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PRICE 2 CENTS.

AN OPEN LETTER TO THE MAYOR OF HOBOKEN.

TO GEORGE H. STELL, MAYOR, Hoboken, N. J.

Dear Friend George:—It is now about forty years ago when we first met as schoolmates and for years we were constant playmates. It seems like yesterday when we arranged theatrical performances in your backyard, for which the price of admission ranged from five cents to one cent for reserved seats. Well do I remember how we escaped the clutches of the law in those days when some member of the same police over which you now have power espied us enjoying a swim in the neighborhood of the very docks that are now the scene of the greatest labor strike in the history of Hoboken. You then, as well as myself, roundly denounced the authorities for interfering with our innocent pastime.

It does seem but yesterday and yet a considerable time has elapsed since then, and that time has wrought great changes in Hoboken and its boys of that day. Some friends of our boyhood days have long passed away; some have fallen a prey to diverse temptations and some are found in the city government with you at its head.

As we look upon the thousands of children romping in the streets of Hoboken it carries us back to our own blessed childhood and with a slight touch of sadness we find ourselves longing to be boys again. Boys with all the freedom of real boyhood, with all its independence and equality, its freedom from care and its keen sense of justice.

How we boys despised the sneak, the tell-tale! How diligently we observed the rules of fair play; how religiously we obeyed the promptings of the nobler passions. The display of wealth did not blind our judgment; to us the rugged boy was as welcome a friend as the boy in a black velvet suit. The boy is Nature's handiwork; the man, alas, is the boy distorted by a perverse civilization, and few are the

boys strong enough to withstand its fatal power and to remain boys with all the moral freshness of boyhood. Happily I can number myself among these. To me you are not "His Honor the Mayor," but still the George Stell as of old. As of old I approach you not with fear and trembling, not with a sense of awe and inferiority, but as the same friend and companion. To you I speak in behalf of the thousands of human beings, the families of striking longshoremen who are the sufferers in the war between Labor and Capital now on in the city of Hoboken.

You now have the opportunity to prove whether you have retained the undimmed sentiments of boyhood if the powers which have put you in nomination and secured your election will permit you to answer the challenge which I make to you in public at a political meeting, by demonstrating to the striking longshoremen that you and your party are the friends of labor.

LET US SEE YOU ORDER YOUR POLICE TO ARREST THE STEAMSHIP OFFICIALS WHO EMPLOY ARMED THUGS TO PROTECT THEIR INTERESTS. Surely this is a just request when your police have arrested strikers for carrying, not weapons, but harmless signs to protect THEIR INTERESTS. This and many other things you can do without being partial, but simply for the sake of justice and fair play.

Now, then, George, if you cannot, if you dare not, act as here suggested, then renounce your manhood and become a boy again. Be a boy with me and others who have joined the greatest organization of modern times, the Socialist Party, which has for its ultimate aim a civilization in which men will not be compelled to act against their better nature, but where men may develop as Nature intended them, free from fear and oppression, free and independent.—Truly yours,

FREDERICK KRAFFT.
May 27, 1907.

LONGSHOREMEN NOT WEAKENING.

Despite Daily Press Reports Strikers Are Holding Out for Just Demands.

The fourth week of the longshoremen's strike finds the men still confident of winning and the companies modifying their rigid declaration that they would concede nothing. The daily press has reported very frequently that the strike was broken, the first evidence of weakness was given by the companies. A representative of the lines offered a compromise of 35 cents an hour, 50 cents for night work and 60 cents for Sundays and holidays. This was rejected by the men.

Commissioner of Immigration Wachorn has notified the companies that in employing the foreign crews of their vessels to discharge and load their cargoes they were violating the immigration laws. This is admitted to be a serious blow to the companies as the decision virtually has the effect of adding the boat crews to the strike.

The strikers also succeeded in intercepting 600 Greeks and Italians who were to go to work Tuesday. After learning the situation these men deserted the companies and were organized into a local of the Longshoremen's Union.

The strike has spread to Philadelphia, some six or seven lines being affected. Five or six boats were unable to leave on time because of the strike.

The offer of a compromise by the companies indicate that they are anxious to make a settlement and it is probable that new overtures will be made before long.

The strikers are holding mass meetings daily and Socialist speakers are welcomed with enthusiasm.

CANADIAN STRIKE LAW AROUSES WORKINGMEN.

OTTAWA, May 21.—The operation of Canada's new law to aid in the prevention of strikes and the settlement of such troubles in mines and industries connected with public utilities is being watched with interest by workers throughout the Dominion. The act was adopted last March and briefly provides for government investigation of labor disputes and imposes fines upon those responsible for causing strikes or lockouts prior to the holding of such government investigation. The fine for employees is from \$10 to \$50 and for employers from \$100 to \$1,000 for each day of the illegal strike or lockout respectively.

There is also imposed a penalty of not less than \$50 nor more than \$1,000 upon any person who incites, encourages, or aids in any manner any employer to declare or continue a lockout or any employee to go on or continue on strike contrary to the provision of this act. Application from many parts of the Dominion have already been made to the department of labor for investigations under this act.

WORKINGMEN CREMATED.

Fourth Burnt Offering to the God Capital Within Six Months.

Six workingmen burnt to death and seven with frightful burns that will disfigure or cripple them for life, is the dreadful news from Pittsburg last week. This is no unusual or startling news. The sacrifice of human life in industry occurs too often to occasion much comment.

But the "accident" that took place in the Jones and Laughlin Steel works of Pittsburg is the fourth of its kind in that plant within six months. No less than eighteen men have been cremated at the same row of furnaces and the "accidents" happen so frequently that it has aroused the labor unions of that city.

It is now admitted by one of the officials of the company that the furnaces were of too light construction for the work and that they were overloaded with heated metal. This has been true of each disaster for the past six months but it required another human sacrifice before it was admitted.

The Pittsburg "Leader" justly calls it "murder" and asks, "how many more of these killings will take place before they pass out of the accidental class into the criminal?"

"If the producing capacity of their furnaces is not large enough to meet the demands of their trade an attempt to increase it at the risk of human life is a crime and nothing less. If it can be shown that that was done the men responsible should be held to answer in the criminal court for the lives that have been lost."

The men usually employed around the furnaces are Poles, Italians, etc., who cannot speak English and who are generally ignorant of the terrible risks they incur. Their hire is cheap and they are regarded as of no more importance than steers that are driven to the slaughter pens. Friendless and unknown, even to the company that identifies them with a number, these unfortunates fall victims to the heartless indifference of the profit-gathering owners. At costs more to rebuild the furnaces than it does to cremate those men. These workers are burned to death for the same reason that the Chicago packers poison their patrons. Profits are increased by avoiding the expenses necessary to building sound furnaces or packing healthy meat. Every safeguard provided or precaution taken to avoid accidents are so much superfluous expense in the eyes of the owners.

A correct answer to the "Leaders" question would be that these occurrences will not pass from the accidental to the criminal class until the working class has the power to pass and enforce laws in its own interests. A number of Socialist workingmen in the Pennsylvania legislature is the first thing necessary to fix responsibility for these horrors and provide some safeguard against their recurrence.

GETTING JURY IS SLOW WORK.

Summoning of Veniremen Declared Unfair—Lying Reports Refuted.

During the past week the events in Boise have had none of the startling features that gave the Gooding-Orchard religious farce such prominence the week previous. It is possible that the jury will not be completed till next week. Interest has centered around the protest of the lawyers for the defense against the sort of men that are continually summoned for jury service.

Whatever may be said by the prosecution about the trial being a "common murder case," it is evident from the class affiliation of each panel selected by the sheriff, that it is a struggle between Capital and Labor, as Hermon F. Titus depicts so clearly elsewhere in this issue.

Richardson Protests.

On Monday last Counsel for the defense E. F. Richardson, was compelled to make the following statement in court on the summoning of veniremen:

"There are 6,000 votes in this county. Of this number 5,000 at least are eligible as Jurors. There were 500 men in the parade of Boise on the last Labor Day."

"One hundred and sixty special talesmen have been drawn on two venires. It is a singular coincidence that only one union labor man was found in that number, and only two who actually work for daily pay. There at least 3,000 day laborers in this county. None of them have been brought here. There are no more than fifty or sixty, yet nine were examined."

"There is no reason why the laboring class, or even the union class should not be represented in this jury. We do not ask the Sheriff to select that class, but we do believe the next venire should be more diversified."

"The court has complete confidence in Sheriff Hodgkin," said Judge Wood. "The Court will have nothing further to say on this subject."

Various Reports.

One dispatch states that the defense knows the whereabouts of Jack Simpkins, also indicted for the murder of Steunberger. It is claimed he has concealed himself to avoid the confinement which the kidnapped men have had to endure. It is further claimed that Simpkins will refute the alleged confession of Orchard and the testimony will cause a sensation.

Another dispatch has it that the defense has in some way secured the contents of the alleged confession of Orchard and are jubilant at the result. Gooding and McParland a year ago made public a synopsis of the first "confession" made by Orchard. Asked last week if Orchard would tell the same story on the stand, McParland said:

"No; Orchard will tell a true story of the murder."

If the first "confession" was a lie and Gooding and McParland gave it out as the truth one year ago, what reason is there to believe that the last one is not of the same character? The more that is said by the two guardians of Orchard the more contradictory do their utterances become.

Following the canonization of Orchard last week, with Gooding and McParland officiating at the services, H. V. S. Groesbeck, former Judge of the Supreme Court of Wyoming, in a lecture at Laramie, stated he had positive evidence in his possession which "brands Orchard as a Pinkerton spy."

Just what the evidence consists of was not stated by the Judge but it is certain the statement would not be made unless he had some facts to sustain it.

Moyer Vindicated.

The attempt of the Chicago "Journal" to identify Chas. H. Moyer as an ex-convict, has also proven to be a deliberate fabrication concocted by that paper.

The Moyer-Haywood-Pettibone Conference of Joliet, Ill., started an investigation of the "Journal" statement and from a comparison of photographs of the indicted miner and ex-convict, the Conference shows the two men to be different parties. The "Journal" had also quoted Mrs. Mary Keating of Chicago as stating that the ex-convict and the President of the Western Federation of Miners was the same man. In a sworn affidavit Mrs. Keating brands the "Journal" statement as false and that to the best of her knowledge the ex-convict was dead.

The "Journal" had fabricated the story and it has appeared in thousands of papers and, perhaps, influenced the opinions of many who are interested in the trial. It is merely one more incident proving the shameless and even criminal character of the capitalist press when the interests of the workingmen are at stake.

If you wish a man to become interested in Socialism, send him *The Worker*. It is only 30 cents a year.

SOCIALISTS IN ROUMANIA ARE MALTREATED.

Among Them Three American Citizens, Who Appeal to Consul in Vain.

The New York Branch of the Roumanian Relief and Defense League has received via cable from Czernowitz, Austria, news of terrible outrages committed upon members of the League in Roumania, three of these being American citizens, and until recently residents of New York. The victims, so far learned, are Barbu Lazarovitz, A. Valshan, Dr. Raekowsky, Herman Mendelson, Calman Mendell, Comrades Cocca and Socor.

What Caused It.

The assaults were committed by governmental police and soldiers, who beat their victims brutally with the butt ends of guns and generally maltreated them. The assault was inspired by the activity of the injured men in the distribution of funds raised by Roumanians in America for the defense of the organized workmen from anti-Semitic outbreaks. Since the recent peasant revolts, which resulted in many Jewish workmen being killed and wounded by the ignorant and misled peasantry, over four thousand dollars has been raised in this country and sent to the Relief and Defense League in Roumania to arm the workers for future defense. This, of course, has not been to the liking of the government, and the attack upon the above named active members of the League is one of the results.

The three American citizens are Herman Mendelson, A. Valshan and Calman Mendell. Mendelson, after being beaten, was expelled from Roumania and is now in a hospital in Vienna, suffering from his wounds. The other two, Valshan and Mendell, are now in prison.

American Consul Mum.

An appeal was made to the American consul at Bucharest on behalf of Mendelson, Valshan and Mendell, but latest reports show that that functionary had not responded in any way. Perhaps he holds the same views as his master, President Roosevelt, regarding what are "undesirable citizens." The three maltreated men being merely Socialists, they are probably considered as worthy of no better treatment at the hands of a foreign power. A further appeal, however, will be made direct to Washington and action insisted upon.

Barbu Lazarovitz, one of the other victims, is one of the most prominent Roumanian journalists and poets, and his arrest is expected to arouse great indignation at home and abroad. The work of distributing funds will be continued from Austria.

Unfit to Print.

It is worth noting that notwithstanding full reports, containing the above facts, have been given twice to the English daily press of New York, none have published these reports, except the "Sun," which garbled the facts it did not print. Considering the noise that is usually made when some American capitalist or American supporter of capitalism gets into trouble in a foreign land, the silence in this case is impressive. The "grand old flag" is only grand enough to protect those who believe in "Americanism, large and small"—of the Roosevelt and Hearst brand. All this furnishes further evidence of the great need for an English Socialist daily paper in Greater New York.

The Secretary of the Roumanian Relief and Defense Fund in New York is I. Freedman, 180 Second street, who will gladly acknowledge any amount sent him.

GREAT PROTEST AGAINST JUDICIAL EXPROPRIATION.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 23.—Three thousand laborers took part in a parade at Indianapolis to protest against the decision of Federal Judge Anderson of this city by which the personal property of Louis Peehler, a machinist, was sold to satisfy judgment against the Machinists' Union of this city.

The judgment against the union was secured by the Pope Motor Company, the charge being that the union violated a court injunction and picketed the shops of that concern during the recent strike of machinists at the Pope concern.

The paraders marched thru the principal streets carrying red flags and banners denouncing the judge and the "justice" he meted out to the working class. Mayor Bookwalter was also denounced for his servility to the capitalists. He had attempted to prevent the parade, but his nerve failed him at the last moment.

Many thousands of men, women, and children lined the streets and cheered the paraders.

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

OUR AUSTERLITZ.

At Least Eighty-three Socialists in the New Austrian Parliament.

VIENNA, May 25.—Second elections have been held in the districts (except for 42 in Galicia) in which the first ballot on May 14 gave no candidate a positive majority, and have resulted in adding about 25 more to the Socialist delegation in Parliament.

The strength of the various parties, so far as now known and the changes will be insignificant is as follows: Social Democrats, 83; Anti-Semites (fraudulently called Christian Socialists), 66; Czech (Bohemian) Agrarians, 33; Catholic Center, 31; German People's Party (Volksparti), 25; German Radicals (Frisenlager), 24; Young Czechs, 22; German Agrarians, 18; Slovene Clericals, 15; Liberal Pangermans (Frel-All-Deutsche), 14; Italians, 14; Clericals, 11; Czech Radicals, 10. The Polish party in Galicia has been badly defeated.

The Socialists will constitute the most united and purposefully aggressive, as well as the largest, body in the new Reichsrath, and will have a prestige still proportionately greater than their numbers. The Socialist delegation includes representatives of all the various nationalities which compose the Austrian population—Germans, Czechs, Poles, Ruthenians, Italians, etc.

The only other party which made a considerable gain was that of the Anti-Semites, and their increase was much less than ours. These two parties are everywhere implacably opposed to each other.

It will be a difficult task for any government to form a coherent working majority out of the diverse smaller parties.

SWEEPING INJUNCTION BY MILWAUKEE JUDGE.

MILWAUKEE, May 22.—Judge Sanborn, who attracted considerable attention in the labor world last fall by his decision in favor of the striking molders at the Allis-Chalmers plant in Milwaukee, is again in the limelight, this time as a renegade to his former decision.

The Judge finally yielded to his masters' voice and yesterday rendered a sweeping decision in the Allis-Chalmers molder case, in which he prohibits picketing in any form.

If this decision is enforced it practically ends the molders' strike in Milwaukee, as the strikers are bound hand and foot by this capitalistic pronouncement.

