NEW YORK, MAY 5, 1906.

At Kasan, one dark and storm

night two weeks ago, the revolution-ists succeeded in carrying off and se-creting two cannon from the public

square. It is expected that there will be occasion to use them before long

The St. Petersburg censorship ha The St. Petersour, translation of a pleture by the Academician, M. Le Maymon, and entitled "Home again".

It represents a Jewish soldier, return-

wife and child killed and his bous

Nine priests have been arrested in

ress against capital punishment. A

Kharkov for publicly protesting in the

Novocherkask priest has been thrown

into prison for using in his sermon the

expression: "The Earth is the Lord's"

Another priest in Yologda was de-posed by the Bishop for holding a

massacred" on Jan. 22, 1905, Again,

number of priests were arrested in

Moscow for singing a funeral hymn

for the victims of "Red Sunday" and

collecting money for the postal strik-

The romancers of the press have

me reports that he has been killed

been very busy of late with the name of Father Gapon. Within a fortnight

by the revolutionists, that he has been

the Holy Synod, that he has volun

hiding in St. Petersburg, that be is

that his papers and the key to his safe

sent to a lawyer in Berlin. One story

fairly certain that Gapon was a paid

agent of the government. That he got

his deserts at the hands of the revo-lutionists is not impossible; that the

covernment got rid of an agent who

was no longer useful to it, who knew

too many valuable secrets, and whos

personal ambition might make him

troublesome, is more probable; most

likely of all, perhaps, is the theory

that he has been paid off and is living in comfort abroad on the money he

The "Russian State" is a daily offi-

\$300,000 from the treasury; but this

was based upon an estimated subscrip-

tion list of 40,000. The subsidy has

per. The establishment of the new or

gan is a severe blow to the only two "loyal" papers in Russia, the "Novoye

Both received a subsidy in the shap

The Austro-Hungarian Pinance Min-

istry having sanctioned the quotation of the Russian loan on the Bourse, the

Socialists promptly placarded Vienna with a proclamation describing condi-tions in Russia and warning against

COVERNMENT CO ON STRIKE.

Even Turkey begins to feel the in-

fluence of the revolutionary labor movement. Strikes have hitherto been

almost unknown in that country. Such

conspiracies and all mention of them in the press is strictly forbidden. But

a few weeks ago the Sultan's govern-ment was shocked by the news that 1,500 amployees in the state tobacco works had struck, the immediate ac-

pay. The government was just then feeling very nervous over the assassin-ation of Redvan Pasha and other dis-

turbing events. The strike leader

ed to be exiled, but the rest of the strikers were offered increased in-

return to work at once. They did so

but almost immediately struck again demanding the release of their lead

ers. After two days' hard work by

work, the prisoners were released, and work resumed on condition that the exiles should be brought back, but it

may not be possible to fulfil this agreement, as exiles in Turkey offer

vanish in a very mysterious manner.

In Germany our friends are follow-

ing the example of other parties and

other countries in counding organisa-tions specially for their youth. I am

very glad to see that the party is tak

ing this step to organise our youth so

that they may come to do their mili-tary service at least with a practica knowledge of what Socialism means writes J. B. Askew in London "Jus-

POLITICAL BOYCOTT IN SERMA

of public hams
Socialist meetings, by the organic
of a boycots on the part of the w
ers against the breweries ownin
ers agains

upplying these halls. The boycoit is welpon that the German Bocialists earned to use for political as well as

BY EDUCATING THE BOYS

UNDERMINING MILITARISM

stead of reduced wages if they w

the loan as an unsafe investm

EMPLOYEES OF TURKISH

pot for his treachery.

lving quietly in Finland, and finally,

emorial service for the "innocently

PRICE 2 CENTS.

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VOL. XVI, NO. 5.

GORKY ON THE JEWISH QUESTION

Jews Are Hated Becase They Are Revolutionists.

Great Russian Writer Discusses An tisemitism at Meeting in Grand Central Palace-Says Tsar's Government Regards Every Jew as a Clonage to its Tyranny.

"The Jewish Question" was the subject upon which Maxim Gorky addressed a meeting of 5,900 persons, under the auspices of the Russian Sc cial Democrats of New York City, in. Grand Central Paince, on Wedne of last week. He was received with the same enthusiasm which characterized his appearance in Grand Central l'alace two weeks aro.

He said, in opening his address, which was delivered in Russian, that the Jewish question embodied one of the saddest and most shameful manifestations in the world of the baneful

effects of an unjust social system.
"The Jewish Question," he said, "so thickly bespattered with the miry calanies and lies of people who created it, is, to my mind, essentially plain and simple. It has its origin in the coarse psychology of that man whose relations to the world are determined ac cording to this formula: "The world exists that I may live in it calmly and

To people whose eyes are turned only upon their own sweet selves, who nothing, desire nothing on this earth but the satisfaction of their sordid needs, to such people the Jew must ever remain hateful. They must hate the Jew because he is an idealist, and it would seem as if in the whole world there exists no power capable of de-stroying his truly restless, inquiring, and rebellious spirit.

"I will explain inyself so that there be no mistake as to the sense in may be no mistake as to the sense in which I use the words 'idealism' and 'materialism'. I speak of idealism, not as a philosophic conception of the world, but as a heroic disposition of the soul, which gives a man the power to look upon himself as a Hercule summoned to cleanse the Augean stables of life. This idealism of the spirit does not contradict the materislistic conception of history, for it is this very idealism which has given rise to the materialistic view of the

"Thruout the difficult path of human progress toward light the Jew appear ed as the rebellious protestant. He was always the man in whose hand, raised aloff over the universe, blazed the inextinguishable torch of vehement protest against the base and vile forms of life, against rude violence to man, recking corruption, and spiritual dark-

"This idealism, indomitably striving for the reorganization of the world in the spirit of truth and justice, is the chief cause for the hatred of the Jews. They brought disquief to the satiated and contented; they threw light upon the dark side of life. Energetic and into existence, a restless searching for the truth; they roused the people, giving them no respite. And finally-anhis is the main thing-out of this idealism of the Semites arose a terri-ble monster for the masters of life, a mater for the masters, but a religworkers Socialism!

"I think that my thesis is clear: The us were always disliked for the rea-

themselves to be the most energetic revolutionists in the world.

In making this statement I do not, of course, have in mind the Jewish bank-These parasitic fungi have no

nationality.

I do not believe in the antagonism

of races and nations. I recognize only the antagonism of classes. I cannot admit that there is a special psychology which inspires in a man of the white race an organic aversion for a man of the black race or provokes in the Slav a batred of the Angle-Saxon.

in the Russian a contempt of the Jew.
On account of the peculiar conditions subsisting in Russian life, everything in it, both the good and the bad, pression than elsewhere. For this reason the Jewish question also had to assume in Russia that terrible character which makes the whole world

pre-eminently a political one. The chief enemy of the Russian Jews is Russian officialdom, which holds every Jew to be a revolutionist. This view has its irrefutable evidence in the history of the Russian revolutionary movement. The proportion of so-called po-litical criminals among the Jews in the Russian movement of emancipa-

tion is very great.
"In Russia the Jews are revolution ists to a greater extent than anywhere else. Everything is done to stiffe them, to kill their bodies and their souls; but the wonderful vitality of that race does not yield to the pressure of evil powers, and its infesteural alertness, its quick, warm impressiveness only adapts itself to the conditions.

"It is impossible to enumerate all of the means the befinish used in their efforts to approve the lower but the

the means the besidals used in their efforts to suppress the Jews, but the results age, the rack opposite of what they aimed at. The Jews stand in the front rank of the jutellectual opposition, and from the very beginning of the open fight with the Russian government, the Jews perished by hundreds in the prisons, in Siberia, and in the Russian fertresses.

the Russian fertresses.

"Brerything that concerns the Jewish question in Russia can be formulated thus: The Russian government persecutes the Jews so furiously, be-

cause it regards them as its most active opponents. This was not long ago confirmed by Sergius Witte, who in his address to the Jewish deputation literally said:

"'If Jews should happen to get into the Duma, they must not discuss there the general politics of the em-pire, but only their own affairs.' "But in Russia the foolhardiness of Sergius Witte as well as his in well known to everybody. It is an

"Having its root in the politics of the government, auti-Senittism has not penetrated into Russian society be cause these two forces are irrec which the one sauctions the other re jects. The intelligent elements of Russia are at present not infected with the poison of anti-Semitism; they know very well the rôle which the But here I must remark, to my great sorrow, that the Russian inte public never conducted itself in rela tion to the Jews as in justice it should

OVERCROWDED SCHOOLS

Conditions in New York City Worse than They Were Last Year-Nearly 69,000 in Part-Time Classes.

At the last meeting of the Board of Education of New York City, Super intendent Maxwell submitted a report showing that there are now 68,667 part-time pupils in the schools, as against 65,094 the same period last year. This is an increase of 3,573. These part-time pupils are distributed among the boros as follows: Manhat tan, 24,209; Brooklyn, 36,952; Queens

6,872; Bronx, 470; and Richmond, 164. When Mr. Low was elected as Mayor in 1901 the people were prom ised that there should be plenty of schools for all the children. The pr ise was not kept. When Mr. McClel he made the same promise. He did not keep it. Again he made that prom ise in 1905 when he run for re-election Again he has broken it. Both Reform and Tammany administrations have found plenty of money to raise the salaries of the better paid officials, to increase the police force, and build speedways and boulevards for the rich. But they always raise the cry of economy when it is a question of building enough schools to accommo date all the children of the people.

WHITE PEONS IN THE SOUTH.

Roland Freeman, formerly of Spring-field, O., has arrived in Nashville from South and tells a story of the worst kind of slavery, says the Cleve land "Citizen". Freeman, with a large number of other Northern white men was lured to the Florida coast unde promise of large wages and easy em ployment, forced to work on a rail-road at \$1.25 a week (which was only a promised wage at that), held in camp under guard, miserably fed. He and two companions escaped six island, where they managed to secure steamer passage to Havana and from there back to the United States. Here is a chance for our strenuous Presi

BIG CIGAR COMBINE.

ALBANY, April 27.-The United Cigar Manufacturers Company of New York City was incorporated to-day with a capital of \$20,000,000, to deal in and manufacture tobacco. The di-rectors are Edward A. Kerbs, Charles Mack Walter A. Schiffer, Fred Hirsch. Edmund L. Haas, Charles L. Storm, Louis Schlesinger, M. Samue Stern, G. Gordon MacCully, and Lewis Samuelson of New York City. The names of these large manufacturers sufficiently indicate the importance of

AUSTRALIAN TOBACCO TRUST.

Australian correspondence brings news of the report of the Royal Fed eral Commission on the Royal Fed opoly. The Australian trust is a com-bination of the inn of the interests of the Imper ial Tobacco Company and the Ameri can Tobacco Company with the big local importers and growers. It has reduced wages and general conditions of labor; lowered the quality of goods and raised prices. The Commission recommends that the industry be na tionalized, thus remedying these evils checking the constant increase of the public revenue of the Commonwealth by \$2,000,000 a year. There were four Labor members on the Commission The Liberal leaders and most of the Conservatives are opposed to the

FRENCH SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

OF RUSSIAN FREEDOM An organization on similar lines to the Society of Friends of Bussien Precdom has been formed in France, with Anatole France, Madame Zola, Madame Flammarion, Madame Séverine, Louis Havet, Octave Mirbean Charles Seignebos, and Pierre Quillard among its leading members.

GERMAN SOCIALIST VETERAN OFAN

The German comrades mourn the death of Henri Meister, the representative of Hanover in the Belchstag, and the of the oldest survivors of the General Labor Union which Lesselle founded. He was elected for Hanover in 1884, and continued in the Reichstag ever since. In 1867 he founded the first trade union manner the labor

THE RUSSIAN SITUATION.

Another Revolutionary Crisis is Approaching.

Meeting of the Farcical Duma on May 10 Will Probably Bring Matters to en Issue-The Government Breaking All Its Promises and the Workingmen and Peasants Preparing for Conflict

As May 10, the day set for the open ng of the Duma, draws near, it be comes apparent that a new outbreak f revolutionary action is near at hand. Each week has brought new evidence that the Duma, with all the reform promised in the Manifesto of Oct. 30. a farce. We have already reported the outrageous measures taken by the government, but taken in vain, to control the elections. The Socialist work-ingmen abstained from voting, knowng that to name trustworthy men as their candidates would be simply to nark them out for imprisonmen exile. In spite of these facts, however, the Constitutional Democrats, representing the radical bourgeoisie, ogether with the peasants' delegates who are also in opposition to the govrament, constitute a large majority in

the Dunia. Last month the Tsar issued a deree depriving the Duma of all control over the finances. This has been followed by the publication of the so called Fundamental Law, which in alnost every clause contradicts the letter or spirit of the reform promises. and foreign relations, with power to financial administration, are expressly the Duma being denied any right to interfere in these matters. The government also keeps the prerogative of inces under martial law or "in a state reinforced security". Inasmuc as normal conditions have not existed n Russia for years, St. Petersburg having been "in a state of reinforced security" since 1882, the guarantees of civil rights may thus be wiped out hy a stroke of the Emperor's pen. Further, the law provides that no law shall go into effect until approved by the Senate, which is a judicial body, appointed by the Tsar.

The government is spending large emounts of money in public work in St. Petersburg in order to give employment to the workingmen, hoping thereby to keep them quiet. But it is not likely that the scheme will suc-ceed. The workingmen accept the work and wages, but they are preparing, when the time comes, to join in general strike and other revolulonary action.

Peasants' risings have again begun. and the Cossacks have used their usual brutal methods in suppressing

A dispatch of April 30 says that "foreseeing difficulty in inducing the Duma to grant money for moving troops to suppress disorders in the in-terior, the Council of the Empire has placed \$3,500,000 at the disposal of the policy of the government is to move troops frequently in order to preveut them from becoming 'tainted' by association with revolutionists as a re-

sult of residing too long in a single lo-It is reported that the executive com-Party and of a number of labor or-ganizations in St. Petersburg were ar-rested while holding a joint meeting on April 25. The report is not con-

A year ago it was possible to incite the peasants almost anywhere in Russia to massacre Jews. How things have changed is indicated by a recent dispatch reporting that the people of a village near Kherson expelled 14 of their number for attempting such out-

The Easter season passed without the wholesale murders by which it has been customary for the police and the priests to celebrate the resurrection The temper of the workingmen and peasants has changed since last Easter and the servants of Nicholas and God thought it wiser, on the whole, not to attempt the usual atrocities.

The assassination of Abramoff, the Cossack commander who so horribly maltreated Miss Spiridonova while in prison, followed soon upon his acquital after a farcical trial by the milltary authorities. This quick revolu ary justice has had an inspiring

Another brutal tyrant has been made an example of in Russian Po-land. Colonel Pugol, chief of gen-darmes, was killed on April 27. Here, too, the revolutionist agent escaped. At Odessa the police chief who distinguished himself by his cruelty last Oc-tober, was killed on April 28. In this case, unfortunately, the brave girl who threw the bomb was wounded and

captured.

Yet another pleasing incident is reported from Warsaw. At 3 o'clock in the moraing seven men attired in uniforms of the gendarmerie and police drove up to the prison and presented a false order for the delivery of ten political prisoners who were to be tried that day, saying that they intended to convey them to the citadel. The prisoners were delivered to the men, who then drove away. At daylight the carriages were discovered empty on the sutskirts of the city, the drivers bound and gagged, and the discarded uniforms inside the validies. There was no further trace of the

prisoners or of the men who had res-FOR THE DAILY.

