send youse around a good man in the mornin' to take his place. Good-by."

As Foley passed out Mr. Driscoll savagely brushed the papers before

him to one side of the desk, crushing them into a crumpled heap, and sat staring into the pigeon-holes. He sent for M. Berman, who after delivering an opinion in favor of Foley's proposi tion, departed for his own office, pausing for a moment to lean over the desk of the fair secretary. Presently with a great gulp, Mr. Driscoll touched a button on his desk and Miss Arnold appeared within the doorway. She was slender, but not too slender. Her heavy brown hair was parted in the middle and fell over either end of her low, broad forehead. The face was sensitive, sensible, intellectual. Persons chancing into Mr. Driscoll's office for the first time wondered how he had come by such a secretary.

"Miss Arnold, dld you ever see a telly fish?" he demanded.

"Well, here's another."

"I can't say I see much family re-semblance," smiled Miss Arnold. "It's there, all right. We sin't got any nerve."

"It seems to me you are riding the transmigration of soul theory at a prety hard pace, Mr. Driscoll. Yesterday. when you upset the bottle of ink, you a bull in a china shop, you

"When you know me a year or two longer, you'll know I'm several sorts of dumb animals. But I didn't call you to give you a natural history lecture. Get Duffy on the 'phone, will you, and tell him to send Keating around as soon as he can. Then come in and take some letters that I want you to let me have just as quick as you can get them off."

Two hours later Tom appeared in Miss Arnold's office. She had seen him two or three times when he had come in on business, and had been struck by his square, open face and his confident bearing. She now greeted him with a slight smile. "Mr. Driscoll is waiting for you," she said; and sent him straight on thru the next door.

Mr. Driscoll asked Tom to be seated and continued to hold his bulging eyes on a sheet of paper which he scratch ed with a pencil. Tom, with a sense of impending disaster, sat waiting for his employer to speak.

At length Mr. Driscoll wheeled bout abruptly. "What d'you think of Foley?"

"I've known worse men," Tom anwered, on his guard.

"You must of been in hell, then: You think better of him than I do. And better than he thinks of you. He's just been in to see me. He wants me to fire you.

Tom had half-guessed this from the noment Duffy had told him Mr. Driscoll wanted him, but nevertheless he was startled by its announcement in words. He let several seconds ness. the while he got hold of himself, then asked in a hard voice: "And what are you going to do?"

Mr. Driscoll knew what he was going to do, but his temper insisted on gratification before he told his plan. 'What can I do?' he demanded test ily. "It's your fault-the union's fault. And I don't have any sympathy to waste for anything that happens to any of you. Why don't you put a deent man in as your business agent?"

Tom pased all this by. "So you're going to fire me?" What else can I do?" Mr. Dris-

coll reiterated. "Hasn't my work been satisfactory?" "It isn't a question of work. If it's

any satisfaction to you. I'll say that I never had a foreman that got as much or as good work out of the men." "Then you're firing me because Foley orders you to?' There were both

and indignation in Tom's voice Mr. Driscoll had expected to put his foreman on the defensive; instead, he found himself getting on that side. "If you want it right out, that's it. But

what can I do? I'm held up." "Do?" Tom stood up before his em

ployer, neck and face red, eyes flashing. "Why fight him!" "I've tried that"—sarcastically— "thanks."

"That's what's the matter with you oosses! You think more of dollars than you do of self-respect?"
Mr. Driscoll trembled. "Young man,

d'you know who you're talking to?" "I do!" Tom cried hotly. "To the man who's firing me because he's too cowardly to stand up for what's right!"

Mr. Driscoll glared, his eyes clicked. Then he gave a great swallow. "I guess you're about right. But if I understand the situation, I guess there's lot of men in your union that'd rather hold their jobs than stand up for what's right."

Tom, in his turn, had his fires drawn 'And I guess you're about right, too,' (Continued next week.)

[This novel began in The Worker of April 6, 1907, Back numbers can always be had.1

THE APT PUPIL

The philanthropical Fifth avenue lady was visiting a lower East Side Sunday school. To test the aptness of a particularly indigent cluster of pupils, she took the class in hand to question them. "Children, which is the greatest of

all virtues? Not one answered "Think a little. What is it I am do ing when I give up time and pleasure come down among you for your

moral good?" A grimy fist went up. "Well, what am I doing, little boy?" "Buttin' in!"-Life.

If you wish a man to become in-terested in Socialism, send him The Worker. It is only 50 cents a year.

OPPOSED TO MILITARISM.

British Socialists Favor Armed Nation, Not Stand-

ing Army. The British Social Democratic Federation has been holding demonstrations in favor of the establishment of a national citizen militia, the arming and training of the whole people, "as the only safeguard against all attempts at conscription" and the aggravation of militarist evils. The manifesto published by the Executive Council reads as follows:

"Fellow Workers:-We of the Social Democratic Federation appeal to you to join with us in a vigorous protest against the Army Scheme of Mr. Haldane, by which he is seeking to militarize the youth of the nation. He appeals to the patriotism of the young men of the working class to join a service which he has never joined himself. He might have been a member of the Inns of Court Volunteers commonly called the "Devil's Own", but his patriotism was not stirred until, as Secretary of State for War, he was stimulated to an interest in the army with a brief marked £5,000 a year. He now hopes to delude the youth of the country into joining his Territorial Army, not as Volunteers civiliansbut as soldiers, subject in all respects to military law, and liable, once having been enlisted, to all the penalties of the brutal military code, from which there is to be no escape except after three months' notice and penalty of £5 Will the sons of the working class be so foolish as to put their necks into that noose?

"Fellow workers, be not misled by this piece of trickery. Now is the time to demand a thoro reform of military organization, the revising of mili tary law, and the complete civilizing of the military service. Away with imcompetent, wastrel officers, drawn from wealthy idlers! Let us democratize the service, and have the officers chosen by the men they will have to lead-chosen by reason of their competence and ability. Away with the antiquated system of courts-martial et a man who is serving his country retain the same civil right as any other man-the right to be tried by his peer for any offense that may be charged against him. Down with the whole system of militarism! We want no standing army at all-no class of mer set apart from their fellows, divorced from civil life, regarded and treated almost as convicts-(Mr. Brodrick com pared the soldier to the Chinese coolie n South Africa)-and subject to the arbitary will of irresponsible and in-competent officers. We simply want every man should be trained and drilled-every man, with no class exception—so that he may be able to take his place and play his part in the national defense in case of need. To do this it is necessary that any man should be taken from civil life, depriv ed of his civil rights and made sub lect to military law. A National Citi-

zen Force is not Conscription. It is your duty to oppose conscription, but this can only be done success fully by ensuring that every man shall trained to the use of arms as n

civilian. "Men of the Army Reserve, we appeal especially to you. Now is your time to organize in your own interest. To the political parties of the master class you are mere food for powder Join the Social Democratic Federation. which has always championed the cause of the man in the ranks, and is now taking the present opportunity to secure the redress of the many griev ances under which you suffer. Think of the brutal military code, under which twenty thousand young mer are committed to the military prisons of this country every year for offences for which they have never had any proper trial. Remember, Soldiers and Sailors serving with the Colors cannot combine, but Reservists may. We a peal to you, then, not only on behalf of yourselves, but on behalf of those far worse placed than you are in this respect, and who are suffering under eavy grievances against which they cannot protest. Help them in helping ourselves. At any moment you may b called to the Colors and once more sub jected to the same arbitrary rule from which you are at present free, but which your comrades with the Colors stil have to endure. Remember, Re servists, that in consequence of the militarism of which the soldier is a victim, he suffers under immense dis advantages when he returns to civi ife. Mr. Haldane has also deprived the soldier of the right to serve for a pension, and Tommy must put up with it; but there is no reason why you should not enter your emphatic and ef-

fectual protest. "Now is the time, men of the Army Reserve, to strike for the abolition of military law, and the civilizing of mili tary service. We appeal to you to join with us, and the whole of the workers of the country, in demanding the aboli tion of militarism, of military law, of any form of conscription, and the es tablishment of a national citizen force is which, while every man wil be a soldier, no man will cease to be a civilian-the democratic military force of the people, the nation in arms

join in the agitation, which is said to be receiving ready response, is regarded by British officialdom and bourgeoisle as next door to treason, and there is talk of repressive measures.

The direct appeal to reservists to

watch the advertisement of books an pamphlets on our fourth page. Join the Socialist Party NOW.

-Interature agents of locals should

THE HAT INDUSTRY IN DANBURY.

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

By Charles T. Peach.

(Continued from last week.)

bury's industrial life. In them are made the trimmings for the hats, which connects them closely with Danoury's principal industry. There are also fur factories, in which the raw material for the manufacturing of hats is produced.

In the silk mills the principal workers are women and young kirls. They are not organized. The wages paid locally in this industry are as follows: Weavers, \$1 a day: warpers, busy, from \$8 to \$9 a week; winders. \$1 a day; spinners, \$4.50 to \$5 a week; band cleaners, \$4.50° to \$5.50 a week. The average daily wage is below one dollar-to be accurate, 90 1/6 cents. The Bureau of Labor Statistics gives the average daily wage in the silk in-dustry for the state as \$1.30, which shows that Danbury is below the average. These factories are cleaner than the hat factories, and the sanitary couditions are better. The operatives complain that their wages are low. When they go into the silk factories to learn any branch of the industry, young girls of 14 or 15 years have to work for nothing during their apprenticeship, and their wages start at \$2.50 a week. I do not think any efforts to organize the workers in this industry have been made by the local trade unionists

Nothing Is Wasted

but Workers' Health.

In the fur factories are employed workingmen receiving perhaps the lowest wages for the most unbealthful work in the state. In the days gone by the older men in this industry received larger pay, some of the men who now receive \$8 or \$9 a week formerly getting \$25. In the old days the fur factories produced only new stock-that is to say, only the fur produced from the newly received skins of rabbits and other animals were the product of this industry. To-day, however, nothing goes to waste. The hat roundings, trimmed off at the hat factories, and even old fur hats, are taken to the fur shop, where they are treated with a powerful solution called "tin crystal", which takes out the stiffening and dye coloring, after which they are torn to shreds by pickers and other machinery, and the fur is made fit to be worked into hats again. There are also carloads of these old fur hats and hat roundings brought to the local fur factories from hat factories in other

The skins from which the new fur is prepared are sorted and cut open by women, mostly Italians or Syrians, who are able to earn from 60 to \$1 for a day's work of ten hours. The latter sum is earned only by those who are very fast. These skins are then ed with a solution called "carrot". which is prepared from nitric acid and So powerful and polsonous mercuiy. is this mixture, that it has to be comnunded in a small building outside the main factory. When the nitric acid and mercury are poured together in a large stone receptacle, the worker doing it has to beat a hasty retreat and shut the door of the building (the fumes being very dangerous, and a large volume of yellow fumes bursts forth thru a hole in the roof. After the mercury is cut by the nitric acid, it is ready for dressing the skins, and is called "carrot" because of its yellowish color. After the skins are thus dressed they are run thru a machine, which cuts off the fur so perfectly that not a particle is left on the skin and this is the most valuable product of the industry. The machine then cuts the skins into little pieces, which are converted into giue, and the refuse at the glue factory is converted into fer-

tilizer, so that nothing in this industry goes to waste.

The men working in the fur factories, with few exceptions, are Syrians Italians, and Siavonians. The foremen are mostly Americans, but their wages are not high, being about \$15 a week The Syrians and like laborers, considered unskilled, get \$1.25 a day, which is about 25 cents a day more than was paid for the same labor-power five years ago. About that time a union of the fur workers was formed, but it soon went to pleces, because it was impossible to bring the Syrians into the organization. The difficulty of conversing with them in their own language, and their unwillingness to put any money into a project like a trade union, were the barriers that trade unionism could not overcome.

Working with Poisons. I have alluded to the unhealthfulnes

of the work in the fur factories 'This can readily be comprehended when one realizes that mercury is a powerful poison. It is used in this industry in large quantities in the form of "car rot". It gets into the systems of the workers, and they are afflicted frequently with the malady called the "shakes" I have met old men who have practically lost the use of their hands thru mercurial polsoning. Some have had their teeth fall from their gums. In some instances, men in the for factories, after their teeth have become very loose, have pulled them out with their flugers and not a drop of blood has flowed from the cavity One of the fur workers told the writer that the "tin crystal" used for taking the dye and stiffening from the old indings is worse in its poisonous effects than the "carrot", but they do not know the components of the mixture.

The Syrians live in the houses near the fur factories, and many of them

The silk factories are a part of Dan- 1 huddle together in few rooms, as do the poorest classes of labor in the mili towns of Massachusetts and Connecticut. By the scanty manner of their living the single men manage to save

small sums from their low wages.

These being the principal industries erhaps a few words regarding other labor may not be out of place. The building trades are organized work is done under conditions similar to those prevailing in other cities, the exceptions being the carpenters and painters, who work nine hours, while the other trades work eight.

There are two silver plate factories but the wages paid are not above the average-in fact, the proprietor of one of them boasts that labor is cheap in Danbury. There are also a shirt factory and shirt waist factory. The girls are piece workers, and can earn from \$3 to \$5 a week. The latter sum can be earned only by those who are favorites of the forelady or boss.

The III-Paid Clerks.

According to the census figures, the salaried officials, clerks, etc., of Danbury receive lower salaries than those of almost any other city in the state Their average is quoted as being "\$824 a year, while in no other city is the average below \$1,000, and in several of them it runs up to \$1,300 or more. These figures, are not correct, for they are too high for Danbury. Any clerk who gets \$780 a year, or \$15 a week, is getting big pay in Danbury. Upon investigation I found some were getting this amount, while others were receiving from \$3 a week, or \$150 a year. up to \$7 a week, or \$364 a year. Upon one point the Bulletin is correct. The wages of clerks are undoubtedly lower in Danbury than those of the same class of labor elsewhere in the state.