The order prohibits the strikers from in any way inducing the men to leave the plant and join their ranks. It prohibits the men from approaching the company's premises, or adjacent places, or places leading to the premises.

The strikers are further prohibited from aiding or maintaining a boycott against the company, its agents, or employees. Any attempt by persuasion or any other means to induce men to sever their connection with the company is made a legal offense.

The attorneys for the Allis-Chalmers Company are jubilant over this decision, believing that it will prove the best weapon against strikers and will permit their clients to run their shops on a strictly dictatorial basis. The union will probably take the matter to higher courts.—Chicago Socialist dispatch.

SWITCHMEN IN CONVENTION DENOUNCE KIDNAPPERS.

DETROIT, Mich., May 23.—In his opening address at the biennial convention of the Switchmen's Union of North America, Grand Master Frank T. Hawley strongly advised the adoption of a resolution putting the union on record as condemning the official kidnapping of the officers of the Western Federation of Miners and the efforts made by capitalists and politicians to railroad them to the gallows.

Later.—The proposed resolution was adopted by a unanimous and enthusiastic vote. The 250 delegates represent 23,000 organized men, with members in every state and territory of the Union.

SPEAKER CANNON CONDEMNED BY RAIL VAY TRAINMEN

ATLANTA, Ga., May 23.—The convention of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, on the last day of its session here, adopted resolutions severely condemning Joseph G. Cannon, Speaker of the United States House of Representatives for his active and injudicious hostility to just and necessary labor legislation.

STRIKERS EVICTED AND INDICTED.

BARBOURVILLE, Ky., May 22.—Nineteen of the strikers at the mines of the Matthews Coal Company have been indicted for retaining possession of company houses after being ordered to vacate the houses. The company refuses to recognize the union.

The starting of the development

that gave rise to the wage-laborer as well as to the capitalist was the servitude of the laborer.—Marx.

FOR FLYING THE RED FLAG.

Magistrate Crane Sends Socialist Speaker Fieldman to Jail For Displaying Ensign of Workers' Emancipation.—Decision Will be Fought.

"Gentlemen, this is the most important case that has ever come before this court since I have been its magistrate. Therefore I have carefully prepared my opinion and my decision. There is no charge against the defendant for preaching on the subject of Socialism. The constitution of the United States gives him the liberty of speech and action in all places and at all times, under proper restrictions.

"He may preach Socialism freely and without hindrance, provided in so doing he does not overstep the bounds of law and order.

"Using the red flag in his speeches or lectures on Socialism in public halls or upon the highways tends towards the breach of the peace, incites men to disorder and violence, creates feelings of hatred against the government and its citizens, is against the law and will not be tolerated in this city.

"I will hold this gentleman in \$100 bonds for his good behavior for one month, imprisonment not to exceed one month."

That was the decision rendered by Magistrate Crane last Monday in the case of Sol Fieldman, Socialist Party speaker, when brought to trial for displaying the Red Flag at a meeting at the Franklin Statue on Park Row, on Tuesday, May 21. As reported in *The Worker* last week Comrade Fieldman was first arrested for speaking without a permit. When it was learned that the police department had been duly and regularly notified of the meeting, the charge was changed, and Judge Crane, while admitting there was no law forbidding the use of the Red Flag, stated he had forbidden it. The trial was then set for Monday, May 27.

The peculiar thing, and a very significant thing as well, about the decision of Judge Crane, given in full above, was that it was already prepared in typewritten form in the Judge's pocket when the trial of Fieldman began and before the evidence had been heard. It was evident that Judge Crane considered the hearing of evidence for the defense purely formal, if not entirely superfluous, for his decision was, as he admitted, prepared in advance and he had decided what to do, regardless of the evidence in the case.

Judge Crane did not seem to consider this procedure in any way extraordinary or as contrary to the spirit and procedure of administering justice. He was only sure that he didn't like the Red Flag as he declared, in a private conversation, after the hearing, he was "opposed to any other flag than the American being displayed in this country."

Comrade Fieldman was represented by Henry L. Slobodin for the Socialist Party, and Jacob Panken, personal counsel. The complaint against Fieldman was entered by James Kiernan, the policeman who arrested him. The records of the trial show that no evi-

dence was produced by Officer Kiernan that justified the arrest of Fieldman, and it was admitted, even by Judge Crane, that the meeting was held in regular form.

The issue therefore narrowed down to the question of the Red Flag, as to whether it should be displayed or not. Comrade Fieldman testified that he had just driven up to the meeting place in his automobile preliminary to his speech had hung up the Red Flag and was about to hang up the American flag when the policeman arrested him. He stated that he had been using both the American and Red Flag in his open-air meetings and had not been interfering with before. One of his meetings had been in Wall street a few days previous.

This evidence had no weight, however, as Judge Crane, delivered his decision and decided to let Fieldman go to prison so as to sue for a writ of habeas corpus and compel an immediate trial. On Tuesday morning Judge Davis of the Supreme Court granted the writ but when State Secretary John C. Chase went to the Tombs he found that Fieldman had already been removed to Blackwell's Island at 7:30 a. m. Chase proceeded to the Island and arrived just in time to prevent Fieldman from being put thru the course administered to regular criminals. As it was, his own clothes had been taken from him, tied up in a way which made them unfit for future use, some automobile tools which he carried in his pockets broken, and he had been put into prison stripes.

Fieldman spent Tuesday night in a cell on the Island, having for companions eight of the worst kind of vagrants and a large and varied assortment of vermin. Evidently the prison officials had picked out the dirtiest place in the prison for him.

On Wednesday morning when Fieldman was produced in court on the writ of habeas corpus, an effort was made to postpone the hearing until Saturday, June 1, for no apparent reason, except possibly that it was part of a scheme to embarrass the defense. Fieldman's counsel protested against delay, pointing out that a writ called for an immediate trial, and succeeded in having the hearing set for Wednesday afternoon at two o'clock.

At this hearing a representative of the District Attorney's office appeared for the People. Judge dismissed the writ, claiming that the remedy lay in an appeal to General Sessions. As Fieldman would have to stay in the workhouse until next Monday, it was decided to put up one hundred dollars bond, thus releasing Fieldman until further action for his final release is taken.

The Socialist Party will carry the case to the limit, as it is felt that if Judge Crane's unprecedented decision is allowed to stand it will be tantamount to the enactment of a law against the future use of the Red Flag.

REPRESSING CHINESE REVOLUTIONISTS.

Telegrams reaching Berlin from China represent the province of Shan-chu-fu as in an appalling condition owing to the strength of the anti-dynastic rebellion there and the savage methods of repression used by the Government. Every insurgent who falls into the hands of the Government troops is summarily executed, and all sympathizers are similarly treated by the civil authorities.

At the town of Shan-chu-fu alone 600 men have been decapitated, and in the trees that surround the court house their heads hang as thick as "Chinese lanterns on a gala night. Notwithstanding this repression the rebellion continues to make headway.

INJUNCTION TIES HANDS OF STRIKING GLASS BLOWERS.

TRENTON, N. J., May 23.—Vice-Chancellor Bergen, in the Court of Chancery here to-day, filed an opinion allowing an injunction to be issued in the suit brought over two years ago by the George Jontz Glass Company against the Glass Bottle Blowers' Association of the United States and Canada, its officers, and over 200 members of the association, to restrain them from picketing and intimidating workmen from entering the service of the company in its plant at Minatola, also to restrain them from conducting a boycott upon the goods manufactured by the corporation.

The Vice-Chancellor condemns the actions of the officers of the Glass Blowers' Association and calls them "self-constituted monitors." It is of a piece with the usual Dogberry wisdom of New Jersey Vice-Chancellors to ignore the fact that the officers of the union, instead of being "self-constituted," are in fact elected and held responsible by the rank and file by a system far more democratic than that by which most judges hold their power.

OCSSIALISTS' RECORD IN B. C. PARLIAMENT.

VANCOUVER, B. C., May 22.—The session of the Provincial Parliament has closed, leaving the Socialists to boast a splendid record in legislative work. The revolutionary members have always been present, and have carefully scrutinized every measure, no matter from which side it came, with a view to making some change that might better even in a small degree the lot of the workmen.

Hawthornthwaite has been keen, aggressive, vigorous and vigilant as ever. Parker Williams, by his combination of humor and sincerity, has done much to disarm criticism and has succeeded in gaining the ear of the house in a way that enabled him to do a great deal of work. John McInnes, the young member for Grand Forks, has been feeling his feet, and with some good work already accomplished gives promise of yet greater service in the future.

The greatest triumph of the Socialists during the past session was the unopposed passing of the Smelters' Eight-Hour Bill. This bill had been defeated in two previous sessions. Parker Williams' Fortnightly Wage Bill stood a good chance of becoming a law, but was strangled in committee after passing second reading.

The general eight-hour bill introduced by McInnes was hardly looked upon as a probable law, but was introduced for its educational effect upon the members and the general public.

During the session the Socialists attacked the government for entering into negotiations with the Salvation Army for the purpose of getting the latter to bring into the country immigrants to act as strike-breakers.—Chicago Socialist dispatch.

The executive of the modern state is but a committee for managing the common affairs of the whole bourgeoisie.—Marx and Engels, "Communist Manifesto."

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

Table with 2 columns: Year, Socialist Vote. 1906 (Presidential) 96,981; 1902 (State and Congressional) 229,782; 1904 (Presidential) 408,230.

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The Worker was in error in stating that the New York "Times" did not publish a report of the facts concerning Benedict Gimbel's arrest, which was followed by his suicide.

HOW WILL THEY FACE IT?

The "Evening Mail" begins to see things. In a recent editorial it calls attention to the fact that the establishment of manhood suffrage in Austria has made the Socialists the strongest party in the Reichsrath; that in the Finnish Diet they have almost half the members; that they are not much weaker in the Russian Duma, despite the indirect and juggled elections; that "their set-back at the last election in Germany was more apparent than real," since their popular vote was increased; and that in France they compete for power with Radicals whom the "Mail" regards as little short of being themselves Socialists; and it concludes:

"It is the worst of folly for defenders of conservatism and individualism through the world to blind themselves to the steady advance and ever-increasing strength of the Socialist movement in every country. The Austrian election is merely the latest warning of a peril common to the nations. The assault upon property rights, religion and the family comes earlier in Europe than in America. But sooner or later it will be our turn to face it."

Right you are, gentlemen of the "Mail." You have to face this "peril." The question is, how?

Mr. Henry Clews, the banker, in a recent lecture asserted that "great capitalists are usually self-made." Mr. Clews is probably acquainted with an eminent banker who wanted the "Mayor of Brooklyn" to preside over a debate in that city and was informed there "ain't any Mayor of Brooklyn." Perhaps he also knows of an eminent financier who, when informed that Edwin Markham would preside, asked "who is Mr. Markham?"

Tho we have Mr Clews' assurance that that eminent banker, financier and philosopher was "self-made," it would be interesting to have his opinion as to whether self-creation, in this instance, couldn't have been improved on.

THE "PRINCIPLES" OF PARRY AND VAN CLEAVE.

The National Association of Manufacturers in their recent convention in this city, decided to raise a fund of \$500,000 to "effectively fight the industrial oppression" of trade unions.

that offend the high ideals of President Van Cleave and David M. Parry.

The ideal labor organization of these eminent gentlemen and their associates, is one that welcomes the open shop, stands for no boycott, no limitation of output, no dictation as to how employers shall run their business, etc. In short a union that merely gives tea socials or whose members, with god-like sacrifice, generously accept reductions or surrender their places to those who will accept them, are to be immune from the blacklist of the manufacturers.

While these gentlemen will have "no interference in the management of their business," they will assume the paternal duty of telling workmen just how they must organize and for what purpose. This is not "interfering with the business of the unions" but merely the logical application of the ideals of those worthy gentlemen, Mr. Van Cleave and Mr. Parry will insist on "managing their business," while they also reserve for themselves the power to determine just how and under what conditions workmen shall expend their life, health and labor power.

While the snug exploiters are illogical in the application of this view, still there is a consistency in their inconsistency. Tho the worker rightly regards the expenditure of his life in daily installments as being of supreme importance to himself, and one which he cannot lose control of without losing the last vestige of his "freedom," yet after he has sold himself and he enters the factory, the capitalist regards him as much his property as the merchandise he sells. Has the capitalist not bought this labor power and does not ownership of it, for the time being, carry the same dominion over it as his ownership of pig-iron or lumber does? This is the real question that occurs to Van Cleave, Parry, et. al., but they dare not proclaim it for it reveals the true status of labor under the capitalist system. The capitalist class has every reason in the world for concealing this truth in a maze of cloudy abstractions dubbed "individualism," "vigorous principles," etc.

Before the workers part with their labor power it is theirs. When it is sold it belongs to the buyer. With an obstinacy that is the despair of the Parrys and Van Cleave, the worker insists on a voice in how he is to be disposed of and what he shall realize from the sale. This is pure cussedness to the exploiters. It is a struggle for humane conditions to the workers. The capitalists want human merchandise that is docile and submissive. The workers can only partially avert this degrading status thru mass resistance to it.

The conflicting interests of the two classes make for the opposing views held by both. When the working class becomes fully conscious of their interests they will extend their demand for control and disposition of their life to the control and management of industry itself. They will learn that the "management of business," now claimed and exercised by the capitalist class, can also be assumed by the workers without the toll of death, disease and dishonesty that now marks the rule of the capitalist to-day. And, if we mistake not, that \$500,000 fund of the Manufacturers Association will do a great deal toward forcing this truth on the attention of thinking workmen who are blind to it now.

The New York "Evening Post" states that "in the bottom of its heart" a good part of the financial world "cherishes the suspicion" that sun-spots are in some way connected with financial crises. In comparing the data on sun-spots with every crisis since 1837 the "Post" is compelled to admit that the "cherished suspicion" is not always borne out by the facts, tho there are alarming instances of both phenomena occurring at the same time.

The conclusion is suggestive of a new method of investigation. If it is permissible to search the sun and the Milky Way for the causes of capitalist mismanagement, perhaps a preventive of chills and numps may be found by a closer analysis of Saturn's rings or the composition of meteors. In view of this who can predict any limit to the possibilities of bourgeois "science?"

President Roosevelt on his return from Virginia said he felt "bully." Many workmen think he is one and if he feels that way there should be little trouble in making it unanimous.

The Department of Commerce at Washington has issued a report showing that the export of goods to foreign countries has increased \$107,063,775 in the past nine months.

figures also told of a sixteen year old boy, "out of work", falling of hunger on Fifth ave. It is a pity he was too weak to gather the consolation from these figures that they give the capitalist journals.

THE DOWNWARD TENDENCY.

Two sets of statistics are now available—those of Sauerbeck for England and those of the Bureau of Labor for the United States—by means of which it is possible to compare the course of prices in the two countries from 1896 to 1906, inclusive.

The following table shows the index number for each country in each year of the period named:

Table with 3 columns: Year, Eng. Land, United States. 1896: 61, 90.4; 1897: 62, 89.7; 1898: 64, 83.4; 1899: 68, 101.7; 1900: 75, 110.5; 1901: 70, 108.5; 1902: 69, 112.9; 1903: 60, 113.6; 1904: 70, 113.; 1905: 72, 115.9; 1906: 77, 122.4.

As the records are based on different units, no comparison can be made between the two columns. That is, the fact that 61 is the index number for the year 1896 in England and 90.4 for the same year in the United States does not mean that prices in this country were then higher than English prices in the ratio of 90.4 to 61. The comparison is to be made for within each column—that is, for different years in each country.

The table shows that in both countries prices have gone almost uninterruptedly up and up for 11 consecutive years, tho not quite so fast in England as in the United States.

The average English prices in 1906 was 26 per cent above that of 1896. Average American prices were 35 per cent higher in 1906 than in 1896.

If, instead of only the first and last years of the period, we compare the first and last five-year periods (1896-1900, inclusive, and 1902-06, inclusive), a similar result is shown. The English average for the later period was more than 5 per cent higher than that for the earlier period. In the United States, the average for the later period was nearly 15 per cent above that for the earlier.