Brooklyn Holds Fair to Swell the Fund.

Brooklyn Labor Lyoum, May II to 13, to to See the "Call" an Accomplished Fact-Committee Has Worked Hard and Expects Good Results.

For a long time the Socialists of Greater New York and the vicinity have been at work, along with their other duties, raising a fur establishment of a Socialist daily paper in the English language. Many comrades and sympathizers have pledged contributions of from \$10 to \$100 and are paying them from month to month. Others have made cash contributions. Various labor organi zations have made donations. Several entertainments of various sorts have been held, whose proceeds went into this fund, which now amounts to over \$17,000.

Much more than this is needed to start the paper with a fair chance o making it an aid to the movement in stend of a financial burden. How soon the necessary money will be raised will depend upon the interest shownin deeds, not in words only-by the mass of comrades and sympathizers.

The Brooklyn comrades have taken the matter up in carnest and have now perfected arrangements for a fair to be held in the Brooklyn Labor Lyeum, 949 Willoughby avenue, ou Friday, Saturday, and Sunday, May 11

Arrangements are being rapidly per festival and fair to be held in the Saturday, and Sunday May, 11, 12, and 13, under the auspices of the Socialis Party of Brooklyn.

The Fair Committee has been work ing faithfully for six months with the iope of realizing an income from the fair, commensurate with their un ing labors, to help swell the "Daily Call" Fund and hasten the day for the cial organ recently started by the Tsan's government. The original scheme included a fixed subsidy of inauguration of a real working people's daily newspaper. All person who have this great movement at heart should now lend a helping hand by perchasing tickets at 10 cents each and by sending in donations of prize now been increased by \$60,000, for only 260 persons subscribed for the pafor the lazaar. All kinds of prizes are rolling in to the Brooklyn Labor Ly ceum. Your prize should now be the way. Send it in at once so that i may be properly listed.

The bazaar feature of the fair will have numerous booths for the sale of different articles in stock, among them being a book and news stand, where a special run will be made on Upton Sinclair's great novel, "The Jungle". The ladies will have charge the "Novoye Vremya", for example, was paid \$50,000 a year. Now the ad-vertisements have been transferred to of several important booths, and the cry of their sweet voices will mingh

> The entertainment program will b most elaborate, embracing concerts by the Socialist Band, Letter Carriers Band and Schaefer's Band and an oper ing address on Friday at 8 o'cloc sharp by John Spargo on Socialism The Hope of Humanity. Comedies, gym nustics, and vaudeville as a side sho will be run continuously in Ro second floor, at five cents admission A big banner has been raised acros the street in front of the Labor Ly coum, large and attractive show card have been distributed over the city and the presumption is that thousands of people will patronize this great May festival and fair.

addressed to Josefus Chan Elpes, Manager Daily Call Fair, Labor reum, 949 Willoughby avenu Brooklyn.

NEW HAMPSHIRE STATE CONVENTION

Delegates from Ten Locals Gather Concord and Comingto a Full State Ticket Headed by W. H. McFall.

The state convention of the Socialist Party of New Hampshire was held in Concord on April 19. Delegates were present from Littleton, Ashland Franklin, Concord, Manchester, Nash us, Dover, Claremont, Portsmouth, and Keene. Geo. A. Little of Manchester was chairman. A full state ticket was nominated, headed by W. H. McFal of Concord for Governor. A new plat-form was adopted and resolutions con demning in strong terms the Colorado Idaho outrages. National Organize M. W. Wilkins came all the way from Connecticut to be present at the con-vention. He made a ringing speech. Speeches were also made by John P. arke of Franklin, W. H. McFall o oncord, W. B. Wellman of Nashus and others. Nearly \$100 was raised to put National Organiser Wilkins in New Hampshire this summer. It was voted to hold the next annual conven-tion at Concord on Fast Day, 1907.

and the knowledge that large numbers of the recruits were already conscious and organised Socialists would give the governing classes cause to the ANOTHER ATTEMPT ON

THE BALLOT DEFEATED. The obnoxious feature of the North Dakota Primary Law, that of requiring fees from candidates for public sica, has been declared unconstitutional by an opinion rendered by Atomey General Frich. He hases his lecibion largely upon these of the Surame Courts of Illinois and Nebraska, which affected similar statutery profisions. It should be remembered that with of these decisions were secured upon action taken by the Socialist organizations of Illinois and Nebraska.

THE CELEBRATION OF THE FIRST OF MAY

In All Civilized Countries Working People Join in Demonstration of International Solidarity Against Capitalism.

Be the Rendezveus of All Who Wish In France May Day Inaugurates a General Strike for the Eight Hour Day-The Government Alarmed In America a Giant Protest Against the Idaho Ontrage Our Big Meeting in New York City.

> celebrated by Socialists and progres sive trade unionists all over the civilized world as International Labor

The dispatches from Germany say that the observance of the day was more general there than ever before. In many cases, instead of holding meetings in the evening, the worker refused to go into the factories on this day sacred to the idea of labor so'i darity and the class struggle, and held great parades and mass meetings during the day.

In France this May Day was especially significant, as preliminary to a reperal strike in all trades for the establishment of eight hours as a maxi mum working day and, in some cases -notably that of government ployees in the postal, telegraph, railway, and tobacco and match monopoly

departments-for the right to organize. The government seems to have lost its head in alarm at this great demonstration. Fifty thousand sol diers and 20,000 police and detectives were concentrated in Paris and just the worst measures were taken to pro voke rioting and give an opportunity for bloodshed. The officers of the Gen-eral Federation of Labor and of many affiliated unions were arbitrarily arrested on Monday and on May Day more than 1,000 workingmen thrown into fail. It is likely that the conduct of the government will have the effect of increasing the Socialist vote on May 6, putting new spirit into the miners, printers, jewelry workers, postal employees, and others who ar already on strike, and of giving the general eight-hour strike a strong im-

The Russian dispatches are very vague, but it seems probable that the workingmen's organizations in that country have chosen to avoid any exnary demonstrations on this May Day, waiting for the opening of the Duma and the showing of the government's hand which must follow, as the signal for striking a decisive blow.

In the United States.

In all the important cities and indus trial centers of the United States and in many smaller places as well May Day meetings were held under the auspices either of the Socialist Party or of the conferences of Socialists and progressive trade unionists which have een formed for the purpose of defeating the capitalist attack upon the Western Feder tion of Miners. As yet we have few reports of these demonstrations, but such news as we have received indicates that May Day was more impressively observed this year than ever before in this country.

Here in New York.

Certainly this was the case here in New York. In numbers, and in spirit, the meeting at Grand Central Palace was an unparalleled success. Besides this, several other meetings of a similar character were held in various State Secretary Chase introduced

John Spargo as chairman of the meetng at Grand Central Palace and the speakers were Morris Hillquit, Alexander Jones (in German), George R. Kirkpatrick, Gregory Maxime (in Yid-dish), Hugh O. Pentecest, and Lucien Sanial. From beginning to end the audience greeted every revolutionary utterance with applause and ringing

Aside from its general character as a May Day demonstration, the meeting was especially devoted to the Idaho outrage, being under the direction of the Moyer-Haywood Protes Conference. The following resolution were read by the chairman and received by the audience with emphatic approval:

Protest Resolutions.

"We, workingmen and working women of New York City, in mass meeting assembled on the First of the progressive labor movement, all over the world in declaring our devetion to the international solidarity, of power to hasten the emanciontion of We recognise the working people of all lands as our friends, regardless of national or other differences; and in the capitalists of all lands we recognize the exploiters, the oppressors, the ene-mies of our class and of humanity.

"We declare that there can be neither peace nor freedom for us

while the means of production remain the private property of the capitalist class. We demand the right to work and the right of the workers to the upon all our fellow workers to join in the grand struggle to overthrow capi-talism and establish the Co-operative Commonwealth. "On this day we raise our vo

especial protest against the murder ous conspiracy by which the organ-ised capitalists and their political tools in Idaho and Colorado are seeking to destroy one of the most progressive American trade unions. To Charles American trade unions. To Charles H. Moyer, William D. Haywood, G. H. Pettibone, and Vincent St. John of the Western Federation of Miners, whose lives are threatened because of their fadelity to the working class, we attend our fraternal greetings. We feel their cause to be ours and we shall

Last Tuesday, the First of May, was I spare no effort to help vindicate them I women of the cap-making trade were and expose their persecutors.

"We denounce Governor Gooding of Idaho, Governor McDonald of Colorado, and their associates in this unjust and unlawful attempt as traitors to their oaths of office and dangerous enemies of the working class. We call the attention of our fellow workers to the fact that this is but one chapter in a long history of capitalist crime. whose bloody pages have been written at the Haymarket, at Homestead, at Pullman, at Hazleton, in the Cour d'Alènes, at Cripple Creek, and elsewhere: that the Western Federation of Miners has been especially the object of ruthless persecution by the capitalists because it has so vigorously struggled for the establishment of the eight-hour day and in general for the improvement of the condition of abor and the education and organization of the working class; that when we come to the aid of the Western Federation of Miners in this its hour of need, we are at the same time taking the best means to protect our selves against like dangers which threaten the workers wherever capitalism holds sway. And we call upon all self-respecting workingmen and working women, of whatever race or creed, to join us in considering means and taking action to defeat this capitallst conspiracy, to save the lives of our brave comrades in Idaho, to assert the power of the working class and its love of justice and freedom.

"Down with this capitalist conspir-

On to the Co-operative Common wealth!"

Comrade Maxime, who played so important a part in the short-lived Baltic Republic-short-lived, but sure of a surrection-and who has come to this country on a mission for the Bund, was greeted with such enthusiasm that for some time it was imsible for him to begin to speak. He said that he, as a Russian, had thought of the United States as the land of freedom, but that almost the first thing he heard when he landed here was the news of the prosecution of the officers of the Western Federation by methods quite similar to those with which the Tsar's government was familiar. He told of the class con-sciousness and fearless revolt of the Russian workers and urged that the example. On the working class of the world alone depended all the hopes of civilization. This class alone had noble ideals and courage and intelligence

class rule, strife, tyranny, and corrup-Gorky's Greeting.

to follow them. Every workingman must realize than upon him, as a mem-

ber of the proletariat, rests the sacred

When the long-continued applause following Comrade Maxime's address had died out, the Chairman read the following telegram from Maxim Gorky, which was received with inense enthusiasm:

"Friends and Comrades:-It is with a

sense of profound regret that by reason of previous engagements I am compelled to forego the pleasure of join ng you to-night in the celebration of the international holiday of Labor's solidarity. Accept my heartfelt greetings and my firm assurance of the ulthe world over. With all my heart I pray you in behalf of the Russian peo-ple to assist them in their deadly and heroic struggle against the unexampled tyranuv of Russian despetism Their victory will be the victory of the oppressed of all the earth. You enjoy civil and political liberty and your road toward the final roal is compara tively easy. The Russian people yet to overthrow the bulwark of au-tocracy, and in their mighty work your aid and your sympathy will carry revolutionary proletariat and speed the day of their victory."

For those who are familiar with the nistory of the movement for the last few years much interest was added to the meeting by the appearance of Mr. Pentecost on this platform with an unequivocal red-flag speech and by the participation of Lucien Sanial in a instration which the Socialist Party has taken a leading part in arranging. We are "making unity" in New York very effectively, instead of quarrelling about it.

The first session of the nations rention of the Cloth Hat and Cap Makers' Union, which was held Manhattan Lyceum on Tuesday afternoon, was given the character of a May Day demonstration. This is, we leve, the first union in the United States that has by its rules made May proved its sincerity in the cause of labor by giving both moral and finan-cial support to the Socialist Party, to the Socialist press, to the Russian rev-olutionary movement, and to the pro-test on behalf of the Western Federa-

Algernon Lee was invited to delive the opening address and took the occasion to define the Socialist position in regard to trade unionism, as well as to voice the ideals to which May Day is consecrated. The high hall was corowded to the limit and the close attention which the speaker received as well as the applause which fellowed his address showed that the men and free to all.

in hearty sympathy with these ideals. Nicholas Tchaykovsky, one of the

reterans of the Russian revolution, followed Comrade Lee, speaking first in Russian and then in English. He brought the greetings of the working people of Russia to their American brethren, their comrades in the same, struggle for emuncipation. In Russia to-day, he said, the workingmen of factory and field are the only class that counts. The radical bourgeoisie must follow their lead or go to the rear. Bourgeois radicals, with fortunes to lose and careers to make, cannot play a big rôle over there, for the working people know what they want and are resolved to have it. The "intellectuals" do not lead the movement. They must take orders from it and serve it honestly, or it will put them aside. In January of 1905 and again in the general strike or October the Russian proletariat had made its great manifestations, and a third mighty manifestation of strength was near at hand. In this terrible and splendid struggle the Russian workingmen felt that they were fighting for the cause of the proletariat of the world, and they called on the workers of every land to sho wthe same courage and solidarity. The reception accorded to Comrade Tchaykovsky when he rose and the applause as he concluded were most impressive. Sampel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, and

others also spoke.

In Brooklyn.

Br. 2 of the 21st A. D., together with the local Painters' and Carpenters' Unions, held a parade and mass meeting on May 1, to celebrate the international holiday of the working class, About 700 took part in the afternoon demonstration and in the evening Metropolitan Sänger Hall was filled with a body of enthusiastic men and women, while Companies Giefer in English and Wolff and Schwartz in

Jewish explained the significance of FAREWELL TO THE L' BOR LYCEUM. Last Saturday night the history of the New York Labor Lyceum ca an end with the last-meeting of the Verein für Volksbildung. Heinz Henryot and Walter H. Bartholomew night the dancing was stopped and the Verein to express its thanks to Comrades Simon and Tanzer, for their

spoke in English and a program of music and recitations was also rendered, followed by dancing. At midumrade Junge took the floor, first for services and its hopes for success in ome other home in the future. then spoke of the history of the Labor Lyceum since its foundation in 1888 and closed by calling for three cheers for our faithful comrades, Waldinger and Heerlein, which were given and repeated with a will. Comrade Heerlein responded with a few words that came from his heart, telling of the work that the Labor Lyceum Association had done for the cause and hidding farewell to the old house, which, insignificant as it may seem to the intelder has sacred memories for those who have worked in the movenent in New York for years past. The comrades assembled gave hearty expression to their appreciation of Comrade Heerlein's work as well as his vords, and after the applause had subsided joined in singing the scillaise" and the "Sozialisten Marsch".

HARLEM PROTEST MEETING HELD IN SPTIE OF RAIN.

Thru misinformation from a correpondent and oversight in this office it was stated last week that the openair protest meeting of the Harlem comrades on behalf of the offices of the Western Federation, called for Saturday evening, April 21, at the cor-ner of one Hundred and Twenty-fifth street and Seventh avenue, was postponed on account of rain. Comrade Frost calls our attention to the fact that, in spite of the rain, the meeting was held-the first outdoor meeting of the season-and was very successful. A large crowd gathered and listened with close attention to the speakers as they exposed the plot of the mine owners to attack the miners' union by murdering its officers under forms of law, and there were encouraging evidences of interest and sympathy.

DRAMATIC ENTERTAINMENT FOR THE LOWER WEST SIDE.