And there is a reason for this. Nearly every hat factory in Danbury is a "closed shop", the number of apprentices is limited, and therefore there is a limit to the competition in the hatting trade. There is no limit to competition among the clerks in Danbury, perhaps on account of lack of organization, which is not the case in other cities, as the clerks are organized in many of them. A member of the firm of D. E. Loewe Co. showed a friend of the writer a long list of names of clerks who had standing applications for a position to learn hatting whenever a vacancy should oc This, as I stated before, is a nonunion shop, and offers them the only escape from clerking to a trade. The clerks in Danbury have to put on a good appearance on their small come, as do clerks elsewhere, and altho poor in purse, are proud, believing themselves more nearly allied to the

proprietors than to the proletarist. There is also a large printing and pamphlet binding establishment. on-union. The nine-hour day prevalls. Journeymen compositors ceive \$12 to \$14 a week. The girls in the bindery are paid \$3 a week, or a fraction over 5 cents an hour. Should any of them be five minutes late she is fined one hour's pay. Some people may ask: "Why don't these people organ-ize?" Let us investigate. It is a well known fact, particularly to Socialists, that there is a ifmit to

organization upon the economic field in any given community. The reason for this is on account of the surplus isborpower remaining unemployed. This has been styled by Marx the "reserve army of capital", and it flocks to those trades or callings most easily entered for employment. Should there be a case of a town where thoro organization existed, from the loins of the workingmen themselves would spring this "reserve army". Many an ized trade has been swept out of existence by reason of improved machining the places of their husbands and fathers and children in turn taking the places of women, their mothers. 'Communist Manifesto" is particularly

lear on this point. Employers Organized. The manufacturers and the busine

men of Danbury are organized, and it is difficult to-day to work along the lnes of the old-fashioned trade-union methods. There was a time when the committees of organized labor would call upon the business men and inform them of the union label goods they wanted them to keep in stock, or of the boycotted article they did not want them to keep. The business men, now having a union of their own, have decided to keep in stock what manner of goods they desire, and as these gentlemen collectively have a legal adviser to keep them posted on the laws relating to capital and labor, they know the workings and interpretation of Conspiracy Act, and possess a big advantage in their organization which the laborers have not.

It is not uncommon to learn, in this citadel of trade unions, of a union man who has aroused the ire of his capitalst master by taking a too radical part in the labor movement. Then it is that the blacklist comes into play. Many a hatter, altho he would have you be lieve that he is the most independent person on earth, has had a taste of this. It was for this reason that the president of the local hatters' unions was taken from the bench and paid a salary, for it was hard work to hold the office and a job at the trade at the same time. It also affects other trades. A short time ago I met a union barber who had just returned to Danbury. He had taken a more prominent part in the union than the boss bar- | See fourth page.

ber liked, and as a consec his job. He informed me that he was out of the active part of trade u ism, and he did not intend to be looked upon as an Anarchist or Socialist in the future. I cite these instances show that, while no single capitalist owns the laborer, the laborer to the capitalist class, for be cannot live without them. And yet Samu Gompers and others of his kind talk of the emancipation of the laborers by means of autonomous trade unionism

Socialism in Danbury. In conclusion, I should like to say few words upon a topic we are all

vitally interested in. Socialism has not made the progress in Danbury that, some outsiders consider it should have made. No doubt there are many res sons for this. Some years ago, be the writer became a Socialist, there was an energetic local of the S. L. P. with over 40 members in this town, and much propaganda was done and good literature distributed. Then came the split and the forming of the Social Democratic Party. A reorganization was effected, but in some manner the old spirit of unity was lost. Some of the old leaders left town, and new ones to take their places did not rise up. and in many instances the old workers have become discouraged. The Italian comrades have nearly all fallen out of the active part of the Socialist party's work, altho when election time comes they vote the ticket. Another cause that retards the growth of Socialism is the one so common elsewhere. The members do not study Socialism from the recognized authorities, but imagine that Hearstism is Socialism and that imbibling Brisbane's editorials will develop a person into a Socialist of the grand revolutionary party. There is perhaps no town in which a larger number of Hearst's papers are sold, according to the population, than in Danbury, and I know of no more reactionary population than we have bere. There is but one thing for the com rades, locally and elsewhere, to do, and that is to get their knowledge of So-cialism from the recognized standard authorities. Liebknecht gives us the keynote when he says: "Mode cialism is the child of capitalist society and its class antagonisms. With these it could not be. . . . On the ground of the class struggle we are invincible; if we leave it we are los for we are no longer Socialists. The for we are no long of strength and power of Socialism rests in the fact that we are leading a class struggle." There must be "no co promise, no political trading." But one thing is certain. Changes

are bound to come in the pro of hats, and machinery of the more automatic mechanism will supplant the present methods. Many patented di vices are owned by a large hat-ms-chine manufacturing firm, designed to simplify and increase production, and when once these are perfected and made practicable and the time is rips, they will be introduced. Capita recognizes only one law, and that is the law of profit, and there is recognit ed limit to the percentage. Whe capitalist runs a union shop or an shop, prolits must be made or the be ness will stop. I know that so the union hat manufacturers bel that their profits are not adequate, ar chafing under the unions's restr and are looking for a way. Whether "the way out" will come the on-coming industrial crisis, whether the pending suits will be entering wedge, I know not; but I do know: The class interests of I journeymen and the hat mans ers do not run together without frie tion, and the day may not be far away when another lockout will come as did during the financial crisis abo thirteen years ago. Then the hat may realize that the owners of t machines and factories, those s relations of production, are the ters of the bread" and will again able to dictate the conditions n which the work shall be done, the same as they have done heretofore.

HEATHEN HEALED

BY HOLY BIBLE TRUST. An international trust, covering the price and distribution of bibles and marked by familiar trust methods, has existed in this country for years. The American Bible Society is the name of the branch here. The combine has crushed out hundreds of smaller s cleties and brought others under its

control. Following this campaign of extinction and absorption, the price of bibl has been raised and the cost of fre distribution to the ignorant heathen increased 300 per cent. The British and American branches have an understanding by which both agree not to trespass on the territory of the other or to help the smaller societies that are profesting against "exto Each branch in its own field has a

free hand in squelching those who still believe that the "Lord's word" should be "free and without price". Many of the small societies had maintained free distribution bureaus, but since the coming of the trust, these have gone the way of the flesh. They have not even the hope of resurrection in the future.

Thus religious propaganda, like the more carnal things of earth, co under the rule of large capital, which is centering political and economic power in the hands of the capitalist class. The plous capitalists who are getting control of the bible and tract business are substituting a new com mand for the old one: "Go ye into all nations-and make them pay the

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1

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agitation for public provision for

feeding of school children. In

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on on those whom it but partially

erty of the masses is an essential part, is the only agency which can or which ought to deal with this evil. The Gov-

ar agitation, has already promised

concessions; and the pressure will be kept up till the promises are fulfilled.

and General Laborers, one of the most

progressive of British trade unions, has

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The National Union of Gas Workers

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national Trade Union Federation shows that in ten countries of Europe cent, in Germany 24 per cent, in Belglum only 9.5 per cent.

COOLIE LABOR IN SOUTH AFRICA. Those who think or affect to think that there would be no danger in relaxing the Chinese exclusion measure may take note of the fact that, at the end of March, there were over 53,000 registered coolles in the South African mining region known as the Rand-and this altho importation had ceased for more than a year. American capitalists would be quite us ready as British capitalists to profit by this form of slavery, if they were permit-

PRUSSIAN POLISH SOCIALISTS.

At 'the tenth annual conference of the Polish Socialist Party of Germany, a resolution was carried disassociating the Socialists of Prussian Poland from the Polish nationalist in the Reichstag, who on all occasions had stood for the interests of the bourgeoiste and the aristocracy and not for those of the workers. A further resolution declared the identity of interests of the Polish workers with those of the German Social Demograps.

PUBLICATIONS.

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LABOR SECRETARIAT. — Delegates' meeting the last Saturday of the month, 8 p. m., at 243 E. Eighty-fourth street. Board of Directors meets the first Thursday of the month, 8 p. m., at the office, 820 Broadway, R. 703. Address correspondence to Labor Secretariat, 230 Broadway. Telephone: 5076 or 5077 Franklin.

LABOR ORGANIZATIONS

Local Troy, N. Y., Socialist Party, meets d and 4th Wednesdays in Germania Hall. secretary, W. Wolinfk, 1 Hutton St. UNITED JOURNEYMEN TAILORS' UNION meets second and fourth Mondays in Links' Assembly Rooms, 221-233
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Dist. IV—342 W. 42nd 8t., 3 p. m.;
Dist. VI—2039 Third Ave., 8 p. m.; Dist. VII—2039 Third Ave., 8 p. m.; Dist. VII—3439 Second Ave., 8 p. m. The Board of
Supervision meets every Tuesday at Faulhaber's Hall, 1551 Second Ave., 8 p. m.

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SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.—Branches in New York, Brooklyn, Paterson, New-ark, Elizabeth, Syracuse, Cleveland, Chi-cako, St. Louis, Control Committee meets second Thursday in the month at 11 a. m. in the Labor Temple, 243 E. 84th aireet, New York City.

INITED BROTHERHOOD OF CABPENTERS & JOINERS OF AMERICA, LOCAL UNION NO. 478, meets every Tuesday at 8 p. m. in The Labor Temple. 243 East 84th street. William L. Draper, 452 W. Thirty-eighth street. New York City, Recording Secretary, H. M. Stoffers, 221 East 101st street, Financial Secretary.

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dren. The union points out that the overwork and underfeeding of the working people in general, the unsanitary housing conditions to which their poverty condemns them, and the lack of proper care of infants which results m mothers as well as fathers having to go out to work when they can get employment, all combine to produce a low standard of health and vitality in the children of the poor and sonder them peculiarly susceptible to disease. In accordance with the ideas set forth by successive Trade Union Congresses and by the Labor Party at its London and Belfast Conferences. the union emphasizes the necessity for scientific physical education, with medical inspection and records of the physical development of all children stending state schools, and skilled medical attendance for any child requiring it." The manifesto criticizes the measures in the education bills offered by the Government and urges all Socialist and labor organizations to bring pressure to bear in favor of an adequate provision for this important Attention is called to the fact that these organizations, last year

that they may now do equally good service in favor of a forward step. terested in Socialism, send him The Worker. It is only 50 cents a year.

did good servise to the cause of popu-

lar education by forcing the withdraw

ary measure for compulsory evening

ools, and takes this as an omen

EIGHT HOURS FOR SMELTER WORKMEN.

Bill Litroduced by Socialist in British

Columbia Legislature is Passed. The British Columbia Legislature has passed a bill introduced by Socialist Representative Hawthornethwaite providing that eight hours shall be the maximum working day for men employed in smelting works. The heat and especially the poisonous gases liberated in the process of smelting make the work very injurious to the workers' health, and they need abundant rest and leisure for getting into the open air to enable them to withstand these influences. So great, however, is the pressure of competition for jobs that a rigorously enforced law is necessary to prevent the smeltermen from "voluntarily" working themselves to death. So long as a part of the men-either because they are driven by extreme need or because they are still young and overestimate their powers of endurance-will consent to work nine or ten or more hours, the others must, under free competition, accept the same terms or lose their places. As long bours mean in effect less wages, and consequently greater profits, the employers oppose the demand for a short workday. In the present case, however, the strong organization of the workers in their unions, to gether with the invasion of the Legislature by Socialists elected by and for the working class, has forced a conces

THE GRAFT IN THE CASE.

When one looks over the expense account presented to the Idaho Legislature by the prosecutors of Messrs. Moyer, Haywood, and Petthone it would appear that when the politicians and Pinkertons had nothing else to do to amuse themselves they dug into the public funds and withdrew handsful of graft with reckless abandon that is only equaled by the horseplay of comedians in a burlesque show with the difference that the latter se-cure only wads of stage money while the former obtain the real article, says the "Cleveland Citizen." In the "emergency deficiency" report submitted to the Legislature the Hon. James H. Hawley grabbed \$1,000 and \$2,000 at a crack; ditto the Pinks. Hawley received a total of \$18,794.14: the Pinks, \$15,015.08; the Hon. W. Clayton Miller, \$5,000 at one grab, the Hon. W. E. Borah, \$5,000 in three grabs. The total sum of which the state was relieved amounts to \$54,516.94 in "deficiency" warrants alone. And the case against the biners has not yet begun, and apparently all there is to show is a number of continuances and Orchard's confession. Small wonder that the Idaho politicians and their thugs have been nursing their graft for more

-Even if Socialism would reduce all to a dead level it would have the

WHO ARE THE DEMAGOGS? | FRENCH CAPITAL

One of the most frequent words in the mouth of President Roosevelt. along with "delighted" and "LIAR!"

is "demagog". The sycophant press has selzed upon the word and now uses it as a stock designation for all who dare to criticise the present reign of plunder. It is especially utilized as a substitute for the word "Socialist." Roosevelt has applied it to Debs, Moyer, Haywood and several other prominent Socialists whenever he has had occasion to refer

Here is a question of the use of words.

Many a dog has been hanged by giv ing him a bad name, and it is manifestly the attempt of Roosevelt and his masters to do the same with honest

When dealing with the use of words it is well to know their meaning. The Century dictionary defines a demagog as "one who seeks to obtain political power or the furthering of some political purpose by pandering to the ignor-

ance or prejudice of the people." TO WHOM DOES THIS DEFINI-

TION APPLY? Certainly not to Debs or Haywood or Moyer. All of these men have sought to remove the ignorance of the people, not to pander to it. They have worked tirelessly to educate those whom Roosevelt and his class have

kept in blindness. They have sought the political power for no one, and least of all for those who were mentioned. They have never received or expected any political advantage from anything they have done. On the contrary, they have reaped nothing but imprisonment and ostracism and suffering in return for their efforts to remove the "ignorance and prejudice" of the working class.

Turn now to Roosevelt. He has sought constantly to keep the people in ignorance. He has tried to persuade them that he is their friend. He has had himself elected to "honorary membership" in a trade union-to the everlasting dishonor of the union.

His only possibility of political life

depends upon his keeping the workers in ignorance of the fact that they are being robbed, and in arousing a prejudice founded on ignorance against those who are trying to tell them the truth. He has fattened so well upon this ignorance and prejudice that he has obtained the highest office in the gift

ance and maintain the exploitation of those who are kept in ignorance. WHO IS THE DEMAGOG?-Chicago Daily Socialist.

KRUSTALEFF AT LIBERTY.

of the American voters. He has "ob-

tained political power" by ignorance,

and used it to perpetuate that ignor-

It is reported that Krustaleff, who was so active in the winter of 1905 and 1906 as President of the Workmen's Council in St. Petersburg, and who was arrested about a year ago and sentenced to exile for life in Siberia, has succeeded in making his escape.

GETTING "TIMID". According to the daily press the rise of Socialism in France has caused decline in foreign and particularly American investments in that country as well as discouraged French capitalists. One paper remarks that the sad feature of this situation is that Socialists regard it as a "tribute to their ac-

tivities and a measure of the progress of their reforms". It must be confessed that this migration of capitalists from one country to another has no terrors for workingmen who are forced by economic conditions to tramp the world in search of better conditions. If capital gets "timid" and flees elsewhere it simply indicates the tide is turning in favor of the workers. For driving capital from one country merely foreshadows the day when it will be driven from all countries. When the day comes that the red ban ner floats above all capitols there, will be no further country for capital to flee to. The legal seizure of the instruments of wealth production will then follow and they will lose their char-

acter as means of exploitation. From that time on the workers will begin to Verily, if the entire capitalist class could and would migrate to another planet the question would be solved. to strip them of their power and we will then hear no more lamentations over the decline of capitalist invest-

"ASSISTED EMIGRATION."

ments.