It is obvious that, while the protective tariff may have something to do with accelerating the upward tendency of the cost of living in this country, it is not the sole nor the chief cause of that tendency, which is shared by free-trade England. The phenomenon is a general one; it has shown itself very markedly in Germany and other countries during the same period. It is undoubtedly a normal feature of the present advanced stage of capitalism, in which competition is rapidly working itself out to monopolistic control of production—a monopoly which, while here and there hastened and accentuated by tariffs or other special and so-called "artificial" causes, is essentially the legitimate outcome of the competitive process itself.

Common observation shows, and such imperfect statistics as we have also show, that there has been no proportionate increase in wages for the great mass of the proletariat. While active competition among capitalists gradually disappears and virtual monopoly of the production and sale of commodities becomes more and more general, competition among wage-workers for employment continues unabated. If it is not actually intensified. The modifying effects of labor organization are counterbalanced and even outweighed by the continued introduction of labor-saving machinery, the increasing employment of women and children, and the mobilization of the working force under the more centralized control of industry, as well as by the driving down into the proletarian ranks of great masses of those who have hitherto been either small capitalists or independent producers.

Prices going up and up, while wages remain stationary or even slowly decline—that combination, normal in the present stage of capitalism (we repeat and insist upon this), has three distinct effects upon the condition of the working class:

First, it means that a larger proportion of the total proletarian lifetime must be spent in wage labor—that children must be robbed of their childhood and women forced from the home to eke out the men's wages.

Again, it means that an increasing proportion of the proletariat must perish—must either actually die or be forced down into the ghastly subcellars of society, below even the proletarian level; that is, means, on the one hand, that multitudes of working people lose their lives in youth or middle age from consumption and other diseases fostered by underfeeding, bad

housing, overwork, and lifelong worry—to say nothing of the suicides and the victims of industrial accidents, so-called; and, on the other hand, it means that other multitudes, unable to bear the increasing strain of proletarian life, become paupers, hoboes, thieves, prostitutes, inmates of hospitals, asylums, and prisons, or otherwise hopeless and helpless supernumeraries.

Finally, allowing for these effects, it means also, for the actual working proletariat, that the standard of living is gradually reduced—very slowly, indeed, but with an irresistible force none the less horrible for being slow. This lowering of the standard of living shows itself most strikingly in the overcrowding of the tenements and the cheap lodging houses. Rent is going up, along with the prices of food and clothing. But it is less difficult to economize on rent than on the cost of other necessities of life. Working-class families move into smaller rooms and "double up" or take in lodgers to help pay the rent; and single workmen, struggling to "make both ends meet", go down from the miserable hall bedroom to rooms or beds or bunks or bare planks in more and more miserable dens, where comfort and privacy and common cleanliness are alike impossible. But it is not on lodgings alone that the workmen must and do retrench. The old clothes are made to last a little longer, shabby as they are. Decent amusements give place to those which, at less expense, give temporary forgetfulness of the pain of life. And, if the quantity of food is not ordinarily reduced, its quality is steadily debased.

It is high time we put a stop to the pretense that Marx' "theory of increasing misery" has been exploded. It has, not been continuously and universally confirmed by experience, it is true; nor would Marx have expected that there should not be decadence in the half century when, in this country or in that, the condition of the working class has improved—not improved in proportion to the increasing productivity of labor, but improved somewhat. But for the last ten or fifteen years nearly the whole civilized world, and this country above all others, has vividly and strikingly demonstrated the truth of Marx' prediction.

Current Literature

All books noticed in this department can be obtained, at the published price, from the Socialist Literature Company, 15 Spruce street, New York. The word "net" in the statement of price, indicates that postage or expressage will be charged extra.

BEFORE ADAM. By Jack London. The Macmillan Company. Price, \$1.50.

"Pictures! Pictures!" With this word Jack London begins the first chapter of the most wonderful of all his tales. Pictures they are indeed; weird fantastic pictures, such as only the powerful imagination of a genius like London's could conceive; and yet they are not altogether drawn from imagination. They are pictures of what at one time has or at least may have been real, but at a period so remote that history could not record it, that geology could not prove it, and that biology can only gradually and partially lift the veil and say, according to all probability such was the origin of man.

London calls his book "Before Adam" because it deals with an age long prior to that at which, according to the Bible, man was supposed to have been created. Nor are his characters created creatures like Adam, ready made men, but beings in the process of evolution about to become human, "half ape and yet not ape, and not yet man." "Before Adam" is founded clearly and absolutely upon the modern theory of evolution and contains nothing in all its startling descriptions that might be proven to be scientifically impossible or untrue. But upon this scientific foundation the author has erected from his own imaginative faculty a superstructure so fascinating, so bewildering and yet so poetic that we may well pronounce "Before Adam" one of the best books written in many a day. Let those who still claim that science is devoid of poetry and that it is a more agreeable thought to have been made of dirt than to be second cousin to the ape,—why let them simply read "Before Adam!"

The most weird thing about this story and that at the same time lends it a strong touch of realism is that it is told in the first person. The author relates the life of pre-human creatures as if he himself had lived it, and in fact claims that not he personally but one of his remote ancestors has lived it actually, and that he is living it over again imaginarily in his dreams. He tells us in a convincing manner, so convincing that we almost believe him, that the nights of his early childhood had been infested with awful nightmares of ferocious animals that he had never seen in his waking life, of wandering and leaping thru interminable forests, and of strange beings who were man-like but not yet men. Never, he tells us, did one real human being occur in his dreams; and then he proceeds to explain all this apparent nonsense, actually to explain it in a scientific manner. He calls his dreams by a scientific term, racial memory, and reminds us that we all possess this racial memory to a certain degree. The revelation is quite startling at first. Indeed, he is right. Most of us, perhaps all of us, have experienced what he calls the "falling thru space dream" which causes one to awake with a start and often leaves a sickening sensation; and yet no one among us has ever actually fallen thru space. But, says London, our arboreal ancestors did and it is racial memory which makes us dream it; and then he tells us that his racial memory is merely a great deal stronger than ours, for where we have but the impression of a second he dreams entire adventures. A hereditary freak is what he calls himself. So he successfully impresses us with the idea that the story he is about to tell is the product of his dreams, and that his dreams in turn are the product of racial memory; and then he tells his story, and tells it in such a fascinating manner that the reader's attention is closely held from the first line to the last.

Big Tooth, Jack London's other self, or, rather, the remote ancestor whose memories he has inherited, is the hero of the story. We are first introduced to him in his babyhood when he sleeps in a nest in the trees rocked by the breezes. We live with him thru his first adventures when he is almost eaten by wild boars but rescued by his mother who proceeds to carry him to safety in a wild flight thru the treetops. We sympathize with him as we would with a real living little boy, when he is driven from his home-trees by his spiteful stepfather and has to set out to procure food and shelter for himself; and we continue to laugh and weep, to fear and rejoice with him thruout the narrative of his existence, for he is a real creature of flesh and blood, as real as the animal heroes the author has described in other books. London depicts pre-human creatures who possess but the rudiments of a language, who live more like animals than like men, and who just barely present those nascent qualities of body and mind which since have made us human; and yet every character he introduces is a distinct individuality and makes a clear and graphic impression upon the reader. Good-natured Lop-Ear and the foolish Chatterer, unfortunate, Broken-Tooth, Swift One who utters the soft sounds, and that terrible being, Red-Eye, the atavism, will linger in the minds of all who have read "Before Adam" as vividly as the heroes and heroines of any modern novel.

Many deep thoughts, I might say philosophical thoughts concerning the development of human society, are also presented by the book, altho the author merely suggests them leaving it to the reader to elaborate them. In the laughing councils of the horde we behold man's inborn desire for the companionship of his kind, even without any special aim and purpose. The undisputed tyranny of Red Eye shows the power of brute force unless opposed by concerted action, a thing still unknown in Red Eye's day; while the dawn of altruism is most beautifully described in that touching scene when Lop-Ear turns back in his flight from the Fire-Man to draw the arrow out of Big-Tooth's leg. The unequal progress of evolution is also taken into consideration. For as there are primitive savages coexisting with highly civilized nations to-day, so London assumes the existence of different degrees of development even then. He pictures three distinct types: the Tree People, still more ape-like than human; the Folk, cave dwellers, about midway between apes and men; and the Fire-Men distinctly human, producing fire, making bows and arrows, and capable of collective action. Big Tooth and his associates are of the second type. They are the Folk, more highly developed than the Tree People but very inferior to the Fire-Men, by whom they are driven out and almost exterminated. Only a few escape to make their homes elsewhere after long and weary wanderings thru the dark primeval forest where death and destruction lurk on every side. Big-Tooth and his mate, the gentle female called the Swift One, are among them. She is really one of the Fire-Men and has in some inexplicable manner strayed away from her kind. That is why her progeny is superior to the rest of the Folk and that explains how they could maintain themselves thruout the ages and transmit their racial memories.

The bitter combat of primitive man against the superior forces of nature, how he is hunted by wild animals, and how man hunts man in a most brutal struggle for existence, all this Jack London describes so vividly that it might almost be called a cruel description. Those who are acquainted with London's writings know his fondness for just such gruesome, blood-curdling descriptions; but they are not too gruesome nor blood-curdling in this case. For if we are still so cruel to-day, in the midst of our twentieth century civilization, what must we have been before Adam! HEBE.

"The Curse of Rome" by the Very Reverend Joseph P. McGrall, is described on its title page as "a frank confession of a Catholic priest and a complete expose of the lumoral tyranny of the church of Rome." The book is genuine, we believe—that is, it is what it pretends to be. As to the personal aspects of the confession, readers may judge for themselves. The important point in it, from our point of view, is the insistence on the immorality of any institution which teaches men to stifle their doubts or to conceal their changes of opinion and belief.

PLAYS AND PLAYERS.

By William Maily.

Something like a revolution is taking place in the theatrical profession in Great Britain, caused by the formation of the Actors' Union, which The Worker reported recently. The whole acting fraternity is stirred and the subject of organization is being warmly discussed in every theatre, the press and wherever actors congregate.

For years the Actors' Association was the representative organization of the profession, but its policy became reactionary and too conservative for useful purposes. This was chiefly attributable to the fact that actor-managers were admitted to membership, and the comparatively small numbers, these exercised a dominant influence over the organization. The dissatisfaction with this state of affairs at last found vent in the formation of the Actors' Union, which has grown remarkably strong in a short time, as it seems to have come at the exact moment it was needed.

This independent movement caused a reform party to spring up within the Actors' Association, with the result that the Board of Directors was captured and a more progressive policy instituted. The latest news is that actor-managers are to be excluded from membership in the association, and that negotiations are on foot to bring the association and the new Actors' Union together.

The most significant thing about this new organizing movement is that it is developing along trade union lines. The Actors' Union especially has taken the lead in this and it has decided to register under the Trade Union Act, which places it in line with the regular trade union movement. This step was taken after an address delivered at a London meeting of the Actors' Union (which does not appear yet to have a national body) by Pete Curran, the Socialist member of Parliament. This is the first time that actors have definitely placed themselves in the category of proletarians and recognized their own position as wage workers.

Of course such radical action as this has not failed to provoke considerable controversy. For two months past "The Stage", the leading English theatrical paper, has been given many columns to the whole subject, and this has publicly revealed, perhaps for the first time, the actual condition of the great body of actors. What this condition is can be understood somewhat from the fact that the question of setting a minimum wage of £2 (\$10) a week is considered a most important one. And this wage cannot possibly extend over forty weeks in a year. Out of this the actor has to provide stage wardrobe, pay board, and is expected to clothe himself decently.

There are a few "stars" who get large salaries, as in this country, but the mass of the profession are miserably underpaid, and have to put up with all sorts of abuses, especially when "on the road" and playing at provincial theatres where sanitary conditions are of the worst. In fact, it is the provincial actors (those playing outside London) who are the chief sufferers and whom the Actors' Union is intended primarily to benefit. At some future time I shall give in more detail some of the conditions reported to be existing in the profession.

The most hopeful, and at the same time, the most surprising, thing about the organizing movement is the activity in it displayed by many leading actors. These include men and women who rank as high in England as do, for instance, Julia Marlowe, Francis Wilson, Herbert Keiley, Mary Shaw, and others as well known over here. And the knowledge of the actual economic situation of the actor these prominent actors display is very gratifying. For example, at a recent Actors' Union meeting in London, Harry Paulton, Jr., a favorite comic opera comedian, declared that "it was argued that acting was an art, and art is all very well, but is not much use unless money is forthcoming at the end of the week, so why should there be any snobishness about forming the Actors' Union into

a trade union?" Another leading actor also recently declared that "the managers had to buy the actors as cheap as possible to make a profit and the actors had to sell their labor to the managers as dear as possible to get a living." Another said "that the interests of the actors and the managers were not identical and could not be while present conditions continued."

The one man who has done as much as anyone to arouse the actors to organize along the new lines, is Cecil Raleigh, not an actor but a dramatist, the author of a large number of successful high class melodramas. Mr. Raleigh has had his hands full, answering the critics of the new Actors' Union, but he has shown he can more than hold his own when it comes to discussing the economics of the actors' calling.

The question naturally bobs up: When will the mass of actors in America, whose conditions are as bad, if not worse, than those in England, wake up and follow the example set them across the water? I do not here allude to the vaudeville actors, who have already an organization, but to what are called the "legitimate", those playing in the regular theatres and members of regular companies. Sooner or later these actors will have to organize as their English fellow-players are doing.

NOTES.

Bernard Shaw's two plays, "Mrs. Warren's Profession," and "Widowers Houses" are now under the management of Ernest Shipman. The company headed by Mary Shaw presenting the former piece closed its season last week in New York. The Western company, headed by Rose Coghlan, is reported to have had a successful tour, and is dated thru the West for some time yet. "Widowers Houses," with Herbert Keiley, Effie Shannon and Ferdinand Gottschalk, of the original New York company, began a summer tour at Scranton, Pa., on May 20, and is dated for a tour of Canada. It is probable that "Widowers Houses" will play another engagement in New York next season.

According to the decision of the Joint city attorneys of Montreal, Canada, the city council has the right to appoint a censor of plays, regardless of the federal or provincial government. A censor will be immediately appointed, in response to a request from Archbishop Bruchesi, the head of the Catholic archdiocese of Montreal. This is the same prelate who is said to have been the cause of the city authorities of Montreal preventing the holding of a May Day demonstration by the Socialists and some trade unions. Montreal seems to be enjoying some of the delights of the Middle Ages.

"Tom Jones", a new comic opera founded on Henry Fielding's famous English novel, is the greatest success in that line in London for a decade. It has received unequivocal praise from press and public. It has special interest for Socialists by reason of the fact that the author of the book is Alexander M. Thompson, who is better known as "Dangle" of the "Clarion", with which Thompson has been associated with Robert Blatchford since its first issue fifteen years ago. "Dangle's" dramatic department in the "Clarion" has been a very popular feature of that paper and his friends and admirers are greatly pleased at Thompson's success as a dramatist.

E. H. Sothern and Julia Marlowe will part company as co-stars at the end of their present season, which will close at the Academy of Music, this city, when a two weeks engagement will be played beginning Monday, June 10. Romeo and Juliet" will be given the first week and "Hamlet" and "Twelfth Night", the final week. This is therefore the last time the two players will be seen together, after a very successful partnership covering three seasons. They have just closed a London engagement which was an extraordinarily successful one.

RHYME AND REASON.

BY TOM SELBY.

PROLETARIAN APATHY. I spoke to Mr. Horniphist and asked him what he thought About the Moyer-Haywood case, and this was his retort: "Say the bookies copped me short. For I backed an 'also-ran' On the day that Glorifier won, the Metropolitan!"

And when another voting-king's intelligence I tried, By asking what would happen if the Trusts were Trustified, He immediately replied: "Say, I see by the returns That Jack O'Brien didn't hang it on to Tommy Burns!"