The 1st, 3d, and 5th A. D. have made

arrangements with Julius Hopp of the Theater of Labor to give a dramatic, musical and literary entertainment on Sunday evening, May 13, at 420 Hudson street, corner of Leroy. A good program has been arranged; besides recitations and dramatic readings, a one-act drama will be produced, entitled. "The Boy Chatterton". It has committed suicide at the age of eighteen on account of his poverty. Miss Margaret Etheredge will play the part of Chatterton, Miss Undens de Guibert plays the girl in love with the poet, and Mrs. Julia Reinhardt has accepted the part of the cruel landlady.

Mass Emeric Campbell and Joseph
Adelman, beth party members, will
give dramatic readings. Admission to

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The Worker

AN ORGAN OF THE SOCIALIST PART

degrees all business communications; and be money orders, checks and drafts pay-te. The Worker. Communications con-ning the editorial department of the ser should be addressed to the Editor The Worker. Communications for the oltmeitung about be separately ad-

communications which do not com-with these requirements are likely in dargarded. Rejected manuscripts will be returned unless stamps are enclosed sectiffs are tever sent to individual sub-bers. Acknowledgment is made by uring the number on the wrapper, the f following receipt of mongr. As The Worker goes to press on Wednessey, currengenders; sending news should be their communications in time to reach their observations, whenever possible.

April 10 15 1 Ratored in second-class, matter at the

THE SOCIALIST VOTE. The Socialist Party has pussed through it fird general election. Its growing power is indicated by the increase of its voice: 1800 (Presidential) 96.961 1802 (State and Congressional) 229.762 1804 (Presidential) 408.230



It is reported, we know not on how rood authority, that the trade union of San Francisco have decided to re linquish the demands for higher wages which they had made just before the earthquake and to observe an absolute truce for at least a year from May 1 If this be true, we have no besitation in predicting that they will regret it We know the capitalist animal too well to believe that he will observe a truce. The Citizens' Alliance will get in its work, and laugh with cynical contempt at the generous sentiment of

The more decisions the learner ludges hand down, the more evidence have we that, in the words of one o Dickens' characters, "the daw is, a the whose purpose was fetally to pro-libit, under possity, the use of eiger-cities. What occult influences were at work in the Legislature to dring about the enactment of such a fool law, we do not presume to say. Anyhow, the ges got busy with it, and the Su-me Court has at last sifted the constitutional from the unconstitutional The result is a digtum that the people have a legal right to smoke eigerettes, but that it is a crime to sell m. Thus we see the supreme judicial wisdom proclaiming the sacred of a right which can be exercise on condition that some one com mits a crime—either the merchant rettes or the would-be smoker at commit the crimes of stealing must commit the crime of seeing them before the right of smoking them

TEXAS VI. THE MEAT TRUST.

The state of Texas has, for a num er of years, shown remarkable en erry and persistency in the attempt arce drastic anti-trust laws. The Texans seem really to believe that it is practicable to "smash" or "curb" the trust while leaving intact the cause of capitalist monopoly-private rahip of essentially social means reduction. But now the Meat The Swift and Armour people they will not get an injunction, not appeal to the Supreme Cou United States, not persist in violating ply accept one of the alternative fown and dismantle all their plants in that state, throwing 5,000 men out of work directly and a still larger num-ner indirectly. And what will Texas so then? The Meat Trust can win at this game, if it sees fit to play it. It holds the high cards the ownership of the actual means of production, the

The Copper Trust has played the ert of a hand in Montana already shut down its mines and smelterswhich was quite within its legal cialist conception of the rights of property-and the state was brought

Out a Socialist administration ere, executive officials, and as who frankly regarded mines, 1

accumulation of private profits, with the satisfaction of human wants as an Incidental feature only a Socialist administration ready to exercise the power of taxation and the right of eminent domain and, if need be, to use martial law to uphold the right of the people to make their own living by their own labor-and only a Socialist administration backed by a Socialist populace, ready to use the general strike and military force, if need be, to enforce its will as expressed at the ballot-box--only such an administration so backed can afford to laugh at such a threat as the Ment Trust now makes in Texas or as the Copper Trust carried out in Montana

The Colorado Prison Association has established a lecture bureau for the benefit of the prisoners in the state penitentiary at Canon City and the state reformatory at Buena Vista, says "Charities". We would respect fully suggest a few lecturers and sub jects not included in the announced program. Let General Sherman Bell open with his inspiring oration, To Hell with the Constitution! This would give tone to the course. Major McClelland might follow with an illus trated lecture on Bull-Pens and How to Bulld Their. Combining past and current history, demestic and fereign, Hon. James H. Peabody should come next with with Some Pointers for Nicholas. Hon, Jesse F. McDonald on Stealing a State-House would then appropriately prepare the way for Chief Justice Gabbert's learned address, Habeas Corpus a Back Number. The course should be continued with Hon. Frank R. Gooding on Sentence First, Trial Afterward: James McParland on Startling Inventions and Timely Discoveries; and David M. Parry on Citizens vs. Workingmen. Finally, Henry H. Rogers on The Power Behind the Throne and President . Roosevelt's moral lecture, The Weakling Must Go. would bring the course to a glorious close. We are sure such a series o lectures would have a splendid effect in inspiring respect for law and order among the cheap sort of criminals that get caught.

THE VICTIMS OF THE IMMIGRA-TION SHARK.

"One hundred and thirty-seven im migrants-natives of Greece, Montenegro, Bulgaria, and Seryla-who have come under the ban of the Contract Labor Laws, leave to-day on the steamer Neapolitan Prince of the Prince Line for Italy. The men arrived here ten days ago, coming to this country in response to advertise ments appearing in European newspast possible chance for employment manufacturing industrial plants of all cinds, at wages of \$2.50 a day. Those sent back to-day were brought over certain large concerns, and, wh this was discovered, it was decided to deport them at once under the Con-tract-Labor Laws. About 1,000 of tries have been induced to come to arrived before this shipload and have een already deported, and others, who are on the way, may be returned in the same manner if unable to satisfy the authorities."-Evening Post, April

If there were the slightest regard

for honesty and humanity in the governments of the United States and of the European countries, there would be no need for such tragedles as this for real tragedles they are. Onetenth of the diplomatic skill and imperial statesmanship that has been Venezuela, "policing" Santo Domingo, and dictating to Cuba (all in the interest of bankers, contractors, and landgrabbers) would have sufficed to make arrangements with the European governments by which the publication of such lying advertisements in the newspapers over there and the inspiration of such advertisements by wagecutting capitalists on this side would be prevented or, at least, punished in some such way as to recompense the victims. As it is the law is administered in bad faith: in many cases it is not enforced and immigrants are allowed to enter in violation of the statutes, only to be swindled by employment agents, exploited by employers, and set at war with American workingmen to the detriment of both and when the law is ensemadically onforced and immigrants sent back, it is the belpless victims that are made to suffer, not the wealthy criminals who have deceived them.

Of course nothing else is to be looked for from the government at Washington until the working class begins to be strongly represented there Meanwhile, our comrades in Italy, Hungary, and other countries whom people are particularly preyed upon by the immigration sharks could do some thing in the way of warning their compatriots against such alluring dewe think, in the interest of the working class of Europe even more than in that of the American workers, for them to make especial efforts to contradict, these lies, to expose the book under the batt. Let it be made generally known over there that, so far from common laborers getting steady mpleyment at \$2.50 a day over here,

ing is at least 35 or 30 per cout higher and the work required for herital and

more dangerous than m the eld coun-

Let them picture the life of the workers in the United States as it is, not as the profit-seeking millionaire "patriots" of this country falsely represent it, and many thousands of European werkingmen every year would be saved the heart-breaking experience of tearing themselves from home, spending their little savings, and enduring the horrors of a steerage passage, only to be shipped back to the old country, penniless and discouraged; and tens of thousands more would be saved the almost equally bitter experience of passing the immigration offices, being rounded up by villatnous employment agents, and herded off to the mines of West Virginia the steel mills of Allegheny, the Chicago stockyards, or other capitalist infernos, there to be worked like slaves (in some cases literally under armed guard), until disease or "accident" ends their lives or until the capitalist turns them off, as poor as when they come, to find a new master if they

RICH MEN BEFORE THE LAW. "AUTOMOBILISTS WHEN AR-RESTED should have our Bail Bond Power of Attorney in their car to avoid the humiliation of leaving the car as Ball. Many prominent citizens are already using these powers.

"NATIONAL SURETY COMPANY. "We sign all kinds of Bonds and issue Burglary, "Hold-up", and theft

The foregoing is not the product of Socialist's imagination. It is an advertisement that actually appears in a number of the great daily papers. Truth is surely stranger than fiction. for no Socialist would have been able, we believe to imagine on behalf of the capitalist class quite such an impudent proclamation of defiance to the law.

Insurance takes on strange forms these days. Here is a company, cater ing to the needs of "prominent citizens", that offers simultaneously to insure them against loss by burglary robbery, or theft committed by others and against "humiliation" and incon venience in case of being themselve arrested for violation of a law which their habitual contempt for other people's life renders necessary. It is quite characteristic of capitalism.

We hear a good deal about the "pro fessional bondsman" in the police courts, who, for a certain fee, undertakes to provide bail for petty crimin als and misdemennants; he is roundly denounced by the good citizens as a standing menace to the majesty of the law. But it seems that the good citizens have no scruple about employing professional bondsmen themselves, re taining them in advance, in anticipation of the possibility of being arrest ed now and then for a violation of law which the good citizens in question expect to commit, not ignorantly, not thoughtlessly, not in the heat of pas sion nor under the pressure of neces sity, but wilfully and repeatedly. No only have they no scruple about it; they have not even the grace nor the prudence to do it quietly, but take an insolent pleasure in flaunting in our faces the fact that they are above the

The "automobocracy" care nothing for fines, of course. The man who is getting his hundred or thousand or ten thousand dollars a day from the labor of other men, without even having the trouble of collecting it, does not mind an occasional fine amounting, perhaps, to an hour's income. It falls in with tips and the like. The hardship he risks when he violates the speed law is the inconvenience of being taken around to the police station and delayed for a little while and the "humiliation", not of being branded as a law-breaker, but of having som vulgar magistrate refuse to let him off on the presentation of his card and actually hold his car as security for his appearance in court.

This is not the only example of in surance against the proverbial hardness of the transgressor's way that has come to our notice. There lies on our desk a circular sent out by a certain corporation to physicians all over the land, offering, for a moderate annual fee, to insure them against damages that may be levied upon them in suits for malpractise. Certainly we believe that the medical profession is less corrupted by capitalism than any other calling. But even in this noble vocation abuses have neen introduced by the unjust conditions and sordid ideals of the capitalist system. And here we see how capitalism, after producing medical majuraction devices most business-like method of perpetuating it and protecting the guilty at the expense of the innecent.

Such evils are not to be re of course, by special penal legislation They can cured only by the remova of their cause; and that cause is not the "inherent deprayity of human nature"-s meaningless as well as a hypecritical phrase, but very conven lent for the beneficiaries and defenders of the system-but is, in fact, the social system which practically puts

sible. For instance, Socialist judges. nterpreting the law, so far as poss ble from the viewpoint of the public good rather than that of tradition and bare contract, would refuse to uphold any physician in an attempt to collect insurance to cover damages awarded against him for proven malpractise; he would refuse to accept as surety for a law-breaking automobilist a readymade bond whose very existence prima facie evidence of the intention to violate the law; and up to the limi of the letter of the law he would withhold from rich criminals the easy option now generally allowed them of escaping imprisonment by paying a fine out of the profits their employees and tenants provide for them. It is about time we had some Socialist lawyers on the beach, just for the objectlessons they would give in the art of interpreting the law in the interest of the producing classes, as it is now

We would especially call the atten tion of our readers to a notice from the business management of The Worker published this week under the heading "To Our Subscribers".

universally interpreted in that of the

so much being written in the public press and said by public men on the subject of Socialism. This is no accilent, nor is it due to any passing fad or whim. The reason is plain; the politicians and statesmen and public-ists know that Socialism is growing rapidly as a social force, and they can not help talking about it, even tho most of them have not a definite enough idea of its nature to save them from the most stupid blunders and the barest self-contradictions. But they are half-conscious of their ignorance portance. They show this by the fact that, frequently and lengthily and posilively as they write or speak again, Socialism when they alone have the floor, it very seldom happens that any of them is bold enough to invite a reply on equal terms or to meet Socialist in fair debate even when challenged to do so. We should not miss any opportunity that may pre-sent itself for such discussion. We have everything to gain by it. Even If once in a while we should make the mistake of putting forward an ill equipped spokesman, he is not likely be beaten as he deserves, so much e we the advantage in facts and ogic. And even if we get beaten onc in a while-it hasn't happened yet, but may-it will do us good rathe harm, by making us examine more thoroly the foundations of our theory and train ourselves better for the fight ers on the field of argument whenver we have the chance, by all mean

It was a mistake on the part of L. D. Mayes not to wait for this issue of The Worker for his letter in "criticism" of Comrade Jonas' articles. We had repeatedly announced that no con-troversial letters would be published in last week's lasue, as it was a special propaganda number. Since he has now chosen the "Poople" as his organ of publication, we cheerfully resign him to the tender mercies of the Pro-

BUSINESS DEPARTMENT.

The Financial Statement of The Worker for the First Quarter Laid Before Its

In the summer of 1904 The Worker began the practise of giving its read ers weekly reports of the circulation nd quarterly reports of its financial standing. During the period that has since elapsed we have had both good and bad statements. We come now to another, which is decidedly bad.

During the year preceding the adopdenot of The Worker was \$41.15. It sides, he was badly scared. Then he

	OctDec.	Jan. March.
Editorial salaries and expenses		\$23.00
Business office salaries and expenses	211.89	26.36
Composition	26.08	20.29
Commission on ads., electric light and power, gas, agitation,		
sundries	7.05	4.67
Paper	44.90	20.73
Expedition, postage, and maif list	38.96	29.70
Discount to subscribers and dealers		5.08
Discount to suoscemens and dealers	7.93	WENT THE REPORT OF
Average total weekly expense		
	\$195,23	\$149.78
Decrease		\$35.45
AVERAGE WEEKLY INCOME.		Prink tagent Rule
Subscriptions and sales	\$156.01	\$100.06
Advertising and aundries	10.20	11.18
Advertising the second		
Average total weekly income		5112.14
	\$10791	
Decrease		\$53.75
DEFICIT.		
Average weekly deficit	\$19.34	\$37.61
Increase of dedcit		\$18.30
The state of the s		

\$20.62 to \$14.16, and to \$1.25; then it rose again to \$4.65 and to \$16.35; and the quarter for which we now report. shows a deficit of \$37.64.

We give here in tabulated form statement of expenses, receipts, and deficit for the first quarter of 1906, in denote for the aret quarter or love, in comparison with the three months just preceding. It shows a consider-able reduction of expenses, but a still heavier reduction of income, due wholly to a failing-off of circulation.

The first quarter of the year is normally the worst in this respect, for obvious reasons. But this time the less is abnormally targe. We suppose less is absormelly large. We suppose
that this unfortunate condition is due
partly to faults in this office, which
we shall try to discover and set right;
partly to circumstances ever which
neither we nor our renders have control, which we shall have to endure
until they change; and partly also to
apathy among our friends, which we
sak them to throw off.

three mouth subscription. If we had many more like Comrade Prevey, our taleit mouth mouth prevey, our

THE SNITCHER.