The capitalist politicians and philan thropists in England are advocating "assisted emigration" as a remedy for the serious evil of unemployment there. The plan is simply to ship unemployed workmen to Canada or Aus tralia and dump them there to find jobs if they can. Government aid is asked for this scheme; meanwhile, the Salvation Army and other like agencles, financed by capitalists, are carrying on the work. Now it is notorious that Australia and Canada, as well as Great Britain, have their armies of the unemployed. At the harvest season there is a heavy demand for labor for a few weeks; thru the rest of the year the labor market is glutted. The immigrants, without means, ignorant of existing conditions and unused to the climate, are worse off than at home; they are helplessly at the merc of rascally employment agents, who set to work at starvation wages such as are needed to break strikes or force ductions and let the rest beg or starve The object of the plan is to relieve the English capitalist class from the social danger resulting from an unemployed army larger than they really need and to strengthen the hands of colonia employers in their conflicts with their employees; incidentally, the trans-portation companies, the employment agents, and perhaps the philanthropy

workers get a good graft out of it; and the burden of suffering falls on the "assisted" emigrants and on the colonial workmen against whom they

PUBLICATIONS.

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BOOKS OPEN FOR COMMITTEES

THE INTERNATIONAL TRADE UNION FEDERATION'S REPORT. The third annual report of the Inter-

the total membership of trade unoins in 1905 was 4,474,389, out of whom 259,544 were females. A careful estimate for two additional countries-Switzerland and Spain-brings the total for 12 countries to over four and a-half millions, divided as follows:-England, 1,866,775; Belgium, 148,483; Denmark, 92,627; Sweden, 117,935; Norway, 18,600; Germany, 1,822,343; Austria, 71,173; Servia, 5,074; Bulgaria, 8,300; Switzerland and Spain, about 85,000. Denmark is the country with the relatively highest proportion of trade unionists, no less than 49 per cent of the people actually engaged in industry being organized. In England the corresponding figure is 26 pe

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PURLICATIONS

of Popular Science Literature and Socializa-the Jewish language, published by the

The new monthly report cards for locals will be shipped from the Na-tional Office to all locals in time to file their report for the current month with state secretary. Later the report cards will be shipped in quantities to the respective state secretaries. National Organizer Goebel has re-

ently organised locals in Oregon at mlock, Tillamook, Carlton, Fall City, and Dallas.

N. E. C. MOTION.

Relative to the question raised by the National Secretary about the payment of James Oneal's expenses to a eting of the National Committee on Constitution at Chicago, April 21-22, National Executive Committeeman Hanford has submitted the following motion to the N. E. C.:

The secretary is hereby authorized to pay to Comrade Opeal, mileage from and to his place of employment and per diem for time lost in attending the meeting of the Constitutional Committee, of which he

NATIONAL LECTURERS AND OR-GANIZERS.

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

John Collins: Detroit, Mich. Isnac Cowen: New Jersey, under direction of State Committee.

George H. Goebel: May 12, Sweet Home, Ore.; May 13, Holley; May 14, Brownsville: May 15, Junction City; May 16, Coburg; May 17, Cottage Grove: May 18, London. Lena Morrow Lewis: May 12-13,

Reading, Pa.: May 14, Shamokin; May 15. Shippensburg: May 16, Steelton; May 17, Middletown; May 18, York. Guy E. Miller: Colorado, under di-

rection of State Committee. Fred L. Schwartz: Pennsylvania under direction of State Committee. W. Wilkins: New Hampsbire, under direction of State Committee.

New Jersey.

National Organizer Cowen spent seven days in Perth Amboy and says he found everybody discouraged. They were all Jewish comrades, and had never been able to interest any English speaking workers. They reorgan-ized, and will resume activity on the lines Comrade Cowen mapped out for them. The state office did not have a single name in New Brunswick, where mrade Cowen went lust week, so he has his work cut out for him.

Connecticut. *

The State Committee met April 28 New Haven. Comrade Hull pre-Those present were Comrades Beardsley, Applegate, Smith, Kratz, en, and Lauglois. Applications of C. H. Pierce, Albany, N. Y., and H. H. Caldwell, Dayton, O., as organizers, were laid over till the next meet-\$35.60; expenditures, \$56; balance, \$65.36. It was decided that Comrade Brown spend the fourth norganized territory and that National Committeemen recommend a uniform seal for all state, local and

The unjust Direct Primary Law will the New Haven "Register", one of the ers of this sinister law, has little opes of its passage by the legislature. However, the Socialists are aroused and will watch for any other attempt that may be made to accomplish what

Beston, Mass.

City Central Committee met Tues day, April 23, eleven delegates present. Owing to special business Organizer d being unable to reorganize the club. Delegates to Moyer-Haywood erence reported. Ward 7-9-12 has chased a red fing for the use of cialist organizations of Greater Bos-The reorganized German Club is increasing in membership. The 's Socialist Club will ctival in Appleton Hall on May 20. e proceeds of the festival of May 5 il be donated to the Moyer-Haywood se Fund. Resolutions were adoptprotesting against President Roose it's sinr at Moyer and Haywood.

The Vahay-Spero debate last Sunday as a great success, the hall being icked to suffocation. The papers gave frly good notices of the affair.

fairly good notices of the affair.

Miss Jane Moore will lecture on "The Evolution of Wealth" at Filgrim Hall, 684 Washington street, Sunday, May 12, 8 p. m.

PHILADELPHIA.

The following delegates have been elected to the state convention: Samuel Clark, Edwin H. Davies, Ed. Moore, Joseph E. Cohen, Simou Kne-bel, E. J. Higgins, George N. Cohen, Wm. C. Price, Simon Libros, Samuel Sadler, W. R. Cassile, J. J. McKelvey. Sadler, W. R. Casslie, J. J. McKelvey. The Socialist. Party being an official party in Pennsylvania and being compelled to participate in the new primary law, these twelve will be pinced on the ballot. The Organizer will examine the ballots when they are open for public inspection a week in advance of the primary, which will be ball Saturday. June 1. Due stamp sales for April amounted to 632, as compared with 250 for the mane nonth

in 1906. Receipts for the month from all sources were \$100.41; expenses, \$137.50; balance, May 1, \$24.76. George N. Cohen, Literature Agent,

reports \$98.84 worth of literature s during April, as against \$59.87 for the same month last year, and \$19.90 for April, 1905. He secured a large amount of good literature at low One purchase was for 1,000 each of Vail's "Modern Socialism" and Principles of Scientific Socialism".

Lena Morrow Lewis' dates have been reduced to two, June 1 and 2. Com-rades Cassile and Knebel were elected to fill vacancies on the Campaign Committee. A call has been issued in the Second Congressional District to nominate a candidate for Congress to succeed the present mayor, Reyburn. Maple Grove, on Second street Pike, has been secured for our picule on Saturday, Aug. 31. Out-of-town locals will be invited. Admission will be 25 cents, including refreshments. Comrades Hagaman, Quick, and Ackland were elected a committee to get local papers to accept the plate matter issued by the National Office. Next meeting of Local Philadelphia will be held Sunday, June 2, 2 p. m.

Owing to ill health, Simon Libros has resigned as corresponding secretary of the Campaign Committee. Terrence A. Flood succeeds him. It is expected that he will carry on the work so well done by Comrade Libros. All communications intended for the Campaign Committee should be addressed to Terrence A. Flood, Room 10, 1305 Arch street.

Chas. Sehl will speak for the 26th and 36th Ward Branch at Boyle's Hall, Nineteenth and Mifflin streets, Friday evening, May 10.

ALLEGHENY.

E. E. Carr is available for twenty dates in the county from June 7 to 27. Branches are urged to see local editors and endeavor to have them use plate matter provided by the national office. A boat excursion is being arranged for June 16. Regular Sunday night lectures are held at Call's Hall, 204 Sixth street, Pittsburg. All members are requested to attend. The deficit of \$150 has been wiped out. Branches are urged to elect one delegate to the Campaign Committee. The committee meets every Friday night at 903 Federal street, Allegheny. WESTMORELAND COUNTY.

National Organizer Schwartz has concluded three weeks work in the

ounty. New branches were organized at Irwin, Jeannette, and Mt. Pleasant and a number of members at large secured. Members are urged to make returns on subscription blanks as soon as possible. Lena Morrow Lewis spoke to a large crowd at New Kensington on April 29. Her literature sales were \$13.70. "Undesirable citizens" are increasing rapidly in the county.

New York State.

The District Committee of Montgomery, Eulton, Schenectady, Albany, Rensselaer, and Saratoga counties met in Schenectady on Sunday, May 5. It was decided not to place a district organizer in the field until necessary funds are raised. Fred. L. Albany of Albany was elected corresponding secretary for the committee and W. E. Cole of Schenectady financial secretary. The committee will meet regularly on the first Sunday of the month in Schenectady. Efforts are to be made to get all the locals in the district represented in the organization and to raise the funds necessary to carry on active propaganda work.

New York City.

The General Committee of Local New York will meet at the Labor Temple, 239 East Eighty-fourth street, Saturday, May 11, 8 p. m., and all delegates are urged to be present.

The City Executive Committee met at the new headquarters, 239 E. Eighty-fourth street on May 6. Twelve delegates were present. The West Side reported income of \$213 from their recent entertainment. Yorkville A. D. is canvassing labor organizations by assembly districts bility of establishing district head-quarters. The Organizer reported that the expense to the local of the May Day parade would be very small as strations of the kind-probably not exceeding \$15 or \$20. Some additional equipment is being furnished for the new local headquarters and the approximate expense of moving into th new offices will be \$100. Also reported progress in securing out of town speakers for the campaign. The spe-cial committee to get up a list of books for use of literature agents reported that its work would probably be completed within two weeks. Mesdames Oppenheimer, Lang, McClellan, Grae bler, U. Solomon, S. Solomon, and Misses Gill, Hanson, and Maley were appointed to have charge of the bazaar at the annual party picuic.

The free reception to the comrades of Local New York, to be given Saturday evening, May 18, by the Harlem tion Committee at Moser's Hall, 19 Manhattan street, promises to be an enjoyable affair. There will be a dancing program with music by the Harlem Socialist Orchestra. A oneact sketch, entitled "Undesirable Citizens", or "Scenes in a Police Court" written by J. C. Frost, will be produced by the New York Socialist Dramatic Club.

Harlem Agitation Committee will hold an outdoor meeting at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street and Seventh avenue Saturday, May 11, 8

John Spargo will preside at the formal opening of the 6th A. D. club-rooms at 298 E. Third avenue, Saturday evening. May 11. He will also speak on "The Socialist Outlook". Theodore Schroeder will lecture for the Liberal Art Society, 206 E. Broad-

THE SOCIALIST VOTE

The following table is believed to contain an accurate statement of the vote of the Socialist Party for 1904 and 1906, with percentages of gain or less of the total vote. For purposes of comparison the vote of the Socialist Labor Party is also tabulated. All figures given, except those for Nevada (1906), are official.

Several corrections have been made since the table was provisionally printed in The Worker of Jan. 12, The vote of Texas for 1906 was unofficially reported as 7,198 for the Socialist Party and 4,919 for the Socialist Labor Party. It is so printed in both the World and Tribune almanacs. Just what happened when the official canvassers got hold of it can only be guessed; but when they finished, Socialist vote had dwindled to 2,958 and the Socialist Labor vote to 260. In Minnesota the Congressional vote (given in the column "highest vote, 1906") is an increase of some 3,000 over the vote given at the last printing of the table. In the same column slight increases are also given in the vote of New York and of Tennessee.

in replying, give inaccurate reports.

Two years ago, while tabulating the rote of 1904, I wrote to the Secretary of State of Alabama for a verification of the reported vote of 853 for our party. His reply gave the vote as 1,853. I then applied to the Socialist State Secretary for a further verification. He was ill at the time and could not attend to the matter, but wrote me that he saw no reason to doubt the figures. I accordingly used them in my table. In August, after the official printing of the returns by the Secretary of State, I learned of the error. I have since done what I could to prevent the further use of the wrong figures, but an error once started on its rounds is difficult to overtake.

This year I had a somewhat similar experience with the Secretary of State of Virginia. In reply to an inquiry from me he gave the vote of "the Socialist or Socialist Labor candidates for Congress" as 15. As a matter of fact, there were no Socialist Party candidates in Virginia last year, and the vote of the Socialist Labor Party was not correctly given. Through the kindness of Mr. H. Adolph Muller, of Richmond, a member of S. L. P., who examined the official returns, I was

ota. At my suggestion, Comrade J. E. Nash applied to the Secretary of State for the Congressional returns, and received the ridiculous reply that the total Socialist vote in the State was 525. Comrade Nash has uncovered the real figures, which are 14,445. It is due to the Secretary of State, Mr. Julius A. Schmall, that acknowledgement be made that the erroneous figures sent out from his office were the work of a clerk. In a subsequent letter to Comrade Nash, Mr. Schmall has rectified the error and has expressed his deep regret over the occur-

In doubtful cases, whose figures shall be taken? It is a matter for the exercise of personal judgment, and one upon which individuals will differ. On compiling an accurate year-book, and when an error is shown to him, has no hesitancy in correcting it The World Almanac is carelessly compiled, and

There are cases in which a decision must be made between two sets of figures, both of which are "correct." In New Hampshire last year, the official returns gave the Socialist candidate for Governor 1,011 votes. A protest was made by the Socialists, and a re-count was had. The recount added 125 to the Socialist vote, making it 1,136. But the Secretary of State did not use the revised figures in the of-

way, Friday, May 10, 8 p. m. Sub-"The Relation Between Science and Religion".

Kings County

Since the Moyer-Haywood parade has proven such a great success, and the newspapers have given us so much notice and advertising, comrades should follow up this unusual advantage by visiting all enrolled voters in their assembly districts before the active work of the campaign opens.

All comrades having tickets and monies for the May Day celebration are urgently requested to turn them in to the division organizers or the county organizer at the earliest possible date. This is important.

day, May 11, 8:30 p. m. Assembly districts should see that their delegates attend more regularly.

residences lately should immediately notify the county organizer and the secretaries of their respective districts so they may be promptly notified of official business.

The organizer will be at his office on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays, and all other evenings as his duties may require between six and eleven o'clock. Comrades, please take rote of this. A supply of "The Pinkerton Labor Spy", by Morris Friedman, is on hand at 25 cents per copy.