I asked another teller (rather meekly, I admit) If the economic problem interested him a bit, But his terse reply was: "Nih! Whether tryin' to give me, bo? . . . Will the Giants win the Pennant?—that's the thing I want to know!"

Yet such apathy and blindness do not make a pessimist. Of the clear, enthusiastic and determined Socialist, For they know they can't resist Evolutionary laws.— And that economic processes are helping on the Cause. So, tramping in development, he keeps his powder dry.

Never letting any chance for propaganda pass him by; For he knows he can rely On the loyal working class When the crux of concentration brings the issue to pass.

MORE PAP FOR THE WIDOWS AND ORPHANS.

An advertisement, intended to be in English was published recently in a Geneva paper for a partner with 10,000 francs, as the advertiser wanted to "exaggerate his business".—Evening Sun, New York.

Well, if that man's ignorance of the English language is great, his ignorance of modern business methods is greater.

Take a case in point. The American Silk Company has called a special meeting of stockholders for May 23 to vote upon a proposition to increase the capital stock of the company from \$6,250,000 to \$11,000,000—a clear "exaggeration" of \$4,750,000!

The point of interest is this: Where will the dividends on that watered stock come from? Guess!

The immense product of the imagination in art and literature is a concrete fact with which every educated human being should be made somewhat familiar, such product being a very real part of every individual's environment.—Eliot, "Education at Reform."

THE WALKING DELEGATE.

(CONTINUED.)

By Leroy Scott.

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CHAPTER VIII.—Continued.

It was after eleven o'clock when Tom left the Barry's and started thru the quiet cross street toward a car line. A man stepped from an adjoining doorway, and fell in a score of paces behind him. Tom heard the rapid steps drawing nearer and nearer, but it was not till the man had gained to within a pace that it occurred to him perhaps he was being followed. Then it was too late. His arm was seized in a grip of steel. The street was dark and empty. Thoughts of Foley's entertainment committee flashed thru his head. He whirled about fiercely with his free arm. His wrist was caught and held by a grip like the first. He was helpless as if handcuffed. "I want a job," a savage voice demanded. Tom recognized the tall, angular figure. "Hello, Petersen! What d'you want?" "You take to-day ma job avay. You give me a job?" In a flash Tom understood. The Swede held him accountable for the incident of the morning, and was determined to force another job from him. Was the man crazy? At any rate 'twould be wiser to parley than to bring on a conflict with one possessed of such strength as those hands betokened. So he made no attempt to break loose. "I can't give you a job, I say." "You take it avay!" the Swede said, with fierce persistence. "You make me leave!" "It's your own fault. If you want to work, why don't you get into the union?" Tom felt the convulsive shiver run thru the man's big frame. "De union? Ah, de union! Ev'ryvare I ask for yob, Ev'ryvare! You b'long to union? de boss say, 'No, I say, de boss give me no yob. De union let me not work! De union—'" His hands gripped tighter in his impotent bitterness. "Of course the union won't let you work." "Vy? I am strong!—yes, I know de work." Tom felt that no explanation of unionism, however lucid, would quiet this simple-minded excitement. So he said nothing. "Vy should I not work? Dare be yobs, I know how to work. But no! De union! I mak dis mont' two days, I mak seven dollar. Seven dollar!" He fairly shook Tom, and a half sob broke from his lips. "How de union tank I live? My family?—me? Seven dollar?" Tom recognized with a thrill that which he was hearing. It was a man's soul crying out in resentment and despair. "But you can't blame the union," he said weakly, feeling that his answer did not answer. "You tank not?" Petersen cried fiercely. "You tank not?" He was silent a brief space, and his breath surged in and out as tho he had just paused from running. Suddenly he freed Tom's wrists and set his right hand into Tom's left arm. "Come! I show you vot de union done." He started away. Those iron fingers locked about the prisoner's arm were a needless fetter. The Swede's despairing soul, glimpsed for a moment, had thrown a spell upon Tom, and he would have followed willingly. Their long strides matched, and their heel-clicks coincided. Both were silent. At the end of ten minutes they were in a narrow street, cluttered on its either side with tenements that reached up darkly. Presently the Swede turned down a stairway, sentinelled by garbage cans. Tom thought they were entering a basement. But Petersen walked on, and in solid blackness Tom was glad of the hand locked on his arm. They mounted a flight of steps, and came into a little stone-paved court. Far above there was a roof-framed square of stars. Petersen led the way across the court and into the doorway of a rear tenement. The air was roiling. They went up two flights of stairs, so old that the wood shivered under-foot—Petersen opened the door. A coal oil lamp burned on an otherwise barren table, and beside the table sat a slight woman with a quilt drawn closely about her. She rose, the quilt fell from her shoulders, and she stood forth in a faded calico wrapper. "Oh, Nels! You've come at last!" she said. Then she saw Tom, and drew back a step. "Yah," said Petersen. He dragged Tom after him into the room and swept his arm about. "See!—De union!" The room was almost bare. The table, three wooden chairs, a few dishes, cooking-stove without fire,—this was the furniture. Half the plastering was gone from the ceiling, the blue kalsomine was scaling leprously from the walls, in places the floor was worn almost thru. In another room he saw a child asleep on a bed. There was just one picture on the walls, a brown-framed photograph of a man in the dress and pose of a prize fighter—a big, tall, angular man, with a drooping mustache. Tom gave a quick glance at Petersen. "See!—De union!" Petersen repeated fiercely. The little woman came quickly forward and laid her hand on Petersen's arm. "Nels, Nels," she said gently. "Yah, Anna. But he is the man vot drove me from ma yob." "We must forgive them that do-

ions. But Ruth was obstinate in her queerness, and had left.

However, only a few weeks before, Mrs. Baxter had had a partial recompense for Ruth's disappointing conduct. She had noticed the growing intimacy between Mr. Berman, who was frequently at her house, and Ruth, and by delicate questioning had drawn the calm statement from her niece that Mr. Berman had asked her in marriage.

"Of course you said 'yes,'" said Mrs. Baxter. Ruth had not. "My child! Why not?" "I don't love him." "What of that?" demanded her aunt, who loved her husband. "Love will come. He is educated, a thoro gentleman, and has money. What more do you want in a husband? And your uncle says he is very clever in business."

Thus brought to bay, Ruth had taken her aunt into the secret that her refusal had not been final and that Mr. Berman had given her six months in which to make up her mind. This statement was Mrs. Baxter's partial recompense. "Then you'll marry him, Ruth!" she declared, and kissed her lightly.

Ruth understood herself no better than did her friends. She was not conscious that she had in a measure that rare endowment—the clear vision which perceives the things of life in their true relation and at their true value, plus the instinct to act upon that vision. It was the manifestations of this instinct that made her friends call her queer. Her instinct, however, did not hold her in sole sway. Her training had fastened many governing conventions upon her, and she was not always as brave as her inward promptings. Her actions made upon impulse were usually in accord with this instinct. Her actions that were the result of thought were frequently in accord with convention.

It was her instinct that had impelled her to ask Tom to call. It was convention that, on Sunday afternoon, made her await his coming with trepidation. She was genuinely interested in the things for which Tom stood, and her recent-born admiration of him was sincere. Nevertheless his approaching visit was in the nature of an adventure to her. This workingman, transferred from the business world to the social world, might prove himself an embarrassing impossibility. Especially, she wondered, with more than little apprehension, how he would be dressed. She feared a flaming necktie crawling up his collar, and perhaps in it a showy pin; or a pair of fancy shoes; or a vest of assertive pattern; or, perhaps, hair oil!

When word was brought by a maid that Tom was below, she gave an order that he was to wait, and put on her hat and jacket. She did not know him well enough to ask him to her room. She could not receive him in the parlor common to all the boarding house. Her instinctive self told her it would be an embarrassment to him to be set amid the gossiping crowd that gathered there on Sunday afternoon. Her conventional self told her that, if he were but a tenth as bad as was possible, it would be more than an embarrassment for her to sit beside him amid those curious eyes. The street was the best road out of the dilemma.

He was sitting in the high-backed hall chair when she came down. "Shall we not take a walk?" she asked. "The day is beautiful for February." Tom acceded gratefully. He had glanced thru the parted portieres into the parlor, and his minutes of waiting had been minutes of consternation. The first thing Ruth noted when they came out into the light of the street was that his clothes were all in modest taste, and she thrilled with relief. Mixed with this there was another feeling, a glow of pleasure that he was vindicating himself to her conventional part.

Ruth lived but a few doors from Central Park. As they started across Central Park West a big red automobile, speeding above the legal rate, came sweeping down upon them, tooting its arrogant warning. Tom jerked Ruth back upon the sidewalk. She glared at the bundled-up occupants of the scurrying car.

"Don't it make you feel like an anarchist when people do that?" she gasped. "Not the bomb-throwing sort." "Why not? When people do that, I've got just one desire, and that's to throw a bomb!" "What would a bomb here or there do? Or what harm?" Tom asked humorously. "What's the use trying to destroy people that're already doomed?"

Ruth was silent until they gained the other side of the street. "Doomed? What do you mean?" she then asked. "Every dog has his day you know. Their rich people are having theirs. It's a summer day, and I guess it's just about noon now. But it's passing."

Ruth had learned during her conversation with him on the previous Tuesday that a large figurative statement such as this was likely to have a great many ideas behind it, so she now proceeded to lead him to the idea's expression. The sun, drawing good-humoredly from his summer's store, had brought thousands to the Park walks, and with genial presumption had unbentoned their overcoats. The bare gray branches of bush and tree glistened dully in the warm light, as if dreamfully smiling over the budding days not far ahead. But Tom had attention for the joy of neither the sun nor his dependents. He thought only of what he was saying, for he had

been led to speech upon one of his dearest subjects.

Tho he had left school at thirteen to begin work, he had attended night school for a number of years, had belonged to a club whose chief aim was debating, had read a number of solid books and had done a great deal of thinking for himself. As a result of his reading, thinking and observation he had come into some large ideas concerning the future of the working class. In the past, he now said to Ruth, classes had risen to power, served their purpose, and been displaced by new classes stimulated by new ideas. The capitalist class was now in power, and was performing its mission—the development and centralization of industries. But its decline would be even more rapid that its rise. The working class was vast in numbers, and was filled with surging energy. Its future domination was certain.

"And you believe this?" Ruth queried when he came to a pause.

"I know it."

"Admitting that all these things are coming about—which I don't—don't you honestly think it would be disastrous to the general interest for the workingman to come into power?"

"You mean we would legislate solely in our own interests? What if we did? Hasn't every class that ever came into power done that? Anyhow, since we make up nine-tenths of the people we'd certainly be legislating in the interests of the majority—which can't always be said now. And as for our ability to run things, I'd rather have an honest fool than a crafter that knows it all. But if you mean we're a pretty rough lot, and haven't much education, I guess you're about right. How can we help it? We've never had a chance to do anything else. But think what the working class was a hundred years ago! Haven't we come up? Thousands of miles! That's because we've been getting more and more chances, like chances for an education, that used to belong only to the rich. And our chances are increasing. Another hundred years and we won't know ourselves. We'll be fit for anything!"

"I see you're very much of a dreamer." "Dreamer? Not at all! If you were to look ahead and say in a hundred years from now it'll be 2000, would you call that a dream?"

(Continued next week.)

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

A BRITISH "SCANDAL."

Just at present the capitalist press is shocked at alleged revelations of extravagance in the maintenance of an almshouse in the borough of Hammer-smith, London. The public funds are often voted as bonuses to capitalist enterprises in American cities; the thousands of dollars are expended in keeping up their boulevards; lighting them, cleaning them, and providing the best of sewage accommodations, while the working class quarters are almost totally neglected, yet adequate provision for those reduced to beggary brings forth a storm of protest from capitalist journals.

It is asserted that the Hammer-smith almshouse cost a million dollars and a half, which includes mosaic-tiled floors, plate glass screens, ornate daises and stained-glass windows. The cooking and electric lighting will cost fifteen dollars per annum for each lodger, etc.

This is referred to as "extravagance," "a scandal," etc. The untrustworthy character of the capitalist press as a purveyor of the truth, especially when the workers are concerned, makes it more than probable that this story is exaggerated. But it is probable that those entrusted with the problem of poor relief have dealt with it more efficiently than the petty spotters who usually are given such work.

The fact remains, however, that the capitalist press regards it as a "scandal" that the miseries of society should be treated with some degree of humanity or be provided with some comforts that the small capitalist enjoys. This, to them, is an outrage. Decent housing and accommodations should be the exclusive enjoyment of the exploiting class. In taking this position this press merely emphasizes the class antagonism that exists in society and which it is ever ready to deny. It unwittingly admits that its own standard of comfort for itself should be no part of the life of those beneath it. The capitalist press is frank as well as brutal in making this confession.

ROOSEVELT QUOTATIONS.

"We are both practical men," said Roosevelt, when appealing to Harriman for an interview. "You are undesirable citizens," said Roosevelt to men on trial for their life. "You are a dirty little atheist," said Roosevelt of Thomas Palme. "You are on a par with the savage who years ago ate the woolly rhinoceros and the cave bear," said Roosevelt of the union men who protest against injunctions. "You are crazed fanatics," said Roosevelt of Wendell Phillips and other abolitionists. "You are a liar," said Roosevelt to many former associates and pals. "You are an undesirable President, Mr. Roosevelt," is the cry that is swelling from the throats of thousands of workmen who love truth and honor and defend the fair and demagogos.

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WHERE THE LABOR PRESS STANDS

How Leading Representative Trade Union Journals Regard Roosevelt's Latest "Square Deal."

President Roosevelt contends that he is entitled to the support of all "good citizens" in his hostility to the Western Federation of Miners officials on trial in Idaho. In order to give an impression that he has some support in this hostility in the labor movement, he publicly commends an editorial in the "Labor World" of Pittsburg. That editorial as quoted by Roosevelt merely states, not the guilt of the kidnaped men, but that their opinions are "destructive of social order." In endorsing this statement the President merely adds to the infamy of his former statement for it means, if anything, that the accused are to be tried for their social and political opinions and not for murder. Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone differ in their views from those held by the late pal of Harriman. Therefore they are "undestral citizens."

It is fitting, too, that Roosevelt should have to go to an obscure and discredited "labor" journal in Pittsburg for some consolation. The "Labor World" has no standing among workers of that city; it has for years fought the regular organization of the Iron and Steel Workers and it is recognized as an organ of the republican machine.

The facts are that Roosevelt has declared the entire movement of labor as "undesirable" to him. It did not require his latest utterances to prove that. His contempt for workmen was expressed long ago in his books and magazine articles.

On the other hand the union men of the country have accepted his challenge and qualified as "undesirables." The entire labor movement in America and Canada has expressed its disapproval of the methods employed in prosecuting the kidnaped miners. The American Federation of Labor, representing the affiliated national unions of America, has officially condemned the proceedings of the prosecution. That its action is endorsed by the affiliated bodies is apparent from the activity they have displayed in assisting the defense and protests made in their official publications thruout the country. Owing to limited space The Worker can quote only a few extracts from editorials compiled from a large number of labor journals.

They are sufficient, however, to indicate the sentiment of the organized workers of this country against the official law breakers of the West and the President that is in league with them. A. F. of L. Resolution. Resolutions of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, in Session March 18-23, 1907, at Washington, D.C.: Resolved by the legislative committee of the American Federation of Labor, that the brutal kidnaping of Messrs. Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone from their homes, and without any decent regard for their lawful and natural rights, taken to Idaho and there imprisoned, charged with a heinous crime, justified the belief gaining strength in the minds of our people by the long incarceration of these men without trial, that a conspiracy exists to convict them of the heinous crime, regardless of their innocence.

That we demand and call upon our fellow-workers and fellow-citizens to demand for Messrs. Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone the application to them by the people of a square deal; that is, a fair trial by an impartial jury of their peers and before an unbiased judge.