By Fred L. Boalt.

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They called him The Snitcher. tcher", in the parlance of the R orm School, is one who bears tales o those in power, to the un to those in power, to the innuing of wrongdoers. The boy who salitches is soluctimes rewarded by privileges not adjoyed by other boys. He is generally a sneaky rat of a boy. But The

The Master stood over him, a lon and broad sole-leather strap in hand and demanded the name of the boy who had smuggled the tobacco into he was stupid and because he was afraid of the strap. When the strap struck one's back each one of the holes raised a blister. The next time the strap fell the blisters were broken One hundred blows made it next t mpossible to sleep o' night. Of these things the boy thought, and told, and after that he was The Snitcher. But his nickname was the le

The Snitcher's troubles. He had been n the Reform School so long he could hardly remember that other life, that free life in the city, where there were no taskmakers to drive him on, no grinding routine, no rules to be broken and no punishments that maimed the

He remembered a sharty in the Flatswhere he had lived with a sodder individual whom he called "th' of man." He had experienced a feeling of relief when his father was sent to the "works," for drunkenness and gen eral cussedness. He lived on in the shanty, alone.

He remembered, with a vague sor of homesickness, the factories in the Flats, the stench of the refuse from the oil-tanks, the rattle of the freigh trains over the frogs in the railroad vards, the noisy tugs towing barge to and from the lumber-yards above the soot, the smoke, the clangor, an

the freedom.

But when "the ol' man" went to the "works" the dago boys, who lived or the cliff in back of the shanty, hurled rocks down one day, and The Snitcher being a coward, fled. He came to that part of the city where the crowds were thickest, where the street cars follow ed one another in endless proces and where department stores took th place of the factories which The Suit cher knew so well. It was a part o the city of which he knew nothing.

There he met The Moocher; newsboy and vagabond, wise in many things which are better not known. The Moocher was older than The Snitcher while he was no less dishone was much smarter, which is ver much the same thing. The Mooche a "dip" in a dilettante sort of was a "dip" in a dilettante sort of boarding street cars with his paper, and grabbing women's pocket-books little, and wiry, and quick, and shrewd, he was made for graft. The Snitcher wasn't

The Suitcher tried the Mooche graft and, being a fool, was caught. He grabbed the pocket-book of a fet German woman, who grabbed his raising a great outery. A policeman took The Snitcher to the station wh he was registered on the "blotter". He spent that night in a cell, but he did not whimper. That was characteristic of him. Later the boys at the Reform School were wont to remark: Inc. School were wont to remark: Inc. School were wont to remark the best school were wonted beatin's. Yeh don't get no yearp ont-a Th' Snitcher."

In sodden stience he heard the police man in court next day say: "At three o'clock yesterday afternoon, yer hone I seen this here kid swipe a lady pocketbook on a street car: I took hir to a box and sent him in. They's a yer honor, an' this bere kid is the lead er of the gang."

It was the same old story Ever boy a policeman arrests is "the leade of the gang". The Suitcher had not

That was a long time. Two year had passed and The Snitcher had no had passed and The Suitcher had not improved. His face was the face of an old man, but his hody was puny. No one would have called him pretty save in jest. He shambled when he walk-ed. His right shoulder was lewer than his left and his mouth, set in a vapid, mirthless arin, was released account. mirthless grin, was twisted around the side of his face. Over his eyes

the film of misunderstanding, and back of it was cringing fear, like the eyes of a whipped cur. Two years had wrought this change The years has wrought this change. The Snithcher had started in badly. He ran away before he had been in the Reform School two weeks. He did not reason, as did the officers of the school, that such conduct was ruleous to discipline. He was homesick for the Fints, that was all, and so he ran

away. Had he been ciever he would have taken warning from the fire words that the Master said to him.

"If you are a good boy," said the Muster, shaking his pudgy finger is The Smitcher's face, "you will ge along all right. If you sha't good... The Master chronged his choulders and tested away. There was chaquents is the hunds of those builting shoulders. But The Smitcher was a feel.

had run away. So they turned outfor there was a reward for the man who caught the runaway—and scoured entryside, and they found The

"Didn't I tell you," said The Master, when they brought The Saltcher back, "that if you were a good boy you would get along all right? Shackle for six months and three whippings."

The shackle weighed twelve pour

and was locked to The Snitcher's ankle. The first "beating" was adn stered the day after The Snitcher tried to make his "getaway." The Maste laid the strap to The Suttcher's back one hundred times, and left it raw and furrowed and bleeding. The Snitcher grinned his vapid grin and uttered n word of complaint. The other boys told him he was

fool for trying to make his get-away in that amateurish fashion.

"Wat wit yer head shaved an' them ragouts, did yeh tink yeh cud make ver git-away? Yeh got-a have a pat on th' outside." That was what they tom not understanding, and his galf was more shambling than ever because the shackle that weighed down his leg. He would not have minded it

much if it had not been for the shackle It was clamped over the bare flesh and hafed to the bone. At night he would wrap rags around his ankle, but they did little good. He wore the shackle day and night. The Snitcher belonged to the road squad; he was too stupid to learn a

trade. The grounds about the Reform School were extensive and a road was being cut thru a hill. The road squad worked with picks and shovels, whill The Master, hickory stick in hand, stood guard. The Snitcher was given a pick. The pick meant harder work than the shovel, for, while The Snitcher worked his way thru shale and rock and stubborn clay, the shovel boys rested. For The Snitcher there was no rest.

He marched with the others to and from work and to meals. He had to keep up, and the shackle grew intolerably heavy toward the day's end. No talking was permitted in the great dining room, which suited The Snitche admirably. He was not a talker. One finger meant soup, two fingers bread, and three fingers coffee. The Snitcher often went hungry because he could not remember how many fingers meant Twenty minutes each day was given

the boys for play. They generally played ball. But there was no play for The Snitcher. During that time he would stand with his face to brick wall, motionless, dejected, his shoulders drooping pitifully. This was part of his punishment for trying to run away.

Then he snitched and carned the name that clung to him thru all the

years that followed. Suitchers are not popular, and the boys persecuted him many ways, but he took the persecution as he took everything else, with out complaint. By the time for the second whipping the raw place under The Snitcher's shackle was festering. He had not

slept for the pain of it. The Master raised the strap, and The Snitche turned with a snarl. It was the begin ning of a long transition. The next stant the lean, scarred flesh of The Snitcher's back was writhing like tiny ripples under the pain of the blows. In the dormitory above the boys

listened and counted the blows. They heard no outery. It was then said one to another: "The Snitcher's th' boy wat kin take his beatin's."

No, 'The Master "didn't git no yap out-a The Snitcher." It was his only

When six months had passed the shackle was taken off. He ran away again. Of course he was a fool. He was the same sodden fool who had bungled when he grabbed the woman's pocket-book in the street car; the same fool-but with a difference. He scratched and bit the farmer eaught him.

More beatings and the shackle

Once The Snitcher caught the strap nd held it with his feeble strength For this the number of blows were doubled. Those holes in the strap were The Master's own invention and went

The Snitcher was now eighteen years old. The change which had begun long ago did not show in his face. The grin of the twisted mouth was just as vapid and mirthless as before. his guit was fust as shambling, but under his phiegmatic calm a new force was working. He hated The Master, but he did not think of vengennee, The well of his nature had been pump ed dry of all good and the bottom was stagnant, bitter, and dangerous. Work and no play, gloom and no sunshine, the petty torments of the boys, and ishments for things in which he could see no wrong—these chafe hissonlas the shackle chafed his ankle He rebelled against the condition, but was too stupid to seek the cause. The Reform School had worked its reformation on the boy. He was the finished

There came a day when The Master was in worse temper than usual which was very bad indeed. Under which was very oad indeed. Under his eye the road squad worked dili-gently and in silence. The Snitcher, dragging his shackled ankle, worked steadily but without diligence, like an automaton. His face was without expression. His pick rose and fell at xact intervals. When The Master's back was turned

a boy, lenging for something to break the monotony of toll, tessed a rock which struck The Smitcher between the shoulders. The squad tittered.
"Silence!" roared The Master.
"O'Shee, what's the joke?"

"O'Shee, what's the joke?"

"I—I was laughts" at him," cald O'Shea, cringing and pointing to The Snitcher. "He was makin' faces." "Oh, he was, ch?" The Maste

strode over the broken clay and struck The Snitcher sharply with his stick. Making faces, were you?"

of individual distinctiveness and call economic equality absolute clavery.

To save man-from this dangerous misconception of life is what Socialism mostly endeavors. Marx based his theory upon the economic ammipotence in past and present society. He realized how men have always been helpless slaves to their economic condition, how they have been shaping all their conceptions of life after their sconomic model. As long as inequality in the economic world exists, so long will you he southern. The higher things in life are to-day subordinated to the "Making faces, were you?

"Yek Be?"

The squad stopped giggling. The
Master had been called a Har. And it
was The Snlitcher, the coward, who
had called him the name. The Master
stared with jaw dropped in amazoment; then the stick fell from his

leeding. Stupidly he regarded The ransition was complete.

His hand west out and held the pick. His twisted mouth stretched in grin that was not vapid, for the lips were tightly drawn and vellow teeth howed thru. Nor was there mirth in The Suitcher's grin. The kinks in the ent back straightened and, as The Snitcher drew near The Master, the shamble left his gait. With cat-

like motion he drew near. Now that his pipe was drawing well, The Master puffed contentedly. The squad looked on in wonder; something was about to happen, they knew not what. The Snitcher crouched bel The Master; then stood erect-gaunt, mad, a tragedy in brogans, she rs, and denim shirt. A shaven hended tragedy, there he stood. And as the fever of his fury drove the fog from his brain, a hundred memories crowded in. The shanty and "th of man," the Flats, the rathroad yards the factories and the noisy tugs in the rivers; these memories lent blu strength. The Master smoked on.

The pick rose, fell, and the stee

LIBERTY AND EQUALITY.

By Harry Rogoff. It is an axiom with the opponents of

Socialism that liberty and equality

vary in an inverse ratio; that a step

means a step backward in that of the

equality or not; and the success of

forces that are rapidly ushering So

cialism into the homes of that very

much theoretical strength it possesses

Liberty and equality cannot be com

mon: the materialistic and the ideal

classes, races, and nations. Europe is

ties and halling each other's victories

ofound philosophy of So

ence its policy and management. We to-day do not think so. While we

recognize the necessity of having a state, and men devoted to its adminis-

tration, we hardly place it above any

other social institution. The men cor

their favor, think they, and

ands of equality.

direction of the on

forward in the

other. To verify this assumption they tion meetings are conducted. In order to procure the equality of all members noble city was crushed to earth, Its palaces crumbled and razed each one of them is forced to sacrifice The blaze of its fires marked funeral to speak and act after his own free pyres, ... While its people stood helpless and from an authority, be must obey rules and laws, he must yield to th mand of another. Obviously his lib The Rich Man fled, while the Poot erty is restricted in order to secur Man stayed, To fight the foes that menaced him; liberty, in order that all may have the same opportunity to speak their mind. case and privation, thirst and star-The cry of "Liberty and Equality" is ration— These were the things that now therefore, a contradiction in terms, an impossibility. Whenever man gains in faced him. liberty he loses in equality, and vie versa. Socialism, in striving to place The Rich Man stood by, while the laborer tolled.

To build the fair city again. all on an equal footing in ec matters, is necessarily threatening the liberty of the individual. The prob And palaces grand grew under his for mankind to-day to decide in And great storehouses filled with rich whether it values liberty more than

failure of Socialism will depend upo Beauteous City grew out of his toil, this decision. With the Anglo-Saxot A City surpassingly fair, For the laborer's will and the labor race the issue can be foreseen easily A people that has always displayed er's skill. the intensest love for the Had created a Wonder there. the individual, a people that was the first to establish an effective partia Then the Rich Man spake: "You have ment, to behend a monarch, and to adopt a jury system, a people that has

done full well; Thus toiling for me and for mine, These palaces fair I will take for my ever been the champion of liberty, will not allow it to be annihilated at the

near and the leve the ideal is the

been since men established a social re-lationable. Their religion, their ethics

their politics were reflections, not their idealism. Dut of their mater

economic condition. No matter what man thought or wrote, it was a trans-lation unconscious perhaps of how he struggled to gain his bread. Social-ism realizes that such a state of affairs

is against human progress in its true sense. Man has so far conquered the animal world and his physical sur-

roundings. He has made all his mate

rial environment yield to his idealism and what remains for him, to complete

the victory, is to subdue his own ma-terialism to his idealism. This can be achieved only by abolishing the great-

est of all materialistic masters that

has wielded the rod of authority since time immemorial by overthrowing the

greatest tyrant—the economic. It is

only when "making a living" ceases to

it is not able to threaten and perse

Paris and Hemours in my quality as

it is only then that the ideal side of man will gain the upper hand and

mold life after its higher diviner fash

ion. We want equality in the material

side of life in order that we may have

liberty in the ideal side of life. In or

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ment he must break the chains of ma

erialistic slavery and those chain

are the inequality of our economic ar

the Socialist understands their moan

ing, are absolutely essential one to th

THE WAGE OF THE WORKER

equality, as

rangement. Liberty and

other.

cute one and pet and favor an

You hovels I give thee for thine. This in short is the belief of the complacent anti-Socialists who close their eyes to the thousand and one

THE AWAKENING OF ASIA. Sidney Low, who has followed the

Angio-Saxon people, England and America. They have a principle in their Indian tour, takes note, in a let ter to the London "Stundard" of the growth of something like a national spirit among the various sects and races, whose mutual antipathies have can befall them. Altho facts are strongly disproving the inference of that principle, yet it is worth our done so much in the past to facilitate British domination, The "Swadeshi" rovement, involving a sort of boycott f all foreign (including British) goods for the encouragement of native industries, has already begun to asreferring to two distinct phases of sume a political complexion. "Divided among themselves, they are yet," he said. "faintly realizing the existsuc. Ly equality we mean a material equality; by liberty we mean an ideal liberty. And what the Socialists ence, or the imagined existence, of a solidarity, a unity, which marks them meintain is that no ideal liberty is possible without material equality. Is that true? Judging empirically, the off from Europe, and the white peo-ples in general. The victory of a team of Sikhs or Rajputs over an Englis regiment at polo is acclaimed with de entire past history of mankind gives undeniable evidence of it. Preedom has ever gone hand in hand with the narrowing of the boundaries between light by Parsis and Bengalia and Dek-kan Mohamedans and Madras Chris tions; which is as if Sicilian peasants ild rejoice over the defeat freer to-day than a thousand years American crew by Leander at Hen-ley." All over the Eastern world, he declares, from the China Sea to the Balkans, the success of the Japanese years ago, when there were grades and ranks permeating each community. France became politically free at the moment it abolished the system of has been regarded as a triumph of Ori-entalism. The sentiment is strong in India. That Russia has nothing in voting by orders and substituted that of voting by individuals. Speaking ommon with England, that she is in human evolution, liberty and equality deed a potential foe, is ignored. The point which has impressed itself on the popular imagination is that white solbrothers", fighting each other's batdiers and sailors have been worsted by It would seem ridiculous for one to over the West in fair fight. To the in is done with considerable vigor and assurance. There is a reason for it: Those-gentlemen have failed to grasp between one Occidental people and Many Greek philosophers believed that the highest function in life is to governors have shown themselves no re effective, in the ultimate trial of strength, than Orientals. What has be a politician, a statesman. Life in the highest sense meant to them to be active in affairs of the state, to influbeen accomplished by one Asiatic peo-ple, they argue, may be repeated by

ART AND THE MACHINE.