By W. J. Ghent. ficial statement, made up by him Which, then, are the "official," ones? To my mind, the ones acknowledged by the Secretary of State; and it is the

smaller figure, accordingly, that I have

given. In compiling the Presidential vote. another source of variance is found. In some states the vote for the elector polling the highest vote of his party s taken as official, while in other states the vote for the elector whose name appears first on the ballot is taken. What is to be done? The compiler, it seems to me, can do other than accept the usage of the state

sending the returns. In making comparisons in the fol-

Alabama

Arkansas ... 1,816

Colorado 4,304

Connecticut . 4,543

Florida 2,337

Idaho 4,954 Illinois 69,225

Indiana 12,013

Iowa..... 14,847

Kansas 15,494

Kentucky .. 3,602

Maine 2,106

Mass. 13,604 Michigan . . 8,941

Minnesota ... 11,692

Missouri 13,009

Montana 5,676

Nebraska ... 7,412

N. H. ... 1,090

New Jersey . 9,587

New York .. 36,883

No. Dakota .. 2,017

Ohio.... 36,260

Oregon . . . 7,651

So. Dakota .. 3,138

Tennessee ... 1,854

Texas 2,791

Wash'n 10,023

West Va. . . 1,572

Wisconsin ... 28,220

Wyoming ... 1,077

Arizona 1,304

Oklahoma .. 4,443

Territories:

New Mex. ...

2.247

124

5.767

218

162

· Congressional ticket.

No candidates in 1906

Totals 408,230 281,056

Delaware ...

Georgia

Louisiana ...

Maryland ...

Mississippi ..

Nevada

No. Car.

Rhode Island

Utah....

Vermont

Virginia

SOCIALIST PARTY

SULZER'S WESTCHESTER PARK SUNDAY Afternoon and Evening, JUNE 9

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE CAMPAIGN FUND

DANCING, AMUSEMENTS, GAMES' ETC.

Highest

1906.

2.164

17,515

3,005

*2,530

5.011

42,005

7.824

8.796 ••1.819

1.553

••3,106

*20,699

•14.445

11,528

3.763

•1.251

1,011

*7.766

•25,948

1,689

18,432

17.033

•18,736

416

2,542

1.637

3.065

512

8,717

•2,611

24,916

•1.995

+4,040

*211

****173

5.994

•149

Farms (Subway).

1.42

8.31

.10 6.32

.85 1.93

2.18 1.46

1.51

7.65

8.86

4.03

6.08

4.79

2.99 2.39

8.91

CONCERT

CHORUS By the FREE GERMAN SCHOOLS

FINNISH SOCIALIST ORCHESTRA ORPHEUS ORCHESTRA SOCIALIST BAND LETTER CARRIERS' BAND

AT THE CATE IS CENTS

ORGANIZING WORK THAT COUNTS BEST.

Isaac Cowen, who is acting as National Organizer in New Jersey, in the course of a report of his work, says:

We held a well-attended street meeting in Perth Amboy on Saturday night, and in the midst of my talk I had slips of paper handed around in the crowd, and asked those who wanted to know more about Socialism to sign their names and addresses and occupations, while those claiming to be Socialists could so siste. Thirty out of an audience of 200 filled out the slips, twelve claiming to be Socialists. The Secretary will follow these names up with literature, and get them to subscribe for a Socialist paper. Then he will take a selected list from the city directory and visit them, at the same time working to get those on the first list to join the party. A copy of this list is also sent into the state office, which will send reading matter. This may seem a slow process to some, but every member we will get thru this system will know why he or she joins we will stand a better chance of holding

have never belonged to trade unions, and who cannot join them, is to leave the disbers who are in the unions and who are trying to get union men into the party. Also not to trouble about whether Adam was made of clay, or whether Christ was a myth or not, as both are dead and can-not help us a bit, while the discussion can hinder us by using up good time that we ought to be using for Socialism. I emphasize the importance of answer

prompt answers in return; also of collect ing all members' dues, whether meetings are held or not. When committees are appointed, and they do not give satisfactory reports, and can assign no reason for it, fire them and get new committees. prompt in everyhing-don't wait! do it

This is the kind of work that has long been needed for the party. It is the sort of work that counts, and that will show itself in a more compact and efficient organization.

GEORGE BIGELOW DEAD.

It is with deep regret that we learn of the death of Comrade George E. Bigelow of heart disease at Chicago on May 2. Comrade Bigelow was for several years a most active worker for the Socialist Party. He participated in the famous unity convention at Indianapolis in 1901, and afterwards took the field as a Socialist lecturer. In 1902 he was the Socialist Party

andidate for Governor of Nebraska In 1903 he placed himself under diection of the national headquarters and since then he traveled extensively for the national party, visiting nearly every state in the Middle-west. South and South-west. There was hardly a had not at some time visited, and he had also spoken in the Eastern and far Western states. As a consequence he became widely known and was esteemed by Socialists wherever he went.

Comrade Bigelow was a genial. warm-hearted and conscientious man. He was singularly free from affectation or egotism, and he did his work with painstaking fidelity and there-He made friends for himself and the Socialist movement because his sincerity was apparent, his character spotless and his bearing courteous. kindly, and considerate. He was incapable of consciously injuring anyone, and he was as sensitive of injustice to others as he was scasitive of injustice to himself.

Having been in the ministry for many years, Comrade Bigelow had become an effective lecturer, and was especially successful in his presentation of Socialism from the Christian standpoint, the he never know identified himse with the Christian Socialist cult worked harder and more 'ew men quaringly 1903 and than he did during the ye 1904, and no one carried th him a more sincere and encourage is mersage th him a of good will and good cheer.

The writer had an exceptional opportunity to judge of Comrade Bige low's qualities as a Socialist and as a man, and it is not too much to say that he gave to the movement to the limit of his mental, physical, tinancial and spiritual resources and that he set an example of single-hearted, unobtrusive devotion to duty as inspiring as it was exceptional, even in the Socialist movement. His wife and a daughter, who were in hearty sympathy and accord with Comrade Bigelow's work, are left behind, and the interment was arranged to take place at his former home, Lincoln, Neb W. M.

honesty the y aluable asset of the capitalist, he latter is unusually modest in oving it by the way he gets his living.

GREAT

Moyer-Haywood Parade

Moyer-Haywood TRIAL

> begins for which money is needed.

Every union man should attend the MOYER-HAY-WOOD BENEFIT PER-FORMANCE at the

KALICH THEATRE May 21-25 incl.

See our adv. in this paper.

Svenska Socialisten Switz Park senting the Socialist Party. It is published the 10th and 15th of each month. The sub-scription price is 50 cents per year. Com-rades are requested to do, all they can to boost this paper among Swedlah speaking-people. Address A. A. PATTERSON, 507 7th St., Rockford, Ill.

RECENT SOCIALIST BOOKS.

Never before were new books on scientific Socialism appearing at so rapid a rate as now. Six years ago America was the most backward of capitalist nations in the matter of revolutionary librarius. To aver two hundred different books in the with international Socialism are to be at at low prices, and the list is growing fast.

We have an arrangement with a co-operative publishing house by which we can receive orders for all its books at advertised prices. The retailer's profit on books ordered from this office will help cover the cust of publishing this paper, while simoney paid to the publishing house by us will be used for increasing the output of Socialist books.

The most important of recent regimes

Socialist books.

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

The second volume newly translated from

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

Another recent publication only second in importance to "Capital" is a new popular edition of Morgan's "Ancient Society." It upsets the paralyzing feeling that things always have been about the same as now and so presumably always will be the same. It shows on the contrary that wealth and poverty, millionaires and tramps, are modern inventions. Morgan's "Ancient Sciety" has until now sold for four doiners. The new Socialist-edition sells for \$1.51 a copy.

copy.

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

"Class Straggies in America," by A. M.

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

postpaid.

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

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

ORDER FROM THE SOCIALIST LITERATURE Co. 15 Spruce Str., New York.

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 publish 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

MANAGERY to the -The Social Democratic Party of

Wisconsin is identical with the Socialist Party of other states. The difference is one of name only.

PICNIC AND SUMMERNIGHT'S FESTIVAL

S. L. P.

1906.

1904.

....

....

575

....

....

4.698

1.598

. . . .

596

....

2.359

1.012

1.674

. . . .

2.680

9,127

2.633

2,211

....

421

. . . .

56

1,592

223

86

....

....

331,043 33,546 20,265

1,153

1.600

260

....

....

....

....

United Workingmen's Singing Societies Finnish Socialist Chorus Gymnastic Exhibitions by the Combined Turn-Vereins of New York

BARBECUE

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

THE VOTE. Per cent of Head of ticket. Per cent State vote Vote. gain 1904. 1906 1906. States.

2,164

16.938

•149

•2,530

4.650

42,005

8,901

7,621

**1.819

***603

1,553

7,938

4.646

11.528

4.638

1.011

21,751

978

18,432

15,169

395

2,542 878

*3.010

*1,995 *211

14,040

** Candidates in only five Congressional Districts.

**** Candidates in only one Congressional District.

*** Candidates in only three Congressional Districts.

815

••3,106

--89

- 41

-- 100

-- 14

-13

- 9

† Candidates for delegate to Constitutional Convention.

The difficulties met in compiling such a table are many and vexatious. The possibility of error is always present, and all reports, even official, must be treated with caution. Many of the Secretaries of State pay no attention to requests for transcripts of the vote, while others, the courteous

enabled to get the correct figures.

Another instance relates to Minne

the whole, of the printed records, the Tribune Almanac is the safest guide. The editor of the Tribune Almanac, Mr. W. L. McPherson, takes pride in the errors it has made in the Socialist

vote remain uncorrected.

Comrades who have changed their

calism. But a far more important lowing table, the Debs vote of 1904 has cause was the organization and activbeen used in all cases. For 1906 the vote for Governor or other state offiity of the Industrial Workers of the ial heading the ballot has been taken. World. The founding of this body, with its open threat to the regula In states where no state official was labor unions, aroused a great deal of voted for the total Congressional vote has been taken. The basis of comparison has been objected to, and with some reason. But on the whole, I am unable to see any fairer basis. Had Socialists themselves treated the Debs vote as a somewhat exaggerated expression of Socialist strength, and had they compiled a table of votes for the minor candidates of that year, aggregating, probably, in the neighborho of 825,000 votes, and advertised this to the public, they might now consistently use such figures in making comparisons with the figures for 1906. But every Socialist speaker and journal has persistently advertised the Debs vote to the public as a test of Socialist strength. It is poor tactics, and lays us open to a charge of double dealing, to insist now that the Debs vote was an abnormal vote, and that it should therefore not be used in making com-

parisons. The Socialist Party loses 31 per cent on the head of its ticket. But the vote in many states was uneven. In 1904 Debs invariably ran shead of his ticket, while last year the head of the ticket in many cases ran far befind The total of the highest vote exceeds that for the head of the ticket by 49 987. The loss last year, based on the highest vote, is less than 19 per cent. The total vote of all parties was much less last year than in 1904. The Socialist Party proportion of that total is but little less than that for the

former year. The Socialist Labor Party loses fraction less than 40 per cent. The figures given in the "People" of the vote in 1904 (34,172) are not borne out by the official returns published. The 'People's" total is reached by includamong other instances, 296 votes credited to California. The official printed report, for California, which has been sent me by the Secretary of State, gives no warrant whatever for these figures. Various causes for last year's oss

have been suggested. Two causes will doubtless be conceded by every one. The first of these lies in the fact that no general dissatisfaction with candidates of either of the old parties caused a protest vote to be thrown to the Socialists, as happened in 1904, men of Irkutsk, Siberla. owing to the nomination of Parker. The second lies in the spread of Join the Socialist Party NOW. Hearstism and other middle-class radi-

needless antagonism on the part of ortrous consequences to our vote. Doubtless many of those who, in the face of the most solemn warnings against the fatuousness of their course, took a hand in the creation of this body, are now able to appreciate their folly. They succeeded in a few things, it is true. They succeeded in throwing the American Federation of Labor back into the hands of reactionaries. They succeeded in not only preventing an otherwise certain growth of the Sothat vote by 31 per vent in one party and by 40 per cent in the party that stood as sponsor for this erratic industrial movement. And finally they suc ceeded gloriously in smashing beyond redemption the movement which, with so noisy a blare of drums and trumpets, they had brought into being. Let us hope that no further outbreak of Socialist fatulty will occur before the next national election.

SOCIALIST SUNDAY SCHOOL. The attendance last Sunday was

unusually good. Sessions will continue at 106 Ludlow street. The interest is unabated. Next Sunday, if the weather is favorable, the school will have an outing in Bronx Park. An early start will be made and lunch provided for the children. In case of rain the usual session will be held in the afternoon, and the outing postponed to the next fine Sunday. The place selected is at the lower end of Bronx Park, a short distance east of the river. It can be reached by Subway to Bronx Park station (last station on the road) or by Third avenue surface and West Farms cars. At the request of some of the older pupils Comrade Hopp has promised to write a short acting sketch embodying some educational contrasts

SOCIAL DEMOCRATS IN THE DUMA. The Social Democratic delegation in

the Russian Duma numbers 65 repre sentatives. The latest accession is Dr. Mandelburg, a man of great intellectnal attainment and an eloquent orator who has been elected by the working-

MERRIE ENGLAND. By Robert atchford. 10 cents; 12 for 85 cents;

THE COMMUNIST MANIFESTO. Karl Mark and Frederick Engels.

a; 100 for \$6. MR MALLOCK'S "ABILITY". By

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HEARSTISM. By J. B. Osborne. 10 nts; 20 for \$1; 100 for \$3.50. ENTAL DYNAMITE. By George

INFANT MORTALITY, By Mariret McMillan. 5 cents; 10 for 30

L. Joynes. WHAT SOCIALISM MEANS. By

CIALISTS IN FRENCH MUNI-

anklin H. Wentworth. These six 5 cents each; 12 for 45

SOCIALISM, UTOPIAN AND SCIENTIFIC.

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By PETER KROPOTKIN. \$1.

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CIASS STRUGGLES IN AMERICA.

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PUBLICATIONS.

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"The One Thing Lacking"

etc., renovated.

JOHN MOJE, PROPRIETOR LABOR DAY STILL OPEN.

national Trade Union Federation shows that in ten countries of Europe the total membership of trade unoins in 1905 was 4,474,389, out of whom 259,544 were females. A careful esti-mate for two additional countries— Switzerland and Spain-brings the total for 12 countries to over four and a-half millions, divided as follows:-England, 1,866,775; Belgium, 148,483; Denmark, 92,627; Sweden, 117,935; Norway, 18,600; Germany, 1,822,343; Austria, 71,173; Servia, 5,074; Bulgaria 8,300; Switzerland and Spain, about 85,000: Denmark is the country with the relatively highest proportion of trade unionists, no less than 49 per cent of the people actually engaged in industry being organized. In England the corresponding figure is 26 per cent, in Germany 24 per cent, in Belgium only 9.5 per cent.