That we extend to Messrs. Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone the expression of our confident belief in their innocence of the crime with which they are charged and assure them of every assistance within our power to the determination of their innocence before the world.

Not an "undesirable citizen" has yet been found who is connected with land frauds. Only the "eminent" citizens are implicated or suspected.—Labor Journal, Zanesville, O., official organ of the Zanesville Labor Council.

A "Desirable Citizen."

When Mayor Schultz was in Washington recently the President mollycoddled him in a chummy manner, yet Schultz was under indictment. He gave Schultz the benefit of being innocent until proven guilty. Moyer and Haywood are entitled to the same. Debs is not even indicted, then why should he be classed as an "undesirable citizen" without a trial? * * * * * We consider Eugene V. Debs just as good a citizen of this country as Theodore Roosevelt or William J. Bryan. Why should he be published in every newspaper in America as an "undesirable citizen" without a single chance to defend himself before the same readers? Talk about a "square deal" and "fair play!" Where is the "fair play" for Debs in this unprovoked attack?—Western Laborer, Omaha, Neb.

Why We Protest.

The President also criticizes the mass meetings that have been held thruout the country expressing sympathy for these men. Had these men been given a "square deal" at first, no such meetings would have been held. These men were simply kidnaped by officers of the law and given no chance whatever. It is against such actions that protest meetings have been held—not because it was Moyer and Haywood, but because if such actions are allowed to go without protest, there is no knowing how many other union men or citizens might be treated in the same way. A "square deal"—in other words, a fair trial—is all that the union people de-

States Senator Borah of Idaho, against whom the grand jury of Boise returned an indictment for complicity in the Barber Dunbar Lumber Company frauds. Perhaps an explanation will be found in the fact that Borah is prosecuting attorney in the Moyer, Haywood, and Pettibone case; for having publicly denounced the imprisoned men as being undesirable citizens, it would be mighty poor politics on Teddy's part to have Mr. Prosecuting Attorney Jailed on the eve of this trial, and thus place his own administration on the defensive. * * * * * If, as stated by our Western exchanges, Senator Borah is being bolstered up by Roosevelt in order to ensure the execution of the Western Federation officials now imprisoned in Idaho, the President is indeed treading on dangerous ground; for it may be shown in the end that Borah himself had a greater incentive to kill ex-Governor Steuneger than either of the men he is trying to railroad to the gallows. Meanwhile, it's up to Roosevelt to prove that his action in shielding a man already under indictment is in line with his oft advertised square deal and desirable citizen policy.—Union Signal, Rutland, Vt.

What Would He Do?

What would Roosevelt do with the thousands upon thousands of presidents, secretaries and treasurers of labor organizations in their country, who, according to the first Year of the United States, are "undesirable citizens?" Aside from the crime for which they have now been held in jail for fifteen months without trial there have been no charges against Moyer and Haywood except that they were the officials of the Western Federation of Miners, doing their utmost to improve the conditions of the downtrodden.—Courier-Herald, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

The publication of the President's letter to Sherman brands him with disgrace and everlasting shame. It is inconceivable that the foremost American citizen, the head of the greatest nation in the world, should stoop from his high estate to deprive three workmen, who are about to face a jury of a fair trial by prejudicing public opinion against them.—Idaho Unionist, Boise, Idaho.

What About Gooding?

Is a governor who brought about their arrest, and who declared immediately after they were placed in prison in Idaho, "that they shall never leave the state of Idaho alive," a man capable of according justice? The President sent his man Taft out to Idaho last fall to help; this governor to be re-elected.

Is a governor who would sentence men to death before trial a "good citizen?" Evidently he is from the viewpoint of a Roosevelt, because Roosevelt regards him as capable of being governor. This places not only the governor but Roosevelt in the most discreditable class of citizens.—The Toller's Defense, Coal Dale, Pa.

Roosevelt has been acclaimed as a friend of labor unionism. When Harriman says Roosevelt asked him to raise a campaign fund, Roosevelt calls him a liar and says, Harriman is as bad as Moyer and Haywood. Is it possible that Roosevelt has condemned Moyer and Haywood before trial? If so, is Roosevelt a friend of labor?—Shops Workers Journal, Boston, Mass., official organ of the Boot and Shoe Workers.

The President was wrong in permitting himself to believe the charges against Moyer and Haywood without the evidence of their guilt. His transcribing the substance of that thought was more indiscreet than injurious, inasmuch as his letter was a private letter, but his last effort to justify his language by an attempt to drown out criticism by a bombastic declaration that the statement was based on their evil character will not fool many people.—Eastern Laborer, Philadelphia, Pa.

It was left to our great President and desirable fellow citizen, Theodore Roosevelt, to assure for this trial a publicity which it would never have gained without this presidential interference.

Millions of people will watch the proceedings of the trial with intense interest. The story told in the court house of Boise will be the story of a desperate class struggle. Powerful class interests will back up the prosecution. The prosecution of Moyer, Haywood, and Pettibone will be one of the closing chapters of the brutal, tyrannical persecution of Organized Labor by the Rocky Mountain Mine Owners' Association and the capitalist-anarchist organization known as Citizens' Alliance.—St. Louis Labor, St. Louis, Mo., official organ of the Central Trades and Labor Council, of St. Louis.

What Was the Purpose?

President Roosevelt had a purpose in "ringing" these entirely disinterested prisoners into the Roosevelt-Harriman mud-slinging combat. If not why did he do it? He terms these men "undesirable citizens" and then sidesteps by saying he meant also that there were also "undesirable citizens" among the capitalist class. Boah! Capitalists, Harriman included, are not much worried about where President Roosevelt will be found when they need him. Every act indicates this. He is an avowed advocate of the "open shop," and every sane trade unionist knows what that means. His "square deal" is a delusion and a snare.—The Labor Advocate, Nashville, Tenn., official organ of the Central Labor Union of Nashville.

For Teddy Only.

President Roosevelt has of late shown the people how he believes in a "square deal." He believes in it when it is for Teddy—when it is for him and him only—but if it is against his policy or the Republican party, unity, nay, The labor press and labor unions have always said that if Haywood and Moyer were guilty they should be punished, but they have protested against the unlawful acts of the authorities of the states of Idaho and Colorado in railroadng these men out of the state in which they lived. It is not because these men have been charged with a crime that the laboring people are so indignant, but because of the treatment they have received at the hands of the law (mining interests).—The Shingle Weaver, Everett, Wash.

On Dangerous Ground.

Passing strange is it not, that Roosevelt should step into the breach and prevent the arrest of United

(Continued on page 4.)

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WHERE LABOR PRESS STANDS.

(Continued from page 1)

Law system, Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone as being innocent until they are PROVEN guilty, and as the President has submitted no PROOF that those men did murder Steunenberg, he can be honestly accused of taking sides with the mine owners, land thieves, and grafting politicians of Idaho and Colorado in their unholty effort to railroad the miners' officials to the gallows on the testimony of the thugs, McParland and Orchard, Cleveland Citizen, Cleveland, O., official organ of the Central Trades and Labor Council of Cuyahoga County.

Labor Remembers.

Labor remembers the "bull pen". It remembers when the legislature of Colorado was prevented from carrying into effect a constitutional amendment. IT REMEMBERS HOW THE STATE MILITIA OVERAWED THE JUDICIARY AND STRANGLING THE PRESS.

If it is possible to arouse public sentiment to a point where a repetition of the high handed proceedings of the past will not be tolerated, labor insists that it shall be done.

Incidentally, it may be remarked that Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, in general makeup, will compare favorably with "Bull" Andrews and "Bat" Masterson, of whom President Roosevelt appears to be so fond.—The Labor Journal, Rochester, N. Y.

By all appearances, a plot, worse than that which condemned Alfred Dreyfus to Devil's Island, has for the past fifteen or sixteen months been under way in the neighboring republic.

President Roosevelt has shown on which side he stands by publicly declaring that Moyer, Haywood, and Pettibone (who, by the way, have not been tried and are yet innocent in the eyes of the law) are "undesirable citizens", thus prejudicing their case before trial and increasing the chances of their conviction. When it is remembered that Roosevelt has never gone out of his way to stigmatize as "undesirable" any wealthy prisoner like Harry K. Thaw, awaiting trial, the inference is obvious.—Union Advocate, Newcastle, N. B.

May Explain Something.

The fact that Debs was a candidate for the presidency in 1904 may explain the presidential anger against him, but his condemnation of Haywood and Moyer can only be explained by considering it a declaration that he believes them guilty of the crime for which they have yet to be tried.

Such an expression of opinion in advance of the hearing of the case by the occupant of the presidential chair is a violation of all recognized laws of propriety, decency and fair play and a serious interference with the administration of the law, not intentional perhaps, but none the less reprehensible, calculated to deprive men whose lives are at stake of the impartial trial which is the constitutional right of every citizen.—Painter and Decorator, Lafayette, Ind., official journal of the

Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators, and Paperhangers of America.

A movement is being made in Boise to obtain the Federal court room for the trial. What could be more appropriate? Where the whole government, from the president, thru the Supreme Court, the governor of the state, his servile legislature, has been drawn up with all its battalions against inmate labor, head high, teeth set, eye courageously on the goal of human opportunity—ah, there, indeed, is it truly fitting that the giants should come to battle.—The Voice, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

Who Does He Speak For?

When he (Roosevelt) goes out of his way to throw into the balance the influence of his great office against these men on trial for their lives upon accusation of a crime of which he has no special reason to believe them guilty, and of which they are presumptively innocent, does he speak for slave class or for master class? for the poor who are despoiled or for rich despoiler? for producer or parasite? for the sons of Martia or the confederates of Guggenheim?—The Public, Chicago, Ill.

They (the accused) have been kidnapped from one state to another by Anarchists disguised as officers of the law, and they have been denied that speedy trial which is vouchsafed to every citizen of the United States by the constitution. . . . The assumption that they are guilty of the murder charge under which they rest is clearly one that the President had no right to make. The "Tribune" believes them innocent, and legally they are presumed to be innocent until proof of their guilt has been produced, and that has not been produced as yet.—Labor Tribune, Pittsburg, Pa.

What He Hopes For.

The reference to Moyer and Haywood is in execrable taste and is positively cruel. These men were kidnapped forcibly and, as we believe, unlawfully; were carried to another state and put on trial for their lives; and thousands of Americans believe that the evidence against them is a mass of purchased perjury. The words of the President can have no other meaning than that he regards them as guilty and is willing to have it known that he hopes for their conviction.—The Star, San Francisco, Cal.

From a Daily Paper.

It is reasonable to presume, therefore, that what Mr. Roosevelt has said of Moyer and Haywood has sunk into the public mind and will remain to

many people as a lasting conviction of these accused men. What a frightful risk the President has taken. Even now it does not occur to him that, by his casual remark, he may have planted a seed of prejudice in the mind of one or all of the 12 men who will sit in final judgment of Moyer and Haywood at Boise. Mr. Roosevelt does not seem to realize that he may be the instrument of false judgment in this vital issue.—St. Louis Star-Chronicle, April 27. [This editorial which further charges Roosevelt with "exceeding his authority", appears in all of the numerous papers owned by the Scripps-McLain Association in St. Louis, Cleveland, Cincinnati and many other cities in the central states.]

CHURCH CONFERENCE TABLES HAYWOOD RESOLUTIONS.

At the Essex North Conference of churches held at Haverhill, Mass., last week, Rev. Roland D. Sawyer introduced resolutions which conclude as follows: "That we commend the laboring classes for their efforts to secure justice for their comrades, Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone and resolved that we demand a just trial for the aforesaid Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone and resolved that these resolutions be sent to the governor of Idaho, the Western Federation of Miners, and publishers of the Gazette."

The resolutions were tabled but their introduction at all shows that the church cannot avoid the class struggle to-day no more than it could before the civil war.

SWEDISH SUFFRAGE EXTENDED.

Stockholm dispatches say that the Franchise Reform Bill will soon be enacted into law by the Rikstag or Swedish Parliament. Its effect will be to extend the suffrage to large classes who are now excluded and also to reduce the property qualification for members of parliament. The new measure does not give universal adult suffrage, as demanded by Socialists, nor even universal manhood suffrage. It is a considerable gain and may be the entering wedge for further extension. For several years the Socialists and trade unionists of Sweden have carried on a vigorous agitation for adult suffrage.

KRANKEN KASSE'S GROWTH.

The Workingmen's Sick and Death Benefit Society (Arbeiter Kranken und Sterbe Kasse) has made very satisfactory progress during the last year. Instead of 194 branches, it now has 233; and the number of its male members has increased from 23,700 to 31,507 and of the females from 4,500 to 6,408—a gain of over 85 per cent.

Australian Socialists are discussing the advisability of publishing a daily paper at Sydney. The "Worker" of that city is a large sixteen page weekly, and is at present running "The Jungle" in serial form. If plans mature the "Worker" of that city will be made the daily.

Join the Socialist Party NOW.

Join the Socialist Party NOW.

IMMIGRATION AND "NATURAL LAWS".

It is announced from Washington that the Immigration Commission will give special attention to the alleged secrecy of farm labor this year.—The Commission has learned from the Commissioner of Agriculture of New York that 50,000 farm laborers will be needed in the state. This department is also advertising in foreign newspapers for "hands". The range of the Commission's enquiry will cover the entire country.

Capitalist political economy and its spokesmen of the press have always sought that wages are adjusted by the working of a "natural law of supply and demand". Any interference with the automatic working of this law, especially by trade unions, is regarded as little short of sacrilege.

But capitalist administrators do not hesitate to suspend this "natural law" when an increased supply of labor is needed to reduce wages or prevent an advance. This cry for more farm labor is an instance of such interference. As in past years, it will be no surprise to hear reports of distress from agricultural sections this summer, due to an abnormal glut of farm labor. Each year thousands of workers, deceived by these reports, have been induced to enter the wheat and corn belts of the middle and western states only to find these glowing promises dead sea fruit. This is an annual occurrence that is accounted for by another "natural law": The desire of officeholders to supply cheap labor to the employing class and to represent capitalist interests in general.

THE QUESTION OF THE DAY.

Now at last we are setting ourselves seriously to inquire whether it is necessary that there need be large numbers of people doomed from their birth to hard work in order to provide for others the requisites of a refined and cultured life; while they themselves are prevented by their poverty and toil from having any share or part in that life. . . . This progress has done more than anything else to give practical interest to the question whether it is really impossible that all should start in the world with a fair chance of leading a cultured life, free from the pains of poverty and the stagnating influences of excessive mechanical toil; and this question is being pressed to the front by the growing earnestness of the age.—Marshall, "Principles of Economics".

"MORE BOOKS AND LESS BOOZE."

"Buy more books and less booze" was the brief and wise advice which Eugene V. Debs gave to the working class fifteen years ago. It is still timely. Set aside only five cents out of each day's wages and you will have a fund sufficient to bring The Worker to your house every week and to buy a good book every month or two, thus laying the foundation of a library that will be a benefit to you and still more to your children. The books advertised on the fourth page of this paper are recommended by the Editors as worth your while to read.

PUBLICATIONS.

THE SOCIALIST REVIEW.

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

UNION HILL, SCHUETZEN PARK

New, modern Rifle Range, largest Ball Room, Toboggan Slide, Old Mill, Circle Swings, Air Ship, Panoramas, Vaudeville Theater, etc. Pavillion, Restaurant, Bowling Alleys, Hotel, etc., renovated.

STRICT UNION PARK

BOOKS OPEN FOR COMMITTEES JOHN MOJE, PROPRIETOR LABOR DAY STILL OPEN.

WHAT ELECTED HIM.

Ellhu Root, walking delegate of Roosevelt, in a recent speech at New Haven, Conn., stated that in the last presidential election the campaign fund of his party was "only about three and one-half cents per capita for the people of the United States." This will make the campaign fund nearly \$5,000,000, or to be exact, \$2,800,000. This went for "political education," according to the friend of the late "Boss" Tweed. That simply means that bunting, booze, bribery, and buncombe are expensive when indulged in on a large scale.