Poetry and art have these many years pictured the labors of men and women in the harvest field. From Ruth, the gleaner, the harvest field. From Ruth, the gleaner, to Millet's "Resper" we have read the long, melancholy story of the toilers gathering with crade, wasteful, inhuman hand-tools the crops of the world that the nations might have bread. Rightly understood, these two women, living far apart, are pathetics monuments to the astonnting stupidity that could permit such things, service to the community and are paid ly imagine true life to consist in vottreaties with other powers. Life to us is something higher, something nobler. It seems that this old Greek error is present to-day only in a different form. The sge being so thoroly commercial, men have come to think that life means economic activity; that the highest function in life is "making meney". Consequently, to tamper with this highest of all functions of man is to interfere with his natural rights, to destroy his individuality, his liberty. Concentrating the eatire existence of the man in his vocation as a bread winner, they see in Socialism the death of individual distinctiveness and call economic equality absolute slavery.

To save man-from this dangerous misconception of life is what Socialism the ploughs turn wide sweeps of soil to the long interfere with his natural rights, to destroy his individuality, his liberty.

To ave man-from this dangerous misconception of life is what Socialism the death of individual distinctiveness and call economic equality absolute slavery.

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To ave man-from the death of the first place of the sweeps of soil to the sweep of soil to the ploughs turn wide a week now not the sweep of soil to the sweep of soi something higher, something nobler. the sun, the gang drills sewing mile-long lace-like threads ever the brown earth where springs, the growing crop. These and a hundred other scenes are fit themes for any poet. In our fields are no and multitudes of III-paid, short-fived pleasants crushed and hent by the inlighty of the seeks. Why sing the sad song of the people. Why sing the sad song of the people. Why sing the sad song of the harvasting machine hundry sing the poet in the harvasting machine hundry the poet in the people of the same position who can see and understand

BEAD THIS AND PASS IT OM

To each of the comrades invited to per-To each of the comrates invested and ticipate in this discussion we have sub-mitted the following questions, with the explanation that these are not intended to bind the writers, but merely to indicate the scope and nature of the symposium:

what do you understand by the term "ledustrial unionism". Be son consider such unionism superior to the existing form of craft corganistion? If so, why defects of which you complain in the existing unions? How would the industrial form of organisation chalacter of the defects of which you complain in the existing unions? How would the industrial form of organisation chalacter settless. "Do you think it advisable to form a new expanisation, rather than to work for the transformation of the existing unions?"

"What do you think ought to be the at-titude of the Socialist Party, as such, to-ward the organizations of labor on the economic Reid?"

. Under the same general heading we have already printed four articles not written for the symposium, but pertinent to the subject, and we may in future Vesent some

for the symposium, but pertinent to the subject, and we may in future vessent some ethers in the same way.

We are now giad to be able to open the regular symposium with an exhaustive article by Comrade Untermann, a strong advocate of the I. W. W. and one of its

I.-By Ernest Untermann.

The difference between modern in-dustrial unionism and other forms of unionism is that between science and utopia. Modern industrial unionism as advocated by the Industrial Work-ers of the World, is the application of Marxian principles to the economic or ganization of the working class. The same principles which distinguish the modern Socialist parties from the various pre-Marxian forms of Socialism distinguish modern industrial union-

The cardinal principles of scientific Socialism are the class struggle and the materialist conception of history.

Craft organization is utopian in alms and organization. It had its historical jurtification, just as utopian Socialism had. But it must give way to its scientific successor on the economic field just as utopian Socialism had to give way to its scientific successor on the

Scientific Socialism went thru various stages of trial and perfection, before it reached its present form. So did industrial unionism have its advancing stages of development, after the first idea of it had been con-Industrial unionism aims to create

an environment in which the various local organizations shall co-operate democratically under a central office in the same natural way in which the employees of a great industrial corpor-ation now co-operate under the aristocratic control of their central office.
The I. W. W. is one single union, with so many locals, and stands unitedly arrayed against the exploiting classes. A. F. of L., on the other hand is a federation of crafts and has never oved as one body against the capi-

With class-struggle tactics and a uni fied organization, industrial unionism becomes a true class-formation of the workers, which is the natural reflex of the actual structure of modern indus

This form of organization tends to do away with the causes of econom differences among the local, or individual, organizations. The craft organization of the A. F. of L., on the other hand, breeds economic differences and prevents united action on the economic field.

There are many other essential differences between industrial unionism and craft unionism, but these are the most fundamental ones. Any one desiring more information on this point may study the Chicago manifesto of

exist among the members of the I. W. W., the same as they do among those of the A. F. of L., and naturally so, since recruits must be gathered among people of many minds and affiliations. But the application of Marxian principles on the econo field gradually compels an ever inples in politics, especially since their frank discussion and propagation is a part of the organization's policy.

That this education requires time, i the Socialist Party stiff all shades of advocacy of open primaries without a membership to a repudiation of a state and municipal program? No consistent Socialist can find fault with the I. W. W. because this young or ganization is showing some symptoms which are still very palpable in the much older Socialist Party.

It is admitted by every clear and fair thinker among our Socialist op-ponents that the industrial form of or-ganization is vastly superior to craftorganization, so far as economic effectiveness is concerned. But it is claimed by some of these thinkers that the industrial form of organization has no influence in converting the masses to Socialism.

If it were merely a question of de-

ciding the absolute superiority of any form of organization over another, re-gardless of time and place, then this admission of the superjority of indus-trial unionism in the seconomic class structe would seem to be an all-sufficient argument in favor of the adoption of this form of organization by all labor unions. But we, as Marx-ian Socialists, are hot looking for absoian Socialists, are not looking for abso-lute principles. We know that prin-ciples have certain, historical eauses, and that each historical period has its own dominating principle. We also know that men do not adopt any domi-nating principle at the advice of dog-matists, but because conditions compet them to adopt it it they wish to sur-vive.

This is the scientific way of looking

The question of the relation of the So-cialist Party to the trade, unless having of issues. From the point of view of the labor unionist who has to decide sithin our ranks. The Werker has planned a more effective economic organization at a definite stage of historical devel-opment. He does not concern himself with the political aspect of the ques-tion, so far as he is a labor unionist. For the Socialist, on the other hand,

not only the political supe either form of organization, but also their historical timeliness, are very essential questions. But if it could be proved that industrial unionism has no influence in converting a man to Soproved that craft unionism is superio to industrial unionism in this respect However, the admission of the eco ism implies the admission of its politi challenge the dissenting side to explain how a labor union which is economically inferior to industrial unionism be superior to it along lines political propagands. If this could be so, then historical materialism, one of the cardinal principles of Socialism would be a failure as a method of his torical Pescarch, or, if historical materialism itself could explain this con tradiction, we should be face to face with the most stupendons exception to

According to historical materialism the economic environment molds the political thought. If industrial unionism is economically superior to craft unionism, and even our opponents ad-mit it to be so, then it follows that it must alse suggest political thoughts not, why not? Of course, you cannot use the mate

rialist conception of history like a

stencil which you may slap indiscrip inately over any special case of any mony. That craft divisions are wined ready been said in the Communis out in all countries at the same tim to adopt the industrial form of organ zation at periods when craft organization was still the best adapted form has led to more than one failure. An so has the attempt to keep alive corpses beyond their times of useful ness. But what does that prove against industrial unionism at a stage when IT is becoming the best adapted form? We have seen in the Social ist movement the same attempts to force progress by decreeing principles from above, or to arrest historical development by resolutions, instead of simply interpreting facts of capitalis and proletarian evolution scientifically The failures of the so-called industria unionism of the past prove no mor against modern industrial unionism than the so-called failures of Socialisi prove against scientific Socialism osophy for the mistakes of those who did not know what to do with it? Same

or craft unionism? involves a princi ple of economic organization. The uestion of the way in which this prin ciple is to be applied, whether by bor ing from within or organization without, is a problem of tactics. Both principle and tactics must be settled by the labor unions, not by the Social ist Party. Whether I, as a unionist, champion one or the other of these with my membership in the Socialis loyalty to Socialist principles. At mos rect application of the Socialist phil torical evolution. But this test can not be decided at present by any Marxian Judges. History itself will whether we or our opponent

applied Marxian science correctly while this controversy has its practical source, not in the Socialist Party.

While this controversy has its practical source, not in the Socialist Party.

but in the economic organizations of the working class, and must be settled by them yet the Socialist Party is the While this controversy has its pra the working class, and must be settled by them, yet the Socialist Party is the theoretical adviser of its members and owes a definite declaration on this question to those of its members who ere directly interested in it as labo unionists. But so far the party has not pronounced itself on this issue. It has indeed a trade union resolution. question of tactics, not with that of the economic principle. This question of principle must be settled before we can intelligently agree on the question of tactics.

At the national convention of the So-cialist Party, in 1904, the industrial this issue before the delegates and get a scientific statement regarding it from the party. But not being very skilled parliamentarians, and guileless-ly trusting to the intelligence and cour-radeship of their co-workers, they an-ticipated no difficulty in this matter, and took no precautions to insure clear statement of their Issue. They

clear statement of their issue. They hoped to be able to present their case in debate when the trade union resolution would come up for discussion. However, the issue never came before the convention. The trade union committee consisted almost entirely of A. F. of L. men, who were appetently ignorant of the fundamental cause which lay at the bottom of the Western labor movement. And instead of ern labor movement. And instead of giving us a scientific resolution, and liscussing the issue fairly and eq ly, the majority of the convention rades really wanted. Thru a compli-cation of various circumstances, those who could have teld them what was the trouble, and who could have clear-ed up, the whole confustion by a few words, never succeeded in getting the floor. So the whole debate raged for hours over the minor point of tactics, that of boring from within or from without, while the question which should have been settled first, manne-ly, whether the industrial or the craft principle was historically the correct one in modern times from the point of view of the Socialist philosophy, was not discussed at all.

view of the Socialist philosophy, was not discussed at all. Now, the peculiar filing about that trade union debute was that a conven-tion of the Socialist Party was the

cussing something which did not be long to its jurisdiction. The debate nged on the tactical question: Shal hinged on the tactical question: snaul we, as unionists, work for industrial unionism within or without the A. F. of L.? But all the tactics which the Socialist Party would have had a right to discuss would have heer: Shall we, as Socialists, work for Socialism within or without the A. F. of L.? Not only were these two very distinc quesions confused, and brought before the convention in this confused form but they were also discussed before the real issue had been settled, name ly: Shall we, as Socialist members labor unions, work for or against the adoption of industrial unionism?

The question of this economic prin ciple DID fall within the scope of the Socialist Party as the theoretical adviser of the class-conscious proletariat. While the Socialist Party is not called upon to ADOPT this principle, it has nevertheless the duty to PRONOUNCE siders the principles of industrial unconception of history at the present

If the party answered that industrial unionism was not in line with Marx-ian thought, then the Socialists in the as before, while that of the Socialists in the Western labor movement was questioned. In that case, some friendly advice could have been tried, or matters left to the decision of history. If, on the other hand, the party answered that industrial unionism he ceming form of organization, then it would have been up to the Social-ists in the A. F. of L. to bring the question of industrial unionism to as asue at the conventions of their organizations. If then it was decided to continue the policy of boring from within, then the policy of boring for Socialism within the A. F. of L. was also retained. But if it was decided to leave the A. F. of L. and join the industrial unions, then that settled at the same time the question of boring

But matters did not go that way. Before the Socialists in the A. F. of L. had settled these difficulties among vention of the Socialist Party and proalready taken a definite stand in the natter. And in giving this advice, they left the main issue entirely out

Since this issue was not taken up, and still less answered by the trade union resolution of the Socialist Party among others was reluctantly comselled to vote against this resolution What I wanted was a scientific labor union resolution, not a craft union resolution which pronounced itself on a question of economic tactics and shirked the settlement of the economic principle to which these tactics re

Most of the Western men felt as the the Socialist Party had given them kick for trying to call attention to new alignment in economic labor ormnization. But the party had not realized at all that something import-ant was going on in labor circles. Most of the editors, writers, and speakers of the Socialist Party have not realtzed it even now. Being left without the advice of the party, those who had to face the new problems had to decide for themselves. The result was the industrial conference in 1905 and the foundation of the I. W. W.

The Socialist Party has felt the effect of that mistake of its convention ever since. It has felt it all the more because very few of its publications of this economic principle on its mer-its. Most of them have rather persisted in continuing that confusion of characteristic of the trade pulon debate in the convention. I have not seen one single scientific argument ionism in any of the Socialist papers opposing us, until The Worker recent-ly made a feeble attempt in this direc-Party and the Trade Unions". On the contrary, there has been an abundance of slurs, sneers, insinuations of dishonesty, infamy, fakirdom, etc., and even worse things. As the denouncing and maligning were means of arresting a historical development or sound arguments that belonged in the mouths of men who claim to be scien

I do not refer to such papers as "Die Wahrheit" ("Die Luge" would be a better name for it) or the "Social Democratic Herald", which lowered the discussion to a level which pre vented any self-respecting man from honoring them with a reply. But even such decent papers as The Worker have insinuated that the whole I. W. W. was rotten and unfit to live because a few S. L. P. and S. T. & I. A. members had joined us. And yet a recent issue of The Worker shows that the whole strength of the S. L. P. and S. T. & L. A. combined consti-tutes but one-sixth of the membership of our organization. And, may it please the court, even the S. L. P. and S. T. & L. A. are not wholly compos

of scoundrels. The same issue of The Worker tear its hair over the continued fight of the headquarters of the I. W. W. against the officers of the capmakers, and insinuates that a continuation of this fight at a time when the lives of the Western Federation men are at stake is the height of infamy. This is called trading upon the lives of our courades, and we are asked how any man who counts himself a Socialist can support such an organization. I should like to hear from our arrested comrades whether they are of the same opinion as the writer of that screed in The Worker. I want to ask the writer of that virtuous outery whether he feels that he must leave the Socialisi Party every time some member commits an outrage, and whether the I. W. W., or for that mat-

worry about matters that will be set-ied by the members of the L. W. W. If the writer of that acreed will op-Party as vigorously as I and others are applicing them in the I. W. W... The Wester will save much valuable space for stuff that is really sweth printing. Let the writer of that screed and let him extract the S. L. P. beam bout the S. L. P. mote in ours.

thrown up to us, and we have been told that the advice he gave once upon a time to Hamann, concerning the mu-tual relations of the economic and po-litical organizations of the working ed by us. I want to say, in the first grace from those who were the first to disregard it. Our most frenzied antagonists are those who insisted on putting into the trade union resolu-tion of the Socialist Party a clause which amounts practically to an en-dorsement of the A. F. of L. (See Procoordings of the National Convention of the Socialist Party, Chicago, May, 1904.) In the second place, Marx is a poor authority to quote in matters of tactics. I am the last to deny the genus of Marx in discovering the fu mental principles of modern working them scientifically. But the only valuable suggestion made by Marx in matters of tactics is that they must vary according to time and place. And he violated his own declaration when he recommended a course to the un-ion convention of the Einemachers and was not practicable mitil 25 years later, and which had to be declined at that time. (See Liebknecht's "Ble-graphical Memoirs", pages 43, 73, and 74.) He was also glad to acknowledge opment had proved that he had been wrong. "Volkszeitung", please copy.