COOLIE LABOR IN SOUTH AFRICA. Those who think or affect to think that there would be no danger in relaxing the Chinese exclusion me ure may take note of the fact that, at the end of March, there were over 53,000 registered coolles in the South African mining region known as the Rand—and this altho importation had ceased for more than a year. American capitalists would be quite us ready as British capitalists to profit by this form of slavery, if they were permit-

PRUSSIAN POLISH SOCIALISTS.

the Polish Socialist Party of Germany. a resolution was carried disassociating the Socialists of Prussian Poland from the Socialists of Prussian Poland from the Polish nationalist in the Reichstag, who on all occasions had stood for the interests of the bourgeoisle and the aristocracy and not for those of the workers. A further resolution declared the identity of interests of the Polish workers with those of the German So-cial Democracy. HEARSTISM.

An analysis of Government Ownership by B. Osborne, former State Organizer of 10c. a copy, prepaid; & for 25c.; 10 to 50c.; \$3.50 per 100. Send stamps or more order to

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The paper that stands up for the oppressed.
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L'UNION DES TRAVAILLEURS The only French Socialist paper in the

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Price, \$1.50 per year; 10 copies or ere, 1 cent per copy; 75 cents per

LABOR ORGANIZATIONS

LABOR SECRETARIAT. — Delegates meeting the last Saturday of the month 5 p. m., at 245 E. Eighty-fourth airset. Board of Directors meets the farst Thursday of the month, 8 p. m. at the office, 820 Broadway. R 703 Address correspondence to Labor Secretariat. 230 Broadway. Telephone: 5976 or 5977 Franklin.

Local Troy, N. Y., Socialist Party, meets d and 4th Wednesdays in Germania Hall. ecretary, W. Wolinik, 1 Hutton St.

UNITED JOURNEYMEN TAILORS' UN-ION meets second and fourth Mon-days in Links' Assembly Rooms, 221-223 Rast Thirty-eight athet.

CIGARMAKERS PROGRESSIVE INT.
UNION No. 90 Office and Employment
Bureau, 241 E. 84th St. The following
Districts meet cery Saturday: Dist. 16
(Bohemian)—331 E 7lst 8t. 8 p. m.; Dist.
11 (German)—35 E, 4th St., 8 p. m.; Dist.
111—Clubhouse, 243 E, 94th St., 7,30 p.
m.; Dist. IV—342 W. 42nd St., 8 p. m.;
Dist. V—3500 Third Ave., 8 p. m.; Dist. VII—3058 Third Ave., 8 p. m.; Dist. VII—3058 Third Ave., 8 p. m. The Board of
Supervision meets every Tuesday at Faulhaber's Hall, 1551 Second Ave., 8 p. m.

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

in New York, Brooklyn, Paterson, New-ark, Elizabeth, Syracuse, Cleveland, Chi-cako, St. Louis, Control Committee mea-second Thursday in the month at 11 a.m. in the Labor Temple, 243 E. 84th street, New York City.

Arbeiter - Kranken- und Sterbe - Kasse mer die Ver. Staaten von Amerika.

WORKERIAS the United States of America

The above society was founded in the year 1834 by workingmen imbued with the splitt of solidarity and Socialist thought. Its numerical strength (at present composed of 194 local isranches with 23,700 main and 4,800 female members) is rapidly increasing among workingmen who believe in the principles of the modern labor morement. Workingmen between 18 and 45 years of age may be admitted to membership in any of the branches upon payment of an initiation free of \$4.00 for the first-class and \$5.00 for the second class. Members belonging to the first class and entitled to a siek benefit of \$9.00 for \$40 weeks and of \$4.51 for another 40 weeks, whether continuous or with interruption. Members belonging to the second class receive under the anne circumstances and length of time \$6.00 and \$2.00 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 chases of members of \$1.50 cents and 22 cents respectively. Members at large are not accepted, but all candidates have to join existing branches. In cities and, towns where no branch exists, a new branch can be formed by 15 workingmen in good health, and men adhering the health of the show principles are invited to do so. Address all communications to William Meyer. Financial Secretary, 1—8 Third avenue, Room 2. New York City.

Workmen's Children Death Benefit Fund of the United States of America.

The address of the Financial Secretary of the National Executive Com-mitte is: HENRY HAUPT, Bible House, Room 42, Astor Place, New York City.

WORKMEN'S

Principal Organization, New York and Violnity.

principles organization,
and Violnity.

OFFICE: 241 E. Eighty-fourth street.
Office hours, daily except Sundays and
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BROOKLYN: Every Tnesday evening,
from 7-0 at the Labor Lyceum, 949 Willoughby Ave. For initiation and increases
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River, Passaic, Trenton, and Rahway, N. J.
Adams, Boston, Holyoke, Springfield,
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IF THEY WON IN THIS CITY. By

A. M. Simons.

THE PRIDE OF INTELLECT. By

FOR THE CHILDREN. lish Socialist and Labor Bodies tly Domand Provision of Food

ed Medical Service as Part of the tional System, The various organizations affiliated th the British Labor Representation aference—the Independent Labor ty, numerous trade unions, and the Fabian Society—as well as the Social cratic Federation, are keeping up agitation for public provision for feeding of school children. In fland, as in the United States-Ined, to a still greater degree—there re vast numbers of children who, on at of the poverty of their parents, not get enough food to enable them up strong and healthy-who are, in fact, in a state of chronic semi starvation. Action by philanthropic individuals or societies, besides being ystematic and inadequate, intro the stigma of pauperism and fixes social disgrace and demoralization on those whom it but partially relieves. The state, which maintains mic system of which the pov of the masses is an essential part, erty of the masses is an essential part, is the only agency which can or which ought to deal with this evil. The Govment, under pressure from the La-men in Parliament and from popu-

lar agitation, has already promised

re will be

kept up till the promises are fulfilled. The National Union of Gas Workers and General Laborers, one of the most progressive of British trade unions, has issued a manifesto on the subject of edical inspection of the school children. The union points out that the overwork and underfeeding of the working people in general, the unsamitary housing conditions to which their poverty condemns them, and the lack of proper care of infants which results from mothers as well as fathers having to go out to work when they can get employment, all combine to provitality in the children of the poor and nder them peculiarly susceptible to ease. In accordance with the ideas set forth by successive Trade Union Congresses and by the Labor Party at its London and Belfast Conferences the union emphasizes the necessity for scientific physical education, with medical inspection and records of the physical development of all children ttending state schools, and Skilled medical attendance for any child requiring it." The manifesto criticizes the measures in the education bills offered by the Government and urges all Socialist and labor organizations to bring pressure to bear in favor of an adequate provision for this important Attention is called to the fact that these organizations last year did good servise to the cause of pepular education by forcing the withdraw al of Sir John Brunner's reactionary measure for compulsory evening ols, and takes this as an omen

that they may now do equally good service in favor of a forward step.

na company a company a mandra de la company de la comp EIGHT HOURS FOR

Columbia Legislature Is Passed. The British Columbia Legislature has passed a bill introduced by Socialproviding that eight hours shall be the maximum working day for men cmerated in the process of smelting make ers' health, and they need abundant the pressure of competition for jobs the same terms or lose their places wages, and consequently greater proof the workers in their unions, together with the invasion of the Legislature by Socialists elected by and for

THE GRAFT IN THE CASE.

account presented to the Idaho Legislature by the prosecutors of Messrs. Moyer, Haywood, and Pettisone it clans and Pinkertons had nothing else to do to amuse themselves they dug into the public funds and withdrew handsful of graft with reckless abandon that is only equaled by the horseplay of comedians in a burlesque show, with the difference that the latter seat a crack; ditto the Pinks. Hawley received a total of \$18,794.14; the Miller, \$5,000 at one grab, the Hon. W. E. Borah. \$5,000 in three grabs. relieved amounts to \$54,516.94 in "defi-

SMELTER WORKMEN.

Bill Introduced by Socialist in British ist Representative Hawthornethwaite ployed in smelting works. The heat and especially the poisonous gases libthe work very injurious to the workrest and leisure for getting into the open air to enable them to withstand these influences. So great, however, is that a rigorously enforced law is necessary to prevent the smeltermen from "voluntarily" working themselves to death. So long as a part of the men-either because they are driven by extreme need or because they are still young and overestimate their powers of endurance-will consent to work nine or ten or more hours, the others must, under free competition, accept As long hours mean in effect less fits, the employers oppose the demand for a short workday. In the present case, however, the strong organization

the working class, has forced a conces-

When one looks over the expense would appear that when the politicure only wads of stage money while the former obtain the real article, says the "Cleveland Citizen." In the "emergency deficiency" report submitted to the Legislature the Hon. James H. Hawley grabbed \$1,000 and \$2,000 Pinks, \$15,015.08; the Hon. W. Clayton The total sum of which the state was ciency" warrants alone. And the case against the miners has not yet begun, and apparently all there is to show is a number of continuances and Orchard's confession. Small wonder that the Idaho politicians and their thugs have been nursing their graft for more than a year.

-- Even if Socialism would reduce all to a dead level it would have the If you wish a man to become interested in Socialism, send him The rich man's pug that are denied your tenced to exile for life in Siberia, has worker. It is only 50 cents a year.

WHO ARE THE DEMAGOGS?-One of the most frequent words in the mouth of President Roosevelt.

along with "delighted" and "LIAR!" is "demagog". The sycophant press has selzed upon the word and now uses it as a stock designation for all who dare to criticise the present reign of plunder. It is especially utilized as a substitute for the word "Socialist." Roosevelt has applied it to Debs, Moyer, Haywood and several other prominent Socialists

whenever he has had occasion to refer Here is a question of the use of words.

Many a dog has been hanged by giving him a bad name, and it is manifestly the attempt of Roosevelt and his masters to do the same with honest When dealing with the use of words it is well to know their meaning. The Century dictionary defines a demagog

as "one who seeks to obtain political power or the furthering of some political purpose by pandering to the ignorance or prejudice of the people."

TO WHOM DOES THIS DEFINI-TION APPLY? Certainly not to Debs or Haywood or Moyer. All of these men have sought to remove the ignorance of the peoworked tirelessly to educate those whom Roosevelt and his class have

kept in blindness. They have sought the political power for no one, and least of all for those who were mentioned. They have never received or expected any political advantage from anything they have done On the contrary, they have reaped nothing but imprisonment and ostraeism and suffering in return for their efforts to remove the "ignorance and

prejudice" of the working class. Turn now to Roosevelt. He has sought constantly to keep the people in ignorance. He has tried to persuade them that he is their friend. He has had himself elected to "honorary membership" in a trade union-to the everlasting dishonor of the union.

His only possibility of political life

depends upon his keeping the workers

in ignorance of the fact that they are

being robbed, and in arousing to pre-

judice founded on ignorance against

those who are trying to tell them the truth: He has fattened so well upon this ignorance and prejudice that he has obtained the highest office in the gift of the American voters. He has "obtained political power" by ignorance, ed it to perpetuate that ignorance and maintain the exploitation of

KRUSTALEFF AT LIBERTY.

WHO IS THE DEMAGOG?-Chi-

those who are kept in ignorance.

engo Daily Socialist.

It is reported that Krustaleff, who as so active in the winter of 1905 and 1906 as President of the Workmen's Council in St. Petersburg, and who was

FRENCH CAPITAL

GETTING "TIMID". According to the daily press the rise of Socialism in France has caused decline in foreign and particularly American investments in that country as well as discouraged French capital ists. One paper remarks that the sad feature of this situation is that Socialists regard it as a "tribute to their ac

tivities and a measure of the progress of their reforms". It must be confessed that this migration of capitalists from one country to another has no terrors for workingmen who are forced by economic conditions to tramp the world in search of better conditions. If capital gets "timid" and flees elsewhere it simply indicates the tide is turning in favor of the work ers. For driving capital from one coun try merely foreshadows the day when will be driven from all countries When the day comes that the red banner floats above all capitols there will be no further country for capital to flee to. The legal seizure of the instru ments of wealth production will then follow and they will lose their char-

acter as means of exploitation. From that time on the workers will begin to Verily, if the entire capitalist class could and would migrate to another planet the question would be solved. As it is n to strip them of their power and we will then hear no more lamentations over the decline of capitalist invest-

ments. "ASSISTED EMIGRATION."

The capitalist politicians and philanthropists in England are advocating "assisted emigration" as a remedy for the serious evil of unemployment there. The plan is simply to ship un employed workmen to Canada or Australia and dump them there to find jobs if they can. Government aid is asked for this scheme; meanwhile, the Salvation Army and other like agencles, financed by capitalists, are carry-ing on the work. Now it is notorious that Australia and Canada, as well as Great Britain, have their armies of the unemployed. At the harvest season there is a heavy demand for labor for a few weeks; thru the rest of the year the labor market is glutted. The immigrants, without means, ignorant of existing conditions ,and unused to the climate, are worse of than at home; they are helplessly at the mercy of rascally employment agents, who set to work at starvation wages such as are needed to break strikes or force native workmen to submit to wage re-ductions, and let the rest beg or starve. The object of the plan is to relieve th English capitalist class from the social danger resulting from an unemployed army larger than they really need and to strengthen the hands of colonia employers in their conflicts with their employees: incidentally, the trans-portation companies, the employment agents, and perhaps the philauthropy workers get a good graft out of it; and the burden of suffering falls on the "assisted" emigrants and on the colonial workmen against whom thay

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"DIE ZUKUNFT"

PARTY NEWS.

tion is called to the following National Executive Committee motion. ng to members wishing to attend he International Congress at Suttgart, beginning Aug. 25, 1997: "That in addito the two delegates elected, the National Executive Committee, at its scretion, issue as many additional credentials as it sees fit to party mem-bers in good standing who may apply for them." Applications for credenshould be filed at once with the National Secretary.

The new monthly report cards for locals will be shipped from the Na-tional Office to all locals in time to file report for the current month with the state secretary. Later the report cards will be shipped in quantities to

the respective state secretaries.

National Organizer Goebel has recently organized locals in Oregon at Hemiock, Tillamook, Carlton, Fall City, and Dallas.