REFORM THE REFORMER.

The International Policy Holders Committee that was entrusted with the reformation of the Mutual and New York Life Insurance companies, is in trouble. The reformers are in need of reform. George R. Scrogam, one of the reformers, has been arrested for "chloroforming" ballots the committee received but which were intended for the administration candidates. It is charged that names were also juggled and ballots altered to suit the convenience of the reformers. This is not the first time that the reformer has proven to be as much in need of correction as the abuses against which he complains. It is now in order to reform the reformer.

THIS IS RESTITUTION.

To be a capitalist is to have not only a purely personal, but a social status in production. Capital is a collective product, and only by the united action of many members—nay, in the last resort, only by the united action of many members of society—can it be set in motion. Capital is not a personal, it is a social power. When, therefore, capital is converted into common property, into the property of all members of society, personal property is not thereby transformed into social property.—Marx and Engels, "Communist Manifesto".

The Worker, 50c a year. Subscribe.

PUBLICATIONS.

"A Great Little Book on a Great Big Issue". HEARSTISM.

An analysis of Government Ownership by J. B. Osborne, former State Organizer of California. 10c a copy, prepaid; 4 for 36c; 10 for 50c; \$2.50 per 100. Send stamps or money order to SOCIALIST VOICE, OAKLAND, CAL. 1136

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"Songs of Socialism"

The Great New Socialist Song Book BY HARVEY P. MOYER. Says Jack London: "Your 'Songs of Socialism' are the real thing, and bound to be of great help to the cause. It is the one thing that the movement, especially in America, has lacked—songs. And now we've got them." With Music—Enlarged Edition—112 Pages. Single copy, 5c; 10 copies \$2.00 per doz. \$15.00 order to-day. The best time is NOW. SOCIALIST LITERATURE CO. 15 Spruce Street, NEW YORK

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

THE FLORIDA STANDARD

The paper that stands up for the oppressed. Editor J. M. WALDRON, D. D. 708 Main Street, JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

Do you wish to convert your French neighbor? Send him a copy of L'UNION DES TRAVAILLEURS

The only French Socialist paper in the United States. Published weekly. Eight pages. LOUIS GOAZIOU, Editor.

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PARTY NEWS.

National.

Ass Warren Drew, Ashland, has been elected National Committeeman and W. H. Wilkins, Claremont, elected State Secretary of New Hampshire.

Dr. L. DeYore of South Sioux City, Neb., has been elected member of the National Committee.

THE INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS. The second ballot for the election of two delegates to the International Congress resulted as follows: Berger, 12 votes; Carey, 4; Goazlow, 5; Lee, 20; Simons, 23; Spargo, 8; Wentworth, 8; Work, 12.

A third and final ballot is required, the number of candidates being reduced to four. In accordance with Rule 10, the following are the candidates: Victor L. Berger, Algernon Lee, A. M. Simons, and John M. Work. Vote will close June 10.

NATIONAL LECTURERS AND ORGANIZERS.

Dates for National Lecturers and Organizers for the coming week are: John Collins: Dowagiac and vicinity, Michigan.

Isaac Cowen: New Jersey, under direction of State Committee.

J. L. Fitts: West Virginia, under direction of State Committee.

Geo. H. Goebel: June 2, Phoenix, Ore.; June 3, Talent; June 4, Medford; June 5, Ashland.

Martin Hendricksen (Finish): June 2, 3, 4, Eveleth, Minn.; June 5, 6, Virginia; June 7, Mountain Iron; June 8, Buhl.

Arthur Morrow Lewis: June 3-8, Indianapolis, Ind.

Guy E. Miller: Oklahoma, under direction of State Committee.

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

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

Connecticut.

State Committee met May 26. Present: Applegate, Toomey, Smith, Kratz, and Descheen of New Haven. Comrade Kratz presided. Bills of Miss Hayden for \$1.50 and State Secretary for \$1.25 ordered paid. State Secretary reported receipts since last meetings, \$39.57; paid over to State Treasurer, \$39.57. State Treasurer reported balance at last meeting, \$45.17; received from State Secretary, May 26, \$39.57; total receipts, \$84.74; expenditures to date, \$34.65; balance on hand, \$50.09. Treasurer's report was accepted. Report of August Beutler, delegate to the Lithuanian convention, was filed. Secretary was instructed to write National Secretary that offer of Comrade John W. Brown's services for two weeks would be accepted. All locals within 20 miles of New Haven are requested to send delegates to State Committee meetings regularly in the future. Locals are requested to push the Socialist plate matter of the National Office to their fullest ability. A suggestion from Local New Haven relative to presentation of motions before the National Committee, by request of locals, was referred to the committee on constitution.

The Direct Primary Law was rejected by the Judiciary Committee last week, according to press reports; so we need not worry about that threat to our struggle for two years at least.

Massachusetts.

Ward 7-9 Club expresses its thanks to Henry Steinman, the collector, and to the comrades who participated in the Moery-Haywood parade and who contributed toward the purchase of the club's flag. The cost of the flag was \$40. The contributions to date are \$20. The flag is to become the property of Local Boston. Henry Laurens Call will lecture at the Labor Lyceum, Sunday, June 2, 8 p. m. Subject: "The Trusts."

Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA. County Committee met May 22. Eight new members were admitted. The Secretary was instructed to ask State Committee whether Special Delegate stamp was optional or compulsory. Comrades are reminded of the meeting of the local in Logan Hall, 1305 Arch St., at 2 p. m., Sunday, June 2. The election of officers will take place. This will be the last opportunity to instruct delegates to the State Convention. There will also be a convention to nominate candidates for the coming election.

The Governor not having signed the bill authorizing the registration of voters at the same time as the primaries, all comrades who were not registered last election in the same division in which they now reside, are not entitled to vote at our primaries on Saturday, June 1. Those who have not changed their residence since last election and were registered then can vote. They should go to the regular polling places in their divisions and ask for a Socialist Party ballot. Information has been sent to all party members by mail. Branches are urged to settle for Special Delegate stamp as soon as possible. The State Convention is drawing near and we want to send money to the State Secretary to reach him in time for the Convention.

Subscription lists for the coming campaign have been sent to all comrades and friends. These lists should be pushed as the Campaign Committee's and the Local's Treasuries are almost exhausted. Lists are returnable July 1. A communication has been sent to all trade unions requesting them to support the Socialist Party morally and financially.

Arrangements are completed for Lena Morrow Lewis' meetings, Saturday evening, June 1, she speaks at Germantown and Lehigh Aves., Sunday evening, June 2, at North Plaza City Hall.

ERIE.

Educational and business meetings are held Thursday evenings at the Labor Temple, 725 State street. At present the local is studying the anti-Socialist book of Father Kress. The Finnish Branch is increasing in membership. Their educational and business meetings are held on alternate Sundays at Howard's Hall, Fourth and Cascade streets. Polish literature is being circulated and we expect a Polish branch before long. A full county ticket was nominated May 2. The organizer has sent circulars to Socialists in this section urging them to secure contracts with weekly papers for Socialist plate matter. Local Erie will be well represented at the state convention.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

Socialists should not forget the primaries Saturday, June 1. Delegates to the state convention will be elected. A debate will be held on Wednesday, June 26, between John Z. White, Single Taxer, and Arthur Morrow Lewis. Details will be arranged at the general meeting Sunday, June 2. E. E. Carr's dates have been limited to six, as follows: Wilkesburg, June 17, 18; McKeesport, June 19; Millvale, June 20; Hazelwood, June 21; Allegheny, Fourth Ward Branch, June 22. A charter will be granted to a branch at Tarentum, seven members. Street meetings will be discontinued till weather improves. Children five years old or under will be admitted free to boat excursion. L. S. Dickey, Single Taxer, will speak in Call's Hall, Sunday, June 1, 8 p. m. Organizer Slayton will close the series of lectures there the following Sunday.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

Application for a charter with 20 signatures has been received from Coal Center. Washington County has more than doubled its membership in four weeks. Louis Gonzou will represent the county at the state convention. Party members and sympathizers are urged to attend the Uniform Primaries on June 1. Socialist ballots should be asked for. The county local will meet at Myer's Hall, Rankentown, Sunday, June 16, 10 a. m.

READING.

The "Reading Eagle" of May 26, devotes nearly half a column to the lectures delivered by Lena Morrow Lewis in that city. Mrs. Lewis spoke to large crowds for five nights and sold a large quantity of literature.

Here and There.

Local Toledo, O., holds propaganda meetings every Sunday night at Central Labor Union Hall.

Local Terre Haute, Ind., is arranging for a series of lectures for Arthur Morrow Lewis the second week in June. The series will include a debate between Lewis and John Z. White, the Single Taxer. Gertrude Breslau Hunt will follow one week later.

New York State.

Readers of The Worker and party members have already been informed that the State Committee will publish the paper as a party organ. This was necessary as the Socialistic Co-operative Publishing Company is no longer able to continue its publication. Plans are being perfected by the State Committee to make the transfer. A sub-committee of five is working out the details. Estimates on cost of printing the paper are being obtained and the sub-committee will make a full report to the State Committee this week. Full particulars of the reasons for the transfer and all details regarding same will be submitted to the party membership immediately after the meeting of the State Committee. A referendum will be called for on the question of ownership and control as soon as particulars concerning cost, etc., are known.

State Organizer John C. Chase is now filling dates in places close to New York City. Sunday afternoon he addressed a meeting of the Federal Labor Union of Peekskill. The meeting was a large and enthusiastic one. Three hearty cheers were given the speaker at the close of his address, and an invitation extended him to return at his earliest convenience. Several places, including Middletown, Port Chester, Newburgh, Spring Valley, Poughkeepsie, and Port Jervis, will be visited after which the organizer will go to Binghamton and Elmira for several days' work.

Local Rome is holding debates regularly with good success. There are three other debating societies in Rome and a number of joint debates will probably be arranged with them.

New York City.

The General Committee met Saturday evening, May 25. F. Brunhofer and G. Schad were seated as delegates from the new German branch of the 22d A. D. Comrades Krause and Graver were seated from the 35th A. D. to replace Comrades Hanson and Robinson. It was decided to elect a committee of five to prepare a provisional platform to be submitted to the coming city convention. The following nominations were made and vote will be taken at the next meeting: W. J. Ghent, Morris Hillquit, Moses Oppenheimer, Jos. Wanhope, Alexander Jonas, Fred Palutsch, J. C. Frost, H. L. Slobodin, Algernon Lee, Comrades Edwards and Goldbarth. U. Solomon and Alexander Jones were appointed a committee to prepare a letter to our comrades of Austria and Finland congratulating them on their recent victories. The action of the State Committee in deciding to assume control of The Worker was endorsed without dissent. The General Committee voted to support the State Committee in its undertaking, and when plans have been formulated and submitted it was decided to call a general meeting of Local New York for their discussion.

The Organizer was instructed to hold as many agitation meetings as possible in the neighborhood where the striking longshoremen congregate.

City Executive Committee met Monday, May 27. S. Solomon presided. William Saphier, delegate from First Agitation District, was seated. Twenty-four applications for membership were referred to General Committee, and one was returned because the applicant resided in Brooklyn. Communications read from J. C. Lipes, J. C. Frost, and Wm. Karlin about speaking during campaign. First Agitation District reported reorganization of 4th A. D.; that 2d A. D. had successful affair for "Daily Call"; that 6th A. D. had package party netting about \$32; that they are arranging for open-air meetings; that conference meeting of East Side organizations was not a success; the delegate was instructed to submit at next meeting list of members composing the reorganized 4th A. D. and its officers. The Second, Yorkville and West Side reported no meetings. Harlem reported a meeting, without details. The Bronx reported activity in regard to W. E. A. for donation of books and \$20 to cover expense of booth; that 32d A. D. three branches, were arranging open-air meetings, to be held successively in territory of various branches; that the 35th A. D. reported election of committee to organize a Socialist Club, which was disapproved by the Agitation Committee; that committee had ordered 3,000 sets of Kerr leaflets for distribution in canvassing enrolled voters. Upon this report a motion was passed that the 35th A. D. be notified that this Executive Committee considers it inadvisable, in view of past experience, for districts to waste their energies in the organization of Socialist clubs outside of the regular organization. The Organizer reported that Comrades Frost and Donahue had spoken at meetings of striking longshoremen and a lot of literature had been distributed; that Comrade Chase would also speak. Reported on matter of arrest of Comrade Fieldman. The Organizer was authorized to carry the case as far as necessary, and that Comrade Slobodin be retained as counsel in the case. Organizer called attention to amendment of the law governing primaries, which means that hereafter the party will have to hold primaries on the same basis as other parties, and it was decided that the matter be made a special order of business at the next meeting, and the legal talent of the organization be invited to present to give us necessary information relating to it. A motion was passed that the same cash balance for prizes for the picnic be made as last year; also that 3,000 barbecue tickets be printed. The formation of the Executive Committee on the basis of representation by Assembly Districts was brought up and discussed, which resulted in a motion that the proposer present his statement in written form at the next meeting so that the committee might have a more intelligent understanding of it. Communication of Comrade Vanderporten was laid over to next meeting. Organizer reported purchase of necessary equipment for headquarters and meeting room.

George R. Kirkpatrick will lecture for the Liberal Art Society, 206 E. Broadway, Friday, May 31, 8 p. m. Subject: "Will Socialism Annihilate Individualism?"

The 6th A. D. will hold a debate Friday, May 31, 8 p. m. Subject: "A Party Owned Press." Comrade Chess will speak in favor and Comrade Sack in against.

Kings County.

Local Kings County met May 25. Comrade Marlin in the chair. Lecture committee reported the Clews-Kirkpatrick debate a grand success. About \$130 will be netted from the affair. Five hundred tickets were received from the united branches of the Workingmen's Sick Benefit Society for the annual picnic. Half of the proceeds will go to the party agitation fund. A letter from the State Secretary requesting locals to send regular reports of activity to the State Committee was read. State Committee desires to publish information in the state bulletin. Subscription to the Chicago "Daily Socialist" was renewed. Organizer reported receiving letters from people who attended the Clews-Kirkpatrick debate, many showing intense interest and asking for literature on Socialism. The Organizer will supply them with copies of all literature on hand. Thirteen new members were admitted. Receipts, \$43.25; expenses, \$17. Organizer reported books on hand for branch financial secretaries. Branches can purchase them of the organizer. Action of the State Committee in taking over The Worker was endorsed. The plan of State Committee man Butscher for each local to have a fair representation on the management of The Worker was approved. The 16th A. D. has arranged a debate on June 7, at corner Thirty-seventh street and Fort Hamilton avenue, between B. S. Coler and Comrade Furman. Subject: Municipal Ownership vs. Socialism. Decided that committees arranging lectures, debates or other meetings for the party must have none but Socialist Party literature sold or distributed at such gatherings. Decided to request the National Committee to issue a pamphlet on the Red Flag. One Hundred copies of the Public Servant were ordered each month for agitation among the United States army men.

The 22d A. D. has started open-air meetings. Comrade Vanderporten and others will speak Saturday evening, corner Pennsylvania and Atlantic avenues. Attention is called to the free Socialist library in the organizer's office. Books can be secured for an indefinite period.

The 9th A. D., Branch 1 and 16th

A. D. are arranging a debate for June 7, at West Brooklyn Hall, Thirty-seventh street and Ft. Hamilton avenue. Subject: "Single Tax vs. Socialism." Mr. J. P. Kohler will defend Single Tax. The Socialist speaker will be selected later. These districts are gaining new members by visiting enrolled Socialist voters.

The 11th A. D. is the only district which has no party organization. Letters sent to 24 former party members to attend an organization meeting last year brought no results, and but one comrade was found to report the party vote. Not one meeting was held; there is material for an organization in the district, the time is at hand for open-air agitation and an election is approaching. Will this district continue to be the only one in Brooklyn where the message of Socialism is not heard?