In the third piace, the comrades it the A. F. of L. are the last who are entitled to compinin about "the divi-sion of labor on the economic field" as a result of our step. If labor is divided anywhere, it is so in the

Craft organization, the present prevalling form of organization in the A. F. of L., is one of the most potent means of dividing labor not only on the economic, but also on the political tions have adopted the principle of ining it, this is but an added source of cannot make industrial unionism effective under the control of craft or ganizations, any more than you can introduce Socialism piecemeal under capitalism.

was pure assumption, in more than one sense, on the part of the comrades who drafted that ingenious trade un-ion resolution of the Socialist Party. to insinuate that political difference of opinion were the cause of the inde pendent organization of the Western abor movement. The fundamental reason for that organization was an economic one. It was the impossibility of harmonizing the Western trend toward industrial organization with the belated craft organization of A. F. of L. The endorsement of Socialist principles by the American La-bor Union did not occur until long had developed a pronounced type of circumstance escaped the astute minds

But why didn't the Western mer A. F. of L. instead of organizing a the Socialist Party has a right to declare officially that political differ ences of opinion do not justify the division of labor on the economic' field, then some labor organization might truly retort that economic differences of opinion do not justify the division of labor on the political field. There Just remember a little of the past history of the Socialist Party in this country, particularly in New York, and you will see, and feel, the point.

But, as a matter of fact, both statements are platonic platitudes. They say neither more nor less than that the working class ought to be econon ically and politically united. Yes, they declarations will not make them so. mental causes which keep them dividunite them, and how do we apply thes principles so as to be 'q fine with the historical requirements of the situaquestion as it is to write wise and meaningless resolutions or to call the other fellow names. The solution of this problem is a scientific accomplish-ment. The writing of that trade unon resolution, or that screed in The Worker, was unscientific utopian

It is not for the scientific Socialist, and still less for the Secialist Party fer to work for a certain principle outside of a certain organization rather than inside of it, but to EXPLAIN it by means of the materialist concep-tion of history. The reasons which induce one man to cling to a long cherinduce one man to cling to a long cher-tahed organization may be quite as imperative and sound as those which compel another to leave that organiza-tion. An understanding of historical majorialism must force upon us the logical concinsion that the policy of boring from within will find at pres-ent a fitting environment just as well as the policy of boring from without. Let those who are firmly attached to the A. F. of L., but who recognize that the struggle for adaptation to the the A. F. of L., but who recognize that the struggle for adaptation to the present industrial conditions requires the adoption of industrial unionism, work for this principle within their organization. Let those whose temperament and past experience prompts them to work with the I. W. W. devote themselves to this organization. That is a "division of inher" which is accentific, because inevitable and natural. How long it shall last is for the historical development to my. One.

THE JUNGLE THE BITTER CRY OF UPTON SINCLAIR

BY

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if they both adopt the same principle the main cause of friction between them will be removed, and the rank and file will come together sponganization, regardless of the wishes of

So far as I am concerned, I shall be quite ready to follow the example of Marx and acknowledge that I have made a mistake, as soon as the his-torical development shall have proved it so. Just now the facts seem to point the other way. However, I am

it in the future, to ask the Socialist Party for an endorsement of the I. W. W. Neither have I ever thought ment of the S. P., or any other party I shall oppose any such endorsement. But at the same time I resilze that the Socialist Party might adopt a scientific labor union resolution as read-ily as a utopian one. In fact, I think it is high time that the Socialist Party should vindicate its scientific pretensions by clearly formulating and voice ing thoughts which have been agitat ing the brains of tnonsands of its members for years. Let the Socialist Party give us a labor union resolution which shall be a scientific interpretation of present tendencies in th ganized labor movement, and which shall be free from utopian admixture that confuse rather than solve the

This is what I am working for a labor unionist, and what I must work for, if I wish to be true to Marxian

THE GENERAL STRIKE.

dTo the Editor of The Worker:-The proqualderation, we in the the what we have know of the general strike what we have foreign countries. But we know enough to believe almost unanimously that it is a powerful and compelling weapon, against which the stereotyped anathema, such as "anarchy", "incendiarism", etc., cannot be lodged. It is, of course, a matter of serious mement to undertake a project so comprehendive in scope and at the same time so absolutely new and untried with respect to our American workers. We, however, who believe in the efficacy of the general industrial strike and who also believe in its ultimate widespread use in advancing the cause of abor by forcing concessions from the rulers at critical times, must real-from the rulers at critical times, must realfrom the rulers at critical times, must realize that there must be a first time. In general, the source we have a good thing the better and the present Idaho outrage not only offers an excellent opportunity to in-

ircumvent the capitalist conspirators.

When workmen, be they large or small, it

impetus as it has never had.
Would it not be a good idea for your paper and other Socialist papers to send out feelers and, if sufficient interest is shown. a systematic effort can be made to ascer-tain the consensus of opinion of Socialist and non-Socialist workingmen?—Yours for the revolution,

ELLIS O. JONES.

Santa Barbara, Cat., April 18.

wral. How long it shall last is for the historical development to my. One thing is certain: Influstrial unionism is that form of adaptation by means of which organised labor is best fitted to survive at the present between that period. Of two organizations that period. Of two organizations that which is best adapted will surely survive, and the other will disappear by, and the other will disappear by.

THE CHILDREN

JOHN SPARGO

Years of careful study and investigation have convinced me that the evils indicted upon children by poverty are responsible for many of the worst features of that hidrous phantanengoria of hunger, disease, vice, crime, and despair which we call the Social Problem. The book is based, upon personal experience and observation. It is essentially a record of what I have myssif felt and seen." In other words, it is a practical plea for the future of the working class. The working class must read it; for the capitalist class will not—or, reading, will not heed it. The Socialists must see that it reaches its proper field.

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Worker to the effect that "no man who

tell the workingmen that they ought to vote for Socialism. I fall to see any dif-ference between a Socialist political organi-

ference between a Socialist political orga-zation using the Moyer-Hayweed errest propaganda material, and the action of t I. W. W., with which both prisoners a affiliated, in seeking to "make capital" of

of the affair. If your position is that the different papers and party speakers have done right, and the I. W. W. wrong, you

Jersey City, April 2).

[Note.—We will so far amend our expressions of two weeks ago as to ag; "We wooder how any man who counts binned a Socialist can support an organization in thus trading upon the lives of our pensacuted comession to advance its own work of disruption. "coming out into the open". Comrade itelity knows that his insinuation is atterly fairs. We have never been under cover. We fild not wish to devote our columns to the discussion of the l. W. W., we regret that it has become necessary. In the same way, we do not wish to give our space to the discussion of "free love" or atheism; we avoid doing so in general; but if some comrades succeed in raising a disturbance in the party by demanding that the party endorse these things, we shall have to take them up, of course—and shall oppose such endorsement.—Ed.]

here with small cigar store requests advice as to suitable locality. Signer,

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may discuss subjects that will be in-

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ocation; terms moderate; please call.

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done right, and the will confer a favor upon at least one your readers by giving your reasons. Yours fraternely,

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number, in every city and town in every state in the union a)truistically go on strike as a protest against the rathless murder of their brother workers, the capitalists the government and the press are bound to take notice. At the same time the work

Santa Barbara, Cal., April 18.

[Rd.—We have "sent out a freeler". Let the contrades who are members of organisations affiliated with the protest conferences introduce the idea there—not in the conferences, but in the organisations—not at the top, but at the bottom, for on its reception there sepands the possibility of realising it in action. Let it be talked or in the union rooms and in the shops and nince and in the tenements. It would be a great mistake to suppose that the Socialist press could or should inaugurate a general strike. It must come from the makind file, if it is solt to be much worse than a failure.—Ed.]

IS THERE NO DIFFERENCE?

To the Editor of The Worker:—In your issue of Dec. 13, 1905, in response to a query as to why more apace was not devoted to the I. W. W., the answer was given that you "did not wish to mix up in trade-union fights". However, times change and men change with them—this applies the trades. To change with them—this applies the trades. In dates from this weeks trade-union fights". However, times change and men change with them—this applies also to papers. Judging from this week's issue, The Worker no longer opposes "mixing up in trade union fights", nor does it hold to the "titled and true policy of the party" on this matter. Speaking of the gift and by the L. W. W. against Cigarmakers' Enion of the A. P. of L., you say: "We wonder how may man who counts himself a Socialist, can support an organisation which thus trades upon the lives of our persecuted courades to advance its own work of discreption." There is no "seutrality" about this utterance. It volces a positive position—opposition to the L. W. W. were we to adhere to the Utried and true position of the party" we could not take say side is the countroversy, as it would be "mixing up in trade union fights". I congratulate The Worker on its action in coming out faits the open, and letting us know where it strades.

If a man who counts himself a Socialist cannot support the L. W. W. the ingical inference is that he ought to oppose it. And if a Socialist must oppose the I. W. W., the party ought to back "in up in his action. There is no room fee "security" in the matter. Whatever the future positive for our party may be regat ting trade unions, it must be a peditive one. "And the position taken by The Worker will help them the action of the L. W. W. in "trading upon the lives of our persecuted com-

PUBLICATIONS.

WHAT

SAYS

About Hermon F. Titus' reports of the Moyer-Haywood-Petitione case in

"THE SOCIALIST": . "I have read every word Titus has written on the Moyer-Haywood mat-ter, and I know of no one who could have presented the case more clearly, courageously, and convincingly from our point of view. I only wish "The

our point of view. I only wish "The Socialist" had a million circulation to pread these letters and reports broadcast over the land." Titus will report the trial in full for "The Socialist". SUBSCRIBE NOW Special three months rate during May; Clubs of five, 20 cents each;

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The address of the Financial Sect

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> The largest, most besutiful and best equipped party for fluctuation product exceptions, on Beautiful confliction of Beautiful District PARE. There committee with the ball to

The outlook for the politing of a large Socialist vote at the coming Congressional elections is most gratifying, writtes National Setrectory Barnes. The organising of locals and enrellment of members is going forward at an unprocedented rate, as indicated by the reports of lecturers and organizers now afold. It may be modestly assumed that a mouth's work is now being accomplished, in the days as compared with previous records. Large enthusiastic and intentity interested inthusiastic and intently interested

Resolutions on the Mover-Haywood utrage have reached the National Ofoutrage have reached the National Office from several hundred locals. It is not so important that they reach here as that every local pass resolutions and send them to Governor Gooding of Idaho. Comrades should see to it that every labor organization which they that yet more public protest meetings he held. There have been contributions received at the National Office from 185 individuals or organizations amounting to \$1,306,72 up to April 27.
Every local should be listed amount the contributors, whether the amount be large or small. The important issue at this day in our country is to provide for the proper defense of these comrades of ours, the victims of capi-

National Committee Metion No. 4.
providing for an effort to get 500,000 pledges of \$5 to \$25 each for the defense of Moyer, Haywood, et al., and for agitation for Socialism and industrial trial unionism in the event of their conviction, is defeated by a vote of 12 to 25, with 17 not voling.

Ben Hauford was taken ill in Pitts-burg on April 22 and is now in the

Allegheny General Hospital. The acute stage of his liters, which was gastritis complicated with bladder trouble, is past, and he is slowly re-Will any certainty has seen compate Hanford will be able to again take the lecture platform. He will return to his home at 781 Marcy avenue, Brookira, as soon as he is able to firivel.

The National Executive Committee has adopted the following.

The congressional elections this year promise to be the most baportant that the country has had for many years, and the Savialist Party will Sois factor in these elections in proportion to its ability to take advantage of the opportunities which are goining in unmose every day. We therefore deem the raising of funds for the congressional campaign of timost importance, and we believe that the entire party should prepare as he hundrally equipped for the struggle.

one day's wages in July toward the Conpresident dies raised to be retained by the locals, one-third by the state organization, and one-third be remitted to the Sational Cities. Where there are in state organis-tions, one-half of the amount to be retain-ed by the locals and one-half remitted to

NATIONAL ORGANIZERS Dates for National Lacturers and Or-

Dates for National Lacturers and Or-panisers for the week are:

Lee N. Resear: May 2 to 2, Snyder,

Two: May 20 to 22, Big Springs.

Lee F. Carey: May 10 Cowdence, O.; May

2. Ashabata: May 2. Warren: May 4. Lorain: May 6, Dayton; May 7, Portsmouth:

May 8, Prentost; May 10, Teledo.

F. E. Care: Pennsylvania, under the disection of the State Commitme.

John Collins: May 6, 20 22, Slack Hills,

8, 15.

Inne Cowen: May 2, Adrian, Mich.; May 4, Takesun: May 5, Albion; May 7, Oldwater; May 8, Sturgie; May 0, 10, Bat-tle Creek; May 11, Kalamanoo. Noi Fieldman: May 6, 7, Pautucket.

No! Fieldman; May 6, 7, Pawtucket, R. 1.: May 8 to 10, Arlington; May 11, 12, Mesteriy.

J. L. Fitts: May 5, Rafeigh, N. C.; May

of the Sinte Committee.
-lectrude Breslau Hunt: May 6, Fort
Wayne, Ind.; May 7 to 9, Elkhart; May 10
to 12, South Bend. to 12, South Bend.
...rthur Morrow Lewiss. Ray 6, Santa Fa.
N. M.; May 8, 9, Bayfletd, Colo.; May 11,

tiny E. Miller: Tennersee, under the di-ro lon of the provisional State Committee, B. Osborne: Dates are being arranged in Georgia and Fiorida. Sermon F. Titus: May & Butte, Mont.; Sany S, Idaho Falls, Idahor, May 11, Poca-

city b, Idaho Falls, Ridaho; May 11, Poca-cito; May 12, Moestain House.

M. W. Wilkins: Coanegticut, under the firection of the State Committee.

ha M. Work May 6, Decatur, Ark.: Iday 7, Siloans Springs; May b, Fort undth; May 9, Huntington; May 10, Hart-ord; May 11, Sallican, L. To: May 12, Mul-

W. F. OF M. DEFENSE.

W. F. OF M. DEFENSE.

National Secretary Barnes acknowledges the following contributions to the Western Federation of Miners Defense Fund, from April 21 to 27:

15. Lansing, Moneres, Wis., 40c; Local Kings Co., N. Y., 850; Local Bisbee, Ariz., 163; Dr. Arthur L. Riesstag, Brownville, Md., 82; C. E. Sampson, Hoquian, Wash., 81; Carl John, Roquian, Wash., 81; Coral Police, Rock, 1817, 15; German Br., Local Police, 1818, 10; Cigarmakers, No. 165, Philadelphia, 826; protest meeting, Alleghens Co., Pa., 8138; R. S. Price, Houston, Ill., 82; United Robentian Workingmen's Organizations, 28th A. D., S. Y., 812; Geo. Haser, St. Louis, 81; Br. 13, Bohemian, Ceveland, 834,85; total, 8468,40; previously genoried, 8838,32; grand lotal, \$1,306,72.

*SAN FRANCISCO RELIEF.

SAN FRANCISCO RELIEF.

National Secretary Barnes acknowledges the receipt of the following contributions, April 21 to 27, for the re-

CIECO:

16. J. Rohrer, Nevada, Jaho, 35: W. O.
Purvis, Benton Hartor, Mch., 45: Local
Cook County, Ili., \$46: Local Cook Co., Ili.
tsecond cantribution, \$6.25: R. S. Price,
Honston, Ili., \$3; Local Beckford, Ili., \$28;
Rohrmian Executive Committee, Cieveland,
\$20; total, \$111.25.