N. E. C. MOTION.

Relative to the question raised by the National Secretary about the paynt of James Oneal's expenses to a eting of the National Committee on stitution at Chicago, April 21-22, National Executive Committeeman Hanford has submitted the following notion to the N. E. C.:

The secretary is hereby authorized to pay to Comrade Oneal, mileage from and to his place of employment and per diem for time lost in attending the meeting of the Constitutional Committee, of which he

NATIONAL LECTURERS AND OR-GANIZERS

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

John Collins: Detroit, Mich. Isnac Cowen: New Jersey, under di-

rection of State Committee. George H. Goebel: May 12, Swee Home, Ore.; May 13, Holley; May 14, Brownsville; May 15, Junction City; May 16, Coburg: May 17, Cottage Grove; May 18, London. Lenn Morrow Lewis: May 12-13,

eading. Pa.: May 14, Shamokin; May 15. Shippensburg; May 16. Steelton; May 17, Middletown; May 18, York. Guy E. Miller: Colorado, under direction of State Committee.

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

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

New Jersey.

National Organizer Cowen spent even days in Perth Amboy and says he found everybody discouraged. They vere all Jewish comrades, and had never been able to interest any Eng-lish speaking workers. They reorgan-ized, and will resume activity on the lines Comrade Cowen mapped out for them. The state office did not have a single name in New Brunswick, where Comrade Cowen went last week, so he has his work cut out for him.

The State Committee met April 28 at New Haven. Comrade Hull pre-Those present were Comrades Beardsley, Applegate, Smith, Kratz, Descheen, and Laugiois. Applications of C. H. Pierce, Albany, N. Y., and H. H. Caldwell, Dayton, O., as organwere laid over till the next meet-Receipts for last two weeks were \$35.60; expenditures, \$56; balance, \$553. It was decided that Comrade Brown spend the found spend the fourth week of his our in unorganized territory and that National Committeemen recommend niform seal for all state, local and branch organizations.

The unjust Direct Primary Law will robably be defeated. The editor of the New Haven "Register", one of the framers of this sinister law, has little hopes of its passage by the legislature. nd will watch for any other attempt that may be made to accomplish what

Boston, Mass

City Central Committee met Tues day, April 23, eleven delegates present Owing to special business Organizer reported being unable to reorganize the club. Delegates to Moyer-Haywood Conference reported. Ward 7-9-12 has purchased a red flag for the use of ctalist organizations of Greater Bos-L. The reorganized German Club necessing in membership. The tivel in Appleton Hall on May 20 he proceeds of the festival of May 5 ill be donated to the Moyer-Haywood Defanse Fund, Resolutions were adopted protesting against President Roose-elt's slur at Moyer and Haywood.

The Vahay-Spero debate last Sunday

was a great success, the hall being tacked to suffocation. The papers gave

fairly good notices of the affair.

Miss Jane Moore will lecture on "The Evolution of Wealth" at Pilgrim Hall, 684 Washington street, Sunday,

Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA.

The following delegates have been elected to the state convention: Samuel Clark, Edwin H. Davies, Ed. Moore, Joseph E. Cohen, Simon Libror, Senuel Del. E. J. Higgins, George N. Cohen, St. C. Price, Simon Libror, Senuel Wm. C. Price, Simon Libros, Samuel Sadier, W. R. Cassile, J. J. McKelvey, The Socialist, Party being an official party in Pennsylvania and being com-pelled to participate in the new priry law, these twelve will be placed the ballot. The Organizer will unine the ballots when they are in for public inspection a week in rance of the primary, which will be d. Saturday, June 1. Due stamp of for April amounted to 632, as

in 1906. Receipts for the month from all sources were \$190.41; expenses, \$137.50; balance, May 1, \$24.76. George N. Cohen, Literature Agent, reports \$98.84 worth of literature sold luring April, as against \$59.87 for the same month last year, and \$19.90 for April, 1905. He secured a large mount of good literature at low prices. One purchase was for 1,000 each of Vail's "Modern Socialism" and

Lena Morrow Lewis' dates have been reduced to two, June 1 and 2. Comrades Cassile and Knebel were elected to fill vacancies on the Campaign Committee. A call has been issued in the Second Congressional District to nominate a candidate for Congress to ucceed the present mayor, Reyburn Maple Grove, on Second street Pike, has been secured for our picnic on Saturday, Aug. 31. Out-of-town locals will be invited. Admission will be 25 cents, including refreshments. rades Hagaman, Quick, and Ackland were elected a committee to get local papers to accept the plate matter is sued by the National Office. Next meeting of Local Philadelphia will be held Sunday, June 2, 2 p. m.

Owing to ill health, Simon Libros has resigned as corresponding secretary of the Campaign Committee. Terrence A. Flood succeeds him. It is expected that he will carry on the work so well done by Comrade Libros. All communications intended for the Campaign Committee should be addressed to Terrence A. Flood, Room 10, 1305 Arch street.

Chas. Sehl will speak for the 26th and 36th Ward Branch at Boyle's Hall, Nineteenth and Mifflin streets, Friday evening, May 10.

ALLEGHENY.

E. E. Carr is available for twenty dates in the county from June 7 to 27. Branches are urged to see local editors and endeavor to have them use plate matter provided by the national office. A boat excursion is being arranged for June 16. Regular Sunday night lec-tures are held at Call's Hall, 204 Sixth street, Pittsburg. All members are requested to attend. The deficit of \$150 has been wiped out. Branches are urged to elect one delegate to the Campaign Committee. The committee meets every Friday night at 903 Federal street, Allegheny.

WESTMORELAND COUNTY.

National Organizer Schwartz has concluded three weeks work in the county. New branches were organized at Irwin, Jennuette, and Mt. Piensant and a number of members at large secured. Members are urged to make returns on subscription blanks as soon as possible. Lena Morrow Lewis spoke to a large crowd at New Kensington on April 29. Her literature sales were \$13.70. "Undesirable citizens" are increasing rapidly in the county.

The District Committee of Montgomery, Eulton, Schenectady, Albany, Rensselaer, and Saratoga counties met in Schenectady on Sunday, May 5. It was decided not to place a district or-ganizer in the field until necessary funds are raised. Fred. L. Albany of Albany was elected corresponding sec retary for the committee and W. E. Cole of Schenectady financial secretary. The committee will meet reguin Schenectady. Efforts are to be made to get all the locals in the district represented in the organization and to raise the funds necessary to carry on active propaganda work.

New York City.

The General Committee of Local New York will meet at the Labor l'emple, 239 East Eighty-fourth street, Saturday, May 11, 8 p. m., and all delegates are urged to be present.

The City Executive Committee met at the new headquarters, 239 E. Eighty-fourth street on May 6. Twelve delegates were present. The West Side reported income of \$213 from their recent entertainment. The Yorkville A. D. is canvassing labor organizations by assembly districts and has under discussion the advisa bility of establishing district headquarters. The Organizer reported that the expense to the local of the May Day parade would be very small as compared with that of other demon-strations of the kind-probably not exeeding \$15 or \$20. Some additional equipment is being furnished for the new local headquarters and the approximate expense of moving into the new offices will be \$100. Also reported progress in securing out of town eakers for the campaign. The special committee to get up a list of books for use of literature agents reported that its work would probably be completed within two weeks. Mesdame Oppenheimer, Lang, McClellan, Graebler, U. Solomon, S. Solomon, and Misses Gill, Hanson, and Maley were appointed to have charge of the pazaar at the annual party picule.

The free reception to the comrades of Local New York, to be given Saturday evening, May 18, by the Harlem Agitation Committee at Moser's Hall, 19 Manhattan street, promises to be an enjoyable affair. There will be a dancing program with music by the Hariem Socialist Orchestra. A one-act sketch: entitled "Undesirable Citizens", or "Scenes in a Police Court", written by J. C. Frost, will be produced by the New York Socialist Dramatic Club.

The Harlem Agitation Committee will hold an outdoor meeting at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street and Seventh avenue Saturday, May 11, 8

John Spargo will preside at the for-John Spargo will preside at the for-mal opening of the 6th A. D. club-rooms at 208 E. Third avenue. Satur-day evening. May 11. He will also speak on "The Socialist Outlook". Theodore Schroeder will lecture for the Liberal Art Society, 206 E. Broad-

THE SOCIALIST VOTE

By W. J. Ghent.

The following table is believed to contain an accurate statement of the rote of the Socialist Party for 1904 and 1906, with percentages of gain or less of the total vote. For purposes of comparison the vote of the Socialist Labor Party is also tabulated. All figures given, except those for Nevada (1906), are official.

Several corrections have been made since the table was provisionally printed in The Worker of Jan. 12. vote of Texas for 1906 was unofficially reported as 7.198 for the Socialist Party and 4,919 for the Socialist Labor Party. It is so printed in both the World and Tribune almanacs. Just what happened when the official canvassers got hold of it can only be guessed; but when they finished, the Socialist vote had dwindled to 2,958 and the Socialist Labor vote to 260. In Minnesota the Congressional vote (given in the column "highest vote. 1906") is an increase of some 3,000 over the vote given at the last printing of the table. In the same column slight increases are also given in the vote of New York and of Tennessee

The difficulties met in compiling such a table are many and vexatious. The possibility of error is always present, and all reports, even official, must be treated with caution. Many of the Secretaries of State pay no attention to requests for transcripts of the vote, while others, tho courteous in replying, give inaccurate reports.

Two years ago, while tabulating the vote of 1904, I wrote to the Secretary of State of Alabama for a verification of the reported vote of 853 for our party. His reply gave the vote as 1,853. I then applied to the Socialist State Secretary for a further verification. He was ill at the time and could not attend to the matter, but wrote me that he saw no reason to doubt the figures. I accordingly used them in my table. In August, after the official printing of the returns by the Secretary of State, I learned of the error. I have since done what I could to prevent the further use of the wrong figures, but an error once started on its rounds is difficult to overtake.

This year I had a somewhat similar experience with the Secretary of State of Virginia. In reply to an inquiry from me he gave the vote of "the Socialist or Socialist Labor candidates for Congress" as 15. As a matter of fact, there were no Socialist Party candidates in Virginia last year, and the vote of the Socialist Labor Party was not correctly given. Through the kindness of Mr. H. Adolph Muller, of examined the official returns, I was

enabled to get the correct figures.

Another instance relates to Minne sota. At my suggestion, Comrade J. E. Nash applied to the Secretary of State for the Congressional returns, and received the ridiculous reply that the total Socialist vote in the State was 525. Comrade Nash has uncovered the real figures, which are 14,445. It is due to the Secretary of State, Mr. Julius A. Schmall, that acknowledgement be made that the erroneous figures sent out from his office were the work of a clerk. In a subsequent letter to Comrade Nash, Mr. Schmall has rectified the error and has expressed his deep regret over the occur-

In doubtful cases, whose figures shall be taken? It is a matter for the exercise of personal judgment, and one upon which individuals will differ. On the whole, of the printed records, the Tribune Almanac is the safest guide. The editor of the Tribune Almanac, Mr. W. I. McPherson, takes pride in compiling an accurate year-book, and when an error is shown to him, has no hesitancy in correcting it The World Almanac is carelessly compiled, and the errors it has made in the Socialist

vote remain uncorrected There are cases in which a decision must be made between two sets of figares, both of which are "correct." New Hampshire last year, the official returns gave the Socialist candidate for Governor 1,011 votes. A protest was made by the Socialists, and a recount was had. The recount added 125 to the Socialist vote, making it 1,136. But the Secretary of State did not use the revised figures in the of-

way, Friday, May 10, 8 p. m. Subject: "The Religion". "The Relation Between Science

Kings County.

Since the Moyer-Haywood parade has proven such a great success, and the newspapers have given us so much notice and advertising, comrades should follow up this unusual advantage by visiting all enrolled voters in their assembly districts before the active work of the campaign opens.

All comrades having tickets and monies for the May Day celebration are urgently requested to turn them in to the division organizers or the county organizer at the earliest possible date. This is important.

The County Committee meets Saturday, May 11, 8:30 p. m. Assembly districts should see that their delegates attend more regularly.

Comrades who have changed their sidences lately should immediately notify the county organizer and the secretaries of their respective districts so they may be promptly notified of

The organizer will be at his office on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays, and all other evenings as his dutie may require between six and eleven o'clock. Comrades, please take note of this. A supply of "The Pinkerton Labor Spy", by Morris Friedman, is on hand at 25 cents per copy. ficial statement, made up by him Which, then, are the "official," ones! To my mind, the ones acknowledged by the Secretary of State; and it is the smaller figure, accordingly, that I have given.

In compiling the Presidential vote. another source of variance is found. In some states the vote for the elector polling the highest vote of his party s taken as official, while in other states the vote for the elector whose name appears first on the ballot is taken. What is to be done? The com piler, it seems to me, can do other than accept the usage of the state sending the returns.

In making comparisons in the fol-

.853 1,816

4.304

4.954

Alabama

Arkansas

Colorado

Delaware ...

Georgia

Idaho

Louislana ...

Maine

Mississippi ..

Nevada

New Jersey .

No. Car.

So. Cal.

Texas

Utah

Vermont

Virginia

Territories:

New Mex. ...

California 29,533

Connecticut . 4,543

Florida 2,337

Illinois 69,225

Indiana 12,013

Iowa..... 14,847

Kansas 15,494

Kentucky .. 3,602

Maryland ... 2,247

Mass. ... 13.604

Michigan ... 8,941

Minnesota ... 11.692

Missouri 13,009

Montana 5,676

Nebraska ... 7,412

N. H. ... 1,090

New York .. 36,883

No. Dakota .. 2,017

Ohio..... 36,260

Oregon . . . 7,651

Penn. 21,863 Rhode Island 956

So. Dakota... 3,138 Tennessee ... 1,854

Wash'n 10,023

West Va. . . 1,572

Wisconsin ... 28,220

Wyoming ... 1,077

Arizona 1,304

Oklahoma .. 4,443

Totals 408,230

2,791

5.767

218

Congressional ticket.

been used in all cases. For 1906 the

vote for Governor or other state offi-

ial heading the ballot has been taken.

In states where no state official was

voted for the total Congressional vote

has been taken. The basis of compari-

son has been objected to, and with

some reason. But on the whole, I am

unable to see any fairer basis. Had

Socialists themselves treated the Debs

vote as a somewhat exaggerated ex-

pression of Socialist strength, and had

they compiled a table of votes for the

minor candidates of that year, aggre-

of 325,000 votes, and advertised this to

the public, they might now consistent-

ly use such figures in making compari-

sons with the figures for 1906. But every Socialist speaker and journal

has persistently advertised the Debs

vote to the public as a test of Socialist

strength. It is poor tactics, and lay

us open to a charge of double dealing.

to insist now that the Debs vote was

an abnormal vote, and that it should

therefore not be used in making com-

The Socialist Party loses 31 per cent

on the head of its ticket. But the vote

in many states was uneven. In 1904

The Socialist Labor Party loses

parisons.

these figures.

gating, probably, in the neighborhoo

Vote.