Socialists, sympathizers, former members, readers of The Worker and "Volkszeitung" and other Socialist papers in the district are asked to attend an organization meeting Friday, May 31, at 8 p. m., at the residence of N. S. Reichenthal, 286 Franklin avenue. Every comrade interested in the movement is urged to attend this meeting without fail.

LOCAL NEW YORK'S PICNIC. Only a few days are left before the mammoth picnic arranged by Local New York, Socialist Party, will take place and all the efforts of the comrades between now and June 9, must be directed toward selling tickets, securing donations for the bazaar, distributing the advertising show cards, etc., so that all may rejoice in an unparalleled success. The full program will be announced in the next issue of The Worker.

It can be stated now that the committee in charge have an array of talent seldom seen at any previous affairs, providing amusements for both young and old. Four bands of music, including the famous New York Letter Carriers' Band, will play all afternoon and evening, and lovers of good music will find sufficient to satisfy their taste.

Altho the decision of Judge Crane seeks to prohibit the display of the red flag on any occasion, a children's parade, with 1,500 small American and red flags will take place on the picnic grounds. This parade of our future Socialists promises to be very interesting. Entertainment will be provided for all nationalities, one of the latest acquisitions being the Bohemian Red Turners. The comrades of Butcher's Union No. 174 have made arrangements for the Barbecue, which this time will feed a least 3,000 persons.

The women in charge of the Bazaar are working earnestly to secure donations. Several comrades have already delivered their presents, and it is hoped that others will quickly respond to the appeal of the women, as articles and donations of all descriptions will be accepted. Those unable to deliver goods, may communicate with the Organizer and committees will call for them. The Bazaar is a most important feature of the picnic, and one which brings revenue, comrades can not only have a beautiful exhibition of presents but also add a substantial amount to the party's depleted treasury by making some donation.

Tickets for the picnic are on sale at party headquarters, and the comrades should work continuously up to June 9, so that as many tickets as possible may be sold in advance and a large attendance secured. Tickets are only 10 cents, which makes it easy to sell large quantities. Every Assembly District organization in the city should not only sell all the tickets sent to them but make applications for more.

About 120 more volunteers for the different committees are needed and comrades willing to help are urged to communicate with the Organizer. The bulk of work should not be left to a few members only. There is work for all and those who can spare the time should volunteer and endeavor to be on the picnic grounds not later than 10 o'clock a. m., so that everything may be systematically arranged. The work will be systematized and divided so that a comrade will not do committee duty for more than an hour in succession. This will enable all to amuse themselves and also be of some service to the local.

NOTICE FROM BAZAAR COMMITTEE. To Comrades and Friends in New York City.—The party picnic will be held on June 9. Comrades and friends are requested to contribute articles for the picnic bazaar. The committee will appreciate a prompt response to this call, as we shall defer purchase of such things as we must buy until most of the donations have been received. Please mark all packages for the Bazaar Committee and leave them at the office of the Organizer, 239 E. Eighty-fourth street, or notify the chairman of the committee and we will see that some one calls at your house.

ANNA A. MALEY, Chairman. 243 E. Eighty-sixth Street.

SOCIALIST SUNDAY SCHOOL. The school was well attended on Sunday afternoon. The children are learning the "International" and will soon add this grand Socialist hymn to their interesting opening exercises. The scholars of the intermediate class will shortly be taken on a visit to the Museum of Natural History. Later a visit to the Art Museum may be arranged. The salute to the flag—the red flag—is a feature of the exercises each Sunday.

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

DEBATE IN CHICAGO.

A. M. Lewis and M. M. Mangasarian to Debate Darwinism and Socialism.

M. M. Mangasarian has for years been the foremost popular lecturer in Chicago. Every Sunday morning nearly 2,000 people gather to listen to his eloquence. He is not a preacher but an up to date scientific lecturer. He is an ardent disciple of Herbert Spencer and Ernest Haeckel. He is a scientific materialist and considers the new theology as ridiculous as the old. In short, he is a typical representative of bourgeois science at its best.

Arthur Morrow Lewis his opponent, began lecturing in Chicago last fall to an audience of 75 and soon built an audience as fine as the one that cost Mr. Mangasarian many years to create.

On Sunday morning, January 6, Mr. Lewis and Mr. Mangasarian both, by coincidence, lectured on "Darwinism and Socialism." Mr. Lewis maintained that the theories of Darwin and Marx were in fundamental harmony. Mr. Mangasarian contended, on the contrary they were essentially in conflict.

The 21st Ward Branch of the Socialist Party, which conducts Mr. Lewis' lectures, challenged Mr. Mangasarian to a public debate on the question and the challenge was accepted. Orchestra Hall, the largest available, was secured for Sunday evening June 2. The total seating capacity is 2,700. Prof. Abion W. Small of the University of Chicago will be invited to preside.

The debate is to occupy two hours and a half, each speaker having one hour and a quarter. A verbatim report will be taken and published in a handsome book at 25 cents by Charles H. Kerr & Co.

TO ONE WHO WANTS TO KNOW. To the Editor of The Worker.—Comrade Reilly of New Jersey, is respectfully informed that the "inference" he assumes to draw from my recent remarks about the I. W. W. is not supported by any facts in my possession. Neither, it may be added, is his "inference" warranted by what I had said.

Certainly there has been no general change in the official hierarchy of the American Federation of Labor. There has been, however, another change—quite as marked in its way as would have been a general substitution of the officers of that body. That change is one of attitude toward Socialism among a considerable part of the A. F. of L. rank and file.

The Socialist party propaganda was making a gratifying headway among the organized workers previous to the formation of the I. W. W. The old prejudices against Socialism due to the perverse tactics of the S. T. P. were being reasoned away. But the organization of the I. W. W., this propaganda suffered a decided check. The organized workers looked upon the formation of the new body as a treacherous attack in the rear, and since this body was engineered and officered by men calling themselves Socialists, a bitter suspicion was engendered against the whole Socialist movement. The immediate and unmistakable result was to overthrow for a time all the effect of a good many years of hard and faithful work, to strengthen the "pure-and-simple" policy of the Federation politicians—in a word to throw the Federation "back into the hands of reactionaries."

I do not believe that among observant men who come in actual contact with organized labor or who read its press, there is any dispute about these facts. The wisdom, or unwisdom of forming or pushing the I. W. W. in spite of these facts is another matter. Upon that matter I do not believe that present circumstances call for any extended comment. But the opinion may be preferred that if industrialism is to come (which I have good historical reasons for doubting) it will come through an evolution of the labor bodies themselves, because of the conscious needs of the actual workers in the real industries, and not through an externally applied agency created at a semi-conic convulse of editors, doctors, stenographers, clerks, ex-preists, lecturers on international law and other persons unacquainted with the life and spirit of the labor movement.

W. J. GHENT.

UNION COUNTY CONFERENCE. At the last meeting of the Moyer-Haywood Conference of Union County, N. J., the report of the Secretary was approved and ordered printed in sufficient quantities to supply all affiliated organizations. The report shows receipts of \$886.72; expenses, \$837.63; balance, \$49.09. The expenses include \$450 sent to the defense fund of the Western Federation of Miners. The Secretary was instructed to send photographs of the players who produced the benefit for the Conference, to the wives of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone. A committee was also elected to arrange for a monster picnic in the near future.

EDWARD KING'S LECTURES. Edward King is delivering free lectures as follows: June 6, at 8th A. D. headquarters, 106 Ludlow street, on "Humanism—Vico, Herder, Lessing, and Feuerbach;" June 7, Youngs Men's Educational League, 83 E. Fourth St., on "Workers Who were Founders of America;" Every Sunday, 8.30 p. m., Educational League, 183 Madison St., course on "Sociological History of Free Thought." Logic lesson after lecture, June 2, lecture in this course will be "Celsus: Convert, Renegade and Free-thinker."

THE SLAVE. Famine is in thy cheek, Need and oppression stareth in thine eyes. Upon thy back hangs ragged misery—The world is not thy friend, nor the world's law; The world affords no law to make thee rich. Then be not poor, but break it. —Shakespeare.

W. E. A. FAIR IS GREAT SUCCESS.

At Ebling's Casino, in the Bronx, until Sunday, June 2, Inclusive.

The fair of the Workingmen's Educational Association of the Bronx, for the benefit of the new clubhouse, was opened at Ebling's Casino, One Hundred and Fifty-sixth street and St. Ann's avenue, last Saturday evening under circumstances that guarantee a most gratifying success. A large crowd was present and great enthusiasm was displayed.

The Socialist Fire and Drum Corps of Jersey City Heights started the program with a rousing number, after which George Biedenapp read a prologue to the festival, which was received with applause. The Socialist Band, with Conductor Schubert, followed with the "Marsellaise," then the Liedertafel Morrisania, under the leadership of Joseph Ringelman, gave the "Festival Greeting." Then the fair was formally opened by turning it over to the fair officials thru Charles Edelhauser, who welcomed the guests and explained the purpose of the fair.

The large hall of the Casino is splendidly decorated and there are booths displaying all kinds of useful and artistic articles to be drawn for. There are contests of all kinds. Bakers' Union 164 has one in the interest of the union label, and there are others for bowling and other games. The chances are being sold in lively fashion by the young girls, who are determined to make the fair a success. Dancing is a popular feature, especially with the young people.

On the second evening a good program of music was rendered by the Pupils' Musical Club, the Progressive Music Club, the Progressive Orchestra, and the Yonkers Music Club, under direction of Prof. Joseph Eberle. In the hall underneath the main hall; the Gambrinus Temple is open to all comers, and good refreshments are served and lively music given. Adolph Wolf is general manager.

The fair is open all this week and will close Sunday evening, June 2. All the Socialists in New York and vicinity should make it their point to visit the fair at least once, and the oftener the better, so that it can be made a thorough success. The comrades in the Bronx have worked hard and the Workingmen's Educational Association needs the new clubhouse badly, so the co-operation is for a worthy purpose. Besides this, a good time is assured not only thru the attractive vaudeville and musical programs continually rendered but by social intercourse with comrades from the various districts. Admission is 10 cents. Everybody meet at the great Bronx Fair!

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 capitalist nation in the matter of revolutionary literature. To-day over two hundred different books in line with international Socialism are to be had 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, and a retail list will be sent ordered from this office will help cover the cost of publishing this paper, while all month-end to the publishing house by us will be used for increasing the output of Socialist books.

Among the important works recently issued is "The Theoretical System of Karl Marx," which some hold to be the best book yet put before the English-reading public for giving the careful student a clear insight into the philosophy which underlies it as "not a primer of philosophy and political economy according to Marx, but rather an outline of the Marxian system of thought, with the accent on the basic parts to each other, and the unity of the whole." This is the only book on the subject treating of misrepresentation of the materialistic conception of history. This book sells for \$1.

Equally important 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, millionsaires and tramps, are modern inventions. Price, 50 cents. "Ancient Society" has until now sold for four dollars. The new edition sells for \$1.50 a copy.

The second volume of Marx' "Capital," translated by Ernest Untch, will be ready before the end of June. As the first volume treats of the Process of Capitalist Production, so does this the Process of Capitalist Circulation. Price of each volume, \$2.

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

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

A valuable propaganda book is John Spargo's "Capitalist and Laborer," containing a reply to Goldwin Smith's recent book on "Capital and Laborer"—and also a reply to W. H. Mallock's attack on Socialism. This is written in an exceedingly clear and lively style and is just the book to give to beginners. Price, 50 cents. All the books thus far mentioned are ready for delivery with the exception of the second volume of "Capital."

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THE police are the guardians of the proceeds of the spoiler from the needs of the spoiled. Property is frequently the illicit progeny of the clandestine amours of larceny and law.—The Socialist, Melbourne.

PEN PICTURES OF GREAT TRIAL.

Extracts from Brilliant Reports Sent by Hermon F. Titus to "The Socialist", Seattle, Wash.

Since The Worker has as yet no special correspondent at Boise to report the trial of William D. Haywood, we make the following extracts from the reports sent to "The Socialist" of Seattle, Wash., by its editor, Hermon F. Titus, considering them of such exceptional merit as to deserve wide circulation:

(From "The Socialist" of May 18.) In the first place Boise is no "wild and woolly" West. It is a beautiful and cultivated little city, with asphalt streets, good sidewalks, paid police and fire departments, electric cars and lights, modern office buildings and progressive people. It is surrounded with irrigated farms, some of the best in the world, is 2800 feet above sea level, has mountains of brown old earth 5000 feet high a few miles away, all kinds of song birds in the abundant shade trees, magnificent horses, sturdy men and handsome women. It is a modern American city, even to its shacks, hordes of dirty children and its red light district.

There are no galling guns nor multitude of detectives nor troops of cavalry. All that is yellow newspaper rot. A Gentle Hint. I probably experienced the nearest to arrest of any incoherent. The day of my arrival a gentleman stepped up to me on the street at 5.30 p. m., asked courteously if this was Dr. Titus, then introduced himself as Mr. Francis, the chief of police, and said the Mayor would like to make an appointment with me to have a "heart-to-heart talk." I told him I was then going to dinner, but would come at 7 o'clock. He agreed and pointed out the City Hall and the location in it of the Mayor's office.

At 7 o'clock promptly, I mounted the brown stone steps of the City Hall, met by the Chief, escorted into the Mayor's apartments and introduced to Mayor Haines, a mild-mannered business man of 60. He was a bit nervous and apologized for his lack of ability to express himself. What he wanted was to say that several people had been coming to him during the day telling him that Dr. Titus, the Socialist street speaker was in town and he ought to be discouraged from speaking in Boise at this time.

I assured the Mayor I had not even thought of speaking in public, on the street or elsewhere; that I was an editor and reporter and expected to mind my own business. I told him it seemed bad policy just now to discuss the Haywood case on the streets, but that my advice would be not to forbid street speaking as we might not like to be denied our rights, tho I knew of no one who wanted to exercise those rights just now.

That ended our conference of a half hour, tho the chief invited me quite cordially to visit him at any time in his office. And that is the nearest to military or arbitrary control that has occurred in Boise. No, Boise City is in a very peaceful and unexcited condition, the irrigation brooks run along its street gutters and the frogs sing undisturbed there.

A Family Group. Haywood and his family sit behind the counsel for the defense. Mrs Haywood is a pathetic figure. She is dark and sallow, bearing signs of long invalidism. Her hands are helpless and contracted, lying motionless on her lap. She cannot even turn her head to look when things of interest occur. She sits there, a poor, paralyzed body in an invalid chair mounted on bicycle wheels. Yet Mrs. Haywood never looks pathetic. She is not posing for sympathy. Her face is alert and resolute. Her quick eyes roll from side to side and nothing escapes her. She is not there to win pity for herself, but to stand by her husband in his trial. She looks brave and steadfast.

In great contrast Haywood himself sits a few feet further toward the judge's bench. His complexion is fair. His body is big, tall and broad. His right eye is gone, but the other is bright enough for two. The corners of his mouth droop a little and he looks rather pale and haggard, as if from long confinement. He does not appear sad, but of the two, his wife seems the more cheerful.

Between them are their two daughters, 17 and 11, and the strong nurse of Mrs. Haywood. The lawyers for the defense afford striking contrasts in personal appearance. Richardson is tall and pink, with a great bald dome. His features are large, eyes protruding, lips smiling complacently, voice resonating. He is carefully dressed, looks aristocratic, sits bolt erect. Darrow is the opposite, looks like a farmer, dresses carelessly, slouches about, has a pale, careworn, livid face and stringy hair. His voice is gruff, his smile lovable. Nugent and Wilson both look food and beefy, Miller languid and Whit-sell chipper.

Murphy is a skeleton, the shadow of his old brave self, far gone with consumption. Noland of Denver, calls him "the most heroic figure" of this dramatic event. He has fought many a legal battle for the W. F. of M. in the old days, but now he can be little more than a spectator. Morituri Salutamus.