Henry Steinman of Boston has been awarded the fountain pen for obtaining the largest amount, on List No. 1015, of subscription for the campaign. The amount collected was \$10, half of which goes to his club, Ward 0 of Boston. Now, comrades, is the time to see what you can do. A pen will be awarded each month to the womrade collecting the invest amount.

Gorky has become a victim of the puritanical moralists of Boston. The beard of centrol of Trement Temple decided not to carry out the contract for the meeting which was to be held last Wednesday. This has put the committee of arrangements to great committee of arrangements to great expenditure of time and money, and the Temple Beard should be forced to

settle the expense.

Never before have there been se many clubs (locals) in good standing in Massachusetts. There are now 98 clubs. While the number of clubs has increased there have not been great gains in membership. Now the prob-

arrears buy stamps.

George Willis Cook of Wakefield spoke at the Fellowship meeting last Sunday, Sol. Fieldman spoke at Merrimack

Square, Boston, last Thursday, The Finnish courades of Milford have applied for a charter.

While Comrade Fieldman was in Greenfield Jail he wrote to our State Secretary for Boston papers. The warden wrote a side note on the let ter: "No Boston or New York papers allowed". This jall has the honor of containing Banker Cole, formerly of Boston, and rumors kay that he is allowed to ride out afternoons for his health, but the workingman is not al-

The Boston Ward 9 Club held a

rousing meeting on Wednesday even ing, April 25. Dr. Jacob Goldsmith read a very interesting paper on the Growth and Development of the So-cialist Movement in the United States, after which discussion was general-one of the livelest and most instructive meetings of the year. The club voted to send The Worker for three menths to a number of sympathizers. Five applications were received. The evening, May 9. Comrades and sympa-

The "indignation" meeting held by the trade unions of the state against the members of the Legislature who refused to vote for labor bills was a a rather tame affair, the delegates be ing for from any real issue that will unite the working class at the polls, and dealing with the problem of how the trade unions could go lifter politics and at the same time keep out.

The S. P., the S. L. P. and the Labo Allismoe of Milford, after various checks from capitalist minious, suc-ceeded in holding a very successful meeting to protest against the arrest of the officers of the Western Federation of Miners. The K. of C. Hall was was gotten out and all arrangement nade, when but one day before the meeting was to be held word came that it could not be used. No explancarnest effort to round up some of the trustees none of them could be found. However, the A. of H. Hall was placed at our disposal and the meeting was held. G. G. Hall of the S. P. of Boston, T. S. Brennen of the S. L. P. of Sa-lem, and Jilds Mazarella, an Ifalian Socialist of Lynn, were the speakers. An audience of more than 200 was intensely interested. About \$50 was raised for the defense fund.

The following resolutions were adopted at the meeting of Local Hud-son County last Sunday:

Resolved. That It is the sense of Hudist Party and that said findings and recor

endorsed.

A May demonstration and protest against the Colorado-Idaho outrage will be held in Newark at Lyceum Hall, 301 Plane street, on Saturday evening, May 5. The speakers will be E. T. Neben of East Orange, Ludwig Lore of New York, Jas. Connoily of Newark and M. Esteve of Philadelphia, the latter in Italian

The recent series of three lectures delivered in Camden by George R. Kirkpatrick was well attended. Several members have been added to the local, many voters made for the party, and a great many people set to think

Final-arrangements are being madism, between Wm. H. Berry, State Treasurer of Pennsylvania, and Geo. R Kirknetrick in Newark on Friday night, May 18, at the New Au-ditorium, one of the largest halls in Newark. As the meeting will cost a large sum of money, reserved sent tickets will be sold at 25 cents each. It is hoped comrades in sur rounding counties and New York City will attend in large numbers, as this will surely prove a remarkable meet-ing. Applications for tickets should be sent to Geo. H. Goebel, 14 Bridge street, Newark.

Pennsylvania. All is in readiness for Philadelphia's monstration of protest against the outrageous treatment accorded Mover Haywood, Pettibone, and St. John by the officials of Colorado and Idahe The meeting will be held on the north plaza of City Hall; Saturday evening plaza of City Hall; Saturday evening, May 5, at 8 p. m. E. J. Lewis, Ed. Moore, Soi Fieldman, and Elia Reeve Cohen are to be the speakers. The Central Labor Union efected a committee to co-operate. It is the intention of the German and Jewish trades to march to the City Hail in a body. Members of the party should bend every effort to be on hand and to secure the attendance of as many workcure the attendance of as many work ingmen as possible to make the dem onstration an imposing one. The Defense Fund is steadily increasing. The Central Union of Textile Worker, passed a strong resolution in favor of Moyer-Haywood, one that had bee ment, every vote in its faror. most every textile union has delegates at the conference. Reports from open-ulr meetings were good. Speakers are visiting all the unions.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

The County Committee meeting will be held at 526 Federal street. Alle

my, Sunday, May 6, 2:30 p. m. up. Hereafter delegates not on and at roll call will be marked ab-

The convention for suggesting con-ressional, state, senatorial, and represpecial order of business of the County Committee, in which every party member in good standing will be per-

The state convention will convene at 536 Federal street, Allegheny, on

unday, May 20, 10 a. m. On account of Ben Hanford's illness his two remaining dates in this county, Wilmerding and Allegheny,

Twelve dates were arranged for E. E. Carr of Danville, Ill., but as he must be home by May 31 four must Swissvale, May 22; Wilmerding, May 23; McKeesport, May 24; Duquesne, May 25; Pittsburg, South Side, May 26; McKees Rocks, May 27; Hazlewood, Mny 28; Allegheny, May 29. Lo-cals, at these places will proceed with

Local South Side, English, received six applications for membership at its Hanford meeting. Collection, \$5.85, and some literature sold. The local will hold a May festival on Saturday evening, May 12, at 1921 Carson street, Pittsburg. Street meetings for Saturday even-

ing, May 5, are as follows: Carnegle, Friedel and John Wanhope; Pittsburg, Homewood avenue and Kelly street Holmes and Wright: McKees Rocks, Adams and Schwarts; Allegheny, Federal and Montgomery avenue, Meng. D. S. Connors, and Kennedy. District and Enos Schwartz will please provide

ings in their localities.

A. Leach has resigned as county inancial secretary. A. E. Wochels, 21 this capacity pro tem. All orders for dues stamps should be addresser to him until further notice.

The party galued 74 members in

'A local with 17 members was formed in Amsterdam, a place with only 250 inhabitants.

Receipts at state beadquarters for March amounted to \$212.50; expenses, \$215.36; leaving a because of \$1.89, and \$52.40 in the organizing fund. State Secretary Gardner is reaching out late new territory. He is sending out 2,000 letters to subscribers of So-cialist papers explaining party matters and seliciting their support. About 20 meetings have been arranged in those unorganized localities as a result.

The state convention will be held in Columbus, May 26 and 27. Locals Cieveland and Cincinnati will have even delegates each, Toledo two, and the others each one.

Local Akron meets in Carpenter's Hall, 12 S. Howard street, over Adams' Express office on the second and fourth Wednesday evenings of each month. All who are interested in Socialism are invited to attend.

Here and There.

Arthur Morrow Lewis is having very successful meetings in Arizona. At Globe he spoke twice on the streets on April 22, getting \$17 for the Moyer Haywood Defense Fund and selling \$26 worth of literature. In all, at 20 month his sales of literature amounted cation that the Arizonans are thinking. At Bisbee, spite of the systematic a successful protest meeting on behalf was added to the defense fund.

The Kansas state convention will be held at Emporia, May 11, 12.

Five members of Local Sloux Falls, S. D., were found guilty of supporting the candidates of the municipal league, which, annunced as its platform. "purity in city politics", and had for its purpose the defeat of the present city administration, and to place in power another capitalistic one. ly expelled by Local Sloux Falls.

The state convention of Indiana was held April 22 at Indianapells. Edgar Wallace of Clinton was chairman, and Bertha Cappels of Huntington and A. S. Bumpas of Columbus acted as sec-retaries. A full state ticket was nomi-nated, headed by LeRoy B. Sweetland of Huntington as candidate for Secretary of State. Resolutions were passed on the Moyer-Haywood-Pettibone case, on the Russian situation, and for uni-form state constitution for the party in all states. The selection of o for the state organization and the revised constitution will be submitted t

M. W. Wilkins will start the openair seasou in Bridgeport, Conn., Tuesday, May 8, at 8 p. m., at the corne of Fairfield and Middle.

New York State

John C. Chase will speak on Getty Square, Yonkers, on Saturday even-State Secretary Chase has returned

state. He reports that his meetings for the past week have been success-ful. At Utica on April 24 a good attendance of party members was pres-ent and party matters were discussed and the work of the coming campaign outlined. The Utica comrades are full outlined. The Utica comrades are full of courage and expect to make a good showing in the fall election. In Johnstown the next day a public meeting was held and a large and interested audience turned out. Local Johnstown is in good shape and one of the best locals in the state. In Gloversville a is in good enape and in Gloversville a locals in the state. In Gloversville a Moyer-Haywood meeting was held with a good audience. The local is doing well in Gloversville and is preparing for an active campaign. At Albany on April 27 one of the largest open-air meetings ever held there took place. Clinton Pierce of Albany was place. Clinton Pierce of Albany was place. Clinton Pierce of Albany was
the chairman and rendered valuable
service in aiding the speaker, whose
voice was in bad condition. Resolutions on the Moyer-Haywood outrage
were adopted and copies will be sent
to the Governors of Idaho and Colorado and to President Rooseveit. A
collection was taken up for the defense of Moyer and Haywood. Local
Albany will be heard from in the

tructions accompanying the call for structions accompanying the call for election of segrates to the state convention. Financial secretaries of locals should push the sale of the special nascessment stamps and make returns to the Treasurer of the State Committee as soon as possible.

The following call has been sent to all locals to the state.

all locals in the state:

To the Locals of the Socialist Party of the State of New York.

Comrades:—Pulsuant to Art. 3, Sec. 1, of our constitution and the result of the recent referendum vote on the selection of a place and date for our state convention, you are hereby called upon to elect delogates and alternates to a convention of the Socialist Party of the state of New York, for the purpose of nominating candidates for state officers to be voted for by the electors in November of this year and transact such other business as may properly come before the convention.

The convention will take place in New York on June 2 and 3, 1996, and the name and address of the hall will be made public as scon as a sultable one is secured.

The representation to this convention, according to Art. 2, Sec. 2, of the state constitution, is by counties, each county being entitled to one delegate and one additional delegate for every fifty good-standing members or major fraction thereof.

entials for the delegates, one to be sent

the Socialist Party, JOHN C. CHASE, State Secretary.

- New York City.

next meeting of the Picnic Committee will take place on Satur day, May 5, in the Organizer's Office. for the picule will be completed and all those who desire to help in this work will be welcome. Especially should none of the members of the ommittee full to attend. The time is short and the success of this under-taking will greatly depend upon the committee's work.

The Moyer-Haywood Conference will The Moyer-Haywood Conference will meet hereafter every Thursday evening at the Volkshalle, S5 E. Fourth street. Owing to the pressure of work for the May Day calebration and the removal of the party headquarters, the Organizer postpones the acknowledgements of additional douations to the Moyer-Haywood Defense Fund. We can, however, make the pleasant an-nouncement that the sum of \$1,000 has been sent to the Western Federa-tion of Miners thru the National Secetary of the Socialist Party.

The Executive Committee will meet ereafter every Monday evening at 66 E. Fourth street.

Assembly Districts holding lists for the Finnish Revolutionary Fund are requested to forward them to Organ-izer Solomon within the next five days, so as to enable him to make prope

The last lecture of the Sunday and Wednesday series at West Side Headquarters, 585 Eighth avenue, was given last Sunday by A. M. Skern. The closing of the indoor season will be celebrated there by a sociable and entertainment on Sunday, May 6, at 7:30 p. m., similar to the house-warming follow. No admission will be charged, but sandwiches, cake, coffee, ice

The Harlem Socialist Club will hold its mouthly business meeting on Sun-day. May 6, at 3 o'clock.

day, May 6, at 3 o'clock.

Cigar Packers' Union No. 251 of
New York has adopted resolutions demanding a fair and speedy trial for
the officers of the Western Federation of Miners.

At the monthly meeting of the Har-lem Equal Rights League on Saturday evening, May 5, at the Savigny, 2034 Fifth avenue, near One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street, Anna A. Maley will speak on What Socialism Means to en and Grace Isabel Colbron will speak on Militarism, after which there will be a discussion of the relation of equal suffrage to these questions. All

Leanurd D. Abbott will lecture o The Socialist Idea in American Litera ture on Friday evening, May 4, at the Liberal Art Society, 206 E. Broadway. An open-air meeting will be held on Saturday evening, May 5, at Fifth street and Second avenue, under the auspices of the Warshauer Radical

Young Men's Society, to protest against the Colorado-Idaho outrages Thos. J. Lewis and Ludwig Lore wil be the speakers. The lecture season of the Socialist will be closed on Sunday evening, May 6, when Leonard D. Abbott will lec-ture on The Socialist Spirit in Litera-

BROOKLYN.

Brooklyn has already held many meetings to protest against the out-rages committed on the officials of the Western Federation of Miners, but a still larger one will be held at the Lamost prominent speakers will be pres-ent. The Protest Conference is send-ing printed resolutions to all unions with a letter urging them to adopt same and forward them to the Gov-grace of Idaho and Colorady and the President.

President.

A special meeting of the 16th and Br. 1 of the 18th A. D. will be held on Sunday, May 6, 2:30 p. m., at 1808 Fulton street, to cansider the appeal of Lonis Eichwald from the decision of the County Committee and any

REMOVAL BARGAINS

PARTY ORGANIZATIONS, ATTENTION

	The Adventures of John McCue	100	copies	. 84
	The Attitude of Secialists Toward the Trade Unions			1
	The Religion of Capital	*	•	
	Why Workingmen Should be Socialists	•		1
	The Incontive	*		
	Now and Then		•	
	The Clerical Capitalist		•	
	Shall the Unions Go into Politics?		•	1
R	Communist Manifesto	**		
	Labor Politics and Socialist Politics	•		1
	The Projectariat	•	***	1
	These bargains will be shipped ONLY IF CASH ACC DERS.	ОМІ	PANIE	6 (

Be quick and get a supply for open-air meetings.

SOCIALIST LITERATURE COMPANY

OR IS SPRUCE STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

other matters on which action may be

deemed necessary.

An attempt will be made to organize the Russian comrades of Brooklyn into a society to aid the Russian strug-gie for freedom at a meeting to be held on Wednesday evening, May 9, at the

Brooklyn Labor Lyceum.

At the meeting of the 15th and 14th
A. D. on April 26 one new member was proposed. It was decided to buy 32 of the special stamps for state convention expenses. Entertainment com the support of the A. K. & S. K., Br. nation Society, Br. 11. The Moyer-Haywood protest meeting in Greenpoint gave a contribution of \$7.80.