Head of ticket. Per cent

1906.

2,164

16,036

16.938

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2,542

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281,056

SOCIALIST PARTY

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

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE CAMPAIGN FUND DANCING, AMUSEMENTS,

CONCERT

GAMES' ETC.

Highest

1906.

2,164

17,515

16,938

3.005

•149

*2,530

5,011

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Farms (Subway).

Per cent of

1904. 1906

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2:87

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6:08

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2.99 2.39

THE VOTE.

gain

294

-- 40

-39

-- 42

--- 60

-- 52

- 19

-- 100

- 14

-13

- 9

-31

** Candidates in only five Congressional Districts.

**** Candidates in only one Congressional District.

· Candidates in only three Congressional Districts.

CHORUS By the FREE

LETTER CARRIERS' BAND 'FINNISH SOCIALIST ORCHESTRA ORPHEUS ORCHESTRA SOCIALIST BAND

United Workingmen's Singing Societies Finnish Socialist Chorus Gymnastic Exhibitions by the Combined Turn-Vereins of New York BARBECUE

TICKETS 10 CENTS A PERSON AT THE CATE IS CENTS HOW TO REACH THE PARK: Take Subway Trains to West Farms, within two blocks from Park, or 26

Avenue "L" road to West Farms, or 3d Avenue "L" road to 149th Street and 3d Avenue and change for

GREAT

Moyer-Haywood Parade

begins for which money is needed.

TRIAL

Every union man should attend the MOYER-HAY-WOOD BENEFIT PER-FORMANCE at the

KALICH THEATRE May 21-25 incl. See our adv. in this paper.

Svenska Socialisten is the only senting the Socialist Party. It is published the 10th and 15th of each month. The subscription price is 50 cents per year. Consider a requested to do, all they can be boost this paper among Swedlah speaking people. Address A. A. PATTERSON, 507 Tth St., Rockford, Ill.

RECENT SOCIALIST BOOKS.

Never before were new books on set tific Socialism appearing at so rapid a ras now. Six years ago America was t most backward of capitalist nations in matter of revolutionary literatum. To dover two hundred different books in it with international Socialism are to be at low prices, and the list is growing in

We have an arrangement with a co-operative publishing house by which we can receive orders for all its books at advertised prices. The retailer's prent on books ordered from this office will help cover the cost of publishing this paper, while air money paid to the publishing house by us will be used for increasing the output of Socialist books.

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

tions. The price of this volume is \$2.

The second volume newly translated from the German by Ernest Untermann, will be ready the first week in May. The first volume deals with the Process of Cap failet Production, the second with the Process of Capitalist Circulation. The three and last volume will probably be issued about the end of 1907, but for the regent we solidit advance orders only for the second volume, which, like the first, will sail for \$2.

The "Republic of Plato" has beretoformainty circulated in the original Greek and
the English translations have been dry and
difficult in their style. A new translation
has been made by Prof. Alexander Kerr of
the University of Wisconsin, which is accurate and artistic and at the same time so
simple and casy as to be attractive to
workingmen. This book is the original
Topia, and it is now published in free
nooks each complete in itself. Book Vajust issued contains a general introduction
to the five looks by the translator. Each
book sells for 15 smots, postpaid.

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

Another recent historical work is "The

postprid.

Another recent historical work is "The Rise of the American Proletarian", by Austin Lewis. This has just appeared as the fourteenth volume of the International Library of Social Science. \$1. postpaid. All the books thus far mentioned are ready for delivery with the exception of the second volume of "Capital."

ORDER FROM THE SOCIALIST LITERATURE Co. 15 Spruce Str., New York.

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 MANAGER? to the

-The Social Democratic Party of Wisconsin is identical with the Socialist Party of other states. The difference is one of name only.

ORGANIZING WORK THAT COUNTS BEST. Isaac Cowen, who is acting as National Organizer in New Jersey, in the course of a report of his work, says:

We held a well-attended street meeting in Perth Amboy on Saturday night, and in the midst of my talk I had slips of paper handed around in the crowd, and asked those who wanted to know more about Socialism to sign their names and addresses and occupations, while those claiming to be Socialists could so state Thirty out of an audience of 200 filled out Thirty out of an audience of 200 filled out the slips, twelve claiming to be Socialists. The Secretary will follow these names up with literature, and get them to subscribe for a Socialist paper. Then he will take a selected list from the city directory and visit them, at the same time working to get those on the first list to join the party.

A copy of this list is also sent into the state office, which will send reading mat-This may seem a slow process ome, but every member we will get thru this system will know why he or she joins the party and what it is organized for, and we will stand a better chance of holding

My instructions usually to comrades who have never belonged to trade unions, and who cannot join them, is to leave the disbers who are in the unions and who are trying to get union men into the party. Also not to trouble about whether Adam was made of clay, or whether Christ was a myth or not, as both are dead and can-not help us a bit, while the discussion can hinder us by using up good time that we ought to be using for Socialism. I emphasize the importance of answer-ing all letters promptly from the state and

national offices, and of insisting upor prompt answers in return; also of collectare held or not. When committees are ap pointed, and they do not give satisfactory reports, and can assign no reason for it, fire them and get new committees. prompt in everyhing don't wait! do it

This is the kind of work that has long been needed for the party. the sort of work that counts, and that will show itself in a more compact and efficient organization.

GEORGE BIGELOW DEAD.

It is with deep regret that we learn of the death of Comrade George E. Bigeow of heart disease at Chicago on May 2. Comrade Bigelow was for several years a most active worker for the Socialist Party. He participated in the famous unity convention at Indianapolis in 1901, and afterwards took the field as a Socialist lecturer.

In 1902 he was the Socialist Party candidate for Governor of Nebraska. In 1903 he placed himself under direction of the national headquarters and since then he traveled extensively for the national party, visiting nearly every state in the Middle-west, South and South-west. There was hardly a city or town in those states that he had not at some time visited, and he had also spoken in the Eastern and far Western states. As a consequence he became widely known and was esteemed by Socialists wherever he

Comrade Bigelow was a genial. warm-hearted and conscientious man. He was singularly free from affectawith painstaking fidelity and theroness. He made friends for himself and the Socialist movement because his sincerity was apparent, his character spotless and his bearing courteous, kindly, and considerate. He was incapable of consciously injuring anyone. and he was as sensitive of injustice to others as he was sensitive of injustice Having been in the ministry

many years, Comrade Bigelow had become an effective lecturer, and was especially successful in his presentation of Socialism from the Christian standpoint, the he never, so far as we know, identified himself with the Christian Socialist cult. Few men worked harder and more unsparingly than he did during the years 1903 and 1904, and no one carried with him a more sincere and encouraging mersage of good will and good cheer.

The writer had an exceptional opportunity to judge of Comrade Bige low's qualities as a Socialist and as a man, and it is not too much to say that he gave to the movement to the limit of his mental, physical, tinancial, and spiritual resources and that he set an example of single-hearted, unobtrusive devotion to duty as inspiring as it was exceptional, even in the Socialist movement. His wife and a daughter, who were in hearty sympathy and accord with Comrade Bigelow's work, are left behind, and the interment was arranged to take place at his former home, Lincoln, Neb

The capitalist apologist proclaims honesty the most valuable asset of the capitalist, the the latter is unusually modest in proving it by the way he gets his living.

† Candidates for delegate to Constitutional Convention. + No candidates in 1906 lowing table, the Debs vote of 1904 has | calism. But a far more important cause was the organization and activity of the Industrial Workers of the World. The founding of this body, with its open threat to the regular labor unions, aroused a great deal of needless antagonism on the part of organized workmen, with most disastrous consequences to our vote. Doubtless many of those who, in the face of the most solemn warnings against the fatuousness of their course, took a hand in the creation of this body, are now able to appreciate their folly. They succeeded in a few things, it is true. They succeeded in throwing the American Federation of Labor back into the hands of reactionaries. They succeeded in not only preventing an otherwise certain growth of the Socialist vote, but in actually reducing that vote by 31 per vent in one party and by 40 per cent in the party that stood as sponsor for this erratic industrial movement. And finally they succeeded gloriously in smashing beyond redemption the movement which, with so noisy a blare of drums and trumpets, they had brought into being. Let us hope that no further outbreak of Socialist fatuity will occur before the

Debs invariably ran shead of his ticket, while last year the head of the ticket in many cases ran far behind.

next national election:

unusually good. Sessions will continue

The Social Democratic delegation in

Various causes for last year's oss have been suggested. Two causes will doubtless be conceded by every one the Russian Duma numbers 65 repremen of Irkutsk, Siberia.

SOCIALIST SUNDAY SCHOOL.

The total of the highest vote exceeds that for the head of the ticket by at 106 Ludlow street. The interest is 49,987. The loss last year, based on unabated. Next Sunday, if the weather the highest vote, is less than 19 per is favorable, the school will have an cent. The total vote of all parties was outing in Bronx Park. An early start much less last year than in 1904. The will be made and lunch provided for Socialist Party proportion of that total is but little less than that for the the children. In case of rain the usual session will be held in the afternoon, and the outing postponed to the next fine Sunday. The place selected is at fraction less than 40 per cent. The figures given in the "People" of the the lower end of Bronx Park, a short distance east of the river. It can be vote in 1904 (34,172) are not borne out reached by Subway to Bronx Park staby the official returns published. The tion (last station on the road) or by 'People's" total is reached by includ-Third avenue surface and West Farms ing, among other instances, 206 votes cars. At the request of some of the credited to California. The official older pupils Comrade Hopp has promprinted report, for California, which ised to write a short acting sketch emhas been sent me by the Secretary of bodying some educational contrasts State, gives no warrant whatever for

The first of these lies in the fact that sentatives. The latest accession is Dr. no general dissatisfaction with the candidates of either of the old parties ual attainment and an eloquent orator caused a protest vote to be thrown to who has been elected by the workingthe Socialists, as happened in 1904, owing to the nomination of Parker. The second lies in the spread of Hearstism and other middle-class radi-

The attendance last Sunday was

SOCIAL DEMOCRATS IN THE DUMA.

Mandelburg, a man of great intellect

Join the Socialist Party NOW.

Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone Cry Out Against Conspiracy and Mob Law.

BOISE, Idaho, May 1.-Clarence Darrow of counsel for Messrs, Hayd, Moyer and Pettibone of the Western Federation of Miners, who charged with complicity in the ler of ex-Gov. Steuenberg, to-night d a formal statement in behalf of the prisoners. The statement fol-

We have been charged with killing Gov. Steuenberg with a dynamite th of this month. The details of ation have been published padeast thruput the civilized world more than a year. During all this e the press of the country, especially of that section of Idaho where he will be placed on trial, has bitterly i us and the Western Federaon of Miners, to which we belong. most powerful interests of the country are seeking to take our lives.

Were Not in Idaho.

"We were not in Idaho for years fore the crime was committed. der the law we could not be extradited m Colorado. But in spite of this were arrested on a perjured affidavit charging that we were in Idaho at the time of the commission of the crime and that we immediately fled om the State, and on this perjured amdavit, known to be false, the governors of the two States of Idaho and orado kidnapped us in the night ne refused us an interview with family, friends, or counsel, or a chance appeal to the courts, and brought us on a special train a thousand miles from home and into a State and inity systematically poisoned against us by newspapers and officials.

We have been confined in jail for fourteen months against our protest, and denied bail while constantly demanding a trial. Every effort has been

Continued from page 1.

tion of the Western Federation of Min-

ers, which has done so much to secure

conditions of half-way human exist-ence to the tens of thousands of un-

derfed, exploited, and abused mine

they have ever since served the organi-

brothren, with extraordinary courage,

wisdom, and devotion. Among their

tion of tender and model husbands,

sons and fathers, to their co-workers

in the labor movement they are known

as true and noble comrades, to the

large mass of workingmen they have

proven themselves wise and incor

Why "Undesirable."

of Mr. Roosevelt and his class.

And that is precisely what makes em "undesirable citizens" in the eyes

The activity of men of the high type

of Debs, Moyer, and Haywood, their

efforts to organize the exploited and

struggle for economic justice and

political purity, their "general conduct and manner of life" on these lines, is

a standing menace to the vested privi-

leges, to the powers that prey, exploit,

coerce and corrupt; and to those pow-

ers such men always have been UN-DESIRABLE CITIZENS.

disinterested motives, labor leaders

Belmont and Carnegie in the conclaves

of the Civic Federation, labor leaders

who refuse to cringe and fawn before

the powerful of the land and who dis-

dain to shake the hand that smites

ways were undesirable citizens to the

masters of our great trusts and mon-

opolies and the public officials elected

Theodore Roosevelt has expressed in

an unguarded moment what many of

his predecessors in office have thought

and acted upon: He is the first presi-

dent of the United States to publicly

confess that organized workingmen,

alive to the needs and interests of their

class, are to him undestrable citizens.

memories, workingmen of New York, When the next presidential election

will approach, and Mr. Roosevelt will

perhaps "yield to the irresistible clamor of the people" and accept a

nomination for a third term, or if he

will name as his successor one who

will continue "his policies", remem-

ber that to him and his successors von

are undesirable citizens. Remember

also that immediately after the elec-

tion you will be "undesirable citizens"

to any and all public officials elected

by the old parties, and that as long

as you will continue voting for the

classes, you are bound to remain "un-

desirable citizens." Only then will that

stigma be removed from you, when

espectable citizens" of the ruling

Engrave this confession in

y them and thru their influence.

hren, such labor lenders al

who refuse to fraternize with Messrs.

Labor leaders of broad views and

disinherited of the country in the

ruptible leaders.

Moyer, and Haywood bear the reputa-

AT MASS MEETING.

HILLOUIT'S SPEECH

made to teach the farmers, business men, and working men of the community that we are assassins and outlaws.

Presidential Interference.

"After all this time our case is about to be reached, and the President of the United States, in no way interested. officially or otherwise, sends two letters broadcast over the country charging us with guilt and crime. These are republished in every paper in the land, and especially every paper in Idaho. The Governor Colorado, a day or two later, adds his words of spite and venom to those of the President and says that we are not only guilty of the crime charged but many others, too.

"While the President of the United States and the Governor of Colorado are sending out their statements to compass our death, the Judge of this county has brought a citizen before him for contempt on the charge that he tried to influence the mind of a prospective juror by saying that the State administration was trying to railroad us.'

"On the appearance of this man in court the judge promptly told the State's Attorney that he should have this obscure farmer indicted for felony because he tried to influence the mind of a prospective juror.