Influential Officials. The unfortunate officials here are the judge and the sheriff. Either of these

can save or condemn Haywood. The jury can be selected by either judge or sheriff. The judge decides all challenges for cause. That means if either side wants to get rid of a prospective juror and challenges him for some alleged unfitness, "for cause," it is the judge who grants or refuse the challenge. Thus the judge really selects every juror who is challenged.

True, each side has also 10 peremptory challenges, that is, defence and prosecution may each reject 10 men already passed by both or by the judge "for cause." But every man who gets on that jury must be passed "for cause," before he gets a chance to be challenged peremptorily. So the judge is likely to pass on nearly all of the 32 men who will be selected and out of whose number 20 will probably be dismissed by peremptory challenges.

But even more influential on the jury is the sheriff. By the Idaho law the sheriff summons whatever men he likes to serve on the jury panel. The first panel is drawn by lot. But in this case that was soon exhausted. We have had two days of actual court, Thursday, May 9 and Monday, May 13. The interval, was employed in summoning a new panel of 100 men. The sheriff summoned these to suit himself.

It is a big responsibility to put on any man. I should think Sheriff Hodgkin, who is said to be a brave, fair man, would have preferred to select the list by lot. If he so chooses, he can select those he knows to be against the prisoner or those he knows to be in their favor. For nearly everybody has formed the opinion one way or the other.

Sheriff Hodgkin is reported to have said that he would make the selections with the same sense of responsibility and fairness as if his own neck was in the noose.

THE NEWS AGENCIES.

It seems to me the readers of "The Socialist" will like to know just how the great newspapers of America supply their readers with the news of the Haywood trial. Nowadays, murder trials are written up like novels. The best writers of the daily press are assigned to make up these real stories of real life.

This case has been so widely advertised and talked of so long that the news agencies have made unusual preparations to report it. This little city of Boise never before saw so many celebrated newspaper men on its streets.

The court room itself is most conspicuous by its array of reporters. They outnumber the court officials and outline judge and jury.

The judge's bench is on the west side of the hall and the judge faces east. In front of him are ranged the twelve chairs of the jury, also looking east. In front of the jury is the stenographers' table, and still further east the high witness stand facing judge and jury. On either side of the stenographers' table and witness stand are the long tables for opposing counsel, facing each other and looking sidewise toward judge and jury.

The Associated Press.

Behind the counsel tables to north and south are other tables for the reporters. To the judge's right, on the south side of the court room and behind the counsel for the defense, are the tables for the Associated Press, the greatest news agency in America. Here are three men all highly skilled in their work, J. R. Kennedy, Martin Egan and Robt. T. Small. Kennedy is general superintendent of the New York City office of the A. P. Egan was war correspondent during the Japanese-Russian war in charge of the Bureau at Tokio, and Small has been for two or three years in responsible positions in New York.

These "A. P." men supply hundreds of daily morning and evening papers throughout the country with news of the case. They control special wires at the Western Union office and have two special operators. Their accounts are so terse and graphic that most of the dailies trust entirely to them for their news of the trial.

What you read day after day in your daily paper is what these "A. P." men prepare and put on the wires.

Some papers will publish all they send, others will cut out parts. The news editors of the various papers put their own headings over the Associated Press reports, so that what appears in Seattle as "DAMAGING TESTIMONY AGAINST HAYWOOD" may be printed in Portland as "A WEAK SHOWING FOR THE PROSECUTION."

The reports of these New York men will be very different from the A. P. accounts sent from Boise last year by the editor of "The Statesman," who was at that time the sole representative of the A. P. in Boise. Those reports were highly colored for the prosecution.

These strangers to Boise, trained newspaper reporters, will give us true and unbiased account of what actually occurs in the court room as their capitalistic environment will permit. They are not directly interested in convicting the men as was the last year's reporter, the editor of "The Statesman," Republican organ of Gooding, Borah & Co.

The Associated Press comprises hundreds of daily papers from California

"THE NEW ECONOMIC REGIME IN JAPAN."

The remarkable economic development taking place in Japan since the Russo-Japanese war, is portrayed in an article with the above title, by Thomas F. Millard in the June "Appleton's Magazine".

Speaking of the new enterprises organized he says:

"Since peace was declared (taking the latest official statement) there have been 314 new enterprises capitalized or old capitalization increased, with an aggregate capital of \$197,151,514 gold. This is nearly one-third of the total capitalized industry of the country previous to the war. The enterprises represented in this enormous capitalization cover a wide field, but they nearly all belong in the category of what may be termed modern industries, in the sense applied in Japan. For instance, there are 51 new electrical companies, with an aggregate capital of \$35,000,000 gold; 10 new navigation and dock companies, with a total capital of \$20,000,000; 5 new insurance companies, with a total capital of \$7,500,000. Now banking concerns aggregate a capital of \$11,000,000. There are 11 new steam railway companies, with 10,000,000 capital; 14 new mining companies, with \$6,500,000 capital; while old corporations have increased their capital \$34,000,000. To many of them direct government assistance is being given, while nearly all of them have had or hope to secure stimulation thru the government by indirect methods. . . .

"Within a few months new industrial and commercial capitalizations of approximately \$200,000,000 have been organized, and another corporation for half this amount is proposed. . . . It seems that Japan is making an effort to capitalize her recent victory before its influence upon the imagination of the world wanes, and before its fruits turn to dead sea apples in the mouths of some Western nations.

"The success of the war has placed the oligarchy in complete control, and for the moment the national spirit is peculiarly susceptible to any proposition to which is tacked the national banner. And the flag has been adroitly hoisted over the new paternalistic policy, which at present is moving with all the energy a common national impulse can give it. . . .

"When the war ended a great debt and its accompanying interest burden had been rolled up. New revenues were required to meet the new expenditures, so the government cast about for anything that could be operated at a profit. It passed a bill taking over all railway lines not already under government control, while measures to control the silk and match industries, and also the breweries, are now under consideration. These plans are cited not to call special attention to Japan's financial situation, but to point out that the nationalization of industry, so far as it has actually been carried into effect, has not been the result of a consideration of the whole proposition on its merits as an agency for the common good, as some casual Western discussion seems to assume, but was primarily due to the immediate and imperative need for revenue, after all customary forms of taxation had been raised to the limit. . . .

"In her use of direct subsidies Japan is covering a wide field. In manufacturing, various textiles are substi-

lized, particularly cottons; in agriculture numerous raw products are encouraged and assisted, and in transportation the large shipping companies have become virtually a part of the government, so closely are their policies connected. The government, thru the banks, which are able to use public funds to bolster private credit, has encouraged and assisted the importation of machinery, to be used in inaugurating new industries and extending old ones. In some of these enterprises the government is reviving projects which have previously failed under private direction, and even government control; as the steel industry, and some of the dock and shipbuilding plants. Every effort is being made to discover any natural resources of the country that are susceptible of profitable development, and wherever such are found the government stands ready to promote, at least indirectly, companies to exploit them. . . .

"The chief agency employed in pushing the national commerce outside the national boundaries is the transportation facilities at the command of the government. These facilities now amount to an absolute monopoly by land and sea. The government owns and operates all the railways, and the great shipping companies, such as the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, the Osaka Shosen Kaisha, and the Toyen Kisen Kaisha, are directly subsidized and practically a part of the government system. The majority of the stock of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha is owned by the imperial family. Combined, the three great subsidized companies now operate about 180 vessels, with a total tonnage of over 300,000 tons. In creating and supporting her merchant marine Japan subsidizes all along the line. To vessels built in Japan a special subsidy is granted, and material for their construction which must be imported from abroad is admitted free in most cases."

From these facts it is evident that the rising bourgeoisie of Japan have conquered the powers of government and works in harmony with the ruling powers. Perhaps no other class, emerging from a semi-feudal state, has displayed such remarkable activity in seizing its opportunities as they arose. Japan is fast being transformed into a modern capitalist state and one of the most vigorous states at that.

The other side of the picture Mr. Millard does not give us, nor does it necessarily come within the scope of his article. Socialists, however, know that capitalist society cannot spring from another social stage without at the same time creating the antagonisms that mark all similar societies and also calling into existence a large class of wage laborers. The working class has "arisen" in Japan and finds itself in antagonism to the new ruling class, as frequent news of strikes from there already demonstrate. The temporarily suppressed by the government, the workers have formed a vigorous section of the international Socialist movement and will be represented, for the second time, at the International Congress next September. The "awakening of the east" includes the working class no less than it does the capitalist class. While the latter prepares the structural basis for a new society the workers also join in the world-wide movement to abolish class rule and to inaugurate an era of economic security for all.

to Maine. Their millions of readers want the news, but their publishers are all members of the capitalist class, and those millions of readers will not be given news which on the whole is calculated to injure the prospects of the capitalist class.

These reporters of the battle in the Class War between Capital and Labor, whatever their individual sympathies or interests or desires, are the employees of capital, not labor, and their reports must tend to help Capital, not Labor. The publishers united as the Associated Press would otherwise be fools, if they did not serve their own class interests.

When you read the ordinary news in the dailies, not signed by any special author, it is the "A. P." news. In this case, it will probably be more accurate, or rather less colored, than most special correspondents' reports, as the latter are sure to represent the policy of the journals they serve.

For instance, a reporter already here received yesterday from a prominent Eastern daily the following message: "Will you report for us, sending daily stories COLORED FOR PROSECUTION?"

Nearly all special correspondents are expected to "color" their stories. It is not the truth they write, but they write what they are expected to write.

The Scripps-McRae Men.

To the left front of Judge Wood's bench and behind the counsel for the prosecution are the reporters for the Scripps papers, otherwise known as the "Newspaper Enterprise Association" and "The Publishers' Press." This news agency supplies a large number of evening papers like the Cleveland "Press," Cincinnati "Post" and Seattle "Star," mostly one-cent papers, which cater to the "Labor" public and profess to be "independent."

partment, who sketches all the principals in the court room. These are all "inside the rails" where the members of the bar are also provided with seats, as well as reporters for local papers.

The "Specials."

Just outside the rail, at a counter-like table built against the rail the entire width of the room, are ranged the "specials." Among these are Davis, famous war correspondent and representative of the New York "Times"; Dunnegan, sole and only reporter for the Hearst syndicate of papers; Carberry, of the Boston "Globe"; Perkins, of the Portland "Telegram"; Turner, for McClure's; Connolly, for Collier's; Thomas, of the New York "Sun"; besides several others whom I have not identified. In all it is said there are over 25 reporters representing capitalist papers. They will give the news as seen with capitalist eyes and for the purpose of assisting the capitalist class to retain its control over the proletarian class. It is an ignoring of facts to assume that there is or can be any "impartial," "fair," "unbiased," "unprejudiced" reports of what occurs at this trial from any of these sources.

An Open Fight.

For this is a trial of the Western Federation of Miners. The prosecution is the Mine Owners' Association, as their list of 151 witnesses proves. It is an open fight between Labor and Capital, whether the prisoners are guilty or not. It is not a mere question of who murdered Steinhilber. Even if the men are guilty, they became so while engaged in a battle of Labor against Capital. If they are not guilty, they are being prosecuted by all the forces of Capital and defended by all the forces of organized Labor. Whether we like it or not, this trial spells itself into the inquiry, Who is guilty, Capital or Labor? It is an incident of the great industrial or Class War now raging thruout the Modern World. All reports of the case, must be read and interpreted in the light of this Fact of Facts.

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WOMAN WAGE LABOR ON THE INCREASE.

Women at work in the United States is the subject of a report issued by the Census Bureau, based on the returns in 1900. In that year in the United States the total number of women 16 years of age and over was 23,485,559, while those at work numbered 4,833,630. Most of the women at work were young, 68.4 per cent being under 35 years of age; 44.2 per cent being under 25, and 25.6 per cent had not reached the age of 21. The number of women at work more than doubled in the 20 years from 1880 to 1900, and there was a noticeable increase of bread-winners among married women in 1900 as compared with 1890. Women were represented in all but nine of the 303 occupations in which wage-workers of the country were engaged. There were 338,144 dressmakers, 327,206 teachers, 328,935 laundresses, 307,706 farmers, 231,458 textile mill operatives, and 140,929 housekeepers and stewardesses.

JAPANESE WORKERS GO ON STRIKE IN CALIFORNIA.

SAN BERNARDINO, Cal., May 22.—All the Japs, numbering between 35 and 40, who are employed as car cleaners, helpers and in various capacities around the Santa Fe yards and shops, have walked out in a body. The main cause of complaint is that the Mexicans in the yards and shops are being paid \$1.50 a day, while the little brown men only received \$1.25. They demanded a raise, and this being denied them, they quit in a body. In addition to the Japs, 20-odd white men also threw up their positions here with the Santa Fe. The reason some of these men quit was because of their dislike of the bonus system. There has been some objection to this system on the part of the Santa Fe shop employees here for some time. Some of them claim it works a hardship and an injustice.

NO UNION MEN NEED APPLY.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 23.—A wage scale of 25 to 35 cents an hour, according to length of service, was put into effect yesterday on the United Railways. This is the scale of wages that President Calhoun proposes to pay on his street railway system, which, he declares, will hereafter be operated with non-union employees only.

WHY CARNEGIE MATES WAR.

"War certainly is hell, as Gen'ral Sherman said with a smile. What cud ye imagine more dreadful thin a young man that has had his life consecrated to honour'ble job chasin' off to th' ignominious pursuit iv arms? To-day he is servin' his country well he pushin' a small truck-load iv soft coal up an incline that Barnum ought to have in his circus 'Fr th' loop th' loop lady, or Injyn' a quiet afternoon in July blowin' glass, or thirp'pin' lightly fr'm car to car on a fast freight an' sometimes gettin' under th' vladnet an' sometimes hurtin' it with his head. If he on'y knew it, he's a man we ought to be proud iv. He's a man we are proud iv. He's a man Andrew Carnegie wd be glad to go up to an' grasp him by th' hand an' say to him: 'Thank ye, me good fellow; go back to wurruk now.' An' so he tells th' foreman what he thinks iv him an' his family away back an' munny a man buys him a drink an' he enlists. 'Tis th' tragedy that Andrew has broken up. An' he's right. Ye look on this here young fellow as a hayro. Andrew an' me look on him as a deserter. That's what he is, tho. He's left his proud position in th' industrial army. He's abandoned his post. He's quit Andrew."—Mr. Dooley.

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PICNIC OF THE BUND

and the Russian Dem. Assn. of Brooklyn to be held at Cypress Hills Park, SATURDAY EVENING, JUNE 1. Music by Prof. Franzblau. Tickets, 25c.

Svenska Socialisten

is the only Swedish paper representing the Socialist Party. It is published the 10th and 15th of each month. The subscription price is 50 cents per year. Comrades are requested to do all they can to boost this paper among Swedish speaking people. Address: A. PATTERSON, 507 7th St., Rockford, Ill. 1274

SURPRISING FACTS.

No doubt it came as a surprise to read in our last issue that the Socialist Co-operative Publishing Association which has published for many, many years the English organ of the Socialist Party in New York, has been compelled to offer The Worker to the State Committee. This was necessary, as our letter to the State Committee plainly shows. It was partly done for the purpose of demonstrating to the comrades that Socialist papers cannot exist without the untiring efforts of every comrade and reader in their behalf. Some people who may have been under the impression that The Worker has not only been able to maintain itself but also has netted a handsome profit will now have an opportunity of experiencing the financial and other difficulties attending its publication. We feel that this will be best for the movement. They will learn that The Worker, together with the "Volkzeitung," refuses annually thousands of dollars of advertisements either from non-union concerns, or others which are detrimental to the interests of its readers. This has never been fully appreciated by the comrades and especially by union labor. We see immense advertisements appearing in the daily press from concerns notoriously inimical to organized labor, but hundreds of thousands of union men support these papers with their pennies daily, even two or three times daily. Union men spread circulars requesting the public to boycott certain houses, and they themselves support the papers which advertise these houses by advertising them. We will allow this to take root in the heads of union men to whom our comrades should show these lines before we reveal further secrets about The Worker. FREDK KRAFFT, Manager.

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