QUEENS. At the meeting of the Queens County Committee on April 12 the clause regarding the endorsement of the I. W. W. and the unity question was ordered stricken from the minutes of the previous meeting. The composition of letter to the enrelled Socialist voters for the proposed agitation meet-ing was left to Organizer Goeller. Twenty tickets for the ball of the Evergreen Männerchor were ordered naid for out of the county treasury fixed for Sunday, May 6, at 2:30 p. m., and Cypress avenues, Evergreen. The questions of endorsement of the L. W. W. and unity with the S. L. P., be discussed at this meeting, in addimember is expected to attend. After an appeal by Comrade Wegener on behalf of the "Dally Call" fair, it was more tickets. Delegate to the State Quorum was instructed to report there that Queens will bear her proportion-ate share of the expense of scuding an

THE THEATER OF LABOR.

organizer thru Queens, Nassau, and

The Theater of Labor will give a dramatic entertainment on Sunday evening, May 6, at the New York Coltreet. The admission fee is 15 cents. Tickets have been distributed among various labor unions. Tiekets can also

"THE WALKING DELEGATE".

Comrade Frost's play, "The Walking Delegate", will be produced by members of the Harlem Socialist Club at Lyric Hail, Sixth avenue, between on Monday evening, May 7, not May The price of admission is 25 cents

COUNTY CONVENTION.

COUNTY CONVENTION.

A convention of the Socialist Party of the County of New York, City and State of New York, City and State of New York, for the purpose of viecting lelegates to the State Convention of the socialist Party and transacting such other convention, is hereby called to meet on saturday, May 12, at 8 p. m., at the Workmen's Educational Association, 243 E. Eighty-fourth street.

The basis of representation in the convention is an edelegate for every Assembly District organization, and one additional lelegate for every ten members in good tanding or major fraction thereof.

Delegates must be elected in primaries a secondance with the Election Lew of the tate of New York and is conformity with the rules and regulations of the Socialist Party of the County O New York.

By authority of the County Committee of New York and County O New York.

U. SOLOMON, Organiser.

PRIMARIES IN NEW YORK COUNTY.

Primaries of the Socialist Party in New tork County, to elect delegates to the county Convention and to transact such ther husiness as may come properly be-fore the primaries, will take place on Fri-lay, May 4th, from 7 to 10 p. m., et the others the places. 1st A. D., at 249 W. Broadway, drug store. 2d A. D., at 15 Sprace street, newspaper Sire. 3d A. D., at 128 Varick street, alice store, 4th A. D., at 237 E. Broadway, club-

5th A. D., at 126 Waverly place, tailor 6th A. D., at 66 E. Fourth street, of-7th A. P. at 204 W. Fiftrenth street, 5th A. D., at 65 Rivington street, book A. D. at 255 W. Twenty-seventh street, plumbing shop.

10th A. D., at 170 k. Fourth street, residence of Frits Blege.

11th A. D., at 250 W. Thirty-fifth street,

12th A. D., at 142 Pelancy street, head-Lith A. D., at 585 Highth avenue, ball. 14th A. D., at 420 R. Ninth street, residence of Frank Rrummer. 15th A. D., at 231 W. Perty-fourth street, residence of Boda Braune. 16th A. D., at 250 E. Fourth street, 17th A. D., at 437 W. Fiftieth street,

18th A. D., at 614 E. Seventeenth street.

the store. 19th A. D., at SII Amsterdam avenue, ice. D., at 815 E. Thiety-fourth street, 21st A. D., at \$52 Columbus avenue 28d A. D., at 231 Edgecombe ovenue, un-24th A. D. at 100 E. Fifty seventh street. 25th A. D., at 110 W. Twenty seventh street, supply sfore.

26th A. L., at 288 E. Seventy-fourth street, residence of Comrade Neumerget.

27th A. D., at 200 W. Forty-faret street, residence of Gustave Hassdure.

28th A. D., at 1528 Recond avenue, hall.

28th A. D., at 260 W. Fifty-fourth street, residence of W. J. Ghent.

30th A. D., at 242-247 E. Eighty-fourth street, clubrooms.

31st A. D., at 20 W. One Hundred and Thirty-first street, residence of L. A. Majkiel.

Thirty-first street, Markiel, 22d A. D., at 57 E. Ninety-ninth street, residence of Maurice Stellar.
33d A. D., at 122 E. One Hundred and Eleventh street, residence of B. H. Brun-

Annexed District, at 192 Saxe svenue, Van Nest, residence of Richard Homes. BASIS OF REPRESENTATION.

The hads of representation to the County Convention is one delegate for every As-sembly District Organization and one ad-ditional delegate for every ten good stand-ing members or major fraction thereof. The number of good standing members to be determined by the last membership re-

RULES AND REGULATIONS. 1. The secretary of the primary is ap-

1. The secretary of the primary is appointed by the Executive Committee of the party.

2. Primaries are open for voting from 7 to 8 n. n. unless a motion to adjourn to a stated date is carried; in such case the secretary of the primary must at once notify the Executive Committee of such action, the cause of such action, the cause of such action, and the date to which the primary is adjourned.

3. that members of the party in good standing and qualified voters can participate in the primaries of the Socialist Party must be members of the calculation of the party in the standing and members of the party in the standing and members of the made cut in duplicate and signed by both the chalruism and secretary of the primary.

3. The infinite of the carriers must be made to the Organiser or Executive Committee out induction the other must be made to the Organiser or Executive Committee up induction the primary.

4. The delegates to the various couventions beginning with the convention requiring the largest number of delegates.

7. For primaries in which the members of more than one branch participate, the Executive Committee will determine the quota of delegates to be chosen from each branch; such quota of delegates the primary must then choose the remaining numbers of the other branches

9. When all the business of the primary is transacted, the chalruan adjourns the

izer at once.

11. Also one who wishes to participate, in the primaries of the Socialist Party must be a citizen of the United States, a recident in the district where the primary is held, and a member of the party in good standing.

Socialist Party. U. SOLOMON, Organizer.

PRIMARIES IN KINGS COUNTY

Notice is hereby given that primaries of the Socialist Party are called for Friday evening. May 4, at which delegates are to be elected for a County Convention while trill be held at the Labor Lyceum, and the latest that the Labor Lyceum, and the latest that the Labor Lyceum, and May 10 at 8 ms. Maturday evening Maturday evening the State Convention. The number of delegate for each ten member or major fraction thereof. The rules of all previous primaries also apply to this primary, and must be strictly followed. Primary, and must be strictly followed. Primary will be held at the fellowing places. Ist A. B., home of Courade Markeys.

Bedford avenue.
6th A. D., 222 Stockton street.
7th A. D., 5911 Third avenue.
8th A. D., home of P. Kennel, 556 Balti Street. D., Bone of P. Acence, 506 Baltic Street. Dt. 181 Imlay street. 11th A. D., home of A. Cheatel, 17 Sterling place. 12th A. D., Concordia Hall, 335 Prospect avenue.

18th A. D., Eckford Hall, cor. Eckford Bald Calyer street.

18th A. D., 185 Montrae avenue.

18th A. D., 188 Fulton street.

17th A. P., heme of A. Trope, 242 Koschusko street.

clusko strest.

18th A. D., 12 E. Seventh street.

19th A. D., 946 Willoughby avenue.

20th A. D., 257 Hamburg avenue.

21st A. D., Gleamore avenue, corner

Ashford.

FRED SCHAEFER, Organizer,

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS

Comrades:—Allow us to call your attention to the fact that if you move and if you wish to continue getting The Worker, it is important that you write us, notifying us of the change; is so doing, give the old nddress as well as the new one. The postal nuthorities are not very careful about second-class mail; they take pains to forward letters, but not newspapers.

Almost daily we receive from the postoffice cards stamped "Removed; no address", or "Not found", and have to strike from our mailing-list the name of asyme man who is, perhaps, cursing us for not sending him the paper. We give here the names and old addresses of a number who have recently moved without notifying us of the change and would be obliged to any comrade who can give us the new addresses:

Consider the Control of the St. Collins, NEW YORK CITY.—C. R. Begu. cle 8. Stater & Sona 458 W. Bilst St.: T. Collins, 1488 Amsterdam Av.; A. J. Doutrow, 42 W. 126th St.; S. Douglas, 50 W. 126th St.; J. Erlewis, 2474 5th Av.; R. Harrison, 172 Broadway; A. Nobler, 50 W. 1504 St.; M. Y. 1504 St.; M. T. Collins, 174 W. 1414 St. 170 Lancaster St.; John St.; J. Collins, 175 St.; France, 175

government intervenes, a great native war in South Africa is unavoidable, says the Lendon "Labor Leader". Those familiar with the events of 1893 which led to a butchery of Zulus that horrified the world see how closely horrified the world see how closely present events are following that precedent. The Natal government desires to punish Chief Bambasta with death or life-long banishment, to escape which he flees, and is thereupon declared a rebel, and treops are sent in pursuit. A reward of \$500 is set on his head, and his cattle are promised to the tribes siding in his capture. Na-

Socialist Party, New York.

PIC-NIC and SUMMERNIGHT'S FESTIVAL At Sulzer's Westchester Park, SUNDAY Afternoon and Evening, JUNE 3rd, 1906.

For the benefit of the State Campaign Fund.

ADDRESS BY OUR CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR.

The New York Letters Carriers' Band, the Socialist Band, the United Workingmen's Singing Societies, the Finnish Singing Society, the Turn Verein Vorwarts, and the Carl Sahm Club will assist.

BARBECUE!

DANCING!

Tickets, 10 cents; for sale at 184 William street, 66 E. Fourth street, 385 Eighth avenue, 243 E. Eighty-fourth street, 3809 Third avenue, and all other party headquarters; at the Gate, 15 cents.

THE WALKING DELEGATE

LYRIC HALL

MONDAY, MAY 7, AT 8.15 P. M. MISS ELIZABETH FYLER, "Daughter of the Reds", will appear in a lend-

ADMISSION, 25 CENTS. RESERVED SEATS, 35 CENTS. Tickets on sale at Harlem Socialist Club, The Worker office, and at Socialist Headquarters. For the benefit of Harlem Socialist campaign fund?

DAILY CALL FAIR

MAY 11, 12, and 13

BROOKLYN LABOR LYCEUM

SOCIALIST BAND, SHAFER'S ORCHESTRA, etc OVER 100 VAUDEVILLE FEATURES CONCERTS, ETC.

ADMISSION AND DRAWING COUPON, 10 CENTS.

o. Murdock, 117 Newbury St.: Michael proby, 46 Federal St.: Loren S. Oriver, 15 sablington Av.: Thos. A. Pinkham, 115 sablington Av.: St. Geo. Pinmuer, 51 B. St.: St.: Geo. Pinmuer, 51 B. St.: St.: Geo. Pinmuer, 51 B. St.: Charles and St.: Howard Woodley, 84 Cumberland Av.

So we say to each of our readers, for his

future guidance:

1. If you move, be careful to notify us of the change without delay;

2. If you do not get your paper, do not jump to the conclusion that we are cheating you, but write to us about it, giving us a chance to set the matter right.

THE WORKER.

15 Spruce St., . New York.

Capetown, called by the Protection-ists, and presided ever by influential

merchants, was the scene of a remark-

able demonstration of the spread of

Some thousands of workers assem-

bled in the Metropolitan Hall, and fatly refused to give either Protection-

ists or Free Traders a hearing, mak-ing it impossible for any motion to be

put before the meeting. The Social-ists thereupon held an overflow meet-

ing in the square, at which about 2,000

workers assembled. Our speakers were attentively listened to, but no sooner

did a politician of the orthodox sort

ascend the platform than his voice

was drowned in the cry for "Need

ham", "Levinson" (both S. D. F.), the

appearance of our comrades being

greeted with prolonged cheering. 'The following motion was put and carried without a single dissenting voice:

That this meeting is of opinion that

That this meeting is or opinion that mether of the political parties, whether Free Trade or Protection, is sufficient to solve the present social problem, and that the only solution is for the workers to take mattern into their own hands, either

The meeting broke up at 11 p. m.

fter three rousing cheers for Social

It is now clear that unless the home

WITH FIRE AND SWORD

ism had been given.

"CIVILIZING" THE AFRICANS

SPREAD OF SOCIALISM IN

Socialism in South Africa.

DETY, 84 CHIMDETABLA AV.

NEW HAVEN, CORR.—J. Krick, Camphell Av., West Brven,
PHILADELPHIA.—Morris Kirsch, 131,
Green 81. Wilbur C. Phillips, 363 8, 6th 8t. Green St. Wilbur C. Phillips, 263 S. 6th St.
We also get a good many notices from
the postoffice stating that the paper is refused by the person to whom it is addressed. If these refuents are genuine, we
are perfectly willing to sirtle the names
from our list. But in a number of cases
we have found that refusal notices were
sent us by the postoffice without any authority from the addressee. In a certain
city in this state it happened, a few months
ago, that we got a great many postoffice At the Clubroom 237 EAST BROADWAY First-class talent will appear. · ADMISSION, IO CERTS 1133 city in this state it happened, a few months ago, that we got a great many postoffice refusal potices, week after week, and, at the same time, we were getting complaints from the subscribers who thought that we were not mailing the papers. We communicated with the Organizer and when he complained at the postoffice the trouble ceased.

If your boxs peeds help tell him to advertise in the

New Yorker Bollegeinung.

F. KRAFFT, Manager. \

tives, as it was upon the Boers.

The methods followed by the British and by other colonizing nations as well—in dealing with the natives in such cases make the horrors of "civ-ilized" warfare sink into nothingness. "Punitive expeditions", the burning of buts and devastating of fields, and the

side and the "glory" and loot on the other. other.

The Labor and Irish Nationalist members of Parliament, supported by some advanced Liberals, have already,

The object of the oppressive measrouble is the same as the object of the introduction of Chinese coolies to get an abundant supply of cheap labor for the capitalist.

At a recent election in Stonehouse, England, Comrade Sorble of the Social Democratic Federation was elect-ed to the School Board, the other So-cial Democratic candidate being defeated by a narrow margin. It was the first time our party had entered the field. After the Socialist nominathe neid. After the beld-party can-tions were made all the old-party can-didates were scared into pledging themselves for free text-books.

Hamburg, which is one of the chies Socialist strongholds in Germany con-tinues to be a storm-center. A great strike of workers at the docks has seen in progress and is now extending to other trades connected with the work at this thriving port. Telegrams

The trusts received President Rouse-vait's message, laid it on the table and then proceeded with unilelabed business.— Wilshire's Magazine.

ing rôle. A splendid dancing program will follow performance of play.

Afternoon and Evening of

Music by the LETTER CARRIERS' BAND.

N. Y. Socialist Literary Society

Sunday Rvening, May 13

15 Spruce St., . New York,

and he will get the BEST.

defense is being forced upon the na-

A recent mass meeting of citizens of among the ordinary features of such apetown, called by the Protection wars, whether in South Africa or in the Philippines. . "War," indeed, is not the word; it is a battue, a wholesale slaughter, with the bloodshed on one

> raised their voices against the Natal horrors, and it is boped that they will not let the matter drop.

BRITISH LOCAL ELECTIONS.

At Ashington Comrade Patterson of

LABOR TROUBLES IN HAMBURG.

tate a lockout of the painters, and it government is becoming more arbitrary and inquisitorial than ever. The editor of one of the local papers has been sentenced to six months impris-enment for daring to criticize the administration.

to the tribes aiding in his capture. Na-tive chiefs who refuse to join in the pursuit are also declared to be re-bellious and disloyal, and so the thing is being spread, and a genuine war of