"The President knows how much greater weight will be given to his words than to those of an obscure citizen. If we are about to be tried in court, every law-abidding citizen, however great or humble, should do every thing in his power to cool the passions of man, rather than add fuel to the flames. If we are to be thrown to the mob, the officers should at least open our prison doors and give us some chance to defend ourselves."

you will elect "undesirable citizens" of your own class to all public offices, to administer them in the interests of the large masses of the people and not in of the privileged minority classes. If Eugene V. Debs were now in the White House, and Theodore

von would be desirable and respect able citizens. rkers of the western states. And The Workingmen's Answer. on which is the sole bope of their

Roosevelt were shooting bears and

writing essays on life's strenuosities

This much for our inferences from the presidential utterances, and now for our answer to it: and acquaintances Debs,

You have been exceedingly frank, Mr. President, in your division of the citizens of our republic into the classes of desirable and undesirable, but we cannot agree with your classification. To us, the workingmen, men of the type of Debs, Moyer and Haywood are not undesirable citizens.

To us, the workingmen, the men who accumulate fabulous, insane fortunes by exploiting their fellow men, the men who keep the greater part of our population in a condition of chronic need and poverty, the men who drag our children from the schools and playgrounds to the factories, crippling their tender bodies and minds, the men who in their mills mines, roads and factories annually kill, maim and injure one-half a million of our brethren on the altar of their greed, the men who maintain their iniquitious rule over their fellow men by purchasing, bribing and corrupting our politicial parties, public officials, legislatures and courts of justice, to us such men are undesirable

To us workingmen, the mine owners of Idaho and Colorado, who in order to maintain the starvation wages of their employees, inaugurated a reign of lawlessness and terror in their respective states, abolishing all civil authority, forcibly deposing duly elected officials, closing mines, destroying newspaper offices, deporting citizens from the state, imprisoning miners without warrants, herding them like cattle in the infamous bullpens, and maltreating their defenseless wives and children, to us, these men are undesirable citizens.

To us workingmen, the high military officers of Colorado, who trampled the laws and constitution of the country under their brutal foot, and bolster ously and shamelessly proclaimed the motte: "To Hell With the Constitution," to us such officers are undesirable citizens.

To us, the governor of a state who takes part in a conspiracy to kidnap three citizens of his state, on obviously perjured affidavits, who deprives then the constitutional right to apply to the courts, and prevents them from consulting their friends and counsel and in the death of night hurries them over the frontier, to us such a governor is a kidnapper and criminal, and an undestrable citizen.

To us, the workingmen, the citizen who has received at the hands of his

Detectives as spies in the union is a condition which threatens to undermine the

honor in their gift; who has been elevated to the highest office in the land on the implied promise that he will hold the scales of justice even and accord fair dealings to the humblest as to the most powerful, and who abuses his exalted position to smite the pros trate, and to polson the mind of the nation against men whose very lives depend on the unbiased judgment of their fellow men, to us such an official has violated the confidence of the nation and outraged the most fundamental principles of justice—to us he has proved himself an undestrable citi-

And finally, we are here to send to message of cheer and greeting to the three members of our class who have been chosen as the victims of the most infamous conspiracy of organized capital against organized labor. Undesirable citizens of the Boise Jail, we are proud to be called your comrades. The reckless slanders of our public officials and their zeal to bring about your de struction, have only served to increase our confidence in your innocence of the dastardly crime charged against you. and to strengthen the bonds of solidarity and love that tie us to you. We love you for the faithful services you have rendered to our class, we love you for the wrongs you have suffered at the hands of our exploiters, we love you for the enemies you have made. We will watch your approaching trial from all parts of the country, North South, East and West, with millions of keen, watchful eyes: we will not be satisfied with less than full justice.

WANHOPE'S ADDRESS.

Challenges Falsehoods, Tho They Come from the Very Highest Quarters.

Comrade Wanhope, the second peaker at Saturday night's mass meeting, said in -part:

It is not my purpose this evening to recite to you the events that have transpired since the ex-governor of Idaho was murdered sixteen months ago until now, when the alleged murderers are apparently on the eve of trial. A personal investigation of these facts, both in Colorado and later in Idaho, an investigation lasting over three months, together with a close watch on all that has since transpired, has practically convinced me of the existence of a rich man's conspiracynot the one discovered by Mr. Roose velt, but another which he is either unable or unwilling to recognize conspiracy to remove by apparent process of law, the officials of a labor organization against whom corruption and coercion have alike been employed in vain, against men who could neither be bought nor bribed nor terrorized into betraying the trust reposed in them by the membership of their or-

ganization. If to hold this view is to qualify as an undesirable citizen, then I proud to have so qualified, and prouder yet to have the privilege of addressing such a mighty assemblage of my fellow "undestrables".

We Know Where We Stand.

And let me say further for the espe cial benefit of the gentlemen of the press here to-night, that the organized labor of New York, certain of its exact position on this question, can speak with no uncertain sound upon it. We do not have to ask ourselves like another opponent of Mr. Roosevelt, where do I stand". We know our position and can define it exactly, in the face of the whole world if neces-

We cannot and we will not be an swered with epithets, whether they are buried at us from the presidential chair or through the columns of a union-hating press. Nor will we permit misrepresentation of our attitude upon this question, nor accept any position our critics may see fit to rep-

resent us as occupying. It is generally charged by those who criticize our championing the cause of he men now walting trial in Idaho that we are using a common murder case as a pretext for inciting class warfare; that we have loudly proclaimed and positively assumed the innocence of the accused; that we demand their discharge without trial; that our agitation has for its object the terrorizing of the court before which they are to be tried; that, in short, we are attempting to defeat the ends of justice and stultify the law of the land so that criminals implicated in murder may go free.

The charges are important if true. But they are not true. They are false -categorically and specifically false no matter from what quarter they may come or from what high places they are repeated.

No Common Murder Trial.

We deny that this is a common murder trial. Had it no features to differentiate it from an ordinary case of murder, it would have been absolutely impossible to align capitalists and workingmen into opposing groups regarding it. Had it been an ordinary case of murder would the state of Idaho have made special appropriations of huge sums of money for the prosecution and set aside for the same fellow men the greatest trust and I purpose the ordinary county prosecu-

tors, for the ablest lawyers in the state? The very fact that this assertion was made by the chief prosecutor Mr. Hawley, the attorney general for the state, is the very best evidence of its fulsehood. Van Dine, the prosecut ing attorney of Canyon County where the murder took place, was though incompetent to do more than frame the perjured affidavit upon which the arrest was made, the were it a common case of murder, the prosecution would have legally devolved on him Lastly, has not McParland himself de chared that the case is by all odds infamous career? I would not ask you to take the testimony of McParland in any ordinary matter, but the evidence of a scoundrel against himself or his accomplices is always good

in law. We do not seek to incite class warfare; it already exists and has for years raged with intensity unparalleled in the West. The arrest of these men is in itself a direct result of that class antagonism. Moyer, Haywood, and Pettibone were true to their class and of necessity, therefore, oppose to the exploiting class-the mine own It is because of this very fact that their destruction has been resolved upon. We have never proclaimed the inno-

cence of the accused; we have proclaimed our belief in their innocence instead. The Mr. Roosevelt, with the cunning of a casuist, seeks, on the strength of a letter-head, to fasten this charge upon us. he has remained silent when his protege, Governor Gooding, declared again and again that they would never leave Idaho alive. The only time he broke silence on this matter was to join the choru of bloodhounds, when in one of his multifarious public utterances he took care to describe them as "implicated in murder". And knowing the charac-ter of these men for truth telling, what wonder is it that our belief in the innocence of the accused grows stronger every time they are declared guilty by their persecutors?

We have never demanded their dis charge without trial; on the confrary we have favored every effort to bring their trial about as speedily as possible. Nine-tenths of the delay that has caused these men to spend tifteen weary months in prison has been due to the tactics of the prosecution.

"Political Capital."

Nor are we trying to make politica capital out of this occurrence as has been charged. If that were our ob ject, we should be on the other side howling for the blood of the accused Let me say here that political capital is being and has been made out of this case. So far as I was able to observe, the road to office in Idaho lay in lining up with the prosecution, and there was not a hungry spelisman from the miserable wretch that sought to keep the dog-pound in Boise, to the dull witted brute who now occupies the governor's chair in that state, that did not know enough to line up with those thirsting for the blood of Moyer, Haywood, and Pettibone.

That we have sought to defeat the ends of justice is equally false. That were a superfluous task. Justice has long since been throttled and prosti tuted, trampled under foot and spit upon by the criminals who have un lertaken the destruction of our brothe unionists in Idaho. It is to their method of procedure

from the time of the arrest until the

present, that we have in vain called the attention of our opponents. In vain have we pointed out the utterly illegal character of the arrest, tho sworn statement of the liar and perjurer who framed the affidavit stating the monstrous falsehood that the accused in person murdered the deceased the illegal detention of untried men in the penitentiary with convicted criminals, the evident bias of the courts the insolent rejoinder of the prosecu tion, "We've got these men and what are you going to do about it"; the admission of the United States Supreme Court that even if fraud and con nivance between the governors of Idaho and Colorado were admitted, the arrest must not be questioned. When we recite the dissenting opinion of Chief Justice McKenna, the absolute collapse of one of the two principal witnesses for the prosecution, and his sworn statement that his confession was exterted under threat of death by Gooding and McParland; when we instance again and again the multitude of suspicious circumstances pointing to conspiracy on the part of the cution that have marked this case from the very beginning, our story falls upon deaf ears. It is not denied; it is simply ignored. And we are complacently informed that the very wretches against whom we complain will have charge of the case and see that strict justice is done. We are met with the exasperating assumption and assurance that these officials will be absolutely impartial in their conduct of the trial, despite their previous act ions and attitude toward the accused And if we still insist that there is no reason for believing these promises, the chief executive of the land steps in and settles the matter out of hand. We are undesirable citizens. The oracle hath spoken, and no more need

So be it. If to be desirable we must throw away our reason, believe against the evidence of our senses, and acquiesce in the dictum of one who barely a week before has been publicly pilio-ied as a faisifier by one of als political allies from whom he had solicited political contributions -if, I say, to attain the ideal desirable citizenship of the Roosevelt conception, we must be-come fools and slaves, then I object. And I take it that you object also; else were there little hope for you and

the cause you represent.

Are the methods of the Pinkerton

Detective Agency, that enterprising in-stitution that capitalises the class struggle and preys upon both employer and employee, of such a character as to be above suspicion? If you think so let up call the so, let me call your attention to the exposure of this concern now being circulated thruout the country. I refer to the book known as "The Pinkerton Labor Spy", written by Mr. Morris Friedman, who for three years was private stenographer to McParland, manager of the Western division of the Pinkerton agency. You need not leave this hall to procure a copy. Read it—and get your friends to rend it. It shows beyond question that this concern has been engaged for years in a conspiracy against the Western Federation of Miners, of which the present situation is but the culmina-Brother James Kirwan, who has taken Haywood's place in the Federa-tion, writes that he knows Friedman and his book, and that every detail in it is absolutely reliable. I want every one of you to get a copy of this work and strain every effort for its circulation. It is not an essay in muck raking. It is rather the uncovering of a den of snakes. A copy has been sent to Mr. Roosevelt with a personal letter requesting his opinion of the desirability of the citizens exhibited in its columns.

The Office and the Man. I have been told before coming here that I should respect the office of the President. So I do. But the office and the incumbent may rightly be regarded as two different things. The private may salute the shoulder-straps instead of the wearer. Had Mr. Roosevelt respected his office he would have kept slient on this matter. Yet I can easily sympathize with him in some respects. He was doubtless so exasperated that Mr. Harriman had nailed him in a falsehood, that he found some relief in taking out his spite on the weak and belpless, just as a bully who has been soundly thrashed by an equal opponent will sometimes kiel: a little boy who happens to be in his way, just to get even with some one. It is human nature of a sort I suppose, but I can't help thinking that after all Theodore may have made a slight mistake in his selection of victims this time.

How comes it that you-you millions

workingmen-you upon whose

shoulders rests the entire fabric of our ecopomic life-how comes it, I ask that one man can flout and jeer and scorn you in such fashion? How is it that this man has been allowed unchallenged to lay down for your guldance a code of morality and action, to lecture you like pupils of an infant school, and denounce and insult you if your conduct does not square with the rules he has promulgated for you? How is it that we seem to tacitly accept this man as an authority on every subject under the sun? How is it that every little parasitic newspaper editor in this city seems to feel safe in jibing, taunting and mocking you, as he will in his issue of to-morrow morning? How is it that in a score of editorial columns you will be pilloried as idiots vho cannot distinguish between an ordinary murder case and a conspiracy to destroy your brother unionists? How is it that an editor can complacently hope "that the workingman of this city will not be led away by this Moyer-Haywood insanity," as one of them phrased it the other day? I hold here in my hand a bunch of editorials covering almost every paper in the city, and all of them expressing the utmost scorn and contempt for your efforts in behalf of these imprisoned men? Has there been anything in your attitude that would justify theirs? Ask yourselves that question. Rest assured that if you were fully conscious of your power, conscious of intellectual maturity, conscious that you have attained the mental stature of full grown men, those who are dependent upon your toll for life itself, would never dare to mock your efforts, brand you as mental inferiors and exhibit toward you that galling contempt shown in the utterances of a Roosevelt, an Eliot a Chancellor Day and again stare at you from the editorial column of the paper you buy to-morrow morning.

It is just because we have failed to realize our own power, that this attitude is justified. On the whole, people get what they deserve, and we are getting, in a sense, what is coming to us. We have allowed these people to think for us, we have hurrabed ourselves blind, deaf and silly for their candidates for office, and worked like horses—or should I say asses—to place in their hands the power of the state, the whip with which they now scourge our backs. We have abased ourselves mentally before them and allowed their assumption of intelectual superiority to go unchallenged. We have tolled to place the wealth of a continent in their hands. We have sur feited them with a luxury of which the monarchs of Europe never dreamed. We have placed them in the seats of the mighty and said unto them, "Rule ye over us. Ye are pracilcal men. For thine be the king the power, the knowledge and the glory, forever, Amen." Recollect that If they repay us with murder and pour forth the vials of their scorn and contempt upon us, it is primarily because we have assumed an attitude of men-tal abasement before them, and so far as this is true, so far is it the measure of their justification.

WESTERN FEDERATION OROWING.

Despite the persecution of the cap-Despite the persecution of the capitalists the country over, Secretary Kirwan of the Western Federation of Miners says that the organization is growing rapidly in membership and that unless some unforeseen circumstance prevents it will be only a short time before the sattre Western country will be thoroly erganized.

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